CORRESPODENCE.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor: — Pursuant to promise, I proceed to give you some information respecting the present condition of the majority of our common schools, in order, if possible, to relieve the minds of many of your readers, who in all probability have formed their opinions without having given the matter mature consideration, of the exceedingly erroneous impression that our educational affairs are in a very favourable and flourishing state. Having the Report of the Visitors of Schools before me, I shall avail myself of the privilege of deducing therefrom such statistical information as will be necessary to corroborate my statements. I may observe, by the way, that this hugely voluminous and paper-wasting report must have occupied much more time and attention in its compilation than its long-winded and industrious authors have given to the visitation and examination of public schools. If we take the elaborate tabular statistics, and the amazingly verbose and tiresome remarks which are contained in the lengthy report, as a criterion of the present state of our educational matters, we will be induced to believe that our public schools are on an exceedingly prosperous and happy condition, and that education is progressing with amazing rapidity throughout this fortunate little colony. The most cursory observation, however, cannot fail to reveal, to any intelligent reader, the deception and duplicity which have been practised by the wily visitors in making out their returns. We may perhaps, with propriety, except the brief statements of Mr. Arbuckle, he, poor man, owing to his "declining years" and "protracted indisposition," having been rendered unfit to say or do much in regard to the matter. Mr. [illegible] has, however, more than made up for the brevity and incompleteness of his superannuated *confrere's* report; and has been infinitely more verbose in his valuable remarks and suggestions upon education. It must be amusing to the careful reader to observe how indefatigable the cautious visitor is in his attempts to patch up his returns, by expressing his "general satisfaction," etc., in regard to the efficiency of the teachers and the improvement of the pupils. But, in spite of his futile efforts to conceal the startling fact, he tacitly admits that our public schools are, in general, plunged into a wretched condition. His figures show that the average attendance of children is far below what is required by the laws relating to Education; and his remarks give unmistakeable evidence of the dissatisfaction of both teachers and parents, arising from the present imperfect state of educational matters. Indeed, I am persuaded that if the visitors had given an impartial and dispassionate account of the various schools which they examined during their official visitation, we would be alarmed at the unexpected intelligence and startling revelations that would be contained in their returns.

I shall now give a brief exposition of the more extensive and injurious evils at present existing in almost all our common schools. In doing so, I do not intend to exonerate schoolmasters from all the charges that may be brought against them; but simply to show that the primary cause of these evils is the reprehensible laws relating to education which are now in force. The greatest, and probably the most common, evil existing among our public schools is the serious occurrence of fierce disturbances and disruptions amongst the inhabitants of the greater number of the school districts. These injurious and incessant contentions are occasioned by the difficulties experienced in obtaining the services of a useful and efficient teacher, and by the determined indisposition on the part of the people to make up the deficiency in the Government allowance to teachers. I am far from intimating that there are no industrious and praise-worthy teachers in the community. On the contrary, it must in all truth be admitted that there are many eminently useful and successful members of the profession, who are zealous and persevering in their endeavours to "teach the young idea how to shoot." It must, however, with equal propriety, be conceded that the difficulty of obtaining a trusty and competent teacher is by no means of a trivial or unimportant nature. I have already shown that nearly all of the more useful and efficient teachers — those who possess the energy and talents that will enable them to fill offices much more pleasant and remunerative than school-teaching — have left the unprofitable and disagreeable profession; and it is this circumstance which occasions the difficulties in getting good teachers. Now, to use the sentiments expressed by those who are at present supporting schools, and with whom I have conversed upon this topic, before the inhabitants of a district would engage a useless, inefficient teacher, and make up towards his support fifteen or twenty pounds, they would lock the doors of their schoolhouses, and endeavor to educate their children themselves! Here, then, is the primary cause of those serious disturbances amongst the people to which I have alluded; and which produce such a derogatory and disastrous effect upon our colonial education.

Arising, as matters of consequence, from these extensive disruptions, there are innumerable circumstances tending to the inevitable disorganization and ultimate overthrow of our common schools. Of these circumstances, the most important, perhaps, is the exceeding smallness of the average daily attendance of scholars. By the Report of the School Visitors, it appears that the average number of pupils attending common schools is far short of the required number. The cunning visitors, in attempting to palliate this great fact, ludicrously attribute the absence of the children to "gathering in the harvest," or "whooping cough," or some other fanciful circumstance. It is quite obvious, however, that harvesting does not continue all the year round, nor does the whooping cough exist in every locality, although the visitors are stupid enough to cite these as the ruling causes of inattendance in all schools and at all seasons. The absurdity of these huge prevarications is only paralleled by the opinion that "the raising of a portion of the teachers' salaries will ensure a more regular attendance, and excite greater interest among the parents." This gigantic idea must have occasioned peculiar painfulness in making its exit from the pregnant brain of its distinguished author; and it is hoped that he experiences sweet relief, after having been safely delivered of the monstrous abortion. Instead, sir, of exciting greater *interest* among the parents, it has been infinitely more successful in producing a greater *discount* among them, and an unflinching determination on their part to resent and oppose these exceedingly unfair and unjust measures. They already keenly feel the stupendous imposition that has been practised upon them; they feel that they are doubly taxed to support a system absurdly called "free education," and they opine that it is almost time to pitch the humbugging thing.

These circumstances are abundantly fruitful in inducing a multiplicity of minor evils; for when the people are not unanimous in carrying out educational measures, the obvious result is that the whole thing will be neglected and forsaken. The majority of our common schools give evidence of this fact. The teachers of almost all the schools with which I am acquainted have nearly the same complaints to make, viz: that the trustees never visit or examine the schools; that there are scarcely any books or other necessaries; that the schoolhouses are in a very delapidated condition, and that the attendance of scholars is exceedingly irregular.

Having already occupied too much time and space, I shall here draw to a close, with the intention of considering the subject somewhat further in a subsequent and concluding article.

Yours respectfully,
Nov. 15th, 1864. A TEACHER.

"VINCIT AMOR LUDI."

Mr. Editor:—"Johnny Rosh" could not do better than to transfer the letter of a "Friend of Education"—Latin quotation and all—from the *Protestant* of the 12th instant, to the columns of his "Little Ishor." It contains a greater number of better jokes and more comical blunders than the aforesaid Johnny—industrious "picker-up of unconsidered trifles" though he be—will be able to scrape together for a twelvemonth to come. It is very difficult, from a few extracts and by a running criticism, to give your readers an idea of the extreme richness of the lucubration. It must be taken as a whole, in order to be properly enjoyed and duly appreciated. The pompous, self-satisfied manner of the writer, his evident over-weening conceit, together with his sublime unconsciousness of error, combine to make his frequent blunders irresistibly comical.

