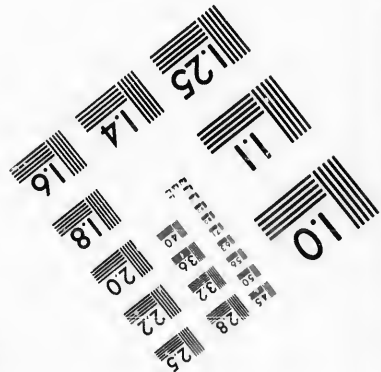
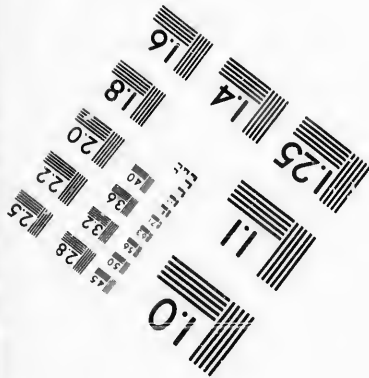
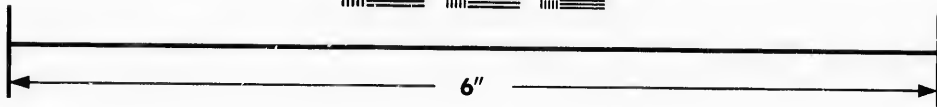
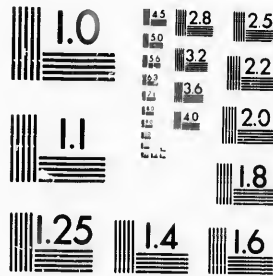


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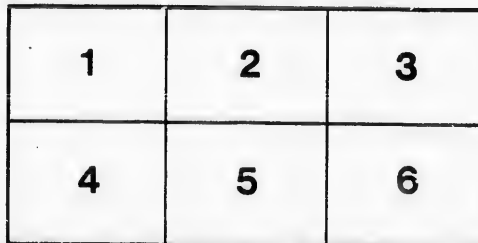
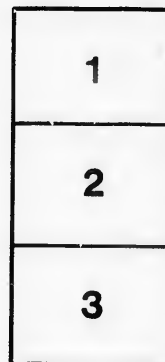
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THE
RECORD.

Dedicated

TO

THE LABOURING PEOPLE OF FIFE.

ROBERT GOURLAY,
Colonial Land-Agent,

BEAS leave to intimate, that he laid the foundation of this business in Upper Canada, October 1817; and for months enjoyed flattering prospects. Instigated by Legislative Councillors, he then called for enquiry into the state of the Province, and would have carried that important measure, still urgently required, had he not been betrayed, deserted, and ruined by these very men. Emerging from unexampled persecution, he now starts with renewed hope, never for a moment having abandoned his design. At once to establish business and outface machinations to blast him as insane, he purposes to make the tour of the Kingdom. In country parishes he will advise labourers to form Emigration Societies; in Market Towns converse with farmers as to settlement abroad; and, in greater towns, deliver discourses on the principles of Poor Law reform, and Emigration, wherein he will prove, that, *without altering a single statute, changing a single institution, or interfering with property, the whole system of the Poor Laws and Rates may be dispensed with in 20 years, while the National Debt may be paid off within 50 years, from sales of Colonial Lands.*

February 15th 1828.

PROFUNDA CERNIT.

EDINBURGH:

PUBLISHED BY T. IRELAND,
OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

1829.

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APPENDIX.

SIXTH SERIES.

EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

No. I.

MR. GOURLAY returns grateful acknowledgements to Parishioners of Ceres, and will be happy to see them for business, in the Bow-Butts, by six o'clock, Monday morning, 24th March.

No. II.

Ceres, 24th March 1828.

Which day the people of this parish being assembled to consider of the best means of raising and upholding wages, and especially by emigration, chose the following individuals to represent and act for them, viz.

John Lawson, *Mason.*

David Martin, *Wright.*

David Howie, *Wulch Maker.*

James Kirk, *Weaver.*

Alexander Christie, *Tailor.*

Andrew Turpie, *Shoemaker.*

Alexander Wilson,
and Wm. Brown, } *Labourers.*

These persons being together, had the Parliamentary Reports respecting labourers' wages and emigration laid before them: were thereby made sensible of the evils resulting from redundant population; and of the great advantages, in point of living, to be secured by emigration.

Seeing that no business could be matured or proceeded with till a fund was provided, out of which expenses could be defrayed, they agreed to make out lists of individuals in the parish, ranking them respectively under the classes of *Masons, Wrights, Smiths, Weavers, Tailors, Shoemakers, and Labourers in general*: Also, to solicit from these sixpence each, as beginning to such fund: Further, seeing that labourers and weavers are numerous, they deem it necessary for expediting business, to have auxiliaries to assist the Representatives of the said classes, viz. James Balfour, and William Mason, *labourers*; John Bell, William Louden, and George Balsillo, *weavers*. Conceiving that all this may be accomplished in the course of a week, they now adjourn till Monday, March 31, on which day they agree to meet at the house of Mr. Michael Philp, by the hour of seven, afternoon.

No. III.

Ceres, March 31, 1828.

This day the Committee being met, viz. John Lawson, David Martin, David Howie, James Kirk, Alexander Christie, Andrew

Turpie, and James Balfour, with the following auxiliaries: James Donaldson, David Taylor, George Balsillo, John Bell, Thomas Lawson, William Brown, and Robert Gourlay;

John Lawson was chosen *Chairman*.

David Martin, *Treasurer*. David Howie, *Secretary*.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the lists, when there appeared to be enrolled:—

<i>Masons</i> 17, and cash..	£0	8	6	Brought over	£2	5	0
<i>Wrights</i> 33, and do.....	0	8	0	<i>Tailors</i> 3, and cash	0	1	6
<i>Smiths</i> 16, and do.....	0	0	6	<i>Shoemakers</i> 9, and do....	0	4	6
<i>Weavers</i> 180, and do....	1	8	0	<i>Labourers</i> 19, and do....	0	4	6
Over	£2	5	0		£2	15	6

It was then moved and agreed to, that those having lists do complete the same, by getting every man's name enrolled, (from 15 years of age and upwards,) with what more money they can, to be reported at next Committee meeting.

It being reported that the inhabitants of Scoonie, Kennoway, Cults, and Largo parishes, had met and chosen committees, for the same end of promoting emigration, it was moved and carried that four of this Committee be appointed to meet as delegates, with three, at least, from each of these parishes, to consult as to their general interest, and to apply their joint funds to such purposes as to them may appear best. It was moved and carried, that David Martin, David Howie, James Kirk, and Robert Gourlay, be delegated for this parish; and that they shall be at Keambridge, as a central point, by 11 o'clock of Saturday, April 5, there to meet other delegates, and proceed to business.

Further, as it is proper that their time should be paid for in transacting public business, it was agreed that 2s. 6d. shall be allowed to each, out of the fund, for that day's expenses: and that the costs of this meeting be also defrayed on the same principle.

The Committee now adjourned till Monday, April 7, at the hour of seven in the evening, in the house of John Lawson.

(Signed) JOHN LAWSON, *Chairman*.

No. IV.

Union, April 5, 1828.

This day Delegates from the Emigration Societies of Ceres, Scoonie, Kennoway, Cults, and Largo, met according to resolutions of their respective Committees, at Keambridge; and being invited to the house of Mr. George Mathew, there partook of dinner: thanked Mr. Mathew for his good will; and, with his consent, gave the above name, to his recently erected and comfortable residence.

After dinner, there appeared present for the parish of Ceres, David Martin, David Howie, James Kirk, and Robert Gourlay.

For the parish of Scoonie, James Elder, Thomas Glass, and William Smith.

For the parish of Kennoway, Thomas Campbell, James Blythe, and Robert Blythe.

For the parish of Cults, John Wishart, John Barclay, and John Cairn.

For the parish of Largo, George Clark, Robert Annan, and George Greig.

With auxiliaries from Ceres,—George Mathew, William Mathew, John Wallace, and William Martin.

For Scoonie, Robert Mitchell.

For Largo, James Fyal.

Thomas Glass was called to the Chair.

David Martin was elected Secretary, and James Blythe Treasurer for the five united parishes.

The lists of the several parishes being examined, it was found that these were still greatly deficient; and it being an object of importance to have them perfect, it was resolved and ordered, that office-bearers of the respective parishes do proceed in completing the same in classes, as follows:—

1st, including all Masons, Slaters, Plasterers, &c.

2d, Wrights, Sawyers, Turners, &c.

3d, Smiths, Founders, Watchmakers, &c.

4th, Weavers, Flax-dressers, Mill-spinners, Bleachers, &c.

5th, Shopkeepers, Tailors, Bakers, Butchers, &c.

6th, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Tanners, &c.

7th, Labourers, Farmers, Gardeners, Seamen, Fishers, &c.

It was reported, that there had been collected in the parish of

Ceres,	£2 15 6
Scoonie,	0 16 9
Kennoway,	1 10 10½
Cults,	0 19 7
Largo,	0 3 11

£6 6 7½

This being put into the hands of the Treasurer, he was desired to pay from the same 2s. 6d. to each of the sixteen delegates—in all £2, for attendance on business this day.

It was then proposed and agreed to, that Robert Gourlay shall be agent for the United Societies; and that the sum of £4 be delivered to him, for such purposes as he shall see most conducive to the common good; and for the expenditure of which he shall be accountable.

It was proposed and ordered, that the Secretary do furnish copies of this minute to each of the parish Secretaries, to lay before their Committees; and that the office-bearers of this meeting do adjourn till Monday, 28th April, at the hour of two o'clock, when they are again invited to UNION, by Mr. George Mathew.

