DR. SHUBAEL HEWES'
Celebrated Rheumatic
Nerve and Bone
LINIMENT
Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling of the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contraction of the limbs, and will take swelling down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains..—It gives immediate relief; strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application cause them to hear in two months time.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
From the numerous certificates which the proprietor has received of its efficacy, he presents the following:—
SHORT FACTS TO THE AFFLICTED
It is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that that distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which perhaps at the same time the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated and destroyed. Even were not this the case, who shall the great distress of the sufferer be allowed, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid and most true, use Dr. S. Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pain most effectually on its first application, and by few repetitions removes more effectually and speedily Rheumatic pains, than any internal or external application was ever known to. Those afflicted try it but once and they must be convinced.
SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.
☞ The following is too respectable and a gentleman too well known to require comment. *Let it be read.*
"I have been afflicted most grievously since 1832, with rheumatism and contraction of the cords of my legs, caused by the cramps of the cholera, which I then had in its most severe form. After trying many remedies in vain, I have found relief—had the cords of my legs relaxed—the swellings reduced, and am greatly benefitted by the use of one bottle of Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, used externally, and one bottle of Indian Vegetable Elixir, used internally at the same time. I can now walk with ease in positions I could not a week ago endure at all.
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The Upper Canada Herald,

A POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

{PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.}

{TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN SENT BY MAIL.}

Old Series, Vol. XXI. New Series, Vol. III. | [John Waudby, Editor.] | KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1840. | [T. H. Bentley, Printer & Proprietor.] | Whole No. 1082. No. of Vol. 44.

Variety.

THE ARMY.

We understand that the following will be the quarters during the ensuing year of the different regiments now serving in the Canadas:—

Royals,	London District, U. C.
32d,	Toronto, U. C.
34th,	Toronto and Kingston, U. C.
43d,	Amherstburgh, U. C.
83d,	London and Sandwich, U. C.
24th,	Kingston, U. C.
93d,	Drummondville, U. C.
Brigade of G'rds,	Quebec, L. C.
11th,	Sorel and Three Rivers, L. C.
15th,	St. Helens, L. C.
85th,	Laprairie & Isle-aux-Noix, L.C.
66th,	Montreal, L. C.
71st,	St. John, L. C.
73rd,	Montreal, L. C.
85th,	do.

[Mont. Herald.]

USEFUL INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

India Rubber Gloves.—The Nottingham hosiers are at length paying some attention to this manufacture, as several houses have applied to the Leicester patentees upon the subject. They are infinitely superior, both in comfort and appearance, to the hosiery welted glove, whether made of cotton or silk. The India rubber web will wash, and keep its elasticity. It is made in pieces thirty-six yards long, and, being cut into proper lengths, is given out to workmen to run upon the frame.

[Atlas.]

Important Invention.—A gentleman of this town informs us that he has invented a new engine, immensely superior in every respect to the old steam engine. The power is created by air and steam. It will consume only one-half the quantity of fuel of the old one, and the rapidity by which a vessel can be propelled by it, will enable it to perform a passage to America in six days.—[Liverpool Paper.]

A French chemist has discovered a mode of making tallow candles to resemble wax candles, both in color and burning. The process employed to convert the tallow into white wax, is very ingenious. It consists of various operations of boiling, purifying and pressing. A hydraulic press is brought by a steam engine, is used. While the pressure is applied, a dark yellow oil is squeezed from the tallow, the expulsion of the oil leaving the substance of the tallow hard and white, like wax. So close is the resemblance which these impressed tallowcandles have to wax candles, that no person without a close examination, could discover the difference, while they are only one-half the price. Large quantities are now manufactured at an establishment in London. They are unquestionably a great improvement, and must soon supersede the common tallow candle.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.—Old parson W. of Bristol Co. Mass., related the following anecdote of himself. He wished to address every portion of his flock in a manner to impress them most deeply, and accordingly gave notice that he would preach separate sermons, to the old, to young men, to young women, and to *sinners*. At the first service his house was full,—but not one aged person was there. At the second, to young men, every lady of the parish was present, and but few of those for whom it was intended. At the third, for young ladies attended, but the aisles were crowded with young men. And, at the fourth, sinners, not a solitary individual was there, except the sexton and the organist. 'So,'—said the parson,—'I found that every body came to church to hear his neighbours scolded, but no one cared to be spoken of himself.'

