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THE
MONTHLY REVIEW:
DEVOTED TO THE
CIVIL GOVERNMENT
OF
CANADA.

Vol. I.]

APRIL, 1841.

[No. IV.]

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TORONTO:
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TERMS—TWENTY SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

THE
MONTHLY REVIEW:
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[No. IV.]

EMIGRATION.

STATEMENT showing the number of Emigrants landed at Quebec from the year 1829 to the year 1840, inclusive,—the Countries from whence they came, and also the number of Emigrants who landed at New York during the same period.

WHERE FROM.	1829.	1830.	1831.	32. 1833	34. 1835	35. 1837	1838. 1839	40	GRAND TOTAL				
England and Wales	3565	6799	1034	7491	5190	6799	3015	3709	410	648	197	42	71069
Ireland	9614	18000	3413	32204	12913	19296	710	735	1790	1704	448	711	183731
Scotland	2643	2459	535	3530	4196	4591	212	245	155	343	72	1336	33266
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and West Indies	123	451	42	561	345	379	92	40	3	243	6	32	3037
Total number landed at Quebec in each year..	15945	28099	5025	51746	21752	6935	12527	271	2104	23	291	23196	234003
Ditto at New York	15036	9127	1482	18913	39464	40623	32716	38597	1077	24413	4768	1027	14046

It appears from the above table, that of the 294,008 Emigrants who landed at Quebec during the period it embraces,—England furnished 71,069,—Ireland 185,731,—Scotland 33,266,—and all other countries 3,937.

Twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety emigrants landed at Quebec during the year 1840,—of whom 12,350 came to the late Province of Upper Canada. Their appearance indicated a greater degree of health and comfort than could be reasonably expected after their exposure to so many hardships as must unavoidably fall to the lot of persons who abandon their homes in the United Kingdom, to become settlers in a Province so distant.

The only complaints which reached the Emigrant Agent during the past season, were confined to the over-crowded state of the Barges, and the length of the passage between Montreal and Kingston,—evils which are not again likely to recur, as extensive preparations are making by the Forwarding merchants, to add to the number of Tow Boats and Barges, both on the River and on the St. Lawrence. Very few of the emigrants were persons of capital, and it was found necessary to grant Government assistance to nearly one half of the 12,350 above stated.

The Emigrant Agents at Toronto, Kingston, and Bytown, speak in the highest terms of the

good conduct of the Emigrants. There has not been a single complaint made of their disobedience to the laws. A very considerable number of the Irish Emigrants had taken the pledge to abstain from ardent spirits before they left Ireland, and we were assured, by a highly respectable and intelligent settler, who crossed the Atlantic in the same ship with upwards of 70 persons of the above class, that, although repeatedly tempted during the voyage, not one of them could be induced to break his promise.

With reference to the distribution of the Emigrants who entered the limits of the Province of Upper Canada, it appears, that 1,400 have set led along the Ottawa, and at Bytown and its vicinity ; 3,140 in the Colborne, Johnstown, and Newcastle Districts ; and 5,508 in the Home, Gore, London, and Niagara districts.

The number of Mechanics and domestic servants who emigrated to this Province during the past year was very limited, and employment could have been easily obtained for a much greater number of applicants belonging to these classes. Farm servants, accustomed to the use of horses, and to plough, mow, and sow, formed but a small proportion of the Emigrants of the last year, and a much greater number could have found employment at good wages.

Three-fourths of the total number were mere labourers, for a large proportion of whom it was found impossible to provide suitable employment, after the harvest had been gathered in, and the expenditure of money for the extension of the Macadamized Roads had been put a stop to. It will always be extremely difficult to provide work for any considerable number of Emigrant labourers, whose knowledge is confined to the use of the spade and pick-axe, except upon public works. The declaration of Sir F. B. Head, that the people were flying from this Province as from a land of pestilence, applies chiefly, we presume, to this class.—From that period to the present they have been leaving the Colony in considerable numbers.—The only remedy for this state of things is the offer of the same kind of work, at the same rate of wages, as they can obtain on the public works at Lockport or Rochester. A comparatively short period of internal peace within the limits of the Province, will be sufficient to restore that degree of confidence which will enable us, not only to complete the public

works already in progress, but to undertake other contemplated internal improvements.

These works will furnish employment for the labourer, markets for the farmer, increased facilities for the merchant,—and, though last, not least, to the settlement of the waste lands of the Province. Especially will employment on public works lead to actual settlement, if the system of free grants of 50 acres each, should continue to be offered by the Government and Landholders, to such labourers as may save sufficient from their earnings to enable them to bring their lots into cultivation.

It is not sufficient that Canadian farms might be improved by an increase of labour expended thereon—the required capital for such increased labour is wanting, and before an extensive emigration of the labouring classes can become really useful to the Province at large, means must be taken by the Government for the employment of labourers upon the waste lands, or upon public works,—or by the attendant Immigration of agricultural capitalists.

The most valuable class of settlers to this Colony, are persons accustomed to work, and who have industrious families, and who have money enough to stock a Farm, or purchase one that is partially improved—settlers of this class invariably prosper.

From various causes an unusual number of farms have been forced into the market since 1837. Many of them are situated in the oldest and best settled parts of the Province, in the neighbourhood of churches, schools, mills, post offices, and markets. The prices demanded are so moderate as to place them within the reach of small capitalists. They principally consist of 200 acres each, with from 50 to 75 cleared, and a tolerably good dwelling-house and out-offices. A few years ago, farms of this description would have sold at from £600 to £800 sterling—now, owing to the number offered for sale, they may be purchased—and an unimpeachable title obtained—at from £300 to £400 sterling.

The amount of taxation in Canada is incredibly small, and scarcely deserves the name.—The annual assessment on a farm of 200 acres is less than ten shillings sterling. In fact, no civilized community in the world are better protected in person and property, or enjoy a greater degree of civil and religious liberty,

than the inhabitants of Canada, and we know of no people who are called upon to make fewer sacrifices to secure those blessings.

Our social condition cannot, of course, boast of the refinement and luxury of an older country. But the man who is satisfied with a plentiful supply of the comforts and necessaries of life, and the means of bringing up a family without anxiety, and of afterwards establishing them as farmers or tradesmen, in which, with common industry, they cannot fail of success, is sure to become a useful and happy member of society.

The opportunities of education have been hitherto of a limited character, and the system has not been suited to the wants of the people generally; but as this subject is now occupying the attention of the Executive, we may with confidence expect, that such measures will be adopted as will remedy the defects which have heretofore existed. These are the prospects which may be fairly held out as within the reach of every settler of moderate means. We do not say that those who emigrate to this country will be likely to acquire fortunes, or even obtain a competency, without a reasonable share of perseverance and industry, or that they will meet with nothing to regret in their new position;—but with a well-contented mind, and industrious habits, they will find their condition substantially ameliorated, and all uneasiness as to a provision for their families dispelled.

That class of emigrants who depend on their own resources have often friends in the Province, near whom they wish to settle. Those of them who have not require nothing more than direction as to the most suitable places of location, according to the nature of the pursuits they design to follow. This being given, all such persons will take their own course, and dispose of themselves as they think best. But the great majority of emigrants consists of labourers, whose means are exhausted either when landed at Quebec, or soon afterwards, and for their further progress up the country they are thrown upon private charity, or must be sent forward at the public expense. To remain where they land, or in any of the lower parts of the Province, would greatly overstock the market for labour there, whilst the upper parts of the Province would suffer from as great a deficiency. Every consideration, then, both of the emigrant's interest, which would be

greatly injured by remaining in a part of the country already overcrowded with labourers, and of the public interest, which requires labour to be regulated like capital, and be directed where it is most required, demand that emigrants of this class be by some means sent forward through the country, until every part is supplied with labourers in proportion to the demand for them. To do this by private charity is all but impossible, and there remains but this alternative,—either public aid must be granted, or the emigrants must roam through the land as they can, a grievous burden on the community and themselves, instead of being a relief to both. But this appeal to public aid gives, if the aid be granted, a right to direct, at least in some degree, their movements. The man who depends on his own resources is his own master, with whom no one has any right to interfere. He can dispose of himself as he pleases. But those who throw themselves on the public support, must expect that the required aid will be granted in the way the public think proper. They must expect, not only that care will be taken to reduce the amount of aid as low as possible, but that every effort will be made so to direct their movements as to put them most speedily in the way of providing for themselves. In this country, no healthy man must expect to subsist on public or private charity. All he can expect is, to be put in that spot where his labour is wanted: the rest he must do himself. And even this limited assistance must be given on the principle that it is for the public benefit to have labour distributed equally over the whole country, more than that there is any obligation to grant pecuniary aid to a healthy man. The great majority of emigrant labourers have never learnt the value of self-dependence, in fact, have never been able to practise it, for want of suitable opportunities; but they must be taught that lesson as soon as they set their feet in this country—must be taught that the great end of all the help they receive is, to put them in the way of helping themselves, of being independent of other men's assistance.

These things being premised, that many of the emigrant labourers will require assistance in distributing them through the country, and that the grant of that assistance gives a right to direct its application, and control the movements of those who receive it, we are led to consider how these movements may be best

directed, or, in other words, how these emigrant labourers may be made of most benefit to themselves and the country.

There are three modes in which the wants of the country and the different capacities of the emigrants require that they should be employed: first, as agricultural labourers; secondly, on public works; thirdly, by being settled on lands. In the emigration of every year it will be found that many labourers are well adapted to one or other of these divisions, and but little to the rest; and as the country requires labour in these three divisions, if the emigrants be distributed according to their peculiar habits and aptitude for each kind of labour, they will then be employed so as to be of the greatest benefit to themselves and the community.

The employment of emigrants as agricultural labourers was discussed in our last number, and a plan was proposed in which farmers might employ labourers to their mutual advantage in those numerous cases where the former, though requiring labour, is unable to pay for it in cash. The advantage of employing labour in agriculture is greater than in any other way, because it directly produces wealth in the increased produce of the soil, and whatever facilitates such employment is important to the country, deficient as it is in cash, and yet possessing abundant means to command that scarce commodity, if the requisite industry be rightly applied. Every plan that contributes to this end, assisting the farmer to procure a labourer, and the labourer to obtain employment, is a public benefit; and a diversity of plans is required, in order to meet the exigency of every case. Where cash can be had, it is of course to be preferred; but to employ labour in agriculture on any thing like a scale adequate to the country's wants and capabilities, some such plan of payment in produce must be adopted.— This kind of payment prevails generally among the farmers in the United States. It does also to some extent in Canada, but we wish to shew that it is capable of far more extensive application, and that it is only by thus applying it that we can expect that greatly increased prosperity which our agriculture may attain.— We are aware that there is a difficulty in the way, arising from the high rate of wages which emigrants have often assumed to be their due. Men not only unacquainted with the peculiar kind of work that the country requires, but also

unacquainted with farming altogether, have asked wages equal to men practised in all that a farmer here requires. We think, however, that this evil may be removed by spreading correct information among the emigrants, for by following such a course they put it out of the farmer's power to employ them at all.— There cannot be a greater absurdity than for men who cannot plough, nor mow, nor even drive a team, much less use the axe to any effect, to insist on the highest wages that are given to thorough farm servants. Unless these unreasonable pretensions be abated, it is vain to expect any general and continuous employment of emigrants by our farmers; for they had better be without additional labour than buy it too dear.

The next mode of employing emigrants.— that is, on public works, will depend on whether the Legislature determine on prosecuting such works. If they do, employment will be furnished to a large number of emigrants. This, however, is not the consideration that will induce the Legislature to proceed with them.— This must be decided by other reasons, of which not the least will be the probability or certainty of obtaining funds for this purpose. The Legislature will be new, and what policy they may choose to adopt in relation to public works is yet unknown. There are some works that should be completed, and they should be followed up by others; but so much uncertainty hangs over the whole subject, that we cannot find any argument thereon. Labour on public works is well adapted to large classes of the emigrants, and will retain many thousands in the province who will otherwise leave it; but how far this demand for labour will be furnished we must leave undecided at present.

There remains the settlement on land. And here we are met by the most contradictory assertions as to the utility of such a plan; one party throwing out inducements to believe that all the vacant lands in the Province may speedily be settled by emigrants; and the other party as stiffly asserting that emigrants can do no good on wild lands, and that the attempt to settle them thereon will only be ruinous to them, and of no benefit to the province. That men should differ so widely on such a very plain question, and one that has the evidence of a host of facts to decide it, is somewhat singular, and would be unaccountable, were we not

aware that the question has been entangled with party politics, and has thus been thrown into an obscurity and doubt which do not belong to it. That emigrants can do well on wild land is proved by numerous facts that have fallen under our own observation. We speak not from report. We have seen the men, scores and hundreds of them, who went into the woods, some with nothing, the rest with very little; we have partaken of their fare, and slept in their shanties; and we know that many of them had in the fourth year of their settlement surplus produce for sale, and sent home money to bring out their relations to join them. They told us that all they wanted was churches, schools, and good roads; the rest they had won from the forest and the soil. We admit that they had endured great labour and privation, but they had the right spirit, and when we saw them in the seventh year of their settlement they were building themselves framed houses, procuring horses, having before done their work with oxen, and were rapidly advancing to a good degree of comfort. Similar events have been seen in other places:—a host of facts, then, prove that emigrants can do well on wild land. Indeed, is it not a common observation, that those who have nothing do best in the bush? And yet in the face of all this we are told that to speak of settling the surplus population of the mother country on the vacant lands of her colonies, is an imposition on the public!

But, on the other hand, there is a class of emigrants that will never do any good on wild land; they are either those who will never do well any where, or those who can do well only under favourable circumstances. In a large emigration there are many of both these kinds of people, and neither of them are at all adapted to life in the bush. This requires sobriety, industry, economy, an aptitude for turning themselves to the kind of work and mode of living their situation requires, and unconquerable perseverance. Where any of these qualities is wanting, success will be doubtful; where several of them are wanting, the man cannot succeed. Of this also there is a host of facts in evidence, some of them of a very painful nature, sufficient to make every one cautious in sending men into the bush, but not sufficient to discourage the settlement of wild land by suitable persons. The combatants on this question err by confining their attention solely to the

facts that make for their theory, just as the two knights disputed whether the shield was white or black, each looking only at his own side.— In a large emigration there will be all kinds of persons, some who will do well on wild land, others who will not. Care may be taken in selecting such as appear the best adapted for the purpose, but no degree of care can determine aright in every instance. In every settlement there will be some individuals who will not succeed without such a degree of help as could not be afforded to them. For this we must be prepared, and must not allow ourselves to be diverted from our purpose by it. It will still be found that though some may fail, others will succeed, and the difference must be manifested by trial. In this way the settlement of the province will go on, with as few interruptions as can consist with the nature of things and the nature of man. All will not prosper, but many will; and it is no argument against a great system, that there are some men so constituted that they cannot or will not benefit by it. We think that the settlement of emigrants on the vacant lands of the province, is essential to its prosperity, and that a sufficient number of them may always be found who can do that with advantage to themselves and the public.

The next point for consideration is, the plan to be adopted for settling emigrants on lands. This will have to be determined by the legislature, to whom the casual and territorial revenue is transferred in exchange for the civil list.— We apprehend, however, that the legislature will decline adopting a system of *free grants* to any great extent. They may sanction such grants in some select cases, but not as the general rule, for that would deprive the province of labourers, as they would all rush to land, if they could obtain it for nothing, with very little care for their capacity to cultivate it successfully.— It would also render the system a burden to the Province, as without sales there would be no means of paying expenses, much less of deriving any even limited revenue from the public lands. To adopt any such plan as this would be to rush from one extreme to the other, and deprive the province of those resources which will powerfully contribute to its prosperity if judiciously managed. We therefore regret to see that an idea appears to have got afloat in some quarters, that large numbers of the labouring population of the British Isles

may emigrate to Canada, with the certainty of receiving here free grants of land, either from private proprietors or the public. Private proprietors can of course do as they please, but it is very improbable that they will make many free grants of land. We cannot undertake to speak for the Assembly, but it is equally improbable that they will dispose of the public property in this way, except as before stated in some rare cases. They may render land easier of attainment, by lowering the price in some degree, and facilitating the acquisition of a title; but they are not likely to proclaim a general scramble for the public lands. It is not either for the emigrant's advantage that he should be hurried on land too soon. It is far better that he should work as a labourer until he shall have become acquainted with the country and its habits. We should advise even the emigrant who has a little money to do this, because though he may be delayed three or four years before he settles on land, he will have gained a rich fund of experience, which will far more than compensate him for the delay.— It must not be supposed that every thing is done here by intuition, or that there are not peculiarities in the climate and mode of management which nothing but experience can teach. Emigrant labourers must come hither with the expectation of continuing labourers until they shall have earned sufficient to settle on land with advantage. This period will be longer or shorter according to the individual's advantages, and his improvement of them; but he has always this prospect before him, that whereas at home he must continue a labourer to the end of his life, he may here in a comparatively short period raise himself into a farmer and landholder. This certain prospect is quite sufficient to induce emigration, without holding out any extravagant hopes that can never be realized. Canada is not a Paradise, but a land in which the sober and industrious man is sure of gaining a competent reward for his labour.

Another question on this subject is, what degree of assistance, if any, must be given to emigrants on their passage up the country.— This also will have to be decided by the Legislature, as the Re-union Act provides only £700 per annum for an Emigrant Agent. We think it will be necessary to retain assistant Agents in the principal places along the route, and grant aid in helping those forward who may require such assistance. To do this would re-

quire great circumspection, as the agents are liable to be imposed upon, and the public bounty is in danger of being perverted. Yet we do not see how, if no aid be granted, emigrants are to be kept from accumulating in the lower parts of the province, and thereby becoming a heavy burden on the inhabitants of those places, while the upper parts of the country would be suffering from want of a full supply of labour. Assuming that all possible precautions are taken against the plan being abused, we think it would be far more advantageous to the Province to expend a small sum annually in this way, than to leave emigration to every passing impulse, chance, or caprice. The regular distribution of labour throughout the country will assuredly compensate for the small outlay necessary for that purpose.

We have now briefly stated the principal points that should be kept in view in a system of emigration. We have not felt at liberty to assume any extensive outlay for that purpose, as that is specially the province of the Legislature; yet we have stated that a moderate outlay is necessary, or at least desirable. We have not, either, adverted to the part which the Home Government may be expected to take in the matter, as they have not yet declared it.— We have confined our views to such things as are within the country's power to accomplish without any great expense, or very much trouble; and if we have not held out such flattering hopes and prospects to emigrants as some others have done, it is because we would not subject them to a cruel disappointment. We prefer stating the country's advantages rather under than above the truth, because although they are great, they are but seldom obtained by the slothful, the intemperate, the profuse, the faint-hearted, or the man who is wedded to his old notions, whither applicable here or not.— To the labouring classes, who must perforce conform to circumstances, emigration to Canada will be a happy escape from the misery they endure at home, because here a man can live by his labour, but there he often cannot. There, he cannot hope to mend his condition; but here, he is sure of improving it greatly, and may justly hope to rise above a mere labourer, provided he brings suitable qualities to the task.— To such a man, the change is therefore highly desirable. And Emigrants with means at their disposal will find here a much wider field for their exertions, and a thousand times better

prospect of succeeding, than can generally fall to their lot at home. We have no occasion to indulge in highly wrought descriptions, or exaggerated representations of the country's capabilities, for the hundreds and thousands who have here gained competency, and many wealth, are so many living, active proofs that Canada gives a sufficiency, and even affluence, to her inhabitants. There is but little hazarded in saying that here no man ever failed in gaining a competent livelihood, unless he either was by nature unfitted, or unfitted himself for succeeding. To such a country emigrants may direct their steps with assured confidence, and still be in a sense *at home*; still under British sway, and among a people of British habits, feelings, and attachments. They will miss many "old familiar faces" here, but they will meet a hearty welcome, and the new world will soon become dear as "Old England" itself.—Without holding out any delusive hopes of fortunate days that hardly fall to any man's lot below, we do in all sober honesty and truth assure emigrants that they will here obtain a degree of substantial comfort which can but seldom be their portion in the crowded population of the old world. If they form moderate expectations, and bring with them an ordinary share of those qualities without which no man can prosper any where, they will not be disappointed by emigrating to Canada, but will enter on a new career, in which their natural energies will have full scope for exertion, which will be crowned with an adequate reward.

We give the following extract from Neilson's Prize Essay on Emigration, to which was awarded a gold medal by the Upper Canada Celtic Society:—

"Gentlemen who cannot endure privations, and perform labours for a time for the sake of a certain reward, nor sacrifice the refinement of polished life for a more substantial equivalent, will find little to encourage them here. They cannot do better than to come if they have abundant means, but if their object is to accumulate from moderate beginnings, they will not succeed without conforming to the nature and circumstances of the country. Those who continually dream of wealth and splendour, ease and luxury, and will not struggle hard for their attainment,—who prefer having a splendid air-castle in the imagination, to a comfortable cottage in reality,—who prefer poverty at home to abundance in the wilderness: and who have no relish for the simple enjoyments and innocent pleasures of rural life, should never think of

coming out to Canada. Those who aspire to stations in society above them, and will not adopt the real and patient mode of attaining that elevation,—who wish to figure as gentlemen on very small means, and aim at being fashionable rather than useful, will here find themselves out of their proper element. In short, the sickly, the shiftless, the idle, the timid, should never be encouraged to come to Upper Canada. If those who are in the decline of life and health, or have been so tenderly and delicately reared, that the rude wind is to them a dangerous visitant, should emigrate to this country, forming in the wildness of their imaginations delusive schemes of future ease and comfort, they will bitterly repent the enterprise. If they have ample means, they may enjoy themselves in some of the old and improved settlements, but if they are without resources, their hopes of success will fail, and to them the forest, with its ocean of trees, will appear dark, impenetrable, and immense. For the indolent and vicious, the prospect is still more unfavourable. Every thing here is carried forward with spirit and energy, and *those who would prosper must be industrious. The idle need scarcely expect to be tolerated, and are ever sure of being despised.* The unanimous feeling of the community is against them, and their case will be not unlike that of the drone, which is by common consent spurned and banished from the hive.

"But although the prospect may be unfavourable to some, yet it is *abundantly encouraging to others.* Men of industrious and sober habits—of an enterprising and persevering spirit—may be confident of doing well. Emigrants of this character, who come here with moderate and reasonable expectations, and press vigorously through the difficulties of early settlement, may become proprietors of the soil, and respectable members of society. Though the capital possessed by such an one be but small, yet he may soon find every necessary, every comfort of life, within his reach. Beef, Mutton, and Veal from his own pastures—Ham of his own curing—Venison from the adjacent forest—Fish fresh from the stream—Butter and Cheese from his own dairy; and the white loaf from his own wheat, may crown his bounteous board—the accumulated products of untiring though not unpleasant industry. The land upon which he resides may be his own, and all apprehensions of rent and removal, tythes and taxes, be forever banished from his mind. His improvements, as he is enabled to make them, are advancing his own interest,—he rises in importance as the country rises around him, and has the satisfaction of owning a home for himself, and for his children after him. The possession of permanent property creates a tie between the Emigrant and his adopted country,—awakens in his mind a new train of energies and motives,—gives him hopes and feelings to which he was before a stranger,

and becomes a source of exalted and real happiness. To attain this enviable condition, a few years of toil, perhaps of difficulty and distress may be required, but what is this compared with the happy consequences which ensue?—How differently does such an one find himself situated from what he would have been had he remained at home! There he was dependent, but here independent;—there he was a tenant, but here he is the proprietor—the lord of the soil.

“Those who have capital, and are young, and would enjoy the *luxury of embarking* in the world, or who have but a fixed and limited income, with a rising family to increase their expenses, without augmenting their means, should come to Canada. Money cannot be invested more securely and profitably than in a new, rising, improving country,—especially a productive one like Upper Canada. Here every thing is going forward, and hourly increasing in value, without danger of failure or revolution. Mere matters of local and personal speculation may fail here as well as elsewhere, but those enterprises connected with real estate, which the settler will find most worthy of his attention, are not subject to much fluctuation or uncertainty. He may safely go on improving his lands, and thus enhance their value, and if fond of more active enterprises, may search for situations to erect Mills, Breweries, &c., and will have nothing to fear from those investments, if his plans are matured with care, and executed with prudence and economy. Too much caution, however, cannot be used, as a small error in beginning may prove seriously injurious. Capital, when once embarked, is not easily reclaimed, and though the Settler may recover from a false step, yet he may long feel its effects

“Emigrants who have trades suited to the country, will readily find employment. Shoemakers, Saddlers, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and Stone Masons, are all included in this class, and should be encouraged to come to Canada. In most of our large Towns they may obtain from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Cy. per day in cash. They may also find jobs which they may undertake to advantage. They may perambulate the country, and find work in almost every part, and may thus become acquainted with the manners and the habits of the people. In this way, by gradual savings they may gain money to purchase lands; or if they bring means with them from home, may become qualified to lay out capital to advantage.

“Agricultural labourers of industrious and steady habits, may procure immediate employment. There is indeed a great scarcity of these men, and during the summer and fall months in particular, they need not be one day idle. They may obtain from £2 to £3 per month, and in harvest time an active hand may get 4s. or 5s. a day. Instances are not a few,

within the writer's own acquaintance, where from such humble and laborious beginnings, emigrants have forced their way to affluence, and are now dwelling upon snug little farms of their own. *All that is required to ensure the success of this class is economy, perseverance, and industry.* Thousands of them, who are now enduring at home the ills of biting poverty, and struggling for a small pittance, and a scanty subsistence, should be encouraged to emigrate. At home they have no other prospect than perpetual toil, and perpetual poverty, without the salutary influence of even momentary hope, or the exhilarating presentiment of better things to come. The gloom with which they are surrounded is myriovous. Through it no bright vista lights up the future. From them the smiles of fortune are for ever hid.—Math and music, revelry and song, are enjoyed by others, while to them belong the bitter tear, the unavailing sigh. The luxurious banquet of the rich, is spread with its costly abundance before their sight, but they are not permitted to participate. They are denied the common sympathies of their own species, linger on without worldly inheritance, and die without *worldly consolation.* Could they find their way across the ocean, the despair which now hangs over their benighted minds would be dispelled—a new existence would be imparted to them, and a new world opened for their happiness and enjoyment.

“Servants are scarce in Canada, and active persons, both male and female, may readily find places. Girls get from 10s. to 20s. per month, with board and lodging, and the poor man who brings with him a large family, will find that every active boy, though not large enough for laborious employments, may still earn something beside his living. The father of a family, even though he may be too far advanced in life to emigrate on his own account, should come because of his family. His children may grow up here, acquiring some knowledge of the country, and become prosperous and happy.

“To Gentlemen of literary taste and scientific attainments, desirous of travelling, this Western World presents many attractions.—They will here find much that is worthy of contemplation. Here they may witness the first buddings, and may feel the original inspirations of nature;—here they may collect much that will be interesting, instructive, beneficial; and in making scientific observations, they will not find themselves following in the footsteps of others, but copying new ground. The usual tour through Europe, notwithstanding its splendid advantages, has long since become stale. *There*, there is nothing new to invite, nothing original to instruct, nothing strange to surprise. Every inch of ground has been gone over, every object examined, every curiosity described by thousands, and the tra-

veler sees nothing but what he anticipated.— To an original thinking mind a tour to the West should have the decided preference.— From the first eager gaze that the stranger casts upon the rising coast on entering the St. Lawrence, to the last lingering look, on leaving our shores, he will find nothing uninteresting or monotonous, but throughout all his wanderings he may enjoy one continuous feast from the wild beauty of our varied prospects, the indescribable grandeur of our scenery, and the stern sublimity of nature. He may gaze upon the grand and imposing prospect of Quebec, and in his progress mark the clustering villages, and rising settlements, which, as if by magic, burst upon his view. In coming up that noble river, the St. Lawrence, he may glance at its tumultuous rapids, and its Thousand Islands, or in taking the interior route by the Ottawa, may survey the gloomy, grand, diversified, romantic beauties of nature, ever inspiring and peculiar. He may wander as he will, contemplating the endless variety of prospects before him, from the majestic river, and thundering cataract, to the rugged wild, and boundless forest, until his spirit is quite penetrated with the mysterious influence of elementary nature, and may return an altered man,—may return with a mind more bold in its efforts, and enlarged in its conceptions,—more elevated in its aspirations, and original in its powers, than would ever have been attained by the same time spent in the laboured refinements and subduing luxuries of the Eastern World.’

