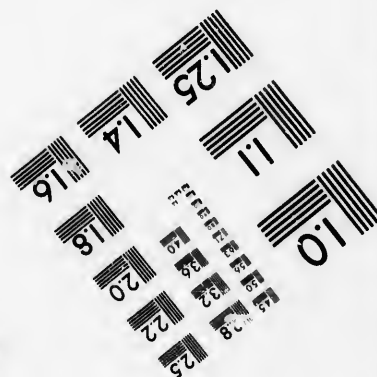
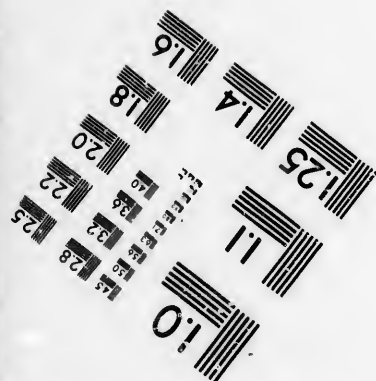
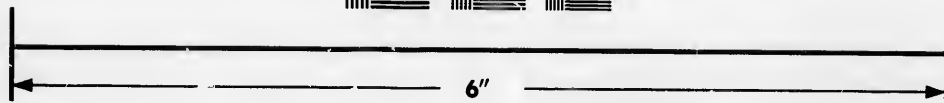
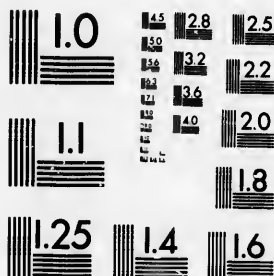


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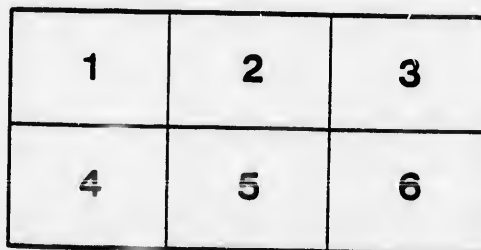
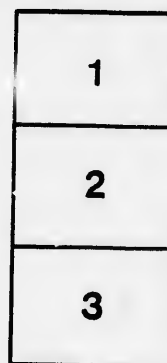
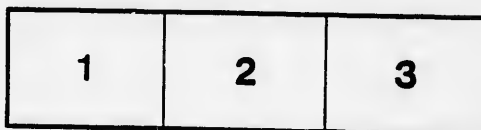
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# CANADA EMIGRATION

*From the Toronto Patriot.*

A Meeting for the formation of the above Society took place at the Grand Jury Room in this City on Thursday last, convened by the Sheriff, who took the Chair at three o'clock. Dr. Rolph was requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting. The Sheriff then explained briefly to the Meeting the cause of its Convention, and expressed his firm conviction of the vast advantages which would result from its formation.

His Honor the VICE CHANCELLOR in moving the first Resolution spoke as follows:

*Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen,*—I never felt so honoured in my life, as on the present occasion, when your kindness has imposed on me the gratifying task of moving the first resolution, at the formation of a society that cannot but prove of essential consequence to the future prosperity of this fine country. (Cheers.) I assure you that I am delighted to co-operate with you, in an object of such unequalled excellence; and I know not which the most to deplore and condemn the folly or the wickedness of opposing or objecting to the Emigration of the labouring poor. The wealth of a nation does not consist in its gold; the real wealth as well as power of a nation, is its people; and when that people are requited for their industry, repaid for their enterprise, rewarded for their perseverance, they are a treasure infinitely beyond gold itself.—History furnishes us with an instance of a Nation abounding in gold and silver, with a poor, degraded, and enervated people; and it is the men and metal of Britain, the fruits of the loom and the foundry, the combination of strength, industry, and application that has rendered her great, powerful, and wealthy. And whilst we witness our own native England overloaded with capital and seeking objects wherein to invest it, here, in this its extended and splendid tributary is to be seen materials for the creation of inexhaustible wealth, lying dead for want of people to bring them into operation.—Nothing could be more deeply interesting to the Statesman and Philanthropist than to unite in the patriotic objects this Society has in contemplation, the judicious transfer of a crowded and suffering population from a field where their energies are of no avail, to one where they would be certainly crowned with success, and where they would be powerfully instrumental in creating wealth in the colony, and extending the commerce and trade on their native home. (Cheers.) There never was a period so auspicious as the present, to embody the feeling existing both here and at home, and to give practical effect to it by framing and putting into operation a sound system of colonization—there are, and thanks to Dr. Rolph for it, no prejudices existing on the subject at home—tranquillity and confidence again bless us—we have an enlightened and powerful Governor ready to give the whole weight of his influence to the promotion of emigration—he sees, that by vast accession of numbers to our population, the country is enlarged, not clogged—that in its prosperity, needless and mischievous discussions will be set at rest, and the

