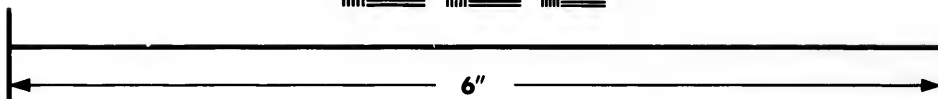
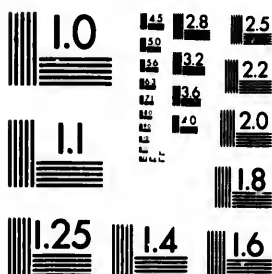


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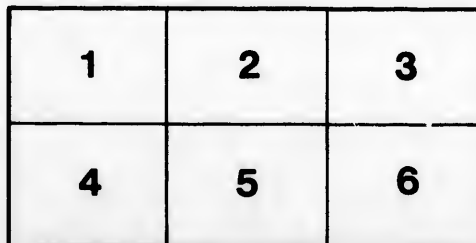
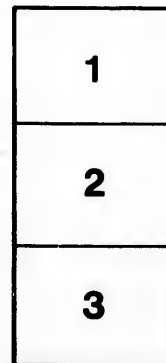
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*Charles Knight Esq*  
*Ball Hall*  
UNITED STATES OR CANADA?

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## POINTS

FOR THE

CONSIDERATION OF ALL WHO ARE HESITATING  
WHETHER TO DIRECT THEIR VIEWS

TO THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

OR TO

THE CANADAS;

AS OFFERING THE MOST ELIGIBLE AND ADVANTAGEOUS FIELD  
FOR THE INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE OF EMIGRANTS.  
TAKING A VIEW OF THE PRESENT CONDITION  
AND RELATIVE BURDENS OF BOTH COUN-  
TRIES, AND ALSO THE FUTURE  
PROSPECTS OF EACH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

SOME OBSERVATIONS

ADDRESSED TO

THE MODERATE CAPITALIST AND GENTLEMAN OF  
LIMITED FORTUNE AND LARGE FAMILY.

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LONDON:

GEORGE MANN, 39, CORNHILL, AND THOMAS GRIFFITHS,  
13, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND.

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LONDON :  
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES,  
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## DEDICATION.

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To all who feel the bitterness of being unable to place the future prospects of themselves and their children on any rational ground of hopeful expectation, and who have sufficient courage to look stedfastly and unmoved at some few difficulties they will assuredly have to encounter in the attainment of the object of their just and commendable anxiety by emigration, these pages are dedicated, with a sincere desire that the information contained therein may be found useful in directing them to select the spot most favourable to the true interests both of themselves and of their posterity.

BY THE AUTHOR.

*C. J. ...*  
London, Dec. 1833.



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## UNITED STATES OR CANADA?

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### POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION,

&c.

ON the question of the good or bad policy of a government encouraging emigration, much has been said and written, and will continue to be said and written. Perhaps if the arguments on the negative side of this question are examined much below their surface, they will be found rather specious than solid. However, the following pages are not written to prove either one or the other; nor to canvass the reasons why such a state of things exists, as to call upon multitudes seriously to reflect upon emigration as the best means of escaping from dire embarrassment and distress; or to suggest what may be the best or probable way to restore prosperity.

Perhaps the most rational view that an individual can take of the matter is, that as the misgovernment and corruption of many years has brought us into this state, so it will require the honest and laborious exertion of many years to retrieve our affairs, and place them on that eminence which the capital and enterprise of England cannot fail of attaining, under anything like proper management.

It is sufficient to advert to the fact that thousands of our labouring population are without employ, and in great distress; that great numbers of agriculturists and traders have, for many years, witnessed the gradual wasting of their property and resources from causes not within their control; nor can they dismiss from their minds the fear that the same causes will continue to operate till they have lost the remnant they yet possess; and that these and numerous others, who, viewing with dismay the ill success attending the exertions of many around them, are led to determine on seeking a new field of exertion, in which to employ their capital or talents.

No one will, for a moment, dispute the right of any individual to fix upon emigration as the best means within his reach of escaping from the evils he feels or fears; and the opponents of the measure have no remedy to offer that does not require time to bring it into operation. Now, the *hereafter* is all very well for a *community*, but it is the *present* which is most applicable to the case of the *individual*, and especially if it is connected with as flattering an *hereafter* as that contemplated by delay.

It must doubtless be conceded that a country is most benefited by the transmission of its population and capital to its colonies; but this consideration is perhaps not binding on the individual, except it can be shown that all the advantages he can find elsewhere can be found in a colony, which, after all, is as much a part of an empire as that portion which a river only divides from the rest, the difference being, that in the first case ships must be employed to effect a communication, and in the last a bridge will answer the purpose.

Of our own colonies, those which are now occupying the attention, are New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, and the Canadas. As respects the three first named, it may be worth while to give some attention to the following points. The voyage is seldom or ever shorter than four months, frequently five, or even longer. The expense is consequently great, both for passage and stores; and there is a chance that such a long voyage, with subsistence upon salt provisions, will set the emigrant on shore in no very good plight for active exertion. The expense and trouble of returning, should the country not answer the expectations formed, or from any other cause, is as great or greater than it is out. What is the state of society, especially in the two first named? And other reflections may possibly occur as the following pages are perused; not that it is for a moment intended to assert that many have not done well in these colonies, or that they may not present some peculiar opportunities of enterprise which do not exist in Canada; but strong conviction compels the assertion, that in British America a field for enterprise is open to an almost boundless extent, suited to all classes of persons likely to thrive by their industry, and possessing advantages from assimilation of climate to that of England, advanced state of society, short distance from Europe, and governments as popular and perfect as a reformed House of Commons will make that of England, which far outweigh the advantages offered by any other colonies of Great Britain.

It would, perhaps, be no very hard task to prove that the true interests of England are intimately interwoven with the prosperity of this portion of her vast and extended empire, both as a granary from which to draw supplies for her manufacturing popu-

lation, and as a channel through which not a small portion of the United States will, under any circumstances, be supplied with manufactured goods and West Indian produce; while it could with as little difficulty be shown that the advantages accruing to Canada, by her close connexion with England, are so great, that any idea of a serious interruption of the present good understanding is not to be entertained, especially as the narrow colonial policy of the last century has passed away never to return.

Some reflections might also be offered on the influence which climate appears to exercise in the destinies of the human race. Will it not strike the attention, on looking over a map of the world, that all those parts possessed of a climate usually termed most delightful (which, in fact, means only that summer, or something like it, is present all the year), and which at any time past have been the abode of arts and civilization, have in succession fallen before the energies of men proceeding from a climate not so favoured with the influence of the sun, but perhaps more favourable to the development of those energies; because the vicissitudes of the seasons compel the exercise of vigilance, and prevent the approach of that apathy which is sure to make advances on all who are removed beyond the necessity of exertion?

The latitude of Canada corresponds with that of the most fruitful regions of Europe and Asia. At present it is subject to a degree of cold not felt in those regions; but we know by experience that the climate is becoming milder as the country is cleared and the forests disappear; and it would be difficult to give any solid reason why the climate of Canada should not gradually assume something like the mildness of the old parts under the same parallel of latitude.

