ight.

made

They

alcu-

most

else-

ption and

we.

nany with

our

eturn

at he

est;

ppy,

vonld

vorld,

thich intry

th, to

e ex-

ount.

ours

spect

n, in ling;

not a

eems

—the what

ad of

with nong

: liko

and

g on

eme.

and

wide

Of these anticipations we have an earnest in the progress we have been contemplating; as we have a pledge for them in her extent and natural advantages, and in the character of her people and her institutions; taken in connection with the correcter views beginning to be entertained in relation to her, and the apparent plans of the infinitely wise and gracious Sovereign of the universe.

 $\Lambda$  few words on some of these points, with a practical suggestion or two, and we close.

According to Bouchette (vol. 1. pp. 64, 182), Canada contains an area of 346,863 square miles—Lower Canada 205,863, and Upper Canada 141,000—an extent about six times that of England and Wales. Surely here we have ample room and verge enough—space to expand till we become, so far as numbers can make us, a mighty nation.

The writers whom I have had opportunity of consulting, speak, with one consent, in high terms of the agricultural capabilities of our country.

It wison declares the "soil" of Upper Canada to be "in general excellent, and likewise of easy cultivation;" (p. 247)—points out its superior adaptation to the production of fruit (246) and flowers (281); and affirms its capability, under proper culture, of yielding crops very much superior both in quantity and quality to those obtained while he was resident in it (248). The "climate" ho describes as being, "in the westerly parts of the Province particularly, alike healthful and agreeable." (242). He looks also with confidence for its improvement as the land becomes cleared (242-247). In respect to the prospects of emigrants, he expresses himself as follows: - After relating that he had "resided eight months in the most populous and extensive new settlement in the Province. and daily witnessed the increasing prosperity of thousands of people, most of whom beat been forced from their native land by poverty." he continues: " " and e who emigrates to Upper Canada with rational views, will he opointed. The country is becoming more agreeable every day, and only requires a large population to render it equal, in point of beauty, confort, and convenience, to any part The delightful asylum which it affords to the poor and unfortunate of every class, is a circumstance that has hitherto been little known or appreciated, and one which is of particular importance at the present time, when agricultural and commercial embarrassments have reduced so many individuals to a state of destitution and misery" (272). There is much in this writer of a similar character, which we cannot quote. (See pages 214, 215, 252, 271, 278, 251, 283.)