anything like a reliable estimate of the business of 1859, we may, judging from present appearances and past experience, conclude that there will be a considerable increase of imports over those of 1858, with a similar increase of exports as well. That the crops will entirely escape those diseases which of late years have proved so injurious, cannot for a moment be entertained. We cannot, therefore, under any circumstances, anticipate more than an ordinary yield, while the price will of course depend upon the political condition of Europe and the harvests of England and the United States.

Let us briefly recapitulate the views we have advanced. We believe that there will be a considerable amount of over importation during the present year, particularly by the merchants of Montreal. That the large drain of $3,000,000 to meet the interest on our foreign debt will cause a tight money market next fall and reduce considerably the Bank Note circulation. That the ravages on the wheat crop must continue more or less severe for years to come, and that we must turn our attention more to the raising of stock, the cultivation of fruit trees, and the growth of flax, hemp, broom-corn, Indian corn, tobacco, and hops. That those branches of manufacture for which we possess the natural facilities must be encouraged and built up. *That our Government debt ought not, under any circumstances be increased.* That the withdrawal of any increased amount in the shape of interest will prove most disastrous by deranging the whole monetary affairs of the Province. That to keep importations at the lowest point, and to supply their place as much as possible with home-made fabrics is the true policy of nations as of individuals. That one good average crop will not warrant large importations, as the farmers are deeply in debt, and *must and will* economise. That Canada does not possess in an eminent degree the elements of national wealth. That her people must depend upon their industry constant and unremitting to secure a comfortable independence, and that he who would enjoy his next Christmas dinner free from the harrassing cares of business, must buy with double caution and sell with equal circumspection.

That the whole commercial community will follow our advice we are not so sanguine as to believe, and therefore, looking towards the close of the present year we would say (as the Almanac has it) "Look out for squalls about this time." Not that we anticipate a continuance of such dull times as the present; far from it. Our danger lies in the temporary impetus that the revival of trade in the United States and the prospect of a good harvest here, will give to the trade of Canada. Rising as from a bed of sickness, our efforts will be greater than our strength, and a relapse will be the consequence. The trade of a country cannot be pushed beyond its natural limits