The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MAY 4. 1847. NO. 36.

THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.
PRINTED & PUBLISHED
SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Tuesday & Friday,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENEUM,
In Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House

TERMS.—One Pound Five Shillings per Annum, with an allowance of Five Shillings if paid in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.

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All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

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FURRIER & HATTER,
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Furs made up to order on the shortest notice.
Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

ROSS DODD,
Military Tailor
AND
LADIES' HABIT MAKER,
PRINCESS STREET.
☞ *Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted.*

W. NODEN,
Tailor, &c.
(OPPOSITE MR. WILLIAM WILSON'S,)
WELLINGTON STREET.
All Work in his line executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
(Next to Mr. W. Wilson's,)
Kingston, C. W.

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COACH BUILDERS
AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
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Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

JAMES McMILLAN,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
PIANO FORTES TUNED.
ADDRESS—WM. M'MILLAN, AT THE ATHENÆUM.

THOMPSON & CAREY,
GENERAL IMPORTING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
51, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

A CARD.
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW
ORLANDO WARE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 105, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

OWEN VANDUSEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Bagot Street, (between British Whig Office and Lambton House,) Kingston.
☞ Land Scrip bought and sold.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
(LATE STONE'S,)
OPPOSITE THE CITY BATHS,
King-street, Toronto.

FRANCIS V. CAREY, M. D.,
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &C. &C.,
NEWBURGH, CAMDEN EAST.

EDWARD STACEY,
(FROM LONDON,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opposite J. D. Bryce & Co.'s,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.

JOHN BLACKISTON,
SAIL-MAKER AND RIGGER,
NO. 4, HARDY'S BUILDINGS,
ONTARIO STREET.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 1, Hardy's Buildings.
Kingston, Feb. 5, 1847.

Doran's Hotel,
BYTOWN.
THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of Travellers.
Furniture and Bedding, all new.
Good Stabling for Horses, &c.
JAMES DORAN.
Bytown, January 12, 1847. 5-3m

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME BAY MARE, perfectly sound, and in good condition.
For particulars apply at this office.
February 2d 1847.

PRINTERS' INK.
THE Trade supplied with Ink of various qualities—Scotch and the United States.
Atheneum Book Store,
Dec. 17, 1846.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE!
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Establishment of the *Prince Edward Gazette*, now in successful operation in the District Town of Picton, and in the centre of the most loyal population in the Province. The patronage of the concern is extensive and increasing. The material consists of *two Printing Presses*, and an extensive variety of New Type, suitable for any kind of Book or Job work. To any gentleman desirous of entering into a lucrative business in an interesting neighborhood, this offers a rare opportunity.
Any information may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, in Picton, post paid.)
J. O. DORNAN.
Picton, Feb. 25, 1847. 1S

RECEIVED THIS MORNING
AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE,
Lucretia, by Bulwer,
Dombey & Son, No. 4, by Dickens,
Nell Gynne, by Ainsworth,
St. Giles and St. James, by D. Jerrold,
Fortescue, by J. S. Knowles,
Diana of Meridor, by Dumas,
Woman's Reward, by Mrs. Norton,
The Merchant's Daughter, by Miss Pickering,
The Midnight Bell, by Von Holstein,
Actor and Manager, by F. C. Wemyss,
The Ransomed Bride, by E. H. Wild,
Rupert Sinclair, by the Author of Ten Thousand a Year.
The Comic Wandering Jew, by C. Phillipon,
The Church Almanac, by Lovell & Gibson.
Feb. 9, 1847.

OREGON SALOON,
OPPOSITE THE MARTELLO TOWER.
THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support he has received in Kingston, and begs leave to inform them, that he has lately Removed to the premises recently occupied by John McPherson, Esq., opposite the Martello Tower, Ontario Street, where he has fitted out and opened
THE OREGON SALOON
for Lunches, Oyster Suppers and other Refreshments, and where he hopes to be further encouraged by the continued kind support of the public.
JAMES ELDER.
Kingston, Jan. 22, 1847.

