

nothing but complaints of grievances and words of rage. The truth is that by far the most of them, habituated to respect the rights of others whose properties and honours are secured by law and long possession, cannot easily divest themselves of attachment to things which, in the Old Country, they admired and almost adored, and so far as my experience informs me, the conviction is complete that emigrants generally, with many undying regrets and recollections, retain a pleasing sense of their connexion with the great country whose children they are, and a desire that this connexion be perpetuated. With the exception of a few political characters in Upper Canada during the insurrection of 1837, the loyalty of the immigrant population was worthy of admiration, and it was his just confidence in them that induced Sir Francis Head to hazard the defence of the Province upon the volunteers' fidelity. As it was then, so is it now; And what I am now to ask is this: are the feelings of these classes of persons worthy of no respect? Are their home attachments, affections, and loyalty, things of no value? When work is not in demand, and emigration must be submitted to, will the Statesmen of England tell them they may go to Russia or to—the United States? Will they say, do not suppose we can respect your feelings of kindred or country; do not expect we are to keep in pay our battalions to hold Canada for you—that we are to bear the cost of your inconvenient loyalty? They who have gone before you, you who purpose to go, and whose children are doomed to emi-