

felt to propose the withdrawal of any important advantage from the soldiers of the British army, it is a satisfaction to him in the present instance to have seen, from the extract already alluded to of documents founded on a wide examination of the circumstances of the colonies, that the boon to be discontinued is rather apparent than real; and as the Australian and North American colonies offer many inducements to industrious people, quite as valuable to them as the acquisition of land, Mr. Spring Rice hopes that the measure which it has been his duty to advise, will not prove a material discouragement to the settlement of discharged soldiers in those countries.

With reference to this latter point, it will be for the Secretary at War to consider whether the regulations for conveying soldiers, discharged elsewhere, to Australia and North America shall remain in force, merely apprizing the men that they must not expect grants of land, or whether the whole of the arrangements effected in 1830 should be entirely cancelled.

L. Sullivan, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. W. Hay.

LOWER CANADA:

Mr. Secretary
Spring Rice to
Lord Aylmer.

Extract of a REPORT from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Secretary of State, dated 15th March 1832.

As far as we can judge, experience has shown that the most prudent course for working people in these countries is, to commence by earning their livelihood in the occupation to which they have been accustomed at home, and afterwards to acquire land, should that be their object, by purchasing it out of their savings, from the high wages paid in these colonies. This course, which is rendered easy in Canada by the moderate price fixed on land, has already been actually followed by those emigrants who have not been tempted to a deviation from it by the facility with which the Crown lands have been given away; and we are satisfied that it is by such a process, effecting a gradual but not a premature conversion of labourers into landowners, that we may most confidently expect to see the continued reproduction of new means of employment for successive bodies of emigrants from this country.

Extract of a NOTICE published by the Commissioners for Emigration, respecting the *British Colonies in North America*.

LAND used formerly to be given gratuitously; but where it was taken by poor people, they found that they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise their crops, and further, that they knew not enough of the manner of farming in the colonies to make any progress. After all, therefore, they were obliged to work for wages until they could make a few savings, and could learn a little of the way of farming in Canada. But now land is not disposed of except by sale. The produce of the sales, although the price is very moderate, is likely to become a considerable fund, which can be turned to the benefit of the colonies, and therefore of the emigrants; while yet no hardship is inflicted on the poor emigrant, who will work for wages just as he did before, and may after a while acquire land, if land be his object, by the savings which the high wages in these colonies enable him speedily to make.

These are the reasons why Government does not think it necessary to give away land in a country where, by the lowness of its price, the plentifulness of work, and the high rates of wages, an industrious man can earn enough in a few seasons to become a freeholder by means of his own acquisition.

The land which is for sale will be open to public competition, and of course, therefore, its price must depend upon the offers that may be made; but it will generally not be sold for less than from 4s. to 5s. per acre; and in situations where roads have been made, or the ground has been partially cleared, the common prices lately have been 7s. 6d., 10s., and 15s. Further particulars will be best learned upon the spot, where every endeavour will be made to meet the different circumstances and views of different purchasers.