Civil and Social Department

abandoned. The great number of emigrates they are spreading over this colony. have attracted the attention of Lord Grey and the Ministry, and convinced them " that it certainly true that we have received to the "extent of our capabilities" of the pauper class-of those who, in the language of the have died, and though they have not wanted instances of farmers having set fire to these buildings after the poor wretches had died or while there are no potatoes. left them, so great was their fear of the infection. People me unwilling to hire even urging a great increase of emigration from those who are able to work, (and they are very few) because in this country labourers usually lodge under the same roof and eat at the same table with those who here them, and such close contact with emaciated, cadaverous looking emigrants, just from the Hospital or fever shed, is by no means thought desirable. What then, we ask again, is to become of those whom sickness may leave to meet the rigours of a Canadian winter with nothing but crazy old stables and log shanties to shelter them ! We have indeed received of this class to the extent of our capabilities, and heaven knows what the consequences might have been had government added 50 or 100,000 more of a class still worse. The selfishness of Irish landlords and their unwillingness to look at the causes of their country's misery—to listen to any rem. one knew that emigration on a vast scale edy that will go to the foundation of the evil, I was now going forward—congration of an are well illustrated in some of the speeches in Parliament. A great cry is made about the "better" class of persons who are emigrating, and they wish government assistance to send out the "poor"! They are good enough for Canada! We are glad to find that for the present their barbarous and unprincipled designs are frustrated. Canada the State cannot interfere without doing alwould be runted-no person of respectability. would remain in it, who could get away. Not one in a hundred of this better class of emigrants, whose departure from then own their company—those who do no good in country is so much lamented, comes to us Ireland, and therefore will do well in Canada. now; and under a government colonization. The present emigration contains too large a scheme, they would all go to the United portion of farmers, and good working men States.

It is some guarantee that we shall not be swamped all at once by having the helpless, discused and fifthy masses of oppressed Ire- will not like a sieve, keeping at home every land entied upon us by Government, in order man of surew and substance, and bestowing to gratify their Luck hard-hard to find and our refuse on America. On the other hand, to gratify their Insh lordships, to find such the emigration now going forward, his Lordntiments as the following in the " Leading Journal of Europe," the London Times. This powerful organ reflects the views of the most influented classes in England, and must be regarded as high authority on such subiccts as the present. After showing the abuse which these gentry have made of the be to deteriorte the condition of the poor. He word "colonization," the Times remarks, on the speech of Lord Monteagle :-

But though the right word was used, it its right place in his Lordship's mind. On the contrary, the very first words of his speech showed that something else was uppermost:— Of the advantage to Ireland permost:— Of the advantage to Ireland of the adoption of of an extensive system of the adoption of of an extensive system of the adoption of of an extensive system of the farmers, many of whom during this country need to a new country, demand algor wages than men the country and capable of performance to adopt the same system of farming in every respect which they may have purpost in every respe

nel which is made exclusively for the advanttot all the other localities in its course in thousands were provided to push into consumpsponsible man and a statesman, had very his proposal. properly directed the attention of the House | Such being the case, common sense, com-Times, "have been accustomed to conacte, Lindholds are not less anxious to get rid of may possibly give him some little assistance.

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Lindholds are not less anxious to get rid of may possibly give him some little assistance. ing winter we cannot tell. They have crawl- lords to send. So he concluded that the for. She has to answer for her penal settleed into all the vacant, hovels and pig-styes in State should, make haste, and avail, itself, of the country; in many cases whole families, the golden opportunity, before a good potatoe crop shall have resuscitated the Irish-man's attachment to his native soil, to get a for food, yet no one except perhaps a doctor. few hundred thousand across the Atlantic, or would venture within the door. We know safe at its bottom, as Providence may direct, instances of farmers having set fire to these "Make hay while the sun shines," that is

