

## GOD SAVE THE PLOUGH.

The following nervous tribute to the Plough is from the pen of the gifted Mrs. Signourney, and will be appreciated by those who guide the Ploughshare.

See—how the shining share  
Maketh the earth's bosom fair,—  
Crowning her brow —  
Bread in its furrow springs  
Health and repose it brings,  
'Tis treasures unknown to kings,  
God save the plough!

Look to the warrior's blade,  
While o'er the tented glade,  
He breathes his vow,—  
Strike its unsheathing wakes,  
Love at its lightning quakes,  
Weeping and woe it makes,  
God save the plough!

Ships o'er the deep may ride,  
Storms wreck their bumper'd pride,  
Waves when their prow,  
But the well-loaded wain  
Garnereth the golden grain,  
Gladdening the household train,  
God save the plough!

Who are the truly great?  
Mimo is of pomp an state,  
Where the crowd howl!  
Gave us hard hands and free,  
Cultivators of field and tree,  
Best friends of liberty,  
God save the plough!

## Literary Department.

## EXTRACT FROM MR. SULLIVAN'S LECTURE, BEFORE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Leaving the United States, then, to receive voluntary and private emigration, we have to turn to the colonies, and see what resources they offer for the purpose of reception of emigrants.

The settlers in Canada would no doubt find it profitable to receive a labouring population, if the effect would be to reduce wages. I mean to say that the 40,000 families which Mr. Smith O'Brien speaks of could be easily employed in Upper Canada. They would work for even three times the rate of Irish wages. But we shall see in a moment that would be the consequence of such a movement. For, though the United States will not receive an extensive pauper population at the Atlantic city, they will receive any number that present themselves on their boundaries who are able to pay their way. Let us then take the 12,000 labouring men and their families. Suppose them brought out to, and up the country at Government expense they will then hang on the Government for present subsistence until they can find employers; when they do find employers, it will be at a rate of wages probably reduced to five or six dollars a month. Then at the farm servants in Canada will find their wages reduced to the same rate; then all these will pack up and away into the United States. Your new labourers will remain with you just until they have enough of money to enable them to go away. Then you follow the same process next year, your next year's emigration displaces your others, at your expense, all the savings of labour, all the expenditure of Government, all the private earnings, will thus be employed in finding a population for the United States, and the process must continue until, by flooding that extensive continent with your labourers, you reduce the price of labour there, and until that price reacts upon this country.

This will never do. We have seen the same course of events on a small scale, and often. It is true that we can receive into Canada in its present improved condition, very many more labourers than ever before were received, and we can retain them by paying the same wages they would receive in the United States and if any be dissatisfied, we can afford to lose them. But all this will be accomplished by ordinary emigration; it will not afford relief we wish to gain. Therefore let us leave the labour market to itself, and not attempt by any Australian quackery to regulate matters wholly beyond our control, and utterly independent of our interference. We must then find some mode by which the Mother Country can be relieved of her population, in sufficient numbers to afford relief without great inconvenience, and, if possible, with advantage to herself.

I have shown you how the Americans emigrate, the simple mode in which they provide for a population, which chooses to consider itself in excess. They are able to do this on more advantageous terms than we can be, for their poorest people manage without assistance, to journey to the land on which they mean to settle, and to pay a small price for it besides. The great States of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, are in the course of rapid settlement in this manner and in the State of Wisconsin, a country lying considerably to the Northwest of this place, in one land District, 700,000 acres were disposed of last year. The American settlers would have peopled Canada at least one portion of it, thickly, long ago, if they could have been permitted to do so. Indeed, so far as I am able to judge, they have a strong inclination to do so without our permission. Our countrymen have greater numbers from whence to supply us with settlers, than they have—our countrymen have fifty times the inducement to emigrate, and yet this country is almost a desert; even the little peninsula on which we live, which thrusts itself forward into the United States territory, is not one quarter settled. What is the reason? Our countrymen are too contented; they have not the restless ambition of Americans to better their condition; but poverty and privation will drive them from home. They have not the means of paying for their transportation hither. But Mr. Smyth O'Brien says—the landlords of Ireland would willingly pay for the passage of their poor

countrymen across the Atlantic, and that it would be cheaper to do so, than to maintain them at home. Our countrymen have not the means of purchasing land; but the settlement of our rear country is of a thousand times more importance to us than its paltry price is to the landlords. I never saw a dollar taken by Government from a settler as the price of land, that I did not think it a loss to the public. Believe me, the money can be nowhere better than in the settler's pocket—if he has it, and if he has not, let us get our country settled at all events. Here is the passage paid, the land given, the settler arrived without disturbing the status of any one. What then remains—but, that he has not the means of settling on land; that is, he cannot feed himself until his first crops are gathered.

