

Johnston's Report, which had lain in the office for years unopened, he purchased a copy for which he paid five shillings sterling.

This is not the way to make our country known. Copies of these Essays and other works, which are now stored in the Emigration and other offices, should be distributed free of charge, in the rural districts of the Mother Country, where the best class of people for emigration are to be found. As these Essays say, we want a sober, industrious, and persevering class of men and women, who are not afraid nor ashamed to labour, when they arrive in the country.

Brazil.

Soon after the discovery of the American Continent, the nations of Europe began to portion it off among them; in the division, Spain became possessed of a large portion of South America, including Brazil, which remained a colony of this empire until 1711, when it became a colony of Portugal. Want of space will not permit our entering in detail into the various historical features connected with the early settlement and struggles encountered by the inhabitants of this invaluable section of the American continent. Suffice it to say that the great amount of natural wealth contained in Brazil, made it an object of attraction to many of the nations of Europe. Spain and Portugal, each in turn, drew millions of pounds annually to their national coffers, from this trans-atlantic colony. During the European wars, France and Holland made efforts to subjugate Brazil, and constitute it a colony, but failed.

The principal part of America, both North and South, became dissatisfied with the manner in which their Royal masters treated them, and shook off their allegiance, and became divided and sub-divided into a number of Republics. During the time that South America was subject to Spain and other foreign nations, its wealth was monopolized by its foreign rulers, and the inhabitants were treated more like slaves than that of a free people; besides, the wealth of their country was drained out to enrich foreign nations, and support an army of official servants, sent to rule the colonies, who did so with a rod of iron. If crime and debauchery were common in Spain and Portugal, it became doubly so in the South American colonies. The democratic element, ignorant, brutal, and selfish, formed into bandits, each headed by leaders, who looked forward to be heads of republics. While this state of things continued, the sword being the arbiter, their allegiance to foreign powers was soon cast off, and the country formed into a number of republics. Then commenced a succession of civil and foreign wars, and incessant political convulsions and financial troubles. After being free from foreign trammels, these little Republics, Brazil excepted, made war upon each other, which they still continue to do, until th