

The introduction of the various new manures, since I left England, has enabled those few farmers who can afford the expense, to assume the appearance of extraordinary fertility on their farms; but this is very partial, and in the great majority there is no material improvement in good farming as practised in the best districts fourteen years ago. There has, however, been a great change in public opinion in the south respecting sheep stock; the high bred southdowns being now superseded by what are called the *Hampshire Downs*;—sheep of the same variety, but of greater weight of carcase and fleece, and having the advantage in early maturity, superior hardihood and better nurses. The sale of a large flock, a choice breed of this kind near Salisbury, lately brought prices not exceeded during the last war, and altho' the frequent and large importations of fat stock from Europe, the flockmaster, the grazier, and dairy-farmer, have suffered much less than farmers in the grain districts, especially on lands of heavy tillage. In these sections more especially has the operation of free trade paralysed the farmer's energies; instead of a diminution of burdens, ever numerous and heavy, in many cases they are positively increased, as in the case of tithes now commuted for money payment, but which is regarded as an improvement for the benefit of the clergy only. In vain was it urged by free traders at large protectionist meetings, that the ancient Statute set apart tithes for the threefold purpose of "Support for the Clergy," "Support of the Poor" "and to sustain the fabrick of the Church," but in general the clergy join the protectionist party. It is indeed fearful to contemplate the result of the two great parties (Free Trade and Protectionist,) now fiercely carried on and agitating the country, often causing bloodshed and bitter animosity; but the opinion prevailed that concessions to the agricultural class were intended, by remitting taxes which bear exclusively on them, and also that a duty would be levied on American flour, as a *manufactured* article, leaving wheat free as at present. A measure of this kind would give stability to the colonies and be well received after the refusal of the United States to come to any fair arrangement of reciprocal trade.

With regard to the great question of free trade and the political affairs affected by it, it is now evident to any unprejudiced observer, that it

would, at this time, be impossible to return to the old system, or any general protection, and as a consequence of this position and prospect of low prices and high taxes, numerous and earnest were the enquiries with a view of emigration to Canada. After using my best exertions in endeavouring to promote the great object of my mission, I considered it a benevolent duty to take a tour through the counties of Hants, Wilts, and Dorset, amongst numerous old acquaintances, with a view of giving practical information on the subject of emigration to Canada and the success to be expected by suitable persons, and as a consequence a great many respectable persons have already arrived and many others are winding up their concerns with the same views, and doubtless will become good settlers, chiefly as agriculturists, besides two or three gentlemen of independent fortune for the benefit of their families. The public statements of my own experience, matured by fourteen years residence, were considered satisfactory, and will show that Canada has the balance of advantages, compared with the United States.

After what has been stated it may be superfluous to say much on your question, as to the "Comparative advantages of Canada and England," I may however mention that in making the tour before alluded to I found many instances of injustice, by farmers having had their crops destroyed by the landlord's game, and worthy men and their families thus brought to premature poverty; no adequate compensation being allowed for damages. Other cases of injustice in men being turned out of their farms for voting conscientiously, and others for being Presbyterians.!! This may scarcely be believed at this date; but the fact is well substantiated in a descendant of the Irish Prelacy, a mushroom Lord in Hampshire, also a notorious game-preserver; this man having turned out an industrious Presbyterian tenant, stated publicly that no Presbyterian should again occupy a farm of his. It is indeed a fact to be regretted that many of the aristocracy act on this principle, but few have the folly to confess or avow it. In conclusion, on a review of my journey I am very glad that I have undertaken it, because it has supplied facts on which to found a correct judgment, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that I returned to my adopted country and prospects with feelings of matured satisfaction and delight, and hope to be further instrumental in bringing out many who will become worthy settlers.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY MOYLE.