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seminate correct information respecting the advantages Canada now offers for the investment of Capital in Manufactures, will be the principal object of the "PROTECTIONIST," and while identified with no political party, it will press upon all the importance of giving more attention to questions affecting our material interests.

The aspect of political parties at the present time, renders the publication of such a Journal of great importance. Whether the present Government remain in office or another succeed it, it is the duty of the friends of Home Manufactures to see, that the present or any succeeding Ministry are sound on this question, and to demand from all parties seeking to represent the Country in either branch of the Legislature, a full exposition of their views.

In choosing a name obnoxious to many from its association with the Monopolists of England, we have to explain, that we accept it only in the sense in which it is understood in the United States, and as defined by the celebrated Henry Clay in these words: "In times of peace the duties on imports should be equal to the expense of an economical Government, and there should be discrimination in the Tariff to foster and encourage domestic manufactures."

In urging the adoption of measures calculated to advance the objects we have in view, we will be guided by the principles of the "Association for the Promotion of Canadian Industry," as contained in the following memorandum:

1. All raw material upon which there is but a small amount of labor expended prior to its importation, and leaving the larger proportion of labor to be performed in Canada, it is considered should be admitted free, or at a duty not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2. All articles entering largely into consumption in this country, and which Canada cannot produce, such as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c., should not be charged with a high rate of duty, but should be admitted free, or at the lowest possible rate consistent with the requirements of the Revenue.

3. Merchandize in the Dry Goods, Hardware, and Crockery Trades, being articles of luxury or for use, and not likely for some time to be manufactured in this country, and of which some are used to form parts of the goods and wares manufactured in Canada, should be chargeable with a medium rate of duty of about 15 per cent., as at present, or not to exceed 20 per cent., but at the rate of about 10 per cent. below what may be charged on articles coming directly into competition with our own manufactured productions.

4. All manufactures in Wood, Iron, Tin, Brass, Copper, Leather, India Rubber, &c., competing with our industrial products, should be charged a duty of above 25 per cent.

Books, Drawings, &c., with a duty of 10 to 15 per cent.

Cottons and Woollens, Cordage, Lines and Twines, 20 per cent.

Clothing and Wearing Apparel, 30 per cent.

TORONTO, December, 1858.