

Canadas which ought to have an important influence. Whenever a district is about to be "settled," arrangements are immediately made for having religious worship, and chapels and churches invariably spring up with the other buildings of the settlement, whilst each religious denomination supports (and respectably supports) the clergyman of its persuasion. In conclusion, I express to you my conviction, that the Canadas are the true California of the peasant population of Ireland, and that if they emigrate here they have unceasing sources of steady wealth and prosperity. If half a million persons came here each year for the next twenty years, employment on the terms I have mentioned to you would be found for every man amongst them."

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AMONG the causes which impede the flow of emigration towards our colonial possessions, deficiency of sound information concerning them may be reckoned the chief; and this cause not only keeps great numbers in this country who might emigrate with advantage to themselves and the colony to which they might transfer their industry, but leads many others to colonies for which they are unsuitable, and from which they often return in disappointment and disgust, to operate as another cause of keeping at home the labour that is wanted, and may be advantageously employed, in Canada or Australia. The former country is between two and three times the extent of the British Islands, its length, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the shores of Lake Superior, being computed at 1600 miles, and its breadth varying from 200 to 400 miles. The distance of Quebec from Liverpool is about 3000 miles, which is traversed by steam-vessels in from 11 to 13 days, and by sailing vessels in from thirty to forty days. It is, therefore, the nearest of our colonies, and the consequent cheapness of the voyage recommends it to all those who, with limited means of realizing their wishes, are desirous of improving their condition by emigration. With a healthy and bracing climate, a soil which produces all the crops usually raised in this country, land so cheap and so easily attainable that every industrious man may become a freeholder, unsurpassed means of internal communication through its rivers and lakes, and a greater degree of security than can be enjoyed in any other British colony render it a most eligible field for industry and enterprise; nor should superior educational and religious advantages be reckoned among its least recommendations. Churches and chapels of every denomination are to be found in even the most remote localities, a national system of education extends its advantages over the whole colony, and private schools of a respectable character are to be met with in all the towns. The qualification of an elector is the possession of a freehold of the annual value of 40s., which is easily attainable. Taxation is about 80 per cent. less than in this country.

The mineral treasures of the colony are immense, but until very recently have been much neglected. Ores of iron, copper, lead, and antimony are frequently met with, and in the neighbourhood of the Coppermine River gold, silver, and tin have been discovered, as well as large masses of pure copper. The iron mines of St. Maurice have long been famed for their productiveness and the excellence of the ore, and those of Charlotteville, near Lake Erie, and Marmora, 32 miles east of the Bay of Quinte, are little inferior. Or the north shore of Lake Erie are immense beds of gypsum, and marble is quite common. Granite, limestone, sandstone, and slate are found all along the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Niagara. The soil is everywhere extremely fertile, having been formed by the decay of forests for thousands of years upon sub-strata produced by aqueous deposits. In some districts wheat has been raised for twenty years successively on the same ground, without manure. The potato crops are excellent, and all the vegetables and fruits grown in England are produced in abundance. Tobacco thrives well in the western districts, and hemp and flax are indigenous.

The objections commonly urged to Canada are the severity of the winter, the hard labour to be encountered by settlers on the uncleared lands, and the bad roads of the back settlements. Mr. Brown, who has recorded in his "Canada and the Colonists" (a work invaluable to the intending emigrant,) the results of eight years' experience of the country, declares the first to be much exaggerated. The dryness of the air, and the absence of wind during the greatest intensity of the frosts, considerably mitigates the severity of the cold. In Canada West the climate is milder and more equable than in the eastern division; the duration of winter is less by six or eight weeks, and field labour may be per-