

ment can neither work as well, nor produce with as much celerity, as a long established one ; that the former can never compete with the latter without defeat and loss. Canada is not in the same position as England, nor even as the United States. It has but few manufactures, and they are yet in their infancy. In their embryo state they are altogether unfit to maintain a rivalry with those of the countries mentioned. If, therefore, they do not receive here the benefit of that encouragement which was accorded to them, no doubt, wisely, in those countries, and which the laws of the United States still accords to them, they will perish in their infancy, our resources will become of no avail, capital will be banished from our country, and the energies of our countrymen will be paralyzed by the want of that occupation which they need. Thus we drive them to a foreign land in search of what our foresight might have found for them at home ; that labor which is a condition of their subsistence. These things being so, it will be in vain that we open roads, that we give the readiest access to our wild lands ; although, no doubt, such works exercise a powerful influence in arresting emigration, they are not sufficient of themselves. All men are not disposed to agricultural pursuits, neither have all men the moral courage, the physical strength, the spirit of enterprise, and the habits of economy which are necessary qualities of the settler. Many prefer to labor under the guidance of other men, to earn their daily bread by their daily toil, saving themselves the trouble of thinking, and, while engaged in manufactures, rendering available even the services of their children, who are so frequently a burthen on a farm during their childhood.

Where is the capital which was invested in the glass-works at Vaudreuil ?

Where is that also, which was employed to establish the magnificent factory of woodenware at St. Athanase ?

Both those fine establishments are closed, and the capitalists who erected them, together with their workmen, have crossed the frontier, and influenced by the protecting duties there levied, are now engaged in manufacturing *for us*, as well as for the Americans, what they might have continued to fabricate at home.

In what condition are the iron works of St. Maurice, Radner, &c. ? In a most precarious state, in spite of the order and good management with which these noble establishments are conducted, and the advantage of having fuel and other appliances at their doors. They sink beneath the competition of the American manufacturer. He is protected through a wise policy, by a tariff of duties, which is virtually almost prohibitory, while the spirited and enterprising Canadian manufacturer is left to his own resources, and seems to be considered unworthy of the care of the Legislature of his country.

Consistently with these views, Your Committee consider it to be of the highest importance to the prosperity of the country, that reciprocity in duties as well as in Free Trade, should exist between this Province and the United States, that the same duties should be charged upon every article imported from the United States, as charged upon the same article when sent from any port of Canada ; that, in short, the tariff should be so modified as to ensure to the manufacturer such protection as other Governments have accorded, and still accord, in those countries where his condition, in other respects, analogous, to what it would be here, is thought to require such encouragement.