

you have had the pleasure of both seeing and hearing him, I think it is unnecessary for me to quote from his lecture; but this, together with his lecture on flax, might be re-published in this country with advantage. Considering the present position of Great Britain, both the Imperial and Provincial Governments should offer bounties for the growth and preparation of flax and hemp in all the colonies where the soil and climate are favorable to them.

In the first Great Exhibition, were shown in many classes only the raw products of the British American colonies, nevertheless, our few manufactures were highly creditable to Canadian skill, industry, and enterprise. We would have been by no means so well represented had it not been for the united exertions of the associations of Upper and Lower Canada. We hope that our success at that time will be an incentive to yet greater effort to give our country a standing and a character among enlightened nations. As the articles necessary for most kinds of manufactures are either produced among ourselves, or can be easily and cheaply obtained, we may reasonably hope to produce articles of such beauty, utility, and cheapness, as would do credit to any young country. It is highly necessary that the exertions of Mr. Logan and other gentlemen, to whom we were formerly indebted, should again be secured.

With reciprocity in the raw material, and a properly graduated scale of tariff on manufactures to induce their establishment among us, and to continue and enlarge the stream of capital and emigration which we are receiving from Britain, the security of our chartered institutions, of which none have ever yet failed—these, in connection with our already unexampled progress which I have shown, and our acknowledged position in intelligence, science, morals and religion, must satisfy the mind of every intelligent emigrant from Europe, that Canada offers a home for himself and his offspring unrivalled in any part of the world.

While Great Britain and Ireland can boast of having their masses as well educated in all branches of science and literature, as any part of the old world, Germany perhaps excepted, I trust that I shall be fully sustained in the opinion that no class of schools has done as much for the benefit of mankind in general, and their own country in particular, as the Parish Schools of Scotland.

The United States probably contributes the most of any people in proportion to their wealth to the forwarding of benevolent objects and the spread of the gospel in their own country and throughout the world, but in proportion to its numbers no country will at all compare with Great Britain in its contributions to the same praiseworthy objects. When our educational system and religious institutions shall be fully matured I am confident Canada will rank high in this respect.

While we would express our unmingled satisfaction at the general success which has attended the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as well as the sister societies of Scotland and Ireland,

where the concentrated wealth, talent, and experience of many years have been carrying their improvement in agriculture to high perfection, we must respectfully claim for Canadian agricultural institutions, an equal if not superior degree of attainment, when it is considered that our first Exhibition was held at Toronto in 1846.—The Act constituting the board of agriculture was not passed until 1851, and that for the Bureau, which every farming country like ours should possess, until 1852. I hope I may be pardoned for giving it as my opinion, that by the time the Bureau, Board, and Association shall be as many years in existence as those venerable societies to which I have first referred, we shall exceed them in extent and usefulness.

When we consider the immense country embraced within the limits of Canada, in all probability the treaty of reciprocity which has just now been concluded, will in less than a quarter of a century increase the shipping and trading transport tenfold. My expectation upon this point will not, I have reason to hope, meet with the incredulity with which Jacques Cartier was received when he foretold the future importance of Quebec as a seaport, in which his most sanguine expectations were far exceeded.

I would here state that the number of vessels passing through the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly canals in 1850, was thirteen thousand eight hundred and eight, and their tonnage nearly one million two hundred thousand tons. The Welland and St. Lawrence canals are the largest in the world. The Rideau and Ottawa canals being the property of the Imperial Government are not included in the foregoing estimate. I regret that I have not been able to obtain the number of vessels and their tonnage, to and from Montreal and Quebec. I believe, however, that it is an admitted fact that the Ottawa furnishes at least two-thirds of the ocean freight, from these two ports, consisting principally of lumber.

The Ottawa country does not furnish grain for export, because the immense consumption of the lumber trade gives the best market for its absorption. At the same time the valley of the Goodwood, between Bytown and Richmond, produces as good winter wheat, and as large a produce per acre as any section of Upper Canada, and it can boast of as good a country farmers as any part of America.

The constructing of several lines of steamers to ply between Canada and Great Britain, in addition to those already on the line, in connection with our railroads, must do much to secure to Canada a large portion of the carrying trade between North America and Europe.

A careful examination of the tables of trade and navigation, which have been brought out by the Government, will give an idea of the immense traffic that is already carried on in Canada.

Our farmers being all freeholders, their improvements tend only to their own benefit and not that of a landlord. This is calculated to excite a degree of perseverance, and consequently a measure of success, unexampled in the old world.