Some speculations might also be made as to the probabilities of the same causes which are effecting a change in the climate of Canada operating in the same ratio on the climate of those countries of America south of the 40th or 45th degree, and so reduce them ultimately to the same insignificance that we find all countries in the old world south of the first parallel are reduced to, notwithstanding their former power and grandeur. This, it is confessed, is a remote contingency, but perhaps it may be allowed *en passant*.

Few quit the shores of England without leaving behind them some relative or friend from whom the separation is attended with regret. But this feeling is softened considerably by the reflection that an intercourse may still be maintained by letters. The affairs of England also constitute not a small part of the solicitude of those who contemplate returning; and even those who do not are scarce less anxious. In these respects Canada possesses a great

advantage over any other colony; for a letter can be sent from the most remote part to England and an answer received in four months at farthest, and at any season of the year.

Here it may be observed that an Englishman scarcely knows that he possesses that love of country which he will find he does when he is out of it, and which, perhaps, proceeds from his habitual rejection of that sort of egotistical sentimentality indulged in by some European nations, and which same article is getting into extensive use on the western side of the Atlantic, from the British boundaries to the gulf of Mexico.

The British possessions in America occupy not a small portion of the notice of the people of the United States, although in England few, except those immediately engaged in the trade of those parts, know much about them or their extent; an ignorance which is much to be lamented.

From the western shore of Newfoundland, to Lake Huron, is a distance of little less than 2000 miles, with a navigable communication available for ships of 400 tons for the first 600 miles, and the remainder by the aid of two canals, which will shortly be finished, for schooners of 80 to 200 tons.

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the eastern part of Lower Canada are subject to long and severe winters, and are only partially interesting to the agriculturist; but from their productive fisheries, mines, and local advantages, present an extended field for the man of enterprise. The western section of the British possessions comprehends Upper Canada, the soil of which is acknowledged on all hands *to be inferior to no tract of equal extent on the continent of North America*, and a climate in which maize, tobacco, peaches, melons, and other fruits and productions arrive at a perfection far surpassing that which they could attain in the most favoured part of England, and much more congenial to the health of Englishmen than any part of the western or southern sections of the United States. The laws are for the most part the same as in England, and no taxes can be levied without the consent of their own Legislatures, nor for any purpose not connected with their own proper revenue and expenditure. The elective franchise is still more extended than that of England under the Reform Bill, and no civilized community on the face of the earth are so lightly taxed.

Within the last few years these colonies have taken a start in the race of prosperity, which is bringing them into notice, and developing their resources, and the means they possess of being made, under a liberal and enlightened system, a source of the most extensive benefit to England and to themselves.

As no testimony is so valuable as that elicited upon cross-examination, so the admissions of a rival may be taken without

scruple, and are perhaps, of all species of evidence, the most conclusive, especially to prejudiced inquirers.

In perusing the following pages, those who may have formed a predilection in favour of the United States may, perhaps, be inclined to charge the author with a want of candour: to such he will only say, that, three years ago, his predilections in their favour were probably as strong as animates any of them, and if he has changed his opinion, it is because he has seen and experienced, in his own proper person, that there is a wide difference between theory and practice; and, besides, most of his conclusions will be borne out by the extracts he has made from public documents; the rest are founded on his own observations and the experience of others as far as they agreed with his own. To this extent he thinks he has an undoubted right to go, in offering some points for the consideration of a class of persons who have already witnessed the departure of a great portion of their property, and with whom, consequently, it is an object of paramount importance to avoid placing the remainder in needless jeopardy; and, moreover, it is quite certain that, in America, not the slightest delicacy is exercised in canvassing the character of the English, whatever may be thought to the contrary here; and though the Americans are possessed of a sensitiveness above any people that now do, or ever did exist, as to all their concerns, yet this is no argument against the propriety of every fair investigation into the character of the people and institutions among whom the remainder of the life of the inquirer is probably to be spent, and to whose care he proposes to leave his descendants. If they will bear the test of examination they will come out the brighter for it, if not 'let the galled jade wince:' but in the name of common sense, let not any feeling of overstrained delicacy come in aid of a partiality founded generally upon abstract theory (as the author freely confesses his was) in an affair of such importance as the selection of a country with whose destinies the emigrant and his posterity are to be identified. When he left England for New York, he had no more idea of visiting Canada than he now has of going to Siberia; but a residence of some months in the city of New York effected a wonderful change in his views and opinions, and he found that he had pitched his admiration of American freedom from tithes, and taxes, and consequent happiness and prosperity, much too high; and that, in fact, the taxes and rates are by no means so inconsiderable (relatively) as we are led to believe. Nor is it the absence of taxes, or even abundance of food, that will make a people happy; for the Americans are, to all mortal scrutiny, a most unhappy race, although, certainly, it would be hard to point out any of their institutions or circumstances that of *necessity* oblige

them to be so ; but so it is : they appear as if they chose to be unhappy, and perhaps the effect follows its cause as certainly as fire generates heat : but it requires long investigation to discover, and the business of the intending emigrant is rather to inquire into the *existence* of the feeling, than trouble himself about *its cause*.

The United States of America are spoken of and considered, as France or Spain, or any other independent kingdom or country is spoken or thought of ; but the error fallen into by so considering, is of no small import.

The Union is composed of twenty-four states and two districts. Each of them has its own laws, as respects property, and every other affair of individual importance ; and has a governor and legislature, with a civil establishment, and taxes for their support ; *all which are over and above the revenues raised by the Customs, Post-office, &c.*, which go to the maintenance of the navy and army, and the support of the general government at Washington.

The laws of these States may, and do, essentially differ from each other. If the citizens of two States have a suit, either party may appeal to the United States Court at Washington. Now, let it be remembered, that business, to any extent, cannot be carried on without embracing several States, and that the knave can always avail himself of this plan to defeat his adversary ; for the expense attending an appeal is so great, that none but affairs of importance will justify the risk. This evil, among other evils of the courts, is alluded to in the following extract from the address of the 'Mechanics of New York,' (a class of no small weight in the Republic,) 'to their fellow-citizens, dated December 29th, 1829 :—

'In the formation of our courts of justice, we believe the influence of wealth has been more or less exercised ; else, why do we see the poor man frequently lose a small just demand, rather than enter into contention, in our courts, against a rich monopolist or dishonest litigant, where, if he succeeds, his costs frequently exceed his demand ?'

Now, although the laws of any one State may be changed, it is quite plain that the right of appeal by the citizens of two States cannot possibly be annulled ; nor is it easy to conceive how the poor man can be protected while that right remains.

Thus it appears there is a very serious imputation resting on a matter of considerable importance to every individual having either property or character to lose, and from a party who are not likely to circulate a charge of such a grave nature without foundation ; and, moreover, the frequent impeachment of the judges before the Congress at Washington, does not go far to

prove a very impartial administration of the laws, such as they are; nor will it take much from the argument to say that the judges are generally acquitted.—

‘Cæsar’s wife should be above suspicion.’

On the subject of the laws, the forementioned Address also contains the following:—

‘Were we to enter into a minute examination of our State and City laws, you could not but be astonished at the manifest unjustice and inequality of many of them; and of the immense burdens they, by direct and indirect means, impose upon the producing classes. We will ask you to examine carefully all our market and street laws and regulations, and then determine whether justice was the governing principle in the formation of all our laws.’

