

Appendix  
(N.)

9th June.

Glance, my Lord, at the map, and you will perceive that Great Britain owns, on the Continent of North America, with the adjacent islands, 4,000,000 of square miles of territory. All the States of Europe, including Great Britain, measure but 3,708,871. Allowing 292,129 square miles for inland lakes of greater extent than exist on this continent, the lands you own are as broad as the whole of Europe. If we take the round number of 4,000,000, and reduce the miles to acres, we have about 90 acres for every man, woman, and child, in the United Kingdom. Now suppose you spare us two millions of people, you will be relieved of that number, who now, driven by destitution to the unions or to crime, swell the poor-rates and crowd the prisons.

With that number we shall be enabled, with little or no assistance, to repel foreign aggression. We shall still have a square mile, or 640 acres, for every inhabitant, or 4,180 acres for every head of a family which British America will then contain.

Is not this a country worth looking after, worth some application of imperial credit, nay, even some expenditure of public funds, that it may be filled with friends not enemies, customers not rivals, improved, organized and retained? The policy of the Republic is protection to home manufactures. Whose cottons, linens, woollens, cutlery, iron; whose salt, machinery, guns, and paper, do the 704,401 emigrants who went to the United States between 1825 and 1846 now consume? Whose have they consumed, after every successive year of emigration? Whose will they and their descendants continue to consume? Those not of the mother-country, but of the United States. This is a view of the question which should stir, to its centre, every manufacturing city in the kingdom.

Suppose the Republic could extend her tariff over the other portion of the continent, she could then laugh at the Free Trade policy of England. But if we retain that policy, and the Colonies besides, British goods will flow over the frontier, and the Americans must defend their revenue by an army of officers extending ultimately over a line of 3000 miles.

The balance of power in Europe is watched with intense interest by British statesmen. The slightest movement in the smallest state, that is calculated to cause vibration, animates the Foreign Office, and often adds to its perplexities and labours. But is not the balance of power in America worth retaining? Suppose it lost, how would it affect that of Europe? Canning, without much reflection, boasted that he had redressed the balance of power in the Old, by calling the New World into existence. But, even if the want were justifiable, it was a world beyond the limit of the Queen's dominions. We have a new world within them, at the very door of England, with boundaries defined, and, undeniably by any foreign Power, subject to her sceptre. Already it lives, and moves, and has its being; full of hope and promise, and fond attachment to the mother-country. The new world of which Canning spoke, when its debts to England are counted, will appear to have been a somewhat costly creation; and yet, at this moment, Nova Scotia's little fleet of 2583 sail could sweep every South American vessel from the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

I am not an alarmist, my Lord, but there appear to be many in England, and some of them holding high military and social positions, who consider these islands defenceless from continental invasion by any first-rate European Power. Confident as I am in their resources, and hopeful of their destiny, I must confess that the military and naval power of France or Russia, aided by the steam fleet and navy of the United States, would make a contest doubtful for a time, however it might ultimately terminate. But suppose the United States to extend to Hudson's Bay with an extension over the other half of the continent, of the spirit which animates the Republic now; imagine

Great Britain without a harbour on the Atlantic or the Pacific that she could call her own, without a ton of coal for her steamers or a spar to repair a ship; with the 5000 vessels which the Northern Provinces even now own, with all their crews, and the fishermen who line their shores, added to the maritime strength of the enemy, whose arsenals and outposts would then be advanced 500 miles nearer to England; even if Newfoundland and the West India Islands could be retained, which is extremely doubtful. The picture is too painful to be dwelt on longer than to show how intimately interwoven are the questions to which I have ventured to call your Lordship's attention, with the foreign affairs of the empire. I do not go into comparative illustrations, because I desire now to show how a judicious use of the resources of North America may not only avert the danger in time of war, but relieve the pressure upon the Home Government in times of peace.

There is no passion stronger, my Lord, than the desire to own some portion of the earth's surface, - to call a piece of land, somewhere, our own. How few Englishmen, who boast that they rule the sea, own a single acre of land. An Englishman calls his house his castle, and so perhaps it is, but it rarely stands upon his own soil. How few there are who may not be driven out, or have their castles levelled with the ground, when the lease falls in.

There is no accurate return, but the proprietors of land in the whole United Kingdom are estimated at 80,000.

Of the 2,620,000 inhabitants that Scotland contains, but 333,000 live by agriculture; all the rest, driven in by the high price of land, are employed in trade and manufactures. Evicted highlanders rot in the sheds of Greenock; the lowland peasant's offspring perish annually in the larger cities, for want of employment, food, and air.

In Ireland, there are, or were recently, 44,262 farms under one acre in extent, 473,755 ranging from one to thirty. Between 1841 and 1848, 800,000 people were driven out of these small holdings; their hovels, in many cases, burnt over their heads, and their furniture "eaten" into the streets.

Whence come Chartism, Socialism, O'Connor land schemes, and all sorts of theoretic dangers to property, and prescriptions of new modes by which it may be acquired? From this condition of real estate. Because the great mass of the people in these three kingdoms own no part of the soil, have no bit of land, however small, no homestead for their families to cluster round, no certain provision for their children.

Is it not hard for the great body of this people, after ages spent in foreign wars for the conquest of distant possessions; in voyages of discovery and every kind of commercial enterprise; in scientific improvements and the development of political principles; to reflect, that with all their battles by land and sea, their £500,000,000 of debt; their assessed taxes, income-tax, and heavy import duties; their prisons full of convicts; their poor-rate of 7,000,000; that so few of all those who have done, and who endure these things, should yet have one inch of the whole earth's surface that they can call their own.

While this state of things continues, property must ever be insecure, and the great majority of the people restless. With good harvests and a brisk trade, the disinherited may for the moment forget the relative positions they occupy. In periods of depression, discontent, jealousy, hatred, of the more highly favoured, however tempered by liberality and kindness, will assuredly be the predominant emotions of the multitude. The standing army and the 21,000 constables may keep them down for a time. But, even if they could for ever, the question naturally arises, have all your battles been fought for

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