The opening words of his letter—"education is the foundation of civilization"—are a promising beginning for a communication intended for the recreation, delectation and cachination of this embryo nation. The expectations of the fun-loving reader thus raised are not disappointed when, after skipping over half a dozen or so of minor blunders, his glance is arrested by the following sentence: "A few years ago our ears were deafened by the joyous cry of a Free Education, but few imagined it was to be at the same time our blessing and our bane." In this sentence, *short as it is*, are given us no less than three pieces of useful knowledge, of which the present writer, for one, candidly confesses himself to have been hitherto profoundly ignorant. 1st, that some other part of the human frame is subject to the infirmity of deafness besides the ears; 2nd, that there exists somewhere in creation an animal called a Free Education, capable of uttering joyous cries; and 3rd, that an animal or a cry can be at the *same time* our blessing and our bane. I must confess I would like to ask a "friend" a few questions about the cry of this newly discovered creature. Does it resemble the bray of a jackass, or the shout of a gorilla, or is its sound anything like what a combination of these two noises would be? Then, again, we would like to be honoured with the company of "A Friend of Education" at the next meeting of the Hair Splitting Debating Society, in order to discuss with him, in our usual acute and friendly manner, the question—"Can anything be *at the same time* a blessing and a bane?" We can assure him that we are a very patient, polite, and intelligent set of young men, although the names of *three school-teachers are* on the roll. He might not find among us warriors worthy of his steel, but we are—the schoolmasters excepted—aware of our deficiencies and anxious to be enlightened. But to return to our subject. In the very next sentence "A Friend of Education" shows that he is not aware that there is any difference of meaning between the phrases "the fault of a system, and a system at fault," for he writes—"It was free in every sense of the word, and here is where the system was at fault." Where it was that this creature of doubtful gender, which our "Friend" calls Free Education, was at fault, and what it was that perplexed it, he has not condescended to tell us. Why the word "system" was thrust into the above sentence, I am at a loss to comprehend. Perhaps "A Friend" knows himself what he means; but I can assure him that "comprehension wanders lost" in the contest to find out whether it is a system of agriculture or the human system he makes allusion to. Here follows the astounding assertion that education, made too free, became an object of little value. I would very much like to know how "free" education must become in order to be altogether valueless; for if great freeness diminishes the value of education, still greater and greater freeness will so depreciate it that it will, by-and-by, be worth just nothing at all. But if, as our "Friend" himself says, education is the foundation of civilization, I submit, that whether *lettered or free*, it must always be a thing of very great value. If "A Friend of Education" were one of those ignorami of schoolmasters whom he is so crushingly severe upon, I would charitably conclude that he did not *mean* to say that the freeness of education lessened its worth; but as he is a learned gentleman, a profound classic scholar, I am forced to believe that he means exactly what he says—neither more nor less. Our classic friend also says that it "is a *fact* that whatever is difficult of access is always valued more highly than what we obtain with little or no exertion." This fact, &c Shame, shame, where was your classic lore, O Friend of Education, when you penned those sentences! Do you not know that "fact" is derived from *facio*? Do you not know that a fact is one thing and a truth another, and that a scholar would be as likely to mistake the one for the other as a farmer would be to call his cows horses, or his horses cows? My dear fellow, if you have acquired a smattering of Latin, for goodness sake make some use of your knowledge. But I must hurry on. Leaving many tempting *tit-bits*, I light upon the following exceedingly enigmatical sentence. "If education has become more general, the scale is lowered." What possible connection can there be between "the scale" and education? What scale does he allude to?—the scale of prices or the musical scale? I must confess myself at fault. There is not the remotest allusion to a scale of any kind in the previous part of the letter, and to drag it in here is, to say the least of it, very unkind. I must again remind the reader that I am criticising the production of a scholar, and am not at liberty to form any conjectures as to what he may mean. The next sentence is a gem in its way. Here it is. "Free education, as we have it, has built schools in all parts of the Island; so far its work is praiseworthy; but it has thrown broadcast over the country a swarm of teachers the majority of whom are as unqualified for educating the youth as they would be for guiding the affairs of the British nation." Eureka! This Free Education must be of the beaver species, for not only does it utter joyous cries, but it builds houses, and school-houses too. What an interesting and enlightened creature it must be. The Frenchman, Chailler, is thrown completely in the shade by this discovery of "A Friend of Education." That throwing a *swarm* broadcast over the country must have been a wonderful feat. I would like to know how it was done. And then this youth, whom the majority of this swarm thrown broadcast are unqualified to teach, must be a wonderful fellow—a real prodigy of stupidity or of cleverness. Has he been found so horribly thick-headed that the majority of the swarm, by their united and continuous efforts, could not drive even the "elementary branches" into his iron-bound skull? or was he so wonderfully clever that not only the elements of knowledge but its higher branches came to him as by intuition? But when I look into this crushing sentence, this literary bomb-shell, so barbarously cast into the middle of the defenceless "swarm," I find that so far from being filled with gunpowder, rusty nails, musket-ball, and such like death dealing materials, it contains sugar and spice and all things nice, that it is, in fact, no bomb-shell at all, but a package of sweeties, to which, with a kind of grim humour, the sender has given the appearance of that deadly projectile. He says that the teachers are as unqualified to teach the youth as they would be to guide the affairs of the British Nation. And I must say that he is right. I have no doubt that if our school teachers had the proper training, and if they moved in the right sphere, they *would be* just as well qualified to teach "A Friend of Education's" youth, or any other youth as they would be to guide the affairs of the British Nation. Or perhaps he wishes us to understand that our teachers are now in their present circumstances qualified to guide the affairs of the British nation; but if they were placed in other circumstances, under some deteriorating influence or other, they would be as unqualified to do so as they now are to teach this mythical youth of his.