COMPOUND PECTORAL BALSAM OF
HOREHOUND AND HONEY.
A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for all disorders of the Chest and LUNGS, viz: Asthma, Whooping Cough, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Influenza, Pains in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness and tickling in the Throat, Hoarseness, &c.
This Balsam is composed of the most valuable remedies for the above complaints. It operates by dissolving the congealed mucus or phlegm in the Tubes, thereby causing a free expectoration, and clearing the most obstinate Coughs.
Prepared and Sold by ROBERT BARKER, Druggist, Kingston. *Price 2s. 6. and 1s. 3d. per Bottle.*

MILL CREEK
CLOTH FACTORY.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends, and the Public generally, for the support he has received since his
FULLING MILL AND
Carding Machine
Have been in operation, and begs leave to inform them that, encouraged by the business he has transacted in the above line, he is now prepared to commence the manufacture of all kinds of
COUNTRY CLOTHS, SATTINETS, BLANKETS, &c. &c.,
And hopes by the pains he intends to take, to ensure the continued patronage of the Public.
JOSHUA BOOTH.
☞ WOOL ☜
Purchased or taken in exchange for Cloth.
Mill Creek, January 11, 1847. 4-tf.

TO LET.
A SMALL FRAME COTTAGE, in Princess Street, with Garden and Outhouses.
Apply to WM. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, King Street.
Kingston, Dec. 29, 1846. tf.

For Sale.
100 ACRES of LAND, East half of Lot 21, in the 4th Concession, Pittsburgh, 10 miles from Kingston. Apply to JAMES McCARTHY, Master Blacksmith, Provincial Penitentiary.
Portsmouth, Feb. 3, 1847. 12tf.

RITCHIE'S
PATENT COPYING PRESSES.
A SUPPLY of all sizes, just received, from the Manufactory, and for Sale at the ATHENÆUM BOOK STORE.
Oct. 20.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
45 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, superior quality, and 6 barrels LARD.
MILES FERGUSON.
Kingston, 15th January, 1847. tf.

WANTED.
1,000 BUSHELS Potatoes,
500 bushels Pease,
for which the market price will be paid in Cash, on delivery, at the Provincial Penitentiary.
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1847.

VALUABLE
AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED
FARM & BUILDINGS,
FOR SALE.
SITUATED on the Banks of the St Lawrence, at the Village of Maitland, Canada West, in the neighbourhood of Brockville, Prescott and Ogdensburgh. The FARM consists of 175 Acres, of which 140 Acres are laid out in fields, varying from 7 to 12 and 14 Acres each, well enclosed with Stone and Board Fences; the remaining 35 Acres are composed of excellent Wood Land. The Fields are all in good condition, being regularly worked and manured. The crops of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Hay of the last season for quality and quantity, could not be exceeded from the same complement of Land; there is also a very productive APPLE ORCHARD, Kitchen Garden, &c.
The STONE DWELLING HOUSE is a large and substantial Building, 3 Stories high, 46 feet by 36 feet wide, well finished, and with every convenience suitable for the residence of a respectable family. There are also two large Barns and Stools; House for the working men, besides Stables, Coach House, and excellent Spring Wells. This neighborhood is esteemed the most healthy, and the Farm, for beauty of situation, cannot be surpassed in Canada West.
This Property will be sold much lower than its real value, if applied for soon, and only a portion of the purchase money required down.
—ALSO.—
A large stock of Cattle, together with a Threshing Machine, and Farming Implements of every description.
A undisputed title will be given. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid,) to
WM. B. WELLS, Esq.
Solicitor, &c. &c.
Prescott, Canada West.
Prescott, March 9th, 1847. 4t tf
The *Montreal Gazette* to copy once a week, till forbid.

ROBERT BARKER,
Chemist & Druggist,
BROCK STREET,
KINGSTON.
R. B. respectfully informs his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has Removed his DRUG STORE to BROCK STREET, in the Premises formerly occupied by Mr D. McVean, where they may depend upon being supplied with genuine Drugs and Medicines.
Physicians Prescriptions, and Family Recipes, carefully prepared.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Kingston, March, 1847.

OLIVER BURR,
Manufactures all kinds and colors of
PRINTING INK,
NEWS, JOB, AND BOOK.
Near the Globe and Troy Mills, Troy, N. Y.
Troy, February 1, 1847. 3m.
☞ The above Ink for sale at the Atheneum Book Store.
Kingston, Feb. 2, 1847.

