

the imported article ; its tendency is to reduce prices, and prevent monopoly—which proves the maxim “that competition is really the life of business.”

The benefits of encouraging our native domestic manufactures, does not end here. We have an abundance of as fine water power, in Lower Canada, as perhaps can be found in any country in the world. If capitalists, from abroad, can be induced to invest their money in the erection of factories, the employment of our native population, and teaching them skilled labor—and there are no people better calculated to become good artisans—giving to the farmer a home market for his produce—keeping the money in the country. For every cargo of merchandise imported, we have to export its equivalent in cash. Keep the manufacturer's profits with us—save the cost of transportation, insurance, and the wholesale merchant's profits. By which line of policy, (I humbly conceive) all interests will be happily combined and blended. As a precedent for this policy, I refer to the success, and wealth, attained in the New England states, since 1828, when the American Congress adopted their protective tariff. I am gratified that the law of our Agricultural Societies, recognizes the mechanics, as a class, to participate with the farmer, in the encouragement, and benefits of the Institution—and congratulate the mechanics here present, upon their exhibition. May all our industrial operations go on prosperously.

I will close this address by a brief sketch of Missisquoi—its past history, and present position and prospects. This county was first entered and settled