

than the inhabitants of Canada, and we know of no people who are called upon to make fewer sacrifices to secure those blessings.

Our social condition cannot, of course, boast of the refinement and luxury of an older country. But the man who is satisfied with a plentiful supply of the comforts and necessaries of life, and the means of bringing up a family without anxiety, and of afterwards establishing them as farmers or tradesmen, in which, with common industry, they cannot fail of success, is sure to become a useful and happy member of society.

The opportunities of education have been hitherto of a limited character, and the system has not been suited to the wants of the people generally; but as this subject is now occupying the attention of the Executive, we may with confidence expect, that such measures will be adopted as will remedy the defects which have heretofore existed. These are the prospects which may be fairly held out as within the reach of every settler of moderate means. We do not say that those who emigrate to this country will be likely to acquire fortunes, or even obtain a competency, without a reasonable share of perseverance and industry, or that they will meet with nothing to regret in their new position;—but with a well-contented mind, and industrious habits, they will find their condition substantially ameliorated, and all uneasiness as to a provision for their families dispelled.

That class of emigrants who depend on their own resources have often friends in the Province, near whom they wish to settle. Those of them who have not require nothing more than direction as to the most suitable places of location, according to the nature of the pursuits they design to follow. This being given, all such persons will take their own course, and dispose of themselves as they think best. But the great majority of emigrants consists of labourers, whose means are exhausted either when landed at Quebec, or soon afterwards, and for their further progress up the country they are thrown upon private charity, or must be sent forward at the public expense. To remain where they land, or in any of the lower parts of the Province, would greatly overstock the market for labour there, whilst the upper parts of the Province would suffer from as great a deficiency. Every consideration, then, both of the emigrant's interest, which would be

greatly injured by remaining in a part of the country already overcrowded with labourers, and of the public interest, which requires labour to be regulated like capital, and be directed where it is most required, demand that emigrants of this class be by some means sent forward through the country, until every part is supplied with labourers in proportion to the demand for them. To do this by private charity is all but impossible, and there remains but this alternative,—either public aid must be granted, or the emigrants must roam through the land as they can, a grievous burden on the community and themselves, instead of being a relief to both. But this appeal to public aid gives, if the aid be granted, a right to direct, at least in some degree, their movements. The man who depends on his own resources is his own master, with whom no one has any right to interfere. He can dispose of himself as he pleases. But those who throw themselves on the public support, must expect that the required aid will be granted in the way the public think proper. They must expect, not only that care will be taken to reduce the amount of aid as low as possible, but that every effort will be made so to direct their movements as to put them most speedily in the way of providing for themselves. In this country, no healthy man must expect to subsist on public or private charity. All he can expect is, to be put in that spot where his labour is wanted: the rest he must do himself. And even this limited assistance must be given on the principle that it is for the public benefit to have labour distributed equally over the whole country, more than that there is any obligation to grant pecuniary aid to a healthy man. The great majority of emigrant labourers have never learnt the value of self-dependence, in fact, have never been able to practise it, for want of suitable opportunities; but they must be taught that lesson as soon as they set their feet in this country—must be taught that the great end of all the help they receive is, to put them in the way of helping themselves, of being independent of other men's assistance.

These things being premised, that many of the emigrant labourers will require assistance in distributing them through the country, and that the grant of that assistance gives a right to direct its application, and control the movements of those who receive it, we are led to consider how these movements may be best