

ceived, on account of its political tendencies, should excite among both classes a deep feeling of indignation, and add seriously to the distrust with which the government was regarded.

In addition to the irritation engendered by the position of parties by the specific causes of dispute to which I have adverted, and by those features in the government of the colony which deprive the people of all power to effect a settlement on the questions by which the country is most deeply agitated, or to redress abuses in the institutions or in the administration of the province, there are permanent causes of discontent, resulting from the existence of deep-seated impediments in the way of its industrial progress. The province is without any of those means by which the resources of a country are developed, and the civilization of a people is advanced or upheld. The general administration of justice, it is true, appears to be much better in Upper than in Lower Canada. Courts of justice, at least, are brought into every man's neighbourhood by a system of circuits; and there is still some integrity in juries. But there are general complaints of the union of political and judicial functions in the chief justice; not because any suspicion attaches to that judge's discharge of his duties, but on account of the party grounds upon which his subordinates are supposed to be appointed, and the party bias attributed to them. Complaints, too, similar to those which I have adverted to in the Lower Province, are made against the system by which the sheriffs are appointed; it is stated that they are selected exclusively from the friends or dependents of the ruling party; that very insufficient securities are taken from them; and the money arising from executions and sales, which are represented as unhappily very numerous in this province, generally remains in their hands for at least a year. For reasons also which I have specified in my account of the Lower Province, the composition of the Ma-

gistracy appears to be serious cause of mischief and dissatisfaction.

But independently of these sources of complaint are the impediments which I have mentioned. A very considerable portion of the province has neither roads, post-offices, mills, schools, nor churches. The people may raise enough for their own subsistence, and may even have a rude and comfortless plenty, but they can seldom acquire wealth; nor can even wealthy landowners prevent their children from growing up ignorant and boorish, and from occupying a far lower mental, moral, and social position than they themselves fill. Their means of communication with each other or the chief towns of the province are limited and uncertain, with the exception of the labouring class, most of the emigrants who have arrived within the last ten years are poorer now than at the time of their arrival in the province. There is no adequate system of local assessment to improve the means of communication; and the funds occasionally voted for this purpose are, under the present system, disposed of by a House of Assembly which represents principally the interests of the more settled districts, and which it is alleged has been chiefly intent in making the disposal a means of strengthening the influence of its members in the constituencies which they represent. These funds have consequently almost always been applied in that part of the country where they were least needed; and they have been too frequently expended so as to produce scarcely any perceptible advantages. Of the lands which were originally appropriated for the support of schools throughout the country, by far the most valuable portion has been diverted to the endowment of the university, from which those only derive any benefit who reside in Toronto, or those who, having a large assured income, are enabled to maintain their children in that town at an expense which has been estimated at £50 per annum for each child. Even in the most thickly peopled districts there are