

that the high tone and moral feeling which characterized the negotiation, is among the many assurances we have of good feeling between the two countries. The exertions of those great and good men on the American and British shores—had brought the discussion to a successful issue. It had resulted in peace! All now was harmony between them. He had in the course of the day attended a meeting of the subscribers of the proposed Electric Telegraph Company; who could tell the results of this discovery, for Canada, and for those whose interests they had more immediately to consider to day? the farmers! Hereafter the system of furnishing following the possession of exclusive information would be broken up. A communication in ten days between New York and Britain, would be a communication of ten days for us with all continental Europe. And added to this, within a comparatively trifling period, they would have a railway that could not fail to bring us yet more closely together. It was well known that he had not been an advocate for free trade. He had never sought it but for the Colonies, but now, foreign nations would be placed in the same position with the Colonies of the Empire, and he now believed, that this change would redound to the interests of Canada. The Chairman would recollect when the whole commerce of Canada, and the Western world passed down the St. Lawrence. How had they lost it? It was lost in 1824, by the wisdom *per se* of that enterprising people, the Americans in the formation of the Erie Canal, by which the trade was diverted from its former channel. He had exerted himself to the utmost to bring back this trade from the artificial, to what all must concede was the natural channel. They deserved credit for accomplishing so much, with what were then limited means. They had accomplished it, and were now enjoying the benefits of a revenue derived from inland communication. The first motion he brought forward, after being elected to the House of Assembly, was one for the improvement of the communication by the way of the Saint Lawrence. He was proud of this, believing as he did, that the God of nature had not given us these splendid lakes and rivers, but to form the great highway. The narrow channel created by there was 360 miles, that created by the Canadians only 66: was it then to be said that they could compete with us? No! The freight from hence to Quebec, would be \$2, of which one was toll. Was his argument visionary? No! but grounded on facts, for it would be found that the freight from Detroit to Oswego, would be \$2, of which \$1 would be paid as toll on the Welland Canal. When the canals should be completed, the produce would be sent down in large vessels, bringing back goods for the merchants here and westward, at the price of ballast. He knew that they had gone in debt for their construction, and they could pay it. How would they pay it? Why, by the tolls. He felt that nothing could equal the St. Lawrence and its Canals. Mr. Thorne says he would not open it to them. Why, you would be out of your senses not to do so. 'Tis they would be paying your tolls,—they that would be paying the interest of your debt. The receipts this year

had been £30,000; last year they were only £20,000; but he looked confidently forward to its being £100,000, within ten years. He spoke with confidence, having noted its progress for a long period. The gross receipts on the Erie Canal, last year, were \$2,600,000; and this year the tolls had increased to \$200,000. He brought in four resolutions to the House on this subject, which had not been adopted. Had they been adopted, he believed the revenue would have materially increased; ours would have been the cheapest market, and they would have carried it in. He had intended to say more, but thus he would say, that there was a misapprehension as to the results of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Why not allow American vessels from Oswego to Boston? They have opened to us, why not we to them? Why not bring them here? He would have them look at the country westward of Lake Erie, larger in extent than the Atlantic coast, ready to send its produce this road if permitted. All he would ask, was that they should be placed on the same footing as those in the States. With reference to the productions of the soil, he felt somewhat embarrassed speaking in the presence of General Harman and the lions of the State of New York. The first thing alluded to had been the production of the soils. It had been said that the valley of the Genesee did not produce more than fourteen bushels to the acre, some twenty years ago. Tucker had started an agricultural magazine there, and the last statistics showed a produce of twenty-two bushels to the acre. They had a similar publication here. Was it patronized? If it be read, they must be informed of what was passing in the agricultural world. They must read if they would advance. Had they the best seeds—the best corn? If this were attended to, they might grow some five bushels an acre more—had they this? And the difference shown in corn would be visible in the cultivation of other articles. One recommended them to build ships, another to give attention to the wool, but with the lands cultivated by those he addressed, he felt they could compete with any nation in the world, in the growth of corn, and it mattered little to them who carried it. The natural quantity would be five bushels more an acre than they were now producing. It would be seen that on the other side it varied from fourteen to twenty-two bushels. Why should not this quantity be grown here? Their lands were fitted to grow 22 bushels. Sowing clover and wheat alternately, and placing lambs on the land at proper times, that would pay. They would have the wool, the mutton, and the improvement of the land which must ensue. Here in the grain growing districts, they found the ready market for their produce, and their manufactures were encouraged. For himself he thought the New York Show did not come up to this, and he thought their own would far exceed it in time. He should be happy to associate with them in their future meetings.

[The friends of a popular system of agricultural and mechanical education, cannot but feel much indebted to the mover and responder of this resolution, for the very able manner in which they brought the subject before the public. The Provincial Normal School which is about being estab-