

farmers, and in both provinces we may safely double that number. If only one in four would agree to employ an additional agricultural labourer, it would absorb 30,000 emigrants.— These men, considered as producers as well as consumers, would add to the wealth of United Canada the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds annually. This is the legitimate source from whence our circulating medium must and will proceed; this is that which will increase the value of property; this and this alone is that which will establish and extend our credit, and enable us to complete our improvements; in this is to be found the intrinsic value of emigration. It is the interest of every farmer, whether he knows it or not, to increase the extent of labour on his farm, and it is believed that the fact would be generally admitted, but the difficulty is in finding the money to pay for this labour. Most farmers say, I can find plenty of employment for them; I could feed and even clothe them. We have abundance of food, and we can make good and warm clothing by our own fire-side, or obtain it by the necessary exchange of the produce of the farm-yard, the dairy, and the garden, with the store keeper; but we cannot get money with which to pay labourers.

The object of the labourer is or ought to be, to become a farmer on his own land; for what then, provided he be clothed, does he want money? Is it to lock it up in his chest till it accumulates to a sum sufficient to enable him to buy a farm, with the necessary implements to settle himself? This is so much money lost to all parties, as well as the community, for the time it remains so locked up. It would be far better employed by the farmer, because he could buy stock with it which would be profitable and productive,

It is obvious therefore, that, supposing a labourer's object is to become a farmer, it is far more to his interest to agree with his employer that he will serve him for a given period, say, for example, two years, on condition that he shall be fed and clothed, and at the end of the period shall be paid the balance in provisions, stock, seed corn, and such utensils as will enable him to go upon land upon his own account. Such a man may with great propriety go to the land office, or to any other landed proprietor, and say, now give me 50 acres of land, and I will settle on it. Yes, and with every

prospect of success too. Nor is it too much to assume that the generality of agricultural labourers will when they first land upon our shores, feel it very agreeable to their feelings, and conformable to their views, as well as in accordance with their habits, to enter into such an agreement, by which they obtain employment upon fair and reasonable terms, for a given period.

Persons who have had an opportunity of observing the anxiety and depression of mind which is experienced by emigrants when they first land in this country, will not hesitate in believing that nineteen out of twenty of them will gladly embrace the opportunity should it be afforded to them.

It must be recollected that 99 out of every 100 have never been their own masters. In all their little difficulties they have had their employer to go to for advice and assistance, whose interest and practice has been to give it. They land upon our shores with an undefined notion that employment is to be had for asking, and that land is to be obtained by applying at the land office, or to that of the Canada Company, but they soon find their mistake. They find that land is not to be had without money, and that they may travel hundreds of miles before they get employment. They are destitute of money, nor do they know whether to go east, west, north, or south. They have some relations or acquaintances some where, but they do not exactly know where or how to find them. They find Canada to be altogether a different place from what they expected. They think they have been deceived; hope gives place to anxiety, and anxiety to despair. They meet with some American who is on the look out for labourers to complete a contract in the United States, and he tells them they would encounter none of these difficulties there. The last dollar is expended on a steamboat passage, or if he has not one, he begs it, or obtains it by imposing on the emigrant agent, and these poor fellows transport themselves to the States, where if the miserable state of their circumstances do not continue the same, they have to become, instead of farmers for themselves, scavengers to the Americans,—their hewers of wood and drawers of water. Who can deny that this is a true picture, that this monstrous amount of evil has been of every day occurrence, this draw-back to our prosperity,