(Signed) THOMAS GLASS, *Chairman.*

TOASTS.

- 1st,—Mr. and Mrs. Mathew :—Thanks for their hospitality : and may they live long, happy, and prosperous, in UNION.
- 2d,—Mrs. Mitchell :—Thanks for her accommodation ; and may the whole neighbourhood continue cordial, in UNION.
- 3d,—The Labourers of Fife ; and may they speedily know their strength and security, in UNION.
- 4th,—The King ' *who can do no wrong,*' and may he reign for ever, happy and glorious, in UNION.
- 5th,—The Kingdom of Fife ; and, may it be the centre round which all the kingdoms of the earth become peaceable, flourishing, and contented, in UNION.
- 6th, 7th, 8th, (*Complimentary toasts to Mr. Courlay, his family, and projects.*)
- 9th,—Good afternoon ! happy to meet, happy to part ; and happy to meet again, in UNION.

No. V.

Ceres, April 7th, 1828.

The Committee being this day met, pursuant to adjournment, there were present : John Lawson, David Howie, James Kirk, Andrew Turpie, and William Brown ; with auxiliaries, viz. David Taylor, George Balsillo, and James Donaldson.

James Kirk being in the chair, the minute of the meeting at UNION was read ; and transactions there highly approved of.

The lists being still incomplete, the several members agreed to exert themselves in completing these by next meeting, fixed for Friday, 25th instant, at same place and hour.

(Signed)

JAMES KIRK, *Chairman.*

No. VI.

EMIGRATION UNION.

Operatives of this parish, viz. all Masons, Wrights, Smiths, Weavers, Tailors, Shoemakers, and Labourers in general, are hereby invited to meet at the house of _____ by six o'clock, P. M.

April, for forming an Emigration Society ; the only lawful, safe, and certain means of raising and upholding wages.

No. VII.

ADDITIONAL SOCIETIES.

One formed at Markinch, April 8, 1828. The Committee met a second time on the 16th, and adjourned till the 25th.

James Drummond in the Chair : Andrew Pratt, Secretary ; James Marshall, Treasurer.

One formed at East Wemyss, April 14, and the Committee adjourned till the 19th.

James Forrester in the Chair ; John Ness, Secretary ; William Ireland Treasurer.

One formed at Kinglassie, April 14th, and adjourned till 23d.
John Brown in the Chair; James Moyes, Secretary; Robert Wylie,
Treasurer.

One formed at Leslie, April 15th.
John Low called to the Chair; William Ferguson, Secretary; John
Robertson, Treasurer. Adjourned till the 21st April.

One formed for Dysart parish, April 15th, adjourned till the 22d.
John Thomson in the Chair; Thomas Russel, Secretary; John
Kilgour, Treasurer.

N.B.—*These five Societies are to form a Union at Orr-bridge.*

No. VIII.

TAKE NOTICE.

Whereas

Thomas Wilson, *Mason*,
William Dunbar, *Wright*,
James Wallace, *Smith*,
George White, *Weaver*,

William Luke, *Shoemaker*,
George Simpson, *Tailor*,
and
Thomas Brand, *Labourer*,

were regularly appointed by the people of this (Largo) parish to act
for them in an Emigration Society, and subscribed, March 29th, a
resolution that they would *exert themselves* in making out lists and
soliciting money. And whereas

George Brown, *Mason*,
William Dunbar, *Wright*,
William Mitchel, *Smith*,
George White, *Weaver*,

George Simpson, *Tailor*,
William Luke, *Shoemaker*,
and
Thomas Brand, *Labourer*,

met on the 4th instant, and agreed to complete lists and collect money,
&c. &c., the minute of which was signed by George Simpson.

And whereas many of the above-named persons have, without regu-
lar notice, retired from their posts, it becomes my duty, as agent for the
Emigration Society, to protest against conduct, uncivil to me, and un-
dutiful to the people of the parish.

I shall be at Mr. Lee's tavern by eleven o'clock, 28th instant, to re-
ceive apologies and correct errors.

ROB. GOURLAY.

No. IX.

Union, April 28, 1828.

This day there appeared as delegates for Ceres, David Martin,
David Howie, and John Lawson.

For Scoonie, James Elder and John Brough.

For Kennoway, James Blythe and Robert Blythe.

For Cults, John Barclay.

For Largo, William Luke and George White.

with the following Auxiliaries, viz.—George Mathew, John Mathew,
and Andrew Miller.

James Elder being called to the chair, the agent narrated what he
had done since last meeting, and submitted proposals as to publishing
the purposes of the Emigration Union. All this being approved of,
he was authorized to continue in the same course, and to publish what

may seem proper, after inspection by the Secretary and Treasurer of Ceres Parish.

There was paid into the hands of the Treasurer,—

From Ceres,	-	-	-	£0	4	2
From Scoonie,	-	-	-	0	2	6
From Kennoway,	-	-	-	0	4	0
From Cults,	-	-	-	0	2	0

£0 12 8

The former balance being

0 6 7½

£0 19 3½

This was ordered to be paid into the hands of the agent, to be accounted for by him : and on his notice they are to meet again.

JAMES ELDER, *Chairman.*

No. X.

PURPOSES OF EMIGRATION SOCIETIES, UNION AND AGENCY.

To the Emigration Union of Ceres, Scoonie, Kennoway, Cults and Largo.

On the 23th April I narrated what had been done since our first meeting, which being approved of, you authorized me to continue in the same course ; and having now formed other five Societies—(in all fifteen) at Auchtermuchty, Kettle, Falkland, Strathmiglo, and Collessie, to go into union at Dunshelt, you will readily believe that my time has not been trifled with, nor your money wasted.

You asked me to write out for publication, a Report of the Purposes of our Institution, and nothing was more wanted ; seeing that great mistakes prevail as to these.

It has been thought that our fund was collecting to fit out emigrants for Canada, than which nothing could be more absurd ; and because of this absurdity, many have withheld contributions.

I have repeatedly said, that we may, by and by, aid emigrants by means of a Savings Bank ; but this scheme must have years to mature it, and is wholly distinct from what we now propose to put in action.

It is also proper to state, that our Societies are altogether different from what, of late years, have been forming in the West of Scotland. These are communities consisting of families intending themselves to emigrate, and who thus associate, the better to economise for common interests. Having informed themselves as to their destined asylum, clubbed their monied means, chartered vessels, and laid in stores for the voyage, they chaunt their note of departure, and are off, like swallows in autumn, never again perhaps to be identified in union. Theirs is a prudent, but narrow and temporary project. Ours is boundless, contemplates the good of the public at large, looks forward to centuries, and over the whole earth for objects and enterprise. We behold, on the map of the world, British America, still more extensive than the United States, New Holland twenty times larger than Britain, the

Cape, New Zealand, and countless Islands throughout the South Sea and Pacific, inhabited but by beasts and savages: We call to mind the first great law of God to man:—"Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it;" we consider how this can be best accomplished, and feel assured that, with concert and good arrangement, the happiest consequences may ensue.

Our first object is to establish a correspondence with parts abroad, by which emigrants, their friends and connexions, may have the earliest and best intelligence of all that concerns them.

It is but too well known, that multitudes have been, and are still, seduced by selfish speculators to remove into regions of misery; and that even where government lent its aid, with liberal views, disappointment, waste, and wretchedness have followed, solely from ignorance and mismanagement.

Our correspondence will guard against every thing of the kind. We shall ascertain where the labourer can earn the highest wages with most comfort; and disclaiming all concern with governments, either in church or state, shall pronounce that the best country for emigrants.

We know that in the flourishing settlements abroad, an agricultural labourer can earn treble pay to what he can do here: we know that even in the worst times, a young man can, at home, by saving, in three, two, or even one year, have sufficient means to carry him abroad: we know that were a million of people to proceed to the colonies annually for hundreds of years, there might still be employment and undiminished remuneration: we know that every comfort can now be obtained there as well as here: we know that persons and property are secure there; and we say confidently that it is the labourer's own fault if he remains at home; either to want himself, or bring want on the community at large:—we know, in short, that God is just, and will surely help him who is willing to help himself, while time and opportunity are afforded.

With a society in every parish, a union of every five parishes, a county and national union, we shall be able to concentrate information, and deal it out on the cheapest terms. Whoever intends to emigrate shall have from us the best advice as to every foreign country,—times and terms of sailing,—land to be sold and let,—places of employment, employers, &c. &c. &c.

Whoever desires to know how and where any emigrant has settled, may also be satisfied. We shall have weekly despatches from all quarters, and discover the minutest particulars as to the circumstances of all, even in the remotest corner of the earth,—if alive or dead,—in want or prosperity,—married or single. Property to the amount of millions has undoubtedly been lost to this country, from ignorance of facts and circumstances. We shall hold up a light for recovery of such property; and the poorest man may, by inspection of our books, be able to claim and recover what belongs to him.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

N. B.—The origin, transactions, and extended purposes of this Institution will be detailed at length, in the "UNITED LABOURER," Number after Number; wherein, too, every question concerning emigration and bettering the condition of the labouring classes will be discussed.—R. G.

No. XI.

ADDITIONAL SOCIETIES.

One formed at Kettle, May 5, 1828, and adjourned till 19th.
William Watson in the Chair; John M'Gregor chosen Secretary;
and Heriot Kinnimont, Treasurer.

One formed at Falkland, May 6, 1828, and adjourned till the 20th.
William Wilson called to the Chair; Alexander Jackson appointed
Secretary; and John Allan, Treasurer.

One formed at Strathmiglo, May 6, 1828, and adjourned till 21st.
Henry Laing called to the Chair; George Johnson appointed Secre-
tary; and John Ritchie, Treasurer.

