

To be thus distributed:—	
In emigration (2-6ths)	£240,000
Equal to £20 per share, or £60 for each triple quantity of town, country, and suburban land; equal to passage of about two families of labourers and one family of middle class.	
Railway (1-6th)	120,000
Equal to the construction of 60 miles of wooden railway, at £2,000 per mile, the estimate for the construction and plant of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad.	
Churches and schools (1-6th)	120,000
Bridges, roads, mills, clearing, &c. (1-6th)	120,000
Provincial Government, as price of land, at 6s. an acre, more than double that now received	60,000
Profit and expenses	60,000
	£720,000

As respects the benefit to all classes from such a system as this, we trust that we need not enlarge. The only important matter of discussion will be the practical impediments in the way from past no-systems, and from the possible apathy of those most concerned. It is obvious that to carry the proposed principle into effect, there must be the most cordial action on the part of the Local Legislatures, who must not only consent to raise the price of vacant land, but to impose a commensurate tax on all wild land now in the hands of individuals or corporations, and also to restrict all sales in any district except that to be thus systematically opened for settlement.

General objections we must leave to find their level; particular practical objections we, perhaps, meet by practical modifications; and we accordingly invite correspondence and objections, especially on the part of our Colonial friends, on the subject. If, for example, it is alleged by practical men that we devote too much to emigration, in proportion to the land sold, we are open to re-consider this item—although we have not arbitrarily named one-third of the whole price, to stimulate the going forth of the educated man and the skilful mechanic, as well as the mere hand-labourer, to the heroic work. If, in the same manner, we are held to have offered too little to moral purposes, or to particular items of physical preparation, or too small a bonus to the Crown and the Provincial Legislatures, too small or too large a profit to the colonising body, all this we shall be glad to discuss and minutely to reconsider. But, again we say, that at the same time that we have not assumed merely arbitrary ratios, we stickle not except for the general practicable and practical principle of making land the fountain and origin of that which shall henceforth be built upon the land, whether in the shape of physical attributes, or moral and religious, and social institutions; markets, revenue, and political and municipal government.