Mr. Sullivan then referred to the settlement at Peterboro, under Mr. Peter Robinson, which cost £22. a head. He thinks it would not cost half that sum now. He stated an anecdote of a settler who had gone into the bush without any means, and made himself rich, and said it was the history of thousands who are now independent.

But let us return to our subject. I have got my settlers here, and I have got land for them, and I only want the means of maintaining them a year in Canada, instead of maintaining them for several years in Ireland. How shall this be done? Why simply by advancing the money, and charging it on the land. Those who require but little, to be charged with little; those who require to be aided to the full extent of a year's provision, to be charged with it; their deeds to be withheld until the money is repaid, with interest. The advance, including all expenses, need not, I am sure, be more than at the rate of £1 a head, or £20 for each family of five.

Can they repay the money? Most certainly they can. Not in the first, second, or third year; but after that they can begin to pay. If any abandon the land, let the advance be a charge upon the land; in the midst of settlement it will be worth far more than the sum advanced; there will be plenty of men willing to purchase. The settler may turn labourer; or he may go to the United States, if he chooses; others will take his place, who will buy the land, and the land will certainly be secured, for the charge upon the land will be its price. It will no longer be opened for free grant it will become the possession of some successful settler, or of some man of the country. Then suppose the passage money to Toronto, or to the land, paid by the Irish landholders, and an advance or loan of four millions, or even five millions, sterling by the Government, to be repaid with interest, you have a million of surplus population provided for, who can be received in this country faster than all available means of transport could bring them without any inconvenience. Would not this be an object gained worth the expenditure? Twenty millions, sterling, was paid for the redemption of the West India slaves. Are the miseries of the poor in Ireland less, or their claims on the country less, or the difficulties caused to the Government by their condition less, than in the case of the West India slaves? The emancipation of the latter was a pecuniary loss to the revenue and trade of the nation. Is it not absolutely certain that the addition of a million to the population of Canada would be a great gain the way of commerce and consumption of British manufactures?

There are between this city and Lake Huron, I should think, two millions of acres which might be settled in this way. An appropriation of fifty acres to each family would provide for forty thousand families, or 200,000 people. Twenty thousand, at least, would be required to occupy villages and towns, and thus you would have 220,000 settlers provided for, who might as well come in one year as in twenty. But settlements need not be confined to this quarter; the greater part of the country between Lake Huron and the Ottawa is vacant—whole regions are without an inhabitant, and millions of men might be sustained by cultivating them. Provisions are abundant and cheap in the country. Upper Canada, with her present products, could sustain a million of additional inhabitants at once. If you bring her 500,000, she will still be an exporting country; but the best market she can have is at home.

In the course of three or four years, most of these settlers will have provisions to sell; those who do not succeed as well as others, will find provisions for their work; and all of them who want necessities, will find employment at favourable and busy seasons, by coming into the old settlements. For several years to come, there is scarcely an article an old farmer will have to spare which will not be as good as cash to these settlers. Young cattle, pigs, sheep, seed, home-made clothing. Fill your country thus, and you will have cheap labour, because it will be labour where it is wanted, and the men will be confined within your country by the best of all bonds, property.—You will not have the wives and children of labourers to provide for, for they will be fully employed at home. You will not have to pay cash, for you will have what is quite as valuable as cash to the settler; and what is better, it is what the farmers of this country cannot export or find a market for. I shall be asked by some landholders, what is to become of us if lands are thus given away for nothing? But you know well that Canadians, and emigrants who can afford to buy land, would disdain the grant of fifty acres; they would not accept or live upon so small a quantity; and then the millions which press on the value of land, in the shape of vacant Government territory, would be removed. Land would rapidly rise, instead of falling in value. I shall be told, —You must provide roads for these people. But all the roads necessary in the Owen's Sound tract are already provided. New settlers have very

little use for roads. Furnish them with their first provisions, and you do not want to hear of them or see them for several years. They have nothing to export, and what they import can be taken in on any roads. Nothing can be so wasteful and extravagant as the attempt to make good roads through the forest; trees may be cut down and a few causeways and bridges built; these the settlers can do by their own labour, under proper regulations, time will rot out the stumps, sun and air will dry up the allowances, and then is the time to make good roads. It is then settlement and scattered inhabitants which make roads so bad and difficult. Give me a tolerably thickly settled population who have real use for roads, and I will furnish you with made-roads, or made-made roads, plank roads, or even railroads, from Gaspe to the Rocky Mountains. You may proceed by making the roads first, and it is not a bad plan when there is plenty of money, but the way I have seen succeed best, is, to find the people first, and let the roads come after.

