

ward to the further developement of domestic industry in accordance with the principles of free trade.

All my sympathies are with the latter; but while hostile tariffs exist in most of the populous States of Europe and America, I would aid them by the creation of new markets within the Queen's dominions, by the judicious location of those who are a burden, upon the fertile lands of the empire, that they may become customers to those who remain at home.

One writer, whose book I have read recently, objects to this because he says that if any part of the population is displaced, young people will marry, and increase the numbers until the vacuum is filled up. The young ought certainly not to object to this, or the old either. If his theory be sound, it answers the objections of those who fear too great diminution of numbers by emigration; and Colonization would still have this advantage, that it would strengthen the transatlantic Provinces, and make more customers for Britain and Ireland, even should their population remain the same.

But it may be said there is but one enlightened mode of Colonization, and, under the patronage of the Government and of associated Companies, that is being very extensively tried in our southern and eastern possessions.

Of the Wakefield theory I would speak with all respect; of the combined efforts of public-spirited individuals, I would be the last to disapprove; the judicious arrangements made by the Government Commissioners, for the selection of Emigrants, the ventilation and security of ships, and the distribution of labour, and which I have carefully examined, challenge in most of their details, my entire sanction.

I do not wish to check the progress, in these valuable Colonies, of associated enterprise; I do not desire to restrict the growth of population within them, or to supersede the functions of the Board of Land and Emigration; I wish these rising communities God speed, and success to all those who take an interest in them.

But I turn from them to the North American field, perhaps because I know it best, but assuredly because I believe that to people and strengthen it will secure political advantages of the very highest importance, and because I apprehend that the Eastern Colonies, however they may prosper and improve, will offer but homœopathic remedies for the internal maladies of England.

In twenty-two years from 1825 to 1846 inclusive, only 124,272 persons went from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. In the same period, 710,410 went to the United States, to strengthen a foreign and rival power, to entrench themselves behind a hostile tariff and to become consumers of American manufactures, and of foreign productions, seaborne in American bottoms; they and the countless generation that has already sprung from their loins, unconscious of regard for British interests and of allegiance to the Crown of England.

In twenty-two years 124,272 settlers have gone to Australia and New Zealand; about half the number on the poor-rate of Scotland in 1848, not a tenth-part of the paupers relieved in Ireland, or one in fourteen of those who were supported by England's heavily taxed industry in that single year; not more I apprehend than died of famine in a single county of Ireland from 1846 to 1850; and less by 60,000, than the number of the young people who were in the workhouses of England and Ireland in 1849.

Valuable as these Eastern Colonies may be, respectable as may have been the efforts to improve them, it is manifest that whether we regard them as extensive fields for colonization, or as industrial aids for the removal of pressure on the resources of the United Kingdom, the belief, however fondly indulged, is but a delusion and a snare.

Were I to go into a calculation of the expense, to show what this emigration has cost the Government and people of England, I could prove this by pregnant illustrations. But two or three simple facts are patent, and lie upon the surface.