A MISAPPREHENSION.—We recollect once being very much amused at the relation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very amiable, and withal a very modest widow lady in New Jersey. Soon after her husband paid the debt of nature, leaving her sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by the sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused, at that time, to the forms of law, though in the protracted law suit which followed, she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience, she was much alarmed, and meeting, at after the departure of the sheriff, with a female friend, she exclaimed with much agitation, "What do you think? sheriff Petine has been after me!" "Well," said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very fine man."—"But he says he has an attachment for me," replies the widow. "Well, I have long suspected, I was attached to you, my dear." "But you don't understand—he says I must go to court."—"Oh, that's quite another affair, my child; don't go so far as that; it is his place to come to court you!"

Upper Canada.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, January 14, 1840.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Mr. RUTTAN was sorry to witness the feelings of some hon. members. When the Governor General expresses an opinion he is quarrelled with. There never was a more intelligible document sent down by any Governor. He said he had the commands of Her Majesty to administer the government in accordance to the wishes and interests of the people. Was the government administered in any other way? It was not—it was always administered in that way. The Governor-General was responsible to the Home Government, and he tells the house that he is determined to govern this country according to the wishes of the people, expressed through their representatives.—Are any man wish to see it administered otherwise? No.

Mr. CHISHOLM, of Halton, declared the answer was not satisfactory to him; he did not understand what it meant. He declared at a meeting, and so did you, Mr. Speaker, that he was in favor of Responsible government; but he wanted it explained to know whether the Governor or Council was responsible. Some say that we are not true representatives; that we are not fit to settle the Clergy Reserve question; but we were sent to settle the union.

Mr. AIKMAN was perfectly satisfied with the answer sent down.

Mr. THOMSON said, the Governor General stated that he received some communication. If he had any such despatch as members imagine, he (Mr. T.) thought it would be sent down.

For the amendment, yeas 31, nays 17. Majority 14.

Mr. BOCKUS should like to know whether the Governor, or Executive Council, was responsible for the message, he would like to know whether the Council was consulted or not. If they had a proper responsibility they would have a direct answer to their address. It was not a clear or a direct answer, it was not such an answer as they had a right to expect from the Governor General. It was due from His Excellency to give to this house such a clear and distinct answer as Lord J. Russell gave to the British Commons. He was told that the people in part of this District were going to elect Magistrates and Militia officers; this was carrying Responsibility to a great length, and made it the more necessary to have it explained. If he would not get an opinion from the Governor General he would try to get information from the Council.

Mr. SHERWOOD would make a motion to prevent the present proceedings going on the journals, because, if they did, it would be declaring that they were opposed to what they approved by their votes. He differed from the hon. member, Mr. Ruttan, on the meaning of the answer; and if they differed, would there not be different opinions in the country? was not that document liable to several interpretations? And should they not take care that no document would go from them that would be capable of being construed in so many different ways? would it not be better to wait until they got more information? Did they not pass reports declaring that the principle of Responsible Government would not be acknowledged? Let them have a plain straight forward document; let them have it intelligible and plain, and not send forth a document that was equivocal. He hoped hon. members would act upon the principle that they were returned on, & that not one of their acts would exhibit an abandonment of the principles which placed them in the house. Let them maintain their consistency, and not allow anything to go abroad from them that would be misunderstood, and their actions mystified. He would call upon them, if they had not changed their minds, not to allow their votes to go forth in a manner so opposite to all their former proceedings. If that document went forth unexplained it would occasion more trouble than they were aware of. He moved the previous question.

Mr. RICHARDSON listened with astonishment at the course the debate had taken, and he wondered that members would take offence at such a communication. They were called upon not to publish the answer; but was it not sent down for them and their constituents to know the sentiments of the Home Government? He would vote for it if it went to all the papers in the province, and he thought the Governor General was entitled to the thanks of the House for the communication. It did not say who was responsible.

