

term, receiving more and more land from Government to settle, as the process went on, and payments were made good. Could your Lordship come to a resolution to promote a liberal scheme of this sort, within the present month of October, I could go out to Canada, have arrangements made for settlement, and be back before April next, to conduct settlers to their destination: nothing more would be required than your Lordship's countenance to enable every thing to be managed to the best advantage. This country could spare 50,000 people annually to be thus conducted abroad, and I should have no difficulty to procure 10,000 to go out in one body, by April next. When your Lordship has entered into a thorough investigation of the subject, these numbers will not appear at all extravagant to reckon upon, nor will there seem any difficulty in managing the concern. The distress throughout the country for want of work is general, and, after the ensuing term of Michaelmas, will be greatly increased. No rise in the price of corn will enable farmers to employ labourers so liberally this winter ensuing as they did last winter, and curtailing employment in Government works, as is now done, by throwing labourers idle one day out of six, will, I am afraid, greatly aggravate misfortune. Emigration to the fullest extent, would not much abate this distress, as it proceeds from extraordinary causes, which require special remedies; but a timely disposition on the part of Government, to promote any species or degree of relief, would assist in lessening discontent. My hope of establishing a liberal system of emigration does not rest on the present emergency, nor any temporary distress. Emigration could be carried to greatest extent, and with best effect were the country flourishing.

In the mean time, public calamity ought certainly to plead for its encouragement; and I hope your Lordship may still take serious thought of the subject. Your Lordship must no doubt have the fullest information from every quarter as to the state of the country, and can need none from me. Having viewed both England and Scotland, however, all over from north to south, and from east to west, with my own eyes within the last two years, and having, from time to time, information from intelligent correspondents in various quarters, I cannot resist expressing anxiety and dread of consequences. On the subject of emigration, I shall here beg leave to transcribe part of a letter from one of my friends, dated 23d August, 1821: "You may get as many people as you please to go from ——— with you to Canada. More than half the farmers have been thrown out in the late bad times, and will not require much persuasion to emigrate. There is one family that I have spoke to, (I mean one of the sons,) that will gladly go, and as he was bred to the dairy system, he might make a figure in that capacity. He would soon get a dairy-woman with him for a wife. They rented a farm within a mile of ———, at £517 of rent, on which they had thirty-eight as fine cows as were in the country. They failed, and were turned out with great severity. Their stock sold *at less than half price*, and the farm is now let at £260: they paid rent five years, (I set them the land myself,) and lost at least £1000 by the concern, of this £500 by the harsh rousp (sale by auction) of their stock."