* * * * *

“Emigrants when landing on our shore, should at once proceed in the prosecution of their plans, and not linger in our large towns, expending their money. Every hour is of value, and the most trifling expenses important to the poor Emigrant, who, by yielding to the cupidity of those with whom he may lodge, and laying himself open to the frauds and impositions that may be practised on new comers, may become involved in serious embarrassments and difficulties. After the fatigues of a passage on the Ocean, and perhaps enduring the trials of sickness, indifferent fare, &c. the Emigrant will doubtless feel languid and spiritless, but he must not despair. He must push forward, hoping for the best, and as he progresses up the country he will find himself gradually gaining strength; and change of air, of scenery, of diet, and of the mode of travelling, will relieve him from the lassitude with which he was at first oppressed. Feebleness, or even moderate illness, should never induce the Emigrant to remain at Quebec or Montreal, but should rather urge him on his way to his intended location, not only on account of the saving in expenses, but also from the prospect of sooner recovering his wonted health and spirits. Although on his first landing among us, the Emigrant may regard the scene with a languid eye,

and move forward with a faltering step, yet he should never suffer his resolution to be shaken, or his purposes abandoned, from momentary doubt or suffering. Let him continually keep in vivid remembrance that state of dependance and hopelessness, it may be poverty and want, from which he has escaped, and never for once lose sight of the tranquillity and competence which he may secure, by reasonable perseverance and industry.

“It may be presumed, that in most cases Emigrants, when they arrive at Quebec, have their plans formed, and have determined upon some particular section of the country as most favorable to their views and circumstances. If these plans are the result of a correct knowledge of the country, and have been formed with foresight, reflection, and prudent arrangement, all may be well, and they may push forward to their place of destination without delay or uncertainty. In general, however, the plans formed by Emigrants, while strangers to the country, are very imperfect, and should be followed up with some caution. It is not until they have examined the country, and had the crude and indefinite notions which they may have adopted at home corroborated by more certain evidence here, that they can be prepared to act with decision and confidence. Those who have opportunities of reading, may gather much correct and necessary information; but even they should not presume too confidently upon their impressions, and should still be willing to inquire and learn. Let them compare their previous notions with the opinions they may receive from the Emigrant Agent, and then compare both with their own observations, as they pass through the country, and act accordingly. But on no account should those who may have been recommended, upon leaving home, to a certain part of the country, press forward to it without examining every section through which they pass. If they should rush blindly forward, turning neither to the right nor to the left, they will probably pass by more valuable and favourable locations than may eventually fall to their lot, and ever after regret their precipitancy and imprudence. Instances of this kind are not uncommon, and we feel the more strongly the necessity of caution on this subject.

“If the Emigrant has friends in some particular section of the Province, to whom he is attached, and is anxious to settle near them, it might, in many cases be wrong to dissuade him from the purpose. Much of his success depends upon his being contented, and he would naturally be more likely to be so if settled in the vicinity of his friends. Society is valuable even to the poor Emigrant in a new country like this, and where friends are settled in proximity, they may relieve each other when in distress, and rejoice together when in prosperity—may animate each other’s expectations, and

lessen each other's difficulties, and by combined and mutual action, achieve labours which it would be impossible for isolated individual efforts to overcome. But, however advantageous all this may appear to the Emigrant, he must remember that his success depends entirely upon his own exertions. Every person here is, under Providence, the artificer of his own fortunes: and every one has enough to do to strive for himself. In the universal struggle after wealth, self is the predominating consideration; and although it is natural for Emigrants to desire the prosperity of their friends, yet still it is more natural for them to study their own. New settlers from the nature of their situation here, cannot be able to make sacrifices, and all that can be expected, even between relations, is a mutual exchange of favours. Persons who have emigrated from the same country under similar circumstances, and have engaged in the same pursuits, are naturally drawn together by kindred feelings, and those who have friends here and those who have none, will find themselves upon a level.—The Emigrant, therefore, in selecting a location, should have an eye solely to his own interests, and on no account prefer an indifferent situation near his friends to a more promising one at a distance. If he does this, expecting to derive from friendship an equivalent for the advantages he foregoes, he will find himself disappointed.

“Persons emigrating to this country should banish forever from their minds everything like a spiritless dependence upon others, and rely solely upon their own resources. Let their pittance be ever so scanty, and their situation ever so humble,—though they may have been at home the objects of parish aid, and been compelled to eat the bread of charity, yet on arriving here their situation is altered, and they should aspire to a more independent state.—While blessed with health and strength, they should cherish the hope of improving their condition, and look confidently forward to a state of competence, to be attained by perseverance and industry. They have not wealth, it is true, but they have in nature's gifts a more valuable equivalent: and in this country *whatever can be commanded by gold can also be obtained by the sweat of the brow*. If the Emigrant should be afflicted with sickness, he will be aided by the humane and benevolent societies which have been formed in various parts of the Province; but while he is in health, he must show himself active and industrious, or he will meet with neither sympathy nor confidence. He must press forward resolutely, or he will not succeed; and if he fails of success from his own apathy and indifference, it were better, far better, that he had remained at Home.

“Although the Emigrant, on arriving at Quebec, may find that some of his views are erroneous, and by the advice of Agents, as well as from an examination of the country, may be

induced to change some of his plans, yet there are certain subjects upon which he should not be over ready to fall in with new opinions.—Thus, for instance, if he has devoted any reflection, and made any enquiry whatever, upon the matter, he must have adopted the belief that this Province presents to settlers better advantages than the United States, and is even preferable to the other British Colonies. And having adopted this opinion, he should know well the merit and character of that advice which tends to persuade him otherwise. For the conclusion, correct and undeniable as it is, may perhaps be questioned by those who have an interest in doing so, and the stranger should be on his guard while listening to conflicting statements upon the subject. He should bear in mind the hints already given upon the difference between emigrating to a land of strangers, or among his own kindred,—to a Government under which he will meet with little else than jealousy and distrust, or to one by which he will be welcomed and protected. The many certain and obvious advantages which it is well known Upper Canada affords, are too important to be bartered away for any indefinite prospects that the United States may be supposed to present. Indeed we have the most positive and satisfactory evidence upon the subject, from those who have tried the experiment, and who may be acquitted of interest, prejudice, or partiality. There are many settlers now in this country, who originally emigrated to the United States, and after remaining there for a time, found reason to become dissatisfied, and came here, and are now well pleased with the change. Besides, many of the Americans themselves have become settlers in this Province, and have thus borne testimony to its superior excellence, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labour, in being required to remain here seven years before they are recognized as subjects. Were these and other serious disabilities under which they labor, removed, and half the encouragement given to the people of the United States that is held out to those of the Mother Country, multitudes of them would flock here and become proprietors of the soil.—This, however, is not desirable, nor consistent with the policy of our government, and is only mentioned here as affording indubitable evidence of the superior advantages of this country, as acknowledged by the Americans themselves. At Quebec and Montreal the Emigrant may meet with scheming speculators, who will endeavour to persuade him to abandon his intended route, and try the United States. These prowlers should never receive a moment's confidence. Indeed representations upon this subject coming from Americans should be cautiously received, and never acted upon unless duly corroborated. It is no part of our duty to withhold from the United States the merit of any real advantages they may possess, but it may be safely affirmed that to the ordinary

Emigrant they bear no proportionate or real value and importance to those afforded by Upper Canada."

An Emigrant Association was formed at Toronto last autumn, His Honour the Vice Chancellor President. His Excellency the Governor General acceded to the Society's request to become the Patron of the Association. Since then similar societies have been formed in various parts of the Province, and their united efforts will doubtless greatly facilitate the settlement of Emigrants therein. The following prospectus explains the principles and plans of the Association:—

Toronto, 12th Nov., 1840.

The Directors of the Canada Emigration Association having this day assembled, pursuant to a Resolution passed at the late General Meeting of the friends of Emigration, deem it advisable to lay before the public the object of their union, and the mode in which they propose that it shall be effected.

Their object is to promote the wealth and population of the Province, by affording increased facilities to the settlement of persons emigrating from the British Isles; more especially by removing those obstacles which have hitherto so materially impeded the introduction into this Province, and perverted into another channel those valuable members of society upon whom our agricultural and commercial prosperity so essentially depend—the labouring farmers and artizans, without whom it is vain to expect that the more wealthy class of settlers will bring hither their capital. It is confidently hoped that the Society's exertions will effect a great increase of happiness to the persons intended to be primarily benefited, to be followed very soon by a proportionate advance in value of the possessions of those who, with a wise self-interest, shall contribute liberally to the cause.

It is unnecessary now to set forth the importance of colonization when judiciously directed. Its advantages are manifest; affording to the Parent State, a corrective to a redundant population, an extension of its commerce, and a market for its manufactures: to the man with capital, who finds in a country abounding with it a difficulty in securing a profitable investment, it affords opportunities of a rapid increase without the risks of speculation; while to the emigrant, destitute of capital, or rather possessing only that best and safest of capitals, industry and health, it has proved to thousands a blessed change from indigence to independence; and will so continue to all who do not ensure their disappointment by the unreasonableness of their expectations. Its advantages are equally obvious to the country which, by its vast resources and natural treasures, affords a

field for the enterprize of the one class, and a reward for the industry of the other.

The Association is cheered and supported by perceiving how rapidly this conviction has lately extended throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; where men, the highest in rank and wealth, judging accurately from previous results, have benevolently united themselves in Societies to enable their poorer fellow-subjects to participate in the benefits of colonization; and it is mainly with a view to co-operate with those patriotic bodies, that the present Association has been formed—convinced as the members are, that, however active individual benevolence may be, its effects may be greatly increased by combination and unity of purpose. If any sanction were wanting to persons entertaining doubts of the practical good and the national importance of the subject, it will be found in the elaborate Report of the House of Commons, and in the several resolutions and earnest addresses of our Provincial Legislature.

There never was a period in the history of the Province, when the exertions of an Association like the present could promise such happy results. Great public works have been accomplished for the facilitating of social intercourse, and the transport of commodities—works which would be deemed great in any country upon earth—the Welland, the Rideau, and other artificial navigations, connecting our inland seas with each other, and with the ocean; macadamized roads are intersecting the Province in every direction;—other extensive works of the same kind, together with railroads, are either in the course of construction, or intended to be constructed;—the statistics of the country, and the inexhaustible capabilities of the land, are become thoroughly known; and above all, the country is at peace, within and without, and men by common consent, are uniting by a laudable attention to private good, to swell the aggregate of public prosperity.

The Executive Government, too, is actively at work for the good of those under its protection, especially in the forming of roads, and rendering some of the most fertile tracts in the country accessible for settlement. It is making preparations on a grand scale for those who choose to avail themselves of its paternal aid. *But great as is its power, and wise and benevolent as they may be who wield it, there is still a vast amount of good connected with the colonization of this country, which circumstances have rendered it impossible for the local Government to perform. It is precisely that deficiency which it is in the power of the Emigration Association to supply, if they be joined and sustained by the good sense and good feeling of the country: nay, even the self-interest of individuals will, if judiciously exercised, contribute to the common good.*

An evil attendant upon the colonization of Canada, in times past, is industriously repre-

sented as still existing in its aggravated forms, by those who would deter settlers from selecting this province as their home. It is urged that nearly all the lands within the settled precincts of the province have passed into the hands of private individuals; and that the new emigrant must necessarily go far into the depths of the forest, remote from the peopled settlements; where, whatever may be the excellence of his land, he will be remote from markets, mills, or even roads, or the means of procuring labour or supplies, during the first years of his residence.

These difficulties have existed to a great and disheartening extent, sometimes so as to induce the settler to abandon his possessions. It is true also that a great proportion of the land, especially in the older surveyed Townships, comprehending the choicest locations, in the neighbourhood of roads and navigable waters, now belongs to private individuals—and it is this very fact that enables the Association to be of the most essential service. These tracts are at present unproductive to the owners, and if retained in their wild state, with the view to their owners obtaining higher prices, would interpose such a serious obstacle to the settlement of the country as might well justify the Legislature in imposing a tax upon lands kept unimproved from so selfish and narrow a policy. The Association are happy in knowing,—for many of such proprietors are among its most zealous members,—that such lands generally remain in their profitless fertility, only because the hand of man is wanting to turn them into productive cornfields and animated pastures; and that if their fellow-countrymen were here to make use of them, they would be happy in giving to them portions equal to their utmost wants, without money and without price;—yes—and every other aid which could tend to their future advantage. And this too without any affectation of generosity on the part of the members of the Association; for they are well aware that, by the settlement and cultivation of a portion of their lands, the adjoining part will become better worth the purchasing by future emigrants, or by the settler himself when he shall have become prosperous.

This system of free grants of portions of private properties scattered over the whole Province, and therefore presenting endless choice of locality, in respect to previous settlement of friends, &c., to such persons as have no money to pay, or having small means, might more beneficially to themselves and the country, apply them to accelerate the improvement of the land, forms the principal feature in the scheme of the Association, by which they hope to be useful to their countrymen. But it is only one: there are cases, where not only the poor, but even the comparatively affluent settler, has had to encounter difficulties which might well dishearten him, and even drive him

to abandon his enterprise. Many members of this association have had practical knowledge of the evils which they are now intent upon averting from others; and are desirous of giving their experience without its price. The establishment of their Registry Office for the sale of lands not devoted to the above stated object, and for supplying accurate information, statistical and otherwise, will be found of great use to such as are beyond the necessity of receiving any other kind of assistance; while in locating those who shall be disposed to accept of their land, they will carefully avoid the evil before mentioned, of sending them where they will be isolated and solitary; but under such an arrangement as will ensure to each the comforts of society while he is engaged in the first, and in all cases the most discouraging task he has to encounter,—subduing the forest.

The practical object of the Association is to establish in connection with the Societies in Great Britain and Ireland an effectual system, as well of direct colonization, as of aid and assistance to emigrants generally, whether rich or poor—supplying information to the one, and permanent employment or locations in land to the other. To such emigrants with families, as shall come out under the auspices or with the special recommendation of the Societies at home, it is proposed to give fifty acres each, upon condition of actual settlement and clearing a space of ten acres of the front of their locations, erecting a dwelling house, &c., for themselves, and clearing one-half of that portion of the road lying in front of the lot of which their grant forms a part. The use and possession of this land will be secured to them immediately; and after three years actual residence, and the performance of the conditions above specified, a deed in fee simple, without charge, will be given to them.

For the convenience of emigrants generally, an office will be opened in Toronto for the registration of all lands possessed by private individuals, with descriptions of the lots, concessions, townships, districts, &c., classifying the same under the several heads of lands for sale, for lease, or for settlement under the direction of this Association; with every information connected therewith—their local peculiarities, situation in relation to roads, mills, markets, &c.; the nature of the adjacent settlements—the countries from which the settlers therein came—together with every matter, the previous knowledge of which may tend to save the applicant the labour and time of personal inspection. It is further proposed that full abstracts of all the above matter should be placed in the hands of the different Societies in Great Britain, in order that even there some reasonably accurate information might be obtained before passing the Atlantic.

Books and subscriptions will be opened in

every town and township in the province. A contribution of 20s. annually will constitute a member qualified to vote for directors; a donation of £12 10s., or a gift of land equivalent in value, will qualify such contributor to be elected a director.

These books will remain open at the different places, and returns from time to time made to the Secretaries—and the subscribers of land will be called upon when necessary to make the proper conveyances to the trustees for the purposes of the Association.

Upon these principles and with a view to such plan, the Association earnestly call upon the inhabitants of this province to contribute in their degree, to the cause of colonization; whether by gifts of land or otherwise; in the full confidence that in proportion to the good which they shall confer upon their country, will be the benefit re-acting upon their individual prosperity.

Schedule of Lands the property of _____ placed at the disposal of the "Canada Emigration Association."

- Name of Proprietor.....
- Place of abode.....
- Addition.....
- Nos. of Lots and Concessions, Townships and Districts in which Lands are situate—with the number of acres in each Lot—specifying the state in which each particular Lot is, whether uncultivated or otherwise, and if cultivated, the quantity—the buildings thereon—the kind of timber—nature of the soil—how watered, and by what streams—the distance from Mills, Merchants' shops, Villages or Towns, naming the same—distance from the District Town, naming the same—also from the principal high road, or water communication passing through the District.....
- Price per acre, and the terms of payment—also whether any portion thereof will be surrendered to this Association for settlement, and if so, how much—specifying the particular Lots, or portion of Lots which will be so surrendered.....
- The number of Families located in the Township in which the Lands lie—the number of Manufactories, such as Flour Mills, ditto Saw Mills, Merchant Shops, &c.—number of Churches and other places of worship—number of Schools, and whether the same are conducted upon a satisfactory system, and presided over by proper and capable persons, for the instruction of the Youth.....
- The state of the Roads and Bridges, and whether any Public Works are in progress or in contemplation, specifying the nature of such public works.....
- The number and Description of Emigrants

that could be employed, classifying the same thus: Farmers, Farm Servants, House Servants, Mechanic, such as Carpenter, Blacksmith, Shoemakers, Mason, Cooper, &c.....
 The Amount of Annual Subscription to the Funds of the Association.....
 The Amount of Donations to the Association. The signature of the Party, witnessed by a Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner of the Court of Requests, when the same can be readily obtained.

The Association deputed Dr. Tho's. Rolph as their Agent to proceed to England in furtherance of their plans, and His Excellency the Governor General gave him a similar appointment. Recent accounts received from him state that a large emigration may be expected this year, including persons of capital. The following letter explains the views of the Executive on the subject:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 Montreal, Nov. 25, 1840.

SIR,—I have been commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant.

His Excellency directs me to assure you that he highly estimates the very valuable services which you have rendered both to the Colony and the Mother Country, by your exertions in drawing public attention to the subject of emigration, and that it will afford him sincere pleasure to assist you, so far as his means admit of his doing so, in the prosecution of your individual labours, or to avail himself of your abilities in the prosecution of this object on the public account.

The funds, however, which are at his disposal for purposes connected with emigration, are extremely limited. The sum to which you allude in your letter, as arising from the sale to the Canada Company, is either pledged already for expeniture under the control of the Crown, or at the disposal of the United Legislature, under the provisions of the Union Act. Nothing, therefore, can be appropriated by the Crown from this source—and there remains only the sum voted by Parliament for the purpose of paying Emigrant Agents for Canada, which has been placed at the disposal of the Governor General by the Secretary of State, in addition to anything which His Excellency may be enabled to obtain from the Crown Revenues, previous to their transfer to the Province upon the Union coming into effect.

The best consideration which the Governor General can give to the important subject of Emigration leads him to believe that, the best means of promoting it, under the circumstances in which the Canadas are now first placed are, first, to encourage the voluntary emigration of

the natives of the British Isles, by explaining and enforcing at home the advantages which may reasonably be expected by those who will thus seek to establish themselves in this country, and by assisting, with advice and information, those persons there, who from motives of benevolence, or with a desire to relieve their neighbourhood from a superabundant population, may be willing to combine, in order to afford the means of transporting poor labourers and their families to these shores. And next to take such measures within the colony as shall secure to the emigrant on his arrival ready means of employment, either from private individuals, upon public works, or by settlement united with public works, as has been already done on the Garafraxa Road.

The degree to which this last-mentioned course can be adopted, must depend in a great measure upon the Legislature of the Province, by which the extent of public works to be undertaken, as well as the distribution of public lands, must be regulated—but something may be done by the Executive, and certainly by private individuals also, who being themselves proprietors of lands which are now almost valueless, have the strongest interest in promoting the settlement of part of them with a view of rendering the remainder of them of value,—and the Governor General will do all in his power, both on the part of the Executive, and in co-operation with those bodies of persons who have at last turned their attention to the subject, to perfect measures by which the objects which he has designated above may be attained.

With respect to the first course he has pointed out, His Excellency is of opinion that the employment of an agent in England fairly falls within the intention of the Parliamentary Grant which has been placed at his disposal, and there is no one whose services in that situation can in his opinion be considered more valuable than your own—especially as he has understood from you that you are of opinion that arrangements might be made with various proprietors in Great Britain, by which not only emigrants would be transported here with their families, but security given that they should be maintained within the first few months, which, as you are well aware is, in the event of their settling without capital, indispensable. If therefore the pecuniary remuneration which it will be in His Excellency's power to afford for such a purpose, can be arranged, he will have great pleasure in deputing you to England, to pursue your labors there during the ensuing winter and spring, and if you can attend him in Montreal, when the matter can be discussed more fully, he will be happy to enter on it with you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

To Dr. THOMAS ROLPH, Ancaster.

The following report of a speech made by Dr. Rolph at a meeting of the North American Colonial Committee, in London, explains the views on which he is acting in England in this business. It will be seen that he carefully guards against the delusion of supposing that nothing more is requisite than that emigrants should be landed at Quebec without a penny to assist them forward. We may therefore expect much less of this reckless conduct than heretofore. Yet, as with all the care that can be taken, deficiencies will be found, it is requisite to prepare for them, and we have therefore stated that provision should be made by the Legislature for retaining Emigrant Agents in the principal places, and a moderate amount of money should be granted to assist those who after all that can be done will still land upon our shores destitute.

Dr. ROLPH addressed the meeting as follows:—My lord and gentlemen, it is, I assure you, a source of unfeigned delight to me again to meet you in this room, and to return to you, on the part of the inhabitants of Canada, their sincere and grateful thanks for the zeal, unremitting assiduity, and generous and patriotic enthusiasm with which you devoted yourselves last year to their interests, and to the best interests of the empire; and which, by your numerous attendance this day, you seem disposed to continue with unabated vigour and undiminished zeal. The contagion of your excellent example spread from one extremity of Canada to the other, from Quebec to Sandwich, from the St. Francis to Lako Huron.—Associations to co-operate with you have been formed in many districts, private munificences and government influence has been equally exerted to carry out your views and give effect to your wishes; and it remains now only to unite together in a steady, judicious, and combined exertion to perfect a system of colonization to Canada, that will be honourable to its supporters, advantageous to the people, useful to the Province, and beneficial to the Empire. His Excellency the Governor General, at the very onset, declared his concurrence in the objects of the Emigration Association, and expressed his readiness to co-operate with its members in promoting their views and contributing to their success. He unhesitatingly became the patron of the association, thereby infusing a spirit of hope and confidence amongst all its members.—The Vice Chancellor of Canada became also the president of the association, and those only who have the happiness of his acquaintance, can adequately appreciate the value of his services. The Sheriff of the Home District consented to become the secretary of the association, and to an untiring zeal, he has added a princely munificence, in his donation to the association for the promotion of the emigration of his fellow-subjects from the British Isles to Canada. The prospectus of the Association, widely disseminated in this country, fully explains their views: their object is to impart correct information to all, and to give, of the untenanted wastes placed in their hands for that purpose, free gifts of land, on condition of actual occupation, settlement, and residence, coupled with ability of maintenance until one crop can be raised. They neither invite

nor undertake to provide for an indiscriminate emigration. It is not to single men that they offer gratuitous locations; neither indeed, would any other assistance be requisite, if blessed with health and industry, than that which they freely offer to all, the benefit of the information they have acquired, where labour is in demand, and where judicious settlement can be made. But to men with families will the assistance of this Association be first given: active agriculturists and artisans coming within this description, and taking with them your recommendation, or the hardy yeoman with small means, will have the first claims on its bounty. Nor, my Lord and Gentlemen, have the Government been indifferent to this great object. I have no hesitation in affirming, that more aid and assistance was given by it last year to this hallowed cause, than in any previous year since Canada belonged to the British Crown. The Government cannot do all it wishes; a large portion of the public domain has passed from its hands, and to remedy that great defect is one great object with the association. But what Government can do, it will cheerfully do. The Government possesses not the means of supplying any funds by the sale of lands or otherwise, for the expense of conveying emigrants to Canada; and it is very anxious that it should be generally understood, that the most injurious consequences must arise both to the emigrants themselves, and to the province, from casting on the shores of Canada persons wholly destitute of the means either of transporting themselves to places where work can be provided for them, or of maintaining themselves as settlers. On the other hand, Government is equally anxious that the advantages which attend the emigration of the poorer classes, provided they can be supplied with sufficient means to reach those parts of the Province where their labour is in demand, or where they are able to support themselves as settlers during the first few months of their residence in the colony, and more especially the great opening which is afforded to persons acquainted with agricultural pursuits, having small means of acquiring property and bettering their conditions—these advantages they wish should be known. The Government would afford every facility and give all the assistance in its power to emigration conducted on such principles. Both the Government and the Association will take effectual means by which

information can be obtained with regard to the places where labour is in demand and can be at once procured; and this information will await the arrival of emigrants at Quebec. Arrangements will be also made to secure to the emigrant transport to such places at as cheap a rate as possible. Small grants of land also, coupled with conditions for its occupation and clearance, will be provided in cases where the emigrant commands sufficient means to support himself until it can be rendered productive; and the Governor General proposes recommending to the Legislature such public works as will give ready employment and good wages to labourers. From the confidence reposed in Lord Sydenham, the desire to promote those plans which he considers essential to the welfare of the country, I feel no doubt of a ready concurrence in the Legislature; and I think, my Lord, our object should now be directed to obtain from the great proprietors in the United Kingdom the numbers they wish to send, the extent to which they can contribute; to see that the passage of emigrants shall be rendered more secure, and less exposed to hardship and suffering from the neglect or ignorance of the parties employed than heretofore. I am rejoiced that the emigration commissioners have carefully examined the Passengers Act, with a view to its revision, and they will be glad to obtain your views and suggestions as to any amelioration that can be effected with regard to emigrants. I trust the committee will thoroughly investigate this matter, as many emigrants who went to Canada last year were defrauded and deceived by agents as to the period when ships sailed, and were so imposed upon by some captains, for provisions on their long voyage, after they had sailed, that they were, in many instances, bereft of means that would have established them comfortably in the province. I could expatiate on many other topics connected with this interesting subject; but other occasions will arise. I trust, my lord and gentlemen, that success may crown our exertions—that the suffering masses here may be alleviated by our efforts—the settlement of British North America effected by our means—and the majesty and dignity of the British empire in the western hemisphere firmly and invincibly established—(loud cheers).

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Reasons submitted in favour of allowing a Transit of Merchandise through Canada to Michigan, without payment of Duties; with Observations as to the importance of the River St. Lawrence for extending the Trade of the Canadas and British Commerce generally.—
By JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at New York. Toronto, 1836.

A pamphlet with the above title was published in 1836, by the British Consul, in connexion with another, to be noticed hereafter, on the construction of railroads in Canada. The

country was then rife with various projects of public improvement, all feasible and promising, but not to be rashly undertaken, still less to be undertaken simultaneously. If the Province

had had the wealth of the Indies it would hardly have sufficed to complete the gigantic schemes that were then devised and recommended to the public with the most confident assurances of success. Stimulated by a laudable desire for improving the country, and sharing the benefits of that improvement, and also by the example of the United States, a general impulse was given to the Province, and, if the necessary funds could have been obtained, Canada would have been intersected with railroads and canals, and a magnificent suspension bridge would have been thrown over Niagara's impassable flood. That these projects will one day be completed, we do not doubt. They were not chimerical, but premature; and when the Province becomes more densely peopled, its vastly increased trade will force for itself new channels, as well as enlarge those that now exist, and from the nature of the country those new channels will be the grand lines of communication which have been already selected. The trade of the country has been greatly facilitated by the improvements that already exist, as the Welland Canal and Rideau Canal; but instead of merely skirting the coasts of our noble Province, trade will be prepared to throw itself boldly into the interior, and spring with one bound from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron and Michigan, finding and creating ample materials for its own support and increase.

In the meantime, without waiting for any further increase in the population and produce of the country, this pamphlet proposes to them that Canada can even now gain a large share of the trade of the Western States, and make that a powerful auxiliary to her own improvement and prosperity. Every plan that can in any degree promote such an end deserves our encouragement, so far at least as a candid consideration of its merits can do this; and it is only by a discussion of various plans, and a wise selection of all that is good in each, that that full information can be obtained which the country requires before proceeding to action on the subject. As the time has again come for taking up some of the schemes to which reference has been made, we copy Mr. Buchanan's pamphlet on this matter:—

Extracts from Resolutions and various publications in relation to the rapidly rising Commerce of the West.