ing the disadvantage of wretched roads, now Macadamized roads stretching from all parts, skirted by a beautifully cultivated country, backed by a lovely river, since also made navigable to Lake Erie; contiguous to that grand connecting Channel between the Lakes, the Welland Canal aqueduct, which even the State of New York has not, as yet, been able to accomplish, and then when I view the wonderful progress, I boldly aver that for its age, its population, its means, no portion of the Globe has made greater or more solid improvements, than have been made here by the people of Upper Canada. [Loud cheers.] It is well known that the Governor General has the power to do much for this Province, I am sure he must possess the inclination, he has witnessed its vast and surprising aptitude for enterprize profitable investment of capital, and adaptation for commerce and agriculture. He can vastly promote our interests by establishing our credit at home; His Excellency Sir George Arthur in one of the ablest state papers that was ever sent home attempted to do so, he made a powerful, it ought to have proved, an irresistible appeal. His Excellency the Governor General will surely make a similar effort and probably with success, [Loud cheers.] In this endeavour he will have all the power the province can afford, and upon that he may firmly rely. It must be his wish to see it flourish and prosper under his administration, and he cannot but be convinced equally with every Governor that has preceded him that on British Emigration and capital this success materially depends. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, I turn with unmingled satisfaction and delight to the field which Dr. Rolph has prepared for our exertions in the United Kingdom. (cheers.) Gentlemen, I remember his arrival in this Province, and quickly discovered his powers and intelligence, and the singular facility he possessed in conveying information to others. Being always an enthusiastic friend to Emigration from the Parent state, it appeared to me very desirable that he should be selected to act for this Province in the most useful sphere for his exertions in the Mother Country, by imparting amongst the British people that knowledge which he had so readily acquired himself. For this purpose when the first Session of the present House of Assembly was convened, during the administration of Sir Francis Head, I moved that that portion of his speech which related to Emigration and which the House answered as follows, should be referred to a Committee,—“That as the Constitution of Upper Canada happily secures to British Emigrants their own revered and cherished institutions—as this noble climate and luxuriant soil, offer them immediate independence and support, with a moral assurance that their lands must in a few years unavoidably increase in value to a great extent, this House reasonably hopes, as it will earnestly endeavour to attract the redundant enterprize, capital, and population of the Empire, by setting before them these solid advantages in the most prominent and conspicuous manner.”

“On motion of Mr. Macnab, 2d by Mr. Aikman, *Ordered*, that a Committee, relative to encouragement to emigration, be referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Draper, Prince, Jones and Boulton, with power to report thereon.

that the formation of the above Society, and the progress, and the noble country, this Province, at the c 1839, on my arrival, courteous invitation, avail myself of all that Society, and both, during my That immense and posed of persons belonging to the I pal object, the cor and influence that strengthen the Co to the British pub different Colonies condition, progress questions which i they occur. This arousing the atten to the benefits der her Colonies—in manufactures—in and beyond the eh products—in hav field for the empl and capital—and new homes for he ture and language Society has recu driving into insigni serable herd of p better without Com inion over them It is most gratifyi where such ample has no intention cies, without the tection. It was a cashel, and my friend, Dr. Ifill, p Committee for th the interests of Ca to Emigration. A organized a com great meeting in highly desirable should be forme cety had request on Emigration, a thronged to exce sued, and on the firmed, includin Argyll, the Earls Lords Macdonald ney; Sirs Archib J. de Courey La R. W. Horton, J Thes. McKinnon Esq., M. P.; H. colm, Esq., (Po vernor of the Sou son, Esq., (Inshe and McPherson; Gordon, and Foot Messrs. Law, Gru Davis, Radiger, I

# EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

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that the formation of this Society will exercise the happiest influence upon our future destinies and progress, and greatly accelerate the prosperity of this noble country. (Cheers.) When I left this Province, at the commencement of the summer of 1839, on my arrival in London, I received a most courteous invitation from the Colonial Society, to avail myself of all the advantages and privileges of that Society, and its Club, as honorary member of both, during my sojourn in the United Kingdom. That immense and influential confederation, composed of persons connected with all the Colonies belonging to the British Crown, has for its principal object, the concentration of all the intelligence and influence that can be collected to sustain and strengthen the Colonial relations; conveying also to the British public, a thorough knowledge of the different Colonies of the empire—their products, condition, progress, public works, and the various questions which interest the different Colonies, as they occur. This Society has been the means of arousing the attention of the people of Great Britain to the benefits derived by the mother country from her Colonies—in extending the markets for her manufactures—in securing to herself at all times, and beyond the chances of war, a supply of foreign products—in having under her own controul, a field for the employment of her surplus population and capital—and, in planting new worlds, to found new homes for her Constitution, her laws, literature and language. Another mighty benefit this Society has rendered the nation, has been the driving into insignificance and obscurity, that miserable herd of politicians who thought England better without Colonies, and who branded her dominion over them 'a baneful domination.' (cheers.) It is most gratifying & encouraging to discover every where such ample proofs that the mother country has no intention of leaving these noble dependencies, without the benefits and security of her protection. It was at this Society, the Earl of Mountcashel, and my spirited, patriotic and excellent friend, Dr. Ifill, proposed to join me in forming a Committee for the express purpose of promoting the interests of Canada, by giving aid and direction to Emigration. Already had the Highland Society organized a committee for that object, after its great meeting in Edinburgh; and we thought it highly desirable that a permanent Committee should be formed in London. The Colonial Society had requested me to deliver a public lecture on Emigration, at their rooms. The meeting was thronged to excess, an animated discussion ensued, and on the following day, a Committee was formed, including in its numbers, the Duke of Argyll, the Earls Fitzwilliam and Mountcashel, Lords Macdonald and Dudley Stuart, and Blayney; Sirs Archibald MacLaine, Alex. Johnstone, J. de Courcy Laffan, A. d'Este, D. McDougall, R. W. Horton, Jas. Brown, Bart.; The Chisholm, Thos. McKinnon, Esq., M. P.; W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P.; H. Baillie, Esq., M. P.; Niel Malcolm, Esq., (Portlloch.) C. Franks, Esq., Governor of the South Sea Company; A. J. Robinson, Esq., (Inshes.) Colonels Wyndham, Taylor, and McPherson; Major Head; Captains Belstead, Gordon, and Foote; Drs. Ifill and Robertson; and Messrs. Law, Grubbe, Caldwell, Galbraith, Hughes, Davis, Radiger, Fyler, Norman, McLeod of Dur-

