

seous. The constitution is consonant with the state of society as possible, it has always attempted to supply a point of resemblance on elective check on legislature. The distinguished from birth nor hereditarily connected power, seems only and had feeling in at last. I believe, in Lower Canada of the Legislative and prejudices of moved by the union, will be found disposed union. Indeed, the state the difficulties because a satisfactory one to be made with of a much more unity.

ore, for the complo- government, that Par- institution of the Let- ting every practical such a character as and safe, but effect- ual check on the po- pe, prevent a repeti- have already caused

ed for the manage- intended to promote colonies and of the propose that the en- be confided to an sive reasons which this course will be report on the sub- sion.

rown, except those did at once be given the concession of

ted Legislature of except the governor secured by every constitution. The of the Crown, must carry on his ents, in whom the dence; and that rom home in my cept on points in- s. The indepen- secured, by giving and security of in- money votes should the previous con-

ment of the Crown. In the same act should be contained a repeal of past provisions with respect to the clergy reserves, and the application of the funds arising from them.

In order to promote emigration on the greatest possible scale, and with the most beneficial results to all concerned, I have elsewhere recommended a system of measures which has been expressly framed with that view, after full enquiry and careful deliberation. Those measures would not subject either the colonies or the mother country to any expense whatever. In conjunction with the measures suggested for disposing of public lands, and remedying the evils occasioned by past mismanagement in that department, they form a plan for colonization to which I attach the highest importance. The objects, at least, with which the plan has been formed, are to provide large funds for emigration, and for creating and improving means of communication throughout the provinces; to guard emigrants of the labouring class against the present risks of the passage; to secure for them all a comfortable resting-place, and employment at good wages immediately on their arrival; to encourage the investment of surplus British capital in these colonies, by rendering it as secure and as profitable as in the United States; to promote the settlement of wild lands and the general improvement of the colonies; to add to the value of every man's property in land; to extend the demand for British-manufactured goods, and the means of paying for them, in proportion to the amount of emigration and the general increase of the colonial people; and to augment the colonial revenues in the same degree.

When the details of the measure, with the particular reasons for each of them are examined, the means proposed will, I trust, be found as simple as the ends are great; nor have they been suggested by any fanciful or merely speculative view of the subject. They are founded on the facts given in evidence by practical men, on authentic information, as to the wants and capabilities of the colonies; on an examination of the circumstances which occasion so high a degree of prosperity in the neighbouring states; on the efficient working and remarkable results of improved methods of colonization in other parts of the British empire; in some measure on the deliberate proposals of a Committee of the House of Commons; and, lastly, on the favourable opinion of every intelligent person in the colonies whom I consulted with respect to them. They involve, no doubt, a considerable change of system, or rather the adoption of a system where there has been none; but this, considering the number and magnitude of past errors, and the present wretched economical state of the colonies, seems rather a recommendation than an objection. I do not flatter myself that so much good can be accomplished without an effort; but in this, as in other suggestions, I have presumed that the imperial government and Legislature will appreciate the actual crisis in the affairs of these colonies, and will not shrink from any exertion that

may be necessary to preserve them to the empire.

By the adoption of the various measures here recommended, I venture to hope that the disorders of the Colonies may be arrested, and their future well-being and connection with the British empire secured. Of the certain result of my suggestions, I cannot, of course, speak with entire confidence, because it seems almost too much to hope that evils of so long a growth, and such extent, can be removed by the tardy application of even the boldest remedy; and because I know that as much depends upon the consistent vigour and prudence of those who have to carry it into effect as on the soundness of the policy suggested. The deep-rooted evils of Lower Canada will require great firmness to remove them. The disorders of Upper Canada, which appear to me to originate entirely in mere defects of its constitutional system, may, I believe, be removed by adopting a more sound and consistent mode of administering the government. We may derive some confidence from the recollection that very simple remedies yet remain to be resorted to for the first time; and we need not despair of governing a people who really have hitherto very imperfectly known what it is to have a government. I have made no mention of emigration on an extended scale as a cure for political disorders, because it is my opinion until tranquillity is restored, and a prospect of free and stable government is held out, no emigrants should be induced to go to, and that few would at any rate remain in, Canada. But if by the means which I have suggested, or by any other, peace can be restored, confidence created, and popular and vigorous government established, I rely on the adoption of a judicious system of colonization as an effectual barrier against the recurrence of many of the existing evils. If I should have miscalculated the proportions in which the friends and the enemies of British connexion may meet in the united legislature, one year's emigration would redress the balance. It is by a sound system of colonization that we render these extensive regions available for the benefits of the British people. The mismanagement by which the resources of our Colonies have hitherto been wasted, has I know, produced in the public mind too much of a disposition to regard them as mere sources of corruption and loss, and to entertain, with too much complacency, the idea of abandoning them as useless. I cannot participate in the notion that it is the part either of prudence or honour to abandon our countrymen, when our government of them was plunged them into disorder, or our territory, when we discover that we have not turned it to proper account. The experiment of keeping Colonies and governing them well ought at least to have a trial, ere we abandon for ever the vast dominion which might supply the wants of our surplus population, and raise up millions of fresh consumers of our manufactures, and producers of a supply for our wants. The warmest admirers and the strongest opponents of republican institutions admit or assert that the amazing prosperity of the United States is less