

must be upon foreign imports. But we shall not at present speculate further on the subject—time will show how these new changes will work; if they work well and fairly for all classes, that will be all we desire or wish for.

It is, at all events, perfectly clear, that if farmers here cannot find a market for their produce at remunerating prices, they must establish and encourage domestic manufactures, which will raise up, in time, customers on the spot who will exchange manufactures for Agricultural produce. This will be the inevitable consequences of the contemplated change in the laws—a consequence that will not strengthen our connection with Britain.

W A R.

The apprehension of a war, appears to occupy the public attention to a considerable degree at the present moment in our cities and towns, but we hope our Agricultural friends are free from any such apprehension. From the present enlightened state of the Christian world, it is difficult to imagine that any possible cause could arise between two Christian nations that would produce a war; and we trust that the powerful nations of Europe, have come to the resolution never again to permit the existence of a war, that would be likely to involve other nations that had nothing to do with the cause of it, in all the evils of war, if not in the actual strife itself. It is impossible for a war to take place between two great nations without inflicting much evil and injustice upon neutral powers, and endangering the peace of the whole world, and when this must be the inevitable consequences of war, we conceive it to be the bounden duty of powerful nations to command the peace, and keep it. Nations would not now desire to rob each other, as they did heretofore, and therefore there is no necessity for war. If differences should arise between nations, there is surely sufficient honour and good faith in the world to arrange these differences by arbitration, and the powerful nations of Europe owe a duty to themselves and to the world, to compel differences to be settled by arbitration, and thus enforce peace. If it were possible for two powerful nations to go to war, without involving other nations in all the danger, and ruinous consequences of their folly and wickedness, there might be some excuse for not inter-

fering with them, but that cannot be under present circumstances. England, France, and other states of Europe, are sufficiently armed now, and we hope will always continue so, to be able to command peace, and keep it. It is infinitely better, and ultimately less expensive, for a nation to support and pay an army and navy to ensure peace to themselves and others, than have to provide one to carry on a war, and we hope this will ever be the policy of the British Government, and while it is, she may laugh at the blustering and threatening of those who are so foolish as to act so. We may, however, be perfectly at ease as a Province of an empire, too powerful to be lightly assailed. There may be threatening and violent speeches, but it will be much better that the fire of war should evaporate in this way than in powder and ball from the cannons' mouth. A violent and threatening speech will produce much less evil to humanity, unless to that portion subject to the infliction of hearing it, than the discharge of a battery of cannon, or the broadside of a line of battle ships. It may be out of place in an Agricultural Journal to introduce a subject of this nature, but we have such an abhorrence of war and its consequences, that we would wish all the world to regard it in the same light. It is to maintain the peace of the world, that nations can be justified in keeping, and supporting a powerful army and navy; and while it can produce this good to the human race, the expense incurred could not be better or more beneficially employed. We pay our armed police to maintain peace and order in our cities, because it is for the good of the community it should be maintained. By the same reasoning, nations support an armed force to secure peace and order, and it will be for the good of the whole Christian world, that this peace and order should not be disturbed on any pretence whatever. Petty States may, perhaps, be permitted to fight among themselves, without producing much of the evils of war beyond the bounds of their own territories; not so with powerful nations, who have colonies and commerce all over the world, a war between them cannot fail to produce an amount of evil and suffering that is beyond calculation. But we shall proceed no farther, as we are convinced that an evil of such magnitude will not be allowed to take place, while there are nations that can command peace.