

their peculiar tact, and their industry and enterprise, would successfully compete with their Canadian rivals.

And, although I look upon lumbering as an evil, individually and collectively, particularly in a young and sparsely settled country, where the rural population can be more profitably, and with reference to their morals, more beneficially employed in agricultural pursuits, and have witnessed no practical and permanent good, resulting to a community from ship-building; yet such are the seductive influences attending both, by which the unthinking and speculative are induced to follow those occupations, that while trees fit for felling, remain within convenient distance to the rivers connected with the sea-board, it will doubtless be followed to a considerable extent, in Canada and New Brunswick.

But to return; it is a mistake to suppose that "the people" of the United States, to whom so much affected deference is paid, exercise any real control, beyond the range of their own local affairs of a political nature, similar to that which is exercised in choosing the members of municipal bodies in Canada. The following paragraph, which is taken from a late number of a leading paper published in Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, very truthfully describes the position of what is termed "the people" in the neighbouring Republic; and shows the manner in which affairs are managed there. "The most aristocratic in disposition," says the writer, "are frequently the most servile flatterers of the people, they caress the 'bone and sinew,' when they want favors, or to carry any particular point; but they *acknowledge no equality in social life*. In fact, the masses permit themselves to be led by designing demagogues for selfish purposes; and to be thrust forward to toil and sweat for party, that a few privileged individuals may reap the honours, profits and rewards."

True it is, that the old and leading families in the United States, "*acknowledge no equality in social life*." In all the original States, they stand aloof, and mix but little in private intercourse with those who are not within their more immediate sphere; and where a seat of government is established in the different States, the same artificial society exists as in the colonies, where there is a similar incubus—the same extravagance and incentives to induce persons to live beyond their incomes and their means; and those individuals in the Provinces, who are not satisfied with that state of life, in which God in his good providence has placed them, and which they might improve and adorn, need not expect to find in the United States, the recognition of the principle, that "all men are equal," however they may have been born; and they may rest assured, that integrity, virtue, ability and perseverance, will enable a man to achieve for

himself, if of an ambitious turn of mind, the same distinction in the colonies, to which an American citizen may aspire in the United States, with a solitary exception; by which in all probability the public tranquillity, happiness and welfare are probably best consulted and preserved.

That the description in the Baltimore paper, as to the state of society in that country, with reference to the political organizations is not exaggerated, the proceedings of the two national Conventions, recently held in that city, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, will abundantly prove; where the affair was managed by the wire pullers of the two great parties, as it will be at the elections that are subsequently to be held, by which an individual has been selected by the democratic convention, of whose qualifications to fill that high office, the people generally are utterly ignorant, and as to which they will not be much enlightened, by the conflicting and unfeeling statements, that have been published, because neither of the other prominent candidates could command a two-thirds vote; while the whig convention nominated General Scott, to whom the southern delegates were determinedly opposed, until it was found impossible to unite, to a certain extent, upon any other individual; who is only known as a military man—of whose competency to act as a civil ruler there is considerable doubt, and who by no means seems to be a universal favorite, even at the north, with the party to which he belongs.

At that convention, the great body of votes, with the exception of about thirty, which were thrown for Mr. Webster, were pretty equally divided between General Scott and Mr. Fillmore, who after the death of General Taylor became President, and who has conducted the government to the evident satisfaction of the nation; but whose name had to be withdrawn, on account of the obstinacy of Mr. Webster's supporters, to enable two-thirds of the members of the convention to unite upon the only available candidate.

When we perceive the public thus divided into great political parties, and these again split into separate and opposing sections, it is not surprising that we find the same writer asserting, that there are persons in the country, who "desire the substitution of a hereditary monarchy in the United States, with its attendant nobility," rather than the continuance of a state of things, which, while it is productive of endless expense, and an inconceivable amount of excitement and corruption, does not secure as the head of the government, and consequently for the members of his cabinet, individuals of the highest order of integrity, talents and ability.

It is, however, an extreme assertion of the Baltimore writer, penned probably in a moment of excitement; but whoever has con-