One formed at Collesie, May 7, 1828, and adjourned till 21st.
Francis Miller called to the Chair; Craigie Puller elected Secre-
tary; and David Higgie, Treasurer.

One formed at Auchtermuchty, May 5, but did not meet regularly
till June 7, 1828, when it adjourned till July 5.

Duncan Forbes in the Chair; John Marshall chosen Secretary;
John Hoy, Treasurer.

These five Societies to form a Union at Dunshelt.

A Society formed at Ferry-port-on-Craig, May 13, 1828, and ad-
journed till 27th.

George Walker called to the Chair; George Adamson elected Se-
cretary; and James Higgie, Treasurer.

One formed at Newport for Forgan parish, May 14, 1828, and ad-
journed till 28th.

William Renwick called to the Chair; John Kid chosen Secretary;
and John Bailey, Treasurer.

No. XII.

Ceres, May 19, 1828.

This day the Emigration Society being convened by public notice,
there were present,—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 John Tynewell, | 15 Robert Wallace, |
| 2 Andrew Turpie, | 16 John Russel, |
| 3 Robert Blythe, | 17 William M'Kenzie, |
| 4 Thomas Lawson, | 18 James Scott, |
| 5 Smart Brand, | 19 John M'Farlane, |
| 6 William Wilson, | 20 Archibald Mitchell, |
| 7 Ebenezer Turpie, | 21 John Thomson, |
| 8 James Black, | 22 John Gourlay, |
| 9 John M'Kenzie, | 23 Robert Duff, |
| 10 Thomas Wilkie, | 24 Andrew Pride, |
| 11 William Brown, | 25 David Howie, |
| 12 James Bell, | 26 James Donaldson, |
| 13 David Smith, | 27 David Thou. |
| 14 John Lawson, | |

James Donaldson was called to the Chair; William Brown was elected Secretary; and David Martin continued Treasurer.

It having been for sometime in contemplation to fix upon a regular payment to the funds of the Society by members, it was now put and carried, that they shall contribute at the rate of one penny per week, to be paid per advance, monthly, into the hands of the Treasurer; and that there shall be a meeting of the Society on the first Monday of every month by half-past seven of the evening, at the School-house, for this and other purposes. It was also proposed and agreed to, that no member shall speak or vote at meetings who has not paid up his *quota*; and that whoever fails paying throughout the year, shall cease to be a member of the Society.

It was further put and carried, that the names of members who have paid up to this day be entered in the sederunt-book, and that from henceforth a regular account be kept of their payments, as well as of the disbursements ordered by the Society.

There was now received as a donation,	-	£0	0	6
Cash collected since last committee meeting,	-	0	2	2
Do. paid this day by eighteen members,	-	0	9	0
		<hr/>		
		£0	11	8

It was then ordered that eleven shillings be put into the hands of the agent, to be accounted for, and the Society adjourned till Monday 2d June.
JAMES DONALDSON, *Chairman.*

NOTE.—Resolutions to the same effect were adopted by Cults Society on the 3d June, Kennoway on the 4th, Scoonie on the 5th, and Largo on the 6th. At this last place James Forrester was called to the Chair; Thomas Stuart was elected Secretary; and James White, Treasurer.

The societies of Kettle, Falkland, Strathmiglo, Collessie, Auchtermuchty, Ferry-port-on-Craig, and Forgan, adopted similar resolutions at their meetings respectively, and duplicates of their attested minutes are still in my hands.

No. XIII.

PURPOSES OF EMIGRATION SOCIETIES

Being now understood, while mean, meddling, and malignant opposition is silenced, the inhabitants of Auchtermuchty are hereby invited to meet in the Subscription School-house, by seven of the evening, Monday 26th May, to follow up their first cheerful resolutions, in establishing this most effective institution for bettering the condition of the labouring classes.

No. XIV.

EMIGRATION UNION.

Ceres Emigration Society will meet in the School-house, Monday evening, June 2d, by seven o'clock, when a letter will be read from a broken British farmer lately gone to America; by which it appears that even he can make three times more there, as an agricultural labourer, than the stoutest hand can do here.

There the women have but to mind household business and adorn their persons, which is as it should be, and would be here speedily, were the men to bestir themselves in forming Emigration Societies; the only lawful, safe, and certain means of raising and upholding wages.

No. XV.

EMIGRATION UNION.

Ceres, July 7, 1828.

This day the monthly meeting being held, it was reported that James Kirk, a member of the Society who sailed for America 26th April, had arrived safe, found employment as a flaxdresser, and was earning three times more than his father ever did in the best times.

It was proposed to establish a Reading-Room in each parish for cheap, speedy, and certain information as to wages and work abroad; and it was resolved to commence the operations of a Savings Bank, not only in aid of Emigrants, but to guard against distress during the ensuing winter.

No. XVI.

OPERATIVES!!

Our meeting on the Moat-hill was but to maintain right, enliven freedom, countenance a good cause, rouse attention, and generate discussion. It was to initiate, not to proceed with business; and the notice was short, to avoid mobbish appearances.

You have had time to reflect, and may now act deliberately. By well conducted Emigration only can wages be raised and upheld. For this, societies must be formed and united. Should you incline to form one, any dozen of you may correspond with me; and when a hundred are agreed, a regular meeting shall be called.

ROBERT GOURLAY,
for the Emigration Union.

No. XVII.

Mr. Gourlay invites the people to meet in the Bow-butts, this day, immediately after church service, to discourse on the *religious duty* of raising and upholding wages by Emigration, and also the three ministers to invoke Almighty aid.

No. XVIII.

EMIGRATION UNION.

Having devoted six months to this Institution, acquired much valuable experience for maturing it, and given practical commencement to a species of intercourse with America, which of itself must certainly and speedily better the condition of Operatives, I have now in conclusion, to solicit the honour of a hearing, from those of this parish (Ceres), as public and peaceable as that by which the business was begun last March.

In the Bow-butts, by five o'clock, next Monday afternoon.

October 5, 1828.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

CERES LIBRARY.

No. 1.

Craigrothie, 4th September 1828.

Mr. Gourlay offers his best wishes to the Ceres Subscription Library, with seventy-two volumes, as per subjoined list.

No. 2.

Ceres, 5th September 1828.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Ceres Subscription Library to return you their most sincere thanks for the extraordinary donation of books you have been pleased to forward to them ; and I am at a loss to find sufficient terms for their feelings of gratitude to you. However, they trust that this gift of yours will be a lasting monument to your memory while this Institution shall stand.

The books all came safe to hand, according to the catalogue, with the exception of the 4th volume of Shakespeare, which may have been mislaid. I am sorry to trouble you, but the possession of it would greatly oblige us, as it will be a difficult thing to get that volume of the same copy from a bookseller.

With respect, I am, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Robert Gourlay.

No. 3.

Mr. Gourlay is glad that his books were acceptable, and along with this sends other two boxes full for the Ceres Library,—the one bound, the other unbound books, as per subjoined list. Is sorry that a volume of Shakespeare was missing, as he cannot find it.

Mr. Gourlay does not wish the Ceres Committee to think that he makes any sacrifice by parting with books, which, once read, are little better than lumber in a private house ; and will be happy to find that this notion spread abroad shall lead others of the parish to throw their books into a store for common good.

No. 4.

Ceres, 10th September 1828.

SIR,—The Committee has again directed me to return you their sincere thanks for the very liberal donation of books you have sent them. By your benevolence, you have at once placed this Institution in a situation which would have been beyond the power of the subscribers to have done for a number of years, and must ensure its success ; and they hesitate not to say, that the name of Robert Gourlay will be dear to the intelligent people of this Institution when the giver and the present receivers shall cease to exist.

With respect, I am, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

ARCHIBALD MITCHELL.

Mr. Robert Gourlay.

No. 5.

Craigrothie, 13th September 1828.

Mr. Gourlay herewith sends to Ceres Library another box full of books, as per list below. On this occasion he has but one desire, to heighten the relish of Operatives for intellectual improvement. At once to moderate compliment in return, and make excuse for himself, it must be considered that he gives only what he has no house-room for; and cannot so creditably dispose of otherwise.

Carlile's Republican and the Newgate Magazine were procured as curiosities, and are now bestowed on condition that they shall not go out of the Library, nor be read by any but managers, or with their special leave; and the same rule must be observed with some pamphlets of which they can judge. By turning to page 670 of the twelfth volume of the Republican, it will be seen how far Mr. G. differs from the editor. In conclusion, Mr. G. wishes no return for his books, but that he may be allowed again to peruse them under liberal rules should he be disposed.

No. 6.

Ceres, 16th September 1828.

SIR,—With gratitude does the Committee acknowledge the receipt of the fourth box full of books; and they agree with you regarding restrictions on the books alluded to in your letter, which shall be attended to. Farther, they have directed to record in the minute-book, that Mr. Gourlay shall have access to the Ceres Subscription Library, the same as any other subscriber, free of expense, during life.

With respect, I am, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARCHIBALD MITCHELL.

Mr. Robert Gourlay.

CANADA NEWSPAPERS.

No. 1.

