

that will not be filled with a bold and enterprising people, yet full of the spirit which led their ancestors from the wilds of Northern Europe and Asia to seize upon the fruits of civilization, and who have commenced an inroad upon the forests of this vast continent, that may prove as important in the history of the human race as the overthrow and regeneration of the Roman Empire? To make the western country the seat of a great and numerous people external trade is not necessary; neither would the commercial spirit ever have procured its being inhabited; it will owe its population to its soil, climate, and its capability of producing in abundance all the necessaries of life.

But if, as we prognosticate, the population of western Canada must at no remote period be very large, in consequence of Emigration from the British Isles, and the inducements which the country holds out to emigrants whose primary object is to seek a new home, we have the test of experience to prove that wherever population is found, external trade which gives a money value to property must follow. Not only is this proved by the increase of our own trade, both as regards imports and exports, but by the progress of the western American States, which is more rapid and remarkable in proportion to their proximity to the source from whence the stream of human life was derived wherewith to fill the interior wilderness. These extensive regions were settled by a people who sought homes, not money, in the heart of North America; but in seeking one object they have found both. And from a vast distance to the westward of any Canadian settlement, within only a few months, the surplus productions of the western States have begun to pour down their abundance through our waters to the ocean, even their transit adding greatly to our commercial resources. If western Canada be later in the field, it is only because British emigration has scarcely commenced in earnest, and because Canada has been preserved as a home for British emigrants. The western States settled rapidly, but silently; no attention was paid to them, no trouble taken on their account; but thousands of waggons passed westward, bearing the old and the young, with the worldly goods of the emigrant tribes, while the robust and able settler marched by the side, seeking no advantage after his tedious journey of a thousand miles, but fertile land, and a healthy climate. These they found, but they

found wealth also. They seemed to have banished themselves from the habitations of human beings, and from the presence of civilization, but while they were almost unheard of and forgotten, the axe and the plough were busy, and they began to revel in superabundance. Then came into existence the throng of steam-bouts which crowd the long Mississippi and her tributaries; then came the long canal, bearing into our waters the products of the new-found regions; and then started into political existence State after State, six millions of people, whose increasing numbers and resources bid fair to sway the destinies of the great Republic. Already are they sending emigrants to still more distant settlements, gradually spreading, advancing and increasing, until conjecture is at fault, and anticipation baffled in the contemplation of the result.— And if western Canada be behind in this march of conquest over the wilderness, it is, we say again, only because British emigration has only commenced, and because Canada is, as we fervently hope, reserved as the plentiful home for British emigrants.

But the Atlantic American States have felt the effect of this interior settlement. Cities have increased, supported by internal trade, until they equal European capitals. And the frontier States are rivaling each other in opening the internal communications, in the hope of profiting by the stream of wealth pouring through every practicable channel to the ocean. And Canada has not only its own products to transport, but she already shares, and requires only proper exertions on her part to secure, the profits of transit—the lion's share of the produce of the North Western States.

These we believe are the certain prospects of Canada, and well and boldly has the Upper Province fulfilled its part! But it is time to inquire what has been doing in the sister Province.

Lower Canada was settled under the authority of the old French Government, as a military possession at one end of an intended line of military posts, extending up the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and down the Mississippi to the Gulph of Florida, where another great military position was taken up at New Orleans. Brilliant as was this projected scheme for the extension of the French power on this Continent, its object was not true emigration, or the foundation of a real Colony;—no! it was only