CITY HALL SALOON.
No. 9 Market Buildings, opposite the New Battery,
BY GEORGE GANE,
Refreshments, Snacks, &c., to be had at the shortest notice.
SOYTERS AT ALL HOURS.
Kingston Feb. 1, 1847. 10tf

DISTILLERY TO LET.
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
And Immediate Possession Given.
THAT well known Establishment in this Town, heretofore carried on by the late firm of GAINFORD & MENEILLEY. It is wrought by an Engine of 12 horse power, which grinds, mashes, and pumps, and is capable of running 60 bushels a day. For convenience it is not surpassed by any establishment of its size in the Province. The buildings are all of stone, except the hog pen which is of wood, and erected on a water lot belonging to the premises. The granary is capable of storing 3,000 bushels of grain.
ALSO:—A Stone Dwelling House on the said premises, for the same period. It would be preferred for the dwelling house to be taken by the party renting the Distillery.
For Terms apply to the Subscriber (who is now the sole proprietor) at the Steam Boat Office, Commercial Wharf, Kingston, or to JOHN HOLDEN, Esq., Prescott.
WM. MENEILLEY.
Prescott, March 15, 1847.

SUPERIOR
JAPAN INK POWDERS
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
ROBERT BARKER.
KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

INCOMPARABLE
Black Japan Ink
MANUFACTURED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S
Antibilious Pills.
For Bile, Indigestion, Sick Head-ache, and all dieases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.
THESE PILLS have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of stomach and liver complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, gout, sensation of fullness and oppression after meals, shortness of breath; and an excellent restorative after any excess at the table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and invigorate the constitution.
Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, drowsiness, attended with apoplectic symptoms, should take them frequently.
Prepared from an Original Receipt, by ROBERT BARKER, Druggist, Brock Street, Kingston.
Price 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.
Kingston, March 19, 1847.

COMMERCIAL MART.
BY PRIVATE SALE,
Large Table Codfish,
Half bbls. No. 1 West Mackerel,
Cod Sounds and Tongues,
North Shore Herrings,
Smoked Herrings, in Boxes,
WILLIAM WARE.
March 19.

Selected Poetry.

WOMAN.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARKE.

Methinks there is no [illegible] on earth
That grants Woman [illegible] her early years—
Before one cloud hath [illegible] her mirth,
Ere her bright energies [illegible] with secret tears;
When life the semblance of a dream doth wear,
And earth is looking [illegible] joyous smiles,
When each delight [illegible] in the golden air,
And boundless fancies [illegible] the heart beguile!

I have bow'd to Woman—not as one
Who idly worships at [illegible] careless shrine;
But as the heathen bows [illegible] the sun,
Whose rays gleam round him—chequer'd, divine;
Nor like a lunatic in [illegible]'s train,
Who sinks, and flatters [illegible] believing few;
False in his heart, [illegible], and cold and vain,
Whose words are idles—thoughtless and untrue.

But I am happy when a[illegible]und my way,
Those *flowers of love* [illegible] ever chance to spring!
'Tis like an hour of [illegible], when birds play,
And gentle wild birds [illegible] on gleeful wing;
Care is a shadow then; [illegible] in my heart
The well-springs of deep [illegible] stir;
I feel each sense of lo[illegible] depart,
Like storm clouds moving from the April skies

Oh, if my prayer might to Heaven ascend,
'Twould be that Woman might be ever blest;
That flowers and sun light in her path might blend,
And tranquil visions [illegible] her peaceful rest;—
I would that time might hover upon his wing,
Untroubled brightness for each fleeting day,
And every scene which hope is picturing,
Grow clearer as existence fades away.

And as a gift from Heaven, to cheer us here,
I would that Woman, when life's hour is done,
Might pass, like starlight, when the atmosphere
Is colored kindly with the approaching sun;
Passing from earth to a more cloudless sphere,
Where brighter gems [illegible] purer skies and set;
Where chrystal fountains play in pastures green,
Bending in fancy's spell, with joy in memory yet.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

The following admirable Law Case is taken, as legal readers will readily believe, from the "American Reporter:"

"The Uncertainty of the Law, is capitally illustrated by the Pittsburgh American, in a story which we have not seen beaten for many long days:—

"It is no usual thing to see men in this country rise to eminence at the bar, and in the State, by their own unaided energies, and the natural vigor of their minds. Of this kind was Judge S——, of Maryland. He had come to the bar late in life, avoiding or overstepping the dull technical formalities which so much the usual approaches to the practice. Having reached the profits and advantages of his profession without them, he felt no affected for them and ignorance or contempt, and the old "Mathusalem" of the law were often made to stare at the liberties he would take with what they deemed indispensable and necessary forms and rules of the practice. The S——, the form was nothing, so that he could come at the right.

