

important one,) that causes such marked difference, and so much to their disparagement? The answer is a plain one. The Americans govern themselves; that is, they elect all their government officers for a limited period. From the chief magistrate, to the township constable, every officer holds his power immediately from the people—from whom he is taken to exercise it; and into whose bosom he will return when his short term is out. This is the secret,—**THE PEOPLE GOVERN THEMSELVES.** And if you want a sample of self-government, take its result in Western New York, and compare it with U. C., which was settled about the same time. See their cities and well paved streets, populous towns, and flourishing villages;—see their colleges, seminaries, high schools, literary and scientific institutions; a common school under the immediate care of government in every neighborhood; canals, turnpikes, railroads, light houses, salt works, factories, &c. &c., with an extended and rapidly increasing commerce, yielding a revenue equal to some of the older states in Europe, and where real estate has advanced from a hundred to a thousand per cent.—Now, let us turn to look at Upper Canada;—how changed the scene and how mortifying the contrast to a high souled Englishman! A governor irresponsible to the people, fettered with instructions from a colonial office four thousand miles off,—these often imposed against the very letter and spirit of the constitutional act of the 31st. Geo. III;—a legislative Council, chosen by the King or Queen, for life, who have made themselves independent, alike of the crown and the people;—a representation worse than nominal;—the revenues squandered on worthless pensioners, Bishops and Politico-Priests;—the public lands frittered away by thousands to partizans and parasites;—three millions of acres sold to a company of land-jobbing speculators, residing in London, for forty-three cents per acre, and resold by their agents, to the poor emigrant, at five, ten and twenty-five dollars per acre. The sales of these lands per year amount to one million; every cent of which is shipped to London. Sixteen thousand dollars of the Post Office tax on letters and newspapers, pocketed by the secret manager, and the balance sent to England without the consent of the province; the annual casual and territorial revenue, amounting to nearly half a million, never accounted for;—the proceeds of the sales of the clergy reserves paid into the military chest and incorporated with the finances of Great Britain, in lieu of being appropriated to provincial purposes;—the people taxed without