"Looking at the St. Lawrence,—that river was not made to accommodate the cities and

villages on its border, but the river is the mother which has produced those cities and villages,—it has produced all the commerce which floats on its surface, the most powerful steamboats that ever were employed. Looking at the Western Lakes and at the fertile territory of which they are the centre, we may safely predict, that these Lakes are to become the scenes of a mightier inland commerce than the world ever before witnessed."—*Lower Canada paper.*

"That in view of the unparalleled increase in the population, and productions of the western states and territories, and particularly in view of the spirited and wisely directed efforts making in our sister states* and the Canadian provinces, to draw the trade of the western country from its accustomed route (the Erie Canal) to new channels leading to the seaports of other states, it is indispensably necessary to prevent a competition with the canals and railways to the Canadas, Pennsylvania and Maryland, which would prove highly injurious to the City of New York."—*New York paper.*

"It is truly said, that from the stupendous increase in the resources of the Western States, other channels of a more ample and perfect kind will be needed."—*Ohio Sentinel.*

"Owing to the rapid increase of the western states in wealth and power, other channels of commerce must be resorted to."—*Indiana Journal.*

"The truth is, we have not fully appreciated the future growth of the great interior of our country. On the west and northwest we have the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, which are unrivalled in extent and fertility of soil, offering all the inducements of a healthful and temperate climate, free government, and among the most valued privileges, no dominant church nor exclusive claim to office or favour, by reason of a particular creed."—*New York paper.*

"The combined cost of enlarging the Erie Canal and a ship Canal from Oswego to Albany, will not vary much from twenty millions of dollars."—*Appeal to the Representatives of New York.*

These are a few of the many extracts I might adduce in relation to the views universally held as to the importance of the commerce of the West. I have not set forth any extracts from the papers of Pennsylvania and Maryland, nor from those of Illinois and New Orleans, yet sufficient to rouse all who are interested in the prosperity of Canada and promotion of British interests to give immediate and serious consideration to the subject. The two mighty rivers which embrace and fertilize the territories to which I wish to draw attention, may be regarded as two great leading arteries sustaining and

* Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio.

diffusing life and prosperity to and among all the lands adjoining the lakes, rivers and streams tributary to the formation of those mighty absorbing arteries. But it is admitted that the St. Lawrence, from its more immediate connection with the great lakes, or, as they are called, inland seas, embraces a more extended and extending population, whose energies have no example in the former times, and which has been mainly promoted by the spirit of enterprise which has been called forth by the genius of that truly great man, De Witt Clinton, a name now inscribed on not only the public works, but on the hearts of every patriotic citizen of the State of New York, whose comprehensive mind looked forward to the mighty resources of the West, and with the improvement of his native State, infused life, vigour, and a spirit of improvement to the surrounding States.

The chief aim of all the public works of the State adverted to, has been, and is, to draw a portion of the commerce under review,—but where are they who but a few years ago had any conception of the rapid, I will add unparalleled growth of the western territory, including not only Michigan, the Wisconsin territory, and the valley of the upper Mississippi, but stretching to the north-west, where can calculation rest? as north of the 37th degree of latitude, and east of the Rocky Mountains, is a vast country capable of sustaining a population of fifty millions, and in less than 25 years will number ten millions. Where are the limits to such commerce, which, like a tide that no human power can control, is now extending over regions hitherto not regarded as sources of profit for ages to come, and which trade may be mainly drawn through Canada and the St. Lawrence, the outlet designed by the Creator, but which the folly of man has and may retard, if not pervert, like many other natural blessings?

I need not state to those who observe the energetic efforts of the citizens of the United States, that if New York, Pennsylvania, or any of the other States of the Union, possessed even a portion of the natural advantages the Canadas enjoy, those vast projects in which they are severally engaged at such an immense expense would never have been entered on, all their efforts would be directed to draw the Atlantic near to the vast territory referred to; because, however we may value a home market, the seaboard for all great operations must be looked to. Speaking of drawing the Atlantic near to the Rocky Mountains may be deemed the language of fancy, but measures may be adopted by which those two points may be reached in as many hours as days were required heretofore. Surely such may be regarded as drawing them nearer. Two objects demand immediate attention so as to afford facilities for the transport of passengers and light merchandise by way of Hamilton to the River St. Clair;

the other for the transport of heavier merchandise and passengers from Toronto to Lake Huron. These can be effected by railroads and the improvement of the natural channels of communication. I shall briefly shew the various routes in relation to the shores of Lake Superior and Michigan; as to Lakes Erie, Huron and Ontario, no question can well arise about them, yet their relative connection with the Atlantic shall be set forth and will be judged of fairly in the estimate of all who may investigate the subject with their vision unclouded by private interests.

Lake Ontario stands nearest the ocean in the most direct line from the "far west," whether proceeding to New York or Quebec. New York stands in the most direct line from Lake Erie, yet the Erie Canal is 369 miles to Albany, and upon an average is closed by frost nearly five months in the year, while the navigation from the northeast point of Lake Michigan and south part of Lake Superior by the River St. Clair, through Lake Erie, and by the proposed Ship Canal round the Falls of Niagara, would be equally closed the same period, and is above 1100 miles to the port of Oswego, from whence a Ship Canal is also proposed so as to reach New York by way of Albany. A Railroad is now in progress from Lake Erie to New York; the distance will be about 300 miles, the estimated expense is ten million dollars. The Ohio and Cleveland Canal, which aims at drawing the trade of the far west to Cincinnati and New Orleans, is by the map 300 miles, and from the frost is shut a considerable portion of the year; the Canal from Lake Erie to the Susquehanna, to reach Baltimore, and to the Delaware to reach Philadelphia, are all truly important to those States, but not calculated to embrace the trade under consideration, all of which are subject to be closed by the winter frosts also a considerable portion of the year. A Canal from Chicago is also in operation, which has in view to bear their products to New Orleans as an outlet; this Canal will also be closed by frost. (I regret I have not been able to obtain the distances with greater accuracy, having taken them from the map.)—Thus I have brought forward the channels opened and in progress in the adjoining States to draw to the ocean that commerce which naturally should be borne by the waters of the St. Lawrence.

The next consideration is, what are the facilities afforded by the St. Lawrence, and how are those facilities to be rendered available to promote the interest of the Canadas. Before I proceed, I shall again draw attention to the view held by our enterprising neighbours. In a memorial presented to the Legislature of New York, in the Session of 1835, in reference to the Trade under consideration, the petitioners set forth: "We will not undertake to point out the great improvements in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and those contemplated

in Virginia, these are well known, but to the magnificent project of the British Canadian Provinces, in part executed, for the construction of a Ship Navigation from Lake Ontario to the ocean, and to the probable effects of those improvements upon the future commercial prosperity of the State." And again:—"The extraordinary efforts now making in the Canadas for the improvement of the great natural navigable facilities existing within those Provinces, furnish abundant evidence of the ability to reap the great harvest of the Western trade, unless promptly counteracted by corresponding energy on the part of our State."

The same memorialists observe there are three general outlets: one by New Orleans, one by New York by way of Canada and the Hudson, and such railroads as may be auxiliary thereto, and the third by Montreal and Quebec.

"As to the first, the insalubrity of the climate is an insuperable objection to a regular trade; it is one of those natural impediments there is no way of countervailing. Pennsylvania is doing much, but the elevated region she is compelled to intersect is a great obstacle to her efforts. Thus between Montreal and New York, more equal competition will ensue for the trade of the upper country. The cheapness of transportation from Lake Ontario to Montreal is a decided advantage, and one not easily if at all to be counteracted. We may set down as certain to Montreal, the trade of the country adjacent to Lake Erie; and to this may be added one half the trade of Ohio, Illinois and Michigan." The same petitioners set forth,—"We will not enlarge upon the extraordinary growth of Upper Canada during the last five years, or upon its great natural advantages of soil and climate, (equalling the most fertile of the western countries,) nor upon its great natural resources: these considerations lead to the contemplation how the expanding trade of the West may be drawn to New York, and not pass through the Canadas by those facilities which nature has furnished, and which must follow the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, whereby the western trade may be lost to us beyond the possibility of recovery."

I have thus added the opinions expressed by editors of public journals in different States, as the best testimony in favor of the importance of the measures I have long advocated. As a proof that such opinions are not vaguely put forth, all those States named have, and are expending millions to draw a portion of that trade which naturally belongs to the Canadas; and it is ardently to be hoped the people of both provinces, laying aside all political differences, will without delay unite in calling on their respective Legislatures to press forward the improvement of the St. Lawrence now in progress by the liberality of the Parliament of the

Upper Province, so that a free outlet to the Atlantic may be afforded from Ontario to Quebec; and let it be kept in view, that when channels are once opened, and trade drawn by them, it becomes truly difficult to turn it into a new channel, so that if Canada is to be enriched, the works referred to must be put into such a train as to be completed by the year 1840 at farthest. As some may be unacquainted with the magnitude of the works now in progress by the people of the Upper Province, I give below a letter* with which I have been favoured by

* CORNWALL, 23th July, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 4th arrived here on the 14th, when I was preparing to go to Sorel to pay a visit to Sir John and Lady Colborne. I now embrace the first leisure time I have had since my return hither to reply to it.

The Canal now in progress between this place and the head of the Long Sault Rapid has been undertaken with a view of forming an uninterrupted communication with the ocean from Lake Ontario and the Upper Lakes. This Canal is one hundred feet wide at the bottom, and at the surface of the water, which will be ten feet deep, it will be one hundred and fifty feet wide. The locks, which are of cut stone, are fifty five feet broad; they will have nine feet of water on the mire sill, and they will admit vessels of one hundred and seventy-five feet in length. The length of this Canal is eleven miles and a half, in which distance there are six locks, descending in all forty-eight feet.

The original estimate for this work was £195,000, with the addition of ten per cent for contingencies and the expense of superintendence, exclusive of the cost of damage to property, &c.

In consequence of the very great demand for workmen of all kinds in the United States, the price of labour has advanced very materially since the contracts were entered into, and the number of men employed has consequently been very much diminished; this circumstance operated very injuriously on the Contractors, until the Commissioners saw the necessity of interfering; and, in order to prevent their being obliged to give up the work altogether, and to abandon their contracts, it was deemed expedient, for the public interest, to add ten per cent to the contract prices on all work performed last year, and thirty per cent on that to be performed during the present year; these advances being considered in proportion to the rise in the price of labour and materials since the contracts were entered into.

The work was commenced in July, 1834, under the direction of a Resident or Superintending Engineer, who has been assisted, when necessary, by the advice of a consulting Engineer, who occasionally visits the work. The expenditure of the money required for this work, as well as the general control of every thing connected with it, has been entrusted to a Board of seven Commissioners, who have been appointed by an act of the Provincial Legislature. The amount granted for the improvement of this navigation generally, is £350,000, of which sum £166,000 have been expended to this date, including £12,700, which have been paid for damage to property.

The line of this Canal is divided into twenty-seven sections of various lengths, according to circumstances, which have been let out to Contractors separate-

Capt. Phillpotts, under whose able superintendence the work is now being completed, it will be apparent that this Canal is upon a truly magnificent scale, opening out a channel for those advantages to be derived from the trade of the west. A great outcry is, and has been raised (I regret to say justly) against the Parliament of Lower Canada, that they have not been moved by the patriotic example of the Upper Province, to follow up the improvement. I believe it that has yet been done by the Lower Province, was a grant of £500 to make surveys—but what has been the result I have not heard, and I deeply regret that the commercial community has devoted very little attention to the subject, compared with their zeal as to other matters of much less importance. I am aware each party casts the blame upon the other; but I am yet ignorant, if all that could be done has been attempted; indeed, I am not aware of any Act which could entail such deserved censure and justify very strong measures against the Canadian party now in power, than their refusing aid in opening a communication to correspond with what is now being carried into effect in the Upper Province. The obstructions imposed on the intercourse between Upper Canada and the sea by Lower Canada, if separate states, would lead to war, and the imposition of a tax upon British subjects coming to the Upper Province by way of Quebec, is an act which has been sanctioned by His Majesty, upon grounds truly incomprehensible. But I

proceed to consider the following measures as essential for rendering the St. Lawrence tributary to all the advantages adverted to, in respect to the vast and increasing trade of the west.

The first is the carrying the Ship Navigation from the Coteau du Lac to Montreal, and that too so as to be ready to receive the vessels which are to pass through that part of the River St. Lawrence, from the Canal from the Galoppes to Cornwall, (described in the note).—The second the making of a Railroad from Toronto to that part of Lake Huron adapted to, and most convenient for the trade of Michigan; third, the making a Railway from Hamilton to the River St. Clair, which would be most suitable for the people not only of Michigan but of the Wisconsin territory; and fourth, the passing of an act of the Imperial Parliament allowing merchandize to pass free of duties through the Province of Canada under such limitations as is usual where transit is allowed, or by making Toronto and other places free ports, so that merchandize could be warehoused and exported out of the Province free of duties.

Having in my address to His Excellency Sir Francis Head, gone so fully into the subject of Railways, and pointed out the facilities of raising the funds for their formation, I would alone advert to the subject at present as connected with free transit. It is to be observed that a line of Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron would not, as I am informed, exceed 76 miles, and could be passed in six hours; while the dis-

ly, as well as the locks, lock-gates, culverts, &c. A part of Section No. 1, which is the longest, and opposite the Long Sault, has since been subdivided into six sub-sections, and let to other Contractors, in order to hasten the completion of the work.

During the latter part of last year, the difficulty of procuring labourers, and the high price of provisions, combined to retard the progress of the work; an increased emigration has this year afforded the contractors the means of prosecuting it with more spirit; and it is hoped that, if a sufficient number of workmen can be obtained, this Canal will be completed during the summer of 1838.

A clause in the act of the Provincial Legislature, which provides for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence in this Province, requires that the works now in progress between this place and the Long Sault shall be completed before the other improvements contemplated between the Long Sault and Prescott shall be commenced.

The first of these is Forren's Point, where it is proposed to construct a Canal about 4000 feet in length, with a lock of four feet lift. Secondly, Rapide Plat, where a Canal of about three miles and nine-tenths will be required, with a lockage of eleven and a half feet. Thirdly, Point Cardinal, where a Canal of about fifteen hundred feet will be required, with a lock of two and a half feet lift. And lastly, Les Galoppes, where a Canal of two thousand four hundred feet will be required, with a lock of four and a half feet lift.—When these works are finished, and they will require about two years, the navigation of the St. Lawrence in this Province will be complete, safe, and commodious for all vessels which can pass through the locks

above described, and the communication from Coteau du Lac to Lake Ontario will be uninterrupted.

The parts of the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada which require improvement are between Coteau du Lac and the Cascades; a survey of which has been taken, I believe, by order of the House of Assembly of that Province; also the enlargement of the Canal between Lachine and Montreal, and probably some improvements in Lake St. Francis, for the survey of which £500 was granted by the Legislature during their last Session. Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose of deciding on the best mode of carrying on this work; and it is hoped that during the next session of the Legislature of that Province a sufficient sum will be voted to complete it without further delay.

I am not aware that any private funds have been contributed towards this Canal in any way, nor can I inform what is the probable amount of the expense of the Canals required in the Lower Province to make this communication complete. I am of opinion, however, that, with a proper force, the whole may be finished in three years, if a sufficient sum of money be granted at the next meeting of the Assembly of Lower Canada, who have already appointed Commissioners to make inquiry respecting the practicability of carrying it into effect; but it has not yet, I believe, been satisfactorily ascertained that Lake St. Lewis, between Lachine and the Cascades, can be navigated by vessels drawing nine feet of water.

I remain, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE PHILLPOTTS.

tance by the River St. Clair, Lake Erie, and to Lake Ontario, is fully equal to 700 miles, and would by steamboats, &c. occupy three days, with a like number of transshipments or removals, and by the ordinary ship conveyance would occupy as many days as hours by the Railroad to Toronto. From Toronto by steam to Oswego, twelve hours, what route can compare with the one under consideration? Who does not perceive, that the vast supplies of hardware, crockery, cutlery, and British manufacture, would pass direct from England to the Western merchants by the St. Lawrence, while all the supplies they draw from New York would by way of Oswego, pass on to Lake Huron by Toronto or Hamilton?

And would you allow the citizens of the United States and others to pass their merchandise the same as His Majesty's subjects, across the Peninsula from Toronto to Lake Huron free of duties? Certainly! and that too without reference to any act of reciprocity on their part, deeming it sound policy to pursue that course which is beneficial for the Province, and not preclude it from great advantages because others may not be disposed to pursue a corresponding policy towards us, the policy of drawing commerce by our rivers, railways, and by our vessels and boats, is solely with a view to render the facilities which the Province affords profitable to its inhabitants, and that too without reference to the policy of others.—I should hope the day is come, that those measures which will draw out the vast resources of the country may be adopted without talking of reciprocity, so that the unrivalled, and but little known great advantages of the Canadas may be called forth. I presume earnestly to recommend the measures of a free transit as one of commercial policy, as well as of political expediency and sound wisdom. If by this channel the products of England can reach the Far West, by a shorter route, unlogged with duties, will not a fair portion, if not the chief of the carrying trade, and particularly all the heavy and bulky articles, be carried by our ships to Quebec, Montreal, and on to Lake Huron, and shall not we draw upon an average four pounds a ton, and derive from each individual passing from Quebec a like sum, independent of the freight from England; and if only by the railway, would not each passenger leave a pound at least, in the Province. Surely, to turn away such advantages,—to shut out such a certain source of incalculable gain to the Province, upon the plea of reciprocity, would manifest an intellectual lethargy, a degree of indifference truly to be deplored and not to be expected from a people goaded to exertion by a surrounding energy and prosperous enterprise unexampled. I am grieved to find that such is the baneful influence of political strife, that one party cannot

bear to see a measure conferring prosperity on the Province, emanate from, or that such should be strenuously supported by the other—yet, each party professes to be governed by liberal principles, and these in accordance with a regard for the rights of, and tenderness for the opinions of others. O that I could but persuade my fellow-subjects, who talk about their anxiety for the prosperity of the Province, to unite in the support of those measures which they, and all others admit, must produce certain prosperity.

I call upon all who are jealous of their loyalty, of their love for the British Constitution—for British connection,—and I call upon all who wish to cherish a kindly intercourse with our neighbours, to lay aside every feeling but that of rendering Canada the great highway from the shores of the Mississippi, and the Rocky Mountains, not only to the Atlantic by Quebec, but to New York, the commerce of which city is mainly attributed to those internal channels of communication which have been made at a great expense. I deliberately state that such prosperity has been the fruit of their enterprise and energy, and hence capital has flown in from other countries entrusted to their management; I may venture to say, that one third of the capital which has set afloat the great enterprises in the States of the Union, including also the Bank of the United States, has been furnished by British capital, and were similar energy exhibited in Canada, and the baneful consequences arising from limiting the rate of interest done away, surely Canada would be preferred, as a more stable security, as happily exempt from the certain ruinous consequences of universal suffrage, and voting by ballot.

Before I conclude I would earnestly press the following consideration on the attention of the proprietors of property in Montreal and Quebec, who, it is believed, do not appreciate the advantage within their reach.—There are but three main outlets to the ocean for the Western trade: one is chiefly by artificial means, viz: New York; the other two by natural channels, viz: New Orleans and Quebec; the power of steam can be rendered all important to the two latter, and only partially so to New York,—see to what an unexampled value the houses, building lots, and lands, in and near New York and New Orleans, have attained,—and to what may such rise be justly attributed? Has not such risen with the increased facilities afforded to commerce, in drawing it to those ports?—And will not the same results assuredly arise to Montreal? I feel a deep conviction that the proprietors of the property at Montreal and Quebec would be not only great, but immediate gainers, did they even at their own cost, complete that line of navigation, now

being executed by the Upper Province, to the Coteau du Lac, from whence I have understood but about twelve or fourteen miles of canaling would be necessary from the Coteau to Lake Louis; and I have been informed the adaptation of the grounds through the Seigniorship of Beauharnois is truly favorable for a canal.

I submit these observations to the Seigniors of Montreal and Quebec, with the further observation that the internal improvement mentioned should stand separate from those political questions, which are deemed as embarrassing principles. I disclaim all interference in one way or another with the distractions which unhappily prevail, having alone in view the pressing forward the true interest and prosperity of the Province, by opening a way for an extended commerce, which bids fair to enrich the Canadas beyond the most sanguine anticipations.

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NOTE.

All who look upon the map will perceive chains of Lakes, available as channels of communication; to promote such as may be approved, the aid of the Land Bank will be available beyond all other sources. Among the most prominent of these are—from the head of the Bay of Quinte by the Trent to Georgian Bay; next, connecting the Ottawa and Lake Huron. I omitted in my letter to the Lieutenant Governor, to observe that a Railway from Hamilton to Queenston, by the head of the Lake, so as to meet the line to New York, will be all essential to carry the traveller during the season that the navigation closes. The overcoming the obstruction of the St. Ann Rapids on the Ottawa, is truly creditable to the enterprising person who has effected it, as thereby defeating a monopoly of the canaling trade by the Rideau Canal, and were the obstructions to steamboats, arising from the lowness of the bridges over the Canal, from Point Fortune to Granville removed, the importance of that great work would be justly estimated, it is respectfully urged upon those who have the power to investigate the state of those bridges, particularly the stone bridge in Granville.

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With reference to this proposed passage of British goods through Canada to the United States duty free, we should think that there could be no two opinions about it, as it would bring into the country an important trade, which could not be otherwise obtained. The trade in British goods from Canada to the States is now chiefly confined to such as are smuggled, but this plan would open a legitimate trade; for that Michigan, Ohio, &c. could

be supplied cheaper by this route, is evident from the great difference of freight alone between it and the Erie Canal route. This has 380 miles of artificial navigation; whereas if the St. Lawrence navigation were completed, our canals on this route from Montreal to Lake Erie would be only 60 miles. This natural advantage will always enable Canada to supply the Western States cheaper than they can be supplied through the Erie Canal, and therefore it would give us almost a monopoly of that trade if we conducted it in a proper spirit.

The fact, however, appears to have been overlooked, that Kingston is a warehousing port, having been declared such by an Imperial Act long ago. No use has hitherto been made of the privilege, but as the seat of government for Canada is now transferred to Kingston, we may certainly assume that measures will immediately be adopted in order to render this privilege available, and commence without delay a growing trade in British goods to the Western States. This is especially desirable since so much of their wheat and flour has come to Canada, as payment could thus be made in goods, to the mutual advantage of both parties. The Canadian merchant could pay for Western wheat in British goods, and the Western farmer and merchant would obtain those goods cheaper than they do now. Thus the mutual trade would be of mutual benefit. Hence, no time should be lost in making Kingston in fact, as well as in right, what the Imperial Legislature intended it to be, a warehousing port on the North American inland waters, that these immense Lakes and their tributary Rivers may become tributary to British manufactures and commerce by exports, as well as imports.

But the full development of this plan, and the full benefit to be derived from it, require the completion of the St. Lawrence navigation to Montreal. And here we strike a difficult subject, one that produces the most opposite opinions. There are many who think that the money which the Province has already expended on the St. Lawrence canal, (£380,000) had better be abandoned than that any addition should be made to such an unprofitable work. This is a harsh sentence. £380,000 is not to be lightly given up. A permanent annual payment of £19,000 for interest, without any return, is not to be assumed by the Province as a matter of course, a burden that no skill or energy can remove. At all events the subject

requires a much more thorough investigation than it has yet received, or than we shall be able to give it at present. It will take £50,000 to complete the canal at the Long Sault, making the total cost of that section £190,000. Four other short canals would be required between the Long Sault and Prescott, as mentioned in Col. Phillpott's letter already given; and also the works from the Coteau du Lac to the Cascades, and from Lachine to Montreal. What the cost of these sections would be we cannot tell. When the subject was before the Assembly of Lower Canada in 1831, £240,000 was stated to be the sum required to complete their share of these works. The total cost of the whole improvement, including that already incurred, would not be less than a million of money, involving an interest of £50,000 per annum. Another weighty consideration is, that it has not been ascertained that Lake St. Louis can be navigated by vessels drawing nine feet of water.—It has been strongly asserted that it cannot.—This preliminary question ought to have been settled before a penny had been spent on a canal, and even now this question should be decided before more money is voted for that object.

It will be seen, therefore, that formidable difficulties surround this subject, and until they are in some degree at least removed, the most sanguine may well pause, and weigh the consequences of proceeding in the course. Yet the benefit to the trade of the country would be immense, were these obstructions in the St. Lawrence navigation overcome. The quantity of produce landed at Kingston from the United States last year was 411,736 bushels of wheat; 147,723 barrels of flour; 19,991 bushels of corn; 12,046 barrels of pork, besides other articles, nearly the whole of which was sent to Montreal for export to Great Britain. And large quantities of produce were also landed at Brockville and Prescott for the same destination. Add to this what Upper Canada itself produced, and the whole may be taken as being equal to two millions of bushels of wheat.—That this is not an undue estimate may be inferred from the following statement:—"The quantity of wheat, and its equivalent in flour, from our [American] side of the upper Lakes, which has passed down the Welland canal, and ultimately to Montreal (after a portion of it had been floured at our mills,) the last season, was 2,271,511 bushels." So that, including

Upper Canada produce, we may reasonably estimate the whole that passed down the St. Lawrence at two millions of bushels. The freight from Kingston to Montreal would be 7½d. per bushel, and 2s. per barrel. But if a schooner could proceed with her cargo to Montreal and Quebec, she would be well paid by 3d. per bushel additional freight from Kingston, making a saving of 4½d. per bushel from present rates; and taking into account the transhipment at Kingston, we may reckon the saving at least 5d. per bushel. This on two millions of bushels amounts to above £41,666, the greatest part of the sum required as interest if the canal were completed. And adding to this the upward freight, we see that the trade of the country at present would be greatly a gainer by completing the St. Lawrence improvements, assuming of course that Lake St. Louis is, or can easily be made, navigable for vessels drawing nine feet of water. But we must not limit our views to the present, for we are amply warranted in expecting a large increase, both in the produce of Canada itself, and in that of those parts of the United States for which the St. Lawrence is the natural outlet. "The canal connecting the navigable waters of the Wabash with Fort Wayne, on the Maumee, is now in operation, and that from Cincinnati to the same point, and thence to Lake Erie, being nearly completed, the products of upwards of 1000 miles of the rich and fertile valleys of the south and west, which have hitherto found their way to New Orleans, will be hereafter directed to Lake Erie," and of these products a considerable part will descend the St. Lawrence. Therefore there can be no question but that the trade of Canada is sufficient to warrant the completion of the St. Lawrence navigation.

It is supposed, however, that the additional facilities which will soon be afforded to the trade on the Ottawa and Rideau canal, will be sufficient for all the province can require for several years. If the trade by that route were to be still hampered as it has been for the last two years, it would force the St. Lawrence improvement through at any cost. But the Government is building a new lock at the St. Ann rapids, which will be completed this season, and which will throw the canal open to competition. Additional steamboats will also be employed by the Ottawa and Rideau Canal

Company; and the bridges on the Grenville Canal will be taken down and replaced by swing bridges, rendering it navigable by steam-boats. These measures will reduce the rates of freight, and greatly shorten the time of passing it up to Kingston. This route is longer than the St. Lawrence route by 37 miles, the distance by it from Montreal to Kingston being 246 miles, and by the St. Lawrence 189. This difference makes a considerable addition to the cost of freight: but as there will be adequate means of transport at reduced rates on this route, it may be considered prudent to defer any further action on the St. Lawrence to a more favourable period.

The other pamphlet to which we have adverted is a letter addressed by the British Consul at New York to His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, on the construction of rail roads in Canada without the aid of foreign capital.

Various rail-road projects have been started in Canada—as one or two from Quebec to Maine—one from Montreal to the Eastern Townships—one from Montreal to Brockville one from Toronto to Lake Huron—one from Wellington Square to Goderich—and one from Hamilton to Chatham, or Port Sarnia, with branches to Queenston and Sandwich; yet the only rail road that has been constructed in Canada is that from Laprairie to St. Johns, which has succeeded well. The rail roads to which Mr. Buchanan's scheme chiefly refers are the Toronto and Huron, and the Hamilton and St. Clair, commonly called the London and Gore rail road; and we copy the plan in full:—

"The first and paramount consideration, is to have respect to the astonishing spread of population towards the West, so as to draw the vast trade which must arise, through the Province, before finding other channels to the Ocean.

"Toronto and Hamilton are two prominent outlets, which tend more to British interests than the line contemplated to terminate at Black Rock. Three lines are in view, to draw the trade of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior towards Toronto; one by a direct line to Saugeng or Goderich, on Lake Huron; and the third to Penetanguishine. The second great project is from the River St. Clair, by Chatham, London, Brantford, to Hamilton; another from London to Sarnia on the River St. Clair. The following are the distances with which I have been furnished; though they may not be strictly accurate, yet they are sufficiently so to draw attention to the relative advantages of each.—By the line direct from London to Sarnia, the centre of the Province, it is alleged, is opened,

the distance to the River St. Clair sixty miles shorter than by way of Chatham; and the entire country stated to be one plain, admirably adapted to a rail-way; that pursuing that line across to the St. Joseph, in Michigan, the distance being about 270 miles, then across the Lake to Milwaukee, to which Steamers would run to Chicago, and from Milwaukee due West to Cassville in the Wisconsin Territory, and there meet the Mississippi, thus opening a communication from the Mississippi to New York as follows:—

	Miles.	Hours.
From Cassville to Milwaukee by Rail-way,	100	7
Milwaukee to St. Joseph, by Steam, . . .	70	7
St. Joseph to River St. Clair at Sarnia,		
by Rail-way,	270	16
Sarnia to Hamilton, Rail-way,	150	11
Toronto to Oswego, by Steam,	120	12
Oswego to Albany, Rail-way,	—	9
New York, Steam,	150	12

Miles from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, 74
From Detroit to Sarnia a daily conveyance by Steam, distance 40 miles.

As also from Chicago to Milwaukee—distant about 35 miles.