Another specimen of "A Friend of Education's" style and I have done. "If they" (farmers), he says, "happen to visit their Legislative Assemblies, they will find the most able and clever men not farmers, but lawyers and educated men; and they will ask the reason why? Do they not know that it is for want of a higher education?" Why do farmers see the most able and clever men in their Legislative Assemblies not farmers, but lawyers and educated men? For want of a higher education, answers "A Friend of Education." Poor farmers! You are to be pitied. When "A Friend" visits these Assemblies, his "higher education" enables him to find the able and clever men not lawyers and educated men, but farmers, I presume. This friend applies the epithet "tawny" to our ploughboys, and talks about beginning life with a "competence."

Let it not be thought that I have commented on all the blunders contained in a Friend of Education's letter. There are dozens left that I have neither time nor inclination to notice. Indeed, I would not have troubled you with this letter were I not anxious to show teachers and parents that a man or a boy may have some little knowledge of Latin and Greek, without being able either to write or to understand his mother tongue. The ignorance of English grammar and of the plainest rules of English composition displayed by "A Friend of Education" is amazing. He doest not understand the meaning of some of the most common English words. Yet he, forsooth, presumes to advise us as to what sort of education we should give our children. If he is a student of the Prince of Wales' College, as I shrewdly suspect him to be, the Professors of that Institution have small reason to be proud of their pupil. I admit freely that "A Friend of Education" has much more conceit than ability; but making every allowance for his want of parts, his ignorance of English reflects great discredit on his teachers, whoever they may be. It will never do in these days, and in this country, to neglect Milton for Homer, or to pretend to appreciate Virgil when we have no taste for Shakspeare. My parting advice to "A Friend of Education" is to read English, to read the best English, even if he should be forced to neglect his Latin and Greek for a time.

SOMEBODY.

From the Halifax Morning Chronicle, Nov. 30.

An article in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 24th November, on "Union of the Provinces," was headed with what purports to be a quotation from a speech of Sir Richard Graves McDonnell at the Montreal dejeuner, as follows:—

"It might or might not be the case that the views proposed by the Delegates would be carried out; but at the same time, whether the whole were carried into effect, or nothing, or only a part, he might assure them, both for himself and on the part of his fellow Governors, that they might rely upon finding in them every disposition to assist them by every means that lay in their power. They, the Governors, would seek to give the fullest development to whatever was proposed, and to further, as far as lay in their power, the interests and happiness of those over whom, for a time, they had been appointed to preside."

That extract represents Sir Richard McDonnell as speaking in his own name and that of the other Lieutenant Governors of the Maritime Provinces, and expressing their intention, whether the whole or any part of the propositions of the Delegates were carried into effect, to assist them; and again—"that they would seek to give the fullest development to whatever was proposed." The quotation must be taken from a very imperfect report of the speech, as in the full report of the speech, given in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 31st October, Sir Richard is represented as recommending great caution in dealing with the proposals of the Delegates, as appears by the following extract:

"At the same time, he might, without breaking through what might be deemed necessary caution and reserve, express the hope, that whatever proposals they might make would be duly weighed by the community at large, to whom, in point of fact, they must finally report their proceedings. (Loud cheering.) The moment was a very critical one, and in view of it the suggestions of the delegates, however framed, ought not to be accepted without great consideration. The whole future of Canada and the Maritime Provinces would be seriously affected by the decision which the community at large and the different legislatures might make upon those proposals." (Applause.)

Again, Sir Richard very clearly expresses his views as to the necessity of simple arrangements being made on a basis of mutual confidence:

"Gathering from the semi-official announcements which had, from time to time, been allowed to appear, they had been seeking some plan of action designed to give increased strength in matters of defence, increased economy in conducting the machinery of government, and increased facilities for carrying out mercantile arrangements. He, therefore, hoped they would find some simple as well as effective means to carry out those objects which we all had in common; and that we would find it possible to build up such an union as we would all like to see — not by endless guarantees against mutual aggression and distrust, but one in which the foundations might be laid on mutual confidence. (Loud cheers.) If the inhabitants of the British Provecsin of America had in themselves the stuff to enable them to become a great people in a great and prosperous union, they could only become so by being willing to make mutual sacrifices for the benefit of one another, and by reposing in one another mutual confidence. (Cheers.) If you began to distrust one another in the government of these colonies, where is it to end? Were they to have guarantees in the local government for the protection of the English in Lower Canada, and guarantees in the general congress for the French in the Confederate legislature, or were they to be bound together by feelings of mutual respect and confidence? He did say this that he hoped and believed there was that good faith—sufficient good faith and mutual confidence amongst them all to enable them to take a simple and effective mode of action which would give them strength and economy and good government for all." (Loud cheers.)

Finally, so far was Sir Richard MacDonnell from committing himself or any other of H. M.'s Representatives to any special line of action in reference to the proposals of the Delegates, which at that time were unknown, that in the portion of his speech, which it was intended to give in the extract in the *Morning Chronicle*, we find him represented, in the Montreal *Gazette*, as saying:—

"It might or might not be the case that the views or proposals which the delegates would offer would be carried out; but, whether all they proposed be effected, or only a portion was finally approved, he might say that the Delegates could rely on finding every disposition on his part to co-operate with them—to assist them by all the means in his power by giving the fullest development to whatever project Her Majesty's Government, in its wisdom might approve of, when submitted to them by the Colonial Legislatures."

This indeed amounts to no more than a pledge to carry out energetically any plan approved by Her Majesty's Government—a determination, which needed scarcely to be formally announced by Her Majesty's Representative, but which perhaps contained as much as one holding that position could safely guarantee.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 5, 1864.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

PUBLIC DINNER ON ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

FIRST PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF THE UNION QUESTION IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

We have inserted in another column, from the *Islander*, a brief notice of the Public Dinner in honour of St. Andrew's Day, given by the Caledonian Club of this place. The Club is in its infancy, and the attendance was small. But that was owing more to the bad state of the travelling, which prevented country members from coming to town than even to the infancy of the Club. The Dinner was, however, very well served up, and the feeling throughout the evening was that of unmixed pleasure and gratification. What gave very great importance to the gathering was, that some members of the Club and their guests took occasion to discuss the question of Federal Union in the course of their responses to some of the toasts. The Hon. Col. Gray, who is President of the Club, did this at great length, and very effectively. His speech, indeed, opened up the whole question of Union, and evidently made a great impression. Malcolm McLeod, Esqr., one of our most talented young Barristers, who seems destined to occupy a prominent place in his profession, first entered on the discussion of the Union question, and made a masterly advocacy of it. Hon. Mr. Haviland, jun., followed in the same line, and was more than usually eloquent and impressive. The speeches were reported by Mr. Archibald McNeill; and their importance demands that we should give them insertion, even at the risk of leaving other interesting reading aside for the present. We shall give the speeches in the order in which they were delivered. The first toast (the 5th), in honour of the Army and Navy, was that which called forth a speech. The Hon. Mr. Coles, who holds rank in the Militia service as General of Cavalry, was invited to respond to this toast, and did so in the following terms:—

MR. COLES'S SPEECH.

