

of this continent, they would be considered amongst the most beautiful sights in nature.

There are many varieties of this grain. The farmers of Canada are hereby invited to enter largely into planting it for exportation.

A great trade, in Indian Corn and Meal, has sprung up, in the United States of America. Since the Free Trade Act was passed the quantity sent to England and Ireland is immense, worth far more to the United States than the trade in wheat: for the privilege of sending their Indian Corn and Meal to Great Britain, the Americans ought in common justice, to permit the Canadian wheat and lumber into the United States duty free.

It is believed, upon the best information that can be obtained, that something over five hundred millions of bushels of Indian Corn, are annually grown in the United States of America, and a great part that was formerly in the western States trodden down and consumed in the fields by horned cattle and hogs, is now carefully harvested, and prepared for exportation. How much of the enormous quantity grown by the Americans is exported to Britain and British possessions, cannot be, by us, correctly ascertained, but it is supposed, it will amount to more than one third of the quantity above mentioned. Two millions of bushels at forty cents of their money, will give the growers \$800,000, besides all the other advantages, of grinding, coopering, transporting, and shipping, amounting to a sum equal to that paid to the growers, accruing to the American Nation out of this trade.

It is not here intended to say one word against the American farmers for carrying this profitable article of export trade, as well as their wheat, and flour to the pitch it has gone, and it is still liable to be increased: but it will be difficult to define the reason that the American Government so pertinaciously continue to prohibit the Canada wheat and other articles from entering duty free into that country. Notwithstanding this restriction the American wheat is admitted into Canada free of charge.

This heavy duty on our produce entering the lake ports of the United States may be considered good policy by the American Government, but the people of Canada take a very different view of the subject.

We must now quickly take energetic measures in creating a better market for the product of our land thro' the noble river St. Lawrence, in establishing differential duties on merchandise imported from seaward, viz. Quebec and Montreal, thus diverting the trade up the

river, the increased freight will enable the return vessels to lessen the expenses of the downward cargoes, thereby enabling our merchants at Montreal to pay higher prices for wheat and flour. Should this not accomplish the object, a further sacrifice must be made, in lessening the Canal Tolls and Port Duties; for a large River trade must be obtained forthwith.

More value is placed upon this reciprocity trade than it really merits, and, in time, if we encourage our own home manufactures and the trade on the River St. Lawrence, it will be hereafter proved that we shall do better without it, by saving the duty on Grain and other cultivated products. As for sawed lumber, at the rate we are going on, the trade with the United States will wear itself out, and before many years hence we in Western Canada will be obliged to keep the saw logs at home for our own use.

Therefore let us begin to depend more upon our own energies, in bringing forth the latent resources of the country, and give our hearty encouragement and assistance to the Board of Trade of Montreal, in obtaining a bounty from the Provincial Legislature for establishing Steam Vessel. between England and the River St. Lawrence.

Emigrants and other persons will then be brought out quicker and cheaper, and our produce will also be conveyed across the Atlantic at less expense. For in this cheap transport of our products across the Atlantic, lies the whole secret of the disadvantage of the River trade against that of New York. And if we had Reciprocity to-morrow, the Americans being the older and wealthier country, and growing in every State bordering upon us the same articles Canada has to sell; we could not for some time to come be gainers by the intercourse.

Should the following, or other improving inventions, become successful, no human being can at present discover the alterations and effects, that may be produced upon the navigation of the world.

The new discovery which has just been made at Bordeaux, occupies at present the minds of all. By means of this ingenious invention, the pressure of a man's weight can put in motion a weight of about 425 lbs. placed at the extremity of a shaft about 40 inches in length. The swiftness is double that of the rotations of the Steam Engine, under comparative circumstances; but this swiftness may be increased at will, for it depends upon the pressure imparted so, also, with the force, which augments, in proportion to the length of the shaft and the weight placed at