

Townships, which constitute one of its principal sections, had been as well provided with means of communication, if several of their rivers had been rendered navigable for small steam-boats, emigration would not have impoverished us, and a wide-spreading country would have been thrown open to Canadian enterprise, which is now, and will long continue to be, of little value—that is to say, under the present system of colonization.

And now, having paid our tribute to the work of colonization, having conscientiously exposed what we think to be the main obstacles to the settlement of the wild lands of the Eastern Townships, and proposed the means which ought to be employed to remove them, we indulge a flattering hope, that the difficulty of the undertaking will prevent neither the Government nor the Legislature, from bestowing on it their serious attention.

Let us labour then in concert for the success of an enterprise so honourable: let the partisans of the onward movement, the true friends of their country and of their unfortunate countrymen, unite like one man, to demand the reforms which we have recommended. They do injustice to none; they are all, on the contrary, to the advantage of the Canadian population.—They are due to the country; we shall obtain them.

This is the true time, more than any other, to achieve them; what has been already done, to advance the good work, is a pledge that the Legislature will not pause in the labour of reform, until it has brought the settlement of the wild lands to a happy consummation.

We cannot, however, conceal from ourselves, that those who are enamoured of tranquillity and exclusiveness, who take a warmer interest in what passes in the Indies or on the shores of the El Dorado, than they do in that which passes less than a hundred miles off, in their own country, will smile on us, not with approbation, but contempt. Those who believe that all Canada lies along the banks of the