A notorious offender, who had long escaped the meshes of the law, by means of flaws and holes in indictments, was to be tried by him. General Mason was his standing counsel; and the felon's fortune, and the ingenuity and tact of his counsel were considered as good as law proof. Judge S. was well aware that the fellow deserved punishment, and was determined that he should receive it, in spite of the talents of Mason, or any legal difficulty that might intervene.

"The prosecution went on and the witnesses made a very clear case. The offence was proved point blank, and Mason began to think his client rather convicted, when the prosecuting attorney to "make assurance doubly sure," called one more witness, a very respectable man in the county. He confirmed all that had been proved by former witnesses, as to the offence, and only this additional important fact—that the offence was committed in Pennsylvania, and not in Maryland, it being in one of the border counties. Apparently, the Court paid no attention to this part of the testimony. The criminal's counsel then remarked that he supposed he need call no witnesses, as the fact so well ascertained, at once put an end to the prosecution.

"Not at all—not at all!—go on," said the Court.

"Your Honor will not attempt to try an offence committed in another State!"

"I tell you I will, sir, and show you good reason for it:—The offence has been clearly proved, and deserves punishment; we have got him here, and can punish him. In Pennsylvania they cannot catch him, and the law is not to be baulked by such technicalities."

The counsel here remarked that he could convince the court of its error, if he had time to look up authorities;—he had not the books with him, but could procure them in half an hour.

"Oh, I will give you as much time as you want," replied the judge. "Take half a day, if you choose."

So soon as Mason had left the court, in search of these unavailable authorities, the judge turned, and remarked to the jury that they had heard the testimony, and could no doubt make their verdict, and he would take care of Tom Mason. The court sentenced him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back, and ordered the sheriff to execute the sentence forthwith. His counsel returned with the least possible loss of time, and without noticing the absence of his client, commenced quoting his authorities, and arguing therefrom—the court taking notes and listening very attentively all the time. Mason at last missed his client, and enquired where he was.

"Never mind—never mind—go on, Mr. Mason," said the judge.

But Mason had become alarmed—had refused to go on until satisfied of the whereabouts of his client.

"Well, Mr. Mason," said the judge, if you will step to yonder window, you will see him."

Mason proceeded to the direction indicated by the judge's gesture, and had no sooner looked out, than he turned to the court with the exclamation—"Why, sir, they are flogging him!"

"That makes no difference" replied the imperturbable judge—"proceed to your argument."

"What good will my argument do?—the man is already sentenced and punished! I have nothing to gain by convincing the court!"

"Oh, yes: I will grant you," said the judge—"a *new trial!*"—*Pittsburgh American.*

☞ CHINESE PRINTING.—According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China upwards of 930 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C., 500 books were formed of slips of bamboo; and about 150 years after Christ, paper was first made; A. D. 745, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 900, printing was in general use. The process of printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printers carry with them from place to place. Without wheel or wedge, or screw, a printer will throw off more than 2,500 impressions in one day. The paper (thin) can be bn't for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, four hundred leaves, octavo, can be bought for nine-pence. For an historical novel, twenty volumes, one thousand five hundred leaves, half a crown is the price amongst the Chinese.—*Martin's China.*

A PLAN OF COLONIZATION FOR IRELAND.

[We copy the Letter which accompanied the Memorial, as it was published in our last impression.]

To THE RIGHT HON. SYDNEY LORD JOHN RUSSELL, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c.

My Lord,

We the undersigned, being desirous of promoting Emigration as a means of giving effect to other measures for permanently improving the condition of Ireland, beg leave to submit our views to your Lordship, as the head of Her Majesty's Government.

We must request at the outset, that our signatures to the address may be received as expressing only a general approval by each of us of the plan which it recommends—not an adoption by us all of every particular opinion and statement contained in it. On matters of opinion relating to its main subject there are differences amongst us, and on matters of fact various degrees of information such as to preclude us from pronouncing an entire agreement except with regard to the object in view, and the means of attaining it. On these points, as both are here set forth, we entirely concur.

Although the plan which we lay before you is intended to be complete in its general features as a measure of emigration, we offer it to your attention only as part of a more comprehensive scheme of remedies—as a measure in aid of others of a widely different character. We are persuaded that emigration alone, on whatever scale, and however admirably conducted, would not merely fail to remedy the social evils of Ireland, but would be quite fruitless for that purpose. It might be of great service to those who removed, but would not permanently affect the condition of those who remained behind. We pray of your Lordship, therefore, to bear in mind, that our view of the importance of emigration is qualified by the supposition that other objects, which are unattainable by a mere diminution of numbers, will be pursued by appropriate and adequate means.