The great difficulty with which Lord Monteagle had to contend was, that he was a country which is notoriously not over poplulous, in comparison with its industrial resources, whose population does not increase many unusual ratio, or even so fast as in England, and which is, at this moment, and has been for many years, the most emigrat-ing country in the world. The regular emigration from Ireland, with its eight or nine millions, is very much larger then that from England with nearly twice as many. Already Ireland is sending to America rather more than the latter likes to receive, and quite as many as the capital either of the States or of our Colony can employ. Lord Monteagle recognised the fact of a large emigration. " He by no means contemplated superseding the present system of voluntary emigration, under which it appeared that between 1825 and 1846, no fewer than 1.400,000 had emigrated from the United Kingdom to our Colonies and the United States." Bye and bye, he observed, "Every extraordinary and increasing character.' He also referred to hundreds of letters in his possession, and quoted some, in proof of an increasing assistance from the successful emigrant towards bringing over his friends, and a regular correspondence across the Atlantic with this view. Why then should the State interfere, in the face of that universal law to which the recent history of Ireland has giv en so melancholy a prominence; viz.: that most as much harm as good ! The answer is exceedingly sample. The State is to send out those and those only whom the laudlord wants to get rid of-those whose room is better than too responsible and helpful; too sure to get on everywhere, even in Ireland. A State emigration conducted on true Parliamentary principles at the moderate cost of £10,000,000. ship feared,

"Was of a kind that, so far from relieving, would greatly increase the evils of which just complaints are universally made. The emigration from Ireland was now assisted by capital of the people themselves who have emigrated, and unfortunately the effect of it would found that the greater part of the emigration that had taken place had been from the class of employers rather than from the employed.

The State, then, is to make judicious selecdid not follow that the right thing assumed tion for the purpose. To a rising colony like

colonization there could be no doubt." A chan-settlers. The same raw material will do for workhouses and backwoods. They who have tage of the place whence the water is to flow been scenstomed to consere and two months EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION. Is a dram. The New River was not made for the labour out of twelve are just the men for the benefit of Herifordshire, nor the Reference in the benefit of Herifordshire, nor the Reference in the surplus" that Lord Monsuspense by the intelligence in late English Breatford. They are not Idrams. On the peace. Herodotus describes a market of papers that all the projects and Government contrary, the great Paddington sewer is wives in the East, in which the beautiful and schemes for the above purposes have been meant for the advantage of Paddington, and accomplished fetch a good price, out of which abandoned. The great number of emigrates proportion as it flows away from them,—tion the inferior articles. Lord Montengle is who have sought our shores without the The Bolland Level is made for the good of not quite so fair. He does not propose that standard fever is find for the good of not quite so fair. He does not propose that standard extraordinary government assistance, the awful sufferings they have experienced, the thousands that have do d and will die, and the misery and postdence that they are spreading over this colony, have attack and the colonist. And when his of forcing the inferior commodity into the they are spreading over this colony, have attack and lord Grey, as a restriction. That, in fact, is the gist of the price of retaining the good. He wishes as the found it necessary to talk of the encumbered as we are—to be at the expense colony and the colonist. And when his of forcing the inferior commodity into the foundation of the encumbered as we are—to be at the expense colony and the colonist. And when his of forcing the inferior commodity into the foundation of the colonist market. That, in fact, is the gist of

Ministry, and convinced them "that it to the legatimate objects of colonization, would have been most unwise to endeavour Lord Fazwilliam, with all the instinct of an and we may add the uniform custom of this to relieve the sufferings of Treland by giving any extraordinary simulus to emigration this appeared to him this unseasonable aberration lature, acting for the colonics and for the genany extraordinary stimulus to emigration this of debate. "His noble friend, he said " had eral interest, can only help to send out the year, and that emigration had without such adverted very little to the condition of Ire-; best possible men. It must pick and choose, stimulus progressed to the extent of the ca- land, which was one of the most important not the worst, but the best. So it has always pabilities of the colonies to receive." It is clements of the question." The condition of done in this island. If the proprietor wishes certainly true that we have received to the lichard be proceeded to describe with an ind- to relieve his land, he can choose the most mirable simplicity. It was the mass of the burdensome and send them away with their people just now, where there were no pota-several portions out of his own private pocket. toes, who are anxious to emigrate, and the H he sets about doing so in carnest the State and two months' labour out of twelve," and what is to become of them during the comments, and has no occasion to try new varieties of human degradation in pauperizing and perhaps "repealing" British America.

CAPITAL, LABOUR, AND IMMI-GRANTS.