adding, that as there is every prospect of a great increase of English emigrants to Canada, it is his purpose to fix his abode in it. He goes on to say, I hope the people of Canada will see how essential it is to their interests that an office should be opened in London, and an Agent appointed from Canada, to act with the Colonial Committee, where persons may obtain every information of the country; for without some action of the kind, as there are so many new fields for emigration starting into notice, as New Zealand; Australia, and others, of which every possible information can readily be obtained, Canada would enjoy but a younger brother's portion, although the oldest, nearest, and best of our emigrating colonies. In many of the agricultural districts of England a vehement desire exists amongst the hardy and industrious peasantry and yeomanry to settle in Canada. This feeling is particularly strong in Kent, Sussex, Yorkshire, Devonshire, Suffolk, and Essex. If these people bring with them economy, industry, perseverance and health, all essential qualifications for an emigrant coming to this country, they would speedily become thrifty farmers, without these qualifications few need expect to succeed, with them none need fear a failure. The advantages that will accrue to the Province by the recent liberal alterations in the Post-Office Department, in enabling persons who have resided in the Province a few years to write to their friends at home a faithful and unvarnished account of their actual condition, the land and chattel property they had acquired, authorising their friends to give publicity to this through the Press, now very generally favourable to Canada, the cause of Emigration would be greatly promoted. It is well known to you that four-fifths of the present House of Assembly concurred in an Address to Sir Francis Head, in 1836, which, had he complied with, it is most probable that I should have commenced my exertions in the United Kingdom a few years earlier than I did. I felt so thoroughly convinced that such exertions should be made, as well as confident that they would prove successful, that I could not resist the appeal made to me by the late good Bishop McDonell to accompany him home. I had no idea of the fervour and universality of feeling existing in the United Kingdom favourable to Canada, there wanted only the opportunity of giving expression to it, and concentrating and embodying it, and that opportunity was fortunately afforded me, and to that warm, generous, and patriotic feeling I altogether attribute the success which crowned my endeavours. (Loud cheers.) The moment was propitious, the attention of the Parliament and the people was riveted on Canada—the all-engrossing theme of public discussion was Canada—the thrilling events which followed in such rapid succession provoked intense curiosity, and excited the most powerful feeling, and although deeply to be deplored, in this instance, it proved that

Adversity, like a toad, ugly and venomous,  
Still wears a precious jewel on its head. (cheers.)

The triumph of steam over winds and waves had been achieved, the wide waste of waters which divided us had been suddenly and unexpectedly surmounted by a chain of floating bridges, alike, all but annihilating time and space, bringing us into closer contact and affinity, reducing the



the native home. (Cheers.) There never was a period so auspicious as the present, to embody the feeling existing both here and at home, and to give practical effect to it by framing and putting into operation a sound system of colonization—there are, and thanks to Dr. Rolph for it, no prejudices existing on the subject at home—tranquillity and confidence again bless us—we have an enlightened and powerful Governor ready to give the whole weight of his influence to the promotion of emigration—he sees, that by vast accession of numbers to our population, the country is enlarged, not clogged—that in its prosperity, needless and mischievous dissensions will be set at rest, and the whole population will be directed to the development of those resources which will give wealth to the new comers, and additional wealth to the Province at large. Above all, gentlemen, you must consider it to be your duty and your privilege to act cordially with the powerful Committee in London, they are ready to promote your objects, they can do so if you show that you desire it. In this fervent hope I have great pleasure in proposing the first resolution, and most cordially wish you success. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by J. G. Spragge, Esq., and was carried by acclamation.

The Honourable Colonel SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, in proposing the second Resolution said—

**Gentlemen.**—I am delighted to meet the inhabitants of the Home District and the Citizens of Toronto on so patriotic a subject as that for which they have been convened and are now assembled. It does appear most singular that no effort similar to the present has been made before, and although better late than never, fine opportunities have been neglected, until now, when some action has become *indispensible* from the unexpected proffer of assistance and co-operation of a highly important body of our fellow subjects at home. (Cheers.) For years past, my unceasing efforts have been directed to secure the invigorating aid of such of our fellow subjects from the British Isles, who have resolved on seeking a new sphere for their exertions & enterprise, convinced that none are possessed of finer opportunities than this near and rising Province of the British Crown. It is then my firm and unalterable conviction, that we require above all things a large and perennial stream of Emigration from the Mother Country; our improvements from that source already are wonderful. Great changes have taken place in a few years in this country, which far from offering an unfavourable contrast with others, has actually been amongst the most enterprising in any of her Majesty's dominions. This solid and extensive city, fifteen years since, contained but 3,000 inhabitants, it numbers now five times that amount, there were then but two Steam-boats on Lake Ontario, the little boat the Queenston being considered then a first rate boat, now they are seen carrying freight and passengers at all times, and in all directions. Turn to the west, and look at the large and flourishing town of Hamilton, connected with Lake Ontario by the Burlington Canal, then with but few houses and inhabitants, possessing now, noble Mansions, Court House, Churches, Bank, &c., then having no four horse stage running through it, now stages in all directions—then hav-

and luxuriant soil, offer them immediate independence and support, with a moral assurance that their lands must in a few years unavoidably increase in value to a great extent, this House reasonably hopes, *as it will earnestly endeavour to attract* the redundant enterprise, capital, and population of the Empire, by setting before them these solid advantages in the most prominent and conspicuous manner."

