

In consequence of the large market the Americans have for their stoves, they are enabled to get up a great variety of Patterns, and a dealer on this account, in making his selections, gives the preference to the American maker, although he can obtain an article as well made and finished in as good style as the American. Still the American has the preference on account of the variety in his assortment. Another thing, advantage is taken of the *ad valorem* system of entering Goods, and the duty is often reduced one-half. Now, if we had a duty that would give our makers all the trade, they would be encouraged to enlarge their works and make up assortments equal to the Americans.

The large number of firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing of all kinds in the United States, and the facility given to credit by an inflated paper currency as a natural consequence, creates over speculation, over trading, and over manufacturing; this, with extravagance of living and want of thorough acquaintance with the nature of business, causes a continual certain amount of bankruptcy and tightness in their financial operations; the consequence is, their goods must be sold at some price. They are forced upon this market to the ruin of our manufactures, and if not sent to the market direct, they are sold in their own market at ruinous prices for shipment to Canada. We want a duty that will prevent this, particularly as they protect themselves from our interfering with their manufactures in a similar way by a high duty.

By adopting a tariff that gives our people the labour we support in Foreign countries, we prevent emigration. There is a large party in this country who would like to see foreign manufactures admitted at a mere nominal duty, and our population devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, because they say we have such a vast amount of rich uncultivated land, and at such a low price, that it is more advantageous to us to buy foreign made goods, and our population cultivate the ground. This policy has proved a failure. There never was such an amount of emigration of our population to the United States as when the duty on foreign manufactures was low and our manufactures languished.

It is only a few years ago that a select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to enquire into the causes and importance of the emigration which takes place annually from Lower Canada to the United States. This was in 1849. Letters were addressed to the clergy of the different parishes, and answers received. The Rev. M. Chiniquy, in his answers, estimated the total emigration from Lower Canada to the United States, during the previous five years, at 70,000. This number the Committee thought large, but, coming from a priest, who had in the course of his travels so many opportunities of observing and appreciating the movements of the people, the force of his evidence had no little influence upon popular opinion. In their Report they estimated the number at 20,000, principally from the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis, Quebec, and Gaspe, mostly working men. The causes of emigration they attributed to the unsettled state of trade and industry, the want of manufactures, the increase of wages in the United States. For remedies they suggested the reduction of the price of Crown Lands, and such conditions as will encourage settlement. They further state, "Your Committee cannot, no more than your honourable House, be blind to