

cessary to understand, that to afford to the Emigrant arriving in this Country any reasonable hope of success, it is indispensable to locate him in the neighbourhood of a Settlement, or at least on a Road or Path of Communication; but it becomes impracticable to effect this object on the remaining unlocated lands of the Crown, by reason of their remote and inaccessible position, all the wild lands surrounding the Farms or Villages and on the Roads having long since been granted, and the proprietors are generally absent and unknown. He is precluded from the Reserves by the necessity of taking out a Lease, a mode of occupancy to which all new Settlers appear to entertain a well-grounded and unconquerable aversion.

The remedy for these obstructions appear to be the compulsory fulfilment of the conditions of the Patents by the Grantees of the Crown Lands. The opening of Roads of Communication through the ungranted Waste Lands; and finally, by granting or affording for longer Leases and on more reasonable Rents, the Crown Reserves.

Another cause which militates against the prosperity of the Country is the want of General Communications with the Markets of the Capital and other places. In the present state of the population, the grand Roads of Communication must, if made at all, be made at the Public Expense; and it will require a judicious modification of the existing Road Law to uphold the great Roads without oppression.

Among the causes which operate against the settlement of the Townships by respectable people, the most important is the want of protection and security for persons and property. As a proof of this position, may be cited the undeniable fact that no respectable man possessing property that can be injured or destroyed, will or dare execute the duties of a Magistrate. This state of things arises from the distance of the Courts of Judicature, the absence of means of confining offenders, the trouble, expense and loss of time in conducting criminal prosecutions, and the consequent impunity for all offences.

In the decision of civil causes the distance of the Courts has a most injurious effect, and contributes more than any other circumstance to retard the improvement of the Country, by subjecting all the inhabitants to enormous charges, expenses and loss of time.

In short, it is the establishment of a permanent and respectable Court of Justice in the Townships, or of a system of Circuit Courts taking cognizance of all suits and causes of every description and amount, that alone is capable of counteracting the multiplied ob-