

## QUESTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

anticipated, being satisfied with a moderate profit. In fine, were a little capital thrown into the province, and the public attention drawn towards it, lands would rise four-fold, and yet be cheap to the actual settler, as the produce would rise in proportion, from the rapid advancement of commerce, of enterprise, and increase of a circulating medium.

What is the cause of that difference which all travellers have remarked between the United States and Canada, where the soil and climate are so similar: in the former every thing is represented as alive, active, and prosperous; in the latter, all dull and languid?

This question admits of a most satisfactory answer.

Upper Canada was settled first by refugees from the United States after the peace of 1783, all of whom were destitute and wholly without capital; every accession of inhabitants has been nearly of the same description. Whatever wealth is to be found in the province has been made entirely from the soil: never yet has one single capitalist come into the country, purchased a large tract of land, built mills, made roads, and, as the Americans say, prepared it for settlement. The consequence has been apparent languor, compared with the neighbouring States, many persons becoming comfortable, but never acquiring great capitals: but in the American States, the late Sir William Pulteney for example, the Holland Company, Mr. Parish, Mr. Le Roy, and a thousand others, purchased large tracts, spent many hundred thousand dollars in their preparation for location, sold at high prices, and after a few years, recovered the capital laid out seven-fold. The same may be done in Canada at this moment, and with the certainty of speedier returns than the speculators on the other side, as the population of Canada is much greater than the parts of the country were, where they commenced their operations.