These extracts will show that considerable dissatisfaction exists on the subject of the laws, both general and local, and of the burdens they impose; though not a few in England suppose that, as the Americans govern themselves, they have most things to their liking: this, however, is certainly not the case. How far the accusations are founded in fact, need not be here inquired into: there can be no doubt that the persons promulgating that Address, conceived they had sufficient grounds for their assertions.

Another of the subjects considered and advocated in the above Address, was the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which, at that time, could be enforced for the smallest sum. A law has been since passed, and is now in operation, abolishing imprisonment in the state of New York for debt, excepting in case of fraud, which, however, is easily got rid of by the aforesaid power of appeal. The same law exists in some of the other States.

Without entering into the discussion whether such law is founded in good or bad policy, (and were our opinion asked, we should rather say good than bad,) yet, as it is quite impossible to do the most moderate business without credit, in a country where almost the entire circulation is paper, and even that not sufficient to carry on all their transactions, the embarrassment which such a law must occasion to a stranger, whether he seeks to advance his interest by giving or receiving credit, must at once be acknowledged, when *the necessity it imposes on every creditor to know something of the circumstances of his debtor* is considered.

After the laws of a country, the monetary system, perhaps, touches the interest of individuals most closely.

The United States have a Mint at Philadelphia, where they coin gold, silver, and copper. By the official accounts, it appears



that the whole amount of gold coined, from the establishment of the Mint, in 1793 to 1830, which is thirty-eight years, falls short of 2,000,000*l.* sterling; and the annual coinage of gold, silver, and copper, for the last ten years, averaged about 370,000*l.* sterling. This, it will be recollected, is a coinage for the whole twenty-six States. The whole amount coined, of every description, in the thirty-eight years, is scarcely twice the amount of the fictitious credit, from one single source—namely, the Custom-house bonds, constantly afloat, for many years past, in the city of New York *al. &c.*, as will presently be shown by a quotation from the 'Mechanics' Address.' See page 13.

Besides the coinage of the United States, Spanish dollars circulate legally. The amount cannot be exactly ascertained, but it bears a lamentably insignificant proportion to the paper dollars, as may be gathered from the evidence given before a Committee of Congress, by the president of the United States Bank. See page 14.

In the single state of New York there are upwards of seventy banks, whose notes, of one dollar and upwards, are received in all parts of that State at par, or a discount of from a half to two per cent. A list is published at the city of New York every week, stating the discount at which they circulate; and at the bottom of that list is a note,—'the value of broken bank bills is not stated, it being very uncertain.' This alludes to banks that have stopped payment, and whose paper is taken at a price supposed to be equivalent to the dividend they will pay; sometimes not more than a few cents for a dollar bill\*. Nearly all the banks are connected with some mercantile speculation—canals, railroads, &c.; in fact, all the large operations of America are carried on by companies, and every company has a bank and an issue of paper.

Before proceeding to state the opinions which some of the Americans themselves entertain of their banking system, it may be as well to state something of the system of collecting the revenue arising from imports. When a ship arrives in port, the merchant takes the invoice of the goods he has on board to the Custom House, and the inspector proceeds, as he is directed by Act of Congress, to inspect the goods and compute the duties. A bond is then made out for the amount, payable by instalments, at three and six months. On the execution of the bond by the merchant, and another whom he procures to reciprocate favours with him, the goods are instantly released, and received into his warehouse, or sent to the auctioneers; and, perhaps, in a fortnight

\* The windows of many of the shops, in all the principal streets of New York (city), exhibit placards, "Broken bank bills taken here."

from the arrival of the ship in port, the goods are sold, and the merchant is in possession of negotiable paper to the amount of from 25 to 80 or more per cent. beyond the legitimate claim he has upon the goods.

Now let us look at the proportion which the fictitious, or *flash* capital, as we should call it, raised from this single source, bears to the *real* capital. By the official statements, published in the Almanacs and other publications, it appears that the united capital of the seventeen banks, located in the city of New York, is 18,000,000 dollars. The following quotation from the Address before mentioned, discloses the amount of the fictitious capital, and alludes to other matters in point:—

‘Resolved,—That the credit system on duties, at our Custom House, which furnishes the auctioneers and importers with an additional capital of 15,000,000 of dollars, at all times afloat in this city,—the greater part of which is drawn from the producing classes, they being the consumers,—is an evil of immense magnitude, and demands our immediate attention.’

‘That it be earnestly recommended to our representatives in Congress, to use their efforts to cause the duties to be paid in cash.’

‘That the banks under the administration of their present directors and officers, and by the concert of auctioneers and importers, aided by the Custom House credits, form a monopoly that is hostile to the equal rights of the American merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, and labouring man; and that the renewal by the Legislature of the Bank Charters prayed for, will confirm and perpetuate an aristocracy, which eventually may shake the foundations of our liberty, and entail slavery on our posterity.’\*

An Englishman must be some time in America before he could be brought to view the matter in the same light in which it appears by this last resolution the mechanics of New York do. There are other and more immediate consequences proceeding from such a system which would engage his attention, and to which it is quite unnecessary to allude.

Some further light may be thrown on the American banking system, by the following extract from the Report of the Committee of Finance and Currency, laid before the Senate of the United States, March 29th, 1830:—It may be proper to state that the ‘United States Bank’ is in no way connected with the government; but it is a Company with a stock of about

\* The new Tariff Bill, which goes into operation in March, 1833, provides that the duties on wool and woollen goods are to be paid in cash; and also that, when the duty on an importation of other goods shall not amount to 200 dollars, it shall be paid instantly. This last clause is calculated to increase rather than allay these *alarming prognostications*.

7,200,000<sup>l</sup>. sterling (nearly one-third of which, according to the President Jackson's late message, is owned by English capitalists), raised in shares of 100 dollars. From the following questions, with the answers of the President of the Bank, it may be gathered that one of the principal ends of its establishment was to keep something like a salutary control over the numerous and unlimited number of banks in the various States.

Q. 'Has the bank at any time oppressed any of the State Banks?'—A. 'Never. There are very few banks that might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the bank. None have ever been injured; many have been saved; and more have been and are constantly relieved, when it is found that they are solvent, but are suffering under temporary difficulty.'

Q. 'When a State Bank becomes indebted to your bank to an important extent, what course do you pursue. Do you let them go beyond a certain amount; and what is that amount?'—A. 'The great object is to keep the State Banks within proper limits; to make them shape their business according to their means. For this purpose they are called upon to settle; never forced to pay in specie if it can be avoided, but payment is taken in their bills of exchange, or suffered to lie occasionally until they can turn round; no amount of debt is fixed, because the principle we wish to establish is, that every bank should be able to provide for its notes.'

The above speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

Notwithstanding the forbearance and assistance exercised and afforded to the numerous State Banks by the United States Bank, it has long been looked upon as a pest, and its ruin determined on; and, accordingly, last July, the President of the United States refused his sanction to the Bill renewing their charter, although it had passed both Houses; nor can it be supposed that he did so without well knowing the feeling of the *multitude* on the question, being on the eve of appearing before them for his re-election, or rejection, as President for the next four years.

It may now be worth while to see what other evidence exists as to the undue multiplication of banks, and the need of some control over them beyond that of the State Legislatures only.

