

taken, that they may have no temptation to rise beyond the condition of labourers; something I have heard about the necessity of cheap labour, and the fear of disturbing our labour market, but I have heard of nothing which will do us, or the Empire, any good. The objects I have in view, are too general, they promise no immediate exclusive benefit, to any class or party, here or at home; the unhappy people, who would benefit by my plan, are unrepresented, poor and powerless; and I know, even in this country, none who would reap exclusive advantages from what I propose. Money would be required to carry out my system, strict vigilance and untiring superintendence, would be necessary, from the representative of Her Majesty, down to the lowest officer employed; otherwise, the whole plan would be a job and a failure. But there is no fear of this, the attempt will never be made, and I shall have, for my share of the project, to bear the ridicule attached to the character of a dreamer, and a visionary.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for coming to listen to me, and still more for your patient and favorable audience. The facts I have stated to you are not new or doubtful. My opinions may be questionable, I may have been led to wish too much for my native country and for this, I may have spoken too harshly of them, who, with the example of Americans before them, will think it liberal and wise to praise American enterprise and success; but who will not see the elucidation of what appears wonderful in it, and who will not follow the example of that people. I may be mistaken in my views, and what is worse, I probably have made a very interesting subject dull and tedious; at all events, however, I shall have called public attention, here, to the subject most important and interesting of all, both to this and the mother country, and I shall be more ready and willing to learn—than I have been to lecture.

FINIS.