"On motion of Mr. Macnab, 2d by Mr. Aikman, *Ordered*, that a Committee, relative to encouragement to emigration, be referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Draper, Prince, Jones and Boulton, with power to report thereon. This Report was adopted in a House consisting of thirty-three members, five only voting against it. From this Report I extract two paragraphs, "Your Committee having taken into their earnest consideration the best means of attracting the superabundant population and capital of the Parent State into this Province, are quite sensible that the means the Canada Company originally took of diffusing throughout Great Britain a more accurate account of the soil, climate and production of this country than it then possessed, led to a very great emigration to this Province, and proves that an accurate knowledge of the still greater capabilities and advantages of the country, is all that is now required to ensure the like results.—

Your Committee are aware that a combination of causes has tended, for the last three years, to divert the emigration from this Province to the neighbouring States, but they are emboldened in their expectations, that 'no time will be lost in the adoption of an improved system in the land-granting department,' so that the extensive tracts of rich lands, lately obtained from the Indians 'will be thrown open to settlement upon terms of the most favourable nature, for those who desire to become residents upon them,' and thus the tide of emigration from the United Kingdom to this Province be restored." The House petitioned the Lieutenant Governor to accede to their request; he declined doing so, on the ground that, pending the arrangement about the Casual and Territorial Revenue, he did not feel justified in placing the charge upon that fund. I have reason to know that no one regrets the decision the Lieutenant Governor came to on that occasion more than himself, and amongst the proud and invaluable testimonies received by Dr. Rolph from all quarters, and from all parties, none bear more flattering marks of warm approbation than that which he spontaneously received from Sir Francis Head. Dr. Rolph boldly undertook, at his own expense, and his own responsibility, this arduous task; and after an absence of nearly a year and a half, has returned to us, and I am sure, I convey the sentiments of the whole community when I express my conviction that, he has rendered us essential and invaluable service—that we are under a deep debt of gratitude to him, and that he shall not go unrewarded. (Loud cheers.) We shall prove it by acting cordially with the illustrious Committee, which he had the good fortune to establish.—

The McNab seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. ROLPH, in proposing the 3rd Resolution, was rapturously cheered. He spoke as follows:

**Mr. Sheriff, & Gentlemen**—I am delighted at the meeting of this day, and I feel a confident assurance

Argyll, the Earl of Lords Macdonald; Sirs Archibald J. de Courey L. R. W. Horton, Thos. McKinnon Esq., M. P.; H. colin, Esq., (P. vernor of the S. son, Esq., (Inst. and McPherson Gordon, and For Messrs. Law, Gr. Davis, Radiger, veggan, and Mc. It is for the purpose directing the semblage of rank you have met, invited you to obtain, in order account, alike to the Parent State of Canada, Sir his sense of the mittee, by a resolution which I will read

"My Lord I visers will not ness, I cannot satisfaction I have the Meeting c Committee on t ADMIRABLE DR. ROLPH, COMMITTEE sonal obligation James Stuart, retained in one of

I take this opportunity of a letter which patriotic Secret to Pamphlets last year.

Had I been nothing would than to have returned to your valuable out hopes that made by me, at the present occasion land.

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By the Caled from gentlemen the country, one tal and possessing da, and a devoted me thus: "I have neighbourhood London District some farm of good red acres, with barns, suitable house, ready Surrey also writes eyes open to an

Argyll, the Earls Fitzwilliam and Mountcashel, Lords Macdonald and Dudley Stuart, and Blaney; Sirs Archibald MacLaine, Alex. Johnstone, J. de Courcy Laffan, A. d'Este, D. McDougall, R. W. Horton, Jas. Brown, Bart.; The Chisholm, Thos. McKinnon, Esq., M. P.; W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P.; H. Baillie, Esq., M. P.; Niel Malcolm, Esq., (Portalloch,) C. Franks, Esq., Governor of the South Sea Company; A. J. Robinson, Esq., (Inshes,) Colonels Wyndham, Taylor, and McPherson; Major Head; Captains Belstead, Gordon, and Foote; Drs. Ifill and Robertson; and Messrs. Law, Grubbe, Caldwell, Galbraith, Hughes, Davis, Radiger, Fylet, Norman, McLeod of Durveggan, and McLeod of Raarsay. (Loud cheers.) It is for the purpose of co-operating with, and indeed directing the movements of this brilliant assemblage of rank, influence, and intelligence, that you have met to form this Society. They have invited you to impart all the information you can obtain, in order that they may turn it to practical account, alike to the advantage of the Colony and the Parent State. That long and zealous friend of Canada, Sir R. W. Horton, has expressed his sense of the value and importance of that Committee, by a recent letter to the Duke of Argyll, which I will read to you:—

"DRESDEN, JUNE 20, 1840.

"MY LORD DUKE—Although my Medical advisers will not permit me to attend to any business, I cannot resist expressing to your Grace the satisfaction I have felt on reading the Report of the Meeting of the North American Colonial Committee on the 30th ultimo, especially THE ADMIRABLE REPORT DRAWN UP BY DR. ROLPH, and APPROVED OF BY THE COMMITTEE. I have also to express my personal obligation to yourself, and my friend Lord James Stuart, for the obliging allusion to me, contained in one of the Resolutions on that day.

I take this opportunity of sending you a Copy of a letter which I received from your able and patriotic Secretary, Dr. Rolph, in special reference to Pamphlets published by me in the course of last year.

Had I been in England, and in good health, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have rendered any assistance in my power to your valuable Committee; and I am not without hopes that some of the practical suggestions made by me, and approved by Dr. Rolph, may on the present occasion be found available in Scotland.

I have the honor to remain, my Lord,

Your Graces faithful & humble servant,

(Signed) R. W. HORTON."