The address before quoted, although it deprecates the renewal of the bank charters, says, 'the ruin consequent on a refusal was depicted last winter on the floors of the Senate and House of Assembly, in terms calculated to alarm the stoutest hearts.'

'The Morning Courier and Enquirer' (the 'Times' of New York), in announcing, on the 16th of March, 1831, the passing of six bank charters, says, 'We observe the Assembly are passing by almost a unanimous vote all the banks applied for. When our friend Mr. Crollius was speaker in 1825, there was no less

than sixty-nine Acts of incorporations passed; about one-third of which never went into operation, and of those which did a considerable number failed in less than a year. This multiplication of incorporations, and legislation for individuals, costs the State of New York, annually, about 40,000 dollars, and the people about half a million BY FAILURES.

The question of the superiority or inferiority of the form of government in the United States, compared with that of England, or of the British American Colonies, is far too wide for discussion here. But inasmuch as instability and fluctuation is universally allowed to be destructive of individual prosperity, let us see what evidence exists of fluctuation and instability in the United States. The *cause* thereof, and the probability, nay, certainty, of the continuance of those causes operating in the same way, as long as the United States are a federal republic, is not a question of difficult solution with any who have seen the *working* of a democratic form of government, whichever way those may decide it who argue *from theory*.

The quotations which follow are from a 'Report of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, read and referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in the House of the Representatives of the United States,' February 8th, 1830.

It must be recollected that this Report emanates from a body representing the whole Union of twenty-six States, and from their opinion the adverse interests of the several States may be pretty clearly imagined, and which have, in fact, been, and must ever be, the cause of incessant change of policy. After taking a rapid view of their situation up to 1816, it proceeds:—'The Tariff of 1816 laid the foundation of all our subsequent errors. We have been steadily sacrificing the commerce, navigation, and capital of New England, merely to bring forward new competitors in manufacturing, to embarrass our old and skilful artizans, and to ruin themselves. We have, from Session to Session, kept trade in such agitation and uncertainty, that the value of property could never be ascertained till the adjournment of Congress.' After taking a view of the utter hopelessness of America for centuries being able to compete with England in manufactures, under the protection of any duties, however high, taking the nature of their institutions and territory into consideration; it proceeds:—'Our joint-stock companies and our mercantile manufactures, with all our *short-lived* legislative creations, must, under our artificial system, inevitably perish with every re-action in trade, as they have done for twelve years past. The millions invested under the Act of 1816 were swept away in 1818 and 1819; those under the Act of 1824 by the revulsion of 1825 and 1826; and the investments

under the Act of 1828, by the tremendous shock of 1829.\* It then takes a view of the enormous duties on articles of the first necessity, as they press particularly on the southern and western States; and continues:—‘The protecting system, as we have lately enforced it, is utterly incompatible with our confederated form of government: this objection will become more and more perceptible as we approach the period for the redemption of the public debt. When ten or twelve millions of revenue will be sufficient for the annual expenses of our federal government, it will be neither prudent nor patriotic to treat with indifference the remonstrances of a minority of States, against the inequality and injustice of our modern system of taxation. When we attempt to render by legislative control the capital and industry of one State subservient to the ill-judged cupidity of the capitalists of another, we shall discover *one of the inherent infirmities of every federal government.*’ ‘We shall learn how utterly impracticable it is to execute the revenue laws of a Confederacy, when the people of a whole section array themselves, under the discipline and direction of their State Governments, against our decrees.’

These quotations, it is presumed, are sufficient to show that a violent and ruinous contention of interests has existed for many years; nor are the causes from which this contention arises less obvious. The New England and Middle States, from their comparative density of population and unproductiveness of their soil, have long been turning their attention to the establishment of manufactories; and, consequently, sought the only means by which competition with England could be maintained, in high protecting duties; and thus oblige the cotton and rice grower of the south, and the wheat grower of the west, to pay enormously for every article of manufacture; and, in fact, to give a bounty on their productions, under the name of a duty on foreign goods. For some years the South and West States have seen clearly the operation of the system: besides, they have been greatly augmenting their importance in the Union, and it begins to be pretty broadly hinted that *it will not be prudent to treat their remonstrances with indifference.* But then a reduction of the duties will annihilate nearly every loom and forge; and the struggle will probably be perpetuated till the weaker interest finds itself strong enough to subsist alone, and separates from the other. Many more passages might be extracted to the same effect, but it is perhaps needless. The Report concludes this section of the argument thus:—

‘To go on with such measures is impossible, without ruining

\* And the new Tariff of 1833 will tend further to destroy the investment under that of 1828.

our industry and disgracing our Union. We have wantonly sacrificed the comprehensive and permanent interests of the State, to the particular and separate views of the counties or districts in which we reside.'

It is with hesitation that we venture to point out some of the prominent features in the character of the Americans, because they do not admit of the species of proof before presented, and are, therefore, open to the charge of prejudice. However, the business of selecting a country for self and posterity is a serious one, and the following observations are submitted with diffidence, to be rejected or received, as they may appear reasonable, or the contrary: the facts alluded to are abundantly confirmed by almost every writer on America.

In no respect do the people of America differ so much from the inhabitants of Europe, and particularly England, as in their total indifference of establishing themselves in or near the place of their birth, and of maintaining an intercourse with their early connexions. No doubt, reasons may be found for this difference, in the extent of their territory, the laws and institutions, &c.; but that is not the subject under consideration: the question is, does this feature, which is as notoriously a characteristic of the American, as chewing opium is of a Turk, influence, in any considerable degree, the actions of common life; and if it does, whether an Englishman, who has imbibed his rules of action from so different a source, is not constantly liable to be placed in a disadvantageous position in such a society. The first effect of this disposition is, that in all towns, the vast majority of the inhabitants have no fixed residence, but lodge and board in houses that accommodate from ten to thirty or more, who take all their meals at the common table, and have a sitting-room which is open to all. Married people, of course, have their own chamber; but others usually sleep three or four in a room, except in the first-rate houses. The same feature is discovered in the circumstances attending household property. Leases are scarcely ever heard of, but the houses are taken from year to year, and it is, perhaps, quite within the bounds of moderation to say, that on every 1st day of May (the general moving-day), at least one-third of the houses in the city of New York change their inhabitants and contents.

The next consequence of this disposition is, that as the greatest part possess no fixed property, or attachment to any particular spot, it is a matter of comparative indifference whether they move from one part to another of a town, or to a distant part of the State or the Union; and hence the attraction of any new object or situation, for speculation or trade, exceeds all prudential bounds. A canal, rail-road, or coalmine, is an object not only of

speculation as respects the shares therein, but towns are laid out and raised on their lines, and soon filled with adventurers. In a short time it is found that the prospects were formed on much too high a scale; and the next scheme announced, draws the disappointed speculators to try their fortune on some new theatre, to be again the dupes of unreasonable expectations\*.

This, it is true, covers the land with habitations, and the appearance of prosperity; and those who have been from their birth accustomed to such things, do not feel so sharply the sting of disappointment. Added to which, but few Americans survive the period of active life long enough to lament the state to which old age would reduce them, by the inability of following up such a course.

