

men of the profession of farmers—to be scattered throughout the Colony to secure to the emigrant disinterested advice, and to rattle within his reach all the instruction which the farmer requires. SOCIAL EXPERIENCE CAN TEACH HIM. I could put my hand on hundreds of practical and experienced men to answer the above description in Canada, who would, for a very small annual consid-

ration, [beyond a grant of land,] transfer themselves to the new districts, about to be laid open, as the heads of these settlements; and I have no doubt the same thing would be as easy in all other Colonies to men locally acquainted with them as I am with Upper Canada.

## APPENDIX.

## OPINIONS OF FOREIGNERS ON SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Monsieur J. B. Say.

"Faut il être surpris de la gêne et du malaise extraordinaire que la nation Anglaise a éprouvé dans les années qui ont suivi la paix de 1815? Les classes privilégiées, les fonctionnaires, les pensionnaires de l'état, le Clergé, et les Rentiers, ont profité de cette réintégration du la valeur du papier-monnaie; mais elle a été un fleau pour la masse de la nation et pour l'industrie.—Pleau qu'une nation, si riche en capitaux, si judicieusement administrée d'ailleurs, et si admirablement industrieuse, pouvait seule supporter."

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Ambassador at London.

"Capital has usually had the power to take care of itself, and does not require the aid of Congress to place it in any other position, than to put the labour in motion. Congress should legislate for the labour, and the capital will take care of itself. \* \* \* \* \* The free trade of the Political Economists of Great Britain is a transcendental philosophy, which is not likely to be adopted by any government on the face of the globe, unless it be the Chinese, and we have already the earnest of the effect of low duties in the internal condition of that country. The trade of that empire is fast approaching to barter; the precious metals having been drained to pay for the foreign products introduced into it."

Lamartine.

"This science must not be as formerly, the science of riches. The Democratic Republic must not give it another character. The Republic will make it the science of brotherhood, the science by the proceedings of which not only labour and its fruits shall be increased, but by which a more general, more equitable, and more universal distribution of wealth shall be accomplished amongst the whole people." [From the answer of the Provisional Government of France, on 23d April, 1848, to the petition of the Political Economy Society, protesting against the suppression of the chair of Political Economy in the College of Paris.]

The Hon. Henry Clay, the veteran American Statesman.

"The most complete exposition of the 'American system,' says the *Manchester Courier*, is to be found in the speech of Mr Clay at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 28th April, 1844; it fills more than a page of the *New York Herald* of 29th June, 1844, but by condensing and quoting it can be appropriated here. The principle avowed by Mr Clay, as the basis of a tariff, is, 'that in time of peace the duties on import should be equal to the expense of an economical government, and that there should be discrimination in the tariff to foster and protect domestic manufactures.' He founds this reasoning upon the patriotic axiom, 'that a nation should, at the earliest possible point in her history, be adequate to the supply of her own wants from her own internal resources.' Although Italy did not itself afford all those supplies to ancient Rome, the deficiency was drawn from the subjugated provinces. Great Britain, although her commerce encompasses the globe, supplies herself mainly from the little island under her immediate dominion; limited and contracted as it is, it furnishes her with bread and provisions for the whole year, with the exception of a few days, and her manufactures not only supply an abundance of raiment and means of defence, but afford a vast surplus for exportation to foreign countries." Mr Clay predicted—"that the southern states would combine manufacturing with the growing of cotton; that the day will come, and is not far distant, when the south will feel an imperative necessity voluntarily to make such a division of labour, considering the vast water power, and other facilities of manufacturing in the south, and its possession at home of the choice of the raw material. I believe the day will come when the cotton region will become the greatest manufacturing region of cotton in the world."

The consumption of British goods, then, is contingent on the progress of United States industry, and will not be permitted to interfere with it. It would appear that Mr Clay's eloquence has prevailed, for the manufactures are going ahead, and discontent has ceased as to the high tariff on imports for use of agriculturists.

"The doctrine of free trade (says he) is a concession to foreign powers without an equivalent, to the prejudice of native industry, not only without an equivalent, but in the face of their high duties, restrictions and prohibitions applied to American products. Concessions to foreign powers, to our rivals jealous of our growth and anxious to impede our onward progress. Encouragement to domestic industry as a concession to our fellow-citizens. It is a concession by the whole to the whole; for every part of the country possesses a capacity to manufacture, and every part of the country more or less does manufacture." Mr Clay

is sarcastic on the theorist; he says, "HE HAS MOUNTED HIS HORSE AND HAS DETERMINED TO SPUR AND WHIP HIM ON, ROUGH SHOD OVER ALL FACTS, OBSTACLES, AND IMPEDIMENTS THAT LIE IN HIS WAY."

