

can missionaries to turn away the Catholic priests, but by what "certain captains of whale ships told Kahumani, of the evil of this way."

He further declares that the American missionaries instead of *persecuting* the Catholics, had boldly reprov'd the Sandwich Islands government for imposing on them many burdens.

And further he says, that the law respecting the sale of rum, did not originate in any representations of the American missionaries, but that a number of captains of whale ships commenced the thing, thousands of his own people supported them, his own chiefs seconded them,

and he himself chose it as a rule of his kingdom, because he saw it was an excellent thing.

"But that thing which you speak to me of, that they act with us or overrule our acts, we deny it, it is not so."

"We think that perhaps these are their real crimes. Their teaching us knowledge. Their living with us. And sometimes translating between us and foreigners. Their not taking the sword into their hand, and saying to us with power, stop, punish not the worshippers in the Romish religion."

AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BRITISH AMERICA,

Comprehending Canada, Upper and Lower; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas, and the Fur Countries; their History from the earliest settlement; the Statistics and Topography of each district; their Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries; their Social and Political Condition; as also an Account of the Manners and Present State of the Aboriginal Tribes; to which is added, a full Detail of the Principles and best Modes of Emigration. By Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., with Illustrations of the Natural History by James Wilson, F. R. S. E., R. K. Greville, LL. D., and Professor Trail. In three volumes. Edinburgh. Oliver & Boyd.

This extensive and elaborate work, which we are sorry we have been unable to notice sooner, belongs to the deservedly popular series of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, to which it is a valuable accession. It would be in vain, in the brief space we can devote to this department of our labors, to attempt to enter into anything like an analysis of the varied and comprehensive details indicated in the title of the work as above quoted. We shall therefore confine our notice to the most obviously interesting feature of the subject at the present time—the importance of our possessions in North America to the mother country, as an outlet for our redundant population, as a market for our home manufactures and colonial produce; and as the source whence we are deriving several valuable commodities in return. This will best appear from the following summary of statistics contained in these volumes. And first of the available extent of the country. Independently of Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay Territory on the one hand, and the Bermudas on the other, the strictly available territory of Lower Canada is 115,000 square miles; of Upper Canada, 141,000; of Nova Scotia, 15,600; of New Brunswick, 25,900; of Prince Edward Island

2100; making a total of 299,600 square miles. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is only 121,353 square miles, being little more than a third of this amount. Only a very small proportion of this enormous extent of territory has as yet been brought into cultivation. It is estimated that at the present time the number of acres of land cultivated in Lower Canada is 2,200,000; in Upper Canada, in 1835, it was 1,303,000; in Nova Scotia, 400,000; in New Brunswick, 250,000; in Prince Edward Island, 100,000, making a total of 4,253,000, or 6650 square miles, being little more than one-fiftieth part of the whole. What a prodigious field is here left open for the enterprise and industry of future generations of our countrymen; and what increasing accessions of opulence and power may Great Britain hope to derive, from the maturity of her infant colonies in North America, unless in her weakness and folly she allow these invaluable dependencies to be "lost or given away!" The staple export of the colonies will ultimately be their agricultural produce, in exchange for our manufactures and the produce of our other colonies. In the present stage of their cultivation, and from the annual influx of emigrants, as well as from the duty of