

mechanics of the protective tariff. majority of companies declared, a taxation. Was it fore our eyes, to to the interests of the West, and to material interests of the Union? He de- clared, that would be to see carried out, it would be a fallacy to suppose which the hon- orable the Americans of the Erie Canal, old, were in exta- se the gentleman's conclusion that the policy of the loss of the we now enjoy, laws be adopted by

but to propose in- ject, an end to be nothing less than we were compelled to state foster and en- tire operation is not imposed from the other country singly, e from where they of origin, with the colonies in America, rarily suggested it- er the interests of any other country, consideration. The show the sense of whether they were of our present tariff encourage our native were prepared to ey as would stimu- manufactures. Brit- never made that a commercial regulations Parliament shortly george the third was subject after Canada that statute would ect was to promote anian; it imposed the at purpose, and all was animated by the t the production or ere prohibited from ntry. All produc- could compete with cted to high duties, heries, for instance. he people of Great themselves at our ex- as we could by our goods then entered

Canada upon the payment of a duty of 2½ per cent. This system was adhered to, until it could no longer be enforced; in 1821 or 5 it was so far modified that tea was admitted to be imported from the United States, and it was abandoned by Great Britain at the repeal of the Corn Laws, as no longer attainable in that way. He contended that the whole object of this kind of legislation up to that period was the promotion of British interests, British manufactures, British commerce and British shipping—not Canadian interests, Canadian manufactures, Canadian commerce or Canadian shipping.

Our position and policy was but little different now; we impose high duties on articles we cannot produce, and a very low duty upon all those manufactured articles that we can make for ourselves, if we choose so to do—for instance, the duty on Tea is 18½ per cent, Coffee 21½ per cent, Manufactured Tobacco 23½ per cent, unmanufactured Tobacco 26 per cent, Coarse Sugar 51 per cent, Molasses 57 per cent, on manufactured goods 12½ per cent. Here it was worthy to notice the duty on Tobacco; a higher rate was absolutely charged upon that article when imported in leaf than when manufactured; notwithstanding, however, quite a little trade had sprung up in making segars &c., for he saw we now imported 1,000,000 lbs. in leaf, and this he supposed was made up in addition to that grown in Canada, for he observed that the exports in that article only amounted to £15, while formerly a considerable quantity was exported. Then with regard to Refined Sugar, the duty imposed was nearly the same with that on coarse, 51 per cent, really as if we were determined to prevent any branch of industry springing up amongst us. Had the rate charged on coarse sugar been 10 or 15 per cent, in all probability we should ere this, have refined our own sugar. Here we see the object of this British Legislation; it is clearly manifest, to compel us to derive our supplies of clothing and other necessities from them, and thus encourage British Manufactures, British carrying trade and the employment of British capital. Its tendency is evidently to perpetuate the unjust and irreiprocal trade with her, and our colonial dependence as a consequence. He had lately seen some extracts from a work on political economy, published in the year 1750, one hundred years ago; it was styled—"The trade and navigation of Great Britain considered by Joshua Gee." It was a clue to the policy pursued to the then colonies, and he would shew that that policy had not been more widely departed from up to the present day than imperative necessity compelled. He would read those extracts to the Committee, and which were well worthy the attention of honourable members.

"1st. That manufactures in American Colonies should be discouraged or prohibited"

"Great Britain with its dependencies is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any nation in Europe. We have an enterprising people, fit for all the arts of peace or war. We have provisions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and we are able to raise sufficient for double the number of inhabitants. We have the very best

materials for clothing, and want nothing either for use or even for luxury, but what we have at home, or might have from our colonies; so that we might make such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, or between us and them, as would maintain a vast navigation. But we ought always to keep a watchful eye over our colonies, to restrain them from setting up any of the manufactures, which are carried on in Great Britain; and any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning, for if they are suffered to grow up to maturity it will be difficult to suppress them."

"Our colonies are much in the same state Ireland was in, when they began the woollen manufactory, and as their numbers increase will fall upon manufactures for clothing themselves, if due care be not taken to find employment for them, in raising such productions as may enable them to furnish themselves with all their necessities from us."

That was the object then, to adapt the wealth of the colonists to the supply required by their necessities, and to draw that supply from Great Britain. Now according to Lord Grey's celebrated dispatch, the policy is to be reversed and we must continue to import our necessities from Great Britain, to enable them to purchase food and timber from us.

"I should therefore, think it worthy the care of the Government, to endeavour by all possible means to encourage them in the raising of silk, hemp, flax, iron, (Only pig, to be hammered in England) potash, &c., by giving them competent bounties in the beginning, and sending over skilful and judicious persons, at the public charge, to assist and instruct them in the most proper methods of management, which in my apprehension would lay a foundation for establishing the most profitable trade of any we have. And, considering the commanding situation of our colonies, along the sea coast; the great convenience of navigable rivers in all of them; the cheapness of land and the easiness of raising provisions, great numbers of people would transport themselves thither, to settle upon such improvements. Now, as people have been filled with fears that the colonies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up for themselves, a little regulation would be necessary. And as they will have the providing rough materials for themselves, a little regulation would remove all those jealousies out of the way. They have never thrown or wove any silk as yet, that we have heard of. Therefore if a law was made prohibiting the use of any throwster's mill, of doubling or horsing silk, with any machine whatever, they would then send it to us raw. And as they will have the providing rough materials to themselves, so shall we have the manufacturing of them. If encouragement be given for raising hemp, flax, &c., doubtless they will soon begin to manufacture, if not prevented. Therefore to stop the progress of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no weaver have liberty to set up any looms, without first registering at an office kept for that purpose, and the name and place of abode of any journeyman that shall work with him. But if any particular inhabitant shall be inclined to have any