

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

All the lands bordering that portion of the Taché Road which lies East of the Elgin Road, have been taken up by settlers, and yet the opening of that section of the Taché Road was not commenced till 1860.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

On the Fortier Road, situated between the Taché Road and the Province Line, and crossing part of Mailloux, Proulx, Bellechasse and Daaquam, a distance of 24 miles, and opened only in the autumn of 1860, as a winter road, hundreds of lots have been purchased by settlers.

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

Seventy-five new families have settled in East Chester within the last three years.

COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND WOLFE.

On the Pacand Road, crossing Ham and part of Chester, which is about 18 miles in length, and has been three years open, all the lots on each side of the road are now occupied. *Two Parishes have been formed, and two Churches built.*

Almost all the lands bordering on the "Road from Ham to Tingwick," have been taken up and in part occupied, notwithstanding that it has only been open since last year, and is hardly passable for wheeled vehicles.

* Social Science: a Lecture on Land and Money, or Emigration and Colonisation the true Remedies for Social Evils. By John Crawford, author of "Philosophy of Wealth." Paisley: Robert Stewart.

Mr. Crawford has handled this subject in a masterly manner. The pamphlet before us proves the author to have thoroughly digested the main elements of our present political and social economy, and whilst we cannot agree with him in the whole of his conclusions, we nevertheless cordially recommend all interested in these questions to peruse this exceedingly interesting lecture. Although delivered in September of 1860, the lecture has only now been printed, and the learned writer takes the opportunity of closing his remarks with the following:

"The American union rent in twain and its citizens shedding each other's blood in civil warfare. No one can safely predict what social and political changes will result from this fratricidal strife. One thing, however, may be

affirmed; it will promote the prosperity of Canada and our other British North American possessions. It will tend to their colonisation. The junction of the St. Lawrence and the Fraser River—Canada and British Columbia—of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a great railway stretching across the continent by the head of the American lakes and through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, is one of those great achievements we may look to see begun and in due time completed; opening up a great highway to Japan, China, and our East India Empire. Victoria in Vancouver Island and New Westminster in British Columbia would then become great seats of commerce. There are ominous signs of the future prosperity and greatness of Canada."

THE FRENCH ACADIANS.

There is one page in the history of British conquest of her present American Colonies, which most Britons have at one time or another blushed to read—which they have desired to see blotted out. We allude to the deportation of the poor Acadians. It was a very harsh act in its design—most cruel in the manner of its execution. Some of the remnants of those poor sundered families have still lingered on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some are resident now in Prince Edward's Island. These have desired to remove to the shores of the *Baie de Chaleurs* and the new settlements along the colonization roads on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in order to rejoin again people of their own race and language. The Government has not been indisposed to sanction and encourage this movement, though they have not thought it right to devote any considerable sum to the purpose.

Private subscriptions are being taken up in Quebec to aid this immigration, and we believe a similar subscription will be started here. And thus the wrong done to their forefathers by the harshness of British rulers or generals, and the neglect of the French Government of that day, will be in some measure repaired by the Canadians of the present day. It is of very great moment that the strip of land lying between the lower St. Lawrence and the New Brunswick border, should be settled by a hardy and industrious people. And any movement to that end deserves encouragement, apart from any quasi-sentimental feeling about offering repatriation to the Acadians.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER.

THE HARVEST AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Most painful intelligence comes from France as to the deficiency of the last harvest. It is estimated that forty millions sterling will have to be spent this year to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum, greater even than the failure of last year's harvest entailed upon England. The price of flour is rising through-

out France. Large quantities have already been shipped from Liverpool; and sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain. This sad accident will react upon the English market, and will affect, more or less seriously, all the grain markets of the world. The old proverb says—"Its an ill wind that blows nobody good." The impor-