DR. LIST, THE GREAT GERMAN ECONOMIST.

"There are many, says Dr List (*Der internationale Handel*), who impute the commercial crises of the United States to their paper and banking systems; but there can be no doubt that the evil originated in the 'Compromise Bill' (1832), in consequence of which America's imports soon exceeded her exports, and the United States became debtors to England for several hundred millions of dollars, which they were unable to cancel by their exports. The proof that these crises must chiefly be ascribed to the excess of imports lies in the fact, that they invariably occurred in times of great influx of foreign manufactures in consequence of a reduced tariff; and that, on the contrary, they never took place either in time of war, when few imports could take place, or when, by the high import duties, the exports had been brought into just proportion with the imports. \* \* \* It was in 1789 that the first American tariff was framed, imposing a trifling duty on the most important articles of import. Trifling as the rate of the duty was, its effects on the prosperity of the country became so manifest, that Washington in his message (1791) already congratulated the nation on the flourishing state of manufactures and agriculture. Encouraged by the success of the first attempt, the Congress raised, in 1804, the Import Duties to 10 per cent., and in 1815 the manufactures of the United States already employed (according to the Report of the Commercial Committee in the Congress) 100,000 hands, and the annual amount of the produce amounted to sixty millions of dollars, while the value of land and the prices of all sorts of goods, as also of wages, rose to an extraordinary degree. After the peace of Ghent the Congress doubled the rate of duty for the first year, but pressed by the arguments of the disciples of Free Trade, it lowered the tariff in 1816, after which the calamities of the period of 1789 to 1791 soon made their re-appearance, viz., ruin of the manufacturers, valuelessness of productions, and a fall in the value of landed property. After the country had thus again during the second war, enjoyed the blessings of peace, it once more experienced all the previous evils after the conclusion of peace, when a great influx of manufactures again took place, and these evils of peace were even greater than those caused by the devastations of war. It was only in 1824 that the Congress saw the expediency of, and resolved upon, raising the tariff; but this resolution was frustrated by Mr Huskisson's threat of retaliation measures. The ruinous state of the industrial classes of the United States at last compelled the Congress to raise the tariff in 1828, which was, however, modified in 1832 (by the Compromise Bill), owing to the exertions of Mr Polettt Thompson, the successor of Huskisson, in which he was aided by the planters of the South, who all clamoured for a cheap tariff. The consequence of that Compromise Bill was the importation into the United States of such enormous quantities of English manufactures as totally to destroy the Balance of Trade between the two countries, and to bring about the commercial crisis in 1835, from which the United States has not yet quite recovered, despite the revision of the tariff in 1840. All this plainly shows the necessity of not allowing the imports of a country to exceed the exports, or, in short, of keeping continually in sight the Balance of Trade." \* \* \* "A similar phenomenon presented itself in Russia. Soon after the war in 1815 there arose a teacher of the Free Trade theory, a certain Storch, who taught in Russia what Say did in France, and Dr Smith in England, viz., that Balance of Trade is a mere phantom, a chimera engendered in the diseased brain of the teachers of the mercantile system. Government gave the Free Trade system a fair trial, until the Czar, the Emperor of the Empire, Count Nesselrode, declared in an Office Circular of 1821, 'That Russia finds herself compelled by circumstances to adopt an independent system in commerce, as the raw productions of the country find but an indifferent market abroad, the native manufacturers are becoming ruined, all the ready cash is going abroad, and the most solid mercantile houses are about to break.' In a few weeks afterwards the new protective tariff was issued, and the beneficial consequences manifested themselves. Capital, talent, and mechanical industry soon found their way into Russia from all parts of the civilized world, and more especially from England and Germany. Nothing more was heard there of commercial crises, caused by overtrading; the nation has grown prosperous and the manufactures are flourishing."

The New York Tribune, a daily paper of immense circulation.

To Horace T. Kelly, Esq., in the Tribune of this morning, it states that "at this season, half the manufactures in the country

try are ruined, if not works are spending. I presume to be correct, other people require to produce, they had the of the country should be toish rails, other the roads are and consular legislation these means

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