Mr. SHAVER declared the present discussion was out of order, to which the Speaker assented; and the original motion, as amended, was carried by a majority of 14.

Monday, January 20th.

The bill to incorporate the Farmer's Bank was read a third time and passed.—Also bills to increase the capital stock of the Commercial, Gore, and Upper Canada Banks.

Mr. BOCKUS rose and said that he wished, in accordance with a verbal notice on a previous day, to enquire of the hon. and learned Solicitor General whether, adverting to that part of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne, the house might expect a message in reference to the Casual and Territorial Revenue, or whether they would have to address him on the subject.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL replied, that it must be recollected that since the delivery of the Speech at the opening of the Session the house had passed a resolution submitting the subject of a new Civil List to Her Majesty's Government, and therefore it became proper to reserve any proposal for ceding the Casual and Territorial Revenue to be submitted together with the Civil List that might be required to the consideration of the United Legislature.

The house went into committee on Mr. Sherwood's bill to repeal the usury laws of this Province. The hon. and learned gentleman supported the bill in a very able speech, which was opposed by the Attorney General, Merritt, Bockus and others. The committee rose and reported progress, and on motion of Mr. Bockus the bill was thrown out by ordering the report to be received this day six months—yeas 19, nays 15.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, the house, went into a committee of supply for the purpose of increasing the salary of the Speaker. A resolution was adopted, after considerable discussion, granting £600 to make his salary equal to that of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, 400l. a year, during the three years he has presided. Every member who spoke, on both sides of the house, whether for or against the motion, expressed himself fully satisfied with the conduct of the Speaker and the high sense entertained of the zeal, uprightness, and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of his office. The resolution was adopted by a majority of 31 to 10.

[We hope to have room to give the debates on these subjects hereafter.]