"These observations, as far as from London to the Mississippi, I derived from a truly intelligent gentleman residing in Michigan—but I mention them for investigation, as notwithstanding the astonishing changes which Steam has effected of late years, yet the line appears of so dazzling a character, that I really tremble at drawing attention to it. I admit the various conflicting interests as to routes imposes a responsibility of fearful extent, and one which will redound to the *glory or reproach of Your Excellency's Administration*, while at the same time, I deem it of importance to ascertain the views of the Citizens of Michigan, if expressed through their Legislature, as I am truly anxious to impress upon the inhabitants of the West, that they will find every facility afforded in passing and re-passing to the Atlantic, through the Province of Upper Canada, so as to cherish a kindly feeling, as such is the true interest, and invariably promotes the wealth of that country, whose Rules and Laws foster such liberal sentiments. I now come to what is deemed the most important consideration, namely:—"How are the funds to be raised?"

"Four plans are submitted, and while I take the liberty to express my opinion freely thereon, I dare not deny the same right to others, but with this proviso:—that those who condemn, shall be required to exhibit a better or more practicable. Our fault-finding gentry are very numerous, and their vanity leads them to sustain each other, in decrying down measures without building up.

"The first and most general plan is, for a private Company to subscribe for the stock—with a fair view to profit—contemplating the vast population, which within a few years have

spread to the West, and the multitude which are increasingly bending their course Westward, and the immense region extending along and around the great Lakes, whose nearest route to the Atlantic will pass through the Province—where is such a field for speculation as to a rail-way to be found, holding forth a prospect of profit more certain than any line which old Countries furnish, and may prove a sufficient inducement, and no doubt would call forth funds, if in the Province.

“Second. The Province assuming the work in whole or in part upon the plea that the general interest will thereby be benefited, and that the return will remunerate the Province, as has been the case with the State of New York.

“Third. The authorizing the proprietors of lands and building lots, within such a range of the road as renders the Railway one of advantage to these lands to contribute—and like all other improvements, those who are benefited should contribute, being in all cases the mode adopted in the City and State of New York, as well as in other countries, as to general improvements.

“And Fourth. The establishing of a Provincial Land Bank, Capital one million pounds, which should be authorized to connect with the Bank such lines of Railway, as to the Legislature, from time to time, upon the application of the Stockholders, would appear as calculated to prove profitable stock, those lines to be preferred where the proprietors of lands within the range of twelve miles each side became stockholders to one half of the estimate, or otherwise held out the greatest advantage.

“These four measures I shall advert to as briefly as I can, to render my views intelligible.

“As to the first, such would be most desirable, were there any hopes that without resorting to non-residents the necessary funds could be raised; as I view the remitting of dividends out of the Province greatly to be deprecated, as tending to impoverish it, but where other means of carrying on improvements are not attainable, such a resource must necessarily be acted on. On the other hand, on political grounds it may be sound policy to admit absentees or even aliens to share in the works of the Province, as thereby a kindly feeling is cherished, and those aliens become identified with the well-being of the Province. As to the second:

“It is deeply to be lamented that many of the works undertaken by, or in any way aided by the Legislature have been so conducted as to falsify the expectation held forth, while in other cases works have been constructed, tho’ under the supervision of persons named by the Legislature, whereby jobbing and promoting private interest have infused a distrust, so general, that a thorough change, it is respectfully stated, must take place, before confidence can be restored; the Welland Canal, though a

private work, the works guarding the passage into Burlington Bay, the Bridge on the twelve Mile Creek, the Desjardins Canal, the Paris Bridge, as well as many other works, as also the prodigal misapplication of money on roads, if I am to credit various testimonies, and from what I have seen of some of those referred to, I do not wonder at the general expression of distrust as to the misapplication of the public monies, but these statements may have arisen from other than pure motives, yet I deem it proper to set them forth as I found them universal, no honourable mind will feel affected, “when the shoe does not pinch the foot does not wince.” I firmly believe the people are loyal and sound, and I trust a new era has arisen on the Province, so that a vigilant and faithful accountability shall be exacted from all as to public expenditure, and that no man, whatever his influence may be with a party in Parliament, shall find shelter from open and searching investigation, under Your Excellency’s administration; no more hole and corner examinations, and thereby strike at the root of an evil which pervades other quarters as well as Canada, Your Excellency introducing a searching inquisitorial system, as to the application of public money is of the first importance, heretofore the most noisy declaimers have been found amongst the most corrupt. As to the third measure, viz. raising the funds from the lands and town lots adjoining, or more immediately benefitted by the railway, which plan has appeared in several of the provincial papers, taking the expence at £2500 a mile, which is ample from the facilities afforded, and spreading that sum to an extent of 12 miles each side of the rail-way, on farms of 200 acres within each mile of the 24 in width, would give 77 farms, which would be £82,10, or 180 dollars to each farm—but agreeably to the scale I laid down, of apportioning according to contiguity and advantage, those farms within the first mile were to subscribe £60, the second £55, the third £50, the fourth £45, and so declining £5 a mile, this stock to be payable within three years, by six instalments each year, and the proprietors of those lands to be Stockholders of the Rail-road stock, to the amount of such their subscription, so that such subscription should not be in the nature of a tax, but afforded to each as the means of acquiring stock on terms truly within the reach of every man having a yoke of oxen or an axe. While to such as should find it inconvenient to advance the money, it should be loaned at six per cent, to be a charge on the lands and shares of stock for the amount advanced, the plan with the observations in relation thereto, as they were put forth in the newspapers before, I need not now particularize.

“As to the fourth :

“A Provincial Land Bank, capital, one Million Pounds, this bank I propose to base upon

lands and valuable building lots in towns; on grist-mills, saw-mills, or other valuable property within range of the immediate influence of the Rail-ways: first, the Rail-way from Toronto to Lake Huron, and that from Hamilton to the River St. Clair; and after those shall be in operation in such other lines as may be approved by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor for the time being.— I therefore propose that all the proprietors of lands within twelve miles shall have the first offer of being admitted Stockholders to the extent of one dollar an acre for every acre of unincumbered lands, of which they are bona fide the proprietors, and that all resident inhabitants on lands within said ranges, shall have the like privilege of becoming Stockholders to the extent of two dollars an acre; that all subscribers to said stock, shall, upon subscribing, pay in ten per cent., that, should the amount of stock not be subscribed for, allowing such reasonable time as the Commissioners hereinafter to be named shall think proper; the privilege of subscribing for the stock shall be extended to the proprietors of lands within the Province, that the owners of all building lots in villages within one mile of the Rail-way, which without reference to the buildings, are valued at £50, the owner to be admitted the same as a farm of 200 acres, and entitle the proprietor to subscribe to the same amount. In order to manifest a liberal feeling, that stock to the amount of £50,000, or \$200,000, shall be placed for one month within the reach of the citizens of Michigan, based upon similar security, provided land can be rendered secure as to equal liability as lands in the Province, or guaranteed by the State. That the Mother Bank shall be located at Toronto, with branches at Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, London, provided £25,000 stock is subscribed at Hamilton, £15,000 at Dundas, £10,000 at Brantford, £10,000 at London.

“That the Stockholders shall annually elect Directors, in whom shall be vested the choice of Directors of the several Branches, as well as of the Mother Bank, for one year, that those alone are eligible who may hold stock to the amount of £500, while all shares of £50 shall count as one vote.

“That in accordance with the principles contended for by the Duke of Wellington as to the numerous lines of rail-roads in England, an investigation by authorised commissioners should be had, before sanctioned by the Legislature. I therefore propose that your Excellency should appoint three gentlemen of high standing to act without any salary; which commissioners shall have full power to decide as to the most eligible line or lines of Rail-way to be made or aided in the construction thereof by or from the funds of the Bank, with power to direct such examinations and surveys as to them shall seem meet, and in case of dissent, in such

case the decision to rest with the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, who shall direct all such further examination as to his Excellency shall seem meet, so that the grounds for such decision shall be laid before the Legislature.

“That said commissioners shall be required to sanction the appointment of all engineers, overseers, or officers, who may be employed in and about the construction of said Rail-ways or works connected therewith, as well as the compensation for their respective services; as also to have power at all times to investigate the affairs of the Bank.

“That the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, in case of the death or absence from the Province of a Commissioner, to appoint one in place of any so dying or removing out of the country or otherwise displaced.

“That no Commissioner shall by himself or others, either directly or indirectly be concerned in any contract or sale of property, in any way relating to public works, subject to their supervision, and that any contract in opposition to such exclusion, shall be null and void, and render such commissioners incapable of continuing to act as such.

“I have thus briefly, yet I fear rather obscurely, set before Your Excellency a sketch of the proposed plans. I pray your Excellency to view what I have written as raw materials to be cast into the crucible, to be divested of the dross, as also to have added whatever may improve its adaptation to the Province; but as political alchemists overrun the land, I look with confidence, while their abilities may be turned to good account, that under the sanction of your Excellency, the two great works shall be forthwith put in operation. I shall not herein advert to the opening a free transit from the Ocean through the Province to the people of Michigan, and the vast regions of the West, as I propose to do so in a separate work, in relation to the drawing the trade of those new countries through the natural outlet, and thereby *permitting* the St. Lawrence to afford all the vast advantages which it was designed to furnish. It may be prudent herein to observe as to the 4th plan, that in the city of New York there are three Banks connected with public works—one, the Manhattan, for supplying the city with water, the other the Dry Dock Bank, the third the Chemical Bank. The best evidence of the soundness of the connection which I can offer, is, that the respective stocks of these three banks bear the following premium, viz: the Manhattan from 25 to 28 per cent.; the Dry Dock 44 per cent, and the Chemical 19 per cent. These facts put to flight all fears as to connecting a Bank with public works. And I run no hazard in saying, that as sure as population is advancing, and people are removing to the West, so sure will the proposed Rail-ways become most valuable stock. Indeed I

hesitate not to avow my deep conviction, that before two years in operation, the Rail-way shares will redeem the lands for the outlay—and did I say half that period, I would not hazard too much. I appeal to all reflecting men who will take the map and examine it, where is there such an unoccupied field to reap a certain profit as the proposed investment.—Nay, I will add, that before the Rail-way is one year finished, the stock will sell for a premium over the expenditure, and leave the Company free, to proceed with other great undertakings. See the value of the Rail-way stock from Laprairie to St. John, although only opened a few weeks, yet at a premium of from 15 to 20 per cent.

“Since writing the foregoing I find that three Rail-roads are commenced in connection with a bank in Georgia, and one in the Mississippi,—there, the whole capital has to be paid in; but according to the present plan only 10 per cent. is required, while all who may have any funds unoccupied will have a place of deposit, based upon not only ample but imperishable security.

“It may be well to remark, that the Stockholders in the Bank of Upper Canada, and other Banks had to pay in £100 per cent. on their shares, but under the proposed plan ten per cent. is deemed ample, as it is presumed a cash capital of one hundred thousand pounds with the deposits which will be drawn thereto on account of bearing interest—such will be abundant for Banking purposes, and having the security of the lands, which will be more certain than any other institution furnishes. The confidence in the security of the bank will be great, moreover if one hundred thousand pounds in addition should be deemed necessary, that sum or more can be borrowed without difficulty, or a further call made on the Stockholders: and be it observed, that every pound expended on the rail-way is creating a further security to the Public as increasing the value of the Land, as well as a source of advantage, so that for an advance of ten per cent, Subscribers, owners of unprofitable Lands, become Stockholders in the two valuable measures, the Bank and Rail-way, while the lands and the Province are improved in value.

“It may be alleged that I do not admit those who have no lands or lots to become Stockholders, and the advantages are too great in only requiring ten per cent to be paid in. My reply is, I have the prosperity not only of the Province, but of the residents and proprietors of Lands exclusively in view, so that they may not be labouring and toiling to send their earnings out of the Province, while it is possible to avoid it. One-fifth, if not one-fourth, of the Stock of Incorporated Companies of the United States, is held by foreigners, nine-tenths British Capital; this is sound policy if it cannot be avoided. Canada may avoid it, may carry into

operation her great Works, and retain the profits.”

We think the plan of constructing rail-roads by the subscriptions of land-owners within certain limits of the road, might apply in short lines, where there was but little or no clashing of opinions and interests; but in other cases it would be found difficult to bring them to an agreement on any plan; and many would be unable to pay their shares. If the amount were levied as a kind of tax, it would be difficult to collect it. On this point we find the following observations in the Report of the Engineer of the London and Gore rail-road:—

“A public work may not be able to pay a high interest on the amount expended in making it, or to redeem its stock speedily; and yet be the subject of a wise and prudent Governmental favour. It may be the sine-qua-non, of sending population and improvement through a large interior, of bringing into active and beneficial use, extensive resources otherwise sequestered and inaccessible,—of supplying to commerce and the arts important materials, of giving rise to a great variety of just subjects of revenue,—of enhancing the value of the national domain, and of affording the most needful facilities and securities in time of war. Surely these are among the highest objects of a paternal policy. They embrace a wide range of the most legitimate duties of government. So extensively do some public works affect the business, property and intercourse of a country, that if they were permitted to be constructed, owned, and directed, by chartered companies or private associations, they might very injuriously encroach upon the powers of government, and essentially thwart its true policy, without any infringement of the laws. By monopolizing transportation, by heavy tolls, and interested exclusions, they would diminish the advantages of competition to the people, and enfeeble the sneers of war to the Rulers. Such works should manifestly be so far owned by the government, as to enable it to enforce the proper restraints upon individual and corporate cupidity. And this it can in no way so well do, without resorting to high-handed authority, as by supplying the capital required for constructing the work.

“In advancing capital to a Rail Road, stretching through an interior and central section of the Province, rich in its lands and forests, connecting, by the shortest line of extension, navigable waters at its extremities, and susceptible of numerous and easy communications with important places opening to the business and blessings of civilization, on both sides, there cannot be any danger of ultimate reimbursement. The whole territory benefitted by such an undertaking, is in effect mortgaged for se-

curing reimbursement, every passenger on the road, and every article of export which it accommodates, will contribute to this end.

"There will be assuredly a great increase in the value of lands adjacent to it, whether owned by individuals, companies, or the Government; because the timber which nature has spread over them, and every article of produce which the hand of industry may reap from them, will be increased in value *produced by the improvement*, must necessarily, and will cheerfully, be shared between the owners of it and the road maker.

"A highly respectable public functionary, whose mind is deeply impressed with the importance of your road, and whose sympathies embrace all the great interests of the province, suggests the expediency of a local tax, as the best means of fiscal supplies, for the cost of the work; and offers his individual aid with the most praiseworthy liberality.

"This seems at first view a most natural and reasonable resort. In considering all the effects and benefits of the work, and their chief local applications, a fair mind would easily be led to making such suggestion. But what would be just is not always expedient, and some times it is impracticable. An attempt to obtain the necessary funds from a local tax, we think would prove both. In considering the details of this taxation we find the grounds of our opinion. Few people pay taxes voluntarily.— They require an exact description of the property taxed, and a legal warrant to collect the tax. A local tax on a territory extending 12 miles in width, on both sides of a line subject to frequent curves, and traversing a new district of 143 miles, would require accurate and extensive surveys, to ascertain the external limits of its application. Then come the perplexing and tedious toils of determining the lines of distinct ownership within the prescribed limits: then the apportionment of the tax according to conjectural future benefits: then the Collector, with his warrant, enters upon a duty requiring much time and labour, and which must be but in part successful. Then inaccuracies of description, the impossibility of finding some agents of companies, and some individual owners, the perversity of many, and the inability of more, would be found to require a renewal of most of the preceding labours. In these details many persons must be employed, designated and empowered to act with legal effect; some of whom would be unfaithful, and some unqualified: and after the most unprofitable delay, and best services that could be obtained, but little money would have been produced: and even that little would be frittered away, by all the drawbacks of numerous commissions and complicated agencies. Such results by such means would be most discouraging, and the plan of its attainment would at last be abandoned. But such a process, or something very

like it, would necessarily be adopted to enforce the collection of a local tax.

"The idea of exacting a precise sum from every 200 acres of land included in each lateral strip of a mile wide, within 12 miles of the road on each side, without reference to particulars of quality, accessibility and vicinity to the most important points, would seem to be inequitable if it could by any means be obtained; and in unsettled districts owned in different proportions by individuals, companies, and the Government, we think could not without much difficulty, if at all, be realized; voluntary subscriptions for stock by interested individuals, and by capitalists having confidence in the undertaking, and above all, by Government, seems to be the natural and only adequate resort."

The total estimate for this Railroad from Burlington Bay to Chatham is £234,423, exclusive of contingencies, expense of Engineers, Commissioner, sidings, depots, locomotives, cars, and costs of way and other lands. The cost of the branch to Sandwich is estimated at £62,500; and of that to Queenston at £70,000, also with the exceptions just noted.

The following observations on the geological structure of that part of the Province are of general interest:—

"That portion of the Province south of the 44th degree of north latitude, is made a Peninsula, by the waters of the great Lakes; it is wholly of secondary formation, and embraces the most valuable region of British possessions in America, for agriculture and the richness of its forests. Near the northern limits of this region, runs an immense range of calcareous rock, being an extension of the terrace, of that formation, which constitutes the southern boundary of the basin of Lake Ontario, and which, crossing the Niagara river, sustains the level of the upper lakes. Over this Terrace passes the drainage of a large tract of country lying west and north of it. It is from four to five hundred feet in height; and in places where sand and clay are deposited on its crown, forms a dividing ridge to the water courses.

"In a central position, between Lake Erie and Huron, is found an elevated table of country diversified in its surface by gentle undulations, and forming the highest land in this portion of the Province,—being from 700 to 800 feet above Lake Ontario.

"From this table emanate Grand River, the Thames, the Credit, Kettle Creek, and several streams making into Lake Huron. In the aggregate the source of these streams running in every direction, occupy about one-third of the country lying south of the terrace, and east of London.

"The belt of land surrounding this elevation, and extending to the Lakes on three sides, and to the terrace on the fourth, is of peculiar character. It differs materially from other portions of the Province, and the neighbouring lands of the United States.

"This belt consists principally of clay for its base, having, in its higher portions, sand and gravel lying in horizontal tables of different elevations, above the Lake. All these tables are broken by deep ravines forming the beds of water courses, some of the largest of which, by their serpentine directions, have worn for themselves, in many places, wide vallies. Into these vallies numerous smaller rivulets, coming from a distance in higher table lands, have by their currents, extensively undermined and broken down the outline of the vallies receiving them.

"Considerable portions of table lands, in positions nearly central, between the principal rivers and the lakes, are covered by swamps, which collect the drainage of these tables until it swells above the lower points in their external boundary, where it is precipitated in the form of rivulets, with high and abrupt banks.

"The higher lands contain scattering boulders of primitive rock, and the earth is of a character to withstand much more firmly the wear of the streams.

"Traces of gypsum exist in the bed of Grand River, and lime is a component part of the soil, over the whole Peninsula. In this brief description of the country, the observing cultivator will see proof of its great agricultural capabilities, and whoever explores it will need no further evidence of the value of its inexhaustible forests of oak and pine, and other esteemed varieties of timber.

"The strongly marked topographical features of the Peninsula are:—

"1st, a moderate elevation of table land between the great limestone terrace and Lake Erie, bounded east by the straights of Niagara, and west by higher lands composed of clay and sand, which give rise to the Welland River, and Twenty-Mile Creek, and several smaller streams discharging into the Grand River, and heading near the Mohawk or Brantford Road.

"2dly, a higher table south and west from Grand River, above which it rises one hundred feet; but descends westerly, in approaching Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, so as, in their vicinity, to form but a slight elevation above them.

"This region is separated into two parts, by Kettle Creek, which heads in the Oxford high lands. Both parts of it exhibit surfaces irregular and broken, at the mouths of their water courses.

"3dly, a narrow belt of land, between the Thames and Great Bear Creek, extending from the north branch of the former westerly to Lake St. Clair. This region presents a more level surface, and is much less broken, in consequence of the diminished length of the tributary streams.

"4th, a section, between Bear Creek and Lake Huron, embracing Little Bear Creek, and extending to a point east of the River Sable.

"This region from the character of its streams, and information derived from others, in respect to a part of it, differs not much from those already described. Further north and east we have not penetrated. It is known, however, as a valuable portion of the Province, and principally owned by the Canada Land Company,—and has prominent interest as connected with our enterprize."

A commencement was made of this railroad, but the work was suspended through want of funds. Efforts have recently been made to carry on the work, but we have not seen any account of its prospects at present. The railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron will probably be brought again before the public, as the removal of the seat of Government from Toronto will stimulate its citizens to endeavour to improve their natural advantages to the uttermost. Great difference of opinion formerly prevailed as to the most eligible termination for this road at Lake Huron, and we have not learned whether there has been any advance towards a better understanding on the question.

In connexion with canals and railroads is the improvement of our harbours on the Lakes, especially on Lake Erie, on which four good harbours may be had west of Long Point, by merely improving their natural advantages, namely, Ports Burwell, Cat Fish, Stanley, and the Rondeau, all in front of a rich agricultural country which only wants good harbours and roads to multiply its products a hundred fold. But as we have extended this article beyond what we intended, we must defer further remark to another opportunity.

PARTY SPIRIT.

"To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood,
 E'en when he labours for his country's good ;
 To see a band, called patriot for no cause,
 But that they catch at popular applause,
 Careless of all th' anxiety he feels,
 Hook disappointment on the public wheels ;
 With all their flippant fluency of tongue,
 Most confident, when palpably most wrong ;—
 If this be kingly, then farewell for me
 All kingship ; and may I be poor and free."

[COWPER'S TABLE TALK.]

THAT insensate party spirit which is reckless of the public weal, if it can but gratify its private spleen and personal ill-will ; which makes liberal professions a stalking horse for the most illiberal designs and selfish ends ; which prates loudly of the people's interests, in order to divert their attention from its real hostility thereto ; and which points its ready battery of patriotic cant and slang against every measure that does not issue from its dark laboratory, and against every man who disdains doing homage to its babbling oracle and hoary archimage,—weaves its crafty snares, breathes its baleful spell, and mines its treacherous way wherever liberty erects her throne, careless of the ruin it spreads around, if it can only vault therefrom to its coveted pinnacle of power. Truly is it called *party spirit*, for it is the very opposite of public spirit, apeing this as the vile Duessa aped the peerless Una. What Protean shapes this insidious spirit may assume, it is difficult beforehand to declare ; but under every disguise the impostor may be detected by those who will apply the proper test. The hackneyed avowals of disinterestedness cannot conceal the self-evident intentions and efforts for personal aggrandizement ; and mock humility is but a pedestal for insufferable pride. The people's pretended friends will not scruple to become their masters, nor party spirit to rule with a rod of iron. She wears no myrtle wreath, nor makes any offering to peace and unity ; but binds on her temples the antique iron crown, and in brazen tones of defiance "cries, havoc, and lets slip the dogs of war." Such a restless

and unquiet spirit is an enemy of peace, and an enemy of the country. Its first desire and aim is to render the Legislature

"A scene of civil jar,
 Chaos of contrarities at war ;
 Where sharp and solid, phlegmatic and light,
 Discordant atoms meet, ferment, and fight ;
 Where Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
 To disconcert what Policy has planned ;
 Where Policy is busied all night long
 In setting right what Faction has set wrong ;
 Where flails of oratory thrash the floor,
 That yields them chaff and dust, and nothing more."

If no other ill consequence than the obstruction of public business followed the operation of this unhappy spirit, it would be sufficiently mischievous : but it sometimes succeeds in its ultimate design of palming upon the public its spurious wares for genuine, passing its counterfeits for sterling coin, quietly pocketing the difference. Under high-sounding names measures are passed which injure liberty, and war against the people's interests, but from which subtle party spirit reaps a direct reward. Measures are also opposed with as little discernment of their real character, and even sometimes after they had been vehemently demanded, as of the highest importance to the general welfare. Of this we have had pregnant proof in the clamour that was raised in this province against government officers becoming candidates for seats in the Assembly. That such objections should be started by men who profess to desire a popular government is extraordinary, and it shows how much party spirit can blind

mon to the real nature of their conduct. Suppose the Executive were to follow these new counsels, and make no appointment to office until after the Assembly shall have met, and then select his principal officers from among the party which should be found to have the majority. What then? By accepting office they would forfeit their seats, and could not sit again until re-elected; but they could not be re-elected, nor even offer themselves for re-election, according to this new notion, because they would be then in office; and thus popular government on this plan is impossible. A government officer cannot become a candidate, because he is a government officer; and yet if a member accepts office he loses his seat, and cannot be re-elected for the same reason.— Thus there could be no government officers in the Assembly at all. And on this plan the executive could empty the house of all opponents, provided they would accept an office of some sort. How different this plan is from British practice we need not say: in fact, it is the old plan of irresponsible government; and yet many who had clamoured for a change of system denounced that change when it came, as if it had been the most barefaced tyranny.— To set them right on this point, Solicitor General Baldwin says in his late address to the electors of Toronto: “The principle for which we have been so long contending, can never be practically carried into operation, if the possession of office under the Crown is to be deemed in itself a disqualification for becoming a representative of the people.” That public officers become representatives is of the essence of that principle, and yet it was opposed hotly, by some from sheer ignorance of its nature, and by others for the sake of raising a clamour against the executive. Thus party spirit vents its spleen and its hatred under the shallow pretence of promoting the public good. British practice would have rebuked this factious spirit, had it been accessible to reason, or susceptible of shame; but it vomited forth its blatant censures, equally regardless of the authority it had often invoked, and against which it was then arrayed, and of the very principles and reasons on which it professed to act. Consistency, authority, reason, all were sacrificed at the shrine of frantic, factious party spirit. And when it was scourged for its folly, it raised its dolorous howl, as if liberty itself had been struck, instead of the base pretender that is

he c to true freedom, and makes itself chiefly known by violent illiberality to all who question its exclusive claims.

Yet, although the presence of executive officers in the Assembly is essential to the plan of popular government, we are very far from either supposing or desiring that the principle should be abused, by the introduction into the House of a large number of members holding office under the Crown. There is nothing that we should more detest than any approach to a state of things like that which existed in England in the reign of George II., in 1739, under Sir Robert Walpole’s administration, when there were upwards of 260 members of the House of Commons who had places under Government, with salaries of from £250 to £11,000 per annum.— It is obvious that such a House, with so many of its members in government pay, could be no effectual check upon the Government, and, in fact, hardly deserved to be called the people’s representatives at all. In this general scramble for place and power the people’s interests could be but little regarded. Yet Sir Robert Walpole was minister about 21 years, or from April 4, 1721, to February 11, 1742. And this corrupt state of things so soon followed the revolution, and the spirit which forced William III. to dismiss his Dutch Guards, that it strongly declared the necessity of continual vigilance on the part of the people. The spirit of the nation was at length aroused, and Sir Robert was driven from his post by the new parliament of 1742. It may be some extenuation of this conduct, that during this whole period the Crown itself was at stake, by the ceaseless intrigues of the exiled Stuarts. The real question was not so much who should be minister, as who should be king, and this may have been thought to justify such a profuse application of government patronage to the members of the House of Commons. But whilst we require a sufficient number of public officers in the Assembly to manage public business there, we desire no dependent House, with nearly a moiety of its members in government pay. If this had been imminent, party spirit could not have been more clamorous than it was when half a dozen public officers sought seats in the Assembly.

Another of the mad freaks of this insensate party spirit, is found in the conduct of certain parties in what was Lower Canada, who have expressed their determination to procure, if

possible, the repeal of the Act re-uniting the Provinces, on the ground that it is unjust to that part of the United Province. We need not say a word on the obvious fact, that these efforts are made merely for the sake of agitating the public mind, in order that the actors may climb thereby to a "bad eminence" in the public gaze; for they themselves know full well that nothing which they can possibly say or do will ever induce the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Act of Re-union, so that all their agitation is weakly and wickedly excited for an impossible end, one which they know cannot be attained. To continue agitation under such circumstances is to sacrifice the public peace and prosperity to private revenge and selfish designs.

