

five shillings imposed on their wheat, in addition to the expensive freight across the Atlantic, the export of grain is inconsiderable; and their staple commodity is now, and must continue for an indefinite period to be, their valuable timber, which is at present almost exclusively imported into Great Britain and the West Indies, although a new market is opening in the Atlantic States, whose own forests have been exhausted, and who will therefore throw themselves permanently upon the Canadas for their supplies. The timber trade will of course decrease in the ratio in which agriculture increases; but ages must elapse before the stock can be exhausted. The exports of timber for 1832 amount to £963,309; in 1833 to £950,335; in 1834, to £1,237,632; and in 1835, to £1,249,337. The next article of commerce, and scarcely inferior in importance to the timber trade, is the fishery, which in 1832, produced £792,324; in 1833, £916,034; in 1834, £849,973; and in 1835, £952,163. Of this department of colonial commerce, dry cod forms the chief item, the largest shipments being made to Portugal, Spain, and the British West Indies. The train oil, which forms the next commodity in importance, is sent almost entirely to Britain. The produce of wheat, which is exported almost exclusively to this country, had decreased in 1834-5, being £99,000, and 12,000 respectively, whereas in 1832-3 it amounted to £177,000 and £174,000. The third article in importance is ashes, which in 1832, amounted to £201,717, but had decreased in 1835 to £131,506.

The total exports, under the heads of timber, fishery, produce of land, ashes, coals, and miscellaneous, for 1832, was £2,450,639; for 1833 £2,613,537; for 1834, £2,611,013; for 1835, £2,706,694. Of which Great Britain took, in 1832, £1,423,593; in 1833, 1,376,333; in 1834, £1,429,763; in 1835, £1,479,177. The West Indies stand as the next best market; Ireland appears as the third; the United States only as the fourth. Turning to the imports into British North America, which include almost every article beyond the necessaries of life, we find manufactured goods, for 1832, £1,370,924; 1833, £1,331,659; 1834, 1,413,577; 1835, £1,331,001. Tropical produce, wine, grain, provisions, coal, salt and miscellaneous, making the total value of imports, including manufactured goods as above, for 1832, £3,457,720; 1833, £3,579,905; 1834, £2,900,415; 1835, £3,319,724. From the statement of countries whence these importations took place, we find Britain set down in 1832, for £2,209,653; 1833,

£2,267,235; 1834, £1,777,298; 1835, £2,330,243, being nearly two-thirds of the whole.— We find also returns of the numbers of emigrants during the seventeen years from 1821 to 1837 inclusive, giving a total of 346,269, equal to the whole combined population of Glasgow and Paisley at the present time. The smallest numbers appear in 1823-24-25; the largest in 1830-31-32-34. By far the greatest proportion of emigrants during the last nine years has been from Ireland. These interesting facts are calculated to impress us with a high idea of the present value and future capabilities of these important colonies; and if they do not also open our eyes to the interest we have in consolidating our power in British North America, and knitting still more closely our dependencies there to the mother country, by the strong bonds of British sympathy and Christian principle, they leave us no room to wonder that the cupidity of the United States should be excited to take advantage of our apathy and neglect.

It is unnecessary to state that the history of British America—from the early struggles of the Aborigines with the superior numbers and military skill of their European conquerors, down to the present period when Britain has been called to assert her dominion, first against the rebellion of a portion of her own colonial subjects, and then against the invasion of a neighbouring power—is intensely interesting. With this history, including a general view of the country, an account of the native tribes, and the topography of the Lower Province of Canada, the first volume of the present work is occupied; and we refer particularly to the details of the late insurrection and invasion as the most complete that have yet appeared.— The second volume is devoted to a description of the commercial, social, and political condition of Canada and of the maritime provinces. The third is occupied with an account of the Hudson's Bay Territory, the subject of emigration and a general summary. The scientific reader will find the general interest of the work enhanced by the able and interesting notices of the zoology of British America by Mr. Wilson, of its botany by Dr. Greville (alike distinguished as a christian philanthropist and a man of science,) and of its geology by Professor Trail. The geography of the country is illustrated by maps, and the scenery and costume by wood-engravings. The statistical and commercial information, a large portion of which has never before been laid before the public, will give the work a peculiar value in the estimation of the mercantile community. The whole is got up with the usual good taste of the publishers.