

than the woollen manufacturer of Massachusetts pays for the qualities mentioned; and we have noticed a number of reported instances where large lots of long wool had been lately sold for 30 cents per lb., and the finest qualities of Saxon for 65 cents per lb.; with these prices (the production of the new tariff,) the American farmers have been encouraged to increase their flocks of sheep, and improve the quality of wool to that degree, that sheep-husbandry in whole sections of country has become the principal dependence of the farmer. The prices which we have supposed that wool will be worth in this country, in the course of another year, if realised, will remunerate the wool-grower to a much greater degree than any other branch of husbandry.—With these prospects in view, it is to be hoped, that the Canadian farmers are abundantly intelligent to properly appreciate and enjoy every advantage that can be gained from having a profitable and permanent market established for their wool.

We copy the following article upon manufactures, from the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, which, if carefully read, must have the effect of convincing every candid reader of the propriety of giving every reasonable encouragement to domestic manufactures. It may be argued by some, that by establishing extensive manufactories, we are injuring the trade between this and the mother country, and thereby causing the interests of the parent and child to clash; this argument, however, will be found by experience to be fallacious. When the Canadian population think proper to resolve themselves into a partially manufacturing population, then, and not till then, will they make the most of the great natural advantages they so liberally possess. It is nonsense to boast of the agricultural resources of the country, when those resources are shackled for the want of a profitable market for the produce of the soil. A market is now opened on the most liberal terms for the staple articles of this colony; but it frequently happens that the prices for breadstuffs in the mother country are so low, that they have to be sold here at rates that scarcely remunerate for the costs of production. This should not be a matter of complaint with the colonists, so long as their surplus produce is admitted into the British markets upon about the same conditions that British manufactured goods are brought into the colony; but what we object to is, that there is no permanent market for the various other articles of farm produce that cannot be profitably exported out of the country. This market can alone be secured to the people of this country, by encouraging domestic manufactures. When the period arrives that efficient means are taken to concentrate much of the almost worse than idly employed capital of the country into the erection and employment of manufacturing establishments,—and when the Cana-

dian population have become satisfied that it is to their interest to encourage men of enterprise to embark their capital and their skill in the business, then, as a natural consequence, manufacturing towns and cities will spring forth as it were by magic, and the agriculturists in the surrounding districts will obtain remunerating prices for every description of articles that the climate and soil of the country will enable them to produce.—Canadian farmers, look at this! In trading the short period of nine years with your neighbors in the United States, you have incurred a loss to your country of upwards of twenty-two millions of dollars, or at least the balance in trade has been that enormous amount against you. Now it is as clear as noon-day, that of the \$42,000,000 of capital that the rocky, barren State of Massachusetts has actually employed in manufacturing, that a considerable proportion of which has been drawn from the British Provinces in the shape of profits on manufactured goods—and for what? to drain your pockets of your hard earnings, and to enrich the United States farmer. Will this state of things be any longer tolerated by the strength and sinew of this country? With these startling facts staring them in the face, will any remain indifferent to the success of the manufacturing interests? or will any be found so short-sighted as to fancy, that by embarking capital in manufacturing, that just so much is diverted from its legitimate channel?—We leave these questions to be answered by our intelligent and numerous readers. In order that the country in all its departments should flourish, the expenditure must be kept within its income; this argument applies with the same force to a nation as it does to an individual. When this subject has been fully and impartially investigated, it will no longer appear strange that our amount of floating capital is so limited, or that there are so many borrowers, and so few lenders of money in the country. The reason will also appear more obvious why improvements in agriculture and the mechanical arts have progressed to a less degree than in the United States; and when correct notions are held in relation to these important matters by those who have influence and capital, we may then reasonably hope to see Canada become what she might and ought to be, the “brightest gem in the British crown.”

From the period that the present high tariff of the United States came into force, there has been a constant stream of capitalists and operatives from Europe, flowing into that country, who have very materially aided our enterprising neighbors in carrying out very many of their enterprises. Manufacturing houses in England have erected branch establishments in the United States, with capitals varying from £10,000 to £50,000 each; and the dividends upon those capitals may be imagined from the fact, that it is common in

that country for joint-stock manufacturing companies to declare annual dividends of from 15 to 20 per cent upon the *bona fide* capital invested. This fact is well known in England; and it is only reasonable to suppose that the unemployed capital of the old world would seek the safest and best market in the new.

It appears that the proper time has arrived for to discuss the important subject of domestic manufactures; and as this branch is so closely allied with agriculture, we shall deem it a pleasure, as well as duty, to express ourselves freely and candidly upon every point that has a bearing upon the manufacturing interests. In doing so, we shall endeavor to be offensive to no party—our sole object being to aid our fellow-cotemporaries in the development of the vast resources of this fine colony. In the meantime, we crave, on the part of our subscribers, a careful reading of the annexed ably written and highly instructive article.

MANUFACTURES.

(From the *Sherbrooke Gazette*.)

Within a few years, a powerful impetus has been given to the enterprise of Canada by means of internal improvements and the establishment of manufactures, and it is now understood by intelligent men that these are the great engines which bring into active operation the resources of the country, and ought consequently to be its established policy.

The establishment of manufactures in Canada, would introduce a system of economy, which would be approved and adopted, and keep the expenditure of the country within its income; and lay firmer and broader the foundation of our commerce, by increasing and diversifying our productions and the objects of exportation, and thus enlarge the commercial capacity of the nation.

The following statistics, connected with manufactures, (taken principally from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,) will show the importance of this subject to the people of this Province.

The United States with a consuming population of nearly 18,000,000 have 1,240 Cotton Factories, and a capital invested in the same, to the amount of \$51,102,359, giving employment to 75,000 persons, and yearly manufacturing to the amount of \$46,350,453 in value. She not only supplies her home consumption, but exported in 1842, to foreign markets, manufactured cotton goods to the amount of \$2,975,541.

The population of Great Britain in 1841, was 26,857,028 the most industrious and wealthy nation in existence. The cotton interest in England, is as follows—Capital invested, \$247,500,000, annually manufactures \$190,000,000 value, and employs 1,837,000 persons, and the great outlet for cotton goods, is through her enterprise, immense capital, and colonial possessions. In 1831 England exported to her North American Colonies 15,618,061 yards of cotton goods; in 1840, 24,139,692 yards, and to the British West Indies in 1831, 21,975,594 yards, in 1840 58,327,100 yards cotton goods. In the two first quarters of 1843, England exported to her different colonial possessions, 137,560,032 yards of cotton goods, 40 per cent of which went to India and China.

The following shows the Imports and Exports between the United States and Canada, as taken from public documents at Washington, from 1832 to 1841. The exports from the United States to Canada were \$40,645,643; the imports to the U S from Canada were \$18,480,234 leaving an excess of exports from the U. S. to Canada of \$22,162,309. At Toronto, Canada West, the imports of American manufactured cotton goods from the 6th to 25th of July 1843, were 930 packages, the duties of which amounted to over \$3000. The value of British Cottons, Woollen, Linen