But, without dwelling on this, these parties cunningly slur over the fact, that the re-union was the only means of restoring to Lower Canada a representative or constitutional government. Does any man suppose that this could have been done in any other way, or on any other terms than it has been done? Or does any man dream that if the Imperial Parliament could be induced to repeal the re-union Act, they would give Lower Canada its former constitution? No. In both these supposed cases, the only alternative would be, that Lower Canada must be ruled by a Governor and Council, for the Imperial Parliament would never again grant the franchise in its former strength to the Lower Canadian constituencies. Lord Durham in his Report recommended that the franchise should be suspended in the disturbed Districts, saying: "At the same time, in order to prevent the confusion and danger likely to ensue from attempting to have popular elections in Districts recently the seats of open rebellion, it will be advisable to give the Governor a temporary power of suspending by proclamation, stating specifically the grounds of his determination, the writs of Electoral Districts, in which he may be of opinion that elections could not safely take place." No sane man would ever have thought of entrusting the franchise in undiminished strength to a country, a large part of which had just been in open rebellion, and the remainder had shown no disposition to assist the government in the emergency. To have done aught of this kind would have been to enable the disaffected to gain in the Legislature what they had lost in the field, carrying on the same contest, although in a

different place and manner, and would have given additional point to the sarcasm, that what Great Britain has gained by her armies, she has lost by her negotiators. Moreover, the state of affairs before the rebellion was such as of itself demanded a change, a diminution of partisan strength in the legislature; for though in some things the Assembly had just grounds for their proceedings, yet in others they were actuated by the wildest spirit of faction. And it was essential to the prosperity of the whole province that it should be rendered British in fact, as well as in name, and therefore that an end should be put to that hostile nationality which had been too long fostered in Lower Canada, and part of the easiest way of doing this, was by diminishing the number of the representatives of that nationality. On all accounts, then,—the state of things produced by the rebellion—the state of things that existed before the rebellion—and the absolute necessity of rendering Canada thoroughly British—there was an equal necessity that, if the franchise were restored to Lower Canada at all as yet, it should be restored in greatly reduced strength, so that its hostility should no more obstruct all government and all prosperity, both public and private. That the plan which has been adopted is open to some theoretical objection every one knows, but the theoretical objection must give way to the practical benefits; and the objection is rapidly losing its grounds, as every year brings the provinces nearer to an equality in population, &c., and a short time will remove the difference altogether. In the mean time, the Imperial Parliament will never depart from the principle they have adopted; and all who clamour for a repeal of the union do, in fact, desire that Lower Canada should still be ruled by a Governor and Council, for that is the only alternative. The same parties bitterly oppose legislation by the Governor and Council, but that only shows their inconsistency, for that would be the state to which they would necessarily be reduced, if they could succeed in their avowed design.

But the public might have expected from these parties an accurate adherence to facts, if not to principles; yet instead of this we find them declaring that "Upper Canada has now a population of about four hundred thousand souls; Lower Canada about double that number."

By the census of 1831, Lower Canada had a population of 512,000; and in 1836, by the

most accurate calculation that could be made, her population was 600,000, making an increase of 33,000 in the five years. But these anti-union partisans make pretence that the increase was 200,000 for the next five years, and those the years of the rebellions, when there was no emigration to Lower Canada, and a great emigration out of it, and considerable destruction within it. And while they preposterously claim for Lower Canada an increase of 200,000 in those five years, they will not allow Upper Canada to have increased at all in that time.— The population of Upper Canada was 393,000 in 1837, and these parties only make it 400,000 now! Thus they pretend that Lower Canada has increased 200,000 during the time that Upper Canada has not increased at all! while before she increased twice as fast as the Lower Province did! And the parties to these statements

“Are honourable men,
And Brutus is an honourable man.”

Certainly they require an immensity of honor, or some other valuable commodity, to make the public believe such extraordinary statements.

The fact is, that there was very little increase of population in Canada for the last three years, for sufficiently obvious reasons. Emigration out of the country was stopped the last year, and immigration into it recommenced, of which Upper Canada received the largest part, as usual. Before the troubles began, she doubled her population in about 11 years, and Lower Canada in about 20; and this disproportion of increase will proceed still faster, in consequence of the former's superior advantages, until it will shortly equalize the population of the two parts of the province. The frantic party spirit that could represent the population of the Lower province to be about double that of the Upper, is of a nature that will not be persuaded or convinced, being resolved to believe nothing that does not suit its own convenience. “Of all kinds of credulity,” says Dr. Johnson, “the most obstinate and wonderful is that of political zealots; of men who being numbered they know not how, or why, in any of the parties that divide a state, resign the use of their own eyes and ears, and resolve to believe nothing that does not favour those whom they profess to follow.” These sagacious censurers of what they cannot mend, should remember that “In all political regulations, good cannot be complete; it can only be predominant.” The re-

union Act was framed to accomplish the most important purposes for the general prosperity of Canada, and though technical objections may be taken to some of its details, no proposition for altering them so as to defeat those purposes will be entertained by the Imperial Parliament, unless far stronger reasons are advanced than any that have yet appeared, in fact, unless the practical working of the measure become impossible, and even then what these objectors want would not be granted. They may console themselves with the reflection, that the United Province will prosper without their aid, and even in spite of their opposition; for they are not so important as to hold its destinies in their hands. There are other parties, more numerous and more powerful than they are, who have determined to unite their energies for the public good, without sticking for every fragment of what they may consider desirable. But if the vagaries and fictions of party spirit are odious when its “fantastic tricks” are played before the people, how much more when they are exhibited in the legislature? There, that chastened public spirit which consults the public good should be the presiding genius of the place, which is decried when it is made the arena of mere party conflicts. The battle must in general be fought by party, it is true, but it should not be fought on party grounds, or merely for party interests. Public good is often made the pretence for party purposes, and in that disguise the most mischievous faults are committed, the most ruinous courses adopted, and even flagrant crimes are sanctioned. The pretence is some homage paid to truth, but such impostors should be unmasked, and the true business of legislation should be steadily maintained against them and their arts. When faction thrusts itself into the public councils, and expends the public strength for its own ignoble ends, it should be taught its insignificance, and checked in its insane career. True liberty looks more to the great end to be attained, than to its own precise method of attaining it; is careful that no private ends or personal pique be allowed to defeat the grand design; and extends fully to others the privileges that it seeks for itself. Factious party spirit is always narrow minded, intolerant of any difference of opinion even on non-essential points, and ever ready fiercely to exact entire submission to all its haughty commands, or exclusive opinions. Its violent partisans are despots at heart, tho'

liberty may be on their tongues. The spirit of faction is the essence of tyranny, clothed in the accidents of liberty, and wherever this spirit prevails it is destructive of real liberty.

In order to show how this obnoxious spirit is regarded in other lands, and give additional confirmation to our remarks on the subject, we shall quote the following extract from the late inaugural address of President Harrison, on his assuming the government of the United States. He says :—

“Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens; and yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free Government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that ‘in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none.’ Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties, their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, should furnish the larger dividend.

“The spirit of liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say

to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests, hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands.

“It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honour against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the people, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, ‘to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs.’”

These remarks are equally applicable to Canada. “It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of that country.” There never was a time in which this extreme party spirit was more mischievous, or less called for, inasmuch as the government is of itself disposed to do all that it can do for the country’s permanent good. The men who deny this look at nothing but some exceptions to ordinary rules which the circumstances of the country have compelled the government to adopt.—Those who censure this course should rather censure the criminal madness which has occasioned it. Where rebellion has been but just subdued, and disaffection though repressed exists, it is idle to suppose that special precautions and securities would not be taken, and that if rights and privileges were restored, it would not be in such a manner as to guard against their abuse. Instead of complaining that securities have been taken, the parties ought rather to wonder that they were so soon restored to the exercise of rights which they had forfeited. But if there had been no forfeiture of rights at all, the great design of rendering Canada truly a British Colony, is of itself a justification of all that has been done towards that end. It was against the interests of the empire to allow the longer continuance of a

hostile nationality in its most important Colony. The amalgamation which ought to have commenced at the conquest, is now provided for, and in the least offensive way it could be.—Men who cavil at the arrangement will find that it will not be altered at their request.—British institutions will be maintained, and British prosperity will follow. Inflamed party spirit cares for neither, but would exalt itself on the ruins of both. It is for the people, as a whole, to uphold their united interests, against the struggles of factious party spirit.

The opponents of the Re-union Act in general appear to forget entirely the circumstances through which the country has passed. They argue as if the public peace had never been broken—as if no effort had been made to destroy the government altogether—as if those for whom constitutional privileges are claimed, had never violated constitutional duties—as if an attempt to usurp the government on the one hand did not require and justify additional caution and strength on the other. Those who have abused power need not be surprised if they are not trusted as they had been. They may redeem their character, and regain their privileges, but they must undergo probation first, and until they shall have given proof that they are come to a better mind, they must expect some restraint on their power of doing mischief.—The men who have forced the government into restrictive measures have no right to complain of the consequences of their own acts.

The re-union, then, is not to be tried by ordinary standards, or judged as if it were applied to a faultless people. Where there has been so much violence and disregard of all rule and right on one side, it is both absurd and unjust to try the other by the strict rules of an undisturbed constitution. Those persons who object to the details of the re-union Act, would evince more discretion if they were to apply themselves to perfect its practical working, instead of obstructing it; for the evils they apprehend from it may never arise at all. It may be so administered as to render the objectionable points harmless at least, if nothing more. If the government be administered according to the wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives, what can they desire more? What avails any part of the Act against such a principle? because if it be contrary to the principle it will be inoperative, as this will harmonize the whole with the people's

interests. And if they enjoy the kernel, what need they care about the shell? If the government in its whole practical operation consult their will, and subserve their interest, what more can they expect or desire? And it will certainly do this if party spirit be subdued by public spirit, if faction be banished by patriotism, and if, instead of carping at supposed faults, there be a general effort to render the constitution practically beneficial to the people.

Let us not be misunderstood on this matter. We do not desire to have party spirit superseded by a slavish spirit. The government and its supporters are the friends of a liberal and impartial policy, and cannot give their continued sanction to any other. There are certain persons and classes who would support a government in any and every thing, right or wrong, wise or foolish, liberal or illiberal. These slavish supporters of a government are its bane and weakness. Their injudicious counsels and indiscriminate praises lead to false measures, foster a false security, and cover with a deceptive veil the ruinous issue of their mistaken course. Their principles and policy are adapted only to despotic rule, and they very seldom condescend to consult public intelligence, or take its declared will as their primary guide.—But to settle the affairs of the province on a permanent basis, a due regard must be had to that large part of the population who will support only a liberal government, and without whose support no arrangement will have much chance of being permanent.

Are not the narrow-minded advocates of a petty and partial policy convinced that they are engaged in a hopeless struggle? For many years they endeavoured to carry on the government on their own principles and policy, and with every successive year their difficulties increased, their opponents became twenty times more numerous and bold, and they were at length checked in their career by an attempt to wrest the government out of their hands, and punish them for the mal-administration of its powers. For years they had every thing their own way, There was none to oppose them, none even to question the propriety of their conduct. Then, if they were not able to preserve their unbroken and unquestioned power, or prevent the rapid growth and extensive spread of opinions fatal to their policy, how can they hope to succeed when they are powerfully assailed on every hand, and thousands are

combined to displace them from the seats on which they tremble while they sit? In the progress of years they have become weaker and weaker, and now they see confronting them a power which claims a superiority over them, and stands ready to grapple with them for the highest place, and wrest the symbols of authority from their impotent hands. And this power is advancing to its prime, while they are becoming weaker with the lapse of years. It is youth and vigour wrestling with age and decay. It is all the stirring and aggressive principles of our nature roused to wage battle on the usurpers of their rights, and making full use of the advantages which attack gives over defence. If the supporters of a system of favouritism in the government could not prevent the rise of such a formidable antagonist, how can they check its further progress? If they could not subdue it when weak, how can they now that it is strong? If they have been baffled by its infant struggles, how do they mean to cope with the mighty efforts of its matured energies? They supposed that this power was broken and disabled by the madness of some who were but partially under its influence, and who resorted to physical force to accomplish their ends, but this notion has proved deceptive, as they might have foreseen had they used due reflection. The abuse of a thing is no argument against its use; and the follies and crimes of some advocates of a liberal policy can never be allowed to stop the progress, or silence the voice of those who advocate the same end in a legitimate way. And yet it was thought that this voice was for ever silenced, that this progress was for ever stopped, and grasping partizans, fortified in their own selfishness, hoped to secure permanent favours and dignities in that auspicious hour. Poor, pining, pitiful dotage! How could they think that a principle of human nature could be so easily eradicated? How could they suppose that a power which had confronted them on more than equal terms, could be paralyzed by the false steps of a few of its votaries? The error has been discovered by the partizans of a partial government, and with the discovery may be blended a conviction that to pursue their former course would involve them in fiercer contentions than they have ever known, without any chance of being favoured by another act of immense folly in their opponents. They may, perhaps, have learnt at length that the government, to obtain general

support, must be conducted on principles of strict impartiality, and an enlightened and liberal regard to the opinions and interests of all its people. It is certain that these are the only grounds on which the continued support of great numbers can be expected. The experience of the past presents but little encouragement to renew the strife against the people.— The favours that have been shown to some persons and classes have been gained at a price far beyond their value. To favour ten or ten thousand, at the expense of a hundred thousand, may be wisdom in some persons' estimation, but in ours it is the reverse.

Therefore, if we denounce party spirit and faction, it is not that we would run into the opposite extreme. We would maintain liberty, but liberty tempered by discretion, and guided by constitutional principles and existing circumstances. Those persons who suppose that no regard is to be had to the state of the country, evince either great simplicity, or great recklessness, if nothing worse. For another instance in which faction has evinced idiot folly, is found in the charge of disloyalty indiscriminately applied to all reformers. All are denounced as rebels. Persons who are but little acquainted with the extreme violence of party spirit among political opponents, and who therefore know not the intense prejudices that it creates and strengthens, and the unthinking rashness it inspires, would be rather surprised to see that heated partizans represent their general condition to be so deplorable as to tempt the continued attacks of their enemies, and blindly cast away a great degree of the strength which they might easily have retained to resist those attacks. If reason had been in calm and unbiassed exercise, it would certainly have suggested the propriety and even necessity of gaining as many allies as possible, and therefore the expediency of overlooking all differences of opinion and action on minor points, so long as essential matters were secured. In diplomacy and war, nothing is more common than the mutual concession of unimportant matters, in order to secure an efficient alliance, offensive and defensive, between different powers. They may differ from each other greatly on many things, but agreeing on one great object, their differences are not allowed to impede its attainment. And in the pursuits of business, how much must men mutually waive for the attainment of a common end. Might

we not, then, expect the same principle to operate, and the same practice to prevail in the pursuits and contentions of politics? Might we not suppose that a political party would not rudely thrust from them, and regard as enemies, a number of men who agreed with them in the chief object of their efforts, though differing from them on some other topics? If in many things men can sink minor variations, and unite on some leading principle, fact, or object, why not do the same in politics? Is union less necessary, and mutual forbearance on some points less essential to union in politics, than in any thing besides? Are those men to be counted statesmen who weaken their party and cause by repulsing from them many whom a generous policy would have retained? The insane rashness of those ultra writers and speakers who arrogate all loyalty to themselves, and stigmatize as rebels all who presume to vary from their example, has thinned the ranks of their party, and arrayed numbers in opposition whom a little management would have made and retained as friends. What can be more impolitic on various accounts than to charge all reformers with being rebels? Yet this has been the regular practise of the Tory party, and it is continued to the present day, as the recent elections declare, and by men too who figure as leaders. Thus, to differ from them on certain measures is made equivalent to hating the government itself. A man must either implicitly acquiesce in all they dictate, or he must be branded as disloyal. This doctrine is the fundamental maxim of despotism.— It allows no man to question the despot's will, or express any doubt of the justice and wisdom of his proceedings. Implicit and silent submission is essential to this title to loyalty. But this doctrine can never be admitted under a free government. There can be no freedom where a man is not at liberty to canvass every public man and measure, and even denounce and oppose them in a constitutional manner, if he thinks proper. Unless we are at liberty either to praise or to blame, we have no liberty at all. If we must do nothing but praise public men and measures, we have no more liberty than a flowing stream, or a falling stone, which must perforce always go one way, never the other. We must be free to will or nill, choose or refuse, go this way or that, praise or censure, support the ruling powers or oppose them, keeping our opposition within constitutional

limits. And to pretend to freedom, yet be deprived of equal favour from the government, is a contradiction. To be free, implies that we are free to enjoy, as well as to obey; free to enjoy all that government can give, as well as to obey all that it can command. The latter without the former is but slavery in disguise. The right to obey presupposes the right to enjoy, and the former cannot be more extensive than the latter. The right to labour presupposes the right to receive adequate recompence by wages, or otherwise, and the one right is co-extensive with the other. The man who is obliged to labour without receiving recompence is a slave. And the man who is obliged to obey all that a government commands, without being entitled to enjoy all the benefits that it can impart, is, so far as the deprivation extends, to all intents and purposes a slave. Rights are exacted from him, without equal rights being extended to him. Unequal rights can consist only with despotic power, and invariably produce contention. While there are unreasonable and unjust claims on one side, there will be strenuous and sometimes violent opposition on the other. If all men could be persuaded to ask for nothing that is not just, fair, equal, and reasonable, the principal causes of contention would be removed; but so long as unjust distinctions are claimed, so long dissension must continue.

Then, as every idea of liberty includes the free exercise of private opinion, and the full enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges, those who stigmatize all reformers as rebels madly strike at liberty itself, as well as drive from them many who might have been retained.— And what condition does this senseless outcry represent the province to be in? All reformers are disloyal, are rebels. If so, then, as more than half the population are reformers, it follows that more than half are rebels. Do the authors of this outcry intend to tell this to the world? Do they intend to tell all men, that whatever enemy chooses to invade Canada, is certain of being welcomed by more than half of the people? If they were not besotted beyond all description, they would be the last to spread abroad such a dangerous, false, irrational, unpatriotic notion as this. It is dangerous, not only as inviting aggression from without, but as it is always dangerous to trifle with the feelings of large masses of the people, and insult them by the ascription of motives and acts

which they deny. We take higher ground than mere politics in reprobating this insensate party spirit, for the integrity of the empire is endangered by it. Every man who desires to maintain British connexion, no matter what his political opinions may be, will spurn with meffable disdain the frantic outcry which represents the whole province as being "rotten" to the core, and only waiting a favourable opportunity to desert its ancient standard, and break its solemn oaths of allegiance like lines of gossamer. If this were true, we could never utter it. We could not speak such a word. If the province were sunk to such unutterable baseness, facts might declare it,—we could not.—But innumerable facts declare the reverse.—And yet at the late election for the City of Toronto, the opponents of the Hon. J. H. Dunn, and Isaac Buchanan, Esquire, than whom truer men could not have been selected, were urged to "*put down the rebels*"! and that not merely by the mob, whose deeds of blood must be atoned for, but by men who deem themselves and figure as gentlemen! Wofully had party spirit befooled them before they could have given utterance to such vile slanders. And this false cry was raised in other places. Men who fought for the Crown during the whole of the last war, and were with Brock when he fell, and were active in suppressing the late insurrection, were hooted as rebels by bullies who were at nurse when the others were fighting for their country. Is this the way to uphold British rule, that men who have fought for it are to be insulted by boobies whose only recommendation is the strength of their lungs, and the violence of their passions? Is this the way to consolidate our empire, by maltreating its defenders? Are the veterans of many a hard-fought field to be trampled on by lubberly factions, who can neither understand our institutions, nor relish them if they could? Shame, eternal shame on the spurious loyalty which throws the reproach of rebel on the men whose gallantry preserved Canada to Great Britain.

and on others who bore her banners in triumph through the whole Peninsular war.

One word to the few hundreds in the Province who were concerned in the insurrection.—These men should have sense to understand their position. They have been freely pardoned by the government, and restored to their civil privileges, which there is no desire to abridge; but they should know that it does not become them to take a prominent or active part in public. Their wisdom is to be quiet and retired, and when they have any public duty to perform, to do it in as inoffensive a way as possible. They should carefully avoid thrusting themselves forward unnecessarily. If any thing is to be done, let others do it; and by thus withdrawing themselves from observation they will not furnish occasion for public reproach.

We might proceed to give another instance of insensate party spirit, in the unmeasured abuse that was long heaped on Her Majesty's Ministers by provincial writers of the Tory school, but as this evil is corrected, we pass it by.

Our remarks have censured every party, because all have more or less offended in the premises. Instead of an inflamed party spirit, we would diffuse a comprehensive public spirit through the land, a spirit of union for the sake of the country, comprehending moderate men of all parties. Those partizans who never look beyond the nut-shell that bounds their ideas, affect to treat this union as impracticable, but we bow not to their dogmatism. We infer what may be from what has been. To frame a strong government in 1757, Lord Chatham's ministry was formed out of every conflicting party, and it carried the country to the highest pitch of glory. A similar course, though on a less magnificent scale, will be run in Canada, if all who have a desire for the country's prosperity will frown down and banish away the malignant party spirit which has so long distracted and ruined the land.

LETTER OF A CONSERVATIVE,

On the Propriety and Reason of Supporting the present Administration.

In the present peculiar position of Canadian politics and parties, it may not be amiss or un-instructive for one born, educated in, and deeply imbued with Conservative principles, to explain briefly and explicitly his reasons, based on slow and grave deliberation, and cemented by strong conviction, for deeming it incumbent on all sincere believers in the same creed to tender a hearty and manly support to the present Colonial Government.

In the land where I spent my earlier days, I embraced the political opinions of the moderate Tory school. I held the views of such men as Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley to be sound and practical, and were I again to return would probably be found among their numerous supporters. When Earl Grey, in his place in the Lords, spoke of "standing by his order;" or when Lord John Russell lately announced to the Commons his determination to support "Hereditary Monarchy, hereditary Peerage, and the Established Church," I should have considered them worthy of guiding the Councils of an Empire like that of England.

With such views I came to Canada, and for several years thought it right and practicable to attempt the carrying out on this side of the Atlantic the political theories I admired at home. I have been here some years. I have seen three general elections—four Governors—several royal Commissioners—one stoppage of the supplies—and two partial insurrections. I trust I have seen them to some purpose, and that their variegated lessons have not been lost upon me. I beheld a state of society here differing widely from that existing in England. I saw no hereditary aristocracy, whom centuries of renown had invested with a bright halo of rank, honour, valour, or genius. I saw no venerable Church, holy in the lustre of ages of sanctity—sacred in the eyes of nine-tenths of the people as the high place of their existing Religion—the watcher over the graves of the ancestor of the noble—the children of the poor

—and the rude forefathers of the hamlet. I saw not even the shadow or pretence of unanimity on religious points. I found myself apparently in the very hot-bed of dissent, in the midst of a thousand motley sects—a thousand antagonist pilots over the perplexed ocean of theology. I saw an attempt made at a most unpropitious season, which even thirty years earlier could not have succeeded without great opposition, to establish in Canada the Church of which I was, am, and ever will be a member, and I trust a not insincere one. I saw the attempt at the time, and did not regret it, because I was almost sanguine of the blessing of Heaven ensuring its success—and for a brief and stormy period that Church so existed, "The mere mock Queen of a divided host."—I saw a religious census demonstrate the members of the Church of England to amount to hardly a fourth of the population of Upper Canada. I saw the broad current of public opinion, in the country, and in the halls of the Legislature, setting in strongly and irresistibly against any religious establishment. I had not read history to so little purpose as not to be sensible of the futility of any attempt, however powerful and determined, to force on a people any thing strongly repugnant to their religious prejudices. I knew that Scotland had been desolated by the reiterated efforts to thrust Episcopacy on her inhabitants; that Ireland has struggled, writhed, and bled for three centuries from causes somewhat analogous; and I came to the sorrowful but firm conclusion, that the Church to which I was sincerely attached could not, with safety to the public welfare, and consequently ought not, consistently with the duty of the true Statesman or the sincere Christian, be invested with any dominant privileges or immunities in England's Canadian Provinces.

The next remarkable appearance that struck me was, the constantly apparent want of harmony between the Executive and the Legislative

branches. To an unprejudiced observer it would really have appeared that Colonial Governors were led to consider the representatives of the people as their sworn and natural enemies, instead of their cheerful and friendly coadjutors in the great task of Government ; that their chief business was to baffle and defeat them, and their greatest triumph to get the supplies, and send them home as fast as possible. I saw no regular system of government pursued, alternately lethargic and peevish, a dull spirit, a passive "let-well-enough-alone" disposition, seemed to pervade all things ; and till within the last three years, till startled into something like vitality by the thunder and flame of insurrection, the local Executive was a mere latent force, a "*caput mortuum*", only galvanized into motion by occasional collision with the popular branch. I saw the Province divided into two great parties—Tories, otherwise called Conservatives—Reformers, otherwise called Radicals. As an old countryman, I readily attached myself to the former division, and have never deserted their ranks, except when I conceived their conduct to be either stained with bigoted selfishness, or unconstitutional assumption. I beheld their numerous faults—but I knew them to be fervid and sincere in their loyalty, and the possession of that glorious attribute of Britons, placed in such dangerous proximity to Republicanism, was too much prized not to counterbalance a number of faults—a host of prejudices.

I looked on the opposite party, the Reformers, and I saw in their ranks, and often foremost in their Councils, a number of men decidedly antagonist in principle and action to the existence of Monarchical Institutions, occasionally seditious in their language, constantly conspicuous in the discharge of their legislative functions for a peevish and venomous opposition to every thing emanating from either the Imperial or the Colonial Executives. I knew that in the ranks of the Reformers there were many good and high-minded men, but I allowed myself to form a false judgment of the merits of the whole party by my decided antipathy to the conduct and principles of a few evidently bad spirits among them : in short, I permitted my dislike of the noxious particles to leaven my opinion of the mass.

I saw the rebellion of 1837. On that occasion a few miscreants, accustomed to call themselves Reformers, burst into an absurd and

frantic insurrection against the sovereignty of our beloved Queen. And of a population of 450,000 some few hundreds rose in arms. No glittering array of mail-clad soldiers were marshalled under the flag of England within the bounds of Upper Canada ; but a gallant force of hardy yeomen, a brave gathering of peasant soldiers, were up at a moment's warning to strike a good blow for the throne of the British Victoria, and foremost in the undisciplined ranks stood hundreds and thousands known previously by the name of Reformers. The events of those few stirring months cleared much of the film from my eyes, and I began to entertain a clearer and more correct notion of the actual condition and feelings of the Canadian population. I found that loyalty could exist side by side with a native and invincible repugnance to many of the political dogmas in which I had been reared—that a hatred to certain local grievances did not dim the brightness of national integrity—and that fidelity to the State did not necessarily involve adhesion to the Church. These new lights in no sense swayed me from my devotion to my own previous opinions, but merely induced me to cease being so enthusiastic a believer in the necessity or propriety of compelling all others to believe in them also. I thought of the retirement of the Fifth Charles, and agreed with that Royal moralist in his sage conclusion, that as he found it impossible to get two inanimate and passive watches to go perfectly alike, how absurd were his repeated attempts to force all the nations of his immense empire into a unanimity of opinion on political and religious subjects.

I have beheld the country agitated for the last three years by a question, old and deep-rooted as the sturdy oak in the parent-land, but a plant of recent growth in the soil of the Colonies—"Responsible Government." I have read a thousand arguments vehemently advanced for and against the principle. I knew that if the adoption of it would work practically, that an infinite advantage would accrue to the country from having it governed by men possessing the confidence of the majority. "Secure the greatest possible amount of happiness to the greatest possible number," is a political maxim equally trite and true, worth a thousand of the fine-spun theories of the Florentine—a thousand volumes of the moon-struck learning of the Utilitarian. I have read the famous despatch of Lord John Russell, embodying his

views of this all-important question. My humble store of knowledge tells me they are sound and constitutional—my reason promises that, with careful and judicious management, they will be found practical and beneficial.

I have seen Governor after Governor fail in the attempt to ensure harmony between the Executive and the Legislature. One finds himself met with a broad vote of want of confidence, or undignified censure; another is flatly and unceremoniously embarrassed by a refusal to grant a shilling of supplies; and a third is scared from his slumbers by the wild shouts of armed Insurgents, threatening to hang the representative of their Sovereign from the Staff that bears the Ensign of England above his own roof. I knew that this was a state of things that could not last—that the Canadas could not always remain a vast entrenched camp, filled with the choicest of England's soldiery, and held in command and subjection merely by the presence of an overwhelming military force.—I knew that unless the affections of the majority were fixed on the permanency of British connexion, that the sooner the connecting link was broken—the Red Cross lowered from Citadel and rampart, the better for all parties. The Canadas would be cast off, and properly cast off, the instant their inhabitants expressed a general desire to cut the tow-ropes, and a gaudier, newer, but never a nobler flag, would supplant the old standard from the forests of the North West to the cliffs of Acadia. England may find it to her interest to hold by the strong arm of power a Malta, or a Gibraltar, but a country like Canada can only be hers by spontaneous affection.

A thousand schemes had been hatched from the teeming brains of wily statesmen to ameliorate our condition. Concession after concession was made, commission after commission was appointed, project after project was broached, tried, and abandoned, till Downing Street was weary, and the records of the Colonial office as full of "plans for the pacification of Canada," as an American Newspaper of stories of patent remedies for all known and unknown diseases.

The Insurrection brought every thing to a crisis, and the former multitude of doubts and speculations were all merged in the one startling certainty that something must be done.

The mission of Lord Durham, conceived on a great scale, and pregnant with vast expecta-

tions, was at the best a splendid failure.—Many things were brought to light, however, by the researches of his embassy, from which much good has arisen, and will hereafter arise.

I saw in the appointment of the present Governor General the first regular step toward a practical arrangement of our insupportable difficulties. I knew that the name of the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, though not at first sight very musical to Conservative ears, stood high on the list of practical acuteness, and keen business talent, and I augured well of his future exertions to "smooth the angry front" of these distracted Colonies.