He thanked the company for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast just drank was received. The honourable gentleman alluded to the different military enactments of this Island. He said that, in his opinion, the old Militia Companies of former days compared favourably with the Volunteer Movement of the present time. He alluded to the sale of the Barrack Square, and hoped that when the money realized would be appropriated to the promotion of our military department, the Militia would not be forgotten. We were frequently told, said he, that the Colonies must prepare for self defence. He was, however, of opinion that if we at any time required help from the Mother Country it would be given. The strong arm of Great Britain was our defence, and as long as we continued our present relation to the parent land, that defence would always be our protection.

The next toast which brought forth a speech was the Eighth: "Mrs. Dundas and the Ladies of P. E. Island." WILLIAM McGILL, Esqr., was called upon to respond to it, and expressed himself in a most felicitous style, eulogising, as might be expected from so gallant a gentleman, the beauty and virtues of the Prince Edward Island ladies, and paying a just tribute of respect to the amiable lady of the Lieut. Governor.

The Clergy of P. E. Island having been honourably mentioned in the next toast, the succeeding one was—"The Bench and Bar," in reference to which the Hon. Mr. Haviland was called upon to respond, and did so as follows:—

HON. T. HEATH HAVILAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Attorney General, or some other prominent member of the profession, is not present to respond to the toast of "The Bench and the Bar;" but observing that Mr. McLeod and myself are the only lawyers here, and that Mr. McLeod is expected to respond to another toast during the evening, it would ill become me to refuse the Brief, and to remain silent upon this occasion. The profession to which I have the honor of belonging is, as you are aware, looked upon with very little love or sympathy by many of the community. In fact, we are only tolerated by them as one of the necessary evils of society. A glance at the ancient and modern history of lawyers, however, ought to convince the most sceptical that they have always been found the champions of liberty, and that they have always advocated the cause of the people against tyrants and the undue pressure of the power of the Crown. In the days of Philip of Macedon the voice of Demosthenes was heard in Athens warning the people against the machinations of the wily Philip to overturn their liberties. In the Forum of ancient Rome the eloquence of Cicero was poured forth in denouncing the oppressions of the Commonwealth, and in defending the injured and oppressed even when the soldiers of Pompey surrounded the Forum to overawe and intimidate him. In England, we have had a Coke who drew up the Petition of Rights in one of the Parliaments of Charles the First. The great and immortal Hampden, to whom we are indebted for the constitutional rights and privileges we now enjoy, was a member of the legal profession. Lord Somers, who defended the seven Bishops in the days of the tyrant James the Second, and who drafted that great charter of our liberties, "The Bill of Rights," was a lawyer. But to come down to more modern times, I must not forget to mention the greatest advocate who ever pleaded in Westminster Hall, Erskine, the man who defended Hardy for High Treason in the panic-stricken days of the first French Revolution, when, if it had not been for his successful eloquence, the liberties of British subjects would have been crushed and annihilated by the power of the Crown. And in closing, allow me to name another great lawyer, Harry Lord Brougham, who has pleaded the cause of the people in Courts of Justice and in both Houses of Parliament for more than half a century, and is still alive, and at present doing honor to the celebrated French advocate, Berryer, who has also been the defender of the injured and oppressed in France for nearly half a century, under all forms of Governments, Kings, Presidents and Emperors. In this Island, lawyers heretofore have had a narrow sphere and a contracted platform to exhibit their talents and their learning; but I hope that before many years have run their course all the Courts of British America will be open to the lawyers of this my native Colony. Before I resume my seat, as we are celebrating the Festival of St. Andrew, I must remind the members of the Caledonia Club that two of the most able Judges that ever adorned the British Bench were Scotchmen, namely, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield and Lord Chief Justice Campbell. England's greatest advocate, Erskine, was also a native of Scotland. Since the union of Scotland with England she has produced more great men as historians, men of science, soldiers, poets, and in other important walks of life, than any other country, in proportion to her populaton. How is this problem to be solved? On behalf of the lawyers I now return you my sincere thanks, and I believe that so long as we have the present gentlemen upon the Bench our rights and liberties will be safe, and the course of justice will continue to run free and unsullied.

The twelfth toast—"Prince Edward Island, our Country"—having been duly honoured, Malcolm McLeod, Esqr., was called to respond, and spoke as follows:—

MR. McLEOD'S SPEECH.