Mr. Murdock brought down several messages from His Excellency the Governor General,—one of which informed the house that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had refused assent to the bill for continuing the present value of British gold and silver in this Province after the expiration of the Act by which it was raised, and communicating an extract of a Minute in Council setting forth the reasons upon which their decision was founded.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, ON THE HONOURABLE P. B. DEBLAQUIERE'S RESOLUTIONS ON THE INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan said he felt grateful to his hon. friend, (the hon. Mr. Deblaquiere,) for having brought this subject before this house; and he (Mr. Sullivan) would take the opportunity thus offered him of laying before the House many considerations which, both before, and since he had the honour of being a servant of the Crown, had pressed upon his attention; at first more lightly, and with a disposition to blame persons to whom evils were ascribed; afterwards with a more matured knowledge arising from official duty, and with a feeling of the deep responsibility which he felt himself under in recommending, for the adoption of Government, measures tending to improve the condition of the country, and promote the prosperity and happiness of his fellow subjects.—And in the possibility that however he might desire the attainment of these objects, he might be found wanting in the experience and mental endowments which his position required; or, in the ability to represent his views in so forcible and simple a manner as would ensure the attention of those respected personages under whom he served. He would frankly acknowledge that he in looking to the short history of this Province had learned, that to events and circumstances rather than to individual opinions, the policy of government was to be ascribed; and he would be pained indeed, were he stand before the public, on any future occasion, and without the defence which the events of the time placed in his hands, to be called upon to account for measures to which he had given his cordial assent. The same rule by which, as an humble individual, he desired to be judged; he would apply to more exalted persons, and at the risk of wearying the house with references to past transactions, respecting which there were many hon. members present, more fully acquainted than himself, he would, with the permission of hon. members, endeavour to trace the history of the Province, and the causes to which the evils complained of by his hon. friend might fairly be ascribed. The Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as hon. members knew, at one time formed the French Province of Quebec. Under the French sovereign important settlements were formed in the Eastern part of these Provinces, and trading posts had been chosen with extraordinary sagacity, along the inland waters of the St. Lawrence, up to the great Western lakes; thence down the Mississippi, until they communicated with the Gulf of Mexico. The capture of the city of Quebec, which was amongst the first of the gigantic efforts for the establishment, by conquest, of the Colonial Empire of England, was succeeded by the submission of the whole of the present Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as by the loss by France of her ports upon the waters of the Mississippi; but these successes on the part of England, were, after the lapse of a few years, followed by Colonial discontents in the Provinces, forming the present Atlantic States of the American Union. These discontents were confined to the strictly British Colonies, and it is a matter well worthy of observation, that the newly acquired country—inhabited solely by French colonists and Indians—was the only portion of the continental North American Empire of England which remained faithful, or to speak perhaps more correctly, which was found tenable in the desperate struggle which ensued. The revolution which took place, may perhaps mainly be ascribed to the war with France, which preceded, in which the Crown of England called forth the military spirit and resources of the colonies against the French. Perhaps it may be said, with still more truth, that it was the same grasping inclination which has distinguished Americans down to the present time, which led England into the war with France. At all events, the people of England, who conceived they had been led into a war in defence of their colonists—thought it but right that the latter should bear a considerable portion of the expences of the contest. The Colonists, on the other hand, thought that however pleasant it might be to quarrel and contend at the expense of the British people, and to exasperate foreign animosity without counting the cost, it was altogether another question, when they were asked to bear a part in the expences of the war. Their contributions which they did not deny altogether, were trifling, compared with the mass of debt accumulated upon England, and attempts were made by the British Parliament to tax the imports into the Colonies. The popular outcry of liberty of the subject, and of the necessity of taxation being accompanied by representation, was raised, and thus what is now dignified with the name of the war of independence, arose out of a mere disagreement about pounds, shillings and pence. *Hon.