

Now, it is not true that 50,000 families could not be received in America without creating much social derangement. For that number are yearly received in America without any social derangement whatever; but it is true that this number will probably come to America without any assistance, and perhaps the voluntary emigration of poor emigrants, is as much as the States of the American Union would be willing to receive under any circumstances. It is not that wages would be permanently lowered in the United States, by any number of emigrants which the United Kingdom could furnish, but that the condition of the lower class of citizens would be temporarily much disturbed, by any large and sudden access of poor population. The coming of pauper emigrants to the East would, when it begun to effect wages, start off those whom the emigrants would compete with, Westward, to Wisconsin, or Iowa, or some now nameless territory in the wake of the setting sun; but still wages would recover their rate and remain high while vacant land is to be found. Moreover, the emigrants, if in great numbers, would not find employment at once or on the spot they land, and a foreign state would not take the expence and care of an uninvited multitude. The Americans would therefore resist any Government or public emigration; and ordinary emigration, as I said before, will go on without the care of Government.

If the British Government would undertake to transport the emigrants to the far interior, and to *buy* land for them, I dare say the emigration would be gladly received, for it would create no disturbance either temporary or permanent. But this, for the reasons given by Mr. Smith O'Brien, and perhaps fortunately for us in Canada, is impracticable.

Leaving the United States, then, to receive voluntary and private emigration, we have to turn to the colonies, and see what resources they offer for the purpose of reception of emigrants.

The settlers in Canada would no doubt find it profitable to receive a labouring population, if the effect would be to reduce wages. I mean to say that the 50,000 families which Mr. Smith O'Brien speaks of, could be easily employed in Upper Canada if they would work for even three times the rate of Irish wages. But we shall see in a moment what would be the consequence of such a movement. For, though the United States will not receive an extensive pauper population at the Atlantic cities, they will receive any number that present themselves on their boundaries who are able to pay their way. Let us then take the 50,000 labouring men and their families. Suppose them brought out to, and up the country at Government expense, they will then hang