He said—He regretted that some one of the public men whom he saw around the board was not called upon, for then justice might be done to our Island Home—more especially, said he, because he would now be prevented from paying a tribute as requested (by the Committee) to the memory of Burns, Scott, Abercrombie and Clyde. But this being the first time in his life that he was called upon to perform a public duty for his native country, he would not refuse his services, however humble. He said he felt no little difficulty in speaking, before such public men, and Islanders too, as he saw around him, on the all important subject to which allusion had already been made. He would, however, remind them that, acre for acre, P. E. Island is able to feed as many souls as any other spot in British North America. Its people are as virtuous and hospitable as can be found anywhere. We should not forget its claims at our festive board, nor neglect its interests at a time like this, when such grave political changes as those that now absorb public attention are proposed. He alluded to the cherished fondness of the Members of the Caledonia Club for the land of their fathers, and in many cases their own native land, Scotland. Yet, said he, as time passes, although the sentiment is perpetuated among the people of Scottish descent abroad, the genuine love of country that distinguishes their forefathers becomes weaker every generation. So it is also with the descendants of Britains of other extractions. Different associations, and foreign intercourse each day diminish the reverence of the American born for Old England, Green Erin, and Bonnie Scotland. As the mind becomes estranged from the mother country, it becomes a most important enquiry: What other country have you to present for our attachment? No people was ever great without a love of country. Colonists have arrived at that embarrassing stage of progress in which they are at a loss whether they shall appear divorced as patriotic Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, or united in a common devotion to the land they inhabit. They have all reason to be proud of the land of their forefathers, yet they have no voice in its Legislation or Government. They control, it is true, the country they now inhabit, but that country is not recognized as a power among the family of nations. Hence, on the score of patriotism, colonists are between two minds—the consequence is that they have not a very strong attachment for any country. The progress of events will probably very soon solve the doubt. The inhabitants of British North America, he hoped, would soon be able to point to one Commonwealth, to which they need not be ashamed to devote individual allegiance. This stage will not be arrived at without much opposition. In the presence of so many Scotchmen he would remind them, that there was a period in the history of Scotland which presents many points of resemblance to the present position of this Island. I mean, said he, the Union with England. Scotland stood in many respects in the same relation to England that we do to the neighbouring Colonies. She was the smaller Power, and the less populated country. The arguments against the Union were wonderfully alike, those which are used with us every day. 'We are poor and cannot sustain such heavy taxes as England—the voice of our small number of Representatives will be drowned in the House of Commons—our 15 Peers cannot check the designs of our enemies in the House of Lords. The English Parliament will tax us beyond our means, and the revenue will be expended in England. Positions of honor and emolument will be monopolized by the selfish English," &c. We hear, said he, the very same arguments made use of now. Belhaven and Fletcher urged these objections with so much show of reason that it was not surprising that they terrified their countrymen against the Union. But we, said he, have great reason to be astonished to hear kindred arguments reproduced after they have been so long falsified by the logic of events. The antipathies of the two nations were notorious. The English and Scotch hated each other. If then, said he, the arguments referred to proved unfounded, such fallacies should not surely deter us from forming a Union with a people towards whom we entertain the utmost good will, and whose progress and prosperity are identical with our own. One of the arguments used by Englishmen opposed to the Union was, that the South would be overrun by the Northern hive of poverty-stricken Scots. True, said he, the Northern hive did go South and made their mark. Hon Col. Haviland has already referred to some of the great men that Scotland has produced—and it is worthy of remark that all these great men arose since the Union;—with the exception of Wallace and Bruce, there are few Scotchmen who devoted their talents to purely Scotch affairs, who have left a lasting name. But after the Union a wider field was opened, and Scotchmen preeminently distinguished themselves. That this was the direct effect of the Union would appear by looking at the career of these men. He then spoke of the brothers Hunter, who prosecuted their profound researches in Physiology and Anatomy in the South—of Mansfield, who improved, if, indeed, it may not be said that he formed the Commercial Law of Great Britain—the eloquence of Wedderburn found scope as an English statesman—Campbell as an English Lawyer found his way from his father's house to the Woolsack—Adam Smith, whose writings, it had been said, have done more for mankind than all the writers and legislators together, he wrote with a more immediate eye to the extensive commerce in which the Union enabled his countrymen to participate. Brougham forsook the Bar of his native country to achieve in England a reputation which has seldom been equalled. It was in the United Parliament that Horner won his great and good name, and that Macintosh delivered some of his addresses on the Law of Nations, which were not only admired at the time, but are to this day referred to as authority on international Law. It was in the Army of the United Kingdom that Moore, Abercrombie and Lord Clyde earned their fame; and we find in the United Navy such names as Duncan and Dundonald. He would tire their patience, he said, were he to attempt to name the many Scotsmen who owed their success and reputation directly to the Union of their country with England. We find them, he said, at the Bar, in the House of Commons, as Peers, leaders in British Commercial enterprize, directing the affairs of the nation at home and abroad; and as private individuals prosecuting many callings from which, but for the Union, they would be debarred. May we not, then, hope that what the Parent Schools of Scotland, and the wider field opened by the Union, have done for the people of that country, will be conferred upon the people of this Island by our system of Free Education, and an alliance with a more wealthy and extensive Country. In Canada we find the McDonalds, the McDougalls, the Galts, and the Browns, leading men of that country. Their acts, as public men, are discussed in the British Parliament, and commented on by the British Press. The revenue measures which they may recommend excite hope or alarm in Sheffield, Manchester, and Glasgow. In the Convention lately held in the Colonies, the most important ever held in British America, a native of P. E. Island was found worthy to preside over the deliberations of that distinguished body. A native of P. E. Island was also found to have originated the most effective scheme of public instruction in any of the Colonies. We have seen the proceedings of our small Parliament presided over by a native, with an acquaintance with Parliamentary Law and usage, and a knowledge of constitutional learning, that in larger countries would lead to honor and independence, and in England would be recorded by a Peerage. The recent Convention at Quebec was watched by members of the press from the Mother Country, and all the Provinces of British North America; but, said he, it has not yet been denied that the most brilliant descriptions we have had of the proceedings of this Convention, and the *fetes* given the Delegates, were the productions of the pen of one of our own public men. But, said he, it matters little what may be the mental calibre of our public men—who ever heard of a growl or smile from the TIMES newspaper because of the public acts of financial matters of our people, however commendable or absurd; they excite neither pleasure nor alarm abroad, because the country is too small to attract attention, and it will always remain so while we are isolated.—The opportunity is now presented to us to cast off our paltry individuality as a Colony, and become a part of a country that in a few years will rank among the great powers of the world. Will the disproved arguments and exploded theories that were urged to prevent our forefathers from effecting a Union with England induce us to forego the advantages of a similar union with our great and powerful neighbors? If so, the lesson taught by that part of the history of Great Britain has been in vain preserved for our guidance and instruction. He said he would not presume upon the patience of the Club to answer even one objection; and, said he, there has been but one objection, in his opinion, offered worthy of much thought—that was relative to the state of the Colonial finances. This, of all others, is a subject upon which well-meaning men may reason falsely, and one upon which political economy has scarcely yet enabled its greatest professors to reason soundly; and yet we have among us men who pretend to tell us how a Union will affect us 20 years hence. The man who can do this must have not only a perfect knowledge of our present sources of wealth, but an equally accurate foresight into the capacity of the sea, the earth, and the enterprise of man to develope the resources of British North America for the next 20 years. The mind equal to such a task is yet unborn. Far safer for us to be guided by the experience of the past than strive to compass the things of the future. The period of British history to which he had already alluded might teach us the folly of directing our present conduct by speculations concerning the future. The Scotch said that taxes would increase, and the country would be ruined. True, taxes did increase, but the country is not ruined yet, for the Union brought them wealth. We are poor, said they, and cannot pay as high taxes as England. True, but their alliance with rich England and participation in her commerce made Scotland rich also. The people of a small poor country, if enterprising and intelligent, have everything to gain by a Union with a large and wealthy country. When the smallness of revenue is compared with the debt of Canada, the almost unlimited means of wealth of that great Colony should not be forgotten. Harping on the debt of Canada without also considering her unbounded resources, was like Biddy refusing the wealthy hand of her master because his debts exceeded her scanty earnings; or like a bachelor who would not marry a wealthy wife because his household expenses would be increased after the union. If the marriage in both cases would bring debts and expenses, it would also provide the wherewith to pay them. It is left to the option of the Island to accept or reject a similar alliance, and, said he, I for one say, accept the Union.