The Duke of Argyll, &c. &c."

By the Caledonia I have received several letters from gentlemen in England intending to settle in the country, one gentleman with an excellent capital and possessing a thorough knowledge of Canada, and a devotion to agricultural pursuits, writes me thus: "I have resolved to purchase in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, or some part of the London District, and request you will look out for some farm of good land, about two or three hundred acres, with 80 acres under cultivation, with barns, suitable out-offices, and good dwelling-house, ready built." Another gentleman from Surrey also writes, requesting that I will keep my eyes open to any good farm in any eligible site,

the Parliament and the people was riveted on Canada—the all-engrossing theme of public discussion was Canada—the thrilling events which followed in such rapid succession provoked intense curiosity, and excited the most powerful feeling, and although deeply to be deplored, in this instance, it proved that

Adversity, like a toad, ugly and venomous,

Still wears a precious jewel on its head. (cheers.)

The triumph of steam over winds and waves had been achieved, the wide waste of waters which divided us had been suddenly and unexpectedly surmounted by a chain of floating bridges, alike, all but annihilating time and space, bringing us into closer contact and affinity, reducing the voyage from 30 days to 12, rendering the intercourse safe, expeditions, and certain; and inducing thousands to visit the transatlantic possessions of the British Crown, who, but for the facility of this conveyance would never have approached our shores. The superior advantages of this communication can be turned to excellent account also by this society, information can be imparted to it from home of the number of ships that leave, the names, numbers, means, & desires of the emigrants themselves; their views, wishes, and capabilities; this rapid interchange of communication can be admirably adapted to make a perfect system of colonization by registering at home, information that can be supplied by this society, almost weekly, of lands and farms for sale, works progressing, labour in demand, where investments may be made; and by receiving from home many weeks before they can arrive here, a full account of the numbers that have proceeded to Canada. By such steps the resources of the Emigrants will be husbanded—their time will not be exhausted in needless delays causing disappointment, vexation, and disgust; but such information will be imparted to them, and such assistance afforded, as will expedite their settlement and promote their welfare. I believe that the formation of this Society will prove of immeasurable benefit to Canada; our social relations will widen and multiply—there will be a broader and constant stream of emigration and capital from the Mother Country to our shores—the ties of interest and friendship will thus be knit and strengthened remaining indissolubly united with that empire of which we are integral and component parts we shall effectually prevent its dismemberment; add to its glory—secure its invulnerability—and under a just, enlightened, and vigorous system of administration Canada must flourish, and become united, prosperous, and happy.—(Loud and continued cheers.)

Captain Stewart seconded the Resolution, which was carried amid continued cheering.

HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq. M. P. rose to move the next resolution and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman—I have been selected to move the next Resolution, which, in itself, contains nothing more than appointing the machinery by which the contemplated association is to be carried on—but as it is connected with the subject of Immigration, I take the liberty of addressing a few observations to the meeting.

The subject is one, sir, in which I have always felt an intense interest, believing, as I do, that the prosperity and permanence of this Province, as a colony of Great Britain, depend almost entirely upon Immigration from the British Isles. (Cheers.)



We know, sir, that the two Canadas contain, within themselves, room and support for the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland, and by comparing that with our own, it cannot but strike every one that our present condition is such, from which every energy in our power should be exerted to extricate ourselves—when our country becomes more densely settled, improvements in our roads, the construction of canals and rail-roads, and, indeed, all those great and astonishing inventions and improvements which at present characterize England, will, without doubt, be undertaken here—but so long as it continues thin and scattered, and we depend only on our own natural increase, there can exist no inducement (even if we possessed the means) to undertake the erection of works which cannot by possibility return any profit upon the outlay. Besides, while we remain in this torpid state, discontent arises—comparisons are drawn between us and the neighbouring Republic, and many of our fellow subjects, instead of attributing our condition to its real cause, are too apt to imagine that the evil is owing to some defect in our political institutions. Advantage is taken of this feeling in order to create further dissatisfaction, and vital changes, dangerous to British connexion, are openly proposed, without defining what is meant; further, than that, they are demanded because *something is wrong somewhere, and things are not as they ought to be*. If, sir, our country becomes thickly settled with our fellow subjects from Great Britain and Ireland, an end will be put to attempts of this character—because then peace, plenty and prosperity will follow, and instead of conceiving for a moment that there is any thing to prefer in the Institutions of the United States, we shall find everything to admire in our own.

Another immediate advantage sir which we shall derive is, that Emigration and public improvements must proceed hand in hand, for as our population increases, our means of supporting them must be extended, and as these means are extended, the resources of the country will become rapidly developed and new sources of wealth will be daily discovered. In order to insure the desirable object we all have in view (at least all well wishers of their country) it has always appeared to me that means should be taken to infuse throughout Great Britain a more accurate account of our soil, climate and productions, and I was rejoiced to learn that our worthy and indefatigable and persevering friend, Dr. Thomas Rolph, had resolved of his own accord, animated by a feeling of philanthropy, to devote his valuable time while lately in Great Britain, to spread this necessary information.

It has had the effect which I always anticipated would flow from such exertions, and we now find that not only the attention of the Government is directed towards Emigration, but that it is devising some systematic plan to promote that grand object, and that the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, have become alive to the advantages which this Province affords to the Emigrant—their anxiety has in consequence become great to avail themselves of these advantages, and extensive preparations we have been informed are now making to emigrate to Canada. And this anxiety is not confined to the labouring classes alone, but it appears to pervade the wealthy classes also. High spirited Noblemen have embarked in the good cause, and from their extensive influence which their rank and wealth give them, we have much to expect from their exertions.

directing Emigration from the United Kingdom to your Majesty's North American Colonies.

