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that Canadians, and emigrants who can afford to buy land, would disdain the grant of fifty acres; they would not accept or live upon so small a quantity: and then the incubus which presses on the value of land, in the shape of vacant Government territory, would be removed. Land would rapidly rise, instead of falling in value.

I shall be told,—You must provide roads for these people. But all the roads necessary in the Owen's Sound tract are already provided. New settlers have very little use for roads. Furnish them with their first provisions, and you do not want to hear of them or see them for several years. They have nothing to export, and what they import can be taken in on any roads. Nothing can be so wasteful and extravagant as the attempt to make good roads through the forest; trees may be cut down and a few causeways and bridges built; these the settlers can do by their own labour, under proper regulations. Time will rot out the stumps, sun and air will dry up the allowances, and then is the time to make good roads. It is thin settlement and scattered inhabitants which make roads so bad and difficult. Give me a tolerably thickly settled population who have real use for roads, and I will furnish you with mail coach roads, macadamized roads, plank roads, nay even railroads, from Gaspe to the Rocky Mountains. You may proceed by making the roads first, and it is not a bad plan when there is plenty of money, but the way I have seen succeed best, is, to find the people first, and let the roads come after.

Well then, in the next place I shall be told to provide Churches and Schools for the new comers. For the Churches, I should like to see land given liberally; and I should trust to the people from whom the Emigrants come, not to leave them without clergymen, priests, and ministers. Zealous men they must be, who have their vocation at heart, and who will not turn from a settler's fare. For their support, in the first instance, and for the erection of the first homely places of worship, I should trust to the contributions of the godly and charitable in the country from whence the settlers came,—the future should be left to the Emigrants themselves.

Schools I should leave to be provided for by the Legislature of the country. At first it would be absurd to think of them, but in the course of three or four years the new Emigrants, with the same public aid, extended to the rest of the country, will be able to provide them for themselves.

I have hitherto spoken of this concourse of people, as if there were among them, no men of property sufficient to build mills, set up shops, and settle on lands; but all I can say on this