That very few emigrants possessed of capital seek a home in Canada, is to many mutter of surprise. There are various causes which contribute to produce this state of things: the evil consequences of which are exhibited in the continual cry of " want of capital," to carry out this and that public and private enterprise. When we take into consideration the circumstances of thousands of tenant farmers in England, men of capital and intelligence; when we see their utter dependence on the owners of the soil; the great difficulty they experience in possessing themselves of farms when accident or caprice dispossesses them. When we know that the tendency of their position is downward, that their hope for the future is mingled with dispair; and the prospect for their family cheerless and uninviting: when all these things are taken into account, we do not wonder at the almost universal surprise that exists on this side of the water at the want of energy which prevents the effort that would for ever release them from this state of anxiety and dependence, and place them on the road to affluence. The mere want of energy will in partonly account for this singular fact. Will nothing but present poverty induce them to emigrate? Must their circumstances approach the point of desperation before they turn their attention to the new field for the exercise of their industry, which Canada and other colonies of England afford? It would indeed appear so. The spirit of colonization is extinct and the colonies are only regarded as a poor refuge for the destitute. How long is this state of things to continue? We have every confidence in the influence of truth, by the disemination of which alone can the evil be remedied. English farmers of ordinary intelligence, and considerable capital, have generally very lunited information upon every thing which relates to the colonies. This want of information, accompanied with an unpardonable de gree of self-will, often results in the ruin of that small class of English farmers of capital who do emigrate. It is this failure arising from a want of information that prevents a larger proportion of the same class from committing themselves to the fortunes of a colony where, if not failure, ill-success has attended the efforts of the few with whom they were acquainted, who made the experiment. Emigrants of this class must learn

risk a disappointment involving the shipwreck of their fortunes. The circumstances of the country must be taken into account. Individual industry is, in every new country, a most important clement of success. Of this fact there is an abundance of evidence observable all around us. Persevering and welldirected industry, even when unassociated with the advantage of capital, seldom almost never fails of success. If the emigrant who has no capital to begin with but his labour, can, in every case, by industry and economy secure a competence, and even wealth, how much surer, how perfectly certain is the guarantee that he will succeed, who with his industry, combines the iidvantage of a moderate capital, if both are properly controlled and directed. If English farmers, of moderate capital, who can make no provision for their families, who are the helpless dependants of their landlords, and may be thrown upon the world at any moment which may suit the convenience, gratify the caprice, pride, or malignity of the latter: if they would consent to learn before they act; to study the nature of the climate and the capabilities of the soil, rather than attempt to set up a standard of their own without reference to these circumstances; if to these precautions they would add the exercise of stendy personal industry, they must better their condition in every possible sense by emigration to this Colony.

FLOUR AND MEAL.-The last number of Blackwood's Magazine contains an interesting paper from Professor Johnson, the celebrated Scotch Agricultural chemist, upon the comparative substance in coarse and fine flour: and the point he seeks to establish is that whole meal-or flour containing the whole ingredients of the wheat-is not only more healthy but more profitable than fine flour from which the bran, &c., is extracted. The git of his argument is, that there are three ingredients in the human body which need constant nourishment-viz: fut, bone and muscle. The vegetable food we consume contains these substances almost ready formed. Flour from wheat contains these in larger or smaller proportions, according to to quality-less in fine, more in unbolted; and the food must be most wholesome which contains these ingredients most abundantly. The Professor proceeds by a formidable array of analytical demonstrations, to prove how. much richer the whole meal is than the fine in the three above mentioned essential substances. The following table contains all the facts that are necessary, exhibiting at a viewthe quantities contained, respectively, in 1000 lbs. of whole meal and fine flour:-

Whole Meal. Fine Four. Muscular matter - - 156 lbs Bone Material - - - 170 " Fat - - - - - - 28 " 130 lbs.

"Taking the three ingredients, therefore, together," says the Professor. "the whole meal is one half more valuable fulfilling all the purposes of nutrition, than the fine the purposes of the state of th the Deity has so intimately associated, in the grain, the several substances which are neces-sary for the complete nutrition of animal bodies. The above considerations show how unwise we are in attempting to undo this natural collocation of materials. To please the eye and the palate, we sift out a less generally nutritive food,—and to make up for what we have removed, experience teaches us to have recourse to animal food of various ecriptious."

The condition of the emigrants and the situation of the farmers in this part of the country presents some very singular anoamalics. The emigrants, many of whom are broken down in health, without selftrained habits of industry and unacquainted with much of the labour to be performed in a new country, demand higher wages than men