

in the emigration agent's hands, and if offered employment at a fair rate, close with it for a year. He urges every emigrant to get out of the towns as quickly as possible, to take work in country districts, food, rent, and fuel being all much dearer in the towns. A mechanic, he says, should take the first job offered to him, even at low wages, and he will in a short time get a better offer at his own trade, if he is worth it. Mr. Currie dissuades an emigrant from taking a free grant of land. He tells him to obtain employment on a farm till he has bought his experience of the country, and if he has a little money to put it in a savings-bank for a year. With the exception of the small amount required for clothing, he can save all his wages; and it is useless to settle in the bush unless he has £10 or £20 to carry him through the first year and to purchase tools. The farmers, he says, live well; the quantity of meat consumed is more a matter of taste than economy; vegetables and fruit are abundant and any quantity of milk is to be obtained. He met a farmer at Barrie, on Lake Simcoe who had two Portsmouth men in his employ. They went out in the Crocodile. The farmer told him that at first, as might be expected, they were of little use to him. They were "green-horns," as he expressed himself, but they went to succeed, and in a few weeks they got on so well that he had agreed with them for a year, at 22l 10s each, a house and their board being found them, the use of a cow for the children, and they had each half an acre of land, which he had ploughed for them. They were quite contented and happy, and their employer said he had never had such men on his farm before. Mr. Currie drove out, at the same place, to a charming little farm, to see a man from Wapping, who was working on the farm. He had a comfortable house, and received a little better wages than the two from Portsmouth. He met another man who had gone out from Scotland a few years ago, worked for a time on the quay for his brother, and is now a substantial farmer. Mr. Currie adds that he could take dozens of similar instances from his notebook of people there whose only anxiety was that friends and relations should join them. There is plenty of room, he says, for mechanics who know every part of their trade, and he has met with many who were quite contented, such as house-carpenters, bricklayers, stone-masons, blacksmiths, and coopers, but these men took the first offer, and are now thriving at their own trades. Canada, he adds, will find a home for any person, accustomed to manual labour, who does not see his way clearly to provide for himself and a family in the old country, and is industrious and sober. This year 5,720 persons have passed through the hands of Mr. Donaldson, the Government emigration officer at Toronto, up to June 27, besides large numbers who had been sent direct to Hamilton and elsewhere. On the 9th of June, according to replies to a circular sent out in the spring by the Minister of Agriculture to the various townships in Ontario, asking for a return of persons required those townships still wanted 7,229 labourers, 100 mechanics, and 3,423 domestic servants. Some of the townships did not reply to the circular, and those who did so probably asked for a much smaller number than they could really absorb.

This was the substance of Mr. Currie's report read to the meeting yesterday, and at its conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him.

Mr. Dixon, emigration agent of the Canadian Government, took occasion to say that it was now late in the season for farm labourers to emigrate, but that tailors, shoemakers, cooper-makers, blacksmiths, and cabinet-makers were in request.

Mr. White, emigration commissioner from Ontario, corroborated Mr. Dixon in that respect, and said, as the winter business was about to commence, that class of artisans, and especially cabinet-makers, shoemakers

and tailors, might be absorbed to a very considerable extent.

Before the meeting separated, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Marquis of Westminster for a second munificent donation of £1,000 to the fund. By the first donation of £1,000, the committee had been able to despatch 300 emigrants, and by the second 200 more would be sent out in September.

On the motion of Sir George Grey, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressive of the gratitude of the meeting to the agents of the Canadian Government for the facilities they had afforded to Mr. Currie in attaining the objects of his mission.

The meeting then separated.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE sixteenth annual number of the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, recently received, is a work that reflects great credit upon its compiler, A. W. Fonblanque, Esq., Superintendent of the Statistical Department, Board of Trade. It exhibits the revenues, expenditure, imports, exports, transshipments, shipping, excise, agricultural crops, prices of cereals, condition of the Bank of England and the savings banks, the population, social statistics, railways, mines, &c., of Great Britain, annually, since 1834. Its tabular arrangement and condensation, the accuracy of its sub-headings, the minuteness of its details, the care with which exceptional items are noticed, are all in striking contrast with the irregular, deficient, loosely entitled, sprawling, and unreliable official tables that emanate from the Government press at Washington. There is an air of scientific accuracy and economy about the tables before us that entitles their compiler to the gratitude of men and journalists all over the world. We would, however, recommend to Mr. Fonblanque that the total merchandise and specie and bullion imports, exports, and re-exports, be grouped together in his reports, as below, so as to show the total movement of foreign commerce each year at a glance. The following table which comprises the total trade of Great Britain and the United States each year during the past decade, cost us so much arithmetical labour that we had well nigh abandoned its compilation from sheer fatigue, its great value and interest alone having encouraged us to go through the day's work necessary to complete it:—

Table showing the grand total of imports, exports, and re-exports, of merchandise and specie and bullion, of Great Britain and the United States for the ten years ended 1863—all values in specie.

Year.	Trade of Great Britain.*		Trade of U. States.†	
	Pounds.	At \$ to the £.	Dollars.	
1859.....	333,488,677	1,767,442,328	607,257,571	
1860.....	407,634,289	2,038,171,445	695,537,592	
1861.....	423,665,168	2,116,925,940	722,283,550	
1862.....	418,078,216	2,088,531,070	708,221,288	
1863.....	453,867,771	2,264,233,835	772,946,473	
1864.....	501,319,301	2,500,620,003	849,461,019	
1865.....	534,432,352	2,634,161,810	891,789,123	
1866.....	525,403,696	2,632,236,830	878,935,224	
1867.....	600,121,706	2,960,556,130	977,326,220	
1868.....	588,131,250	2,835,659,190	950,635,470	
1869.....	563,172,853	2,840,804,190	943,333,683	

* The value of foreign merchandise trans-shipped (about \$3,000,000 per annum) is not included. The year is that ended March 31st.

