

company by the colonies, the timber would be cut down, conveyed by railway to the nearest or most convenient port, and shipped for England, taking advantage as far as practicable of the return of vessels which have brought out passengers or stores for the company.

This would render the land even more valuable to settlers of limited means, as they would be enabled so much sooner to put in a crop, and to meet their wants at an earlier period.

The traffic to the railway from the lumber trade, when thus improved, may be put at 100,000%.

The provision trade, agricultural produce, cattle, &c., passing along this line, would doubtless be very extensive when opened throughout its whole length, as the great supplies from the settlements on the lakes of Upper Canada and the adjoining portions of the States, would either find a ready market in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, or pass along the railway to an European market. Such are the imperfect modes of conveyance at present during the interruption of the navigation on the St. Lawrence, that with an abundant supply of provisions at one end of the proposed line of communication, there has been a very near approach to famine at the other.

The revenue derived from this source may be put at £60,000.

Minerals, grindstones (which are largely exported), limestone, mineral manures, &c., when fully developed, may be put at £30,000.

In the report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for 1850, it is stated that 299,498 emigrants left Great Britain in 1849 for North America; 219,450 to the United States, and 41,367 to British North America:—

“The relative proportions of emigration to British North America and to the United States have very much changed of late years. In the ten years ending with 1839 inclusive, of 613,258 persons who emigrated to North America, there went to the British colonies 320,766; and to the United States, 292,492.

“But in the ten years ending with 1849, of 1,340,496 persons who emigrated to North America, there went to the British colonies 428,376, and to the United States 912,120.

“Of this disproportion the greatest part has arisen in the emigration of the last two years, in which, of 480,115 persons who emigrated to North America, there went to the British colonies 72,432; and to the United States, 407,683.”