

ment, was directed to that country, rather than to our colonial possessions. Thus an American wrote,

"A fleet of twenty sail were in bay this morning, (May 7th, 1839,) bound for the far west, under a full press of canvass. It was a charming sight to see so many fine vessels leaving our harbour, all at one time, each leaving a valuable cargo."—*Buffalo Paper*.

BUFFALO.—"Some idea of the extent of the prosperous state of trade of the lakes, and the business of this city, may be inferred from the fact, that on the 22d of April, 1839, there were then in port, nearly all ready for the business of the season, seventeen steam-bouts, most of them of the largest class. One of the largest Buffalo boats is called the Great Western, having a burden of 800 tons. All this lake country is the most astonishing theatre of social development, the world has ever seen, or ever will see, for I know not where such scenes can be acted over again. The shores of these waters are a world of themselves; you bear in mind that their extent is 5,000 miles, or more than our whole Atlantic coast, including the Gulf of Mexico.

"Now let us glance at a few points along this line. This table, founded on good authority, will explain their history in brief—a strange one it is, certainly worthy of notice, and of record too, though only a 'chalk sketch of the flying shadows' on the wall." Towns, 17—population, 1830, 15,193—in 1838, 66,800. These are now veteran settlements; there are some thirty towns which began existence since 1830 on Lake Ohio, which would, if included, show a greater increase."—*Michigan City Gazette*.

Now, when it is considered that our Canadian territories are just on the opposite shore to Buffalo, and that we could, by only opening a ship-canal from the river St. Lawrence, the navigation of which belongs to Great Britain, to these huge lakes, converting them into a fresh-water Baltic, all to be accomplished by British emigration, we should then secure not only the supply of this fast-growing and improving population to England, but even the carriage of the goods to British shipping.

If England be wise, she should set about at once the peopling and settlement of her various colonies, by her crowded and suffering population. Can it be credited, that within a distance of thirty-six hours from this place, there exists as noble a body of men in one of the islands of the west of Scotland in so destitute and appalling a state of misery, as to have entered into a voluntary obligation to restrict themselves to one meal of food in each twenty-four hours! a description of people that experience has proved to be of the most useful, patient, and enduring, of all who have left the British dominions? The writer has seen their progress in settling the wilds of America, their patience in surmounting difficulties, and their gratitude for their success.