Perhaps it may be said that these matters have not any bearing on the question of the eligibility of the United States as a field for the exertions of an emigrant, as it will be his own fault if he joins in the visionary habits of the people. This, however, to say the least, would be a contracted view of the matter; for, although the emigrant himself might not be seduced by these *El dorado* speculations, he can hardly expect that his children would escape the contagion; and perhaps he may see, by a little scrutiny, that his immediate interests are not secured from invasion by this spirit.

By this migratory system, *character* becomes of secondary importance, because it cannot possibly exert its just influence: a direct road is opened for the fraudulent to escape, after having tricked the unwary; and facilities are presented of concealment and impunity, which a laxity of principle is scarce able to resist.

Some reflections have already been made on the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and which, perhaps, deserve reconsideration, in connexion with the above observations.

It would be no very difficult task to pourtray the loose hold which the bonds of society, as constituted in England, have upon the Americans, and which are to be traced chiefly to the leading feature before alluded to; but it is perhaps quite needless, as

\* In the 'Mechanic's Magazine,' for October 6, 1832, is an extract from No. 36 of the 'Railroad Journal,' published at Baltimore, in which lines of railroads, now in progress, and *to be completed in a few years*, are described. The aggregate length of these various roads, after making the most moderate allowance for the mountains, swamps, and other obstacles, cannot be stated at less than *ten thousand miles*. If the construction of about fifty or sixty miles of railroad (the Liverpool and Manchester and the cross-roads) has been thought an achievement for a country with such a population and capital as England, and with the materials on the spot, think how childishly ridiculous for the Americans to imagine that their utmost resources can enable them to complete even the title of the above line during the lives of the youngest among them.

they follow naturally, and can easily be imagined. Between individuals, it is productive of a cold indifference and taciturnity, and apparently a feverish anxiety, lest a word or look should escape, by which their next move should be discovered, and advantage be taken of it.

These are points which, it is submitted, have a positive bearing on the question of the eligibility of the United States, as the country best calculated to secure the happiness and prosperity of the emigrant and his descendants, and, as such, are deserving the serious attention and reflection of all who are contemplating the transfer of their talents, capital, and destinies, from the land of their nativity.

In considering some of the prominent advantages of the Canadas, the Report, before so often quoted, will be again resorted to, in order to show what is the opinion of some of the most enlightened men among the Americans, of the British-American provinces, and their present prosperity and prospects; and it is presumed there can be little scruple in admitting evidence drawn from such a source.

After taking a review of the ruinous operation of the different tariffs, from 1816, it observes, 'But what exhibits in the clearest light the dangerous tendency of our late measures, is the extraordinary increase of the tonnage of Great Britain in the trade with her North American Colonies. The present condition of those Colonies resembles ours, when we enjoyed foreign trade with very moderate imposts; their duties being, on the whole, rather below our rates in 1789. The population of these provinces, in 1825, was 873,453; and of this country, at the same time, about 11,000,000. While the whole foreign trade of the United States, with every part of the world, has remained stationary for fifteen years, the navigation of those colonies, with the mother-country alone, has increased from 88,247 tons to 400,841 tons. But this is not the extent of their comparative prosperity; had we the return of all the tonnage of these possessions, the disparity would be still more unfavourable for us. We have, however, the whole tonnage of Nova Scotia for 1828, by which it will be seen that the trade with Great Britain employs but a small part of the navigation trading with that province in that year.

	TONS.
' In her trade with Great Britain she had employed . . .	27,162
" with the West Indies . . . . .	27,714
" with the United States . . . . .	16,058
" with Brazil (first opened in 1826) . . . . .	1,549
" with foreign Europe (first opened in 1826) . . . . .	1,638
" Coasting tonnage . . . . .	58,924
Total . . . . .	133,058



‘Such is the prosperous condition of the tonnage of this small island with a population of about 125,000 inhabitants. But this is not the extent of trade which we have transferred to our northern neighbours, by our own blind and voluntary restrictions on our intercourse with foreign nations. The navigation employed in the commerce between Nova Scotia and Great Britain, is little more than one-fifth of the whole. If the tonnage of the other provinces bear anything like the same proportion, the foreign navigation of these colonies must actually be more than equal to the whole foreign tonnage of the United States. These colonies are now enjoying all the advantages of free trade, and ARE FLOURISHING, AS OUR COUNTRY DID UNDER THE SAME SYSTEM FROM 1789 TO 1807\*. Their navigation is, in like manner, advancing with astonishing rapidity. While our exports and imports in 1828 are in amount little, if anything, above the value in 1806 or 1807, the exports of the colonies have been almost quadrupled in amount, and the imports augmented from four to ten millions of dollars. The population of New England increased in nineteen years about 27 per cent. The British Colonies, in the same period, about 113 per cent. The prosperity of these colonies prove not only that we have aided Great Britain in enlarging her commercial marine, but that, by the extraordinary folly of our own laws, we have assisted her in opening a new and indirect channel for the illicit introduction of her manufactures to the consumption of North America. By the Acts of 1825, the British Parliament granted to the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, substantially, all the commercial privileges of an independent nation; and they not only imposed MORE MODERATE DUTIES THAN ARE CHARGED UPON THE CONSUMPTION OF ANY COUNTRY, but they placed the revenue at the discretion of their local legislatures for the use of the colonies. These colonies consume the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and her dominions almost free of duty; they enjoy the commerce of the East India Company, of Europe, and of North and South America, charged with duties averaging not more than 10 per cent.: while the voluntary taxes of the United States, on the primary necessaries of life, average 100 per cent. *ad valorem*.’

Such is the testimony borne to the actual prosperity of the British American Colonies in 1828, by those who may, with the strictest propriety, be called unwilling witnesses of that prosperity. But at the time the Report quoted was drawn up, the grand measure of admitting corn and other produce into all the northern

\* To which period the Report had previously alluded in these terms:—  
‘From 1789 to 1807, our country presented a spectacle of prosperity, which had never been surpassed by any nation in any age.’

colonies free of duty had not been resolved upon. The said Report contemplates the possibility of such an admission in sufficiently dismal terms:—'Let Great Britain admit the produce of the United States free of duty through all her possessions, northern and southern. Let her levy a discriminating duty when imported direct equal to the freight, and we shall soon see how completely we have placed the resources of our country in the power of the ministers of that rival nation, whose measures we are pretending to countervail. *There is, indeed, little consolation in the prospect before us.*'

The measure alluded to is calculated, above all others, to advance the flourishing condition of all the North American Colonies, and operate most beneficially in an infinite variety of ways on the prosperity of England. And, accordingly, although it did not go into operation till the latter end of the year 1831, and this year the cholera has unfortunately been a sad obstruction to business in Canada, yet the increase of trade, since the American Report was compiled, would have thrown a still blacker shade over the comparative prosperity of the United States as measured with the colonies; for, in the single article of corn, the export from Canada in 1828 was 296,314 bushels, and in 1831 it was 1,730,000 bushels (see the 'British Farmer's Magazine,' for May, 1832, No. 23), and this year it will greatly exceed the amount of 1831; and other branches of commerce have advanced in something like the same proportion, and in the other colonies as well as Canada.\*

If the evidence produced to prove the present prosperous state of Canada, and the other British North American Colonies fails to convince, it is hardly to be expected that any testimony liable to the suspicion of proceeding from interested motives will be more successful, and, therefore, it would be a waste of time both to the author and the reader to produce it.