The fourteenth toast, in compliment to Miss Duncan and the other ladies who presented the Club with a beautiful Silk Banner, elicited the following remarks from Dr. Sutherland:—

DR. SUTHERLAND'S SPEECH.

The learned Doctor, in a very becoming manner, spoke of the praise due to Miss Duncan and the other ladies referred to—The Caledonian Club owed them a debt of gratitude, and he hoped they would be long remembered for their kindness and generosity. He spoke of the organization of the Club, the laudable objects it had in view, its unequalled success since its formation, the broad basis of its principles; and the keeping up of our nationality was highly commendable. He said he always rejoiced at the success of kindred institutions, such, for instance, as the Irish Society and St. George's Society. He alluded to similar celebrations on St. Andrew's day, in his native land, Scotland, in Canada, and also in the United States of America. When in New York, a few years ago, he was astonished at the enthusiasm with which the day was honored in that large city. He felt it good to be among Scotchmen even in that foreign land. An oration was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, a gentleman of no ordinary ability. He expressed a desire to hear orations before this Club—say on the subject of Scotland's Nationality, or any other subject approved of by the Committee. He concluded his remarks by expressing a hope on some future day to see the handsome Banner now before him, proudly floating in the breeze amidst the "gathering" of the Clans under the auspices of the Caledonian Club.

The toast to the "Office Bearers and Members of the Irish Society," and also the toast of "The Press"—having then been drank—Mr. Whelan was called to respond to both.

MR. WHELAN'S SPEECH.

He said, that with regard to the Irish Society, he had been a member of such an institution, which was identical in its aims and objects with the Caledonia Club, before he came to this country, and while in his boyhood. Such societies were links to bind us all in one universal brotherhood; and although they indicated the common lot of humanity—namely, the sad vicissitudes of Fortune and the appeals of Poverty—they were, nevertheless, evidences of a Christian and charitable spirit in the country which fostered them; and shewed that whatever differences there were amongst us in purely secular or political affairs, in works of benevolence there was none. He felt satisfied that the Benevolent Irish Society would feel grateful for the honour conferred by the toast; and as that Society restricted not its charities to emigrants from that distant land whose name it bore, but was always ready to assist the distressed sons and daughters of every nationality, he had no doubt that the honourable mention made of it at the Caledonia Club would stimulate the generous impulses of the Irish Society, and prompt them always to keep their hands open as day to melting charity, without stopping to enquire from what clime, what country, or the professors of what creed the appeal should come. With regard to the other toast—that of the Press—he thought that his friend Mr. Ross, being the junior member of the fraternity, should have been called upon to respond to it. As he was honoured, however, with the attention of the audience by being required to respond to the previous toast, he would, before sitting down, make a few remarks about the Press. The very circumstance of making that institution the subject of a standing toast on nearly every public festive occasion, shewed what great importance was attached to it by free and intelligent communities. The Bar, Clergy, Judiciary and Parliament, are institutions of whose claims to our reverence and respect we are frequently reminded; but these institutions could not be maintained in their integrity and entirety—so far as anything human can be so maintained—unless a free press, echoing a free and healthy public opinion, watched over them and directed their movements — approving and encouraging them when right, and cautioning and checking them when in error. It would be folly for him to deny that the press sometimes committed grievous errors itself. It would not be a human institution if the case was different. There is no such thing as perfection in any walk or profession; and if the conductors of the press claimed credit for perfection, their usefulness would be diminished by their becoming objects of ridicule. All that he claimed for the Press was, that if it sometimes went wrong, it oftener went right, and that it was more of a blessing than an evil to society. Mr. Whelan then alluded to the present condition of the press in the United States, which, he regretted to see, in many instances, was put under the heel of a military despotism. To be sure, he said, that in many places, in that unhappy country, the press still gave out the thrilling tones of a free and independent people; but if the Generals in all the Military Departments hated the voice of freedom as some of them did, and were as unscrupulous in suppressing it, such a thing as a free press would be unknown to the United States. That the press has been violently put down by force of arms, in many instances, is unquestionable; and that circumstance shews that there is no security for free discussion in the country referred to. When the press violates the law — when society is rendered insecure by its attacks on all constituted authority, the tribunals of the law should bring it to correction in the same way as any private individual would be brought. Mr. Whelan then referred at considerable length to the Intercolonial Convention at Quebec. He said that he thought it was a great mistake on the part of the public men, by whose influence the Conference was convened, to decide on having its deliberations kept secret. Had the Press, said he, been admitted to the discussions of the Conference, the public mind would be kept duly informed regarding its proceedings, and he was sure that there would be less prejudice against the scheme of Confederation than now prevails. Any country living in the enjoyment of free institutions will not patiently allow its public men to change or alter those institutions in any way without its knowledge. The press is the only medium through which the people can be made acquainted with the acts of our public men; and if the press is kept closed to the acts of public men, the latter will certainly be looked upon with suspicion and distrust. He was in favour of opening the doors of the Conference Rooms, in the Lower Provinces and in Canada, to the conductors of the press; and if that had been done, there would be greater chances of success attending the measure of Confederation — those who favoured it would have less work now to do in conciliating public feeling in its behalf; and it was well known that the measure could not be carried unless the majority of the people approved of it. —Mr. Whelan then alluded to the bright prospects which Confederation offered for extinguishing sectional and international prejudices, by means of which the usefulness of such institutions as the Caledonia Club and the Benevolent Irish Society was seriously impaired. Let the people in every section of the Colonial empire be united in their political relations, as well as we are here in our social ones, and we cannot fail to command greater respect abroad, and be prouder of each other's good qualities at home. Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen have a common inheritance in every attribute of greatness which the Old Country possesses—free institutions, more free than were ever yet conferred upon any section of the globe—a history adorned by the most illustrious names and the most brilliant achievements in arts, in science, and in arms—and a literature in reference to which Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, stand side by side, challenging the admiration of the Universe, and silently proclaiming by their works that the gratitude of the universe is theirs by right forever and forever. While the nationalities of the Old Country, represented to some small extent at that Banquetting Board, were rivals in the higher and nobler walks of life, let us hope that they will always be rivals, too, in the humbler ones, where the spirit of Charity appeals to their sympathies; and as the response to such appeals must always converge to one common centre—the relief of suffering humanity—let us all hope that the nationalities will converge, too, and blend in harmonious action when such a purpose is in view, so as to resemble

"——The rainbow's light,
Whose various tints unite,
And form in heaven's sight,
One arch of peace."