On this supposition, however, we conceive that the importance of emigration can hardly be overrated. Admitting that the simultaneous operation of other measures can alone render emigration very useful, still these other measures may be fruitless, or even mischievous, unless accompanied by emigration. As it would be vain to diminish the present competition for employment and land in Ireland, by means of a sufficient emigration, if the causes of the competition were left in full operation, so would it be impracticable to remove those causes and prevent their recurrence whilst the competition was severely felt. We would illustrate our meaning by reference to some of the suggestions of the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland. Supposing it to be the aim of a poor law to render the owners of the soil responsible for the well being of its inhabitants, the effect whilst population continued vastly in excess of employment, would be a confiscation of the land, and a more complete pauperizing of the poor. Supposing public works to be projected by the State, with a view of so altering the proportion between employment and labour as to quality Ireland for the beneficial operation of a poor law, still this object could not be permanently maintained by a temporary cause; the evil of excessive numbers would only be suspended; perhaps it would recur with a force augmented rather than diminished by the artificial and temporary demand for labour. It may be questioned, moreover, whether any practicable amount of employment in public works would be sufficient to permit the establishment of a real poor law without confiscating the land. The actual excess of numbers in Ireland is so great as to be incurable without a diminution of numbers. It is idle to hope that the balance between employment and labour will be restored by increase of employment alone; nay, the actual excess of numbers is an impediment fatal to the beneficial operation of measures intended to increase employment. There is a point beyond which no poor law can be made to work through aid by a great multitude of the great community. Suppose starvation to be prevented this year by maintaining millions of destitute people at the public cost, what, we must ask, is to happen in the year 1848 and in the year 1849? We do suppose that a great mortality will be prevented by this means: but this is not a remedy: it is only a palliative; and we cannot help believing that without a positive diminution of numbers, the remedies which may be intended for permanent effect will at best only mitigate the evil; nay, that in the long run they may prove one of those cases in which palliatives have the effect of increasing the difficulty of a radical cure.

Let us pause, my Lord, for a moment, to consider more carefully the nature and extent of the crisis with which we have to deal. It is perfectly monstrous and undeniable that the destruction of the potatoe crop in Ireland must produce, not only an immense amount of temporary misery, but a complete revolution in the agriculture and social economy of that country. Hitherto, the great mass of the Irish agricultural labourers and their families (who constitute nearly three fourths of the whole population) have depended almost entirely for their support on potatoes; that is, on the lowest and cheapest kind of food. Henceforward they must cease to do so; and, consequently, means must be found for supplying them with cereal food, that is, with food *more than twice as expensive* as potatoes. This sudden and compulsory transition from a lower to a higher kind of food constitutes a phenomenon unparalleled in history; and we believe that public attention has not been sufficiently drawn to its inevitable consequences.

It follows from it, that the fund applicable to the payment of wages in Ireland must be suddenly more than doubled or that a large proportion of the present labouring population must starve if they remain there. Now, it has been proved by the most incontestible evidence, that in order to provide this absolutely necessary increase in the wages fund, a sum would be required considerably exceeding the whole rental of the country; so that, even on the hypothesis of the entire produce of the soil of Ireland being equally divided amongst its inhabitants, it would not suffice to satisfy their indispensable necessities. We abstain from entering into detailed proof of this proposition, because that task has been already performed, and because a very slight consideration will convince every thinking man of its general truth.

In order, then, to enable Ireland to feed her inhabitants, there are but two alternatives which can be suggested: first, the introduction of capital *ab extra* to such an amount, and its application in such a manner, as will immediately and greatly increase production; or, secondly, such a diminution of the numbers to be fed as will preserve them within the limits of the existing resources. Now, the first alternative requires only to be stated in order that all may see the impossibility of its application. The very nature of the disease precludes the use of the remedy. Capital will not flow into a country where the whole social system is in process of revolution, where millions are struggling for life, and where, consequently, there cannot be security or protection for person and property. From a country in such a state, it is far more likely that much of the capital now invested will disengage itself, than that more will flow in; and it is useless to expect that the artificial introduction of capital, by State advances, should be carried to such an extent as to counteract the operation of these natural causes. Nor is this all: if the capital were on the spot, there is not the skill to make use of it. The transition must be made from a lower to a higher system of husbandry, as well as from a lower to a higher kind of food. Farms must be enlarged, labour must be combined, a whole population must, in short, be educated afresh, and induced to alter their habits, character, and mode of life, before the most lavish application of capital can produce the desired result. The period of transition must, upon the most favourable hypothesis, extend over many years; and it is fearful to reflect upon the demoralization and misery with which that period must be fraught, and which must indefinitely retard its termination.