*To the Editor of the Colonial Advocate, York, Upper Canada.**Seafield, near Kinghorn, Fife, Sept. 20th 1828.*

DEAR SIR,—Accept thanks for continued attention in sending your Newspaper, which, up to June 12th, has reached me, and is now put to the best use. In pursuance of my design to form Emigration Societies, I began in Fife, 24th March, and within a couple of months instituted seventeen; but finding it impossible to hold these together, without repeated explanation and much personal attendance, my intention of proceeding further was suspended, till the system could be clearly unfolded in practice, and I am daily employed in accomplishing this. Your paper and the Kingston Herald (which till 10th June is received) have been circulated regularly through seven parishes during the last two months, and the people have become so much interested in perusal, that they have agreed to pay for a regular supply, hoping that you will insert *weekly*, as I have said you will do after receiving this letter, the *price* of provisions, say bread,

beef, cheese, butter, sugar, tea, and coffee. The price of labour, say wages of a mason, wright, smith, weaver, tailor, shoemaker, and agriculturist; together with advertisements for labourers of every description, with terms of employment,—when, where, and how long they will be wanted, &c. If you do this clearly, faithfully, and regularly, Colonial Newspapers will be of vast importance—come into great request, and ere long I could dispose of hundreds of them. To begin, give credit for three directed to me as above, “for the Emigration Society, Ceres, Fife,” for the Emigration Society, Kennoway, Fife,” for the Emigration Society, Forgan, Fife;” with as many more as you choose, directed to me in Edinburgh, to be disposed of as occasion requires.

I despatched for Canada, three months ago, two copies of “*Purposes of Emigration Societies, Union and Agency*,” which I hope you have reprinted. Insert this letter in the Advocate; and liberally let me invite other Editors to send Newspapers to me, as a general agent for emigrants, and for promoting that glorious intercourse which may speedily unite all mankind.—Yours and theirs faithfully,

ROBT. GOURLAY.

N. B.—This letter was printed in the Colonial Advocate.

No. 2.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, April 3d, 1829.

Mr. Gourlay has received the Upper Canada Herald and Colonial Advocate for December and January last; but the editors have mistaken his directions, disappointed his hopes, and rendered his plans abortive. He desired that the papers should be directed to him “as above,” that was to *Robert Gourlay, Colonial Land Agent, “for the Emigration Society”* of such and such a place. The Postmasters of these places were to deliver the papers forthwith, on Mr. G.’s order, to office-bearers for the time being; but 50 papers have come to Edinburgh, and 42 to Seafield, by which Mr. G. has to pay the postages, and then forward the papers to the societies; which he cannot always do, and never without delay. But worse than this, is the non-insertion of *prices* of provision and labour, as requested, which Mr. G. had pledged himself for to the Societies, and without which, the papers are comparatively worthless. All this must go towards experience for better arrangements and understanding in future, which Mr. G. despairs of, without crossing the Atlantic, and this he would speedily do if in his power. The Editors will accept his thanks for good intentions—cease to send Newspapers to Societies; but one to him as formerly will still be acceptable. The Editor of the Herald will be so good as forward this to the Editor of the Advocate, or publish it. He will also oblige by handing the annexed half sheet to Mr. Bidwell.

No. 3.

Newport, 1st August 1829.

SIR,—I request of you that you will discontinue the Canadian Newspapers destined for us, as we see nothing in them either interesting or edifying to us of Scotland. They are not to the plan you laid down at all. There is nothing said about the price of labour nor provisions, &c. &c. Likewise, we get them very irregular. The last

we got was dated February, and the other before that was April. Moreover, I suppose our Society is broke up, as we have never met since you were here. So, considering these things, we think it much better to give them up altogether.—Yours, &c. J. KIDD.

Mr. Rob. Gourlay.

No. 4.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, 16th Oct. 1829.

SIR,—I can now speak as to the Canada Newspapers lying at your office, and addressed to me. The two packages which arrived last, and for which you said 2s. was the charge, may be forwarded to Leven, where they will be taken and paid for. As to the others, it stands thus: they were ordered to be sent for behoof of Emigration Societies, provided they contained certain information weekly, as to the price of wages and provisions. The editors neglected to fulfil this condition, and members of societies have informed me that *therefore* they have refused to take them. To me they are of no use; so you may now dispose of them as is customary in such cases.—Your obedient Servant,

ROB. GOURLAY.

The Master of the Post-Office, Cupar-Fife.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

Union, October 7, 1828.

To Office-Bearers and other Members of Ceres Emigration Society.

As you have now given assurance, by holding together six months, depositing weekly payments, and liberally assisting me with means to establish other Societies, that you will continue true to engagement, I have dispatched a letter as annexed, ordering a newspaper for your Society, which you will exchange for another, viz. The Kingston Herald, ordered for Cults Emigration Society. From this time till the arrival of these Newspapers, say four or five months hence, it will not be necessary for me to visit you, nor for this purpose to receive further payment. The cost of the paper, annually, will not exceed 20s., and 13s. for postage; all which can be defrayed by the regular deposit of eight members, and your spare cash may be disposed of as the majority and Union Delegates may think proper. Till your own newspaper arrives, you will be more expeditious in reading, so as to let others have benefit as soon as possible. The papers, during this period, must be forwarded, in the first place, to Mr. John Barclay, weaver, Pitlessie; and those that return from Largo to Mr. John Kid, mason, Newport.

This is commencement to a grand and useful species of correspondence with America; and will, I trust, lead to a full adoption of my plans, which shall be fully disclosed as soon as means for that purpose are put into my hands. At all times you may be assured, that I shall do my utmost to promote your welfare.—Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. GOURLAY.

N. B.—Wrote similar letters to other Societies.

No. 2.

Ceres, 13th February, 1829.

SIR,—David Kirk having shewn me your letter of the 11th February, wishing me to give you all the information you require,

Up to this date, none of M'Kenzie's papers, with the additions you speak of, have come to hand. None of any kind have come since December.

With regard to our Society, the two last meetings were attended by few, but some individuals who were not present sent their subscriptions. The sum in the hand of the Treasurer is 7s. 6d. this date.

The Book Society is doing well, as you will perceive by the catalogue I have sent you; and it is to your liberality that we attribute its success. The Republican and Newgate Magazine having made much speculation through the parish, and likely to create great divisions in the Society, the Committee agreed to put them out of the way.

Yours with respect,

Mr. Robert Gourlay.

ARCHD. MITCHELL.

No. 3.

Mr. Gourlay particularly requests that all who adhere to the Ceres Society will meet at the School-house, by half-past seven o'clock, Monday Evening, 4th May, to consider of a note from him to be laid before them.

Note above referred to.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, 1st May 1829.

Mr. Gourlay will be happy to hear that members of the Emigration Society have held together, however few. He begs that they will send to Cults, Kennoway, Leven, and Largo, to ascertain how it is at these places; and what amount is the whole fund of the Union.

Mr. Gourlay has kept till this time a box of books which were sent from London for the Union, and which he will make over to it if his expenses are defrayed. If the Union is dissolved, he will make the Ceres Subscription Library welcome to the books on making good to him that sum, not half their value; and, at a future period, God willing, he will re-establish the Union, as the grand and simple means of emancipating the Poor from the Rich.

No. 4.

Ceres, 13th May 1829.

SIR,—I received yours of the 1st May, and have acted up to the spirit of it as far as possible. The Emigration Society of Ceres met. There were in all, D. Kirk, Archibald Mitchell, John Gourlay, Alexander Loudon, Alexander Davison. No more can be reckoned upon. We agreed that letters should be wrote to the united parishes, demanding their share of the £6, as expense of your generous offer of books. I wrote to these parishes requesting an answer by Saturday, and received none but one from Cults, saying that they did not wish to have any of the books. We therefore consider the Union dissolved

We have only 11s. in hand ; therefore we resolved that if the parishes in Union had sent their share of the money, we would try and make up ours. This failing, your letter was laid before a committee of the Ceres Subscription Library last night, who will gratefully receive the box of books. Unfortunately they have no money in hand, but a general meeting is summoned on Monday first, to raise the money. I would be very anxious you would send the books before our meeting, as they would be a great stimulus in raising the money, as it is to be done by subscription. We have received 12 Newspapers, besides what you sent. The former arrived about five weeks ago. I must also thank you for your excellent book you sent us lately. I will write you immediately on receiving the books, along with the money.

—Yours, with respect,
Robert Gourlay, Esq.

ARCHD. MITCHELL.

No. 5.

Ceres, May 23.

SIR,—We received the trunk on Monday the 18th. The Library accepted your offer, and the money is in my possession : You can let me know if I must send it ; or if you think you will be over soon,—

Yours truly,
Mr. Rob. Gourlay

JOHN LAWSON.

No. 6.

Leith, 27th May, 1829.

Mr. Gourlay herewith gives to the Ceres Library books, papers, and pamphlets, contained in a box sent to the care of Mr. John Lawson, in return for £6 out of pocket by the Emigration Union.

As one of the proprietors of the Library, Mr. G. begs that these books may be well taken care of, some of them having been given to him, some being out of print, and some not to be got for money on this side of the Atlantic.

The Library should contain every sort of book that can be procured, though some should not be circulated. Mr. Gourlay formerly presented to the Library Carlile's Republican, the Newgate Magazine, and other things not proper for circulation, but valuable as curiosities, and as part of history. As part of history the Bible contains many passages which should be read only as part of history, and for the full knowledge of human nature. In this way nothing can be wrong ; and " to the pure all things are pure."

A Bible and Prayer-book are among the books now sent, not for circulation, but for the reason above mentioned. A bundle of newspapers is also in the box ; and if every body in the parish would give to the Library pamphlets, &c. which they can well spare, in course of time, a valuable collection might be formed. Time gives value to many things.

Had the Emigration Union held together, Mr. Gourlay would have employed Catharine Wallace, of Kean, to go twice a-week to the different parishes of Ceres, Cults, Kennoway, Leven, and Largo, with newspapers and books, while she served the country at large as a messenger. He would be glad if Directors of Ceres Library would still set such a person agoing, as, no doubt, while the public would be

served, the individual employed would earn a livelihood. It would besides gain subscribers to the Library.