I saw him come, the avowed champion of the measure of the Union, and watching him from the day of his arrival to the present hour, I beheld his every motion bearing fixedly and calmly on its accomplishment. I saw him meet the Canadian Parliament, and a few brief days of his first session sufficed to demonstrate, to me, to them, and to the country at large, that the old reign of Executive imbecility was passed for ever, and that a Statesman had at length stepped into the arduous post of Canadian vice-Royalty. In the teeth of all opposition, I saw him carry his two great measures, and that too with less noise or apparent irritation than under the old regime would have accompanied the passage of a Bill for a Lunatic Asylum or a Turnpike Trust. I knew that the great measure of the Union was the last resource of the Imperial Cabinet, almost in despair of settling our affairs, and that if it failed, our position would be too fearful to be contemplated without a shudder. I knew that a strong party in England had sprung up, and was gradually increasing in strength, who were bitterly desirous of severing our connexion with the Mother Country; that this party lost no opportunity of reviling us, slandering the loyalty of the vast majority, magnifying the discontent and restlessness of the few bad spirits amongst us. I knew that were the Union rejected, or found to be unpracticable, that this party would increase with a fearfully ominous rapidity, that the anti-Colonial cry would be caught up and re-echoed from a thousand new quarters, till our warmest friends waxed weary of defending us, and the almost unanimous sense of the Nation would call for our abandonment as a stiff-necked and perverse generation.

For my part, I always dreaded the progress of this hostile feeling among British Statesmen,

far more than I did that of internal dissension or foreign aggression:—an anti-Canadian speech in the House of Commons from Mr. Hume, or Mr. Leader, sounded in my ears more dangerous than the roar of ten thousand rebels, or the sympathy of fifteen millions of Americans. I ever thought, and think so still, that the greatest danger we run is that of wearying out the patience of England by our pertinacious dissatisfaction and bigoted wrong-headedness.

With those feelings, could I or any other Conservative (and there are many such) actuated by similar opinions, refuse the great measure of the Union a fair and impartial trial?—Should I, because Lord Sydenham belonged to a party in England to which I was opposed, reject with contempt or indignation his hand outstretched to all parties? Dare I, with characteristic bigotry, cry out—“*Can any good come out of Nazareth?*” and denounce all his measures without examining their intrinsic merits, on account of the old country politics of their author? Dare I, suffering as I had been in common with thousands, from the misgovernment and dissension of the past few years, and thirsting for amelioration, refuse to drink of the waters of peace poured forth before us, because we fancied, in the agony of our fastidiousness, that this fountain was polluted by the presence of one of an opposite or hostile sect? As well might the fainting Brahmin refuse the bright wave of his sacred Ganges, because bigotry whispered that a heretic tribe dwelt by its source in the far-off hills of the Himalaya.

I came to this country, in common with the vast body of British Emigrants, not for the purpose of carrying out any particular political principle, but to seek a quiet and peaceful home where the voice of party strife would be a strange and abhorred sound. To our sorrow we have found it a land where “*politics are made a business.*” What is it that we now require? Is it the triumph of some particular party—the ascendancy of some darling theory? or seek we some other and nobler aims? Are not our chief wishes for the establishment of peace and order—due protection to life, property, and character—and a due attention to the satisfaction of the wants and development of the resources of our adopted country? Do we wish to see a Governor of our own choice sent to rule over us, the chiefs of our own cherished party exclusively endowed with the patronage

of the Crown, and those whom we considered our antagonists crushed beneath the weight of the iron heel of the Executive? Are we willing to pay the fearful and certain price of such a triumph—the distraction of the country—depreciation of property—stoppage of emigration, and all the other thousand evils which a divided and faction-split land is heir to? I anticipate the ready answer of every sound-hearted man.

Can I, therefore, wrapped up in my own self conceit, steadily refuse all support or even justice to my rulers, if they do not swear by the same creed as myself? Can I draw the dull mantle of bigotry and illiberality so closely round my better judgment, as to scoff at and anathematize every measure palpably aimed at the general good of the community, because it has not emanated from one in the ranks of my own party? Can I, in short, as a good citizen, as a true Conservative, as a sincere Christian, offer an idle opposition to the policy of Lord Sydenham, merely to preserve an absurd consistency which some well-meaning persons cling to, even against their secret conviction; and, because I dreaded his coming in the first instance, continue an opposition on the principle of sacrificing truth to party—judgment to prejudice?

I feel it the solemn and bounden duty of all real Conservatives—and were these my last words I could not indite them with a stronger or truer sincerity—to lend a cordial and upright support to the present Administration, and so far as in them lies to try to ensure the success of the recent attempted improvements. With the support of the *really* Conservative party they must, they will succeed, and Canada will become what her warmest hearted children could in the height of their devotion wish her to be. Without their support they may fail, and if ever the experience of history hath taught us aright, the civil horrors of the last few years will be acted again on a more fearful scale, and on a wider and bloodier stage. Is there a right minded Canadian resident that does not shudder at the bare anticipation of having to re-live recent passages in his political existence, or that would not make any sacrifice of prejudice or antipathy to ensure him against a return of that dismal period? Is there one whose eye does not brighten and his heart glow at the thought of the greatness and prosperity that must await us, if we be but true to ourselves,

and ready to offer a hearty co-operation to our Rulers, to ensure the success of the measures they have devised for our general good ?

The true essence and spirit of Conservatism is a generous but discriminating devotion to the laws and Institutions of our country, a filial affection to the Throne, a reverential obedience to every quarter in which its sacred light is reflected. Through weal and woe, storm and sunshine, the real Conservative clings to his country's service. Party may for a time mislead, prejudice may for a season blind him, but the principle within invariably restores him to his true position. The mandate of his God ordained him to "Honour the Queen;" the ritual of his Holy Church has added, "And all that are put in authority under Her."

I now conclude these imperfect remarks, and

offer them to the public exactly for what they assume to be—"The opinions of a Conservative." If they be false or spurious, they will fall unheeded to the ground; if based on genuine feeling and common sense, I know they will find an echo in many a heart. They are the unvarnished reflections of one who has not passed through life with his eyes shut, who has not watched the shifting and veering of parties and actors on the Colonial stage without drawing some moral, albeit an humble one, from their varied evolutions. Should they happily have the effect of inducing one inhabitant of this noble country to pause before plunging into direct opposition or collision with the Government under which we now live, they will have fully answered the design and repaid the trouble of

A CONSERVATIVE.

THE SPRING OF CANADA.

O'er the wilds of the far North West
 I have soften'd the ice-lake's bosom,
 I have burst the old forest's rest,
 I have promis'd the Summer blossom;
 'Mid the gush of the franchis'd river,
 And the young leaves' pleasant quiver,
 'Mid the breath of the thousand voices,
 In whose music young earth rejoices,
 'Mid the joy of the freed things risen
 From the gloom of their wintry prison—
 Shout forth—herald winds—shout forth!
 "Spring hath waken'd the sleeping North!"

I whisper'd—Superior heard,
 And hush'd was his wintry thunder;
 Gray Huron my summons stirr'd,
 And he laugh'd his frail bonds asunder;
 From the far North's stormy highlands,
 To the maze of the "Thousand Islands,"
 Rang the music of ice-chains crashing,
 Of lakes to the warm sun flashing,
 And the glad waves foamy tresses
 Gleam'd white 'neath my soft caresses,
 While on spread the joyous strain,
 "Spring is up in our vales again!"

All hush'd lay the gray old woods,
 Their frozen vigil keeping;
 I sent a voice through the solitudes,
 And the slumberers to life were leaping!
 And each glossy wreath that brightens
 The crests of the forest-Titans,

Hung forth with the playful motion
 That lures the fresh winds' devotion,—
 And the folds of the vine were climbing
 To droop o'er the freed stream's chiming,
 While on swept the cheerful voice,
 "Spring hath bade the old woods rejoice!"

The Iris her bright arch weaves
 Round the crest of the thunder torrent;
 The sunlight plays through the dancing heavens
 O'er the breast of the loosen'd current.
 I have breath'd on the snow-topp'd mountain,
 I have call'd up the singing fountain,
 I have left the bright earth all glowing,
 Flow'rs springing—blue waters flowing:
 Now welcome your sweet new-comer,
 The golden—the soft-eyed Summer;
 And breathe *me* one grateful tone,
 "Sweet Spring from our shore is flown!"

I came, like the Southern morn,
 Swift wing'd and fervid hearted;
 The chain from the sleeping forest was torn,
 The flower from its prison started;
 I came—to the long despairing
 A spell of rich promise bearing:
 I go—for my spell is spoken,
 The chain of the frost-king's broken.
 Farewell!—my sweet task is over;
 We part—as the lov'd—the lover—
 Now kind be your words that tell,
 "Spring bids the green West—Farewell!"

REMEDY FOR DRY ROT.

The article in our last number on Ryan's process for preserving timber, has been the means of bringing under our notice another remedy for dry rot, discovered by Major Richardson of Brockville, who, about eight years ago, was in correspondence with the Board of Admiralty on the subject. The Major offered to disclose his secret to the Board, provided a promise was given of remuneration in case the remedy was found to be effectual, of which he had not the slightest doubt; but the Board declined giving such a promise, or indeed having anything to do with the matter, beyond referring the Major to the Surveyor of the Navy, (Sir R. Symonds), and the correspondence closed without any arrangement having been effected. The Major had first addressed Sir Herbert Taylor on the subject, giving samples of wood that had been subjected to the remedy; Sir Herbert laid the matter before the King (Wm. IV.), by whose command it was referred to Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, who recommended the application to the Lords of the Admiralty. After the correspondence had closed, Sir Herbert Taylor wrote to Major Richardson, expressing his regret for the result, and observing: "But you must make allowance for the manner in which the public departments are tormented with plans and inventions, proposals and specifics of every description, as I can vouch from personal experience; and I believe there are few subjects on which the Admiralty and Navy Board have been addressed more frequently than that of dry rot. Hence the repulse you met with at starting—the difficulty of introducing the subject again, and the eagerness shown to shake it off." The reason why the Major desired a promise of remuneration before disclosing his secret was, that his remedy, unlike all others, is of such a nature, that it would be known to the meanest labourer on the works at the first step taken to put it to the test. He was, however, willing to disclose it to the Admiralty without the promise, if they had desired him, trusting to their honour for reward. It would appear as if the Admiralty had been so often tormented on this subject, that they instinctive-

ly regard every new project with aversion, and their patience is exhausted before they have well given the projector a hearing.

As the remedy is still a secret with Major Richardson, we can merely state its advantages, in order to invite public attention thereto.

The samples of wood offered for inspection were taken from some timber which had been cast aside as unserviceable, and when broken up was used for a fence in a low marshy ground subject to frequent floodings. In this situation it stood above 20 years, outliving two successive removals of oak, and was then found to be at once firmer, heavier, and more closely knit together, than any new wood of the same quality not similarly prepared, so much so that a respectable timber merchant said the wood was so much altered for the better, both in substance and colour, that he should not have conceived it to be deal. The preventive had also preserved the wood from the ravages of the worm. A substance that will make fir outlast two removals of oak is certainly valuable; and it is said to be attended with hardly any expense. "To the British Government the expense would be nothing, as the means necessary to the end proposed, are wholly within their own control, while they are at present devoted to no use or purpose whatever. It would not cost a company who should establish a depot for the preparation of the ingredient, more than £10,000 at the utmost. The secret is of great importance, however, in the fur trade, to the companies connected with which the preventive might be sold in such quantities as to cover more than half, if not the whole, of the expense of the original outlay for apparatus."

"The saving to England by the adoption of an effectual cure against dry rot in her navies, has been estimated at various sums, none of which are under £100,000 a year."

Having laid these statements before the public, we can only say that this remedy appears to deserve their favourable consideration, although the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty evidently regard it with but little interest.

We find that the name printed in our last *Kyan*, should have been *Ryan*, and in relation to his process we have met with the following observations in a Report on Port Dalhousie by Capt. Mackenzie, R. E.

"The Board of Ordnance have so far approved of this late discovery, [Ryan's process] as to have entered into contracts with the Patentee, for a supply of the article, at the principal Engineer yards in England. At Woolwich, a tank has been constructed in the Engineer yard, and regularly supplied by the Patentee, in which all timber of the department used for outside work, is submerged. The only objection to the employment of this acid is its property of promoting, as it does, the corrosive decay of nails and iron. As oak tree-nails are chiefly used in the work estimated for at Port Dalhousie, this objection will not operate; and I now recommend that the timbers from the tier below the surface of the water upwards, be submitted to the process of Ryan's patent.— And this being the great outlet from the Grand River, a more eligible place for an anti-dry rot tank cannot well offer than Port Dalhousie, where

the rafts are launched into Lake Ontario; but if the process of Ryan's patent should add five years to the durability of the work, it will be a point gained of more value—and afford moreover a very interesting experiment, on a large scale, of a discovery that has occupied much the attention of Parliament of late years. The most favourable experiments have been made, and its utility admitted by the first scientific men of the day; possibly a tank of large dimensions will be required at Port Dalhousie, to expedite a work promising the most beneficial results to the Province."

"The cost of the whole process at the Company's tanks is in England, 20s. per load of 50 cubic feet; but as 1½ lbs is requisite of the corrosive sublimate at 4s. per lb. (to 15 gallons of water) for a load—and the Company is willing to grant licenses to the Government to any extent in England, at the rate of 5s. per cubic foot, measured in the clear of the tank, I will adopt this mode of estimating the cost, and make no doubt the Company will extend to an eligible opening in this country the first benefit of their patent on the most favourable terms."

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The American Commissioners that were appointed last year, pursuant to an act of Congress, to explore and survey the Boundary line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire and the British Provinces, have made their report. As it is drawn up with fairness, and their labours make us better acquainted with the country, which even yet is but imperfectly known, we have concluded to copy their report. The facts it develops, it will be seen, are at variance with many opinions formed in the States on this vexed question. "The difference between the country, as it actually exists, and as represented on any maps;" its being of "very difficult access from the settled parts of Maine, and at best almost impenetrable;" that the corner of New Hampshire is correctly placed on the dividing ridge, and should not be pushed eight or ten miles further into British territory; and that the Magalloway river does not head any of the branches of the Connecti-

cut," whereby their "claim to Hall's stream is deprived of the support it otherwise would have had," are all facts adverse to received opinions in the States. The deep indenture which the Rimouski river will make in the boundary, as they claim it, is also much greater than they had previously anticipated. This question would soon be settled if there was the proper disposition to do it; for it so happens that the part of the territory which is of most value to each party, is of little or no value to the other. The only part that is of any value to Maine, is that south of the St. John; and the only part that Great Britain cares anything about is that north of the St. John; so that this is not a case in which the interests of the parties are irreconcilable, for they are reconciled at once by each party taking that part which they respectively prize the most. We believe the British Government long ago intimated their willingness to consent to such a compromise. The mere

expense of prosecuting surveys, arbitration, &c., will more than equal the difference.

REPORT, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1841.

SIR,—The Commissioners having assembled in this city, in conformity with your orders under date of 29th July, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That the extent of country, and the great length of the boundary line included in the object of this commission, would have rendered it impossible to have completed the task assigned them within the limits of a single season. In addition to this physical impossibility, the work of the present year was entered upon under circumstances very unfavourable for making any great progress. The law under which they have acted, was passed at the last period of a protracted session, when nearly half of the season, during which working parties can be kept in the field, had elapsed: and although no delay took place in the appointment of commissioners to carry it into effect, the organization of the board was not effected, in consequence of the refusal of one of the commissioners and the agent to accept of their nomination. The commissioners acting under these disadvantages, have done all that lay in their power to accomplish the greatest practicable extent of work, and have obtained many results which cannot but be important in the examination of the vexed and important question which has been committed to them; but after having fully and maturely considered the subject, and interchanged the results of their respective operations, they have come to the conclusion that it would be premature to embody the partial results which they have attained, in a general report, for the purpose of being laid before the political and scientific world.

The meridian line of the St. Croix has not been carried to a distance of more than fifty miles from the monument at the source of that river; and the operations of the other commissioners, although they have covered a wide extent of country, have fulfilled but one part of the duty assigned them,—namely, that of exploration; while, in the parts explored, actual surveys will be necessary for the purpose of presenting the question in such form as can admit of no cavil. In particular, the results of the examination of the most northern part of the line appear to differ, in some points, from the conclusions of the late British commission.—Satisfied that the latter have been reached in too hasty a manner, and without sufficient time having been expended upon comparative observations, they are cautioned by this example, against committing a like error. In respect to the argumentative part of the report of the British commissioners, the duty of furnishing a

prompt and immediate reply to such parts of it as rest upon the construction of treaties and the acts of diplomacy, has been rendered far less important than it might at one time have appeared, by the publication of the most important parts of the argument laid before the King of the Netherlands, as umpire. This argument, the deliberate and studied work of men who well understood the subject, is a full exposition of the grounds on which the claim of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory rests. It has received the sanction of successive administrations of opposite politics; and may, therefore, be considered, in addition to its original official character, as approved by the whole nation. To this publication your commission beg leave to refer, as embodying an argument which may be styled unanswerable.

The operations of the parties under the command of the several commissioners were as follows:—

The party under the direction of Professor Renwick, left Portland in detachments, on the 26th and 27th of August. The place of general rendezvous was fixed at Woodstock, or failing in that, at the Grand Falls of the St. John. The commissary of the party proceeded as soon as possible to Oldtown, in order to procure boats and engage men. Professor Renwick passed by land through Brunswick, Gardiner, and Augusta. At the former place, barometer No. 1 was compared with that of Professor Cleveland; at Gardiner, with that of Hallowell Gardiner, Esq.; and arrangements were made with them to keep registers, to be used as corresponding observations with those of the expedition. At Augusta, some additional articles of equipment were obtained from the authorities of the State; but the barometer, which it was hoped might have been procured, was found to be unfit for the service. At Houlton two tents and a number of knapsacks, with some gunpowder, were furnished by the politeness of General Eustis, from the government stores.

The boats and all the stores reached Woodstock on the 3d September; and all the party were collected, except one engineer, who had been left behind at Bangor, in the hopes of obtaining another barometer. A batteau was therefore left to bring him on. The remainder of the boats were loaded, and the party embarked on the St. John, on the morning of the 4th Sept. The remaining batteau, with the engineer, arrived the next evening, having ascended the rapids of the St. John in a short time beyond precedent. On its arrival it was found that the barometer, on whose receipt reliance had been placed, had not been completed in time; and although, as it was learned afterward, it had been committed, as soon as finished, by the maker to the care of Major Graham, the other commissioners felt compelled to set out before he had joined them. The want of this barometer, in which defects observed in

the others had been remedied, was of no little detriment.

A delay of 13 days had occurred in Portland, in consequence of the refusal of Messrs. Cleaveland and Jarvis to accept their appointments; and it was known, from the experience of the commissioners sent out in 1833 by the State of Maine, that it would require at least three weeks to reach the line claimed by the United States from Bangor. It was, therefore imperative to push forward, unless the risk of having the whole of the operations of this party paralyzed, by the setting in of winter was to be encountered. It was also ascertained at the Grand Falls, that the streams which were to be ascended were always shallow and rapid, and that, at the moment, they were extremely low, so that the boats would not carry more stores than would be consumed within the time required to reach the region assigned to Professor Renwick as his share of the duty, and return. It became, therefore, necessary, as it had before feared it must, to be content with an exploration, instead of a close and accurate survey.—Several of the men employed had been at the northern extremity of the meridian line; but their knowledge was limited to that single object. Inquiry was carefully made for guides through the country between the sources of the Grand Fourche of Restigouche, and of Tuladi, but none were to be found. One Indian only had passed from the head of Green River to the Grand Fourche, but his knowledge was limited to a single path in a direction not likely to shed any light on the object of the commission; he was, however, engaged. The French hunters of Madawaska had never penetrated beyond the sources of Green River; and the Indians who formerly resided on the upper waters of the St. John were said to have abandoned the country for more than twelve years.

The party was now divided into four detachments; the first to proceed down the Restigouche, to the tide of the Bay of Chaleurs; the second to ascend the Grand Fourche of Restigouche to its source; the third to be stationed on the Green River Mountain; the fourth to convey the surplus stores and heavy baggage to Lake Temiscouata, and thence to ascend the Tuladi and Abagusquash to the highest accessible point of the latter. It was resolved, that the second and fourth detachments should endeavor to cross the country and meet each other, following as far as possible the height of land. A general rendezvous was again fixed at Lake Temiscouata.

In compliance with this plan, the first and second detachments ascended the Grande River together, crossing the Wagansis portage, and reached the confluence of the Grand Fourche, and south west branch of Restigouche.

The first detachment then descended the united stream, returned by the same course to

the St. John, and reached the portage at Temiscouata on the 7th October. All the intended objects of the detachment were happily accomplished.

The second detachment, under the personal direction of the commissioner, reached the junction of the north and south branches of the Grande Fourche on the 22d Sept. Two engineers, with two men to carry provisions, were then despatched to cross the country to the meridian line, and thence to proceed westward to join the detachment at Kedgwick Lake.—This duty was performed, and many valuable observations obtained; but an accident, by which the barometer was broken, prevented all the anticipated objects of the mission from being accomplished.

All the stores which could possibly be spared were now placed in a depot at the junction of the south branch, and the commissioner proceeded with the boats thus lightened, towards Kedgwick Lake. The lightening of the boats was rendered necessary, in consequence of the diminution of the volume of the river, and the occurrence of falls, over which it would have been impossible to convey them when fully loaded. For want of a guide, a branch more western than that which issues from the Lake was entered. One of the boats was therefore sent round into the Lake, to await the return of the engineers despatched into the meridian line. The stores, which were all that could be taken up, in the state of the waters, were now found to be wholly insufficient to allow of committing the party to the unexplored country between this stream and Tuladi. Even the four days which must intervene before the return of the engineers could be expected, would do much to exhaust them. The commissioner, therefore, resolved to proceed across the country, with no other companion than two men, carrying ten days' provisions. It was hoped that four or five days might suffice for the purpose; but ten of great toil and difficulty were spent before Lake Tuladi was reached. The remainder of the detachment, united by the return of the engineers, descended the north branch of the Grande Fourche to the junction of the south branch, ascended the latter, and made the portage to Green River. In this the boats were completely worn out, and the last of their food exhausted, just at the moment that supplies sent up the Green River to meet them, arrived at their camp.

No arrangement which could have been made would have sufficed to prevent the risk of famine which was encountered by the second detachment. A great number of boats would have required more men, and these would have eaten all they could have carried. No other actual suffering but great fatigue and anxiety were encountered; and it is now obvious, that had the rains which were so abundant during the first week of October, been snow, (as they

sometimes are in that climate,) there would have been a risk of the detachment perishing.

The third detachment reached their station on Green River Mountain, on the 13th Sept., and continued there until the 12th October. A full set of barometric observations was made; the latitude well determined by numerous altitudes, and the longitude approximately, by some lunar observations.

The fourth detachment, after depositing the stores intended for the return of the party in charge of the British commissary at Fort Inghall, who politely undertook the care of them, ascended the Tuladi, and taking its northern branch, reached Abagusquash. Here one of the engineers wounded himself severely, and was rendered unfit for duty. The commissary then proceeded a journey of five days toward the east, blazing a path, and making signals to guide the second detachment. The difference between the country, as it actually exists, and as represented on any maps, prevented the commissary from meeting this party. It found the source of the central or main branch of Tuladi to the north of that of the Abagusquash; and, following the height of land, reached the deep and narrow valley of the Rimouski at the point where, on British maps, that stream is represented as issuing from a ridge of mountains far north of the line offered to the King of the Netherlands as the bounds of the American claim. The commissary therefore found it impossible to ascend Rimouski to its source: and, crossing its valley, found himself again on a dividing ridge, where he soon struck a stream running to the south east.

This, from a comparison of courses and distances, is believed to be the source of the main branch of the Grande Fourche of Restigouche; and thus the second and fourth detachments had reached points within a very short distance of each other. The greater breadth of the dividing ridge has thus been explored; but it will remain to trace the limits of the valley of the Rimouski, which will form a deep indenture in the boundary line. This line having been explored, a party was formed after the assemblage of the several divisions at Temiscouata, for the purpose of levelling it with a barometer; but the expedition was frustrated by a heavy snow storm, which set in on the 12th of October.— This, the most important part of the whole northern line, therefore remains for future investigation. It can only be stated, that strong grounds exist for the belief, that its summits are not only higher than any point which has been measured, but that although cut by the Rimouski, it exceeds, in average elevation, any part of the disputed territory.

The levelling of the Temiscouata portage appeared to be an object of great importance, not only on its own account, but as furnishing a base for future operations. As soon as a suf-

ficient force had been assembled at Lake Temiscouata, a party was therefore formed to survey the portage with a theodolite. Orders were also given by the commissioner, that the first barometer which should be returned should be carried over the portage. It was believed that this double provision would have secured the examination of this point beyond the chance of failure. A snow-storm, however, (the same which interrupted the last operation referred to,) set in after the level had been run to the mountain of Bort; and one of the labouring men worn out by his preceding fatigues, fell sick. The party being thus rendered insufficient, the engineer in command found himself compelled to return. The contemplated operation with the barometer was also frustrated; for, on examination at Temiscouata, it was found that all were unfit for further service.— In order that the desired object might be accomplished, a new expedition was despatched from New York on the 12th of November, furnished with four barometers. This party, by great exertions, reached St. Andre, on the St. Lawrence, on the eighth day, and accomplished the object of its mission. The object was rendered possible at this inclement season, by its being confined to a beaten road, and in the vicinity of human habitations.

The country which has been the object of this reconnaissance is, as may readily be understood, of very difficult access from the settled parts of the State of Maine. It is also, at best, almost impenetrable, except by the water courses. It furnishes no supplies, except fish and small game: nor can these be obtained by a surveying party, which cannot be strong enough to allow for hunters and fishermen as a constituent part. The third detachment alone derived any important benefit from these sources. The best mode of supplying a party moving on the Eastern section would be to draw provisions and stores from the St. Lawrence. It is, indeed, now obvious, although it is contrary to the belief of any of the persons professing to be acquainted with the subject, that had the commissioner proceeded from New York, by the way of Montreal and Quebec, he might have reached the district assigned to him a fortnight earlier, and accomplished twice as much work as his party was able to perform.

Although much remains to be done in this region, an extensive knowledge of country hitherto unknown and unexplored has been obtained; and this not only sheds much light on the boundary question in its present state, but will be of permanent service in case of a farther *ex parte* examination, or of a joint commission being agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The season was too late for any efficient work, as the line to be explored was not reached before the 22d of September. Not only were the rivers at their lowest ebb, but ice was

met, in the progress of the parties, as early as the 12th of September, and snow fell on the 21st and 22nd of September. The actual setting in of winter, which sometimes occurs in the first week of October, was therefore to be dreaded. From this time the country becomes unfit for travelling of any description, until the streams are bound with solid ice, and a crust formed on the snow of sufficient firmness to make it passable on snow shoes. The only road is that along the St. John river; and it would be almost impossible for a party, distant more than ten or twelve miles from that stream to extricate itself after the winter begins.

No duty could be well imagined more likely to be disagreeable than that assigned to Professor Renwick. The only feasible modes of approach lay, for hundreds of miles, through the acknowledged limits of the British territory, and the line he was directed to explore was within the military posts of that nation. It may be likened to the entry upon the land of a neighbour for the purpose of inquiring into his title. Under these circumstances of anticipated difficulty, it becomes his duty, as well as his pleasure, to acknowledge the uniform attention and civilities he experienced from all parties, whether in official or in private stations. All possibility of interruption by the local authorities was prevented by a proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; and the British warden, Colonel Mac-Lauchlan, was personally instrumental in promoting the comforts of the Commissioner and his assistants. Similar attentions were received from the officers of the garrison at Fort Ingall, the commandant of the citadel of Quebec, and from His Excellency the Governor General. Even the private persons whose property might be affected by the acknowledgment of the American claim, exhibited a generous hospitality.

The party under the direction of Capt. Talcott left the settlements on Hall's stream on the 6th of September. The main branch of this was followed to its source in a swamp, in which a branch of the St. Francis also had its origin. From this point the party followed the ridge dividing the Atlantic from the St. Lawrence waters, until it was supposed that all the branches of Indian stream had been headed.— In this work the party was employed until the 14th of September. It had now arrived at a point where the Megalloway river should be found to the left, according to the most authentic maps of the country; especially that prepared by the New Hampshire commissioner appointed in 1836 to explore the boundary of that state, and accompanying that report.— The party accordingly bore well north, to avoid being led from the true "height of land" by the dividing ridge between the Connecticut and Androscoggin rivers. After crossing several

small streams, it came, on the afternoon of the 15th, to a rivulet about twelve feet wide, running to the east, which was supposed to be the main Megalloway; the 16th was spent in exploring it to its source. The next day it was discovered that what had been taken for the Megalloway was a tributary of Salmon river, a large branch of the St. Francis; and consequently the party was considerably to the north of the boundary.

