

by this route to the factories of New England. That there must, in a short period, be a great diversion of the traffic which supports the American railroads and canals to this and the other Canadian routes, must be obvious to any one who will consult the map of the country, and consider the magnitude of the internal improvements of Canada. The canals constituting the connections between this port and Lake Erie are capable of passing laden vessels of the burden of six hundred tons.

These facilities of internal navigation will draw largely upon our Western trade, and, had it not been formerly the policy of the British Government to exclude American influence from Canada, and to keep the country shut out from external commerce, this great natural outlet of the West—the St. Lawrence, with its immense locks and canals—would have borne our commerce to the Atlantic, as it draws the waters of our lakes. That policy has changed. The government of this province and the capitalists of Great Britain are united in their efforts to make their canals and railroads the thoroughfares of Western commerce to the Atlantic. They have built across the peninsula of the Western Canada three other routes to accomplish this result. The Great Western Railroad from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Hamilton, Canada West; the Northern Railroad, from Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, to Toronto; the Buffalo and Lake Huron Road, from Fort Erie to Goderich, on Lake Huron; all of these, except perhaps the latter, connect on Lake Ontario, in the summer season, with lines of propellers running to Montreal and Quebec, and connecting on Lake Huron with steamers running to Chicago, Milwaukee, and our Western cities. Under the influence of these competing lines, our navigation, on both sail and steam vessels, has almost entirely disappeared from Lake Ontario.

That the result of these efforts will be to cheapen the transportation of Western produce there can be no doubt. It is equally certain that there will be a large diversion from our canals and railroads of their legitimate business, from which they must suffer severely, unless the developments of the great West shall prove for the future what it has shown in the past, that its growth is more rapid than the increase of facilities of internal transportation, and that its surplus crops will demand every outlet which nature has made, or man can make, to a market, and afford to all a remunerating business. Such a result is to be desired.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

2. CHATEAUGUAY AND QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

A correspondent makes the following suggestions in view of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada:—

We have observed lately in the columns of some of our Montreal contemporaries a project of a demonstration to be made in the Lower Province on the advent of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which is not unworthy of imitation here. It is proposed to assemble the Militia of Lower Canada on the battle field of Chateauguay, and to invite H. R. H. to lay the first stone of a monument which it is designed to erect in commemoration of that glorious feat of arms. We, in Upper Canada, have also our historical recollections, not unworthy of royal recognition. The fame of Brock is ever green in the hearts of Upper Canadians, and the victory of Lewiston Heights is one of which the empire may well be proud. It is well known that the battle ground is adorned by one of the finest columns in the world, and that the remains of the heroic Brock rest beneath; but nothing has as yet been done to indicate the precise spot on which the hero fell. It is proposed, we are glad to learn, to place a commemoration stone on the spot. Would it not be well that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales should be requested to preside at the ceremonial, and the Militia of Upper Canada be invited to meet him, and witness it. It would enable the Prince, and thousands of the people of Canada to meet under circumstances hallowed by the most glorious associations. They would feel that he shared in their recollections and enthusiasms, and he would behold an exhibition of bone and muscle, such as the son of our Queen may well be proud of. We can hardly conceive a nobler spectacle, or on a more noble site. We believe the funds of the "Brock Monument Committee" to be in a condition to meet preliminary and local expenses connected with such a celebration. It would be for the Legislature to provide for the conveyance, &c., of the Militia. An encampment and cantonment in the vicinity of Lewiston Heights would be readily arranged, and the Militia of Canada should provide H. R. H. with guards of honor while at the Falls. We trust that this hint may meet with a response.—*Leader.*

EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The following statistics of education in New Brunswick will be generally interesting: The whole number of schools in that Province last year was 818; of these, 168 are Episcopalian; 177 Roman Catholic; 138 Presbyterian; 122 Methodist; 196 Baptist; 10 Congregationalist; and 12 not ascertained. The number of Trained Teachers is 442; Untrained, 381. The whole number of Scholars, 25,750.

XII. Miscellaneous.

1. THE UNION JACK.

Our neighbours may boast of their stripes and their stars.

The French of their famed colours three,
But we have a flag, that in many great wars
Was triumphant by land and by sea.

The Old Union Jack, our own Union Jack,
With its colours of red and of blue,
Come rear it aloft, we will follow its track
In the old world as well as the new.

Though varied the lands that gave us our birth,
Though varied each emblem and sign,
Yet Irish or Scotch, there is nothing on earth
Makes an Irish and Scotchman combine,
Like the Old Union Jack, their own Union Jack,
Held aloft in a bold English hand,
With a Son of the woods, the banner to back,
Against it, the world cannot stand.

Come across, Prince of Wales, to the land of the free,
Come across to the land of the true,
You will find on a branch of the good Maple Tree,
The famous Old Red and the Blue.
The grand Union Jack, your own Union Jack,
It will meet you on Canada's shore,
With many good fellows to follow its track,
As brave as their fathers of yore.

Cayuga, 5th April, 1860.

A. WINNAM.

2. THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

It was a noble and beautiful answer of our Queen, says the *British Workman*, that she gave to an African Prince, who sent an embassy, with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the secret of England's greatness, and England's glory; and our beloved Queen sent him, not the number of her fleet, nor the number of her armies, not the amount of her boundless merchandise, not the details of her inexhaustible wealth. She did not, like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, show the ambassador her diamonds, and her rich ornaments, but handing him a beautifully bound copy of the Bible, she said, "Tell the Prince that this is the secret of England's greatness."

3. QUEEN VICTORIA'S INTEGRITY TOWARDS HER FATHER'S CREDITORS.

The scrupulousness with which Victoria paid the debts of her father (who was at one time so poor as to be unable to afford to transport his family from Germany to England), is not so well known as it deserves to be. The author of the "Woman of Beauty" thus alludes to this trait in the Queen's character:—"One of the first measures of Victoria was to pay from her own private purse the remaining debts of her father—those which she and her mother had been unable, by their united economy, to liquidate. The people contrasted the Queen's conscientious application of her resources with the conduct of her grandfather, George III., under similar circumstances. His father, Frederick, Prince of Wales, left behind him numerous obligations, not one farthing of which did George, on coming to the throne, think proper to discharge."

4. PRINCE ALFRED UNDER DISCIPLINE.

The *United Service Gazette* says that Prince Alfred is being brought up in the services precisely the same as if he were the son of a private gentleman.

"He messes with the midshipmen, keeps his regular watch, dines occasionally in the wardroom and takes his turn to dine with the captain. He is treated by his messmates as, in all respects, one of themselves—is called to order by the caterer, and runs the risk of being made the subject of a practical joke as any other young gentleman, himself, however, being generally pretty forward in the business of playful mischief. Upon one question, that of smoking, the young prince is sternly denied the privilege indulged by other officers. That growing vice of the age, most mischievous in its consequences, particularly when carried to excess, and which always runs to excess, is prohibited as far as Prince Alfred is concerned, and upon one occasion, we believe his royal highness had his leave stopped for a fortnight for being detected in the act of blowing a cloud."