

executing at the expense, and under the direction of government. About one-half of the cut is already completed, and is attended with very considerable expense, most of it being through a hard rock. When finished it will tend greatly to improve the country; as, besides its original intention, it will open a direct and easy communication between Montreal and the numerous settlements formed, and to be formed on the banks of this fine river.

“The military road from the Point of Nepean on the south bank of the Grand River, to Kingston, is already opened, but not finished. The distance from the Point to Richmond is twenty miles, from Richmond to Perth thirty miles, and from Perth to Kingston about seventy miles; so that the whole distance from Montreal to Kingston by this route will be 240 miles.” *BELL'S Hints*, page 79.

“A canal has long been talked of between the Grand River and Kingston, and we hear that it is soon to be commenced, surveyors being employed in examining the different lines, in order to determine which is best. It is probable it will ascend the Rideau River, pass through the lake of that name, as well as some of the smaller ones with which the province abounds. Its length will not be less than a hundred miles, and will probably be to cut about half that distance. This undertaking will greatly improve the country, employ a great number of hands, and afford a ready means of conveying the farmer's produce to market.” *BELL'S Hints*, page 87.

Mr. Stuart, in his little work, entitled “The Emigrant's Guide to Upper Canada,” speaking of the lands round Lake Eric, says, “The great cataract of Niagara, however, shuts them out from the sea; and although the intervening distance of land-carriage which it produces be not great (only nine miles), yet it is sufficient, together with the additional distance, to give them a decidedly inferior character in this respect. Canals, no doubt, will ere very long, lower this balance against them; but it will probably never be effaced, until productions, suitable to their warmer air only, be cultivated to a proportionate extent.” Page 49.

Tobacco has not yet been imported into this country from Canada for any commercial object; but samples have been received of a good quality. The additional expense in bringing Canadian tobacco to market above that of the United States has been this year considered by his Majesty's government, and an abatement of duty, to the extent of three pence per pound, allowed. Stuart, in his “Emigrant's Guide,” states that “Tobacco is also produced in every part of the province; but the western district is probably the only part where it could be advantageously cultivated to commercial extent; and there it need have hardly any limit but the means and other views of the cultivator. It has been tried on a small scale near Amherstburgh, and has been judged equal in manufacture to any obtained from the United States.” Page 35.

On the subject of hemp, flax, and tobacco, the following extract from a private letter will be found interesting:—