choice, for the limited extent to which the government canexercise a choice, lies between employing our people at home, and sending them for employment abroad. the former has been so difficult as to suggest recourse to the latter; but the removal of arbitrary obstructions (nearly all a government can do, beyond providing justice) has already much diminished that difficulty; and if our industrial courage were but equal to rendering India available in full and due measure, (which is perfectly practicable,) that difficulty would probably entirely disappear. Now an Englishman in the colonies, on the average, employs us, that is, takes goods from us, only at the rate of about 21., or, in the most favourable instances, only at that of 4l. or 5l. per head per annum; say from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per week; all else he wants is provided on the spot, or, in small part, obtained from other countries. Although at this rate he is by far the best customer we have beyond the seas, we can scarcely believe that in this comparative view every strong and independent emigrant is. not a loss to us; it is, however, quite true that many a man is lifted from abject poverty, and rendered a customer to us by emigration, who, but for it, would never have been a customer of any appreciable value.

The 21. per annum, however, which the colonist disburses in England, goes chiefly to the manufacturer; the loss of his consumption falls chiefly on the landed interests. The emigration question is, in fact, one of competition between the owners of land in Britain and the facilities for well-doing offered by unappropriated or thinly-peopled lands abroad; and also between the government of England and the governments, colonial or foreign, abroad. It seems not a little strange that they who most of all depend for accustomed profits on the density of the population, viz., the landowners and governing classes of Englands, hould have been the most anxious to send away the people.

It is, indeed, one of the services which mechanical science