

Thus the free blacks in Baltimore, complain very naturally, of the emigration thither of the Germans. The Germans work better and cheaper than the blacks can, bring into competition the superior executive faculty of the white race, and the poor blacks, whose ability is in other directions, are crowded out, and have to go to the wall. Now if we Americans, were likewise inferior in ability of such sorts to the Celts, we might complain too. But this is not true. We are here, well organized, and well trained, masters of the soil, the very race before which they have yielded everywhere besides. It must be, that when they come in among us, they come to lift us up. As sure as water and oil each finds its level they will find theirs. So far as they are mere hand-workers they must sustain the head-workers, or those who have any element of intellectual ability. Their inferiority as a race compels them to go to the bottom; and the consequence is that we are, all of us, the higher lifted because they are here.

This is no figure of speech: it is the exact fact in affairs. The supposition that any part of the world can be too much crowded, is, thus far, not proved by any experience. As Mr. Webster says, "there is always room enough higher up." What seem crowded countries, are really only countries where the lines of promotion are not well arranged. Take this specific case of Celtic Ireland and Massachusetts; the county of Galway, one of the most suffering counties of Ireland, has not so dense a population as we have, though you add in the population of the city of Galway. The population in Massachusetts is 127 to the square mile. That of Galway city and county is only 91 to the square mile. Estimating the area of the three Catholic provinces at 22,530 square miles, the average population of the Celtic parts of Ireland is not more than 200 to the square mile, a ratio not so much larger as to be, in itself, any explanation of great social suffering there.

It is clear enough however, that there must, in any community, be manual labor. The soil is to be tilled and the roads built and repaired. If it has more than men enough for this, some can be released to higher duties. The number so released depends on the degree of its civilization. For in merely barbarous communities, the labor of a family only keeps that one family alive. Then there is no surplus for higher occupations. In civilized communities one hand-working family can produce much more than it will consume of the necessities of life. There are therefore, in proportion, laborers released for duties of a higher grade.

This is all simple and of course. If now, into the vessel of oil, you pour water, the water floats the oil above itself