The next and last toast on the list was that of "Our Guests," to which the Honorables Messrs. Coles and Haviland responded as follows:—

Hon. Mr. COLES. He alluded to the rapid growth of the Caledonia Club; its gathering on Government grounds last summer was the largest and most respectable he had ever witnessed in the place, and was conducted on principles highly creditable to all concerned. He said that he regretted to see so few of the friends of the Club present at the St. Andrew's Dinner. He expressed the hope that a St. George's Society would yet be formed here. Institutions of this nature, he said, were calculated to promote harmony and good will among the different Nationalities which they represented. The Honorable gentleman then spoke of the Union question, and said that he for one was not disposed to surrender the financial affairs of the country wholly to other hands without an equivalent. True, said he, I supported the first resolution of the Conference at Charlottetown, which states that the Union of the Provinces would be desirable, provided justice be done to all parties. In the framing of the Constitution, however, he regretted to say that justice was not done, in his opinion, to P. E. Island. But, said he, I am open to conviction on this subject, though I do not at present see my way clear, and therefore cannot give the scheme my support.

HON. T. HEATH HAVILAND.—As another of the guests at this entertainment, I trust I shall be pardoned in claiming the privilege of making a few remarks in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Coles having spoken upon the question of the Confederation of the Provinces in his response to the last toast. I duly appreciate the compliment conferred upon me, by being invited as a guest to this the first public dinner of the Caledonia Club, and by a singular coincidence this is the first occasion that the public men of this Colony have addressed an audience upon the all absorbing topic of Confederation. I will now give my views upon the subject in as few words as possible, for fear you might be under the impression that I am *on the fence* like Mr. Coles, and have not made up my mind how to act in this great crisis of our Colonial History. I believe my political opponents will give me credit for having supported all the important public questions which I considered would advance the interests of the country, irrespective of party feelings.—Free Education and Free Trade, although introduced into the House of Assembly by a Government to which I was opposed, were advocated by me through every stage. The Confederation of the British North American Colonies is the greatest and most important question that has ever agitated the Colonial mind. We must make up our minds to form a part of the Confederation, or remain outside in the cold shade, a petty and isolated Colony until we are swallowed up by the United States of America.

The Union of Scotland with England, so eloquently alluded to by Mr. McLeod, in his very able address this evening, was, as he alleged, an analogous case to ours; and I believe we would reap as great benefits by a Confederate Union with our sister Colonies as Scotland did from the union with England. Then we should have free trade amongst ourselves, from Sarnia to the shores of Newfoundland. No Custom House duties would be collected on goods imported from any of our sister Colonies, or exported from this Island to them. Then we should not export our wool and sheepskins, unmanufactured, to the United States and other places, and be obliged to buy them back again when converted into cloths, carpets, and other woollen fabrics; for we should have Cloth and other Factories springing up in all directions within the boundaries of the Confederacy, and our farmers would be enabled to supply themselves with the products of their Factories free of all duties. Even now, in spite of hostile tariffs and duties, we have in our midst two Steam Tanneries, and a Boot and Shoe Factory. Abolish Custom Houses Duties, when goods are interchanged between the British Colonies, and the names of the various Factories would be legion. At present, I admit that the voice of public opinion in this Colony is against this vital question; but I believe in my conscience when it is fairly put and explained to the people, they will see the benefits and advantages to be derived from a Union. The schoolmaster, thank God, is abroad; knowledge is spreading; men are reading and thinking, and before long the clouds of ignorance and prejudice will disappear, and the people of this Island will come to the conclusion that if they wish to advance their mutual interests—if they wish to protect and preserve their glorious rights and privileges which we have inherited from our fathers, and which we hope to hand down unimpaired to our childrens' children, they will raise their voices in favor of joining the Confederacy of British America, which will number four millions of free people, who, with the protecting influences of that time honored flag which now waves over us, will be enabled to bid defiance to any foreign power that might attempt to crush our liberties, and deprive us of our nationality.

The Honorable PATRICK WALKER, First Vice President of the Club, then rose, and in a few happy remarks, proposed the health of the Honorable Colonel Gray, whose zeal in promoting the objects of the Society, he felt assured, received the admiration, and would continue to enlist on his behalf the gratitude of every member of it. The Hon. Mr. Walker's toast having been drunk and applauded to the echo, the Hon. Col. Gray rose and spoke as follows:—

THE GREAT FEDERATION QUESTION.

Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen:

I assure you it is with the utmost gratification I thank you, not only for the honor you have conferred upon me, but for the handsome terms in which you, Mr. Vice President, have coupled my name in proposing it. Whatever little service it has been in my power to render to the Club since its formation, has been more than repaid to me; and when I consider the amount of respectability and intelligence which its members represent—when I reflect upon the distinguished post you have conferred upon me, it is an assurance that the individual who sacrificed much which most men would prize, to return to his native land to cast his lot among his own people for good or for evil, would not at this moment be elevated to the seat of your President, if you did not, one and all, believe in your hearts that he is one who will never for any temptation in the power of man to bestow, break his stern resolve to be true to the country and people so dear to him. I have been asked by some of our members to say a few words on the all engrossing subject which agitates at this time, not only the peoples of the British North American Colonies, but those of Great Britain. I would rather have been excused, as I have a strong objection to appear as if desirous to impress my own opinions upon any gentleman who may differ from me; I have every respect for all who may do so, but while I accord to them perfect liberty, I only desire the right of a citizen to express my own, and in so doing, I would ask of you, Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen, not to regard any observations I make as coming from your President, or from one who may at this moment occupy a seat in the Executive, but only as emanating from a plain citizen among you.

