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gislature, is, in fact, supported at present by no very large number of persons of any party. None are more hostile to them than the greater part of that large and spirited British born population, to whose steadfast exertions the preservation of the colony during the last winter is mainly attributable, and who see with indignation that a monopoly of power and profit is still retained by a small body of men, which seems bent on excluding from any participation in it the British emigrants. Zealously co-operating with the dominant party in resisting treason and foreign invasion, this portion of the population, nevertheless, entertains a general distrust and dislike of them; and though many of the most prominent of the British emigrants have always acted, and still invariably act, in opposition to the reformers, and dissent from their views of responsible government, I am very much inclined to think that they, and certainly the great mass of their countrymen, really desire such a responsibility of the government as would break up the present monopoly of office and influence.

Besides those causes of complaint which are common to the whole of the colony, the British settlers have many peculiar to themselves. The emigrants who have settled in the country within the last ten years, are supposed to comprise half the population. They complain that while the Canadians are desirous of having British capital and labour brought into the colony, by means of which their fields may be cultivated, and the value of their unsettled possessions increased, they refuse to make the colony really attractive to British skill and British capitalists. They say that an Englishman emigrating to Upper Canada is practically as much an alien in that British colony as he would be if he were to emigrate to the United States. He may equally purchase and hold lands, or invest his capital in trade in one country as in the other, and he may in either exercise any mechanical avocation, and per-

form any species of manual labour. This, however, is the extent of his privileges; his English qualifications avail him little or nothing. He cannot, if a surgeon, be licensed to act in England, practise without the licence of a board of examiners in the province. If an attorney, he has to submit to an apprenticeship of five years before he is allowed to practise. If a barrister, he is excluded from the profitable part of his profession, and though allowed to practise at the bar, the permission thus accorded to him is practically of no use in a country where, as nine attorneys out of ten are barristers also, there can be no business for a mere barrister. Thus, a person who has been admitted to the English bar is compelled to serve an apprenticeship of three years to a provincial lawyer.

By an act passed last session difficulties are thrown in the way of the employment of capital in banking, which have a tendency to preserve the monopoly possessed by the chartered banks of the colony, in which the Canadian party are supreme, and the influence of which is said to be employed directly as an instrument for upholding the political supremacy of the party. Under the system, also, of selling land pursued by the government, an individual does not acquire a patent until he has paid the whole of the purchase-money—a period of from four to ten years, according as his purchase is a Crown or clergy lot; and until the patent issues he has no right to vote. In some of the new states of America, on the contrary, especially in Illinois, an individual may practise as a surgeon or lawyer almost immediately on his arrival in the country, and he has every right of citizenship after a residence of six months in the state. An Englishman, in effect, is less an alien in a foreign country than in one which forms a part of the British empire. Such are the superior advantages of the United States at present, that nothing but the feeling, that in the one country he is among a more kindred people, under the same laws, and in a soci-