The pamphlets should be properly classed and bound in volumes: about 6d. a volume will be the cost. Lastly, Mr. G. requests that this paper may be preserved in the Library, to certify that he does not shrink from what is engraved upon it. Either with the aid of Government or the people, Mr. G. could make this good; but alone he can do nothing.

No. 7.

Mr. Gourlay herewith sends to the Ceres Subscription Library, two copies of Plans for the Improvement of Edinburgh, about to be published. They are for preservation, not circulation. Mr. Gourlay would be glad if the Managers of the Library would procure a copy of his book, written 20 years ago, entitled, "The Organization of the People,"—not for circulation but preservation, and as part of history. Mr. G. doubts not but a copy may yet be had.

Mr. G. will be glad of a few lines per post, saying if the Plans are received; also, if the books in the trunk are received, and all right.

18th June, 1829.

The above is copy of a note sent along with a parcel per the Carrier, which, no doubt, will reach the Secretary of the Ceres Library.

Mr. Gourlay now asks if the rules of the Library admit of sending books to Leith; and if they do, he will be glad to have as many volumes of Rollin's Ancient History sent to him by first carrier as rules admit of; it being understood that Mr. Gourlay will pay the carriage to and from Leith.

To the Secretary of Ceres Subscription Library.

No. 8.

The Managers of Ceres Subscription Library will receive books and pamphlets, a list of which is subjoined; and pay to John Lawson, for me, whatever they may be considered worth to the Library.

ROBT. GOURLAY.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, 26th September 1829.

No. 9.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, 7th November 1829.

SIR,—It surprised me to be informed, passing through Ceres lately, that Managers of the Library would not receive the box of books sent to the care of John Lawson, they paying for them whatever they chose; and the third part of that to be given to some poor women. It was perhaps not considered that I was a proprietor of the Library, and that I was thus securing to myself the use of these books for life,—many of which, though tattered, and such as would bring nothing in the market, are valuable to me beyond price. Since sending them to Ceres, a brother of Dr. Chalmers told me that he had been offered 20s. for the Resources of the British Empire, which is among them, and which you perhaps would not think worth 6d. Others are to me

far more valuable than this, though even more mean in appearance.— May I beg, therefore, that the whole be taken good care of,—the pamphlets arranged and bound in volumes; and that you will, on receipt of this, drop me a few lines, giving assurance that it will be so.

I am yours, &c.

ROBT. GOURLAY.

To the Secretary of Ceres Library.

No. 10.

Prefixed is copy of a letter to the Secretary of Ceres Library, which was directed to John Lawson, because of the books being in his possession; but Mr. Gourlay having no reply as requested, suspects that some accident has happened; and now begs to hear from the secretary by return of post.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, 21st Nov. 1829.

No. 11.

Ceres, 21 Nov. 1829.

SIR—Your letter of 7th was presented to the managers of the Ceres Library, but in consequence of their want of power, and the society being in debt, they decline making a purchase. However, some of our members have entered into a subscription for the books, to place them in the library, and bind up the pamphlets according to your request. The subscription amounts only to 11s. 6d. I believe there will be a little more collected. Have the goodness to write us as soon as convenient, whether we are to have the books or not.—Yours, with respect.

ARCHD. MITCHELL.

To Robert Gourlay, Esq.

No. 12.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, 25th Nov. 1829.

SIR—Your letter of 21st instant, dispatched from Cupar yesterday, is now before me. Keep the books at any price: only let them be well cared for. Whatever the subscription is, give it to John Lawson, who will pay away two-sixths as I directed him, and retain the balance for me.

Ceres Library is now established, and undoubtedly will prosper. Every adult in the parish can read, and the time is approaching when all will be fond of reading, get knowledge, and with that better their circumstances.

Parish schools were established in Scotland two hundred years ago, and thence the Scotch are superior to the English, who for want of education, became dependant on poor-laws. The English had some schools, and, however degraded, are, in consequence, greatly superior to the Irish, who had none till lately. By and bye all will be educated, and all will improve.

It was gratifying to know that the feeling of the parish was against Carlile's writings. It manifests refined taste; but such writings are useful to shew how beastly men become who cast away religion, the noblest study of man, and the only purifier of the heart.

There is a library in Largo; another in Leven; I advised the people

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GOURLAY.

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of Kennoway to have one; and one which was neglected in Culta parish might soon be re-established. When all are in operation, it will be for the common good to unite and employ a carrier to go regularly twice a-week round the five parishes, circulating books, papers, &c. Arrangements could then be formed, so that each parish might purchase new books in succession, and all have the benefit, thus increased fivefold.

Last year I went to East Lothian, and made inquiry as to the Itinerant Libraries set on foot there; but this would be a great improvement on that system.

When means increase, each parish should have a house with apartments for a reading-room and library. The other part of the house to be occupied by a person who should take charge of the establishment, and who might furnish coffee and tea for refreshment at fixed and moderate charges. This person, too, receiving newspapers and other periodical publications, could accommodate the public at large with the reading of these at all hours. A farthing a-piece from every adult in a parish weekly, would be sufficient to maintain such an establishment. It cannot be got up all at once, but should be kept in view, and need not be despaired of.

The difficulty of setting agoing such things has been well exemplified by my attempt to establish the Emigration Union, which I by no means yet despair of. Even the simple arrangement for getting information from America as to the price of *labour* and *provisions* has failed for the time. The Editor of the Colonial Advocate published, as you saw, my letter to him of September 20, 1828. His papers and the Kingston Herald were despatched to me weekly; yet, strange to say, neither the one Editor nor the other paid attention to my instructions. It could not be from want of good will, for they had an interest in making their papers useful here: it could not be from any difficulty in procuring information, for in ten minutes, any day, they could learn what was the price of labour and provisions: it could not be from want of room, for every week their columns were filled with matter not half so important: it could not be from want of regard to me, for during many years they have been kind and obliging in the extreme; but it arose from that want of thought which prevails as to what is new, to which we are not habituated, and in which we have no immediate gratification.

I sent to Ceres last week two packets of the Colonial Advocate. This day I shall send another, and order the master of Edinburgh post-office to forward that paper regularly to Cupar in future, for the Ceres Emigration Society, as I may not be long here.—Yours, &c.

ROBT. GOURLAY.

To the Secretary of Ceres Library.

CONCLUDING ADDRESS TO LABOURERS.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, November 26, 1829.

OPERATIVES,

Having announced in my business card that I would advise labourers to form Emigration Societies, I began in my native parish, March 24, 1828; and now that the record of proceedings is before you, I ask if any one could have done more in the same time, or advised you better under all circumstances?

Here are my accounts; and

1st:—RECEIPTS.

By day's pay attending the first Union Meeting 2s. 6d., which was given to the women who cooked the dinner, while that was provided gratuitously by me.

By cash to be accounted for,	-	£4	0	0
Do. from Leslie Society,	- -	0	7	0
Do. from Dysart Society,	- -	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. from Union second meeting,	- -	0	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. from Collessie Society,	- -	0	11	0
Do. from Falkland Society,	- -	0	3	0
Do. from Forgan Society,	- -	1	0	0
Do. from Ferry-Port-on-Craig Society,	- -	0	8	0
Do. from Cults Society,	- -	0	8	6
Do. from Kennoway Society,	- -	0	2	6
Do. from Scoonie Society,	- -	0	10	6
Do. from Ceres Society,	- -	1	3	6
Total received,	-	£9	18	8

2d:—CHARGE.

To dinner and drink at Union, 28th April,	-	£1	5	0
Printing advertisements at Leith,	-	0	5	6
Ditto sundry articles at Dundee,	-	1	11	6
Ditto ditto at Cupar,	-	0	9	0
To freight and carriage of books from London, intended for the Emigration Union,	-	1	2	6
Travelling expenses, freight, postages of Canada Newspapers, posting bills, &c. &c. at the end of six months,	-	13	2	3
Total outlay,	-	£17	16	2
Deduct cash received,	-	9	18	8
Balance due to me for outlay at the end of six months,	-	£7	17	6
Due to me as wages during that period, according to the rate agreed upon,	- - - -	19	10	0
Carried forward,	-	£17	7	6

	Brought forward,	£27 7 6
Postage of Canada newspapers, forwarded to Societies,		
since October 1828,	-	3 10 0
To printing and distributing this record,	-	3 2 6
		<hr/>
Total due to me,	-	£34 0 0
		<hr/>
N. B.—Largo Society owes me for share of newspaper		
charge,	-	£1 0 0
Kennoway Society for ditto,	-	0 17 6
		<hr/>
		£1 17 6

Had the labouring people of Ceres, Scoonie, Kennoway, Cults, and Largo followed my advice, and adhered to resolutions, there might have been collected in six months, from males contributing at the rate of 1d. per week each,

	£270 16 8
From females, 1d. per month,	62 10 0
	<hr/>
	£333 6 8

Add contributions in the other twelve parishes where Societies were formed,	-	1113 6 8
		<hr/>
Total in 17 parishes,		£1446 13 4

By Christmas, the interest of these contributions, regularly deposited in a savings bank, would have defrayed my charges; and at that season, when a little saved money may save from much distress, any individual might have withdrawn his or her whole contribution. Such is the advantage of Economy, Union, and Agency.

Had the labouring people of these seventeen parishes held true to engagements, I should have continued forming Societies and publishing THE UNITED LABOURER, in which every question concerning Emigration and bettering the condition of operatives might have, by this time, been fully discussed. There might have been a society formed in every parish of Fife within three months, and before now, one in every parish of Scotland.

