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the province will be pointed out to generations unborn as hallowed ground—the scenes of its trials and sufferings—of its patience and forbearance ; as the seat where folly and crime, but not its own, spread sorrow, desolation, and death ; where the basest and most abandoned of our race—those corrupted and inhuman wretches that hover around the haunts of infamy and dissipation, in the neighbouring country—have imperiously, in the name of sacred liberty, trodden under foot every feeling and law, human and divine, and put themselves, as it were, in array against God and man ; and put human nature to open shame, by the enormity of their crimes. There, in the solemn 'noon of night,' the heavens have been illuminated with the flames that devoured the dwellings and hard-earned substance of the inoffending Canadians, while the execrable incendiary revelled amid the exulting shouts of the demoniac orgies on the opposite shore. Let every man in the room understand me, that I do not allude to these events as relating to party, but as grave portions of Canadian history—as a warning voice from heaven, addressed to the land at large, proclaiming aloud that it is full time for the troubled waters of strife and discord to subside ; for the *Ark* of good sense to find some *Ararat* to rest upon, that the Canadian dove might be sent forth with the olive-branch of peace and reconciliation. No peace or reconciliation can be permanent that is not founded upon an invincible determination to form the character of the country after, and continue its eternal connexion with the illustrious Empire whose soil is holy—upon which the African and Indian stands free and regenerated—upon the boundless dominions of which, the sun never sets."

Turning from this branch of the subject to the consideration of the reciprocal advantages flowing both to the mother-country and the colonies by a judicious transfer of her superabundant population to them, we find that in 1791 the population of Upper Canada was but 10,000 ; it now, in less than fifty years, amounts to nearly 500,000 ! As the climate, soil, agricultural productions, and labour are nearly alike in Upper Canada and the United Kingdom, it may not prove uninteresting to institute a comparison between the early settlement of the two.

"The year 1086, the Saxon chronicle remarks, 'was a very heavy season, and a swinkful and sorrowful year in England in murrain of cattle ; and corn and fruits were at a stand, and so much untowardness in the weather as a man may not easily think.' The following year 'was a very heavy and pestilential year in this land ;' and the cause is attributed 'to the badness of the weather.' Then came, says the writer, 'so great a famine over all England, that many men died a miserable death through hunger.' The year 1089 'was a very late year in corn, and in every kind of fruits, so that many men reaped their corn about Martinmas, and yet later.' In 1095 the weather was 'very unseasonable,' in consequence of which, throughout all this land were all the fruits of the earth reduced to a moderate crop.' The year 1096 'was a very heavy-timed year through all England, both through the manifold tributes, and also through the very heavy-timed hunger, that sorely oppressed this earth.' The succeeding year was 'in all things a very heavy-timed year, and beyond measure laborious from badness of weather, both when