* gentlemen, may we at this day take no lesson from these events, arising from so apparently inadequate a cause? *Have* we seen no corresponding spirit displayed in our own time? have we not seen something of the same sensitiveness to foreign insult—the same inclination to engage in foreign war—the same expectation, that those who are to bear the expense are to have little discretion in incurring it? have we not seen in some quarters an inclination to undervalue the expensive and immense preparations to defend our country, and a wish to dictate that these should be extended beyond mere defence, into aggression and revenge? and finally, not a small desire to avoid the payment of the smallest items of loss or expenditure, arising from foreign aggression, out of Provincial resources. But, honourable gentlemen, let us leave the honour of England in her own hands, the accumulations of burden upon the British people at their own discretion, and not expect to be able to light the torch of war from one end of the civilized world to the other, until we shall have a corresponding ability to take upon ourselves a full share of the consequences! A considerable portion of the British Colonists were faithful, and notwithstanding the intervention of French arms in the revolutionary war, the French Colonists in Canada rejected all temptation to join in the revolt. It is perhaps to their faith and adherence to their new allegiance that we owe the present possession of this fair and fertile portion of the Empire, and the power of offering an asylum in Upper Canada to the noble band of fugitive loyalists who forsook their native homes and possessions, and did what was perhaps more difficult, tore asunder ties of blood and kindred for the sake of disinterested loyalty, and devoted attachment to their Sovereign. It was by these people the first settlement was made in the Upper Canadian wilderness; with this advent commenced the land granting system of Upper Canada. Can we deny the wisdom, or blame the liberality, or dispute the justice of the U. E. grants, of which many new comers now so lightly and inconsiderately complain? No! The refuge afforded them was no more than they had a right to. They came into the Province and occupied a portion of the frontier, where some of themselves and many of their descendants remain prosperous and wealthy, in the midst of comfort and independence, the creation of their own industry. But, hon. gentlemen, an error was here committed, which, however it may be regretted, it would indeed be difficult to blame, and this was an attempt to provide for future generations, for the children yet unborn of the U. E. Loyalist settlers. It was determined by the Government, that all the sons and daughters of these settlers, upon their coming of legal age, should receive grants of Crown Land. Let us trace the consequences. Long before these children had the legal capacity to accept the bounty of the Crown, the line of frontier in the neighbourhood of the navigable waters of the Province became settled, or if not settled, the lands had passed out of the hands of government. The U. E. Loyalist settlers had become prosperous, partly in consequence of their favourable position. The children were in possession of the land of their fathers, or had acquired other lands by purchase, or had turned themselves to other and more immediately profitable occupations than the culture of land. But they had right to lands—these rights were absolutely useless to them, because they could not occupy the lands granted. They were better employed than in seeking new residences in the interior of the country, away from roads, churches, schools, or the comforts of civilization, but still they had their rights, and they claimed to locate them.—It was in vain that the government imposed restrictions, required actual settlement, or required that most chimerical and absurd of all requisitions, called the performance of settlement duties. In some cases these were nominally performed, and grants were made, but all the effect of the transaction was to diminish the value of the U. E. right in exact proportion to the expense of procuring the settlement duties to be done, or what had the same beneficial effect (however demoralizing the course taken) sworn to! In other cases the rights remained unlocated, they were sold in thousands for almost nominal prices to speculators, who saw their advantage in holding over Lands until the increasing population of the Province should make them valuable; they gave little for them, and therefore the capital which would remain unprofitable for a time was trifling. When, hon. gentlemen, these rights accumulated in the hands of individuals a more concentrated and powerful effort to get rid of the onerous and worthless condition of settlement duties was made, and it succeeded; but alas, little for the benefit of the U. E. claimant himself. He had sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, and the relief urged so strenuously in his name and on his behalf, came too late for his benefit. Thus, hon. gentlemen, the benificence of the Crown proved unavailing to those whom it was intended to benefit; thus the names of grantees covered whole sections of country which had never been traversed, except by the Indian hunter or the Surveyor; thus almost impenetrable masses of forest were interposed between the frontier settlements and the lands remaining at the disposal of the Crown, and to this cause may justly be attributed much of the evils, arising from the neglect of the back country, so eloquently complained of by the gentleman who introduced these resolutions. But, again, another class of claimants had to be provided for, and these were discharged soldiers from the army. The provision was in his (Mr. Sullivan's) opinion unwise; but who could censure it? No man could be more deserving of an asylum upon the lands of his Sovereign, than he who had spent his prime of life in his country's battles. Had the discharged soldiers been settled upon small portions of cleared land, in favourable positions, the probability is, that the intentions of the Government in their behalf, would have availed for their benefit; but he (Mr. Sullivan,) would ask hon. gentlemen how it was possible for men beyond their strength, discharged because of infirmities, which rendered them unfit for further service in the field, to undertake the settlement of a Canada forest, and to undergo hardships and privations, under which the boldest and most ardent sometimes sink. To this class of military settlers, the bounty of the Crown has proved almost useless; they too sold their rights, and the maps are covered with their names; their lands are in the hands not always of so respectable a class as the purchasers of U. E. rights; for the old soldier, in his necessity, gave his land to the first man who would furnish him with a pittance of meat and drink, too often perhaps the latter. The lands in the mean time remain a desert, and a formidable obstacle in the way of settlement. There are, it is true, many exceptions to this view of the settlement of discharged soldiers.