Well then, in the next place I shall be told to provide Churches and Schools for the new comers. For the Churches, I should like to see land given liberally; and I should trust to the people from whom the immigrants come, not to leave them without clergymen, priests, and ministers.—Zealous men they must be who have their vocation at heart, and who will not turn from a settler's fare. For their support, in the first instance, and for the erection of the first homely places of worship, I should trust to the contributions of the godly and charitable in the country from whence the settlers came,—the future should be left to the immigrants themselves. Schools I should like to be provided for by the Legislature of the country. At first it would be absurd to think of them, but in the course of three or four years the new immigrants, with the same public aid extended to the rest of the country, would be able to provide for themselves.

I have hitherto spoken of this concourse of people, as if there were among them, no men of property sufficient to build mills, set up shops, and settle on lands; but all I can say on this subject is, that if such persons do not come, they will be the losers, for such a settlement is the very place for enterprise with small capital, the place where money will return in a short time, cent. per cent. But why should I say anything on this subject? Do we not know where farmers are thickly settled and have anything to sell, there will be shops; and when they have plenty to grind, there will be millers? I think Government (with the exception of the erection of a few saw-mills, which may be rented to persons who understand the business,) may leave these matters alone. Let them take care of the mill-sites, that they fall into the hands of those who will use them,—let them choose proper sites of towns, so that they may not be monopolized by some chance grantee, and I think Canada can provide trading enterprise enough for the accommodation of the new settlers, if they bring it not with them. What would be the effect of such a settlement of the back country upon our frontier towns? Why, it is almost incalculable. When this back country, which is now unproductive and vacant, begins to pour forth its produce,—when these men become able to purchase imported goods, the towns will really rise to importance. What would Toronto, London, Hamilton, be, with a million of people settled on this peninsula? What would Bytown be with the lands of the Ottawa filled with population? What would Kingston, Brockville, Port Hope become, if, instead of vacant lands in their rear, they had an active and prosperous population? Then would our lakes be covered by vessels, and then would our streets be filled with shops; then would our artisans become the masters of large establishments, then our public works would pay, and then we may speak of rivalry of our neighbours. I shall tell you by and bye what shall become of us if these things do not take place.

I dare say by this time I have established my character for being visionary and over-ardent, and impatient; but I have to lead you yet farther. Just take the map of Canada—but no, that will not do—take the map of North America, and look to the westward of that glorious inland sea, Lake Superior. I say nothing of the mineral treasures of its northern shores, or those of our own Lake Huron, but I ask you to go with me to the head of Lake Superior, to the boundary line; you will say it is a cold journey, but I tell you the climate still improves as you go westward. At the head of Lake Superior, we surmount a height of land, and then descend into the real garden of the British possessions, of which so few know anything. Books tell you little of the country, and what they do say, will deceive and mislead you. Tell you what I have heard directly from your townsmen, Mr. Angus Bethune, and indirectly from Mr. Ermatinger, very lately from that country.

A little to the westward of Lake Superior is Lake Winnipeg, and into Lake Winnipeg runs the Saskatchewan river—it takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, and the Lake Winnipeg discharges its waters towards and into Hudson's Bay. This river runs from west to east fifteen hundred miles without an obstruction—it is navigable for boats carrying ten or twelve tons, it runs through a country diversified with prairie, rich grass, clumps of forest, and in one of the branches of the river are coal beds, out of which coals can be obtained by any one with a spade in his hand or without, and the plains are covered by the wild Buffalo of America. I am told that you may drive a wagon from one end to the other of this country of the Saskatchewan, and I am told, moreover, that it is superior in soil and equal in climate to any part of Canada, and that it produces wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, in short, all the crops of temperate climates in abundance. North of the boundary line, and still keeping within a climate equal to that of Montreal on the North, and to this place in the South, you have a breadth of perhaps six hundred miles, by a length of eight-

cen hundred. North of this again you have a country and climate equal to that of the powerful States in the North of Europe. Here is a country worth all Canada, told twenty times over, it was still more valuable until 1822, when in one of these accursed Yankee negotiations, two degrees of latitude, from the head of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, were given up to our moderate neighbors. The lost territory takes in the great bend of the Missouri, and the whole territory is nearly as accessible by the way of the Mississippi and its tributary waters from the ocean, as the place you sit in.

