

a brother or a neighbour or a friend in America." And in reply to my question, "Whereabouts?" the answer would be, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas, Illinois, Decota, or some other part of the United States, the party being frequently under the impression that these places were still belonging to the British.

Now, by the last Emigration Report for the last five years, there have arrived in Canada upwards of five hundred thousand emigrants, and out of this large number only one hundred and fifty thousand are settled in Canada; all the rest have gone over our fine railways to the United States; and I have no doubt that a very large proportion of these fully believed they were going to settle in Western Canada under the British flag—such is the lamentable ignorance which prevails among that class of emigrants!

All my lectures were intended to disabuse their minds of any such ideas; and to inform them that Britain lost the "American Colony" when they rebelled against British rule and asserted their independence in 1776, and that they are still independent of British laws and of British institutions. I also explained to them that Canada alone was British, and would ever be a part of the British Empire; and by the use of maps showed them plainly the position of the United States, so as to prevent any confusion in their minds about what was British and what was foreign.

These points having been explained, I pointed out to them that no British subject (who would of course be a "foreigner" in the United States) could hold a deed of freehold land in the States without first forswearing his allegiance to his native land and Queen Victoria. I met several persons on their return home on account of the money crisis in the States, who said they were obliged to take this oath or lose their property.

Also "foreigners" settling in Britain or Canada must all become British subjects and take an oath of allegiance to our Queen before they can enjoy the full privileges of British subjects.

In conclusion I strongly recommend that the Governments of Canada will without further delay select the most influential men to meet the British Parliament, and to unite the two governments in this great cause of Emigration to this the western part of the British Empire, say to the number of four millions of men which will release her of her surplus population; and will add greatly to our strength and loyalty and prosperity, as we are only four millions of inhabitants in one of the largest and most prosperous countries in the world, capable of settling fifty millions inhabitants of prosperous and happy farmers, machinists, and mercantile business men, and make us what we must be, the right arm of the British Empire.

(Signed,) MAJOR C. DONALDSON.

Director and Commissioner of Emigration Aid Society of the District of Niagara and St. Catharines, in connection with Hamilton and the Government of Ontario.

The following are the resolutions:—

Moved by Alexander Muir, and seconded by P. Larkin,

That the report just read of Mr. C. Donaldson's mission on Emigration as our commissioner to Europe, including cash expenses, be received and adopted, and printed, and an assessment levied of a third call of twenty-five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Society to pay the same.—Carried.

G. A. CLARK, President.

Moved by Alexander Muir, and seconded by P. Larkin,

That a vote of thanks to Mr. Donaldson for his energetic and persevering labours in so short a time in Europe in sending out so many fine, healthy farm labouring families, and arranging for a large tide of Emigration of farm labourers, tenant farmers, domestic servants and capitalists to come out to Canada next Spring.—Carried unanimously.

G. A. CLARK, President.