

and Silk Manufactures that found a market in Canada from England between the years 1832 and 1839, as taken from official documents, is as follows: Cotton goods, £2,630,969 sterling; Linen, £417,154; Silk, £460,503; Woollens, £1,919,028, a yearly average of cotton goods £328,870 or \$1,461,644; silk, £58,123 or \$258,334; woollens, £239,878 or \$1,066,126.

The total amount of exports from England to Canada from 1832 to 1839, amounted to £12,886,933 sterling; during the same time Canada exported to England £7,844,411 sterling.

The City of Boston exported manufactured cotton goods to the East Indies, Sandwich Islands, North West Coast, and South America, from the first of January 1843 to October 31st, 1843, to the amount of \$1,124,898.

The consumption of cotton goods in the Canada is rapidly on the increase, and any material advance in the existing prices of raw cotton in the United States, must arise from over issue of currency, or speculative operations, and consequently cannot be maintained. Taking the future prices of cotton suitable for manufacturing three fourths of all the cotton goods made in the U. States, to range from 6 to 9 cents per pound, laid down at the Factories, the articles of heavy grey cotton, cotton drills, cotton duck, negro cotton, cotton yarns, &c. &c., can be manufactured in Canada cheaper than in the United States or England.

It is admitted, that there is a difference in the cost of the raw cotton of one cent per pound, in favor of Canada over England, taking into consideration the difference of freight, duty, and commissions on sales in the two countries.

By manufacturing in our own Province, with such an abatement in the price of the raw material, as compared with the price paid for it by the British manufacturer, we should be sure of the home market for the coarser cottons, without any further protective duty, and also be able to supply the Sister Provinces and the British West Indies, with cotton fabrics.

With all these advantages in the cost of the raw cotton, together with our superior natural advantages of water power and cheap labor, saving of duty, and shipping to other British ports, it does appear that Canada has the ability to succeed in this branch of business beyond England or the United States; and were she to become a manufacturing country, a few years would place her on an equal footing with other nations in manufacturing.

With these facts, any thing like fair competition in cotton goods manufactured in our own province, and those imported from England or the United States, is quite out of the question.

In the U. States the manufactories are usually active, and they have heavy orders for the East India Market. This, with the active demand for her home consumption, will do more to advance and establish the prosperity of her factories, than any additional tariff Congress could grant; and her trade for articles of domestic manufacture with foreign countries is yearly on the increase.

The manufacturing of cotton goods in the U. States commenced in 1816. Since then, the prices have been reduced on an average two-thirds; it is scarcely possible to name an article of home manufacture, that has not been cheapened and this too in the midst of increased wages of labor, and high prices of agricultural products.

No country is more favorably situated for manufacturing than Canada.

The freedom of its institutions, must naturally bring into active operation the enterprise and talents of her citizens.

It is a well known fact, that the frontier townships are almost entirely supplied with grey cottons from the United States, because the Canadian Merchant can purchase this description of goods cheaper in the U. States than in England; and that the coarser cotton goods, such as are made in the United States, rival the manufactures of Great Britain in the Canada market.

Since then we cannot consistently secure to England this branch of her trade, we should by

all means afford every facility for making it an object of Colonial industry.

Massachusetts with her 737,000 population, has a capital invested in manufacturing of \$42,000,000, and annually manufactures over \$80,000,000, and yearly imports the products of other States to the amount of \$40,000,000. This shows how she encourages and protects the labor of her own people and promotes a free interchange of commodities between the different States.

The Merrimack company at Lowell, have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent on a capital of two million dollars. The Lawrence company with a million and a half dollars capital, 10 per cent also the Boot, Lowell, Suffolk, and Tremont Companies, each declared the same dividend.

Lowell, (the Manchester of America,) twenty years ago contained only 200 inhabitants; now, it embraces a population of 30,000: the capital invested is \$10,500,000 number of operatives 10,000, of whom 7,000 are females, the average monthly wages are \$170,000, and they yearly manufacture 73,833,400 yards cloth.

By becoming a manufacturing people, we create within ourselves domestic industry, and furnish to a certain extent, what we have hitherto purchased from abroad; we increase the productions of labor by diverting a portion from pursuits already overstocked, to other more valuable employment, and thus develop more fully the resources of the country, adding at the same time to the value of our own labor, precisely in proportion as we diminish importation.

