

country they must necessarily turn their attention to agriculture. Mechanical labour is equally sought for as agricultural; and the competition among employers has, during the last year, been severely felt in some branches of industry. There is a great demand for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, and several other classes of mechanics.

Emigrants of some means, especially if farming be their pursuit, should not be precipitate in making purchases of land or anything else. Their success depends upon precaution. Let them first acquaint themselves with the country, its various resources and capabilities, and the modes of cultivation which prevail. Let every class of emigrants be sober, industrious, and economical, and success will to a certainty crown their efforts.

[From the TIMES' City Article, Feb. 17th, 1854.]

Official returns just published from the province of Nova Scotia furnish another illustration of that extraordinary progress of the British colonies of North America, which is rendered more striking from the little that has been said about it. Notwithstanding the losses sustained a few years back from the potato rot, all the great interests of the province exhibit revived activity; employment is general, and the revenue, under a tariff which is lower than any other on the American continent, yields a large surplus for educational purposes and internal improvements. Although in Nova Scotia the duty on imports is only 6½ per cent., while in Canada it is 12½, and in New Brunswick from 7½ to 30 per cent., the receipts increased from 54,179*l.* in 1849 to 93,039*l.* in 1852, while the accounts for the past year, when made up, are expected to be equally favourable. The exports for 1852 amounted to 976,780*l.*, and the imports to 1,194,175*l.*; and, although an adverse balance is apparently thus exhibited, it is explained by the shipments being valued at home prices, and by no estimate being included of the gains from freight obtained by the vessels of the colony. The actual trade is, therefore, one of extensive profits, and the augmentation in the staple articles of production, as well as in the mercantile marine, is such as to show a vigour of growth unsurpassed in Canada or the United States, or, indeed, in any part of the world. The number of vessels registered and actually employed in the fisheries and trade of Nova Scotia is now 2,943, with a capacity of 189,083 tons, and the rate of progress is on a scale to denote that at no distant day she is destined to be one of the largest shipping countries in the world. "She owns now nearly one-third as much tonnage as France. She beats Austria by 2,400 vessels, and by 69,000 tons; and owns 116,000 tons of shipping more than Belgium. She beats the Two Sicilies by 38,419 tons; Prussia by 90,783. Holland, which once contested the supremacy of the seas with England, now owns but 72,640 tons of shipping more than this, one of the smallest of the British colonies; and Sweden, with a population of three millions, only beats Nova Scotia in shipping by 36,927 tons." At the same time, the comparison with the United States is also remarkable. Out of the 31 States which constitute the Union, there are only six (New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Maryland) whose tonnage exceeds that of Nova Scotia, and the last three of these she is likely to outstrip in the course of a year or two. Considering that the colony is only 100 years old, and that her population does not exceed 300,000, these results are beyond anything ever before witnessed. But it is not alone as regards fisheries and shipping that the energies of the people are manifested. The agricultural capabilities of Nova Scotia are great, and are being turned to good account. "With the wheat-growing countries which surround the great lakes, whether on the British or American side, she is not," it is remarked, "to be compared. She does not raise her own bread, but while one barrel of her mackerel will purchase two barrels of flour she can always afford to buy what she requires. It is curious, however, to discover that even as a wheat-growing country she beats five of the New England States and 12 of the more recently settled States and territories." In the growth of rye she is far ahead of 16 of the States and territories of the Union; in oats she exceeds 13, in hay 21, in buck-wheat and potatoes 23, and in barley every State and territory except Ohio and New York. Under these circumstances, coupled with the fact that the province enjoys, in common with Canada and New Brunswick, the full development of representative institutions, it is evident that the prospects of its prosperity are unlimited.