

chimera. This is one of the greatest plagues of the age. Men would live without toil. At any rate they must live like gentlemen. This taste for luxury is one of the ordinary causes of emigration from this neighborhood, particularly among the young. It is generally said that misery and the poverty of the country is the cause of emigration. There is some truth, but there is also much falsehood in this. As to what there is of truth in it, it is susceptible of a remedy in some degree, by facilitating the settlement of the country and encouraging agriculture; but this is not all. Without the establishment of manufactures we remedy only half the evil. Not all men are disposed to engage in farming. Many are unfit for that occupation. And this is often a reason why farmers sell their property, that they may partake them to manufacturing employments. The establishment of manufactures is even a necessary provision for the future support of our country. In truth its climate is too severe to supply all our wants by its natural powers of its production. But this severity of the climate, far from being an obstacle to manufacturing occupations, is precisely the circumstance that is most favourable to their success; for if manufactures are almost unknown in hot countries, the reason is generally that handicraft labour is insupportable by all but negroes. Providence, wise in all its arrangements, has ordained that the countries which have the greatest wants and are the least productive should also be best adapted to render bodily fatigue endurable, and most favourable for the establishment of manufactures. The encouragement of agriculture and manufactures are therefore the real antidotes to the real causes of emigration, or to that cause of the evil at least which is most baneful to the country which can be arrested, and which is most to be regretted. For while we acknowledge real and permanent causes of emigration, we must also admit that there are some among them which are merely accidental and temporary. Independently of all other causes the developement and the wonderful progress of the immense wild tracts in the western States were sure to produce an almost continual fluctuation in our population. Add to this irresistible reaction of a prosperity heightened by imagination in the fertile regions I have mentioned, the manufacturing speculations and new discoveries which have removed the land marks of population, and you find another powerful but adventitious cause of emigration.—*J. Bte. Dupuis, Priest, Cure of St. Athanase.*

The establishment of manufactures of various kinds would be one of the surest means of arresting emigration, for there is no part of America richer in rivers, brooks, and cascades of all kinds than Lower Canada. Liberty has had one good effect among our neighbours, namely, that it has enabled all (poor and rich) to profit by the natural wealth that is spread over that vast portion of the earth. This is the key to the great progress made by the Americans among nations. Let us likewise open the field to industry, and we shall see Canada also assume a new aspect, and young men of genius will spring up in its field, and become skilful mechanics. The true way to this result is the employment to be afforded to a thousand now useless hands which we shall keep at home. *E. Rouleau, St. Gervais.*

The free introduction of the raw materials and other articles used in manufactures, I believe are somewhat similiar in the United States and Canada. But the American tariff admitting tea from the place of growth in American vessels, coffee, sugar, and molasses, all the first necessities of life free from duty, a large proportion of them being consumed by the industrious classes,