

Australia and New Zealand are 14,000 miles from the shores of England. The British Provinces of North America but 2,500.—Every Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman, who embarks for the Eastern Colonies, must be maintained by somebody for 120 or 150 days, while he is tossing about in idleness on the sea. The average passage to North America is about 40; and when the arrangements are complete to which I hope to have your Lordship's countenance and support, emigrants embarking for the North American Provinces, may reach Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick in 8 or 10 days, and Canada in 12. The expense of a passage to the East, is to the Government, to the Emigrant, or the Capitalist, to whom he becomes a Debtor, £20. The cost of a passage to the West rarely exceeds £3 10s. and may be reduced to £2 10s., if Steamships for the poor are employed.

But mark the disproportion, my Lord, in other respects. If a Briton or Irishman with capital go to the Eastern Colonies, he must pay £100 Sterling for 100 acres of Land. If he goes to the Canterbury Settlement he must pay £300. In Western Canada he can get his 100 acres of the best land in the Empire for £40; in Lower Canada for £20; in New-Brunswick (where Professor Johnston declares more wheat is grown to the acre than in the best parts of the State of New York,) for £12 10s.; and in Nova-Scotia for £10, where, from the extent of mineral treasures, the proximity to Europe, the wealth of the Fisheries, and the facilities for and rapid growth of navigation, land is now in many sections, and will soon become in all, as valuable as in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions.

If land is purchased in the Eastern Possessions, it is clear that English capital must flow out at the rate of £100 or £300 for every 100 acres. If the poor go out they must begin colonial life by owing that amount, and £20 for their passages besides, if they aspire to become proprietors.

A poor Englishman, on the contrary, can get to North America for a few pounds. If he works a single winter at the Seal Fishery of Newfoundland, or on the wharves in Nova-Scotia, or a single summer in the rural districts or timber forests of New Brunswick, he can save as much as will pay for his passage and his land.

But it is said that these high prices are paid, not for land alone, but for the civilization, without which land is of little value—for roads, bridges, churches, schools, for religious services and the means of education. But all these exist in North America, to an extent, and of an order, of which few persons who have not visited the Provinces have any correct idea. Nova-Scotia, for instance, is divided into seventeen Counties, with their Magistracy, Sessions, Court Houses, Jails, Representatives, and complete county organization.

Each of these again is divided into Townships, whose Rate-payers meet, assess themselves, support their poor, and appoint their local officers. In each of the shire towns there are Churches of some, if not of all the religious bodies which divide the British people. Every part of the Country is intersected with roads, and bridges span all the larger and most of the smaller streams.

From 50 to 100 public Schools exist in every County; there is a Bible in every House, and few natives of the Province grow up but what can read, write and cypher. The same may be said generally of the other Provinces. We charge nothing for these civilizing influences. The emigrant who comes in, obeys the laws and pays his ordinary taxes, which are very light, is welcome to a participation in them all, and may for £10 have his 100 acres of land besides.

The best criterion of the comparative civilization of Countries may be found in the growth of commerce and the increase of a mercantile marine. Tried by this test, the North American Provinces will stand comparison with any other portion of the Queen's dominions.

The West India Colonies, the Australian group, including New Zealand, the African Colonies