

the presence of all the world, her inability to wisely rule the other half, and preserve the attachment of its inhabitants. Besides there are within her own populous Cities, and upon the surface of her highly cultivated Rural Districts, certain evils, disorders, and burthens, with which it behoves her, as a good economist, and as a wise, enterprising, and Christian Nation, energetically to deal.

For more than a month I have surveyed, with intense earnestness, the wide circle of her Colonial Dependencies, and studied in Parliamentary and Official Papers, for some assured prospect of relief from these evils and disorders. I have examined with care the policy of the present and of past Governments, and the plans and suggestions of public writers and associations; and have invariably turned to the North American Provinces with the conviction that they present, at this moment, the most available and diversified resources for the relief of England—the noblest field for the further development of her industry, philanthropy and power.

In offering suggestions to the Ministers of the Crown, I feel, my Lord the distance which divides me, in rank and intelligence, from those I would presume to counsel; and yet I am not without a hope that they will give some weight to the position I occupy, and to the training which my mind has received.

If I understand the questions to be approached better than many persons of far higher attainments—if I feel more acutely their commanding importance, it is because, being a native of North America, I have travelled much over the Provinces, and mingled familiarly, and for many years, with all classes of their Inhabitants; and being a Member of Her Majesty's Council in the Province I represent, I am bound by my oath to offer my advice, through the channels established by the Constitution, to my Sovereign, in matters of State, which I believe to involve the honour of the Crown and the integrity and prosperity of the Empire.

To provide employment for her surplus capital and labour—to extend her home markets—to relieve her poor-rates—to empty her poor houses—to reform her convicts—to diminish crime—to fill up the waste places of the Empire, and to give the great mass of her population a share of Real Estate, and an interest in Property, I believe it to be pre-eminently the mission and the duty of this great Country at the present time.

The period is favourable. The removal of impolitic restrictions has lessened to some extent the pressure upon the public finances, and given to the people that measure of relief which affords time for reflection upon the means by which the still existing pressure upon industry may be further relieved. In a Colonial point of view, the period is also favorable. Thanks to the policy which the present Cabinet have carried out, the North American Provinces are relieved, so far as free Countries ever can be, from internal dissensions. Invested with controul over their own affairs and resources, they have now the leisure, as they assuredly have a sincere desire, to consult with their brethren on this side of the Atlantic on common measures of mutual advantage. I think I may say that while they anticipate great benefit from the co-operation and aid of the Mother Country in promoting their public works, they are not unmindful of their duty to consider the peculiar questions in which this Country feels an interest; and to take care that while availing themselves of the credit of England, no permanent addition is made to her public burthens.

The subjects of Colonization and Emigration have been most elaborately discussed. I pass over the points in which writers and speakers differ; in this they all agree, that the British Islands have an interest in these subjects second to none that has ever been felt by any Nation in ancient or modern times. The enumeration of a few facts will be sufficient to exhibit the grounds of this belief. The Statistical Returns of 1850 will, I have no doubt, show a state of things much more favorable, but still I fear not so favorable as to shake the general conclusions at which I have arrived. These are founded upon facts, as I find them stated in Official Documents and works of approved authority.

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