

But it is only in resources, and not in population, that they can afford to support the mother country either in peace or war. How could so few people, scattered over so vast an extent of country, afford much aid? If all their inhabitants were placed on P. E. I, which is not a tenth in size that of N. S., or a thirteenth that of N. B., it would not be half populated; such are "the advantages they are able to offer." 20,000,000 acres of ungranted land, which may be purchased at the nominal price of ten pounds sterling per hundred acres. And in New Brunswick, where the largest extent of ungranted land lies, payments for land may be made in labour on the roads adjacent to the lands; thus enabling a man to become the owner of one hundred acres, enough for a farm, without paying one shilling in money. The approaches to these provinces by shipping, at all seasons of the year, are highly advantageous. They have, in the aggregate, a coast line of 1,600 miles, which is indented by numerous harbours, where ships of the largest class can enter; indeed, it is difficult to find twenty miles of this extensive frontier without a ship harbour. In addition, navigable rivers penetrate all sections of these provinces. Add to these a net-work of roads, with bridges spanning the rivers; along these roads thriving settlements are formed—in short, the whole frontier may be said to be one continuous settlement. Roads are extended into the wilderness in all directions, and across the country so as to bind one settlement to another. On many of these roads there are but few settlers, so that the way is prepared for many additional settlers. The principal part of the roads of these provinces is superior to those of many of the long inhabited countries of Europe.

Nearly every settlement has its weekly mail passing through it, leaving the news of the day in its centre. On some roads, mails pass twice, on some thrice, and on the great leading road between Halifax and Canada, six times a week: almost all the towns and villages are connected by telegraph lines; and the whole to the other principal places on the American Continent. An aggregate of 240 miles of railway is in operation.

No one, in order to find good land, need go far into the wilderness beyond the sound of his neighbour's axe. The educational institutions of these provinces are far in advance of many of the States of Europe; besides institutions of a higher order, 2,500 schools dot the face of the country; indeed wherever half a dozen families are gathered together, there a school may be seen, deriving the principal part of its endowment from provincial funds. Mills for the manufacture of flour and lumber, carding machines, and other manufactories may be counted by thousands.

These, with hundreds of other advantages which the first settlers in these provinces, and for eighty years after, never dreamed of, place future emigrants in highly advantageous circumstances compared to those who have preceded them.

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