

Britain is another matter; but for the prosperity of the Mother Country we entertain no fears, provided her industry be left untrammelled.

The other topics adverted to in the address, and there are several that are highly important, we must leave to be considered as they come before Parliament.

THE CANADA CARRYING TRADE.

From the Montreal Witness.

A calculation has been published, showing that flour can be sent from Cleveland to New York cheaply by way of Montreal than by the Erie Canal; and of course if the destination be Britain, cheaper by way of the St. Lawrence than New York. This is a great fact, and though it is accounted for at the present time by the unprecedentedly high rates of transportation on the Erie Canal, yet even a great reduction of those rates will doubtless be met by a great diminution of ours when the Canadian system of inland navigation is complete. Should we be able to offer permanently a cheaper and cooler route for the transportation of the produce of the great West to Europe than either New York or New Orleans, there cannot be a doubt that sooner or later the greater part of that business will fall to the share of Canada; and this consummation will be greatly accelerated by the recent emigrant law of the United States, and the suspension of the British navigation laws, together with the permission to transmit American produce in bond through Canada. Besides the immigration into Canada, and the export of its own products, vessels from all parts of Europe may come to the St. Lawrence with emigrants for the Western States, and take back the produce of those States in return. Nay, many American vessels will doubtless engage in this trade. Canada has the opportunity just now, by a liberal policy, of making her public works, which consist chiefly of canals, enormously productive.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Montreal Witness.

On the 11th ultimo, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwicke asked the Government whether they were aware of the quantity of food in the country, and whether they could say what quantity was expected to be imported. He believed there was not sufficient to sustain the population till next harvest. He called attention to a document in his hand, which, though unofficial, was worthy their Lordships' serious attention. Some individuals had endeavoured to ascertain the amount of food in the country, and the result of their inquiries was, that while one third of the year, before harvest, was still to come, and at least one third of last year's crop ought to be still on hand, it, in reality, did not amount to more than about one-sixth or even less.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the part of Government, said, the question related to a perilous subject. On his own part, and that of Government, he would abstain from hazarding an opinion which might have the effect of deceiving any one. There is no means of arriving at an accurate knowledge of the amount of stocks in the country. Any opinion on that amount he should decline giving. He could state, however, that up to that moment there had been an enormous and increasing amount of importation of corn into Great Britain. In January of this year..... 661,000 qrs. had been imported

February,	557,000
March,	928,000
April,	1,015,000

indicating an increase proportioned to the demand, and if the supply were continued during the year at the same ratio, the amount for the year would be 9,000,000. The moment it was known that Government would not interfere in any way to prevent exportation, an increased and increasing activity was kept up, while other countries suffered. The whole exportation of corn from the United States to the whole world was 2,170,000 quarters. Of that amount only about a fourth was sent to other places, leaving to Great Britain four times the amount exported to all the rest of the world. They had no reason to apprehend that the supply from America would diminish.

Lord Ashburton thought the largest portion of wheat from America had been already received. It might become a question whether the exportation of corn should be restricted; it would be with reluctance he could agree to any such proposal.

Lord Brougham thanked his noble friend for bringing the question of insufficiency of food before the house. He felt uneasy with res-

pect to the prospects of the country for the next two or three months. He agreed with Lord Ashburton as to the impolicy of interfering with the export trade in corn. Such interference would prevent a supply coming to England. He hoped their Lordships would give great attention to the subject before they ventured to interfere with the corn trade.

EMIGRANTS AT GROSSE ISLE.

Extracts from a letter received at Quebec from Dr. Douglas, Physician in charge of the Quarantine Station.

GROSSE-ISLE, June 2, 1847.

"Sir,—As I understand most exaggerated reports are prevalent in your town respecting the state of distress and misery among the emigrants now here, I think it my duty to request you would give publicity to the following facts:—1st. *There is no distress from want of food in any vessel now here, every person on board receives daily a pound of biscuit, flour, oatmeal or soft bread, the same being provided by the vessel according to the Imperial Passenger Act.* As a proof of this, I may state that yesterday all the vessels (22 in number) that have been here eight days, were visited by Mr. Symes, with a small steamer loaded with provisions, sent by the Chief Agent of Emigrants—these provisions were distributed gratuitously to the most destitute, and though Mr. Symes found no difficulty in getting them to accept the tea, sugar, pork, and soft bread—yet none of them would have oatmeal or biscuit, though both were fresh and excellent of their kind; these were brought back and remain now on board the steamer—this must be conclusive as to the non-existence of starvation.

Though there is, undoubtedly, much sickness and many deaths, yet the number is much exaggerated. Up to 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the total number of deaths in the hospitals, from the commencement of the season to that hour, was 116. The names, ages, and the vessels in which the persons came, will be ascertained on application to Dr. Parant. It will be seen that the majority are young children. The disease from which the greatest number of deaths take place is dysentery, brought on by long want before embarking. The number of orphans does not exceed twenty, and they are all specially cared for, and receive milk and nourishment from convalescents, who are paid for the duty. I am glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. McMahon is making arrangements for their reception and care in town, and they will be sent up immediately.

In almost every case, the passengers embarked in ill health, and in some few instances recovered their health on the voyage, notwithstanding all their privations.

The number now in the Hospitals, sheds, churches and tents is under 1100. There are six medical men in attendance, and every exertion is being made by the Board of Works to get up fever sheds. An intelligent active superintendent (Mr. Laurencelle) is here with contractors, and no expence is spared by Government to provide for the distressing state of things.

There remain still many sick to land, who receive medicines and assistance daily, and are attended by their own friends.

Difficulty is experienced in getting nurses, as the nearest relatives abandon each other when once on shore."

SELECTIONS.

IS IT FAIR?—Nearly all the public domain is in the Free States.—The present war has cost six thousand lives, besides \$70,000,000. Now it will take most of the lands sold in the free states and territories for years to come, to pay the expenses of this invasion of Mexico. How shall the country be indemnified for the expenses of the present war? By taking territory from Mexico, without doubt. At least by extending the boundaries of Texas to the utmost limit. The extension of the limits of Texas will increase the territory over which the dark spirit of chattel slavery will clank his chain and swing his whip. Is it best that the lands in our free North and West should be purchased by our own free labourers, and this money expended to pay the expenses of acquiring more slave territory. And all this while we cannot by the aid of all parties at the North obtain a dollar of the public funds to increase the facilities of navigation by which the products of free labour may more readily find shipment and conveyance. Labouring brother, is it right?—*Herald of the Prairie.*

CURIOUS TITLES.—Some of the titles given by authors to their books in the days of Oliver Cromwell, are as curious and amusing as they are significant of the subject-matter of the words. A friend who has devoted much time to antiquarian researches, has given us the following titles as examples—"Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant." "High breeded shors! for Dwarfs in Holiness." "Spiritual Crumbs for Hungry Saints." "A pair of bellows to blow off the loose dust of sin." "The Spiritual mustard pot to warm up the soul and make it sneeze with devotion." "A shot aimed at Satan's head-quarters through the cannon of the Covenant." "A sigh of sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a hole in the wall of an earthen vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." "The pitchfork of Divine Truth, with which Satan is driven back to his dominions, and the souls of men ransomed." "A reaping hook,