

self-willed, we shall find no cause for complaint, much less for despair.

But we must never forget that the same activity, the same care, the exercise of the same discretion, the same energy of mind, and above all, the same unity of action which are necessary in conducting the affairs of all other communities, must be in full operation with us. We must not when our waggon, from being a little overloaded, or because we happen to have neglected to repair our roads, *sticks in the mud*, pray to the Mother Country to help us out of it; we must all, or as many of us as are necessary, put our shoulders to the wheels, and by our united efforts we shall soon see the waggon proceed cheerily towards its destination.

We shall never "go ahead", as Jonathan says, till this feeling more generally pervades the mind of every inhabitant of Canada. The moment it does so, an universal stimulus will be felt, from which the best results may be anticipated; and probably after all, in this will be found the essential difference between Canadians and the inhabitants of the United States.

Let it be the business of every inhabitant of the United Province to ascertain what we most want to render this noble country all that can be desired.

And the two first objects of paramount, practical importance which will present themselves, will be—THE PROMOTION OF EMIGRATION, and OUR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

It is admitted on all hands, that the population of Great Britain has become burdensome even to itself by its density, and that both the Government and the country will derive benefit by being relieved from the pressure. So far as they receive the benefit, they ought to the full extent of that benefit to pay the cost. We, on the other hand, want an addition to our population, and any expense attendant on giving and receiving these reciprocal benefits must and ought to be borne in respective proportions. There is no doubt that the British Government will do its part; nor is any doubt entertained that the British public will do theirs; it is the interest of both to do so: but we must also do ours.

If exertions are made to induce emigrants to land on our shores, and the expence of transport is paid, we can hardly expect more; it will remain for us to do the rest, and we can well afford to do so. It will become our duty

to direct the steps of the uninformed emigrants, and by our activity to do all in our power to turn to his and to our own mutual advantage the muscles and sinews of the labourer, the enterprize and activity of the farmer, the profitable employment of the funds of the capitalist, and the peace and prosperity of the whole.

To the labourer, however, must our attention be principally directed, and sound policy would dictate that his labour should be mainly applied to purposes of agriculture, thus adding to our Provincial wealth by increasing the amount of our agricultural produce, the great source from whence all our wealth has and must continue to be derived.

It is said to be very desirable that a destitute labourer should on his landing be immediately employed in constructing our public works; it is, however, far more desirable for the community, as well as for himself, that he should be employed in the *production* of wealth, rather than in its *distribution*. The labour of every healthy man adds to our provincial wealth annually at least as much as is paid to him for wages, say £45 to £50; and considering him as a consumer as well as a producer, it may be safely rated at £50. Therefore, every thousand labourers, employed in agriculture, add to our resources £50,000 per annum. 'Tis true our roads *must* be improved, and other public works constructed, and this must be effected by labour, but it ought to be done as much as possible by *surplus* labour. Our policy is, or ought to be, not to allow an agricultural labourer to remain unemployed in the cultivation of the soil a single day, by that means adding to the productive wealth of the community.

The plan now adopted by the Government of gratuitously settling new comers on lands of small extent on the road to Lake Huron, is doubtless in unison with this principle, and its tendency will be not only very early to make the settlers become producers, but it will prepare that part of the Province for the residence of persons possessed of capital, to whom the assistance of the first settlers as servants will be invaluable. But this cannot, it is feared, be carried immediately to any great extent, or at least to such an extent as will employ the number of emigrants which we are led to hope will arrive next season.

It cannot be doubted by any one that the legitimate and most beneficial way of disposing