—Many of them, particularly the non-commissioned officers, have become valuable settlers; and when the privates have been not aged or infirm men, and when these locations have been in favorable positions, which was the case in the early times of the Province, they have become a most respectable and prosperous portion of the community. But generally speaking, the grants of land to discharged soldiers, and more particularly to commuted pensioners, have been productive of almost unmixed evil to the grantees and to the country. After the last war bounties of land were offered to certain of the militia, who were foremost to join in defence of the Province. These men were the yeomanry of the country, who, for the same reasons, I have set forth respecting the children of U. E. Loyalists, found wild lands in a remote position, of no value to them. The rights however have been put forward, and made a subject of traffic, the lands have remained unsettled, a barrier and a formidable one to the occupation of the back country. Grants of land made to public servants, to old and deserving settlers, and to their children, have too generally assisted in the accumulation of the evils which the hon. gentleman complains of. The individuals intended to be benefitted, did not want, and could not use the land as land, and it remains a wilderness and a public nuisance. In many cases, though no doubt these grants being at an early period, and in frontier localities, have, many of them, been brought into the market and sold. He (Mr. Sullivan) had thus mentioned most of the principal objects upon which the public demesne had been expended.—He found great pleasure and gratification in turning to those parts of the land granting system which, in this Province, had worked well. He alluded to the grants of land to emigrant settlers, who actually did become settlers. In some cases they had been sent into the Province at the expense of Government, in other cases they had been sent out by societies formed in the British Isles, in other cases they had come at their own expense—in all, moderate grants of land were given to the emigrants, and in all cases, the settlements had succeeded. In the year 1819, when he came into this Province, the tide of emigration set strongly towards our shores; whole townships were located in a day, and if any hon. gentleman wished to be satisfied of the fact of the success of the settlements so formed, he had only to ride through one of these townships, and he would find good houses, good farms, good barns, good fences, and little vacant land; or to speak more correctly, few vacant lots of land. He would find a prosperous community, growing rapidity into wealth and importance, the inhabitants loyal and contented, comfortable and happy; adding to the wealth of the Province by the exportation of a surplus produce, and to its revenue by a large consumption of British manufactures; enabled to assist each other by means of their comparatively close proximity, not having the curse of waste lands to burden them, and to make their labors almost hopeless; no wilderness belonging to non-resident owners to penetrate; no roads to make for the advantage of absentees. Had this system proceeded for the last twenty years, the advantages to this country would have been incalculable. *He* believed we should now have had deep settlements in lieu of our narrow line of population; we should have relieved the mother country of hundreds of thousands of her surplus population, to the great increase of our own wealth and public resources. But, honourable gentlemen, what was the consequence of this success, not a following out of the successful plan—no, far from it; it was the instigation of that policy, of all others, the most calamitous to this Province, the plan of raising a revenue from the sale of public lands, prices were placed upon lands, called fees. The emigrants who arrived in the country, found that the prices charged by the government, moderate as they seemed, were greater than those at which lands could be purchased; at all events they were beyond the reach of the emigrants, the new comers were discouraged, they, many of them, abandoned the country, and sought an abode amongst our enemies. The ships which brought to us those who would have been a treasure to us in peace, and a defence in war, took back to Europe the story of their disappointments; the tide ceased to flow, or was turned into the neighbouring Republic, and with the except on of one short interval, which ceased probably, from a like cause, we felt its influence no more. At that time, as a boy, he took an interest in listening to the debates in the Provincial Parliament, and he well remembered how popular were the words "pauper emigrants" in the House of Assembly of that period, how often it was uttered as an axiom beyond contradiction, and certainly without it, that the old countryman was unfit to undertake the settlement of wild land,—how continually it was said, encourage the introduction of Americans, who are equal to the task, the enterprising, active, calculating Americans. Give us none of your pauper emigrants from Europe—those from Ireland were below all calculation—we wanted none but *capitalists* from home. Under these auspices, the garden of the Province, the great London District was settled by a foreign population, and verily we have had our reward! Never, honourable gentlemen, was a course of immigration and settlement so conducive to the wealth, the safety, and prosperity of this Province, as that which took place from the old country for a few years previous to 1820. The legislators of these days little knew the men they deemed as pauper emigrants, they little knew the stuff they were made of, and while the untaught efforts of these poor people were despised, and their unassisted first attempts ridiculed, it was little supposed how important a part of the population of