

But while the departure of our cash capital elicited no motion from the "ins" or the "outs," the exodus of our people, which followed as a natural consequence, at once became a legitimate subject of Parliamentary enquiry. People might struggle on amid difficulties innumerable without attracting the especial attention of the "Honourable House," but the moment the neglected *habitant* or artizan turned his back upon his native or adopted country, it was felt that something must be done to arrest the evil. A country competing for the surplus population of other lands, being forsaken by its own people, was a circumstance too important to be passed over in silence. Accordingly we find that during the late session of Parliament a select committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of emigration from Canada to the United States and elsewhere, and right faithfully has that Committee performed its duty, as its Report, which has lately been placed in our hands, abundantly testifies. The gentlemen who composed that Committee, as well as those who furnished such an amount of valuable information, merit the thanks of the community; may their factories never be stopped, nor their mills cease grinding.

The Committee in prosecuting their enquiries entered into communication with upwards of one hundred influential parties, chiefly in Canada East, and submitted a series of questions which have been answered in many cases with remarkable ability; to these we hope to be able to revert in a future number, and in the mean time give the following extract from the Report, commending it to the careful perusal of our "coming men":—

"We must ever keep in mind that the brave man who plunges into the forest for the purpose of creating for himself fields and a homestead, has before him many weary days of labour and many disappointments, under which no legislation nor aid from the state can afford him solace; but society needs his services, and in return for them should by every means smooth the way before him, should afford him the consoling consciousness that he is not forgotten, and statesmen should put forth a hand to lighten his toil and render his position as endurable as they can. Your Committee can find no better terms to express their opinion on this head, than the words used by Mr. Marquis, descriptive of the requisities for promoting the settlement of the country. "Without roads no colonization is profitable. The most magnificent speeches of distinguished orators at Montreal and Quebec, and the pompous reports of meetings at which active presidents, honorary presidents, vice-presidents, corresponding committees, and treasurers, (save the mark!) who have no funds to manage, are appointed are buried out of sight in the first mud-hole which the settler falls in with on his way; all the finest words in the language of eloquence are then of less importance to him than one poor acre of corduroy road."

The second measure is, the establishment and encouragement of manufacturers.

At the festival which was held at Montreal in the month of November last, on the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Railroad, the true friends of the people beheld with great and allowable pleasure the numerous artisans plying their several trades and handicrafts in that fine city. If that part of the show was well contrived to catch the eye of the spectator, it was not less worthy of the especial and gracious attention of the Executive Authorities of the country.