Again, supposing it were possible that, in the course of time, and in spite of all difficulties, the resources of Ireland might be developed so as to produce the necessary amount of food, it must be remembered that this very process would tend to throw a vast number of labourers out of employment. In England, only three labourers are employed on every hundred arable acres—in Ireland, eight. It follows, then, that if the agriculture of Ireland were brought up to the level of that of England, the change must be accompanied by such an increased economy of labour as would increase, to a preposterous extent, the surplus of labourers which even now exists.

These considerations suffice to show the utter inapplicability of the first alternative which we have stated. Unless, then, the people of England are prepared to say that they will, for many years to come, supply the Irish people with imported food at an immense expense, or suffer them to starve by millions, they must turn to the second alternative with a deep and earnest desire that safe and salutary means may be found for securing immediate and extensive application. It is to diminish the redundant numbers of Ireland by means of well regulated emigration.

Nor will we abstain from impressing on your Lordship our conviction, that, inasmuch as the object of emigration is to remove a pressure of excessive numbers, so heavy as to prevent the operation of measures otherwise calculated to produce a sound state of social economy in Ireland, so it is essential that the amount of emigration should be sufficient for the purpose in view. An emigration which might be termed great, and which might be very large in comparison with any that has yet taken place, would be of no avail at all unless it were large enough. However large it were, if it were short of the requisite amount, it would not be a remedy, but only a palliative. Of such a palliative we do not deny the value; for it might be the least costly mode of providing a subsistence for the destitute; and the increase of numbers, and of demand for British manufactures, which it would occasion in new countries, is not to be overlooked, whilst the assured improvement of the poor emigrant's condition is a very pleasing consideration. But still this short coming emigration might as well not take place at all for any effect that it would have on the relations between employment and labor in Ireland. With respect to a people of whom a large proportion are on the verge of want, disease, and death—of whom numbers die of disease produced by want—emigration, whatever its amount, is, *pro tanto*, preferable to destitution and death as a check to the increase of numbers. But if it came short of such an amount as would carry off from time to time superabundance of people over the means of a decent subsistence, it would not merely be inadequate, it would be unavailing, as a remedy in and of permanent measures. It is hardly doubtful that emigration from Ireland might be considerably increased without at all affecting the condition of the people remaining behind. In order to produce the results which we have in view, we are persuaded that emigration must be limited by nothing but the inclination to emigrate; that it must be co-extensive with the motives which lead to emigration. When it should be seen that emigration from Ireland was beginning to diminish, not in consequence of any decrease of demand for Irish labor in new countries, nor in consequence of any diminution of the means of paying for a passage, but in consequence of a general facility of obtaining employment in Ireland, whether that facility had been occasioned by increase of employment or decrease of numbers, or both; then—that is, when the motives to remaining at home were seen to be growing stronger than the motives to emigration—it would be obvious that the amount of emigration had been sufficient. There appears to be no other adequate test of the sufficiency of this remedy in and. We must own, therefore, that we contemplate a very large increase of emigration.

Comparing the probable amount of a sufficient emigration with any emigration that has taken place, or with any emigration that it is likely to take place without any interposition by the Legislature, we must confess that those measures (such as the arrangements at present made for aiding poor Irish emigrants on their arrival in British North America) appear not only totally inadequate, but likewise really irrevelant to the present emergency. There is a good deal of vague remark about present emigration from Ireland, and assistance afforded by Government to the emigrants as a probable means of beneficially affecting the social state of Ireland; the two subjects are mentioned together, as if there was really an important connexion between them. We object to this view of the matter, as claiming for present arrangements by the State, with regard to emigration from Ireland, a degree of importance which in reality belongs to them. The arrangements, so far as they go, are useful and praiseworthy: the present emigration is good for the emigrants; good for the new countries where they settle; good for the manufactures and commerce of the United Kingdom, whose field of employment for capital and labor is enlarged by it; often good for the particular localities relieved; but it has no closer relation to the cure of Irish distress considered nationally, than a spark has to fire as a means of giving warmth. A remedy may be of the right kind and yet wholly ineffectual. It appears to us, that by failing to mark the difference between quality and quantity, and thus failing into that train of ideas which connects present emigration with the permanent improvement of Ireland as cause and effect, we should rather help to provide an excuse for doing nothing, than represent our own opinion that it is necessary to do a great deal in order to do anything effectual.