We will now proceed to consider the probability, if not certainty, of this state of prosperity continuing and increasing. The Report, in reviewing the intercourse of the United States with

\* By the official return of the tonnage entering the United States, in the years 1830 and 1831, it appears that, in the former year, there entered from the British North American Colonies 4002 tons, and in the latter 82,557 tons, being an increase of 78,555 tons; while the American tonnage employed in the same trade for those periods shows a decrease of 22,273 tons. The official returns of the tonnage of the *whole United States* engaged in foreign trade, from 1789 to 1807 (the golden age of the United States, see note page 20), shows an annual increase of only 50,657 tons. The British American Colonies, therefore, show an increase, in their tonnage trading with the United States *alone*, of more than 50 per cent. over the increase of their trade with the *whole world*, during their greatest prosperity.

*Observe, also, that this great increase does not comprehend more than six months of the operation of the 1st Will. IV. chap. xxiv.*

the nations of Europe, says, 'Our commerce with Great Britain and her dependencies is far more important to us than that with any other country.' Now, if this is the case, and seeing that the productions of Canada are the same as the United States, with the exception of cotton and rice,—seeing moreover that the trade of Canada must be carried on by British shipping, and therefore it would be little short of madness not to give her produce a preference in the British market, over that of a State whose first object is to increase her marine and diminish ours,—can there be the least hesitation in admitting that Canada has, and must always have, the advantage of the United States in the important affair of a market.

It has already been shown by the admission of the Americans themselves, that the duties charged on the Canadians bears a very trifling proportion to the duties paid on all articles of necessity in the United States (see also a comparative Table, p. 31); but this disparity, great as it is, does not by any means show, in truth, the relative burdens of the two countries. The revenue raised by the enormously high duties on imports into the United States, together with the post-office revenues, and that from the sale of waste lands, is all absorbed by the expenses of the general government at Washington, the maintenance of the navy and army, the paying and equipping ministers at foreign courts, &c., not one item of which is to be found in the expenditure of the Canadas, nor will ever be required as long as they are connected with England. Besides the expenditure of the general government provided for in the manner above alluded to, each of the States composing the Union, has to pay and maintain its own Governor, two Houses of Legislature, Judges, Militia, &c. &c. These last are the only expenses now pressing on the Canadas, and the duties collected at the port of Quebec of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all goods from England, and a trifle more on wines and spirits, together with the money raised by the sale of waste lands, are more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of government, and to appropriate large sums in aid of hospitals, &c., and the erection of bridges and other public works. But even these expenses, moderate as they are, do not fall entirely on the shoulders of the Canadians, but are actually divided between them and the United States; for, by the returns of duties collected at Quebec, it is shown that every man, woman, and child in Canada consume, annually, the amount of 40 dollars, or 10*l.* in Canadian money, in the fabrics of England. This, if literally true, would, indeed, be a splendid proof of the flourishing state of the people, as less than half that average would give a very comfortable supply, especially taking into consideration that the Lower Canadians, except in the towns, invariably make great part of their own clothing, and are not dis-

posed to expend their dollars in any article of necessity or luxury, if they can do without it by any shift or contrivance. But the fact is, that a considerable proportion of the goods entered at Quebec, afterwards find their way into the United States, and thus the Canadians manage to shift a portion of their light taxation on to the citizens of the Republic. On the probability of the Americans not being able to reduce their taxation to anything like the Canadian standard, and thus escaping the condition of participators in their burdens, we will see what the Report before-mentioned says on the subject of a minimum rate of duty; and afterwards show by the same document the existence of a contraband trade, and the utter hopelessness of preventing it while there is any inequality of duties operating to make it profitable.

In adjusting a permanent rate of duty, it is necessary to attend to the probable amount of revenue that may be annually required for the uses of government in time of peace. There can be no doubt that a tariff of duties, not higher than 30 per cent., would yield a greater revenue than if that rate was exceeded.' It then glances at the probability of the consumption being so increased in time, that 10 per cent. might be sufficient for the 'legitimate political necessities of the Union:' but again refers to 30 per cent. as the maximum for the peace expenditure, and which rate, they admit, is required to protect their manufactures.

Here, then, we have a difference of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or even say  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. the average, which is quite sufficient to perpetuate the present convenient mode of lightening the burden of taxation pressing on the Canadians. On the point of contraband trade it remarks, 'We have not yet realized the fatal consequences that are to result from the operation of two such tariffs on the North American Continent.\* The illicit trade actually existing, however extensive it may be, is nothing, when compared with that which is to come, should we unwisely persist in enforcing our present high duties.' After many observations of the same character, it continues,—'Our laws already give to all who detect smuggled goods a large share of the libelled and condemned merchandise. When a provision like this, which enlists the whole community, and virtually constitutes every citizen a Custom-House officer,—when the powerful incentive of self-interest fails as an instrument to enforce your revenue laws,—it is idle to attempt any other means.'

We have thus taken a glance at the advantages possessed by the British American Colonies over the United States of America, and we will now advert to the advantages possessed by Canada in particular; and first, as to Upper Canada, there is before the

\* See comparative Table, p. 31.

public such a mass of unquestionable evidence as to the excellence of the soil and climate, that it would be quite useless to attempt here to convince any who are not disposed to admit the evidence alluded to, and no more will be said on that subject, except to ask if it is not an outrage on common sense to suppose that a country, as destitute of natural advantages as some represent Upper Canada to be, could, in the short space of half a century, become the possessor of a population of near 300,000 souls, and that in the immediate neighbourhood of a territory whose soil and climate these very same persons describe as beautiful, and to which any part of that population could remove with perfect ease. Nay, a very considerable part of the population of Upper Canada is composed of Americans, who have left the United States and become British subjects, and more are constantly coming in.

An examination of the map of North America must at once bring conviction to the mind of every intelligent inquirer, of the happy position of Canada in respect to internal navigation, not only as regards her own proper territory, but the immense commercial advantages which are superadded in consequence of upwards of 600 miles of the outlet of those fresh-water seas being entirely her own, and, consequently, under anything like a liberal and judicious system, she must always have a great share of the trade of all those parts of the United States bordering on the lakes and the northern portion of the western States, who have no outlet to the ocean, but by the lakes and the St. Lawrence, or down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

The observations thus far submitted bear equally upon agriculture and trade; there are, however, some points which have a bearing on the eligibility of the Canadas as a field of enterprise for the trader of capital. The rapid increase of the population and increasing wealth must occasion a corresponding increase in the consumption of all articles of commerce, while the productions of the country constantly increasing in quantity and variety, cannot fail of continually presenting favourable opportunities for the employment of capital.

One of the most obvious means of employing capital is in the erection of flouring-mills, for which water-power to a boundless extent is distributed all over the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and the recent judicious alteration of colonial policy in admitting the produce of the United States of America freely into the Canadas, and the flour manufactured in Canada of United States wheat into Great Britain as the produce of the colonies, ought, and in fact will, transfer to Canada a great part of the flouring-trade of the State of New York, the western portion of which State accounts this as the staple of their commerce.

