

doubt one day constitute a confederate part of a great Canadian system, and which might in awhile, perhaps, be administered by a government in concurrence with Canada. To this there have been two objections. The first is the presumed expense. This I do not at present anticipate. All healthful colonies should be self-supporting, and I agree with my honorable and learned friend in the general theory he advances with so much eloquence and wisdom. Colonies will be self-supporting in proportion as you leave them to raise their own revenues under free institutions. The second objection is, that such a colony would not be peopled by Canadians; that, owing to the easier access from the American frontier, the majority of immigrants would be Americans. This objection does not alarm me. In the first place, although the immigrants come from the American territory as the readiest access, it does not follow that they should all be Americans. Probably large numbers of our own countrymen, especially the Scotch, would flock there, as well as Americans; and as for Americans, once settled as British colonists, it is probable that they would soon identify their national feelings and interests with the land in which they lived, and the conditions of the Imperial Government. (Hear, hear.) It has been so already in Canada. It would be so at Red River; because all history tells us how soon men, if at all of a kindred race, take as it were, the stamp and color of the land in which they settle. We in this country instance that truth. No less than sixteen counties in this kingdom were given up to the immigration of the Danes, and probably a great mass of the population in these counties—such as Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk—are of Danish origin to this day. Yet in a very short time they become as heartily English and as hostile to the Danes of the Baltic as the Anglo-Saxons of Kent. Nay, even the Normans, despite their pride as a conquering race, despite the difference of language became, in the third generation, as intensely English and anti-French in their national feelings as if they had been Saxon Thengs. In short, no matter where men come from, place them in ground covered by the British flag, over-shadowed, though at a distance by the mild British sceptre, and they will soon be British in sentiment and feeling. All that I say on this score is, do not, on account of such jealousies and fears, obstruct civilization. Here is a land fit for settlement; if civilized men will settle in it, let them. Never let us mind the difficulties of access, soil or climate. Leave the difficulties to them. Nature and man will fight their own battle and make their own peace. With regard to the fitness of the place itself for colonization, I am contented to take the opinion of the Hudson's Bay Company themselves: for, in a letter from the company to Lord Glenelg, February 10, 1837, when asking for a renewal of the license, I find it said, "the soil and climate of country of the Red River settlement are favorable to colonization; and that it was intended that this settlement should be peopled by emigrants from Britain, and that the company hoped to establish in time a valuable export trade from thence to the mother country in wool, flax, tallow and other agricultural produce." sanguine hopes! not realized since 1837 under the auspices of the company, but which may be more rapidly fulfilled when the company withdraws from the place the shadow of its chilling protection. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the safety of a settlement at the Red River from all ordinary attacks that might be made on it from the American quarter, I have a most satisfactory