In this country nothing has been done in the manufacture of hosiery or any of its branches, neglected, seemingly as unworthy of notice, while in other countries it has been considered one of the most important branches of their multiplied manufactures, and is sought after as the safest and most lucrative investment; as for instance, take the large establishments at Nottingham and Leicester, employing some 40 to 50,000 Knitting Looms, and a capital of from £50,000 to £2,000,000 each. The larger number of proprietors of these establishments or their fathers before them, were once but poor workmen, working with their own hands, have made these immense fortunes by the manufacture of hosiery. It is a fact that all the Knitting Machines in Europe are conducted and worked by hand.

The nations of Europe are more or less engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk. France more than any other country derives her power and resources mainly from this branch of her industry; her example has induced England, Holland, Germany and Sweden, to engage, with zeal in the same pursuits. The expense of manufacturing silk in Canada, would not be more than in Europe, as the state of society here is well adapted to promote the successful manufacture of silk, as it is an employment in which females and children may be honorably and profitably engaged.—Between the years 1821 and 1823 England imported 24,157,568 pounds of raw silk, which when manufactured, was worth £120,770,580 sterling, or \$536,222,237, making a yearly average consumption of silk, of £15,096,322, sterling, or \$67,027,779, of which England does not raise one pound of the raw material, and gives employment to more than 400,000 people. The raw silk could be taken from custom house bond in England and brought to Canada at a small expense.

As regards local and sectional considerations, the great variety of interests in this our widely extended country, is not overlooked, but very justly determined that the protection and prosperity of each section is the protection and prosperity of the whole country. We should go upon the assumption that national and personal economy are based upon the same principles, and that national prosperity is but the aggregate of individual prosperity. The United States in 1842, raised 441,829,246 bushels Indian Corn, and the commercial documents show that only 1,684,000 bushels were sent out of the country, leaving more than 440,000,000 for home consumption. The

importance of a home market will appear from the fact that the New England States, the American seat of manufactories, consume annually beyond their own productions about 7,000,000 bushels wheat, which is about 500,000 bushels more than the average export from the whole country for the last five years. Of grain other than wheat, Massachusetts and Rhode Island consume of other grain growing states to the amount of 3,675,000 bushels, which is nearly three times the amount that is yearly sent to a foreign market. Massachusetts alone annually consumes the products of the other states to the amount of \$40,000,000, which is equal to one half the annual exports of the products of the United States exclusive of manufactured articles. In the United States 1,000,000 of her population are engaged in the various branches of manufactures. All these are consumers of meat and grain, and this market is worth more to the farmers of the Middle and Western States, than all other markets in the world. If she were to estimate the value of the products of the soil consumed by them to be but 12½ cents per day each, it would in a single year amount to \$182,500,000. It is estimated that the manufacture of Iron alone annually consumes nine millions of the agricultural products. The total amount of capital employed in manufacturing, mining and the mechanic arts, in the United States, is \$400,000,000, and I have no hesitation in saying that this sum thus invested has increased the value of real estate in that country vastly beyond that amount.

The price of land and of agricultural products, depends much upon their proximity to market. Go through the country, and you will see land of the same intrinsic value selling for agricultural purposes at prices varying from \$2 to \$200 per acre, when the main consideration affecting the price is, their nearness to a market. Wherever manufactures, and the mechanic arts flourish, there is a demand for agricultural products at remunerating prices, so that the cultivators of the soil receive their full share of the benefits by the operation, and whenever a village springs up from manufacturing or other causes, the price of land is increased for miles around, and the farmer finds a market for the production of his soil near his own door, and not only do the great staples of agriculture increase in value by this home market, but a thousand nameless articles, assume a value unknown before. A market in a manufacturing district, at home is always more sure than any foreign market, the demand is constant and to be relied upon, whereas the foreign market is always uncertain. In fact the whole face of the country becomes changed, and the population are thriving, industrious and happy.

This recapitulation of the advantages of Canada for manufacturing purposes, and also calling into active operation her natural resources, demand the especial attention of her politicians and capitalists, and although it has been reproachfully observed, that in Canada, the arts, manufactures, &c. were half a century behind the age, yet still the spirit and energy of her people have either been misunderstood or perverted, and it remains to be shown, that in the full development of both, they have only been waiting a suitable opportunity.

*An extraordinary Durham Milker.*—Mr. Hiewer, of Charlton, near Brackley, Northamptonshire, has a cow from which was made nineteen and three quarter pounds of butter last week; the cream skimmed but twice, without second butter. It is supposed by competent judges that this cow will produce twenty-four pounds of butter a week if second butter is churned. She is of the Durham breed, and a remarkably fine beast, six years old. Her feed is grass and a little hay only! She gives eight gallons of milk per day.—*Northampton Herald.*