At the same time, we should be misunderstood if your Lordship were led to suppose that we are amongst those who deem Ireland incapable of supporting its present population in comfort. We not doubt, on the contrary, that if the social economy of Ireland were made to resemble that of England, the population of Ireland might be larger than it is. We are persuaded that by such a system of measures as would deserve to be called a plan for the regeneration of Ireland, the wages of labor, the profits of capital, and the rent of land, might all be increased; and that the final and not very distant effect might be an increase of numbers. It is only under present circumstances that the population of Ireland is redundant; all that we desire is a temporary decrease of numbers as one essential means to the production of other circumstances, in which the population of Ireland might be greater than it has ever been, and well off into the bargain.

Having disposed of these preliminary topics, we proceed to the ground work of our plan, by setting forth the principles on which it is founded.

Amongst the poorer classes in Ireland, there is a disposition to emigrate and settle in new countries, which has no assignable limit. If, at this time, the power to emigrate were co-extensive with the inclination, millions would seek a home in countries where land is cheap, and the wages of labor and the profits of capital are both higher than anywhere in Europe. In that case, the entire process of an effectual social reform in Ireland might be commenced without delay. But the power to emigrate has obvious limits; it cannot exceed either the demand for immigrant labor in new countries, or the means possessed by the Irish poor of paying for a passage. The aim of our plan is to extend these limits—to cause such an increase of the new-country demand for labor, and of the means of removing, that the prevalent disposition to emigrate shall be unchecked.

But we must emphatically declare that it is not our object to increase mere emigration. The going forth of the poorest and most helpless class of people in the world, to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in distant countries, is only not to be deplored, because, on the whole, it is better than the existing alternative. But, though for that reason not to be regretted, still it is attended by circumstances which render it so unsatisfactory and displeasing as to produce comparatively little desire for its extension. Nor can there be a doubt that emigration from Ireland, in order to be much extended, must be altered in character. As well, therefore, from a feeling of repugnance to the present kind of emigration—which has been pretty termed a shovelling out of our paupers—as from a conviction that the mode must be greatly changed in order to increase the quantity, we trust that her Majesty's Government and Parliament may see fit to treat emigration as but a part of something else—that is, as one of the elements of colonization. We are not the advocates of an increased emigration from Ireland, but of an Irish colonization which would compose increased emigration.

The force with which proposals of a systematic colonization have of late years been received by the public is not more remarkable than the vagueness of those suggestions. It is commonly said, that for the loose and scrambling proceedings by which the waste territory of the British empire is at present colonized, there ought to be substituted a system founded on definite principles, carefully adapted to the ends in view, sanctioned by legislative authority, and carried into effect under the vigilant superintendence of the executive government;—but nobody tells us what the system ought to be. It is urged by many, that our colonization ought to carry out society entire, and to plant it in the wilderness in such a way that the new community should exhibit the attributes of civilization belonging to the old, without the evils which arise from excess of population;—but nobody explains how all this is to be done. We are told that people of all classes should be induced to emigrate; that the poor should be accompanied by the rich, who are their natural leaders; that careful preparation should be made for the arrival of the emigrants in their new abode; that religion and education should be deliberately provided for in the colony; and that the colonists should really, as well as apparently possess institutions of government as free as those of their mother country;—but the modus op*ran*di remains wholly unexplained. So vague, indeed, are the common notions on this subject, that one or two recent improvements in method, or even the old practices without the improvements, are sometimes called by by the fashionable name of "systematic colonization." In using the term, we intend something far more precise and real than these hazy generalities. The plan which we recommend may not obtain your Lordship's approval, or be worthy of public support; but, at any rate, it is a plan.

You will see that those by whom it has been framed have at least endeavored to define the objects in view, to discover the most suitable means, to select the easiest and most effectual methods, and to combine and arrange them into a harmonious system.

None of us imagine, however, that it is a system fitted for universal application. We should rather distrust than be inclined to recommend a plan for which such lofty pretentions were claimed. For it seems but reasonable to conclude, that no system can be applicable to the work of colonization by all nations under all circumstances; and that every system ought to be framed with regard to the peculiarities of national and social character, and to the other peculiar circumstances of the case. And this is the course pursued in the present instance.