In approaching this question I find I am placed in a somewhat novel position, for all the objections I have heard against union are so utterly untenable, and bear so little on the question, that, as a gentleman remarked to me a few days ago, it is hard to prove a negative. Let me, however, examine the objections. First, a gentleman early in the field asserts that farmers from Upper Canada complain they are ground down with taxation; and therefore he argues that Prince Edward Island in the Union will suffer in like manner. Finding out, doubtless, that he was arguing against himself, as I will show by-and-by, he flies off at a tangent and exclaims, "Let Prince Edward Island remember the fate of Cape Breton." — The second objector comes forward and exclaims, "Union will be ruin to us; we will have to pay enormous taxation to build expensive fortifications in Canada; look at Quebec and all it has cost."—The third gravely asks, "What do we get? Do we get as much as we give?"—Another remarks, "Oh! Prince Edward will never have manufactories; we have no coal." And another, "If we poor people want a road or a bridge, how can the great Parliament in Canada know our wants?"

Mr. Vice President, the taxation in Upper Canada is not laid on the people by the Government. The taxation is done by local assessment. The people tax themselves by municipal boards; one district may levy ten thousand pounds for improvements, while the adjoining district does not pay one farthing. We all know what a country Upper Canada has become; they have imitated their noble neighbors; they are a go-a-head people; and although the minority may grumble, yet they are happy and prosperous beyond a parallel. Now, to shew how the argument goes against the objector, is it not clear to us all that if the farmers of Upper Canada, with a population of one and a half millions, are already heavily taxed by their Municipal Boards, they are not likely to sustain any Government which will levy a general tax, and which is the only tax which the Maritime Provinces, including this Island, could ever come under. As to Cape Breton, I have made enquiries among men well informed on all regarding it. I would refer you to an intelligent and trustworthy authority with whom I lately spoke on this point, the Rev. A. McLean, of Eldon. He will prove to you that Cape Breton has no reason to lament being the fourth part of Nova Scotia. But I deny that there is the least analogy between the two cases. Cape Breton united to Nova Scotia without a separate Governor or Legislature, and Prince Edward Island united in a Federal Union, retaining her Governor and both Houses of Parliament.

To the second objection I would say, "My friend, I fear you are off your balance when you discuss the science of military defence." If I turn to my honorable and learned friend on my left (Mr. Haviland) and argue with him the comparative merits of Coke or Blackstone; if I attempt to shew that the "First Institute" of the former is inferior to the "Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse" of the latter, I think he would deem me somewhat presumptuous. Surely, then, on the other hand, I may be allowed to form an opinion on a subject which has been to myself a household word all my life. Every one ought to know that the science of Military and Naval Defence has changed so much in the last ten years, that if those old veterans, Cohorn and Vauban, with such naval heroes as Nelson, Duncan and Jervis, were to rise from their graves, they would indeed be astonished,—although if old Benbow could re-appear, I shrewdly suspect he would find some supporters among us in this Island. The Defences for the Provinces will not consist of expensive fortifications of masonry as of old. Where would such fortifications be under the fire of a few three hundred pound Armstrong guns? You ask what defences will be needed, should that hour of trial arrive, and our elder brother prove unkind? Come with me and view that stupendous work of art, and a nation's gratitude, which strikes the eye on entering the harbour of Boston, and ask what was accomplished on the ground over which it rears its colossal head in one short summer's night by raw militiamen, by the brave but wholly inexperienced young men, the sons of the country; and which took an army of Britain's sternest veterans, the greater part of the next day, with a loss of half their number, to dispossess them of. Or let us turn to Fredericksburg, where the other day a few thousands stood the shock of one of the largest and finest armies the world has ever seen, and scattered them to the winds. Let me say, then, the defences for the Provinces will not be expensive fortifications, — the pickaxe and the shovel, in the hands of the brave sons of the soil, with stout hearts and steady arms, will be the defences we need, if Britain is to aid us with her fleets and her armies. If you wish authority for what I say, read the Report of the Inspector General of Fortifications, War Office, London, who has been for the last two years in America, by order of Her Majesty's Ministers, to report upon our defences. So much for the cry of being taxed to build expensive fortifications.

To the third objector I would say, if we are to regard union in a literal pounds, shillings, and pence view, I confess I do not wish to argue the point. What would he say if he came to me and asked me to join in building a large Hotel at Stanhope, to hold the crowds who, as soon as we are one people, would come flocking in upon us for a summer residence; and I replied, "Oh, yes: I'll subscribe a thousand pounds. Now shew me *how much* I am to receive." Mr. Vice President, I look to the future; I look to our children, I look at those little ones now pleading to our hearts—how many fathers among us are slaving and striving to scrape together a few pounds to leave their children. Far better, ten times more profitable, to bequeath them the bright inheritance of a great, a rising country. Look at our young men; look at a Thompson, a Shaw, a Nicholson, who have just won the race surpassing the whole of the youth of all British America. If they now had this field, the first offices in the State would be theirs! And what chance have they now? What has any of us to look to in our narrowed and prostrate condition? But if we come to the pounds, shillings and pence, I will shew you what we can get. Here are my figures—let any gentleman ask and I will shew them — let him see are they true.—Here, you will find, I take the very liberal expenditure of 1863; I give a sum equal to fifty thousands pounds per annum out of which the Local Government pays thirty six thousand, the General Government fourteen. Surely the same sum which sufficed our wants in 1863 will do for us till the next decade. We then have the sum of £18,999, or say nineteen thousand pounds, which, at five per cent, represents a sum of three hundred and eighty thousand pounds, at the sole disposal of the Local Government of this Island. My honorable friend on my right (Mr. Coles) complains that a sum was not given by the Conference to Prince Edward Island, to buy out the claims of the Proprietors. When I put the question to the Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Canada, what was their reply? "What would the people of the Canadas and other Provinces say if they were to be taxed to give a special grant to Prince Edward Island for two hundred thousand pounds? Why, you have already got from the liberality of the Convention more than will pay for your lands twice over. What more can you expect or desire."

Now, Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen, the Government of the day can take this three hundred and eighty thousand pounds, and buy up the lands, and bring in immigrants to cultivate them; or say even one hundred and fifty thousand were thus laid out, another six thousand a year added to