

pect, if parishes are called upon to bear a principal part of the expense. Settlements have been established also in a manner not quite judicious. They have been dropped too much at random, and at remote distances from each other, deprived of all the comfort and support which a more concentrated system would have produced.

It is obvious that, in dealing with our dead weight of population, two classes must be formed, viz. those who *can*, and those who *cannot*, bear a certain portion of the necessary expense of removal. With the first of these descriptions of emigrants, it will not be very difficult to make suitable arrangements; and as to the latter, there can be no doubt that much good may be attained by the establishment of an honourable and active agency in Canada, to ascertain and register the wants of the colonists, or public works, in regard to servants, artisans, and labourers, to receive and husband any small funds which the emigrants may possess, and generally to supply a link in the chain, which is at present assuredly wanting. In this way, communications might be made to the mother country of the probable supply required for the ensuing season, and much distress and disappointment prevented. It may be said that Government has, at this time, emigrant agents in Canada, and such is truly the case. But these gentlemen are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and are in many respects qualified for establishing that connexion between the colonists and emigrants, which, it is thought, may be advantageously procured.

To some men, and those too of no ordinary stamp, emigration, under any modification, is an object of dismay. Viewing it as palpable encouragement of evil, which it professes to remove, they cannot be induced to countenance it, under any circumstances. It may be doubted, however, whether, theory is not carried by such economists rather too far; and it is not unreasonable to hope, that, by taking off the surplus which so many portions of our land present, a better system might be introduced in regard to parish paupers, leading or compelling the people to adopt that moral check, which sound politicians and moralists agree can alone effectually preserve the labouring classes in a wholesome state of numbers, and tend to apportion the supply of hands to the labour which is provided to be done. The system of removing paupers to Canada has been already partially adopted by some English parishes, and I had a personal opportunity of witness-