In one year there may be contributed by the labourers of Fife, at the above rates, £8,000; and by the labourers of Scotland £135,000. I could not afford to do business for a few parishes; nor can benefit result to any, till many have formed societies and gone into union. Were the 60 parishes of Fife to have each a society, forming 12 unions, and each union to pay me at the rate of 15s. per week, or £39, a year, I should have, per annum, £468, and I could not do business for less. Had every parish of Scotland a society, and the united societies to pay me at the same rate, I should have £7,800, and with this I could completely manage the business, by paying sub-agents in each county, agents in the Colonies, &c.

With such economy, union, and agency, I could in a few years raise the wages over the whole kingdom to three times the amount of what they have been in times past, and that to the advantage of both rich and poor.

RS.

26, 1829.

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It has hitherto been thought sufficient for a labouring man to earn the price of one peck of oatmeal per day. I say he should earn the price of half a bushel of wheat per day; and I challenged Dr. Chalmers to prove, that rents and taxes might be paid to the same amount as now, though that were the case; offering to explain, if he gave no solution by May 1827. Within the last two months, I have offered to do the same before a commission of three University Professors in Edinburgh, who have known me from boyhood; but the Duke of Wellington, to whom the offer was made, does not choose to appoint the commission. Ignorance is the great evil which overshadows the earth; and when people are ignorant, they are timid, suspicious, and unconfiding. The Bible tells us that, "The destruction of the poor is their poverty." Look to the record above, and you will see how true this is; but all may be traced to ignorance.

It will be remembered, that on the first day of my speaking to the people of Ceres, I told them that Bacon called *knowledge* power; that Hobbes, another philosopher, called *money* power; but that in my opinion power could only be secured by the joint influence of knowledge and money:—that money was wholly obtained by skill and labour; and that, if labourers had knowledge, they could retain all the money in their own hands, and so have all the power.

Thirty-seven years ago, Mr. Mackintosh, now Sir James, said—
 "The accumulation of that power which is confirmed by wealth in the hands of the few, is the perpetual source of oppression and neglect to the mass of mankind. The power of the wealthy is further concentrated by their tendency to combination, from which numbers, dispersion, indigence, and ignorance, equally preclude the poor." And again—"There never was or will be in civilized society but two grand interests, that of the Rich and that of the Poor."

I stated, in every parish where societies were formed, that till within the last three years, the labouring poor never had opportunity, lawfully and peaceably, to meet and take measures for their common interest:—that now emigration laws and combination laws were repealed:—that, instead of preventing people from emigrating, as formerly, Government now encouraged emigration; and that it was now not only lawful to combine for the purpose of raising and upholding wages, but, that the principle, that every person had a right to make the most of his labour, as well as to carry it to the best market, was universally acknowledged. I expressed regret that the ignorance of labourers should have led them to abuse their rights, so lately conceded, and to stir up doubts as to the expediency of admitting so noble a principle, by their combinations to *strike*. I shewed how very foolish that was; and compared it to the madness of throwing away arms when about to engage in battle. The consequences indeed have now fully proved the futility of such a measure; though, up to this very time, we hear of the ignorant people of England still banding together with hope of raising their wages by striking. I uniformly maintained, that the genuine and effectual course by which the labouring poor could better their condition was, not by relinquishing employment, but being more busy and economical, till they saved

money, to be put in a bank managed by themselves, out of which any individual might draw at any time what belonged to him. I stated that a single penny a-week saved by every labouring man, and a penny a-month by every labouring woman, would amount to a large sum in the course of a year, as appears above: But that if every one saved the utmost, and deposited the same in a savings bank, a million of pounds sterling could easily be amassed in one year by the labourers of Scotland, and five millions by the labourers of the United Kingdom. I stated, what many of you know, that the savings banks which now exist, only tend to increase that *power* which has hitherto subjected the poor to *oppression* and *neglect*; and I proved how a double rate of interest could be obtained from a savings bank, instituted and managed by yourselves.

I called attention to the present system, and the endless misery which ensues from low wages. Young people will marry at a certain age. Nature has implanted desires which impel them to do so; and, under proper conduct, Nature is never wrong. At present, young people marry while unprovided with means to bring up children: children increase: keep them ever poor; and at last, leave them in old age, dependent, wretched, and hopeless. I said that every child should, in justice, repay to parents the expense of up-bringing, which could not be calculated at much less than £50 for each child: that under present circumstances, repayment was seldom thought of, and seldom made good:—that were a grand system of emigration established, this would be quite practicable, might soon prevail, and would rapidly change the whole face of society;—that from misery and wretchedness, the labouring classes would emerge into strength, and joy, and contentment: that mental energy would be added to muscular power: that all the offices of life would be ably filled: that morality and religion would then advance and flourish: that man would at last regain his place in paradise,—be perfect, and constantly with God in the world.

I shewed how this might very easily be accomplished; and the simplest of you may understand it. Just now a young man may easily save £12 before he is twenty years of age, and a young woman £5 before she is eighteen, by contributing to a savings bank. I say they may do this even now, when wages are at the lowest rate. A couple marrying may, with such a sum, cross the Atlantic, and go a thousand miles up the country, where there never yet was known want of employment at triple the rate of wages which has ever been obtained, for any length of time, in this country; and where there neither can be want of employment nor lower wages, for some hundred years. A couple of young and unencumbered people may reach that part of the world in two months from leaving their native spot in this country: they may remit every year £10 to their parents without the least inconvenience; for children, there, increase wealth instead of confirming poverty; and thus, in ten years, they may repay the cost of up-bringing. They may, if inclined, pay a visit to their parents at the end of this period, and have their children with them: such would be their increased means and independence. Look then to the happy consequences:—gratitude!—affection to parents!—piety! would thus be fostered in the

young ;—ease, plenty, independence insured to the old. Think how it would be with parents who had half-a-dozen children, thus providing for them at fifty years of age—thus visiting them with their grandchildren !! £300 returned from these children for the charge of up-bringing !—nothing more than it should be—nothing more than it may be, from a grand system of emigration.

I proved that this state of things would benefit the Rich as well as the Poor, in a variety of ways. I showed that the rich, from encreased circulation of money, would become more rich : that all their enjoyments would thence be refined, and their comforts multiplied.—I pointed back to seasons of prosperity, and asked if rents and taxes had not been best paid when wages were high. I pointed to Poland—to Ireland—to every place where wages were low ; and asked what was the gain to government or landlords ?—I illustrated in the most simple manner, how it was that low wages produced universal poverty. I said that if there were 100 labourers in a parish, and each had 2s. a day, there was 1s. to pay for house rent, fuel, food, and clothing ; which might all be procured with little circulation of cash—with a single shilling :—that the other might be called the circulating shilling : that it went to the tradesman, the shopkeeper, the schoolmaster, &c. ; and that from it arose many comforts to all, and provision against emergencies ;—that the tradesman, the shopkeeper, schoolmaster, and others, were all useful to Society ; and could only exist from the overflowings of the labouring poor—their harder working fellow-creatures. But if these hard-working people increased in number from 100 to 200, they could not possibly be well paid, or have any thing to spend among tradesmen, shopkeepers, &c.—that the work to be done remaining the same, while money was not increased, the 200 would only have 1s. each per day ; and that there would be no circulating shilling ;—nay in fact, they would not even get 1s. a day each, for their own competition for employment would cheapen the labour ; they would work for the lowest pittance ;—would have no comfort,—no independence ; be often idle, and often starving.

I stated that the amount of employment in every country had limits : that in this country, during the last forty years, many works had been completed which would not require to be done again, such as roads, canals, fencing, draining, and the like : that now machinery enabled much more work to be performed with fewer hands : that now other nations were getting machines, and making for themselves what we used to provide them with. In short, looking to all circumstances, it was vain to expect improvement in the condition of labourers, if labourers did not make themselves scarce by emigrating : that though the wealth of the nation was parted out equally : though government was absolutely perfect, and taxes trifling : still, if labourers were too many for the work to be done, there must be poverty and wretchedness ;—more abject poverty, and greater wretchedness than ever : that there was no lasting and manly remedy but in virtue,—restraining passion, or fulfilling the first great law, not in part, but in whole—that law which does not merely say "*increase and multiply,*" but "*replenish the earth, and subdue it.*" In other words, go abroad and settle in the colonies—emigrate.

LABOURERS!—OPERATIVES!

I am unwilling to fatigue you. These are a few of the facts, arguments and sentiments spoken last year at parish meetings. They are highly important: you should get them by heart, and teach them to your children. It is not temporal interests only which they affect. The immortal part is beholden to means for sustaining life. Ministers may preach; but, starve the body, and the soul must pine. Religion is our highest duty; but we must live and have leisure before we can attend to it. How can a poor weaver, toiling fifteen hours a-day for 10d., do justice to religion?—How can a poor widow with 3d. a-day “praise God with mirth?”—Is it in human nature to be contented and happy under such circumstances?

Look to the Record, No. XVII, and see that I invited the people of Ceres parish to meet me after church service, to converse on the religious duty of raising and upholding wages; and also the ministers to invoke Almighty aid. The people did meet me in the Bow-butts; but I then told them merely to keep my card of invitation, that I might afterwards refer to it; and when opportunity is afforded, I shall speak at length on this subject,—a most important and sacred one.

No minister appeared, though I waited on all respectfully with my card; and I now ask, would they have done wrong to attend?—Do they not receive money for the poor, and count it over on Sunday?—Do not many ministers read newspapers on Sunday, and talk freely about secular affairs?—Would they, or could they preach without stipends?—Did they not petition Parliament in favour of corn-laws?—Do they not invoke Almighty aid on many occasions, and for many objects less connected with religion than the raising and upholding of wages?—Are we not told by the highest authority that “*the labourer is worthy of his hire*,” and that “*the Sabbath is made for man, not man for the Sabbath*?”—Did not Christ and his disciples converse with the people every day of the week, and in the open fields?—Did they not prize charity above all things, and take special care of the poor?—It would be wrong, on such subjects, to argue; and every child can answer these questions in my behalf.

