

Emigration were to add a fresh stimulus to population, the benefit would be temporary and the evil permanent. This is true: and no Emigration, therefore, could be of permanent service, unless accompanied by the measures which we have already indicated for increasing the productive powers of industry, improving the character of the working classes, and repressing the increase of population, or, rather, withdrawing the stimulus to population, which is so abundantly afforded by the present administration of the poor laws. Accompanied by such measures, we do not believe that an extensive Emigration would occasion a proportionate increase of population. But, even if it were to have that effect, in the first place, a considerable interval (sixteen or seventeen years at least) must occur before that effect could be fully produced, and the intermediate saving would be very great; and, in the second place, we are not now in a state of profound tranquillity, considering whether we shall or shall not adopt Emigration as a benefit; but whether, in imminent danger, we shall fly to it as a resource.

The events of the last four months have already cost us more than the immediate expense of an extensive Emigration. The waste of capital and the waste of time might perhaps be estimated; but at what rate are we to value the loss of confidence? What sum would each inhabitant of a disturbed district have given to have been saved,