† The value of foreign merchandise trans-shipped (about \$17,000,000 per annum) is included up to 1868, but it is not included in 1869. The statistics of the United States do not include transactions at ports under blockade during the late war, but include all transactions before and after blockade. The year is that ended June 30th.

We do not know which to wonder at more, the vastness of the foreign trade of Great Britain—nearly four times the value of our own—or its wonderful progress—increasing 50 per cent. in the ten years—while ours shows scarcely any advance at all. The year 1869, that which followed the restoration of the South, marks the greatest trade in both countries. British trade increased in 1868 over the previous year, ours declined, and taking these trade statistics for a guide, while England a year of greatest depression was that which followed the panic of 1857, ours was that which marked the crowning victories of our arms, the last year of the war—N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.

A new kind of paper, specially adapted for various kinds of clothing, has been invented in England. Both vegetable and animal materials are employed in its production, of the former being New Zealand flax, jute, hemp and cotton, and of the latter, wool, silk, skins, &c. These materials are reduced to a pulp and bleached, and then felted in appropriate machinery. The mixture of these materials gives a paper of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength, which may be sewn together as easily as woven fabrics, and make as strong a seam. Among the articles made of the paper are quilts and table cloths, stamped with patterns of great beauty, curtains, shirts and various other articles of dress. A very good imitation of leather is made of it, of which furniture coverings and even shoes may be made. The last may be rendered water-proof by the introduction of oils and india-rubber.

THE COTTON POLICY OF ENGLAND.

THE uneasiness of English manufacturers relative to the short supply of cotton, still continues. The *Economist* has already directed public attention to the subject, and traced the probable effects of an increased supply of foreign cotton upon American producers. It now appears that the English capitalists have invoked the aid of the Imperial Government in the work of attitudinal growth of the staple in India. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association has formally memorialized the Government to assist in the construction of railroads through the Cotton districts of British India, as a means of increasing the production and supply of the staple.

That the Government will comply with the demand, is extremely probable. There is no government in the world that makes the welfare of the commercial classes its rule of policy so completely as that of England. All great questions of state turn upon the promotion of the business and industrial interests of the country. Much of the secret of English prosperity consists in this fact. On this point of aiding the Lancashire cotton lords, by stimulating the growth of cotton in India, the Government has every motive to induce it to lend a hearty co-operation. It completes the policy inaugurated during our civil war of permanently uniting India to England by solid links of cotton. It would afford a sure stimulus to native industry. England would long continue to take all the cotton that the country could produce, and be in fact the chief customer of her great dependency. The successful growth of cotton in India solves the doubtful question of the continued political connection between England and her hundreds of millions of Indian population. It was this consideration that led English statesmen to maintain a doubtful neutrality during our civil war, in place of aiding the Confederacy by arms and treasure, as the Southern leaders at one time had undoubted reason to be forewarned would be the case.

Under the influence of this policy, and of the stimulus afforded by the high prices of the raw material during the blockade, an immense impulse was given to the production of cotton in British India. But a recent falling off in the supply from that quarter led to inquiries, which established the unwelcome fact that the limit of supply had been already reached. As it was apparent that the production of the American cotton-producing States would fall considerably below the demand for consumption for some years to come, it almost a matter of necessity for English capitalists and statesmen to look for the means of obtaining larger supplies. The following figures are important, as showing the condition of the trade at the latest dates.

The imports, exports, and consumption of cotton in Great Britain, from January 1 to July 16, for the years 1868-9, respectively, were as follows:

IMPORTS.			
	1868.	1869.	
	Bales.	Bales.	
American	1,603,628	751,630	
Brazil, Egypt, &c.....	518,250	491,114	
East India, China, Japan.....	274,963	371,212	
Total	1,870,847	1,613,916	

EXPORTS.			
	1868.	1869.	
	Bales.	Bales.	
American	92,874	65,365	
Brazil, Egypt, &c	44,773	36,667	
East India, China Japan	171,841	129,425	
Total	309,488	231,457	

Consumption from Jan. 1 to July 15.

	1868.	1869.	
Bales	1,400,469	1,567,090	

Stock July 16.

	1868.	1869.	
Bales	534,420	531,630	

It will be seen, from a comparison of these figures, that there was a decrease, July 15, 1869, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, as follows:—

	Bales	
Decreased Importation	25,930	
Decreased Consumption	92,874	
Decreased Exports	77,663	
Decreased Stock	171,650	

These returns illustrate the embarrassment of the English cotton trade during the present year. Manufacturers have been obliged to abridge their operations and reduce wages, but the condition of the trade precludes an advance for manufactured goods equivalent to the increase in the cost of the raw material. They have, therefore, been obliged to conduct operations in many cases with an absence of profits and a downright loss, in order to prevent the greater losses that would ensue in consequence of a stoppage of work. The English cotton trade, in fact, has arrived at a point where further progress is arrested for want of the raw material. The estimated increase from the United States falls short of the wants of the trade, and there is, therefore, a real necessity for such action as may be calculated to restore the equilibrium between the supply and the demand.

British India constitutes the only source of increased supply. But, to render it available, it is necessary to open railroad facilities with the interior of the cotton districts of that country. The present admirable railroad system of India is chiefly composed of great trunk lines, calculated for military and political ends. The great strategic points and centres of empire are connected. But it still remains to construct railroads for industrial purposes. This is rendered less difficult by the existing trunk lines. All that is required is to construct new and shorter lines, connecting the in-