LABOURERS!—OPERATIVES!

The labourer is worthy of his hire; and I am now to speak of mine. It was on *business* I called you to meet me: for doing business I was appointed agent to the Emigration Union: I was paid 2s. 6d. as others were for a day's work; and I have a fair claim for wages during six months devoted to the formation of Emigration Societies. I do not say that this claim could be enforced by law; but you are morally bound, that is, in good faith and as honest men, to admit and discharge it.—I do not say that the delegates who met at Union,—paid me, and put me in commission, are liable. I do not say that the few who have remained true to engagement,—attended meetings and contributed regularly, are by themselves liable; quite the reverse. If any should be excused, these are the men; and I never intended to charge them alone. My claim is upon the whole body of the labouring people of the 17

parishes, wherein representatives were openly and fairly appointed to act in societies and unions for their benefit. This is my business ; and it would be as absurd in any mason, wright, smith, weaver, tailor, shoemaker, or common labourer, to suppose that I could work for them *gratis*, as for me to ask their labour for nothing. It would be as inexcusable in them to neglect making a charge—inexcusable to themselves and families—as for me to neglect doing so. I have delayed for a whole year making this charge ; but I have delayed for the advantage of my employers, and that I might be better able to satisfy them of the reasonableness of my demands, the regularity of my proceedings, the importance of my calling, and fidelity to duty.

It may have appeared to many worse than idle for me, the father of a family, to be going through Fife for six months, calling meetings and speaking publicly ; but this was done to begin a *business* which may yet prove profitable in every way. The obstacles to establishing this business have been, and are still great ; but my patience is by no means exhausted, and I feel confident, that with continued health and life, all may yet go well. Happily, had I my own, I am not dependant ; and if I am contented with little in the meantime, what right have others to be censorious ? The £34 stated above as due to me, divided among the labouring people of the 17 parishes, can be paid twice over, by 1d. from each man, and a farthing from each woman. There can be no difficulty, therefore, even at the present pressing season of the year, in the way of my being paid, if labouring people really appreciate my services, and are willing to contribute. I ask the office-bearers of the societies to set about collecting forthwith. Larger parishes may contribute more : smaller less ; as abler and less able individuals may also do. The sum may speedily be raised ; and as it will be honourable to give,—so I shall be proud to receive. As soon as office-bearers have done the business, they will be so good as report to me ; and I shall invite them to meet me—respectively at Union, Orrbridge, Dunshelt, and Frierton.

As soon as the cash is secure, I shall order good dinners to be provided at these places ; and no one who meets me there, shall go away empty or cheerless.

I asked, to begin with, *if any one could have done more in the same time, or advised you better in all circumstances.* Allow me now to review the conduct of your representatives, office-bearers, and delegates.

So far as minutes and resolutions go, all is regular and proper : but mark the performance. Nothing could be more harmonious, or give better hope of success than the first Union meeting : but see how it was with the second. After I had gone to Edinburgh and got a proof sheet of the first number of the UNITED LABOURER, formed five more societies, and provided dinner ; observe, that 12s. 8d. had been collected, and that only 19s. 3½d. was put into my hands—not sufficient to pay for the dinner. I then saw that something was wrong : that influences had been used to intimidate, to make false impressions, to scandalize, and damp proceedings : but I knew at same time that ignorance was working on ignorance, and resolved to go on. Lords,

lairds, farmers, manufacturers, ministers, merchants, contractors, every man and woman who employed another, had taken alarm that wages would be raised, and they themselves injured. All, of course, were at work against our proceedings; but I knew that ultimately all would be gainers, and resolved to go on with a rehearsal, so as to realize at least a *form* of proceedings, by which you may know how to act in future. Indeed, the above records are invaluable; and the day approaches when all will think and act liberally.

It was curious to observe that alarm first seized Largo parish, where I kept house six years, and where no one will accuse me of aught wrong in conduct during even my youthful days. Delegates from Largo put into the fund 3s. 11d., got dinner for nothing, and pocketed up three half-crowns at the first Union meeting! At the second, they put nothing into the fund, and still had dinner! Let the people of Largo be specially confronted with their own minutes, and say on what principle they could behave thus, or trifle with me. I expressly told them, and all, that *business* was my object; and that it was the business by which I proposed to live. Here are the minutes of the two first meetings of Largo Emigration Society.

Largo, March 29, 1828.

Which day the inhabitants of this parish having met and been made sensible of the vast importance of emigration, not only as a means of bettering the condition of labourers, but of maintaining the strength and prosperity of the nation at large, proceeded to choose persons who might meet as an Emigration Society, and transact their business, viz.

Thomas Wilson, *mason*,
William Dunbar, *wright*,
James Wallace, *smith*,
George White, *weaver*.

George Simpson, *tailor*,
William Luke, *shoemaker*,
Thomas Brand, *labourer*;

also, as auxiliaries, George Clark, James White, George Greig, *weavers*, Alexander Turbain, and William Cornfoot, *labourers*.

These individuals considering it proper and necessary to have lists of all operatives of the parish, from 17 to 70 years of age, ranged under the respective heads of *masons, wrights, smiths, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and labourers* in general, resolved each of them to exert themselves in making out such lists; and also to solicit from each person one sixpence, to form the ground of a fund, out of which charges of management may be paid.—This done, they agree to meet again at the house of Edward Lees, on Friday, April 4th, by seven o'clock of the evening.

(Signed)

THOMAS WILSON, *mason*.
WILLIAM DUNBAR, *wright*.
JAMES WALLACE, *smith*.
GEORGE WHITE, *weaver*.
WILLIAM LUKE, *shoemaker*.
GEORGE SIMPSON, *tailor*.
THOMAS BRAND, *labourer*.

Largo, April 4, 1828.

This day the following persons having met, viz.—

George Brown, <i>Mason,</i>	George Simpson, <i>Tailor,</i>
William Dunbar, <i>Wright,</i>	William Luke, <i>Shoemaker,</i>
William Mitchell, <i>Smith,</i>	Thomas Brand, <i>Labourer,</i>
George White, <i>Weaver,</i>	

with George Clark, George Greig, Robert Annan, and Robert Meek, auxiliaries.

Mr. Simpson was called to the chair—Mr. Dunbar chosen *Secretary,* and Mr. Brand, *Treasurer.*

The committee then proceeded to examine lists; which, from misapprehension and unavoidable circumstances, being found greatly deficient, it was agreed that each of the representatives of the seven classes, should, before next meeting, complete his own, and collect what money he may be able to procure from voluntary aid for expenses of management, &c.

The committee having heard the meeting of Ceres parish read, relative to sending delegates to Keambridge, Saturday 11th, by 11 o'clock, approved of the same, and agreed that George Greig, George Clark, and Robert Annan do attend for this committee, with the lists and contributions.

The committee then agreed to adjourn till Friday 11th instant, at the hour of seven o'clock P. M. (Signed) GEORGE SIMPSON.

On the evening of the second Union Meeting, I walked to Craig-rothie with the Secretary and Treasurer of Ceres Society, and at parting we agreed to call at the Treasurer's house next morning, by 8 o'clock; when I was to submit a scroll of the PURPOSES of the EMIGRATION UNION. The Secretary waited on me next morning; we went to the Treasurer at the appointed hour, but he had gone from home by seven o'clock; and never after attended any meeting. I immediately afterwards wrote out and published the PURPOSES, No. X. of the Record; and let any one find fault with that paper who can. It was posted all over Fife, sent to Canada; and, as matter even of national consequence, four copies were despatched to ministers of state, with duplicates to be laid before the Privy Council.

Last winter, wishing to know what reason the Treasurer of Ceres Society had for abandoning duty, I wrote to enquire, and his answer was, that he had done so merely from "a conviction that it would never do any good."—After the lapse of a year, I bid you examine the records, first and last, to tell me WHY "it would never do any good."

The fact that wages of common labourers are three times higher in the colonies than at home, and that wages there cannot possibly be reduced for generations to come, is undeniable. The fact that any common labouring man may save £12 by twenty years of age; and any labouring woman £5 by eighteen years of age; as well as that a couple of such people may convey themselves across the Atlantic, and a thousand miles up the country for the amount of those savings, is also

undeniable. The fact that no laws now exist to prevent combinations to raise wages, and to emigrate, is undeniable; as well as the fact that all our meetings were legal and peaceable:—where then is the reason for saying that “*it would never do any good.*”—It will do no good, and nothing can, unless efforts are made; and to realize my projects efforts may very easily be made. You may begin again in any parish immediately: you may collect savings; and at the end of a given time, you may divide these savings, and let every individual have his own with interest, if you do not wish to apply the money as I would have you to do. This very saving would do *good* of itself.

Upwards of fifty years ago, when my father sent the first cart-load of nursery plants to the hills of Auchtermuchty, a bailie of that town said there never would be so much brought back, thinking the soil too poor for trees, and that the plants would *never do any good*: but the trees flourished, and for many years before my father's death, he had pleasure in seeing the poor people of Auchtermuchty carrying home the decayed branches to keep them warm. Since then a hundred acres of valuable timber have been cut down; and the land, enriched by the annual fall of leaves, has been converted into an arable farm.

