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We have already alluded to the increase of emigration in consequence of the exertions of the Canada Company at home. Formerly, it rarely exceeded 5000 per annum; now, it rarely falls short of three times that number, besides that which comes by New York. Generally speaking, Canada was only known as an eligible settlement to the labouring classes of Scotland, and in some parts of Ireland. The very existence of the country was not known to the labouring classes in the interior of England. The Canada Company, between the years 1829 and 1832, had published, in every city, market town, village, and hamlet of the three kingdoms, intelligence in the shape of advertisements, prospectus, maps, and pamphlets, respecting the capabilities of the colony, and the result is, that whereas former emigration consisted almost exclusively of Scotch, these, though their numbers have by no means diminished, form but a small fractional part of the emigrants to this country. But it is not the working classes alone that the Company have been instrumental in bringing to this country; men of capital—and what was even of greater consequence to the colony, of education and intelligence—have been induced to emigrate; and, though their intellectual qualifications are as yet but partially felt, the beneficial result of capital thus introduced is every where acknowledged. Land, cattle, and all kinds of agricultural produce, not easily brought from a distance, have risen from 50 to 80 per cent. in value, and improvement has gone on in a ratio so accelerated, that in one year more is now done for the advancement of the Province than ten in former times would have accomplished.

3d. The benefit the operations of the Company have conferred on their individual settlers can be very shortly discussed, when we state that, generally speaking, there is not a settler in the Huron Tract who has purchased a year back who would part with his farm (his improvements being paid for) under 50 per cent. advance, and that one, two, three, and even four hundred per cent., have been given for farms not in the occupation of their owners a greater number of years; we could mention an instance where 1500 per cent. was given on a lot not more than four years in the occupation of the proprietor, but as this was counted extraordinary even in the Huron Tract, it must be held as the exception and not as the rule.

4th. The last charge we shall notice against the Company is, that it is a monopoly. This accusation can only have arisen from the miserable ignorance of the English language which exists in all classes of the Colony, more particularly in its legislature. Monopoly, as its name implies, (being compounded of *μὴν* & *πολις*), signifies one person or corporation possessing the exclusive sale of any article in a nation or community. Such was the privilege of the East India Company with regard to the importation and sale of teas, such of the Bank of England in the circulation of their notes within 60 miles of London, and such of the Government in the sale of lottery tickets; but where two or more exist who have the power of selling a commodity, it ceases to be a monopoly; and were we given to the literary felony of coining or counterfeiting the King's English, we should designate such a state of things as a duopoly or a polyopoly. Now, precisely in this situation does the Canada Company stand with regard to land. The Crown, the Clergy, the College, the Schools, have all of them large tracts of land, and among them perhaps ten times as much as the Canada Company. But, besides these, every merchant of both Provinces, every shop-keeper, every lawyer, and a great many who are none of these, have lands for sale; so that we might as well talk of a monopoly of groceries as of lands in Canada, seeing that there are more persons and companies who dispose of the latter than the former.

To conclude: we think that we have made out our case, by proving that the Canada Company has, to say the best of it, only made a fair bargain for their lands; that their operations have been highly beneficial to the Province, as well as to almost every individual in it; and lastly, that, under no construction of the English language, can it be with propriety designated a monopoly.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.

GAIRBRID, 31st March, 1836.