

the country is evident. For when the current expenses of the Government and the Legislature, and the interest of the public debt, are provided for on a regular system, in which revenue answers to expense, as the swelling tide answers to the full-orbed moon, the exigencies of the Province will be permanently met, instead of being shuffled over by some temporary expedient of the day. And not only so, but capitalists at home will recover confidence in Canadian resources, and become willing to advance the loans we yet require for the completion of our public works. It is not enough that we have vast resources:—they must be wisely managed, or they will avail us but little. A bad manager will spend a fine estate; whereas a good manager will create one. We must show to the world that our affairs are managed with such prudence and skill, that perfect reliance may be placed on our ability to meet all our engagements; and then Canada will never want money to perfect her improvements, any more than she wants stout hearts and hands to defend her rights. And our present public works are not such a dead weight on the Province as some persons have imagined. The Welland Canal, for instance, will yet be a profitable work, as is evident from the following statement of the increase of its trade, made by Mr. Beaton at the last St. Andrew's dinner at St. Catharines.

"He said, that nine years ago, the number of vessels navigating the canal was but about 40—this year the number was upwards of 200.—The transport of produce by the canal had increased in an amazing degree: he would instance one or two articles. Nine years ago, the number of barrels of salt which passed upwards by the canal, was only 1,500—last year the number of barrels of the same article passing up was about 200,000. Nine years ago the number of bushels of wheat passing down by the canal was quite trifling—this year the number exceeds 1,000,000 bushels. The tolls collected, nine years ago, were but a trifle over £1,000—this year they came up to £20,000.—These instances, he said, were sufficient to shew the great and rising importance of this national work."

This sufficiently proves that the public debt of Upper Canada is not such a monster as some squeamish people in the Lower Province have taken it to be. That debt will yet be liquidated by wise and vigorous management, for our resources are almost boundless. The rapid growth of the country will increase the reve-

nue from 50 to 100 per cent. in very few years, and will thus place a large sum at the disposal of the Legislature annually, over and above what is appropriated to the civil list. Canada is capable of containing ten times its present number of inhabitants, and of increasing its strength and revenue tenfold. Wonderful is the difference between an old, crowded country, with an exhausted soil, in which the only means of increasing the revenue is by increasing the taxes, and a new country, with not a tenth part of its cultivatable soil occupied, and the whole presenting one of the finest fields in the world for the labours of productive industry. Canada would redeem her debt in a few years, merely by her necessary progress in population and improvement, if not a single penny of additional taxes were levied. The country must be filled with an industrious population, its soil must be brought under cultivation, its produce must thereby be amazingly increased, and its consumption of manufactures in equal ratio; and this steady and irresistible increase in all the sources of wealth must necessarily increase wealth, both private and public, until the debt, which so many regard with infinite horror, will be discharged and shaken off, "like dew drops from the lion's mane." We do not mean to vindicate all that has been done in the contraction of that debt, nor yet to say that it has been wisely managed; but we do say that a young country like this, with not a tenth part of its soil settled or its resources developed, should not be discouraged because of that debt, or be stayed in its onward career on that account. She may have shot "a-head" of her available means; but they will soon overtake her, and carry her onward with redoubled velocity and strength. How can it be otherwise? Are there not tens of thousands of our countrymen at home, cooped up and pressed down, without room to stretch their limbs or breathe a bracing air, but who, if transplanted hither, would stand erect and breathe new life—would spread themselves through this new country, and increase its products by ten thousand additional tributary streams, and in improving it would elevate themselves, until each would leave his children in the possession of "paternal acres," and rejoicing in the vast expanse of fruitful fields, where the soil is now cumbered with the forest, and tracked only by the wolf and the bear? And are not the means for securing this increase already in operation? Is not emigration be-