

general it would be desirable that immigrants coming out to this Province of the Empire, should find our laws resembling those of his Father land as much as possible, consistently with the situation and circumstances every way considered of both countries. We know it is not necessary to offer any observations on this subject, because we are perfectly satisfied that the British Government will never sanction the principle of free trade in any distant Province of her Empire, until she finds it expedient to adopt that principle in the British isles; when she does this we shall be content to follow her example, but until then, we humbly conceive, that to adopt the principle of free trade partially or generally in Canada, would be highly prejudicial, both to British connection and to general prosperity. The advantages we possess, if made a proper use of, would afford the means of a more extensive and profitable trade than Canada ever yet possessed, when there was perfect free trade in all foreign agricultural productions. Let us cultivate well the many millions of acres of fine land we have in Canada that is now comparatively waste, and we shall see our country in a more flourishing condition than it ever will be by the free admission of foreign agricultural productions.

The foregoing article was written, and set in type, previous to the arrival of any of the late news from England. The late news does not, however, cause any change in our ideas on the subject; on the contrary, we are more than ever confirmed in our conviction of the expediency of the Corn-laws, under the present circumstances of the British Empire. Indeed, were the Corn-laws to be repealed, it would be most injurious to this Province in particular, just at the moment that her prospects were encouraging. We have seen in our last files of the *Mark-Lane-Express*, two letters from E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P. for one of the ridings of Yorkshire, to Lord John Russell, and though a Whig, he certainly has brought forward most convincing arguments against the repeal of the Corn-laws. He states that, a rise or duty of 15s per quarter on wheat, cannot increase the manufacturing cost of cotton goods more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or about £1 in £133. It is pretended by the friends of the repeal of the Corn-laws, that their object is that the working classes should have cheaper bread. We conceive, however, that it would be much more just of the great cotton lords, and other ma-

nufacturers, to be content with smaller profits for themselves, and allow larger wages to those employed by them, than call upon landowners and farmers to reduce the price of their produce, in order to augment the price and profits of cotton, and other manufactured goods. We know, by experience, that large fortunes are rarely made by manufacturers of corn and cattle, and it is well understood that it is not the least sober and industrious of communities to which they belong. They are also more simple, and much less expensive in their general habits in every country. There must, consequently, be some cause that the manufacturers of corn, cattle, and dairy produce, cannot, in Canada, or any other country, acquire such wealth as those other classes who buy farm produce, and sell them other goods in return. There is all appearance of a vast increase of wealth in Montreal, and we appeal to all who know Canada, whether the country exhibits a corresponding appearance of increasing wealth and improvement. This is another proof that individuals may become rich, though the bulk of the same community may become poor. There is one part of the news by the last Mail which should cause much satisfaction to agriculturalists in Canada, and that is—The appointment of Mr. Gladstone as Secretary of State for the Colonies. We believe that we owe to that gentleman, in a great measure, the present Agricultural Protection Bill, and the admission of our agricultural produce into British markets, on such favourable terms. We do not believe that any other appointment to this high office could be made, that promises more favourably for the Canadian agriculturists; and we sincerely hope that the Right Honourable Gentleman may long continue Colonial Secretary, which is one of the most important offices of the British Cabinet. He can do much good for Canada, and, we are confident, all will be done that we could reasonably expect or hope for, as a Province of the great empire to which we belong.

Those who are the greatest advocates for free trade in foreign agricultural productions into this country, are also, we believe, advocates for emigration to Canada, and extol its capabilities for agricultural purposes. We conceive that it is the first duty of all who would encourage emigration here, and have any pretensions to desire the prosperity of the vast majority of the Canadian population, to do all in their power to pro-