The total imports of goods of all kinds for the	16		
half-year were:			
Goods paying both specific and ad			
valorem duties \$2,321,82	21		
Goods paying 25 p.c. duty ad valorem 91,46			
" 20 & 15 " " 10,745,39			
" 10 " " 1,148,13			
Free Goods—Coin and Bullion 2,475,50	)4		
Other Free Goods 7,096,82	26		
Reprints of British Copyrights 3,06	9		
\$23,882,21	6		
Total Exports for same time 13,883,50			
· •	_		
Balance of Imports over Exports for			
half year \$9,998,70			
The large balance of imports over exports for			
the first half of the year is owing, no doubt, to the			
export of breadstuffs, &c., being so much less than			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
in the latter half of the year.			
The total value of imports for the year			
_	93		
The total value of imports for the year	93		
The total value of imports for the year 1863 was	93		
The total value of imports for the year 1863 was	93		
The total value of imports for the year 1863 was	93		
The total value of imports for the year 1863 was	93		
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was	93		
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was	93		
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was			
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was			
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was			
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was			
The total value of imports for the year  1863 was			

The question for us to consider is, how is this state of things to be remedied? We answer, by importing less, and producing more. Let the people understand their position, and determine to take advantage of it, and of the \$6,842,421 worth of imported goods that we have enumerated, at least \$4,000,000 worth may be produced by themselves; and with improved systems and modes of Agriculture, our annual exports may be so increased as to make up the balance of, say, two and a half to three million dollars, that would thus stand against us.

The politician will, no doubt, ask where the revenue is to come from, if the imports are diminished to the extent indicated. We answer, put higher duties on mere luxuries, and obtain the balance required by a direct tax, which, under such improved circumstances, the people would be well able to bear. Place the business of the Province in a prosperous position, and there need

be no fear of a sufficient revenue being obtained to carry on its government.

The agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the merchant must learn to look upon their respective interests as identical. The farmer cannot prosper, or indeed carry on his several operations of cultivating the soil and disposing of his crops, without the aid of the manufacturer and merchant; and the latter have no basis whereon to build up their prosperity apart from the success of the agriculturist.

We commend the serious consideration of this subject to those most immediately interested in it, and, in conclusion, desire to express our concurrence in the following prayer of the Memorial of the intelligent Counties Council of York and Peel, before referred to:—

"That as agriculture is the basis, so are commerce and manufactures the apex of the social pyramid of national wealth. Your petitioners therefore pray that you will not only grant every assistance towards the establishment of a more fruitful system of agriculture, but also that you may afford every aid, assistance and protection to those manufactures, at least, which are intimately connected with the same, and recognised as springing from the natural productions and resources of the country. As instances of these, your petitioners might mention the culture of vines and tobacco, wool produce, and such manufactures as are generally connected with the agricultural system of the Province.

"That in consideration of the amount of capital at present invested in Great Britain, mill machinery out of work and operatives out of employment there on account of the civil war existing in America; and considering that the state of affairs. in the country districts as regards financial matters is not at all encouraging, and that the extension of the manufactures of the country is thought by many to be of immense utility towards ameliorating the difficulties of our position, as no country ever yet has become great and prosperous without manufactures, and also that we possess such magnificent facilities for manufacturing as in the case of many large rivers which intersect and border our country, and mill privileges and appliances at present out of use; your honorable body should use their utmost endeavours to secure the transfer of a portion of such capital, machinery and operatives from Great Britain and other parts to Canada by guaranteeing the protection of their interests for a length of time in case such transfer should come into effect; by making grants of wild lands in favor of such capitalists if thought advisable, and by such other means as may seem most proper and efficacious to secure the desired end."

## TARLE

From the official Trade and Navigation tables we learn that, for the last fourteen years, the Imports and Exports of the Province were as follows:

1850.—Imports	\$16,982,068	;
Exports	11,961,712	•
Excess of Imports		\$5,020,356