"Sir George Murray said, that if any practicable plan could be de"vised, his Majesty's Government would have no objections to carry
"it into effect; but they could not agree to go to any expense."—
Morning Chronicle, 3d June, 1829.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, September 25, 1829.

SIR GEORGE—I addressed to you a letter dated July 1, and November 25, 1828, as I do this, to call attention to what is engraved above, and I have kept the extract from the Morning Chronicle till this quiet time of the year, when probably you have most leisure to reflect on the subject, and when you may compare it with what I recorded, page 4 of the general introduction to my statistical account of Upper Canada, under date 1820.

"I'do assert that by proper management, the miseries experienced by emigrants going to Canada might be averted, and that even people destitute of means could be comfortably settled there."

"people destitute of means could be comfortably settled there."

I addressed the Duke of Wellington April 19, 1829, and annexed my last letter to the King. Five days afterwards, I requested to have this returned, if its contents were of no moment to his Majesty's government. It was returned under the Duke of Wellington's frank, and then lodged with the chief magistrate of Leith for upwards of three weeks. It shall accompany this, and you may reproduce it to the Premier. He has fought a due without necessity, and indicted a newspaper editor for calling him proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled,—all beneath the dignity of a British Minister. His opposition to Canning's corn-bill induced me to call him stupid, and when that opposition appeared to proceed from mere dislike to Canning himself, I thought worse of him; nor would aught less than Catholic Emancipation have tempted me to submit to him my letter to his Majesty.

Had the Duke of Wellington remained in the army, his good fortune would have secured renown, and posterity would have bowed for ever to the conqueror of Napoleon. But now, that in the plenitude of his power he becomes fretful—now, when thousands of industrious people in London, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, nay, every where, and even during harvest, are unemployed and starving, he is occupied with prosecuting for libel, hew little does he appear!

Sir, there is but one way of keeping the empire entire and happy, that is by establishing a grand system of emigration, and I can tell how that may be done. An able writer in the Quarterly Review of April last, has said, "No pains should be spared to teach the labour-"ing classes to regard the colonies as the land of promise, which it should be their highest ambition to be able to reach."

This, sir, is most true; and I can tell how it may be done. Indeed, with the Duke of Wellington's power, it would be as easy as it was for Columbus to discover America by sailing westward. When I say this, is the Duke of Wellington justified in refusing me a hearing? No, sir; and it was to mark my sense of his conduct that I made our chief magistrate witness my returned letter. I assert that letter is worthy of serious consideration; and the Duke of Wellington would

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