The supply of provisions did not allow the party to retrace its steps to the point where it had diverged from the true dividing ridge. The course was therefore changed, until it bore a little south; but it was not until the 22d that the party found itself again on the dividing ridge, and then upon the waters of the Megalloway.

The party reached Arnold river, or Chaudiere, above Lake Megantic, on the 24th of September. After having recruited, and taken a fresh supply of provisions from the depot established there, the party was divided into two detachments. One returned westward, to find the corner of the state of New Hampshire, as marked by the commission in 1789 appointed to trace the boundary line.

It was there ascertained that the corner was on the true dividing ridge, and not from eight to ten miles south, as has been erroneously reported by the surveyor employed by the New Hampshire commissioners in 1836, and reiterated in several official papers. From the state corner the dividing ridge was followed to where it had been previously explored by the party.— Thence a course was taken north-east, so as to reach the head of Lake Megantic, and thence to Lake Megaumac, where, on the 8th October, the two detachments were again united. The detachment led by the assistant, Mr. Cutts, had successfully followed the dividing ridge from the camp of the 24th, on Arnold river, to this place.

It was now ascertained that the provisions remaining were not sufficient to subsist all of the company, until the Kennebec road could be reached by following the *height of land*. It was found advisable again to separate into detachments—one to follow the ridge, supplied with provisions for twenty days; and the other to strike for the nearest settlement, which, it was supposed, could be reached in four or five days. This movement commenced on the 10th of October, and the detachment following the high land, reached the Kennebec road on the 23d; and on the following day, provisions for the party for fifteen days were placed there, and a like quantity at the mouth of the Metjarrette. It was intended that the two detachments should move, simultaneously, from these two points on the 26th, to explore the boundary line as far as Lake Etchemin. A deep snow which commenced falling on the night of the 25th, compelled the commissioner to abandon

farther explorations at that time; and there was not the slightest probability that they could be resumed before another year.

The result of these explorations may be stated as follows :—

About 160 miles of country along or near the "height of land" have been traversed, the travelled distances carefully estimated, and the course measured with a compass. Barometrical observations were made, as often as necessary, for giving a profile of the route from the head of Hall's Stream to Arnold's, or the Chaudiere River, and thence to Lake Magamac, via. the corner of the State of New Hampshire. Some farther barometrical observations were made between this lake and the Kennebec road—but, for a portion of that distance, the barometer was unserviceable, in consequence of air having entered the tube.—Astronomical observations were made as often as there was an opportunity, but, owing to the prevalence of clouds, not as often as was desirable. They will serve for correcting the courses and estimated distances as travelled.—Barometrical observations for comparison were made at the intersection of the Kennebec road and height of land, hourly from 7, A. M., to 5, P. M., while the parties were on the dividing ridge.

The only discovery of interest made by this party is, that the Magalloway River does not head any of the branches of the Connecticut, as it was generally believed it did; and, consequently our claim to Hall's Stream is deprived of the support it would have had, from the fact that all the other branches were headed by an Atlantic River, and consequently could not be reached by the line along the height of land from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia.

The other commissioner (Major J. D. Graham) did not receive his appointment until the 16th of August, to fill the place left vacant by the non-acceptance of Professor Cleaveland; and to him was assigned the survey and examination of the due north line, commencing at the source of the River St. Croix, and extending to the highlands which divide the waters that flow into the River St. Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

Immediately after receiving his appointment, he took the necessary steps for organizing his party; and, in addition to two officers of the corps of topographical engineers, assigned to him by the commandant of the corps for service, he called to his aid two civil engineers, possessing the requisite qualifications for the duties to be performed. So soon as the requisite instruments could be procured and put in proper order, he left New York for Portland, Maine, where he arrived on the 5th of September, expecting there to join his colleagues of the commission. They had, however, proceeded to the points designated for the commencement of their respective duties; the season be-

ing too far advanced to justify their incurring any farther delay.

At Portland a short conference was had with Mr. St. —, the agent of the State Department, who furnished the necessary means for procuring an outfit for the party, in provisions, camp equipage, &c.

The party then proceeded to Bangor, where it was occupied until the 12th, in procuring the necessary supplies of provisions, camp equipage, transportation, &c., to enable it to take the field; and a few astronomical observations were made here, for the purpose of testing the rates of the chronometers which were to be used upon this service, as well as of obtaining additional data for computing the longitude of the place, which, together with the latitude had been determined by the commissioner, by a very near approximation, in the summer of 1833, while occupied upon the military reconnaissance of the North Eastern Frontier.

On the 12th, the party left Bangor for Houlton, where it arrived on the evening of the 13th. A depot of provisions was established here, for supplying the line of their future operations, and the services of the requisite number of men, as axe-men, chain-bearers, instrument carriers, &c., were engaged.

Pending these preparations, and the time necessarily occupied in cutting a roadway through the forest, from a convenient point on the Calais road to the monument at the source of the River Saint Croix, a series of astronomical observations was made, both by day and by night, by which the latitude and longitude of Houlton were satisfactorily determined, and the rates of the chronometers further tested.

By the 21th of September, the roadway was sufficiently opened to permit a camp to be established upon the experimental meridian line traced by the United States' and British surveyors in the year 1817, when an attempt was made to mark this portion of the boundary between the two countries, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent of 1815.

The provisions and camp-equipage were transported upon a strong but roughly constructed sled, drawn by horses, while the instruments were carried by hand; the surface of the country over which this roadway was opened being too rough for any wheeled vehicle to pass.

The point decided upon, as the true source of the River Saint Croix, by the United States and British commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, was found and identified, both by the inscriptions upon the monument erected there to mark the spot, and also by the testimony of a living witness of high respectability, who has known the locality since it was first designated by the commissioners under the treaty of 1794.

The avenue, which had been cleared through

a dense forest from the monument to a distance of 12 miles north of it, by the surveyors in 1817, was easily recognized by the new and thick growth of young timber, which, having a width of from 40 to 50 feet, now occupied it. Axemen were at once set at work to re-open this avenue, under the supposition that the due north line would at least fall within its borders for a distance of 12 miles. In the mean time, the first astronomical station and camp were established, and the transit instrument set up at a distance of 4578 feet north of the monument upon an eminence 45½ feet above the level of its base. This position commanded a distinct view of the monument to the south, and of the whole line to the north, for the distance of 11 miles, reaching to Park's Hill.

While the work of clearing the line of its young growth of timber was progressing, a series of astronomical observations was commenced at this first camp, and continued both day and night without intermission, (except when interrupted by unfavourable weather,) with the sextants, the repeating circle of reflection, and the transit instrument, until the latitude and longitude of the monument, and of this first camp, were satisfactorily ascertained, and also the direction of the true meridian, from the said monument established. For this latter purpose, several observations were in the first place made upon the polar star (*Alpha Ursal Minosis*) when at its greatest eastern diurnal elongation; and the direction thus obtained was afterwards verified and farther corrected by numerous transit observations upon stars passing the meridian at various altitudes, both north and south of the zenith. These were multiplied with every degree of care, and with the aid of four excellent chronometers, whose rates were constantly tested, not only by the transit observations, but also by equal altitudes of the sun in the day, to correct the time at noon and midnight, and by observed altitudes of east and west stars, for correcting the same at various hours of the night.

The direction of this true meridian, as thus established by the commissioner, was found to vary from the experimental line traced by the surveyors of 1817, by running, in the first place, to the west of their line, then crossing it, and afterwards deviating considerably to the East of it.

At the second principal station erected by the party, distant 6 miles and 3952 feet north of the first camp, or 7 miles and 3240 feet north of the monument, it found itself 60 feet to the west of the line of 1817. This appeared to be the maximum deviation to the west of that line, as near as its trace could be identified, which was only marked by permanent objects recognised by the party, at the termination of each mile from the monument. Soon after passing this station, the line of 1817 was crossed; and the party did not afterward touch it, but deviated

more and more to the east of it as it progressed north, but by an irregular proportion to the distance advanced.

In order to obtain a correct profile or vertical section along the whole extent of this meridian line, in the hope of furnishing data for accurate comparisons of elevations, so far as they might be considered relevant to the subject in dispute between the two governments, and also to afford an accurate base of comparison for the barometers along an extended line, which must traverse many ridges that will be objects of minute exploration for many miles of lateral extent, an officer was detailed to trace a line of levels from the base of the monument, marking the source of the River Saint Croix, to tide water, at Calais in Maine, by which means the elevation of the base of the monument above the planes of mean low and mean high water, and also the elevation of several intermediate points of the River Saint Croix, on its expanded lake surface, have been accurately ascertained.

Another officer was, at the same time, charged with tracing a line of levels from the base of the same monument along the due north line, as marked by the commissioner, by which it is intended, that every undulation, with the absolute heights above the plane of mean low water at Calais, shall be shown along the whole extent of that line.

At Park's Hill, distant nearly 12 miles from the monument, a second station for astronomical observations was established, and a camp suitable for that purpose was formed. On the 26th day of October, while occupied in completing the prolongation of the meridian line to that point, and in establishing a camp there, the party was visited by a snow storm, which covered the ground to a depth of four inches, in the course of six hours. This was succeeded by six days of dark, stormy weather, which entirely interrupted all progress, and terminated by a rain, with a change to a milder temperature, which cleared away the snow. During this untoward event, the parties made themselves as comfortable as practicable in their tents, and were occupied in computing many of the astronomical and other observations previously made.

On the 2d of November the weather became clear, and the necessary astronomical observations were immediately commenced at Park's Hill. From this elevated point, the first station could be distinctly seen by means of small heliotropes during the day, and bright lights erected upon it during the night. Its direction, with that of several intermediate stations due south of Park's Hill, was verified by a new series of transit observations upon high and low stars, both north and south of the zenith. By the same means, the line was prolonged to the north.

In one week after commencing the observation at Park's Hill, the weather became again unfavourable; the sky was so constantly overcast as to preclude all astronomical observations, and the atmosphere so thick as to prevent a view to the north, which would permit new stations to be established, with sufficient accuracy, in that direction. Unwilling to quit the field while there was a prospect of the weather becoming sufficiently favourable for the party to reach the latitude of Mars Hill, or even proceed beyond it, it was determined that some of the party should continue in the tents, and there occupy themselves with such calculations as ought to be made before quitting the field. The officers charged with the line of levels, and with the reconnoissances in advance for the selection of new positions for stations, continued their labours in the field, notwithstanding they were frequently exposed to slight rain and snow storms, as these portions of the work could go on without a clear sky.

On the 13th of November, a severe snow storm occurred, which, in a single night and a portion of the following morning, covered the surface of the whole country, and the roofs of the tents, to a depth of sixteen inches. The northern extremity of the avenue which had been cleared by the surveyors of 1317, was now reached, and, in addition to the young growth which had sprung up since that period upon the previous part of the line, several miles had been cleared through the dense forest of heavy timber, in order to proceed with the line of levels, which had been reached nearly to the Meduxnakeag. The depth of snow now on the ground rendered it impracticable to continue the levelling, with the requisite accuracy, any farther; and that part of the work was accordingly suspended for the season. The thermometer had long since assumed a range extending during the night, and frequently during a great portion of the day, to many degrees below the freezing point.

The high lands bordering on the Aroostook, distant 40 miles to the north of the party, were distinctly seen from an elevated position, whenever the atmosphere was clear; and a long extent of intermediate country, of inferior elevation to the position then occupied, presented itself to the view, with the two peaks of Mars Hill rising abruptly above the general surface which surrounded their base. The eastern extremity of the base of the easternmost peak was nearly two degrees of arc, or nine-tenths of a mile in space, to the west of the line, as it passed the same latitude.

To erect stations opposite to the base of Mars Hill, and upon the heights of the Aroostook, in order to obtain exact comparisons with the old line at these points, were considered objects of so much importance, as to determine the commissioner to continue the operations in the field to the latest practicable period, in hopes of accomplishing these ends.

On the 18th day of November, the party succeeded in erecting a station opposite Mars Hill, and very near the meridian line. It was thus proved that the line would pass from nine-tenths of a mile to one mile east of the eastern extremity of the base of the north-easternmost peak of Mars Hill.

On the 30th of November, a series of signals was commenced, to be interchanged at night, between the position of the transit instrument on Park's Hill, and the high lands of the Aroostook. These were continued at intervals, whenever the weather was sufficiently clear, until, by successive approximations, a station was, on the 9th of December, established on the heights one mile south of that River and on the meridian line. The point thus reached is more than fifty miles from the monument at the source of the Saint Croix, as ascertained from the land surveys made under the authority of the States of Maine and Massachusetts.—The measurements of the party could not be extended to this last point, owing to the depth of the snow, which lay upon the ground since the middle of November; but the distance derived from the land surveys must be a very near approximation to the truth. A permanent station was erected at the position established on the Aroostook heights, and a measurement made from it, due west, to the experimental or exploring line of 1317, by which the party found itself 2400 feet to the east of that line.

Between the 1st and 15th of December, the observations were carried on almost exclusively during the night, and frequently with the thermometer from 0 to 10 and 12 degrees below that point, by Fahrenheit's scale. Although frequently exposed to this temperature, in the performance of their duties, in the open air at night, and to within a few degrees of that temperature during the hours of sleep, with no other protection than the tents and camp beds commonly used in the army, the whole party, both officers and men, enjoyed excellent health.

During the day, the tents in which the astronomical computations were carried on, were rendered quite comfortable by means of small stoves, but at night the fire would become extinguished, and the temperature reduced to within a few degrees of that of the outward air. Within the observatory tent, the comfort of a fire could not be indulged in, in consequence of the too great liability to produce serious errors of observation by the smoke passing the field of the telescope. The astronomical observations were, therefore, always made in the open air, or in a tent open to the heavens at the top during the hours of observation, and without a fire.

On the 16th of December, the tents were struck, and this party retired from the field for the season; there being then more than two feet of snow on the ground. To the unremitting zeal, amidst severe exposures, and to the

scientific and practical attainments of the officers, both civil and military, who served under the orders of the commissioner on this duty, he acknowledges himself, in a great measure, indebted for the progress that he was enabled to make, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered.

Observations were made, during portions of three lunations, of the transit of the moon's bright limb, and of such tabulated stars as differed but little in right ascension and declination from the moon, in order to obtain additional data to those furnished by chronometrical comparisons with the meridian of Boston, for computing the longitude of this meridian line.

At the first station, 4578 feet north of the monument, and also at the Park's Hill station, the dip of the magnetic needle was ascertained by a series of observations; in the one case upon two, and in the other upon three separate needles. The horizontal declination was also ascertained, at both these stations, by a full set of observations upon six different needles.

The details of these, and of all the astronomical observations alluded to, will be prepared as soon as practicable for the use of the commission, should they be required. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Major Graham acknowledges himself greatly indebted, for having, in the most obliging manner, extended to him

every facility within his power for prosecuting the examinations. From Mr. Connell, of Woodstock, a member of the Colonial Parliament, and from Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlan, the British Land Agent, very kind attentions were received.

Major Graham has also great pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to General Anstis, commandant of the Eastern Department; to Colonel Pierce, commanding the garrison at Houlton, and to his officers; and also to Major Ripley, of the ordnance department, commanding the arsenal at Augusta, for the prompt and obliging manner in which they supplied many articles useful in the prosecution of the labours of his party.

The transit instrument, with which the meridian line was traced, had been loaned to the commissioners by the Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College, New York; and the commissioners feel bound to return their acknowledgements for the liberality with which the use of this astronomical instrument was granted, at a time when it would have been difficult, and perhaps impossible, to have procured one as well suited to the object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES RENWICK,
JAMES D. GRAHAM, } *Commissioners.*
A. TALCOTT.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

INDIAN ADDRESSES,

On the Re-construction of Brock's Monument.

INDIAN OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th February, 1841.

SIR,

His Excellency Sir George Arthur has committed to me the very gratifying duty, of placing into the hands of your Treasurer, the Contributions which have been made by the several Tribes and Communities of Indians in this Province, to the Fund for restoring the Monument to the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock. I have been also directed to lay before you, the several Addresses which have been transmitted by the principal Chiefs of the different Tribes to His Excellency, in which they have made known their wish, to unite with their fellow Subjects in this interesting object. You will perceive from these addresses, that

the sum which I have this day paid to the Treasurer of the Fund, amounts to two hundred and seven pounds, ten shillings, Currency, and is contributed by the following Bodies of Indians:

The Chippewas of the Upper Reserve, on the River St. Clair.

The Chippewas of the Lower Reserve and Walpole Islands on the River St. Clair.

The Hurons and Wyandotts of Amherstburgh.

The Chippewas of the River Thames.

The Munsees of the River Thames.

The Moravians of the River Thames.

The Oneidas of the River Thames.

The Six Nations Indians of the Grand river.

The Mississagas of the River Credit.

The Chippewas of the Saugeeng River, Lake Huron.

The Chippewas of the Township of Rama, Lake Simcoe.

The Chippewas of Snake Island, Lake Simcoe.

The Mississagas of Alnwick, Rice Lake.

The Mississagas of Rice Lake Village, Otanabee; and of Mud and Balsam Lakes.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

The Committee, I am sure, will receive with a pleasure as sincere as I feel in transmitting it, this munificent contribution, from the interesting remnants of the Brave and Noble People who first inhabited this Continent. Knowing the honest warmth of their feelings, and the sincerity of their professions, I have been much affected by their earnest desire, to shew their fresh and grateful recollection of the gallant General, whom they admired and loved as their leader, and whom they would faithfully have followed through any danger, in defence of their Country, and of the authority of their King.

There are many Members of the Committee, who had the good fortune to serve under the late Sir Isaac Brock, during his short and brilliant career, and they will remember the affectionate veneration, and unbounded confidence, with which he inspired all who were under his command; and I am sure they will receive with particular gratification, this generous testimony of the Indian Warriors, so honourable to themselves as men, and no less honourable to the memory of that great and lamented Chief, who was able, during a few short weeks of desperate trial, to impress upon the untutored, but discerning Indians, feelings, of which the recollection and duration will never perish, while any of the Race remain.

On behalf of the several Tribes who have joined in this Contribution, I have to assure the Committee of the delight it will afford them to learn, that their affectionate tribute is mingled with the donations of their White Brethren in Canada; and that the Column, which is to honour and protect the remains of Brock, will record also the gratitude of the Red Children of their Great Mother the Queen.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

SAMUEL P. JARVIS.

To COLONEL BULLOCK,

Sec'y to Com. for restoring
Brock's Monument.

ADDRESSES.

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K.
C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

HONOURED FATHER :

We, your Red Children residing at the River St. Clair respectfully and humbly ap-

proach, to make known to you, that we have heard with sorrow and disgust, of the destruction of the Monument on Queenston Heights, erected by a grateful people to the memory of our gallant chief, the late Sir Isaac Brock.

From the reverential and deep respect we shew to our dead, whose graves we preserve from insult or injury by our own hands, we feel keenly the insult, and our indignation is roused, on learning that it is the diabolical act of some cowardly miscreants from the American shore. Under the impulse of these feelings, rendered the more poignant, because some few still exist amongst us, who have shared in his dangers, and shed their blood with him, in defence of this our common country—we beg, respectfully, to offer you our voluntary contribution, (Ten Pounds, Currency,) towards its re-erection, much regretting our inability to do more.

We, your Red Children, imploring the great spirit to protect and bless you and yours, both in time and eternity—wish you farewell.

We, the Chiefs, subscribe our names for the Tribe.

WAWANOSH.

OJEHEKUN.

SEWETAHGUN.

Upper Indian Reserve, River St. Clair,
15th December, 1840.

To our Great Father in Toronto.

FATHER :

We have heard that the Longknife has destroyed, in the night, the Tomb which the brave had built to the bravest.

FATHER :

That Chief led us, as well as you, to victory. On that hill which we conquered, his blood was mingled with ours. Father, we are sorry.

FATHER :

Among our people, the graves of the dead are sacred; the curse of the Great Spirit falls upon him who tramples on that even of an Infant; the passing Indian stays his steps to replace its scattered remains, and calls for vengeance on the destroyer.

FATHER :

We are poor and weak; what we have comes from you; but we also wish to join our White Brethren in restoring the Tomb of our friend and Leader.

FATHER :

When the passer-by gazes on the Monument of Brock, let him see written—"The Red Men struck the foe by the side of the dead; he lives in their hearts, and their hand has here placed one stone to his memory."

FATHER :

We say again we have but little;—of that little accept some, and we shall be proud thus at once to tell our love for the Warrior we

mourn, and our hatred of those who insulted his remains.

FATHER :

We take you by the hand, and bid you farewell.

BIGIGISHIGUESHKAM.
NEWEGEGISUICK.
CHIVQUNA.
NAVERGIGISIWIBE.
KOUTOUNG.

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

FATHER :

In our hearts we shake you by the hand ; and we thank the Great Spirit that he has preserved you to see the end of another year ; and that He has permitted us to assemble once more, around the Council fire of our forefathers.

FATHER :

Our object in meeting together this day, is to communicate to you, the feelings and wishes of your Red Children.

Open your ears and listen.

FATHER :

Twenty-seven winters have passed, with the swiftness of the deer, when startled by the tread of the young hunter, since you said,—“The game is at an end ; the Big-knife, who dared to measure strength with me, already pants for breath, and has grown weak ; he asks for rest, and I have opened my ears to him ; therefore, my Red Children, let the war cry cease to be heard—let the tomahawk be buried—and let us once more smoke the pipe of peace with him.”

FATHER :

When these words were spoken by you, the war-whoop was suppressed—the firm grasp of the Tomahawk was relaxed—and the pipe of peace was taken up, because it was the command of our Father, beyond the Great Lake.

FATHER :

But while the head of the Red Man is still bowed down with grief—and while the eyes of his women and children are yet dim with tears, for those who are not—he hears with abhorrence and indignation, that the serpent with the double tongue, has polluted the resting places of the illustrious dead ! Yes, Father, the bones of the venerated Chiefs, Brock and Tecumseth, who were struck low, while foremost in the fight, are sought after by him who works as a mole in the dark, and are even now denied the repose of the grave.

FATHER :

The heart of the Big-knife is hid in his breast—warm him in your bosom, and he will requite you with death—such, Father, is the nature of the reptile you pitied, and placed under your wing.

FATHER :

The bad feeling which prompted him to attempt the destruction of the last resting place of the gallant Brock, we cannot sufficiently condemn ; and to shew our veneration and respect for the memory of that great Chief, we now offer our mite in aid of the building of a new Monument to him, and may it ever stand firm as a rock in the midst of the great waters, defying the dashing of the angry waves.

FATHER :

Our men, women, and children, salute you. May the strong chain which has so long united us in friendship, ever remain bright ; and may the Great Spirit give you a long life, and a clear sky.

his
PETER X GOLD, CHIEF.
mark.

And Nineteen others.

GEO. IRONSIDE,
S. I. A.

At a conference held at Colborne, on Thames, the 27th January, 1841—

PRESENT :—The Superintendent of Indian Affairs ;—Rev. Richard Flood, Rev. Solomon Waldron, Missionaries ;—And the Chiefs of the Delawares, Oneidas, and Chippewas.

The Chief, CANOTING, arose and said, that he was appointed to speak for the three Tribes, and addressed the Superintendent as follows :

FATHER :

We have met in Council to take into consideration a subject which has engaged the attention of our White Brethren throughout the country. We mean the destruction of the Monument erected on Queenston Heights to the memory of a great Warrior, who, like Tecumseth, fell in defence of his Sovereign. We have a few Chiefs and Warriors still living who fought under the command of the great and good General Brock ; and we remember when he travelled on that road (the Long Woods) he said to us, “I bring my sword to fight against your enemy and mine ; and now I tell you plainly, they must not throw us down ; rise, follow me, that your Children may partake of all the privileges which you have ever enjoyed under the protection of your great Father.”—These words struck deep in our hearts, and with one shout we flew to aid him. Our hearts are yet afflicted by the loss of many a brave Chief and Warrior who fell in that war ; and when we heard that the ashes of that Warrior had been disturbed, and the Monument shattered by the hand of the cowardly white man, our indignation was aroused, and we all declared our abhorrence of such wickedness against the will of the Great Spirit, who was pleased to place him there.

FATHER :

The Three Nations here assembled have agreed to subscribe each, the sum of Ten Pounds, towards the re-construction of his Monument; and we request you to communicate to our Great Father, Sir George Arthur, our sentiments on this subject; and to assure him, that it is our firm determination to retain the same zeal, loyalty and devotion, that glowed in the bosoms of our Forefathers, who bravely defended the Royal Standard, under which we have the happiness to live, and to claim the proud distinction of British subjects.

FATHER :

We salute you, and our friends the Missionaries, with a hearty shake of the hand.

Certified, J. B. CLENCI,
S. I. A.

To our Brother SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.*

BROTHER :

The Chiefs, Warriors and People, of the Six Nations Indians, heard with feelings of the greatest horror, that white men from the American Nation, had desecrated the grave of the brave and lamented warrior, Sir Isaac Brock.

The Tomb of the brave Warrior has been always esteemed sacred among us, from the earliest period to which the traditions handed down to us from our Fathers extend.

BROTHER :

It has given to the Chiefs, Warriors and People, of the Six Nations, great pleasure to hear, that you, our Brother, called a Meeting of your White People, at the spot where the brave Warrior fell, fighting in defence of his and our country; and that it was resolved, to erect anew a Monument, sacred to his memory, to record his valour to future generations.

BROTHER :

We and our Fathers endured the fatigues and privations of war, fighting by the side of the illustrious dead, and wish to contribute from our funds, the sum of Seventy-five pounds, to forward the speedy completion of the work; to commemorate our veneration for the name of our illustrious and valiant Brother deceased; and to record our horror at the perpetration of so base a deed, as the destruction of the Tomb where his hallowed remains have been interred.

BROTHER :

We have transmitted to our Chief Superintendent, an order for that amount, which we request may be paid for the above purpose, out of our funds in the hands of Government.

In the name and on behalf of the Six Nations.

MOSES WALKER,
And five others.

WITNESS—J. MARTIN,
Super't. Indian Dep't.

To our Great Father SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, *K. C. H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein.*

FATHER :

Our ears have been shocked in hearing that some person or persons have had the wickedness to destroy the sacred grave of our late Great Father, Major General Sir Isaac Brock, the brave Hero of Upper Canada.

FATHER :

We cannot find language sufficient to express our utter detestation of such an outrageous conduct.

FATHER :

Some of our People fought and bled by the side of that brave Chief. He was so brave that he feared no death. He was beloved by all the Red Coats—and by all the Inhabitants—and by all your Red Children.

FATHER :

We shall ever remember the debt of gratitude we and our children owe to that great Chieftan. Whilst your Red Children were sitting together, like a family of helpless Children, in danger of being tomahawked, the brave Hero slew with only a few brave Warriors to our rescue. His wisdom, skill and bravery, saved us from the destroying enemy.

FATHER :

Our hearts were made very glad, when we heard that your Excellency, and your great Officers and Inhabitants of Upper Canada, were about to re-construct the Grave of our late Great Father; and, as a tribute of respect to his memory, we wish to give Ten pounds out of our Annual Land Payments, towards rebuilding the same.

FATHER :

We feel truly grateful to the British Government, for the kind care they have ever manifested towards us.

FATHER :

We love our Great Mother the Queen, and all Her Children over the Great Waters.

FATHER :

We are happy and contented to live under the protection of such a wise, good and powerful Government; and we hope nothing shall ever separate us from the protecting hand of our Great Mother the Queen; and may the blessing of the Great Spirit rest upon Her Majesty—upon Her great Chiefs—and upon her people.

This is all we have to say.

Signed in behalf of the River Credit Indians.

JOSEPH SAWYER,
And five others..

River Credit,
January 2nd, 1841.

To SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

FATHER :

We, the Chiefs of the Chippewa Indians, of the Saugceeng River, take you by the hand, and with warm hearts, in the name of our People, wish you every happiness the Great Spirit can bestow upon you.

FATHER :

Your Red Children live a great distance to the North of your City ; and it is seldom we hear what is passing among our White Brethren.

FATHER :

Our anger was great, when we were informed that the Muck-o-Maws, (the Long Knives) had, like wolves in the night, stolen into our Country, and destroyed the Grave of a brave and gallant Soldier, Sir Isaac Brock.

FATHER :

The deeds of the lamented General have not been forgotten by us—His eye was like the Eagle's—His motions like Arrows from the Bow—His enemies fell before him, as the truss before the blast of the Great Spirit.

FATHER :

We loved and admired him when he lived and was with us ; now that he has departed to the land of Spirits, we can only mourn his loss, and offer our respect to his memory.

FATHER :

None but Cowards insult the Tomb of the dead : they are but Dogs ; but the vengeance of the Great Spirit will assuredly fall upon them, when they least expect it, and perhaps when exulting in their wickedness.

