

PRICES OF FOREIGN SALT MEAT IN LIVERPOOL in the latter end of April last, was as follows:—

“Inferior American beef 25s. to 50s. per 200 lbs.; Inferior Hambro’ pork 35s. to 45s.; Hambro’ new m^{ss} beef, 102s. 6d. per 300 lbs.; Hambro’ prime new pork 63s. to 65s. per 200 lbs.; Copenhagen and Archangel pork 50s. per 200 lbs., all the duty unpaid.”

The above prices does not offer much encouragement to send beef or pork from this country to E^gland. If there was a certainty of obtaining from 40s. to 50s. a barrel (of 200 lbs.) for beef, of medium quality, and from 60s. to 70s. for prime pork per barrel, we might export advantageously, because the difference between sterling and currency would pay most of the charges of transport, &c. We must raise and feed stock, or we will not be able to cultivate our lands profitably. A certain market, and moderate prices, would offer more encouragement to the raising and feeding of beef and pork, than fluctuating prices though they might average higher. We apprehend great competition from the north of Europe in the English markets, should the Tar ff of Sir Robert Peel become law, of which there is very little doubt. Land and labour are cheap in the north of Europe, and they will make an effort to send live cattle and salted meat to England where they are sure to obtain a higher price than in their own country.

INCREASE OF SWINE.—A Mr. Hainworth, in a letter to the Editor of *The Mark Lane Express*, dated 4th of May, 1842, says:—

“Two hundred sows, and a proportionate number of boars, supposing each sow to produce ten pigs at a litter, half male and half female, and that each sow bring two litters a year, and the sow-pigs, at twelve months old produce a litter of ten pigs, and a similar number each succeeding six months, the number of pigs born in the sixth year from the 200 sows and their offspring, of twelve months old and upwards will exceed 132,000,000: which, if fattened to 23 stone each, will supply the population of Great Britain and Ireland for five years, with half a pound of meat per day, each man, woman, and child.”

We believe, that by judicious management, swine might be increased in the above proportion, and therefore pork never can continue exorbitantly high priced for any considerable period.

COURT LIFE.—In the “Diary and Letters of Madame d’Arblay (Miss Burney)” she gives the following droll account by one of the favourite equerries of George III., Col. Goldsworthy, of his estimate of his own life as a hanger-on at Court. After a discussion about an erroneously-delivered message, Miss Burney says—“I mentioned the constant summons brought me by John every afternoon. He lifted up his hands and eyes, and protested most solemnly that he had never sent a single one. ‘I vow, ma’am,’ cried the colonel, ‘I would not have taken such a liberty on any account; though all the comfort of my life, in this house, is one half hour in a day spent in this room. After all one’s labours, riding, and walking, and standing, and bowing—what a life it is! Well: it’s honour that’s one comfort: it’s

all honour! royal honour!—one has the honour to stand till one has not a foot left, and to ride till one’s stiff, and to walk till one’s ready to drop—and then one makes one’s lowest bow, d’ye see, and bless one’s self with joy for the honour!”

UNITED STATES PROPOSED NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The Montreal Gazette has given a schedule of the duties on some of the chief articles of import into the United States, as proposed by their new Customs Duties Bill, to be submitted to Congress, and which, it is not doubted, will pass without material alteration. The following is a copy:—

Woollens and cassimeres—40 per cent.
Worsted stuffs—30 per cent.
Cottons printed, exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard—25 per cent.
Do. white, do.—25 per cent.
Do. printed, not exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard—7½ cents per square yard.
Do. white, not exceeding in value 25 cents per square yard—6½ cents do.
Silk, from India or China—31 65c. per lb.
Do. from Europe—82 50c. do.
Silk and worsted goods—30 per cent.
Linen goods—25 per cent.
Manufactures of iron, steel, or brass—30 per cent.
Clothing—50 per cent.
Wines—Madeira or Sherry—60 cents per gallon.
Spirits—60 or 90 do.
Teas—Black—10 cents per lb.
Green—15 do. do.
Sugar—Brown—3 do. do.
White—4 do. do.
Loaf—8 do. do.
Flour—50 per cent.
Wheat—25 cents per bushel,
Salt—6 do. do.

