

at the same time defining any precise means by which that emigration was to be accomplished, and without alluding in any way to the extent to which the burthens of the State might be increased by providing a free passage, that the mere affirmation of such a proposition, at the present time, would, he thought, be in the highest degree inexpedient. Again, just care should be taken to provide for the emigrants before they arrived in the Colony. Unless this were done—unless some means of employment were afforded to them as soon as they set foot in the Colony, they would be placed in a situation of much greater privation and misery than that in which they had been suffering at home. He did not despair, when further aid should have been afforded from the Land Board's experience, of arranging some general plan of emigration, with modifications, suited to the respective circumstances of each Colony.

The resolutions were ultimately disposed of by the previous question, which, it appears, referred to the reserved lands.

Abundant evidence is deducible from the debate, to establish, in the words of the "Morning Chronicle," "the necessity of making emigration more *systematic* than it has been"—an unavoidable inference, which fully bears out the author in his position, that immigration is at present systemless. To counterpoise the evils resulting therefrom has been the aim of this publication. The remedy does not involve the bestowal of lands without ulterior payment by the labor of the emigrant, nor tax the price of his passage upon the country as a general principle, (though it may be open to individual exception,) about which honorable members seem so apprehensive; but it pre-supposes the emigrant to have landed in Canada, and it is then that commences the positive work of the "Philanthropic Immigration Society," upon system, under prudent and well-regulated bye-laws, previously defined and promulgated throughout every avenue of the United Kingdom and her Canadian