It cannot be necessary to state that by increasing the population of Upper Canada by Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, the ties which now bind your Majesty's loyal subjects in these Provinces to your Majesty's Crown and Government will be strengthened, and as we trust and hope rendered indestructible. Neither will it be doubted that such of our fellow subjects as may take up their abode among us will be received here with cheering and hospitable welcome, and that they will find that in Upper Canada, at least, they are not among strangers, but that they are among people of the same blood and lineage, that they are protected by the same laws and constitution that secures safety to the persons and property of the inhabitants of England, and that the exercise of political and religious freedom is unrestrained by any intolerant exclusive or burdensome Law. They will discover, moreover, that a bounteous Providence has blessed this Province with a healthful and invigorating climate, and a soil of unsurpassed fertility, yielding abundance & wealth to the industrious cultivator. The thousands of your Majesty's subjects who in Great Britain and Ireland are unable to obtain employment from which they may clothe and feed themselves and families, will here find that they are in a situation not only to supply their daily wants but gradually and with certainty to attain independence for themselves and children.

We are well aware that it is not in the power of many of the class of persons to whom we have referred, to make their way to this country without procuring assistance; and it is to this fact that we chiefly desire humbly to draw your Majesty's attention, and to implore your Majesty to remove the difficulty which from that cause prevents tens of Thousands of your Majesty's faithful subjects from raising themselves from poverty and misery to independence and happiness, and who instead of remaining a burden to the nation would be converted into the means of contributing to its wealth and power.

In proof of this we humbly crave permission to draw your Majesty's attention to the successful result of the system of Emigration which received the sanction of your Majesty's Royal predecessors in the years' 1823 and 1825, when the persons sent out by the bounty of the nation at the times referred to, reached this province, they were poor, needy, and discontented—they had been taken from a land where, though willing to labor, they could find no employment—they had been born and advanced to manhood hopeless of any chance of being enabled through life to accomplish more than their maintenance by daily labor—that they should become the owners of some hundreds of acres of land, that they should find themselves possessed of houses and barns, and horses and cattle and well cultivated fields, and that they should see their children settled around them in the same state of prosperity, in all probability never entered into their imagination. Yet such is their present condition; and they now form a happy and grateful community, and such there is no reason to doubt will be the state after a few years' residence of all those who may hereafter receive similar encouragement and temporary assistance.

We readily admit that we can do little more by way of assisting your Majesty in attaining the object we have in view, than to declare our readiness and desire to concur in such a disposal of the

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Speaker, he felt it unnecessary to occupy their time by any observations of his own, further than to express his confident conviction of the inestimable advantage this Society would prove in giving a tone and direction to emigration such as it had never yet received.

W. Atkinson seconded the Resolution which was carried unanimously.

The subsequent resolutions were severally moved, and seconded, as was also a vote of thanks to Dr. Rolph, which was moved by Sir A. N. Macnab, M. P. with the following remarks:

"Mr. Chairman—There remains one thing yet to be done—all admit the advantages this Province is likely to derive, from the heretofore gratuitous and patriotic services of Dr. Rolph—we owe him a heavy debt in more ways than one—we all know such services cannot be performed for nothing—I have no doubt, however, that the matters will be well and properly understood and considered by the people of this Province—in the meantime I move

"That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Thomas Rolph, for the able and patriotic services rendered to this Province by him in the cause of Emigration."

Seconded by W. B. Robinson, Esq., M. P., and carried by acclamation. The chair was then vacated by the Sheriff and Sir A. N. Macnab called to it, when the thanks of the Meeting were given to the Sheriff for his able conduct in the chair. The following were the Resolutions with the several movers and seconders:—

Moved by the Vice Chancellor and seconded by John G. Spragge, Esq., and

**Resolved**,—That for the purpose of promoting Emigration to this Colony, from Great Britain and Ireland, it is expedient to form an Association of Landed Proprietors and other influential persons, to co-operate with the "British North American Colonial Committee" now established in London, which Committee is composed of some of the most wealthy and influential noblemen and landed proprietors in Great Britain and Ireland.

Moved by Sir Allan N. McNab and seconded by The Macnab, and

**Resolved**,—That this Association be now formed under the name of "The Canada Emigration Association."

Moved by Dr. Thomas Rolph, and seconded by Captain Stewart, of Vaughan, and

**Resolved**,—That the objects of the Association shall be the promotion of Emigration from the Parent State to this Colony, and, in connexion with the British North American Colonial Committee of London, to establish such a system of emigration and Colonization as will be beneficial, not only to the Emigrant, but to the Mother Country and this Colony—to assist the Emigrant upon his arrival by information, in the procurement of employment, and in the location of lands—to form branch Societies in the several Districts of this Province—to ascertain and procure from the landed proprietors, lists of such lots or portions of lots, as they may be willing to dispose of

and Solicitor, at a meeting to be convened in the month of November next.