In order to show the feeling that is entertained by the farmers and mechanics in the United States, on the subject of “FREE TRADE,” we beg to submit a few extracts from two late numbers of *The Main Farmer and Mechanics’ Advocate*:—

PROTECTION.

What change has been wrought by public sentiment on the subject of protecting duties in one short year! It was about this time a year ago, that we decided on starting this paper in defence of the industry of the country. At that time scarcely a paper could be found which was giving this subject any considerable prominence in their columns, while many and some of the most popular and widely circulated periodicals were railing against the entire system of Protection, and inculcating the moon-shine theory of “Free Trade.” But now, there is scarcely a paper that falls in our way which has not taken ground more or less strong in favour of protecting our own industry. This is of the Southern as well as the Northern press. Of the West as well as the East. It gives us great pleasure to notice the change at the South. We prefer articles from that quarter, to any thing we can prepare; and therefore insert the following from the Savannah Georgian of the 15th ult:—

“PROTECTION.—A state of feeling is growing up in the South upon this subject, very different from that existing ten years ago. It is natural that it should be so, when it is,

but too evident that our interests lead us to such a change. FREE TRADE WITH ALL ITS BOASTED BEAUTIES HAS BROUGHT WITH IT FEW OR NO BENEFITS, BUT RATHER A TRAIN OF CALAMITIES, and we find the whole South labouring under a complete prostration of prosperity. WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES, and therefore task all our energies, and then in vain, to pay for those things of which the main part could be produced amongst ourselves. Labour is misapplied: we produce more of our staple than is wanted, and have not yet learned to distribute our force upon those objects which would prove most profitable. To enable us to do this, it is necessary to erect some barrier to keep foreign competition from interfering with us, and rendering our efforts fruitless by driving us from our own market.—*American Protector.*”

KEEP OUT THE PROVINCIAL POTATOES.

Mr. EDITOR.—It is well known that the State of Maine is a potatoe-growing state, that there is very many navigable rivers, by which vessels may enter, and those in need may produce them at a price merely indemnifying the tiller of the soil. But alas, the adjoining Eastern English Provinces raise very many, and bring or send them into this country in such abundance as to make it an up-hill business for the farmers of Maine to go largely into the growing of them. Now, Mr. Editor, would it not be wise in Congress immediately to place a tariff on those imported into this nation as an opposite for the English corn laws; especially as we cannot send into those provinces, a yoke of oxen, a piece of beef, or a pig, without a duty. I am for self defence, notwithstanding your friend Smith’s moral objections to a tariff.—But as your correspondent in No. 16, of the current volume, who styles himself an old farmer, and dates at Winthrop, has blown Smith’s notions sky high, I will say nothing about them.

North Yarmouth, May 2nd, 1842.

The following is a paragraph from the correspondent referred to as above, in No. 16, of the same paper:—

“Now, if locks, bolts, bars, and title deeds, or any other thing for personal security are necessary, then it appears to me that a just tariff laid by our government, is as necessary to protect American labour, and the producing classes, and to support the government. I know not what Mr. Smith means by high tariff, unless he wishes to render any tariff odious. I do not wish a high tariff, but I do not wish that foreigners may have the liberty to come into our markets and pay no duty, and compete with home-born subjects on a scale of equality. For that would be reducing our labour to European prices. Many of our fabrics must be made so far back from our sea board, that it would be attended with nearly as much cost to get them to market as to get them from Europe to our cities. I wish not for such a tariff as would amount to prohibition, but such a tariff as would support the government, and render our manufactured articles so high that our mechanics could afford to make them, and raw materials so high that farmers can afford to raise them. Not to make any portion of our people rich, nor to starve them by their idleness. If work is worth nothing, none will be done. I cannot believe that Mr. Smith is one of the suffering many. The suffering many have not the standard of morality that Mr. Smith has.”