FATHER :

We were rejoiced to hear, that our White Brethren had resolved to re-build the Tomb of our departed Friend.

FATHER :

We shared with him the dangers of the day which terminated his existence ; and we ask to unite with our White Brethren, in recording to posterity, the deeds of a gallant and brave Warrior.

FATHER :

We have authorised our Chief Superintendent, to subscribe in our name, Ten Pounds, to assist in re-building the Tomb of our departed Brother.

This is all we have to say.

JACOB METEGWAUB.

WITNESS—HIRAM TOBECO,
Mississauga Indian Teacher,
at Saugceeng River.

To our Great Father SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein.

FATHER :

We have heard with grief and indignation of the destruction of the Monument erected to the memory of our Great Chief, Sir Isaac Brock.

FATHER :

We fought side by side with that Great Chief, and the Long-knives trembled at his approach.

FATHER :

He was brave, but he was merciful, and strictly enjoined his Red Children to spare the Long-knives when they surrendered themselves prisoners to us.

FATHER :

Gratitude for such merciful conduct should have made the Long-knives respect his memory.

FATHER :

We have heard that our White Brethren are about to re-build his Monument.

FATHER :

We ask to be permitted to contribute towards the noble work, and therefore request that the sum of Ten Pounds may be advanced from our annuity for that purpose.

This is all we have to say.

(Signed in behalf of the Rama Indians)

WILLIAM YELLOWHEAD.
THOMAS NANINGSHKUNG.

To our Great Father, SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein.

FATHER :

The brave deeds of the Great Chief, Sir Isaac Brock, are not forgotten by us ; they are fresh upon our memories.

FATHER :

Our respect for his memory, since he has departed to the land of Spirits, is the same as it was towards himself when he lived, and led us to victory against the Long-knives.

FATHER :

We have heard that the Long-knives have insulted the fame of our great Chief, by destroying his Monument.

FATHER :

The fair fame of the dead, whether friend or foe, is held sacred among your Red Children.

FATHER :

We wish to unite with our White Brethren in re-establishing the Monument.

FATHER :

We are not rich, but we send you from our annuity, which we receive from you, Ten

Pounds, to assist in completing this grand work.

This is all we have to say.
(Signed in behalf of the Snake Island Indians)
JOSEPH SNAKE.

To our Father SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

FATHER :

We take you by the hand and rejoice that the great Spirit has spared your life to rule over us.

FATHER :

Our attachment to the British Government remains unchanged. We have fought and bled in its defence, and are ready to do so again.

FATHER :

The kindness and protection which we have always experienced from Government have sunk deep into our hearts, and we will ever feel grateful for the same.

FATHER :

Our anger was kindled when we heard that the Long knives had crossed over to our soil, and insulted the remains of our brave Chief, Sir Isaac Brock.

FATHER :

His noble bearing in the hour of danger is fresh in our memory. We were proud to follow his example, and be led to victory by him.

FATHER :

We are informed that the Monument erected to his memory on the Queenston heights—and recently destroyed by the enemies whom he had vanquished—is about to be restored by our White Brethren.

FATHER :

We claim a right to participate in the expense of recording the fame of our departed Friend and gallant Chief.

FATHER :

We pray you to accept of Ten Pounds of our Annuity, towards the re-construction of the Monument so basely destroyed.

JOHN SUNDAY,
The Head Chief of Alnwick.

To SAMUEL P. JARVIS, ESQUIRE, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

FATHER :

We have heard of the wicked attempt to destroy the monument of our old Chief, Sir Isaac Brock ; and are also informed of the intention of the White Man to rebuild it.

FATHER :

We respect the memory of the brave, and are sorry to find that there are any who do not.

Some of us fought on the same field on which the gallant General fell. We then felt the

same sorrow in our hearts that our loyal brothers in arms, the White Men, felt, and we still unite with them in the deepest regret at our common loss. These feelings urge us readily to contribute our share to the expense of re-building that Monument which was designed to perpetuate the fame of such noble deeds.

FATHER :

We, who are thus ready to assist in the present exigency, will never be backward in testifying our loyal principles by still more substantial proofs, whenever our Great Mother the Queen, shall lay her commands upon us.— We will never refuse to hear her words. Our Great Fathers, her Royal Predecessors, have been very kind to our people. We are not unthankful. We do not wish to be idle ; but whenever we may be called upon to defend the honour and rights of the British Crown, we will most heartily strain every nerve, and do all the service in our power.

FATHER :

We authorise you to subscribe from our monies the sum of Fifteen Pounds, in aid of the praiseworthy work about to be performed ; and may the blessing of the Great Spirit make it prosper.

Dated at Rice Lake Mission, Otonabee, January 7, 1841.

GEORGE PAUDASH, Principal Chief.

And Three others.

In presence of—HENRY BALDWIN, JUN.

To SAMUEL PETERS JARVIS, ESQUIRE, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

BROTHER :

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, assembled in Council, salute you.

BROTHER :

Upwards of fifty years ago, the American people drove us from our hunting grounds, which the Great Spirit gave our fathers ; and we can now no longer meet at the great council fire at Onondaga, where our Tribes were accustomed to assemble. But the British have given us a new home ; and here we live, and light our council fire in safety.

BROTHER :

Since we were driven from our country we shake you, and every Englishman by the hand, and call him brother, for we have the same great Mother, the Queen, who makes no difference between her Red and White Children, except that she treats us like her younger Children,

BROTHER :

Our people are grateful for these things. We love our great Mother and our new coun-

try ; and will defend both with the last drop of our blood, as our fathers, the Iroquois, did before us. The Mohawk will never stand by and see his adopted country, or his white brother insulted. He will avenge it as an injury done himself.

BROTHER :

It is this feeling that leads us to address you. Our country has been insulted, and we are very angry at it. We heard of the shameful conduct of our American neighbours. When some bad people raised a disturbance here, and were forced to run away, they received these bad men as their friends, and gave them every assistance to stab and destroy our Mother.— But defeat and shame followed their repeated attempts. We know the Americans of old.— Our fathers told us how they used *them*, and we see every year how they are abusing and murdering our red brethren in the west.

BROTHER :

We always thought the Americans a bad people ; but until now we thought they were *men*. Before the Indian saw the White Man, the Great Spirit taught him to look upon the *tsi-kagh-ne-gagh-to-de* (monuments) of the dead as sacred ; and much more so those of the good and the brave. But what are we to think of the wretch, who would steal over in the night, like a fox or a thief, when his neighbors, who were at peace with him, were asleep, and tramp down the *warrior's grave*? Yet an American has done this, and his country approves of it ; for she receives this *rattle-snake* (who, we hear, had stung several times before) into her bosom, and hides him from the punishment he deserves.

BROTHER :

We will not talk of these people ; for when we do, the remembrance of the injuries they have done us, and are still doing our poor helpless Red Brethren of the West, makes our blood grow warm.

BROTHER :

We thank the Great Spirit that he has taught us the Christian Religion, which makes us love peace, and seek it with all men. But

still we feel that the blood of the once mighty Iroquois runs in our veins, and insults of this kind are too much for us.

BROTHER :

We rejoice to hear that our country is about to build up the *tsi-kagh-ne-gagh-to-de* of Okoughretsha (Sir Issac Brock.) Many of our people remember the face of that great warrior and good man. He was the Indian's friend. He died fighting our enemies, who boasted they were coming to take our country away *again*, and drive us from the face of the earth. He deserved the honour of the *tsi-kagh-ne-gagh-to-de*, that our children might know when he nobly fell, and where the bones of the Warrior Chief slept in peace.

BROTHER :

It must be built up again, higher and stronger than ever. We must shew our enemies we will not be insulted ; and if they forget they are *men*, they must expect to be treated like beasts and snakes.

BROTHER :

We are poor, but our hearts are big. We ask leave to put a few stones over the grave of our departed friend ; and we send you a requisition (for *seven pounds ten shillings*) for that purpose. We are proud to stand side by side with our White Brethren in all good deeds.— The sum we send is very small ; but it is a little from *each Chief and Warrior* of our Nation, and we give it with *one heart*.

BROTHER :

Tell our good Father, the Governor, that although our *tomahawks* are buried, and we wish to sit down, yet our Warriors have not forgotten the *war whoop* ; and whenever it is raised at the call of our Queen, we will get up like *one man*, to punish our enemy.

BROTHER :

Remember this : *we are always ready.*

Tyendinaga, December 26, 1840.

Signed, on behalf of our Nation, by us,

BRANT BRANT,

And Four other Chiefs.

WITNESS—J. WORTT.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

We copy from the *Montreal Courier* the following report of a speech made by Lord Sydenham to the Special Council of Lower Canada, upon closing their session before the reunion of the Provinces. The report was written from memory by one of the members

of the Council, and therefore does not pretend to literal accuracy, but preserves the material topics, and the manner of treating them:—

“After the business of the day had been gone through, Lord Sydenham rose to address the Council previously to its dissolution. His Lord-

ship said he could not witness the closing labours of this final session of the Special Council without offering the thanks of the Sovereign whom he represented, and his own sincere acknowledgments for the zeal, punctuality, and attention throughout evinced in the performance of their important duties, and the personal sacrifices they had made to that end. Lord Sydenham then observed, that having been, as a member of the Ministry, one of those who were principally instrumental in the adoption of the constitution under which the Special Council had sat, he had watched the progress of that body with the deepest interest in their success. The wish of Her Majesty's Government had been that the members should be drawn as much as possible from different parts of the Province so as to represent its general interests. He had not deemed it expedient upon his arrival to make a change in its constituent parts as formed by Sir John Colborne, deeming it, as he still deemed it, a fair and adequate representation of the various sections of the Province. Under these circumstances he had thought himself called upon to do no more than make some additions to the Council calculated to render more prompt and efficient the course of its proceedings. His Lordship declared that in his opinion much good had resulted from the labours of the Special Council. Although, conformably to the principles he was known to possess, he was a warm advocate of representative and constitutional government, and therefore most sincerely rejoiced that the time had arrived when a return to it was deemed practicable, and when an end might be put to the arbitrary power conferred by the Act suspending the constitution in Lower Canada, yet he could not withhold his opinion that more beneficial measures had emanated from the Council, than any representative body in this Province had ever produced in the same space of time. Knowing as he did the anxious care with which every measure had been framed and examined in its most minute provisions during its passage through the Council, and the constitutional spirit that had been always present at their deliberations, and entertaining as he did the well-considered belief that their measures were calculated to secure and advance the rights and interests of the Province, he would not flinch from assuming the responsibility of any and every Ordinance they had passed. He would earnestly support and vindicate both in private and in public these measures; and it was pleasing to him, in looking back, to be able to say that upon no occasion had he seen anything but fair and open discussion, and the independent exercise of a free judgment amongst the members of the Council. His Lordship concluded by assuring them in all sincerity that there was no one individual at the Board with whom he would not gladly co-operate in the public interest on any future occasion.

"These sentiments, we understand, were impressively delivered, and all present felt gratified by the spirit of kindness and courtesy in which they were conceived and expressed. His Lordship at the conclusion left his place and went round and very cordially shook hands with every member of the Board."

The Legislature of New Brunswick was assembled on the 20th of January by His Excellency Sir John Harvey. It appears by the report of the Finance Committee that the expenditure and appropriations for the year 1840, amounted to about £143,000, while the gross income of the year was only £99,871 9s. 8d. shewing a deficiency of above £43,000. In accounting for this it is stated that the difficulties with the State of Maine, and the extensive fires in the city of St. John, have caused heavy drains upon the public purse which will not again occur. The committee say: "It is certainly a matter of high satisfaction that the Province is still unembarrassed, and that the resources have hitherto been such as to meet all those heavy expenses," the deficiency having been fully met.

It is stated that Sir John Harvey is about to be relieved from the government of New Brunswick, and be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Sir William Colebrook, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

The *civil posse* kept by Maine on the Aroostook and Fish Rivers have been discharged, and in their place Maine and Massachusetts have appointed a Mr. Ingersoll to look after the trespassers on the disputed territory. He is said to be a very suitable person for the duty, uniting firmness with conciliatory manners, and being personally acquainted with nearly all the inhabitants on both sides of the lines in that district. This arrangement is therefore favourable to the preservation of peace in that quarter.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was assembled by His Excellency Viscount Falkland on the 3d of February. The Hon. Joseph Howe was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. A discussion afterwards arose on the propriety of his holding the Speakership with his seat in the Executive Council, but the House refused to disturb the arrangement. The House has since then declined giving the initiative of all money votes to the Executive.

The Assembly of Prince Edward Island passed a resolution to appropriate the sum of £200,

if it should be required, towards the expense of obtaining a survey, exploration, and estimate of the proposed line of canal between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, if Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada make proportionable advances for the same object.—As this matter must come before the Canadian Legislature, we copy the following statement respecting it. Titus Smith, a resident of Nova Scotia since 1783, says the country is low and flat, no part above 25 feet above the level of high tide in the Bay of Fundy, and well adapted either for a canal or railroad. R. Brown, Esq., Mining Engineer, gives similar testimony, adding that the mouth of the canal in the Bay Verte would require protection by a breakwater. Wm. Mackay, Land Surveyor, surveyed the country between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; it has no high hills; is swampy all the way through; two or three locks besides the tide locks would be sufficient. The top of the surface is sand for two feet; there is clay underneath, which is favourable to the object. The distance is about 15 miles; the Tidnish river on the Bay Verte side would be available for three miles. The water in this Bay is shallow at low water for two miles, except the channel, which is about four feet water at the mouth of the river and bar. The fall of the tide is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Good shelter on entering the river. Vessels of 250 or 300 tons would be able to pass the canal without difficulty. No obstacle to such a canal being formed. The object of it is to connect the trade of Halifax and New Brunswick with the St. Lawrence, and also Prince Edward Island with them.

A more favourable location for a canal or railroad could not have been selected; and when the Shubenacadie canal, connecting Halifax with the Bay of Fundy, shall be completed, (and from £80,000 to £100,000 have been already expended on it, by which all the heavy work, including locks and cuttings, is far advanced,) there will then, supposing the Bay Verte canal finished, be a safe and commodious navigation from Halifax through the Bay of Fundy to the St. Lawrence, always important, and in time of war of incalculable benefit.

The Imperial Parliament assembled on the 26th of January, and the session was opened by Her Majesty in person with the following

S P E E C H :

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

In the course of these transactions my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government.

The plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to both.

I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you.

However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to

be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Measures will be submitted to you without delay which will have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for an amendment of the law relating to the poor, expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my parliament. I place my reliance on your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism, and I humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your Councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote, by enlightened legislation, the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

During a discussion that took place in the House of Commons on the 1st of March, Lord Palmerston stated that he saw nothing likely to arise which could lead to an interruption of friendly and pacific relations between England and France.

The case of Mr. Alexander McLeod was brought before the Imperial Parliament on the 8th of February. The Earl of Mountcashel introduced the case into the House of Lords.

Lord Melbourne in reply admitted having received the information, and said "the noble Lord might be perfectly sure of this, that they would take those measures which in their estimation would be best calculated to secure the safety of Her Majesty's subjects, and to vindicate the honour of the British nation. Hear, hear.)"

Lord Stanley brought the case before the House of Commons the same day, concluding with a request that Ministers would lay before Parliament the correspondence between the two governments respecting the Caroline affair. This Lord Palmerston declined doing while negotiations were still pending, except the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, that had been already published, and on the merits of the case observed, "I think it important to make, with reference to the notice of Mr. Forsyth, one observation. The

noble Lord said he believed Mr. McLeod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was attacked. My information goes precisely to the same conclusion; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, in reply to Mr. Fox, I think it right to state, that the American Government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two Governments, by demands for redress by one, to be granted or refused by the other, and dealt with accordingly; or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities. But the American Government chose the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments; and this is the ground on which they are entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects, and from that ground now they cannot be permitted to recede."

After some further remarks, in reply to a question of Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston said, "I rather think that my Hon. friend will find in the correspondence that instructions from the American Government were given to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from pressing the subject.—(Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, I beg leave to say that the principle stands thus: In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American Government disavowed the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased—(hear)—and that they were persons who were not in any way entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals. Until, therefore, the British Government disowned those persons, as the American Government disavowed their citizens in the other case, they would have no right to change their ground upon the question. (Hear, hear.)"

Next day, in reply to further questions, Lord Palmerston stated that a similar case to that of Mr. McLeod was about to happen about a year and a half ago, and instructions applicable to that case were sent to Mr. Fox from the Government, but were not required, and

Mr. Fox, on the case of Mr. McLeod arising, made the remonstrance and representations that he had prepared to make on the former occasion. He would state that a despatch was now ready and would be sent off immediately, containing instructions to Mr. Fox, which the House could not expect him to state.

His Lordship also stated that he considered the capture of the Caroline as a perfectly justifiable proceeding, warranted by the necessity of defending Her Majesty's territory. (Loud cheers.)

There was perfect unanimity among all parties as to the necessity of protecting Mr. McLeod, and vindicating the national honour.—The conduct of America in the business was condemned by all liberal and moderate men in the nation as well as by the political parties; but the stand taken in Parliament especially is highly satisfactory.

Mr. Fox has been instructed by the Government to demand the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and we expected to have been able to announce it, but it has not yet taken place. If it be much longer delayed important consequences will follow, as it is understood that Mr. Fox is instructed to demand his passports if Mr. McLeod be not released.

The Baptism of the Princess Royal took place on the 10th of February, and we copy the following account of the ceremony:—

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Queen Dowager, her Majesty and the entire party passed into the Throne room. This saloon, the most magnificent in the apartments, was prepared with great splendour for the christening. The throne had been removed and an altar erected in its place within the throne alcove, the throne and sides hung with crimson velvet very richly and elegantly ornamented with broad gold lace. The back of the altar was fitted in the same splendid style, having the initials I. H. S. in the centre, embroidered with gold, and enriched with deep rays.—The back was finished with a carved gilt bower, forming an elliptic arch at the top. The gold communion plate, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's was arranged on the altar, a large gold salver being placed in the middle, containing a fine representation, in alto-relievo, of "The Last Supper."

In front of, and a short distance from the altar was the font, new for the occasion, very elegant in its form, and exquisitely finished. The base is divided into three compartments, one bearing the arms of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, in a lozenge, with supporters, and surmounted by Her Royal Highness's coronet; the others having the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert embossed. Over the coat of arms are cherubs executed in bold relief. The body of the font takes the form of the water-lily, and supports a large shell, the rim of which, on the inside, has small water-lilies floating on the edge.

The font was of silver gilt, and the water which it contained, and which was used for the ceremony, was brought from the river Jordan. The font was placed on a handsome circular table of marble, having the Royal arms executed in mosaic at the top. The table itself stood on a small raised platform placed on a large carpet of crimson velvet extending to the seats reserved for the illustrious sponsors and visitors. The carpet was embroidered with gold at the angles, and had also a deep gold border. Candelabra on gilt pedestals were on either side of the altar, and within the alcove were two cut glass chandeliers; another chandelier of the largest size was hung in the middle of the room, and candelabra on pedestals richly carved and gilt lined the side of the apartment. The seats for the company were of crimson satin damask and gold.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony of christening the Princess Royal, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Dean of Carlisle.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on the left of his Grace. Her Majesty wore a splendid diadem of brilliants, diamond ear-rings and necklace. Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon and Jewel of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore brilliant stars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath, and the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

Opposite to her Majesty was the Duke of Wellington, his Grace officiating as sponsor on the part of his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. The other sponsors were her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The illustrious party were ranged round the Altar, and the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also occupied places in front. The Mistress of the Robes and the Great Officers of State were behind her Majesty and Prince Albert.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury came to that part of the ceremony for naming the Princess, her Royal Highness was given into his hands by her nurse. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager then named her Royal Highness

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA.

After the baptism the Princess was returned to her nurse.

The service being concluded, the party retired, and shortly afterwards the whole of the company who had witnessed or officiated at the ceremony, went to dinner, which was served in the Picture Gallery, the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, who were there in attendance, playing "God save the Queen," as the different members of the Royal Family entered the gallery.

The gallery as fitted up for the Royal banquet, presented a very elegant and splendid appearance. The table was magnificently ornamented with silver gilt plate, consisting of a plateau, with eperges, candelabra, wine-coolers of the most exquisite designs and finished workmanship, and of great variety. Many of them were the designs of Flaxman, and the artificers in the precious metals have succeeded admirably in many instances, in transferring all the grace and beauty of the model of the sculptor into their own more durable and tractable material. Some of the wine-coolers were small copies of the Warwick vase, others of Greek vases, having on them most beautifully execu-

ted bas-reliefs. Here might be seen a beautiful and graceful group of bacchanals dancing round a palm tree; there a group of sturdy tritons labouring at the oar; then a Venus floating in a shell; then a subject from the Greek mythology; and in all these the beauty of the design, and the skill of the workmanship are such, that the costliness of the material is quite lost sight of. The table was lighted with 28 candelabra, holding from four to six wax lights each.

At each end of the gallery an artificial screen was erected to shorten its length, and on each of these were displayed on a background of crimson cloth, some of the choicest specimens of the Royal Treasury, —vases, censers, shields, salvers, cups, chalices, of every size and of every description, from the squat massive tankard of days of yore, when the Sovereign might have refreshed himself on a hunting morning with a large draught of a homely beverage, to some of the most elegant and graceful cups of the purest crystal, in the most elaborate setting of gold fillagree, and all flashing, too, with diamonds and other precious stones with which they were studded. Of cups, vases, and tankards, ornamented with precious stones, there were a great number. Some with amethysts, some with turquoises, and diamonds, and sapphires, chryso-phari, and emeralds; and some had small enamelled paintings let into them of sacred subjects, having evidently been formerly employed in the service of the Church of Rome. The screens on which these were displayed were lighted each with 22 candelabra, holding from four to six wax lights each; and when to these are added three large chandeliers blazing away from the roof, some idea may be formed of the brilliant appearance of this apartment.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur left Toronto for England on the 18th of March, going by way of Montreal and Boston. A number of gentlemen waited on His Excellency to take leave, but many others were prevented from attending by the City Election then in progress. Lady Arthur and family remain above a fortnight later, and then depart for England by way of New York.

Colonel Foster now commands the Forces in place of Sir George Arthur.

On the 1st March, it was officially announced that His Excellency the Governor General had appointed the Hon. John Henry Dunn to be Her Majesty's Receiver General within and for the Province of Canada; and on the 17th of March, it was further notified that Hamilton H. Killaly, Esq., President of the Board of Works, had been appointed a Member of the Executive Council. Such public works as it may be proper for the Executive to recommend to the Legislature, will therefore receive full previous consideration with the advantage of Mr. Killaly's practical acquaintance with them.

The elections for Members of Assembly have been held pursuant to announcement, and we deeply regret to find that they have been at-

tended with the loss of life in several places.— At the election for Durham a man was killed by a blow on the head with a club; and at East Halton a man drove his horses and sleigh at full speed into the crowd, and one man was killed thereby. In both these cases verdicts of wilful murder were returned against the perpetrators, who, however, have escaped arrest as yet. In Toronto, when the Members elect were chaired through the city, the procession was attacked by the opposite party, and when the assailants were driven back and dispersed, some of them retreated to a tavern from which they had come, and to which they were followed by the victors, when the inmates fired on the crowd, killing one man, and severely wounding three others. Attempts have been made to palliate the enormity of this offence, by saying that before they fired they had received great provocation; but in fact, they first gave provocation, by attacking the procession, and they have no right to plead the consequence of their own outrage as a justification for a still more flagrant outrage. And besides, they were in no danger of their lives, for they could have retreated out of the way of all harm. The firing is in every point of view indefensible. And so long as such conduct can be perpetrated with impunity, so long it will continue to be perpetrated. If men may kill their opponents at elections without suffering any serious punishment, then death will still attend elections, and law, order, protection for liberty and life, are but empty names. It is impunity that encourages outrage. The Coroner's Jury in this case could not agree upon their verdict, and they were bound over to appear before the Judges. The offenders were committed to Gaol.

There was a disturbance too at the election for the first riding of York; several persons were severely beaten, a tavern was nearly destroyed, and troops had to be sent out to keep the peace. Troops had also to be sent to Barrie for the Simcoe election. In the District of Montreal there were several riots. One or two men were killed at the election for the County of Montreal, and one or two at Rouville.— Several returns are protested in consequence of violence.

The elections have resulted in the return of a large majority of members of liberal constitutional principles, and we may look forward

with confidence to the adoption of such measures as shall restore peace and prosperity to the Province. We observe that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, to prevent the carrying of sticks, bludgeons, horsewhips, or any kind of weapons at elections, or within three miles of the place of holding the poll. Something of the kind

must be introduced here, as well as a system of registration of voters, and several polling places in a county or city, in order that peaceable men may be protected in giving their votes from blood-thirsty ruffians, and the elective franchise may become what it ought to be, a right which every man may exercise without molestation.

The following is the list of Members returned to the first Parliament of United Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS.
Glengarry.....	J. S. McDonnell,
Stormont.....	Alex. McLean,
Prescott.....	D. McDonald
Russell.....	Hon. W. H. Draper,
Dundas.....	John Cook,
Grenville.....	Samuel Crane,
Leeds.....	James Morris,
Lanark.....	Malcolm Cameron,
Carleton.....	James Johnson,
Frontenac.....	Henry Smith, Jun.
Prince Edward.....	John P. Roblin,
Lennox & Addington.....	John S. Cartwright,
Hastings.....	Hon. Robert Baldwin,
Northumberland, S.....	Geo. M. Boswell,
Northumberland, N.....	John Gilchrist,
Durham.....	J. T. Williams,
York, First Riding.....	James H. Price,
York, Second do.....	Geo. Duggan, Jun.,
York, Third do.....	James E. Small,
York, Fourth do.....	Hon. Robert Baldwin,
Simcoe.....	Elmes Steele,
Halton, East Riding.....	Caleb Hopkins,
Halton, West do.....	James Durand,
Wentworth.....	Dr. H. Smith,
Lincoln, North Riding.....	W. H. Merritt,
Lincoln, South do.....	David Thorburn,
Haldimand.....	David Thompson,
Norfolk.....	I. W. Powell,
Oxford.....	F. Hincks,
Middlesex.....	Thomas Parke,
Essex.....	John Prince,
Kent.....	
Huron.....	Capt. Strachan,
TOWNS.	
Toronto.....	Hon. J. H. Dunn,
Do.....	Isaac Buchanan,
Kingston.....	Anthony Manahan,
Hamilton.....	Sir Allan Macnab,
Cornwall.....	J. Chesley,
Brockville.....	George Sherwood,
Bytown.....	S. Derbyshire,
Niagara.....	Ed. C. Campbell,
London.....	Hon. H. H. Killala.

LOWER CANADA.

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS.
Bonaventure.....	J. R. Hamilton,
Gaspé.....	R. Christie,
Rimouski.....	M. Borne,
Kamouraska.....	A. Berthelot,
Islet.....	E. P. Tache,
Bellechasse.....	A. G. Ruel,
Dorchester.....	C. Tachereau,
Megantic.....	Hon. H. Daly,
Lotbinière.....	Dr. Noel,
Nicolet.....	A. N. Morin,
Drummond.....	R. H. Watts,
Sherbrooke.....	John Moore,
Stanstead.....	
Shefford.....	
Missisquoi.....	Hon. Mr. Jones,
Yamaska.....	J. G. Barthe,
St. Hyacinthe.....	T. Bouthillier,
Richelieu.....	D. B. Viger,
Rouville.....	Col. De Salaberry,
Vercheres.....	H. Des Rivières,
Chambly.....	John Yule, Jun.,
Huntingdon.....	A. Cuvillier,
Beauharnois.....	J. W. Dunscomb,
Vaudreuil.....	John Simpson,
Two Mountains.....	Colin Robertson,
Ottawa.....	Hon. C. Day,
Terrebonne.....	Dr. McCulloch,
Leinster.....	J. M. Raymond,
Montreal.....	A. M. Delisle,
Berthier.....	D. M. Armstrong,
St. Maurice.....	J. E. Turcotte,
Champlain.....	J. R. Kimber,
Portneuf.....	T. C. Aylwin,
Quebec.....	John Neilson,
Montmorcency.....	F. A. Quesnel,
Saguenay.....	E. Parent,
TOWNS.	
Montreal.....	George Moffatt,
Do.....	Benjamin Holmes,
Quebec.....	D. Burnet,
Do.....	Hon. H. Black,
Sherbrooke.....	Edward Hale,
Three Rivers.....	Hon. C. R. Ogden,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

No returns having been received from many persons to whom the Review has been sent, they are respectfully requested to remit their Subscriptions without delay, in order that we may ascertain the total number required.

Messrs. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, of Montreal, will receive Subscriptions in that City for the Review.

Every Post-master, or other person, procuring six Subscribers, and remitting the Subscriptions, shall receive a copy GRATIS, for the same period.

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TORONTO, APRIL 1st, 1841.