Moved by John Gamble, Esq., of Etobicoke, and seconded by Captain Strachan, and,

**Resolved**,—That the several Districts of this Province and of Lower Canada, be requested to form Branch Societies in connexion with this Association and the Committee in London; and that the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Branch Societies be, ex-officio, Directors of this Association—but until such Branch Societies be respectively formed and in operation, the following gentlemen be invited to become Directors pro tem. for their respective Districts, viz:—

**Western**—John Prince, R. Lachlan, and Malcolm Cameron, Esqrs.

**London**—Mahlon Burwell, John B. Askin, and John Harris, Esqrs.

**Talbot**—Duncan Campbell, Jeffery B. Hall, and William Wilson, Esqrs.

**Brock**—The Hon. P. B. De Blaquiére, Admiral Vansittart, and R. Riddell, Esq.

**Wellington**—Brooke Young, ——— Sanders, and Absalom Shade, Esqrs.

**Gore**—Sir Allan N. McNab, The Hon. A. Ferguson, and J.M. White, Esq.

**Niagara**—Robert Dickson, James Lockhart, Esqrs., and Dr. Joseph Hamilton.

**Newcastle**—Charles Rubidge, George S. Boulton, Esqrs., and Mr. Sheriff Ruttan.

**Prince Edward**—Charles Bockus, Archibald McFaul, Esqrs., and Mr. Sheriff McMahon.

**Victoria**—Capt. Baldwin, Edmund Murney, Esq. and Dr. Ridley.

**Midland**—John S. Cartwright, Anthony Mahan, and John B. Marks, Esq.

**Johnstown**—Alpheus Jones, George Crawford, and George Sherwood, Esqrs.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Duggan, and seconded by Dr. Gwynne, and,

**Resolved**,—That so soon as may be convenient; and at least on or before the third Monday in November next, a meeting of the Directors hereby appointed, together with those invited to become Directors for the other Districts, or the Presidents and the Vice Presidents of the respective Branch Societies, be called, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and Bye Laws, and of issuing a Prospectus of the proceedings and intentions of the said Association.

Moved by Sir Allan Macnab, and seconded by William B. Robinson, Esq. and carried by acclamation.

**Resolved**, That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Thos. Rolph, for the able and patriotic services rendered to this Province by him in the cause of emigration.

The Sheriff left the Chair.

Sir Allan Macnab was called to the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Gurnett, and seconded by Francis Boyd, Esq., of Vaughan,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, not only for his conduct in the Chair this day, but for his services in the promotion of Emigration upon this and upon former occasions. (Carried.)

that not only the attention of the Government is directed towards Emigration, but that it is devising some systematic plan to promote that grand object, and that the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, have become alive to the advantages which this Province affords to the Emigrant—their anxiety has in consequence become great to avail themselves of these advantages, and extensive preparations we have been informed are now making to emigrate to Canada. And this anxiety is not confined to the labouring classes alone, but it appears to pervade the wealthy classes also. High spirited Noblemen have embarked in the good cause, and from their extensive influence which their rank and wealth give them, we have much to expect from their exertions.

It is well known I believe, sir, that from the time I first entered Parliament in the year 1836, up to the present, that, I have availed myself of every opportunity in my power, in my capacity as a Legislator, of enforcing upon the Government both here and at home, the necessity of encouraging and promoting a proper system of Emigration, and in the very first Session of the last Parliament I was one of a Committee which made a report to the House of Assembly, in which among other things, the following suggestions are contained—

“That to accomplish this desirable object (emigration) one or more individuals should be judiciously selected who could convey this necessary information to an inquiring people; and your committee feel satisfied that it is owing in a great degree to British capital and British Emigration that the neighbouring States teem with abundance from the Atlantic to the farthest west that towns and villages are rising in the wilderness. British emigrants would prefer a colony of the British crown if they were assured of the same benefits—& thus the desert wastes of the Province would become the habitations of men, and the forest be peopled with a thriving and contented population.”

In every subsequent Session, Sir, the subject was either brought up by Sir Allan McNab or myself, and in the very last Session, an address to Her Majesty was adopted which I advocated to the best of my humble abilities, and in order to shew that almost the last act of the Assembly, of which I had the honor of being a member, was directed to accomplish the all important object which now appears to be attracting the attention and engrossing the thoughts of every philanthropic and loyal man. I will trespass a little further upon the time of the Meeting and read it.—It is Sir as follows:

### *To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

**MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:—**

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty that the period having nearly arrived when by the constitution of the Province the Representative Branch of the Legislature must be dissolved and considering the probability that a Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada alone will never again be convened, they cannot separate without earnestly and with a serious and anxious solicitude for the permanency of their connection with your Majesty's Crown, and a fervent wish that the prosperity of their Country may be advanced and secured, imploring your Majesty to give your Royal sanction to such measures as your Majesty may in your wisdom deem most effectual for encouraging and

acres of land, that they should find themselves possessed of houses and barns, and horses and cattle and well cultivated fields, and that they should see their children settled around them in the same state of prosperity, in all probability never entered into their imagination. Yet such is their present condition; and they now form a happy and grateful community, and such there is no reason to doubt will be the state after a few years' residence of all those who may hereafter receive similar encouragement and temporary assistance.

We readily admit that we can do little more by way of assisting your Majesty in attaining the object we have in view, than to declare our readiness and desire to concur in such a disposal of the waste lands of the Province as will contribute to its accomplishment, and to express our wish that such mode of their application may be suggested as will tend to the advancement and encouragement of Emigration generally.

We are aware that the late unhappy dissensions that have disturbed the peace of these Provinces have not only greatly retarded its general prosperity, but in a more especial manner indisposed many persons otherwise desirous of emigrating to them from taking up their abode among us, but we venture now to express our strong conviction, (and we feel it would be criminal in us to advance an insincere opinion upon a point so important) that while there is not the most distant ground for apprehending internal revolt, the inroads heretofore made from a foreign nation have experienced such signal defeats and severe punishment, and through the fostering care of your Majesty, and the bravery and devotion of your Majesty's loyal subjects, the country is now so guarded that its future peace may be considered as effectually and permanently secured. That this feeling has become universal is demonstrated not only by the absence of all attack from a foreign enemy for more than a year past, but by the return to a vigorous and peaceful pursuit of their ordinary employments by the yeomanry, mechanics, and other inhabitants of this Province.

