

pay for all such increase; for the waters of the St. Laurence never rise more than three feet above their lowest level, the lakes above neutralizing or regulating such rise by their vast surfaces; the increase of the canals may therefore be made at the least possible cost. The Mississippi can never be canaled at all, because its waters sometimes rise sixty feet above its lowest level, having no lake to check or regulate its periodical overflowings.

Therefore "Let not these Provinces be lost or given away."

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Thus far I wrote to England in 1838: To which I add, now in July, 1849, the following statement of facts and opinions.

In the summer of 1848, this last summer, the hulls of two American steam boats, built at Sackett's Harbour, on Lake Ontario, and intended for service on the Pacific Ocean, were floated down the St. Laurence to Montreal. During a few days stay at that city, their officers had dinners given to them by the officers of the garrison and by the citizens. Thus was achieved, in part, what, in 1838, I had stated to the Lords of the Admiralty would, I had no doubt, be accomplished at no distant day. And only a few days ago I read in a newspaper in London, an account of two more steam vessels being floated down this present summer.

Let the British Government and people consider what might not improbably follow the possession of all those advantages to the American people. With Russia in possession of the Baltic and the Black Sea on one side, and all North America in possession of the people of the United States on the other, and both allied for the purpose of driving Great Britain from the ocean, how long could England supply herself with timber, hemp, and all the other materials required for sustaining her ships of war and her mercantile marine?