The writer of an article on the corn-trade of Canada, in the 'British Farmer's Quarterly Magazine, for May, 1832,' says, 'to my knowledge, American enterprise and capital were only waiting the decision of the Board of Trade on the question *whether the flour manufactured in Canada out of United States wheat would be considered as Canadian produce*, to establish extensive mills in Upper Canada;' and we can testify to the same effect. The spot to which their attention will most probably be directed is the district of Niagara, the most populous and best cultivated of any in Canada. Here the Welland Canal, joining the Lakes Erie and Ontario, by which the Falls of Niagara are surmounted, gives a water power, along a line of forty miles, *perfectly incalculable*, and in a position as favourable as it is well possible to conceive. From its proximity to the State of New York, plenty of American engineers and contractors are to be found willing to undertake the erection and completion of mills, should British skill and labour be wanting. In the Lower Province the Chambly Canal, effecting a schooner navigation from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, will shortly be completed, and will open the State of Vermont and the north-east part of the State of New York, in which vast quantities of potash, &c. are made, to Canadian enterprise. The only communication Lake Champlain at present has with the ocean is by a small canal, about sixty miles long, which joins the Erie Canal near Albany, on the Hudson; by which route goods have to be twice or thrice removed before they reach their destination, whereas by the Chambly Canal the same schooners which navigate the lake can take in from or deliver goods to the ship in the St. Lawrence at the town of William Henry (Sorel in the old maps), at the mouth of the canal.

So far has a kind of matter-of-fact view been taken of the prominent advantages of the Canadas over the United States as a field for the capital or enterprise of British subjects; and no small part of the affirmative of this question has, it is presumed, been proved by the quotations from a document not certainly open to a charge of partiality to the Canadas or British interests.

Perhaps it may now be allowed to say something on a subject which may possibly enter into the calculation of a considerate person before he decides whither to direct his course; and that subject is, how would Canada stand in the event of a war between England and the United States? The Report already quoted is not yet exhausted, but may throw some light on this subject also.

It is a well-known fact to all acquainted with American politics that the wresting the Canadas from Great Britain has long been the subject of most anxious speculation with their statesmen; and the last war, although undertaken ostensibly for another purpose, had, in fact, this as the prime object: and the army which had

been collecting at a distance, on the pretext of a war with the Indians, was far advanced towards Canada before the declaration of war was issued.

The fearful struggle in which England was then engaged with all Europe, appeared almost to have exhausted her, and there were not 4000 British troops in the two provinces, so that it seemed likely that they must fall an easy prey ; added to which, an idea prevailed at Washington that the people were very dissatisfied with their government, and would receive the Americans as friends. These remarks are even the most charitable that can be made on the following *exposé*.

‘ We are often reminded of our want of supplies, and the sufferings of our army during our late war. In accounting for this we overlook the immediate cause ; we forget even what is notorious, that our war was commenced without money, and without means of any kind ; that our federal concerns were improvidently administered, our public credit annihilated, and our army without supplies. It is manifest that, before the close of that contest, *our country would have been overrun and dismembered by the enemy*, but for the patriotism and energy of the State Governments, and the undaunted valor of our countrymen. Our army suffered severely, not only for the want of woollens, arms, and gunpowder, but of everything necessary to the convenience or comfort of man, for the palpable reason that our Government wanted money.’ What but a strong conviction that neither guns nor gunpowder would be required, could possibly have drawn a country so ill provided into a squabble ? But it is quite unnecessary to comment on such a humiliating statement ; it is enough to state that Upper Canada at that time (1813) possessed a population of 90,000, with which she drove every American from her soil, and pursued them on to their own, and took some of their forts, and retained them to the close of the war. Now she has a population of 300,000, and the means of receiving heavy guns and munitions of war by the Rideau Canal, without liability of interruption, to which she was greatly exposed in the last war. If her feeble means were sufficient for her protection then, what chance is there of serious damage now, or hereafter, from a people whose reminiscences, after a lapse of fifteen years, are of so dismal a character as set forth in the last quotation ? Besides, it must be recollected that, for the purposes of war, they must be *United States* ; and some calculations may be made on that head from the quotations already made to other points.

It may now, perhaps, be permitted to allude to the description of persons to whom emigration appears to offer advantages not to be obtained in England ; and, first, the labouring man is certain to obtain, either in Canada or the United States, abundance of

food for himself and family in exchange for his labour, *but not without*. The chances of his reaping the advantage of any property which his industry and perseverance may enable him to accumulate, are presumed to be much greater in Canada than elsewhere. He must recollect, however, that, go where he will, he will find the first year a trying one, and he will have no parish to fall back upon; but the man who has not spirit enough to encounter a few months of difficulties (which are not likely to kill him) to procure a life of independence and plenty, is only fit to be the inmate of a workhouse, and there let him remain.

The next class of persons who are looking to emigration to emancipate them from the difficulties which they feel now pressing around their path, is composed of the mechanic, tradesman, and agriculturist, who may have yet sufficient of the wreck of their property left to take them across the Atlantic, and with prudent management to mitigate the difficulties which so great a change seldom fails to present, in some shape or other, at first. Mechanics, especially those connected with the production and supply of any of the ordinary necessities and comforts of life, are sure of doing well in Canada, and rapidly increasing in wealth, if guided by sobriety and industry. Mere tradesmen will find greater difficulties; but if they content themselves with small operations and strict economy till they have become acquainted with the country and customs, they also may do well. The inveterate speculator had better go at once to the United States, that being a field on which he can move with far greater ease and facility than in the provinces of Canada. It is quite impossible that the agriculturist can go wrong with common prudence and the exercise of intelligence in the selection of his land, to which end he is recommended to make himself well acquainted with the map, and pay particular attention to the canals and navigable rivers; and remember that the further he is removed from the chief market for his produce, the less that produce is worth, and the greater will be the cost of all he consumes beyond his own produce.

The opening there is in Canada to the enterprising capitalist, by the erection of flouring-mills and commerce with the Americans in produce, has been already alluded to; but, besides this, there are innumerable other channels for the profitable employment of capital, in the construction of steam-boats and manufacturing all the parts thereof, and machinery in general applicable to agriculture and the common purposes of life, in ship-building, working mines of lead and copper which are known to exist in various parts of the lower province, and, in fact, in a variety of ways yet unthought of. The astonishingly rapid increase of the population calls for a corresponding increase in the trading establishments of the country. The Governor of Upper Canada, in



his speech at the close of the Session 1831, thus alludes to the trade of the province:—‘The exports of the staple products of the province last season amounted to a third more than those of the preceding year, and the sales of imported articles have been doubled in three years.’

Of all the individuals who are directing their thoughts to emigration, perhaps to none do the Canadas present a prospect so cloudless as to those who are familiar, or at least not wholly unacquainted with agricultural pursuits; and who, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle to maintain their standing in society and establish their children on anything like a secure foundation, have strength of mind to determine, while yet a moderate share of their property is untouched, to transplant themselves to a spot where competition cannot follow so closely upon the heels as to make the heart of untiring industry sink within her. Such persons are, by the concurrent testimony of all acquainted with the Canadas, and the habits, feelings, and recollections of the class here alluded to, advised to prefer settling on land at no great distance from the larger towns, and at least partially cleared, and possessing a comfortable house, &c. Plenty of opportunities of purchasing such are to be found by a little search; and, after the first few months, the change will be found by no means so great as is generally anticipated, while the brightness of the future prospect will compensate for most of the pleasing recollections of the past.

