

clusive appointment of British and place-men to the Legislative Council? Why, that (according to Lord Gosford's despatches) the Council now consists, practically, of thirteen of British, and eighteen of French extraction. But I do not believe that the people of Canada, as a body, are favourable to the views of the Papineau party, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary at a recent meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. I am persuaded, that the people of Canada, taking it as a whole, so far from wishing a separation, are warmly attached to the Government of this country. The real grievance, I believe, of the leaders of the party I have described, is, the rapid increase, within the last few years, of British emigrants, and the growing strength of the British settlers. This is the true cause of complaint, I suspect, on the part of the popular leaders; and it is obvious why it should be so, for it threatens, at no distant day, a severe blow at their personal ambition. But this is a cause of complaint in which I feel confident the body of the people, even of French extraction, will not join, at the risk of losing the blessings they now enjoy. The Honourable Baronet the Member for Leeds acknowledged, the other day, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, what those blessings were. He said, he admitted that the mass of the population of the French Canadians were "well fed, well clothed, well housed, and little taxed;" but, he added, the people will not be satisfied with these alone. I differ entirely with the Honourable Baronet, and tell him he will find no people on earth possessed of blessings like these, who will run the chance of losing them for any other blessings he can promise them. A high and impartial authority from the United States, and one not mixed up with political parties, Professor Silliman, one of the highest statistical and scientific authorities in the United States, thus speaks of the condition of the people in Lower Canada, after a personal examination: —