these Provinces, how great a portion of the strength and wealth of the Province this contemned and friendless class of settlers would one day become. *He* (Mr. Sullivan) well remembered even at that time to have heard it said that the lands of the Province would be exhausted, that we should not have room, that we should be frozen for want of fuel, that our forests would be all burned up, that we had no coal, and that we must economize our public lands and not encourage pauper immigration. The story is however soon told, immigrants were discouraged. We have enough of land, enough of firewood, enough of uninhabited desert, enough of absentee land holders; would to God we had the pauper immigration in their stead. It is true, hon. gentlemen, extensive immigration did afterwards for a short time take place, but it was forced and expensive; it was prosperous but at an expense which could not be continued. The government at length learned the value of pauper immigration, but could not restore it. Every man, every family, who removed into the United States, induced many to follow from the British Isles, until the name of the British Provinces was no longer heard amongst those who were seeking a home west of the Atlantic, and this Province slumbered in inactivity for many years which might have been valuable, while the neighboring frontier was under our eyes filling with population, advancing its cities into the wilderness, and coveting the lakes with its merchant fleets, we had our lands, our vacant lands, our firewood, our Crown reserves, and our Clergy Reserves, and our reserves for towns, and our U. E. lands, and our Militia lands, in short lands of all kinds. Is it wonderful, hon. gentlemen, that those who had a use for lands on the other side of the frontier should have acquired a strong desire to come and settle them and us at the same time? But, honorable gentlemen, only a part of the tale is yet told. The government in England finding the Province not getting on as well as it ought, and it being the fashion of the day to admire every thing American, inquired how the lands were disposed of in the United States, and there they found that land was readily purchased by settlers, and that the country was prospering. They found the American territory settling in spite of the price of lands, and like wise statesmen they thought it was by reason of that price it prospered. They accordingly applied the system to this Province, they were seconded in this by the land economists, those who looked to revenue in this Province, who only wished for capitalists, and who cared not for a pauper emigration. It would not be proper for him to assume, without demonstrating, that this system was founded in error. Want of success, that *ad captandum* argument in the mouths of the multitude, is not sufficient for this purpose; because for want of success, many reasons may be adduced, in most cases apart from the want of merit and sound calculation. *He* was bound to show that there was neither of these qualities belonging to the scheme, that it was founded in error, and did not deserve success if it had found it. This was a bold challenge, and in throwing down the gauntlet against such formidable opponents, he had to request of honorable gentlemen who were much more experienced, who had more knowledge, and who were therefore much better judges of the correctness of the facts he would bring forward than he was, to correct him and to deny his premises, and to put him right if he had rashly run into error on so important a subject. For this purpose he would intreat the attention of hon'ble gentlemen, and beg them not to become weary, even if he should, in his endeavours to be clear and conclusive in his argument, happen to be tedious. The early settlements in the United States, honorable gentlemen know, took place on the Atlantic coast, and in the Atlantic states of the Union. They might also know that the lands in these states were not of the universal fertility which would admit a very dense population. They knew, also, that the locality was sufficiently favorable to admit of the acquirement, by the agricultural population, of a great deal of wealth and comfort; and that consequently, when the population increased, nothing short of confinement within a limited space could induce the children of the Eastern farmers to descend into the condition of labourers for hire. *Here* was every facility, every inducement for western emigration; here was some wealth wherewith to emigrate, knowledge of the country, its agriculture, its seasons, habit, fitted for the life they were about to lead, no intervening ocean, no fears for the future. The world was, indeed, before them, where to choose; and if they had to purchase their lands, the American settler was well able to bear the expense. *Hence* we find the avidity to purchase lands in the far West removing itself, as that west did at every succeeding wave of advance of the Eastern population. The young man from a New England state left his family with little mental pain; he sought his fortune in the west: he would not be a labourer.—The old man, finding his family increasing around him, and knowing they would not be labourers, chose to sell his ancient homestead, and to purchase lands in the West, and took with him three generations of his descendants, towards the setting sun. The small price placed by the Government upon lands was little to him: he went on and prospered. These were followed by others, and they took with them in their train many European emigrants, whose labor was of course valuable, and for which a price could be paid even by the first settlers. But the chief portion of the European emigrants remained in the East; they were required to fill the vacuum created by the emigration westward; they were wanted as laborers and mechanics; they were to build and people the growing cities; they had no inducements, and they had not the means either to proceed westward, or to purchase lands when they arrived there: and hence we find so large a portion of the people of the Atlantic cities and states composed of Europeans and their immediate descendants.