Now the Russian empire contains more than seventy millions of inhabitants, with Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and part of the Austrian empire, it occupies the position in Europe which Canada and the North Western territory of England exhibit in America. Both seem made alike, for the scenes of great deeds and of great events. The American North is the territory of an empire, overcrowded at home with thirty millions of inhabitants, a portion of them starving for want of ground in which to raise their food. That nation is the wealthiest and fullest of resources of any in the world. On the other hand, we have the United States—a country thinly inhabited, busy spreading its conquests to the southward—a nation by no means rich in money, having little plan in policy, and scarcely any power of Executive Government; and this country, by the sole and undirected energy of individual citizens, is rapidly advancing upon one splendid field of the best portion, which we have scarcely heard of, or only heard of, to neglect and despise. Already Michigan is peopled, Missouri, and Iowa are filling with inhabitants. Now they speak of adding the new States, which are to reach the British boundary, and they have the audacity to speak of the Saskatchewan as a river which they must have, with its fertile plains and beautiful lakes and streams, three hundred miles within our boundary—because they say it is the way to their ill-gotten acquisition in Oregon. Now all the advantage they have over us is a month's voyage across the Atlantic, and their wide-awake individual energy. To counterbalance this, we have men, and brave men, two to one; wealth beyond any dream of theirs, a necessity for emigration which they have not, and territory quite equal to theirs.

What, then, will be the consequence to us, if no great movement is made to people the British territories in this quarter of the world? The United States have pressed on us in the North-west—they have got to us in the N. rhward of the West. We are advancing slowly—our Government is speaking with complacency of their emigrants being received into the United States, and our public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up for years. Why, the consequence will be that, out-flanked by a powerful population, left without the natural increase and nurture which a wholesome distribution of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at no distant period into dependence on the American Republic. Then indeed, British subjects will come and settle among us, and they will buy the land from strangers, which their forefathers bled to win and to maintain, and England will have the satisfaction of considering that she was very careful in keeping the peace, and very learned, respecting the labour market of America. I have not the happiness of supposing, for a moment, that any, the most distant approach to my plan, will be adopted. Something I have heard of log houses being built, of acre lots being appropriated to labourers, when they can buy them—every care being taken, that they might have no temptation to rise beyond the condition of labourers; something I have heard about the necessity of cheap labour, and the fear of disturbing our labour market, but I have heard of nothing which will do us, or the Empire, any good. The objects I have in view, are too general, they promise no immediate exclusive benefit, to any class or party, here or at home; the unhappy people, who would benefit by my plan, are unrepresented, poor and powerless, and I know, even in this country, none who would reap exclusive advantages from what I propose. Money would be required to carry out my system, strict vigilance and unflinching superintendence, would be necessary, from the representative of Her Majesty, down to the lowest officer employed; otherwise, the whole plan would be a job and a failure. But there is no fear of this, the attempt will never be made, and I shall have, for my share of the project, to bear the ridicule attached to the character of a dreamer, and a visionary.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for coming to listen to me, and still more for your patient and favourable audience. The facts I have stated to you are not new or doubtful. My opinions may be questionable, I may have been led to wish too much for my native country and for this, I may have spoken too harshly of them who, with the example of Americans before them, will think it liberal and wise to prize American enterprise and success; but who will not see the elucidation of what appear wonderful, and who will not follow the example of that people. I may be mistaken in my views, and what is worse, I probably have made a very interesting subject dull and tedious; at all events, however, I shall have called public attention, here, to the subject most important and interesting of all, both to this and the mother country, and I shall be more ready and willing to learn—than I have been to lecture.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In reading the narrative of circumstantial evidence in your paper, I was forcibly reminded of a case which came under my personal notice many years since. A schooner sailed from New York for Charleston, S. C., with some 18 or 20 passengers. On the voyage some hashed meat was served for dinner, and while eating it several passengers became sick, and it was suspected that poison was the cause. The cook, a black man,