In this case, it is of the highest importance to consider the peculiarities of national and social character. That part of the Irish nation to which a measure of colonization would be chiefly applicable, consists for the most part, of the descendants of the ancient native population as distinguished from the Anglo Irish, and presents a social aspect widely different from that of the latter—different in circumstances and position, as well as in religion, habits, and character. While they constitute the great majority in point of numbers, they possess, comparatively speaking, a very small amount of property, and especially of property in land. It is needless, and would be out of place, to revert to the causes of this disproportion; but there is one effect of it which we are satisfied must be deeply impressed on the minds of those who would frame a good plan of colonization for Ireland; the Irish Roman Catholic population comprises so small a proportion of the middle and highest classes that it may be said to consist mainly of an indigent and uneducated peasantry. The exceptions from this rule consists mainly of a very few land owners a few lawyers and other professional men, and some merchants and tradesmen—but few in comparison with the proportion of the richer classes among the Protestants; and lastly, the clergy. The Irish Roman Catholic people may be said to have practically, almost no aristocracy—no natural leaders but their priesthood; while, from their peculiarities of character and circumstances, they stand more in need of leadership than any people on the face of the earth.

Now, the most careful Government could not presently supply an Irish Roman Catholic colonization with that which neither exists at present nor could be soon created; it could not furnish the classes of gentry and capitalists—the natural leaders or superiors of society—who under a good system of colonization would congregate along with the poorest class of English, Scotch, or Anglo-Irish. By the way of stay, and help, and guide, and government, to a great body of Irish Roman Catholic emigrants, it would be impossible to supply anything effectual, save only a sufficient number of that order of men who constitute, as we have said, their real and actual governors and guides—that is, of their clergy. With a view to a colonization rather than emigration of Irish Roman Catholics—in order to transplant and establish in society large numbers of that people—there must be transplanted and established along with them the only institution to which the great mass of them appear really attached in their native land. If there were any other institution which possessed an important influence here over the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry, that also ought to emigrate along with them. But there are two reasons why the transplantation of their Church is peculiarly indispensable. First, because, as the only existing institution really formed, respected, and loved by the people, it will be their chief security against falling into a state of anarchy or barbarism—into that state which an Irish Roman Catholic settlement in Canada, for example, invariably exhibits when planted without a clergyman; and secondly, because every one who is familiar with the history of planting colonies, knows that great success has never been attained when religious provisions were neglected, and that the influence of religious provisions was wanting in all the cases of remarkable failure.

We are speaking now of the influence of religion apart from peculiarity of creed. This is not the place for us to express (however deeply we may, as individuals, feel) a conviction of the superiority of one form of religious belief over another. As colonizers, we consider simply the wants and wishes of the emigrants. Those wants and wishes, upon the subject of religion, we could not alter if we would; and the only question left for our consideration is, how are we to deal with and make the best use of circumstances over the existence and influence of which we have no control. But what we say of the Roman Catholic Church we wish to apply also to other communions. It is because we believe that the emigration of which we are the advocates must be in overwhelming proportion Roman Catholics, that our statement proceeds on the hypothesis that it will be entirely so. At the same time, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that if it consisted mainly of members of the Church of England, or the Church of Scotland, or the Wesleyan body, we should give the foremost place in our plan to the transplantation, along with the emigrants, of their religious influence to which they were accustomed at home, and which alone they would accept abroad; and in proportion as it may even now consist of them, we wish that the religious provisions of our plan should apply in the fullest extent to them also.

Reverting to the past, we are convinced that the Church of England in Virginia, the Roman Catholic in Maryland, Quakerism in Pennsylvania, and Puritanism in New England, were the principal causes respectively of the stability of society in those colonies of England, and of their wonderful advancement in material prosperity. Nay more, the student of the colonial history of England will not fail to observe, that the prosperity of the old English colonies in America seems to have been in a pretty equal ratio to the influences of religion on the emigrants: the colonies in which religious provisions were neglected were the least prosperous; those in which they were more regarded were more prosperous; and the most prosperous of modern colonies, those of New England, were in fact Levitical communities, almost entirely governed and managed by influences of a religious kind. On the other hand, during more recent times, emigration has proceeded, and a sort of colonization has gone on, as if the work were merely economical or commercial—as if