But my father cultivated more than trees. In my remembrance he took a poor lame man by the hand, who was literally starving as a schoolmaster in the village of Craigrothie; trained him for business; gave him employment; had him appointed county surveyor; and, at last, he became a most valuable member of society. Now one of his sons is a minister, and the other a prosperous land-surveyor. These are specimens of the way to *do good*: but if men are faithless, faint-hearted, and cowardly, they can never *do any good*, and it is dangerous to have to do with them.

Having introduced my father, it is my duty to say more of him: and reflecting on his treatment by the world, I shall be better able to endure its treating of me. During forty-five years he was, beyond comparison, the most public-spirited man in Fife;—the most judicious purchaser of land; and the most energetic improver. The road from Cupar by Kennoway, from Cupar to Newburgh, and from Craigrothie to St. Andrews, with the shorter lines at Glentarkie and Greenside, were all begun and finished mainly by his exertions. The estates of Scotstarvit, Broadleys and Newton, Kilmarnon, Pratis, Baltilly, and Glentarkie, were all brought from a state of nature into their present condition,—enclosed and planted by him. Age and misfortune, not mismanagement, bore him down at last; and he was no sooner down than deserted by the man whose hand he had longest held as a friend—no sooner down than the world was disposed to forget him.

I am still in the world: rejoice to serve it; and though deserted, shall not despair. If you, the labourers of Fife, support me, I shall do mighty good. This is merely an earnest and a specimen. If you support me I can give you as much information every week, for a year to come. Nay I could even compose a valuable volume from experiences among you last year. If you pay me for what is done, I shall address you again: but without support I can do nothing.

It should be called to mind that I came from London to Fife in consequence, and by means of a subscription of one penny from each person in the parishes of Ceres, Scoonie, and Kennoway, having pledged myself to prove; "*First*, At Ceres, to the satisfaction of the people there, that by establishing a grand system of emigration, poor-rates may be reduced to a trifle in ten years:—*Second*, At Leven, that, by rightly laying out and disposing of colonial lands, the national debt might be liquidated by sales thereof in fifty years:—*Third*, At Kennoway, that every industrious labourer may be speedily and profitably employed."

I did not flinch from these engagements; but the subscription not being immediately raised, and I being detained unavoidably in London, my mode of proceeding was changed to what you have seen engraved on my business-card, and which is now printed on the cover of this record.

My first purpose being to "*advise labourers to form Emigration Societies*," I set about that, and did my utmost. Seeing that I could not actually begin my land-agency business, which requires of me first to be in America, I notified to farmers, in a good humoured card, a copy of which is subjoined, that I was ready to "*converse*" with them "*as to settlement abroad*;" I posted bills all over the county, and advertised in the newspapers, that I would deliver discourses on "*POOR-LAW REFORM AND EMIGRATION*." My tickets of admission to my discourses are still for sale with the booksellers, and I am ever ready to fulfil my engagements.

Before leaving Fife, I had the use of the Masons' Lodge in Cupar, and attended there to address labourers and farmers (see No. 4, annexed), having James Kirk with me, mentioned in Record No. XV, who had just then returned from America, and who was willing to give evidence as to the ease and advantages of emigrating.

Finally; having little to do while my private affairs are unsettled, you will find from No. 5, that I offered to assist in the establishing of *INFANT SCHOOLS*. In all this I have been quite regular and consistent; but, by myself, I can do nothing.—Ever faithfully yours,

ROB. GOURLAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1.

Pratis, March 26, 1828.

Mr. Gourlay offers his first *crack* to the farmers of Fife at M'Nab's Inn, from four till seven o'clock afternoon, 27th instant.

His terms are a bottle of wine to the house; and the price of a bottle to himself.

N. B.—From seven till ten o'clock, Tea, Music, and the Ladies.

The above was written on my business card, and handed to farmers in Cupar corn-market.

No. 2.

DISCOURSES.

Mr. Gourlay having devoted Six Months to the formation of Emigration Societies, and done all that can be done for the present as to these,—now purposes to proceed with his design of delivering DISCOURSES ON POOR-LAW REFORM AND EMIGRATION, wherein he will prove that, *without altering a single statute, changing a single institution, or interfering with property, the whole system of Poor-laws and Rates may be dispensed with in 20 years, while the National Debt may be paid off within 50 years, from Sales of Colonial Lands.*

The object being not rhetorical display and mere theory, but conviction and practical good, these Discourses will be delivered *extempore*, week after week, at St. Andrews, Anstruther, Leven, Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkaldy, on Monday, and succeeding days respectively, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. Thus will time be afforded for impartial and patient consideration, as well as for putting questions, to which Mr. G. will most cheerfully reply.

Tickets of admission to be had of booksellers and others throughout the country, price 5s. 6d.—Or double price may be deposited, wholly to be returned, if, at the end of the course, the majority of auditors shall declare that Mr. G.'s assertions have not been proved.

N. B.—*This was posted all over Fife, end of October 1828.*

No. 3.

POOR-LAW REFORM AND EMIGRATION.

Tickets of admission to Mr. Gourlay's discourses may be had of the booksellers, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Dunfermline; Mr. Cumming, Kirkaldy; Mr. Elder, Leven; and Mr. Cockburn, Anstruther.

Mr. G. will commence in that town which first liberally manifests a desire to hear him; and in such place as may then appear most suitable.

N. B.—*This was published in the Fife Herald, beginning of November 1828.*

No. 4.

LABOURERS !

Operative Masons,—Wrights,—Smiths,—Ploughmen, &c. hear me from One till Two o'clock of this day, in the Masons' Lodge, on the subject of

WAGES.

N. B.—*To regulate admission, you must pay Sixpence each; but all beyond costs shall be given to the poor.*

FARMERS!

My old friends, your sons, and grandsons,—honour me with your presence in the same place, by half-past four o'clock, that I may briefly recount my trials of twenty years, and make to you a most solemn appeal. You shall only be required to give at the door your names and residences.

ROBT. GOURLAY.

N. B.—*This was posted in Cupar, Martinmas market-day, 1828.*

No. 5.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

2, Bridge Street, Leith, January 6, 1829.

SIR—Nothing of a public nature could give me greater pleasure than the prospect of having Infant Schools established in Scotland; and nothing could so brighten that prospect as your becoming patron of these institutions.

In 1800 I left Scotland to make a tour through England with Mr. Robertson, author of the Mid-Lothian Report; and we had many benefits from your letters of introduction. That tour, protracted on my part, led me to an acquaintance with Mr. A. Young; and that to schemes for reforming the poor-law system, which have ever since engaged my attention; and I now publicly declare by the accompanying card, that “*without altering a single statute, changing a single institution, or interfering with property, the whole system of the Poor Laws and Rates may be dispensed with in twenty years.*”

Part of my machinery for effecting this, is the establishment of Infant Schools. My attention was first drawn to these at New Lanark 1819-20; and for years afterwards, I was in the habit of visiting schools in London. June 1824 I had petitions presented to parliament on the subject;—had a man trained under Mr. Wilderspin, with the view of bringing him to Scotland as the master of an Infant School; but an unfortunate occurrence marred all my projects.

I am now so situated, that were a society formed in Edinburgh for establishing Infant Schools, I would willingly devote my whole time to its service; and doubt not, that with zeal, a school might be erected in every parish of the kingdom within a couple of years.

Should you incline to see me on this subject, or to shew this letter to the meeting to-day, I shall, at any moment, be ready to appear and go more into detail.—Most respectfully yours,

Sir John Sinclair.

ROB. GOURLAY.

N. B.—*The above letter was laid by Sir John before the committee of management, at Waterloo Tavern; but it was not so much as noticed at the meeting, while even excuses for non-attendance were read from the platform.*

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MAN is a recording animal; and this indeed is the best definition of him. Inferior animals communicate by voice and by signal over space; but through time have no medium of intelligence, and from generation to generation remain the same. They are indeed the beasts that perish; but man is the aspirant to excellence, and the candidate for immortality. His spirit, though cradled in weakness, and surrounded with difficulty, is destined to gain the ascendant, and to triumph over every ill—to enjoy a rational millennium on earth, and at last to hold converse with Heaven.

Such has been my fate during the last twenty-one years, that I should not even know myself but for records;—should not distinctly remember where I have been, how employed, who with, and of what thinking; should never be able to maintain my rights, and manage my affairs; should never be able to correct my errors, or accomplish my undertakings. Persuaded of this, I began, many years ago, to preserve my papers; and, in 1826, to print them, regularly classed, lettered, and numbered for after reference. What is contained within this cover is a continuation; and should I live to have peace and freedom, these documents, however worthless by themselves, and disjointed as at present, may enable me to mature projects of mightiest moment to humanity.

Even at present, my records are consolatory. They are the clue to reflection on past life, and this reflection gives assurance that the chain of causes and effects proceeds from Almighty Power;—gives assurance that there is a Providence—a Disposer of Events—a Superior Intelligence, whose ways are not as our ways;—who can guide us through darkness into light, and over rugged paths to tranquillity.

It is nearly twenty-nine years since I engaged in the service of labourers. For this I was maltreated at home: for this I went to England, and was persecuted there: this kindled my zeal in Canada; and for this I was banished: in the gloomiest stage of existence, this was ever in view; and this made years of imprisonment pass swiftly away: this has deprived me of all property, separated me from my children, and left me alone in the world:—But my records give assurance that every misfortune has been only a step towards good; and that up to the present moment, all is far the best. I believe, indeed, that no other train of events could have prepared me to assert with growing confidence, what no other man has thought of, or dared to do, *that without altering a single statute, changing a single institution, or interfering with property, the whole system of the Poor Laws and Rates may be dispensed with in 20 years, while the National Debt may be paid off within 50 years, from sales of Colonial Lands.*

ROB. GOURLAY.

2. Bridge Street, Leic^r, Nov. 26, 1829.

