

and co-operation, comprising about 200 of their most influential inhabitants; 3d, by the provincial Legislative Assemblies having each unanimously passed resolutions in favour of the Railway; 4th, by the collection of much important statistical information on the subject, showing both its practicability, and that it will prove a lucrative investment for capital; and finally, by the Home Government having directed a survey of the line to be made, which is now going on. Earl Grey, since his accession to office, has communicated to the Promoters "that Her Majesty's Ministers will be anxious to give the Railway all the support in their power;" and it is farther understood they will aid the Company now forming to construct it, by giving £1,000,000 sterling in money, and three million acres of land. The line will open up 300 miles of vacant territory in New Brunswick for settlement. It will bind into one the three British North American Provinces,—unite the capitals of Canada and Scotland by a ten days' intercourse,—consolidate British power in our transatlantic empire,—give a vast impulse to systematic Colonization.—and solve many of those problems connected with population, which form the main difficulty of the age in which we live.

II. The operation of the recent Free-Trade Measure, by destroying that which forms the principle of Colonies, viz. protection, must necessarily hasten the time when Old Scotland and New Scotland will have to be considered as ONE INTEGRAL STATE, with only a broader stream between them than that which divides the Lothians and Fife. When that day comes, and every effort must be made to accelerate its arrival, Emigration will lose the hated characteristics of expatriation, and our North American Colonies cease to be mere receptacles for the poverty, the ignorance, the idleness, and the vice of the mother country. New Brunswick, with a total area of 18,907,360 acres of as fertile soil as any in the globe, has hitherto been so colonised that in 44 years her population has increased only from 27,000 souls to something less than 200,000; this, too, whilst during the last 10 years 856,392 British emigrants have crossed the Atlantic, most of them to find domiciles under a Republican flag! This system must be changed, and society diffused over the FACE OF SCOTLAND in both hemispheres. New Brunswick, in especial, must be made the granary of Great Britain, and a market for our surplus manufacturing produce. The United States now raise yearly agricultural produce to the value of £130,000,000 sterling. Can Manchester, Glasgow, and our other power-loom cities stand in competition with a nation growing its own cotton, and corn besides of the annual value of 130 millions? No, we must balance consumption and production by raising the standard of our poorer fellow-creatures. And the noblest and most enduring market that British manufacturers and traders will ever find, within the compass of the globe, will be that which Free-Trade will compel us to create in our North American dominions, by peopling them with our own redundant flesh and blood, in such a way—such a well regulated systematic way—as humanity, patriotism, and Christianity enjoin.

III. The recurrence within ten years of a second Famine Visitation in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland, cannot but lead to a national confederation, for the purpose of making the New World the theatre of a mighty practical operation for the general and permanent remedy of those evils in population which afflict the Old. The appalling state of destitution to which 186,000 of our fellow-subjects in the North were reduced in 1837, led to a begging expedition into England—to the formation of a multitude of relief boards—to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons for inquiry—and to the adoption, by public meetings, of various resolutions, memorials, and appeals. But only one man—Sir Richard Broun—was found in Scotland, who devised the sure and efficacious remedy of an organised Association, for the carrying out in