

supposition, that the population of the British Isles can be all profitably employed at home, should its present ratio of increase be continued.

Thirdly, we advance the doctrine that unless the kingdom is to be reduced to the state of the city of Rome, where corn was daily distributed to idle multitudes, to which end the poor law system seems to be rapidly approaching, emigration, not upon mercantile or political speculation, but for the sake of plentiful acquirement of the necessities of life, must be the principal remedy.

Fourthly, we solicit the attention of our readers to the wide distinction which must be taken between mercantile emigration, which speculates upon money returns, upon proximity to markets, upon the value of human beings torn from their homes by the slaver, to cultivate marketable luxuries; upon the question whether it would be cheaper to keep up the supply of these unhappy beings by permitting them to breed, or by continued capture of new victims; upon the acquirement of populated regions, where the conqueror and the capitalist gather wealth, but where the European tiller of the ground, even if he were permitted to come, could not now make a livelihood; upon the search for gold and silver in the mines of South America, haunted by the ghosts of murdered natives; upon the profits of a fur trade, which finds its wealth in the solitude of a desert continent; and the more legitimate colonization and emigration, which is now only commencing; whose votaries seek space in which to live; who prefer battling with the forest and forcing from the wilderness its treasures, instead of contending for a morsel of food with fellow men; who wish to look upon children as a blessing, to say, in the language of inspiration, "Blessed is the man who has his quiver full of them," instead of regarding their offspring as a burden, having calls upon the scanty proceeds of industry, and when they sicken and die to depend upon the closed and reluctant hand of overtasked charity, or the forced pittance which law takes from the needy, to give to those who are only a little less in want; who in the end aspire to be amongst the founders of one of the great western empires, raised by England, their children to be amongst its sages and law-givers, its historians, its philosophers, its poets, and its apostolic preachers of the gospel of salvation.

We thus direct the minds of our readers to

the wants of the emigrant population of the British Isles; and we, in the next place, assert that in no country on earth can a place of settlement be found that offers to the emigrant so extensive a field as the North American possessions of his own country. Take it in the most disadvantageous light in which it can be placed; represent its interior as distant from market, and unfavourable to the accumulation of moneyed wealth, yet even its distant regions unexplored, except by the wandering hunter, shew capabilities of furnishing the necessities of life, and such luxuries, as an abundance of home raised food and home made clothing can furnish; such advantages as have induced the enterprising British American to reject the city and the close settlement, and to advance towards the setting sun, cheered by his long and calculating view into the future, and the almost present certainty of revelling in untaxed and ungrudged abundance. And why to us, acquainted as we are with Canada, should this appear a visionary prospect? We know that in the first settlement of Upper Canada, hundreds of miles of forest intervened between the peopled part of the revolted colonies and the portion of this province now most wealthy and flourishing; that weeks of dreary travel had to be passed, with women and children bearing their share of the scanty supplies which were to furnish the brave settler during his first exertions; have they not lived for years in solitude, without road, market, church, or school; has not even their loneliness been perpetuated by their own inordinate desire to possess land; and with all these disadvantages have they not succeeded? and have they not given to their country a race of men of which it may be proud? Compare these unassisted and uncombined efforts with the easier work of pushing population, from stage to stage, into the forest, with the advantage of neighbourhood, of protection and assistance from Government, of welcome in a land already partly occupied, and of a firm conviction, in the minds of its present occupiers, that their further progress in the rapid course they aim at is to be promoted chiefly by immigration; and above all, let us remember the unfailing source from which that immigration is to be supplied, and the ease and rapidity with which combined exertions can overcome all the difficulties of first settlement; and we ask with confidence, is there a portion of these vast regions capable of sustaining life in abundance