**C. A. HAGERMAN, Chairman.**

It has become unnecessary for me, Sir, to enter more particularly into the subject after what has fallen from the Vice Chancellor and Sir Allan McNab, and more especially after the satisfactory and highly eloquent speech of Dr. Rolph, and I have only further to remark that, the project now under consideration as well as every other proposition having for its object the encouragement and support of Immigration from the British isles shall always receive my warm and cordial support. (Loud Cheers.)

Clarke Gamble, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE SHERIFF then rose and said, he had been requested by the Hon. John Henry Dunn to express to the Meeting his deep regret that severe indisposition prevented him from moving the next resolution. That he was most enthusiastically attached to the cause of emigration and an ardent friend to the formation of this Society, that it had been long his earnest desire to see such an establishment formed, and that he should be proud to sustain and support it by every means in his power. [Loud cheers.]

G. GURNETT, Esq. in proposing the Resolution said, after what had fallen from the preceding

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*Resolved*,—That the objects of the Association shall be the promotion of Emigration from the Parent State to this Colony, and, in connexion with the British North American Colonial Committee of London, to establish such a system of emigration and Colonization as will be beneficial, not only to the Emigrant, but to the Mother Country and this Colony—to assist the Emigrant upon his arrival by information, in the procurement of employment, and in the location of lands—to form branch Societies in the several Districts of this Province—to ascertain and procure from the landed proprietors, lists of such lots or portions of lots, as they may be willing to dispose of, either as a free grant, or by sale—to appoint in the several District Towns, also in Montreal, Quebec and New York, agents, whose duty it will be to render such information and assistance to the Emigrants as may be requisite—to establish offices in different parts of the Province, for the sale and location of lands—to correspond with the British North American Colonial Committee and such other Societies as may be established in Great Britain and Ireland, in the promotion of emigration and colonization—and generally, by every means in its power, to aid, comfort and assist, our fellow subjects from the British Isles upon their arrival in this Colony.

Moved by Henry Sherwood, Esqr. Q. C., and seconded by Clarke Gamble, Esq., and

*Resolved*,—That the following gentlemen do form "The Canada Emigration Association," and that they be Directors thereof for the First year, and until the First Monday in January 1842, viz:—

His Honor the Vice Chancellor, the Hon. John H. Dunn, the Hon. John Elmsley, the Hon. W. H. Draper, Francis Boyd, John Barwick, Isaac Buchanan, Charles Berzy, John Ewart, James Fitzgibbon, Ogden Creighton, William C. Gwynne, Clarke Gamble, John Gamble, George Gurnett, Francis Hewson, William B. Jarvis, Samuel P. Jarvis, William Loughton, George Moura, Andrew Mercer, Edward O'Brien, William Proudfoot, Dr. Rolph, William B. Robinson, James E. Small, James M. Strachan, Elmes Steele, William Stennett, Henry Sherwood, Benjamin Thorne, Charles Thompson.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Gurnett, and seconded by Mr. W. Atkinson, and,

*Resolved*,—That every person subscribing annually to the funds of the Association the sum of 20s. or upwards, shall become a member of the same, and shall be entitled to vote for Directors at the first and all subsequent annual elections.

Moved by W. B. Robinson, Esq. of St. Catharines, and seconded by W. Stennett, Esq., and,

*Resolved*,—That the affairs of the Association shall be conducted by one President, four Vice Presidents, twenty seven Directors, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, three Trustees and a Solicitor; and that the said Directors now appointed, together with those from the other Districts, have power to elect their Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Trustees

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Thos. Rolph, for the able and patriotic services rendered to this Province by him in the cause of emigration.

The Sheriff left the Chair.

Sir Allan Macnab was called to the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Gurnett, and seconded by Francis Boyd, Esq., of Vaughan,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, not only for his conduct in the Chair this day, but for his services in the promotion of Emigration upon this and upon former occasions. (Carried.)

W. B. JARVIS,

Sheriff, H. D.,

CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS ROLPH,

SECRETARY.

Toronto, October 15, 1840.

### Canada Emigration Association.

At a Meeting of such of the Directors of the Association as were in town, 17 in number, held at the Grand Jury Room in this City, on Saturday the 17th inst.

His honor the Vice Chancellor was called to the chair—Mr. Sheriff Jarvis as Chairman of the Public Meeting informed the Directors present of what had taken place at the Public Meeting on the 15th instant, and read the Resolutions which were passed on that day.

It was ordered, that Circulars should be sent to the Directors residing out of the City, notifying them of their appointment, and informing them that a Meeting will take place on the 12th of November next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the Grand Jury Room in this City.

It was moved by Dr. Gwynne, and seconded by Francis Boyd, Esq., and

*Resolved*,—That the Vice Chancellor, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Dr. Rolph, Hon. J. H. Dunn, H. Sherwood, Esq., C. Gamble, Esq., and B. Thorne, Esq., do constitute a committee for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the practical operation of the Canada Emigration Association to be submitted at a general Meeting of the Directors on the 12th of November next.

Moved by the Hon. John H. Dunn, and seconded by H. Sherwood, Esq. and

*Resolved*,—That though the Canada Emigration Association, not yet being organised, cannot communicate officially with the "British North American Colonial Committee," yet the Directors now present consider it expedient that it be announced to that patriotic body, that active and energetic measures are in progress to co-operate officially with them—and that Mr. Sheriff Jarvis and Dr. Rolph as Chairman and Secretary of the first Public Meeting, be requested to convey the intelligence of the proceedings which have hitherto been had, to the President and Vice President of the Committee in London.

Toronto, 17th Oct., 1840.

