

entitled to equal privileges and advantages of every description as their other fellow-subjects in Lower Canada. From my long acquaintance with their social virtues and amiable qualities I respect and love them.

Let the union of all the Provinces be Federal, or other, as the Imperial Parliament may decide.

The United States have but four ports or harbours peculiarly eligible for naval purposes; namely, Boston, New York, the Chesapeake, and Pensacola. With such a sea-board and without a numerous sea-going people, the United States cannot become a great naval power. Their commercial marine employs about 100,000 seamen, 10,000, only, of whom are native Americans. But add to them the Bay of Fundy with the harbours therein; Halifax, the noblest naval station in America; the Islands in the Gulf and in the River St. Laurence, and the shores of that river on the south side up to Quebec, then down the north shore to Labrador: the island of Newfoundland with the fisheries in the neighbouring seas and on their extensive coasts; the boundless coal-fields of New Brunswick and Cape Breton, with the inexhaustible forests of timber in all the Provinces, and at one blow you quadruple the naval means of the United States, and by the same blow you cut off the right arm of England's naval power.

Let it be further considered that the canals now in course of construction, will lead to the building of ships upon the lakes in Upper Canada, the hulls of which may be floated down to Quebec, and be there rigged and equipped for sea, and may then be loaded with provisions for the use of the navy, or for other home consumption, whereby a saving of public money might be made. The time will come when all the ships wanted by England, either for commerce or war, may hereafter be built on these lakes and floated down to the ocean. And if the canals now in the course of construction be not large enough, they may be increased in size to any required extent, and the vast future increase of trade will