

are suffering from famine, and who have large and unanswerable demands upon the Rulers of the Empire.

Valuable indeed are these Provinces, if they can be made to lessen the misery of the poorer classes at home, and patriotic is that statesman and well deserving of his country, who, having the power, shall use his energies in establishing a system of Emigration and Colonization on a scale commensurate with their importance.

There can be no doubt but that all political parties in England are agreed as to the absolute necessity of providing for the redundant population of the Kingdom by means of Emigration; but how in the prosecution of this design to combine method with economy, seems to be the great question, and such unfortunately is the dread of a minority in the House of Commons, that since Lord Bathurst's time, no Colonial Secretary has taken on himself the responsibility of asking a grant to promote Colonization in the Canadas, though the settlements made under the judicious management of that nobleman have been eminently successful.

In the late Sir R. W. Horton, the Colonies lost a great advocate for Colonization, and his Pamphlet on Ireland and Canada, is well worthy of perusal.—The following letter from the talented Chief Justice of Upper Canada, in remarking on it, has so much of interest to recommend it, that I feel no apology due for calling public attention to its contents:—

“SPRING GARDENS HOTEL, 24th Feby., 1839.

“MY DEAR SIR,—Your pamphlet entitled “Ireland and Canada,” has been read by me with attention