

make them any better of our connection with them. This is the language of those who are not Agriculturists, and care not for its interests. It is a most fatal mistake to neglect what is of such vast importance to the Canadian community. We take leave to tell those who are friendly to Agriculture, as well as those who are not, that so long as they put off the adoption of such measures as are necessary to introduce a better system of Agriculture throughout Canada generally, they sacrifice the interests of the country and the people, and keep the country poor when it might be rich, and that this operates injuriously upon every class and profession of the Canadian community.

In our last files of English newspapers we have observed reports of Agricultural Meetings in that country, where the Speakers have in strong language condemned the law which allows our produce to be sent into England on favourable terms, and further, that Canada is a great expense to Britain, and that the farmers of England have to pay this expense for the farmers of Canada, who have neither tithes nor taxes to pay. This may appear to all who do not inquire into the real facts of the case, to be very unjust towards the English farmers. We, however, take upon us to say, that the matter is not correctly stated. In the first place, we import English manufactures to the full extent of our exports to England, and the Colonial Duties upon these imports are not so high as those upon our exports to England. In the second place, we would observe, that almost all the expenditure of the English Government in Canada, goes back to England in payment of British manufactures; scarcely any of this money remains here many months; and, thirdly, we conceive that the inhabitants of Canada pay a portion of English taxation, in as much, as they purchase and pay for British goods, which comes to them charged with all the cost of production, including taxes paid by the producers and manufacturers. This is a fact lost sight of by most persons, but it is not the less certain nevertheless. We maintain that the trade of England with her Colonies is a most profitable one, and particularly with Canada. This trade is chiefly in British manufactures, transported in British ships, and the produce taken in exchange from Canada (with the exception of flour) is raw produce and exported in these same ships. Hence, the carrying trade, in both ways, is in the hands of English merchants, who have all the profits. The produce of Canada, so far from injuring the British people, we are cer-

tain, the greater its amount and value, so much the more beneficial it would be to British interests, in as much, as it would afford the means of purchasing the products of English industry. If England was to be constantly losing her capital, and to be so injuriously affected by her National Debt, as some men insinuate, she and her people would have been bankrupt long since, but with this great amount of debt, (and it certainly is a large amount in figures,) and with all the immense expense of her Colonies, she and her people are becoming more rich and powerful every day. She has no mines of silver or gold that would give her riches, and therefore, she has the happy method of drawing back to herself the capital she expends, together with a high interest. The most clever man in existence cannot show that we are mistaken in our view of this matter, and if any will attempt to do so, we promise to endeavour to prove our proposition, which is, that England and her people, receive back with a high interest or profit, all her expenditure in this Province of her Empire. We do not pretend to say, that this is an injury to us; on the contrary, we think this expenditure very beneficial to us, but what we deny is, *that we are* injuriously burdensome to the mother country or to her people. All the produce of our industry, with the exception of the food we consume, and a part of our clothing, we employ directly, and indirectly, in purchasing the produce of British industry, and hence British expenditure here, sets in motion Canadian industry, the produce of which goes back to Britain in payment of her goods and manufactures. The expenses of the troops here is another matter that appears not to be duly considered. The half of this expense, and perhaps more, consists of what is produced in Britain, and paid for there as clothing, arms, &c. There is another consideration. A part of the army may as well be kept in Canada, and may be as cheaply kept there, as in any other British possession abroad. The army here is as efficiently placed and employed to support the power and influence of the Empire of Britain, as it could be in any other country of her wide Dominions. From all these considerations we conceive, that we are unjustly charged with being injuriously burdensome to our father land or to our fellow subjects therein, and we deny that we enjoy any unfair advantage by the Tariff of Sir Robert Peel, though that Tariff might do us much good, if we had due protection here from the importation of Foreign produce. We have always thought that the landed interests of Britain had to sustain the chief burden