But there is still another class of individuals to whom the Canadas present an opening to escape from the perplexing difficulties by which they are surrounded: these are gentlemen of small fortune and large families. How to provide for the permanent welfare of three or four sons and as many daughters out of a fortune of 5000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, is no very pleasant employment for the thoughts, constituted as things are at present in England, with the over-crowded state of the professions, the uncertainty and hazard of employing any portion of it in trade, and the low rate of legitimate interest.

Now, what are the inducements presented by Canada to such persons? The legal interest of the province is six per cent.; all the necessaries of life are as cheap, even near the large towns, as they are in England in the remote counties; and many of the luxuries, as wine, spirits, &c., are scarcely a third of the price. Taxes are a mere nothing; about 2*s.* 6*d.* for a four-wheeled carriage, and 8*d.* for a horse. The Upper Province is undoubtedly to be preferred, on many accounts, by those who possess the means of gratifying their wishes, regardless of sundry considerations which prudence requires the great mass not to neglect. The laws are there the same as in England, consequently an indi-

vidual is fully able to judge of the validity of any act of his own, or of another with whom he may have any transaction; and thus one of the chief difficulties attending a removal from one's native country is disposed of. If he is not inclined to become a cultivator, or a dealer in produce, he cannot fail of meeting with opportunities of investment for a part, or the whole, of his property, in securities constantly increasing in value, at nearly double the interest that can be obtained here, with equally good security; and the circumstance of the whole of the Upper Province being subject to registry, gives an assurance of safety in transactions of this nature which is very desirable; besides the opportunity of investing capital in the public works, with government security.

The means of liberal education for his sons are provided in the College at York, the professors of which are graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and the education to be obtained, as good as at any of the great chartered schools in England. An University has also been chartered and endowed, but has not been yet acted upon.

For the accomplished education of his daughters, the same facilities do not present themselves; but it is to be remembered that it is not so absolutely required, to advance their progress in life as here, and therefore the loss is not so severely lamented. But, no doubt, this matter will be speedily rectified; or a governess might be taken from England. The society in and near York and Kingston, &c., is of a description far superior to the ideas entertained on that subject here, and comprehends men of extensive acquaintance with the world and liberal sentiments, including many officers, whose half-pay could not be made to square with the demands of an increasing family in England, and who form, with the functionaries of government, and the principal merchants and professionals, a society not very dissimilar to that of the larger inland towns of England.

At York is a news-room, furnished with the principal London papers, magazines, and other literary productions of the day, and also the New York and Canada papers. All the principal towns in the province have public balls and assemblies; nor is there wanting the opportunity of throwing off any dulness, contracted in the constant intercourse with the same society, however agreeable, by mixing with others of, perhaps, a less amiable caste, but, by the charm of novelty, calculated to amuse for a time, and, probably, furnish some reasons for being more satisfied with home.

The Falls of Niagara are easily reached from any part of Lake Ontario. From York, a steam-boat runs to the town of Niagara and back, every day in the summer. From thence to the Falls is fourteen miles, through a very delightful country, with excel-

lent roads. During the three summer months the concourse of visitors at the Falls is far greater than may be supposed. At the principal of the two inns, on the Canadian side, the number who daily sit down to dinner in the large room, is between one and two hundred : there are also two or more inns on the American side, which accommodate large numbers. Among this concourse may be discovered persons from all parts of the United States ; and the difference between the comparatively aristocratic citizen of the slave states of the South, and the democratic cit of the North or East, who nevertheless sinks, in some measure, for the time being, the acmé of his republican admiration—equality, will amuse the close observer of men and manners.

The Spas of Balston and Saratoga,—the one thirty-two, and the other twenty-six miles north of Albany, in the state of New York,—are the resort of all in the northern section of the Union, who wish to be ranked fashionable,—and that is no small number. They are abundantly enlivened by balls, concerts, and many of the other amusements of similar places in England. They may be reached from Upper Canada by crossing Lake Ontario to Oswego, from whence they are distant about 180 miles, and the journey is performed, partly by coach and partly by canal, at a very easy expense, and with little fatigue.

This account may go some way to prove that the chance of dying of *ennui* is not so great as some may have supposed : and if these sources of amusement are not sufficient, the journey to the city of New York is neither so expensive nor fatiguing as to preclude the hope of reaching it as a *dernier resort*.

But the grand consideration with many persons, if not most, is to fix their children in a station in society, at least, equal to their own ; and how small are the chances of a gentleman of moderate fortune being able to do this in England, if his family is large. In Canada, the professions of law and physic present the means of fixing one or more of his sons in a rank equal with his own, and where there can be no doubt of steady advancement, aided by a very small assistance compared to what is required here to maintain a young man till he gets into practice. The easy acquirement of farms under cultivation, by purchase of those who are willing to sell their old lands and clear and cultivate new, or from sundry other causes, offers an eligible mode of securing the welfare of other branches ; and various pursuits, bearing the stamp and impress of comparative certainty and durability, in which money and talent may be employed, are to be discovered by a little search, and must continue to multiply, as the population and cultivation of the country increases.

It is, perhaps, not an unfair assumption, to take the increasing number of emigrants, directing their course to Quebec, rather

than New York, as a proof of the satisfaction of the emigrants of former years; many of whom, it is known, hold correspondence with those districts and persons in England who are disposed to emigrate. The number of emigrants entering Canada from Great Britain, in the last four years, is as follows:—

1828 . . . . .	12,000
1829 . . . . .	15,945
1830 . . . . .	28,075
1831 . . . . .	49,762

And it is supposed that the emigrants who have landed at Quebec in 1832 have not been less than 70,000; besides great numbers that are known to have come into Canada from New York, but which there are no correct means of enumerating.

The points here submitted to the candid and serious consideration of any who may be hesitating whether to direct their course to the United States of America or to Canada, it is presumed, have a present and prospective bearing on the question of their respective advantages, and as such deserve consideration and re-consideration; and if they should, by their convincing character, be the means of directing the transfer of British industry, capital, and talent to the field on which they may be employed to the greatest advantage, rather than to a land where the British flag has ceased to wave, and British feelings have ceased to animate the heart, it will be to the author a source of satisfaction, and accord with his honest conviction, that in so doing they consult the best interests both of themselves and of their posterity.

Comparative view of the Duties payable on Articles of European Manufacture consumed in the United States and in the British North American Colonies.—(Adjusted to the new Tariff of 1833.)

BRITISH AMERICA.		UNITED STATES.	
	Ad Va.		Ad Va.
Woollen Goods . . . . .	(per cent) 2½	10 to 75 (per cent)	
Cotton Goods . . . . .	2½	25 to 125	„
Silk Goods . . . . .	2½	5 to 40	„
Linen Goods . . . . .	2½	25	„
Leather Goods . . . . .	2½	30 to 100	„
Earthenware and China . . . . .	2½	20 to 30	„
Hardware . . . . .	2½	25 to 30	„
Iron and Steel Manufactures . . . . .	2½	10 to 125	„
Iron in bars or sheets, Cables, } Anchors, &c. . . . . }	2½	100 to 200	„
Salt . . . . .	free	{ 5d. per bushel, besides a State ex- cise of 6½d.	

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