

Thirdly:—That while the English, Scotch and Irish evidence taken before Your Committee appears to establish the fact, that this redundant population is practically found to repress the industry, and even sometimes to endanger the peace of the mother Country; the Colonial evidence which has been taken by Your Committee uniformly concurs in the opinion, that the industry and the safety of the Colonies will be materially encouraged and preserved by the reception of this population. The unemployed labourer at home necessarily consumes more than he produces, and the national wealth is diminished in that proportion. When transferred to new countries, where soil of the first quality of fertility is unappropriated, and where the rate of wages is consequently high, it will be found that he produces infinitely more than he consumes, and the national wealth will be increased by the change, if the Colonies are to be considered as integral parts of the Nation at large.

Vide Appendix.
N^o 7.
Addresses to
Sir P. Maitland.

If the foregoing positions be correct, Your Committee feel justified in recommending the subject of Emigration to the most serious and deliberate consideration of the House, as one obvious and immediate measure for correcting in some degree this redundancy of population, and for mitigating the numerous evils which appear to result from its existence. But in the prosecution of their examination of this most important and comparatively unexamined subject, they have not had either the time or the opportunity to perfect that scope of inquiry which would justify them in offering to the House any *specific* recommendations, with respect to the manner, in which it might be convenient to make any experiment of Emigration on an extended scale; they therefore propose to limit themselves to an exposition of the principles by which the examination of the evidence taken before them has been uniformly directed, and to a short enumeration of the points which have formed distinct objects of inquiry.

They have considered that no system of Emigration could be recommended to the attention of Parliament, which was not *essentially voluntary* on the part of the Emigrants, and which did not relate to that part of the community which may be considered to be in a state of *permanent pauperism*. They also consider, that it would be in the highest degree desirable that any expense incurred for the purpose of Emigration, to be contributed from national funds, should be ultimately repaid; so that no gratuitous expenditure should be necessary, except in cases which might justifiably be made exceptions to the general rule. It is true the Emigrations carried into effect in 1823 and 1825, under the superintendance of Mr. Peter Robinson, the details of which are to be found in the Appendix, were supported by Parliamentary grants of money, for which no repayment was pledged; but those emigrations were necessary for the purpose of experiment, and the justification of employing public money for that purpose was specially pleaded, on the ground of their being experiments which were necessary to precede any more extended scheme. The principal, if not the only objections which were raised against these experiments, rested on the ground of the expenditure of public money which they involved being unrepaid.

Appendix.
N^o 4. & 5.

Your Committee, therefore, did not pause to consider the question, whether the benefits which might be expected to accrue, both to the mother Country and to the Colonies, from a measure so calculated to benefit both parties, would be sufficient to justify an outlay of national capital; but they proceeded to satisfy themselves with respect to the actual expenditure incurred in the Emigration of 1823, (which, as an experiment, may be considered to have entirely succeeded) and to ascertain whether an equal or a less expense incurred in subsequent