

British America, with a population double that of Norway, larger than that of Denmark, and nearly as large as that of Sweden, has no representative in London, although each of these states has; their ministers being treated on all occasions with distinction, which is never accorded to those who represent the loyal Provinces of our own Empire.

Oldenburg and Brunswick, with populations less than that of Nova Scotia; and Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, with populations less than that of Canada, are represented at the Court of England, and their slightest wish or most insignificant interest finds expression or defence in this country.

All this is wrong, and the people of England and of British America can put it right. It is in vain to look to the Government, no matter what party is in power. The Government has looked on with indifference while the Provinces have been nearly split in halves by territorial arrangements now admitted to have been founded on a mistake. It has flung away the coasting-trade and coast-fisheries without corresponding equivalents. It has looked on with indifference while the United States have silently secured facilities for throwing 100,000 men in a week upon our frontiers, though the Queen's subjects in America have for ten years been warning us of the danger; and now the unprotected state of that frontier, as the colonists long since foresaw, invites the Republicans to try the hazard of a war, which, had we been better prepared, might have been averted.

Though warned, ten years ago, of the impolicy of permitting British subjects to wander into foreign countries, while there are comfortable homes and ample employment for them in our own fertile territories, the Government of these Islands has looked on with criminal indifference, while 1,495,243 of the Queen's subjects have drifted into the United States since 1851, the largest portion of whom, by a little judicious management, might have been planted in our own provinces. They have now been lost to the strength of the Empire. If war comes they will be enemies, not friends. Should peace be preserved they are behind the Morill Tariff; consumers for ever of American and not of British manufactures; and their savings will come home to swell the stream of immigration in the wrong direction in all time to come.

The people of England are taxed to maintain thousands who are criminal because they are destitute or poor because the means of employment cannot always be found in an over crowded country, liable to violent fluctuations in the labor market. Half that is paid, if judiciously employed in the distribution of this labor, would relieve the poorhouses and jails, and strengthen our Colonies while purifying the moral atmosphere of these Islands.

The work must be done, as all other work is done in this country, by associated enterprise, by combination and mutual intercourse, by collecting and diffusing information. What is wanted is a suite of rooms, a chairman, a secretary, and a working committee; all other things will follow in their order.

It is proposed then to form a society to be called "The British American Association," to which members paying a subscription of one pound per annum shall be admitted. Gentlemen favorable to the design can give more to the general funds, or for any special objects in which they take an interest. It is expected that the Colonial Legislatures will contribute, and that Colonial gentlemen coming to London will become members, or cheerfully pay a sovereign or two for the privilege of the rooms while they remain. These resources will be ample, to provide rooms, to pay a secretary, and make such arrangements as are contemplated in the first instance, to form a centre around which Colonial gentlemen can revolve, and where intelligent Englishmen, connected with trade, politics, literature, or science, can find them.

There are now in London ten joint-stock companies who have invested a capital of thirty millions in British America. There are in all our large manufacturing and seaport towns a numerous body of persons deeply interested in the productive power and commercial prosperity of British America. There is no connecting link, no bond of union, between these companies or individuals. Whatever strengthens, elevates, or makes the provinces prosper, must benefit them all, improving the character of their investments and enlarging the field of enterprise. To promote the interests of all by combining their resources and

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