

deavour to steer between the two extremes.

While we admit that there is frequently an absence of proper feeling towards the pauper in Great Britain, yet we believe there are but few gentlemen who deserves so severe a censure as the one contained in our extract. If so, the national character of Englishmen is sadly degenerated, and that Island which has been justly styled "*The Home of the World*," is now in a measure desolated, not possessing a home even for its own offspring. Is the reputation of Great Britain for liberality a mere bubble? Let Greece and Poland answer. Are the acts of mercy and charity, which have exalted her so highly, to be "lost in oblivion and forgot?" Let those answer who have been the objects of her bounty. What! shall the fair fame of England be blasted by a few individuals in one of her own colonies, because in a season of unexampled distress and difficulty numbers of the poorer class have been sent to a country, where similar difficulties do not exist? Candour will answer, no! Reason will answer no! Virtue will answer, no!

We admit that the myrmidons of office too often exhibit a disposition derogatory to human nature; but we should like to know who those wealthy persons are, who are eager to "*get rid*" of idle and dissolute paupers. We know it to be a fact that parishes often pay the passage of emigrants; but they do not and cannot compel one man to leave this country. The laws in England compel the wealthy to contribute to their maintenance at home; and the enforcement of these laws has reduced many respectable and industrious persons to a state of poverty. We have attended meetings of the magistrates in the south of England, professionally, during a period of seven years until last autumn, and can bear witness to the distress which has prevailed, and the manner in which the paupers have been treated. It is not for us to point out the causes of this distress; but we know that a great number of "sober and moral labourers" and mechanics, could not obtain work in England, or a sufficient remuneration for their labour to maintain their families without applying to the parish officer, and have preferred coming to Canada to *eating out of a parish spoon*. It is true that many idle persons may be found among the Emigrants, but it is generally believed in England that labourers are *actually wanted* in this country, and that the rate of wages is higher.

The simple fact is, that the accounts of Canada, published in England, convey an incorrect idea of the country. We have seen the splendid work of a Bouchette, the more recent publication of M-Gregor, and several smaller publications. The first cannot be obtained but by people of some property, who are under no obligation to emigrate. The second is written by a gentleman whose station would, in a great measure, preclude him from obtaining that description of information which is so much wanted; and among the latter the accounts are generally too highly drawn, and in some but little regard is paid to truth. Extracts from these books, and letters from persons who have been fortunate, are occasionally published, but the situation of the majority is not made known. Expectations are raised which seldom can be realised.

Great as has been the distress and mortality during this summer, and difficult as it may have been for the healthy to obtain employment, yet we think it is going too far, to say that:

"There would have been little less inhumanity had the unfortunate victims been put to

death at home,—and less injustice, as in the case, no burthen would have been thrown on the people of America."

No one is safe from disease either in England or Canada, as facts have lately proved, and it becomes us, who have suffered so severely from the fatal malady, to bow with submission to the Providence of God.

Canada is connected with Great Britain, and the majority of Englishmen prefer living under their own form of government. There are instances of individuals who have risen from poverty, to wealth and respectability; and were a plain, impartial statement, drawn up by a practical intelligent man, and published in England, we feel confident those scenes of misery which have been spread over this fine country, would not be so numerous another season.

We pass no censure on the Colonial Government, but we feel indignant at the ingratitude that is manifested by many, who confess that this country is indebted to Great Britain for the comfort and prosperity it enjoys. We ask, does it become such individuals to shew a dictatorial spirit towards their benefactors? They must feel self condemned without our answering the question. If then this country is indebted to the government of Great Britain, is it proper to stigmatize them for that which must eventually promote the prosperity of Canada.

We regret that the tide of Emigration should continually flow to the Upper Province. Are there no individuals of enterprise in lower Canada, possessed of British feeling, to call the attention of Emigrants with property, to the Eastern Townships? We venture to say that if have a dozen wealthy and influential persons, were to purchase uncultivated land and expend a little of their property in employing the destitute emigrants to clear it, the example would be followed by numbers—they would be gainers—and Lower Canada would become more cultivated. If the climate of the Upper Province be milder, the agriculturists in the Lower have an advantage in being nearer the markets. Care and industry are necessary in both.

*Lower Canada.*—Total number of emigrants arrived since opening of the navigation this year to the present date, 49,581  
To corresponding period last year, - 46,971

Difference in favor of 1832 - - 3,490

The emigrants who have arrived within these last few days are, we understand in general, persons of considerable property and respectability. It cannot but be a subject of congratulation to every well wisher of Canada to know, that notwithstanding the existence of the cholera for so long a period, very few cases of real distress are comparatively to be met with amongst the emigrant population and that the number of unemployed persons of that class at the present period, in this City, is certainly not greater than is usual at corresponding periods of former years. The accounts from the Upper Province continue to be highly satisfactory, full employment is there to be found for all industrious persons.—*Quebec Mercury*

H. M. Ship Sparrowhawk arrived this morning with the detachment wrecked in the *Leonidas*, on Scatarie Island. The party of the 79th Highlanders proceed by steamboat this evening for Montreal on their route to the Head Quarters of the Regiment at York. We learn that the baggage of both officers and men was saved.

*Health of Montreal.* The cool bracing weather, with which we have been visited for some days past, seems to have completely at