

often nothing. A small number of independent labourers will usually perform much more effective and valuable labour, than a much larger number of paupers. The national wealth would consequently sustain little or no diminution by the subtraction of the labour which the pauper emigrants would have executed. It involves, therefore, no material inaccuracy to say, that the annual payment of 25*l.*, or of 40*l.* 13*s.*, is a loss for which the public at large receives no compensation whatever.

Secondly,—The expense of removing to British North America a family making this constant demand on the national resources, is variously estimated. As far as experience has hitherto gone, it may be safely taken at 70*l.*, in which is included every charge, from the moment of quitting their residence in England until the time when they begin to subsist in the Colonies, on the profits of their own industry. This estimate is founded on experiments which have been tried on a comparatively small scale, and under many disadvantages, which, upon a more systematic plan of Emigration, might readily be obviated. The charge of 70*l.* indeed, greatly exceeds the amount within which it has been found possible, by private persons, to execute similar designs. Thus, a mercantile house at Liverpool has, for some years past, been in the habit of contracting for the removal to New York of families,