—There, are, however, many exceptions to this course. The extensive public works carried on with British money, have called the immigrants from Europe far from the sea; but without that inducement, they would be found few indeed in the interior of the country. And he begged of hon. gentlemen to take this source of the exception into consideration before they undertake to convince him, that his argument was wrong. The great body of the American Western agricultural emigrants was, he asserted, essentially American; and their ability to purchase land and to undertake the settlement in the wilderness, with all the advantage of the masses of population which were conjoined for the same purpose, formed no rule whereby to judge of the ability of emigrants from the British isles for the same undertaking in these colonies. In the first place, the emigrant, on his landing in Quebec, and in his progress until he came to Upper Canada, found a people in possession of the country who, with all the inducements to emigrate, all the advantages to arise from emigration, all the necessities for emigration arising from an increasing population, with property sufficient to enable them to proceed westward, like the Americans, but who yet were content to divide and subdivide the fruits of their farms, but without sufficient of enterprising spirit to force them even to explore the near part of their own possessions; who, so far from being able to employ laborers, were scarcely able, with their wretched agriculture and half industry, to keep themselves from penury and starvation. Amongst such a people he found no home, he was unwelcome, he was a pauper begging from those who had nothing to give, or if they had the means had not the disposition; a people who had encouraged immigration by a poll tax upon immigrants, through this country the subjects of Her Majesty, seeking an asylum in the Colonies of the Crown had to pass, and how was he prepared for such a passage? he had in his own country struggled through years of hopeless want. When amongst the peasantry to be above want was a distinction, he had from long savings, taken from the necessities of his family, accumulated sufficient to pay his passage across the Atlantic, this great object had been accomplished—in the face of more difficulties and with greater effect than would have placed in the hands of the Eastern American sufficient to purchase a tract of Western Land and to place himself comfortably upon it in the high road to future prosperity; but the old country immigrant landed on our shores, when he attained the promised land his difficulties were only commencing, he had to contend with a tedious and expensive journey, with fatigue and with the ill health to which new comers are subject in a new climate; and he arrived in the Upper Province at a frontier town, the place from which he was to start anew in search of a home in the interior, dispirited, bewildered, weary and destitute, and this was the man who was expected to purchase land from the Government, and who was to be left in poverty and destitution without the privilege of raising food of the vacant fertile soil which surrounded him on every side unless he could pay a price. *Hon.* gentlemen the requisition could not be complied with, and what was the consequence? The immigrants clustered in the towns seeking employment, where employment was not to be had, and the greater portion of them left the Province to go to a country where British capital was in abundance, and where employment was to be found. *He* did not go to become a land holder, but, to become a laborer, for land both in the United States and in the Province was beyond his reach. *He* could not be a purchaser, but at all events he found a subsistence, and he remains a servant of servants, the white slave of Northern America. We in this Province had lost him, yes lost hundreds of thousands in this manner. It was in vain we expended millions on public works, and said we gave employment to the labourer; he left us when the work was over, because in our Province he would starve. A little pittance of land now worthless would have made him a freehold proprietor; a few years of his industry would have made him comparatively wealthy—a few years would have made villages and towns and mills, out of the energies of the pauper emigrant; he would have became an exporter of the produce of the country, an importer of British manufactures. But no, he must purchase land or go without it. We wanted a revenue partly from the sale of lands, we killed the goose with the golden eggs, we lost sight of the revenues to be raised from the work of men's hands, while we turned his pockets inside out in search of money, which if he had it would be better employed by himself on his new farm than it could be by the State, and if he had it not, we banished him as a pauper emigrant. I beg you will not suppose hon. gentlemen that all this was overlooked by your local Government, but the idolatry of America had seized hold of men's minds in England, and because the American government could sell land, and found people for the reasons I have above stated able to buy, it was conceived that it was only necessary to charge a price for land, to induce people to occupy it. Things applicable to other Colonies, to the British Australian possessions came into the field against our practical knowledge & we were doomed to become the victims to generalization, & the necessity of a uniform system applicable, or rather to be applied whether applicable or not to the extremities of the earth. It seems, hon. gentlemen, that in Australia, there are great opportunities for the profitable expenditure of immense capital in agricultural or rather in pastoral pursuits. It seems that it was found, that if land were given to emigrants, that there would be no labourers wherewith to work this capital. It was also found that when a man once landed in an Australian colony, he could not readily retraverse thousands of leagues of ocean, and therefore it was most reasonably said, here is employment for the labourer; profitable employment. It is essential to the prosperity