

We have now got through the substance of all the objections worthy of notice, which were argued against Mr. Robinson's motion, and as we find that this article has already attained a length we had not anticipated when we commenced, we will postpone the remarks we had intended to offer in favour of the partial or total separation prayed for by the Port Phillipians, until our next week's publication.

THE APPROACHING CAMDEN ELECTION.

WHETHER Mr. Justice Jeffcott has or has not acted precipitately in retiring so suddenly from the Port Phillip bench, is a question which, at a fitter opportunity, it may be desirable to enter into. What we mean to recall to the minds of those of our readers who possess any influence or have any direct votes for the county of Camden, is, that Mr. Therry will probably next week, or at all events at a very early date, vacate his seat in the Council, and that the representation of this important county will thus be open. The question with the electors, and looking at the present attitude assumed by the Legislative Council, with the people at large, will then be which of the two candidates, Mr. William Macarthur or Mr. Alick Osborne, ought to be chosen to supply the place of the learned member retiring. Before, however, we make any remarks as to the course which the public interests require to be taken in this matter, it may not otherwise than do some future practical good, if we take a glance at the past conduct of Mr. Therry as a popular representative, and at the peculiar circumstances which placed him in a position so inconsistent with the tenor of his political life.

Nobody who has thought it worth while to look in the matter at all, can doubt but that the Messrs. Macarthur, in aiding to bring in Mr. Therry for Camden, committed a capital error; an error which received its punishment in the mortification experienced by Mr. James Macarthur in his subsequent rejection by the Cumberland constituency. Instead of one of these gentlemen either standing for Camden himself, or giving support to a candidate not obnoxious, at least, to the people by reason of political insincerity, or to the Church of England as being a Catholic, they pitched, by a species of unhappy perversity, peculiar, it would seem, to Camden air, upon the very person of all others, whose success in a county contest could alone injure their political ambition. Mr. Therry, unhappily for them, not only was always mistrusted by the people as an unflinching *aide de camp* of the existing Government, and by the Church party as being the member of a hostile denomination, but was likewise, on more than one occasion of late years, brought into direct collision with the elder Macarthur. And people thought it an instance both of pitiable and mischievous weakness that a person harmless, at least, in politics, and in many respects desirable as a member, should be self-excluded from the House by an act of Quixotic folly, and that his natural place, as a man of property and standing, should be occupied as a representative of the people by an officer of the Government, pledged and tied to that Government by the safest of all bonds, that is by self-interest.

The predictions as respects Mr. Therry's career were, at the time, all but unanimous out of doors, both in public *coleries* and through the medium of the press. It was argued that Mr. Therry had always voted, and would always vote with the power that had given and could take away from him £1000 a-year, that no matter whether a proposition was right or wrong, it would be enough to ensure his *veto* if the question was opposed by the Government. It was foreseen that the learned gentleman would entirely appreciate the unpleasantness of being, in the matter of financial retrenchment, legislated for in his own street, and, in particular, that he would be afflicted with a nervous horror at any encroachment on the Civil List. Notwithstanding these grave grounds of objection to Mr. Therry, he was, in effect, thrust upon the county by the influence of those who, from a decent regard to consistency, should have been the very last to have supported him, and was thus enabled to swell the ranks of Crown Nomineeship with the weighty name of an Elected Member.

Such were the circumstances which connected themselves with his election. And what has been his career since, as the chosen representative of the people? Has he ever voted against the Government? Has he ever assisted in the curtailment of one sixpence of an overgrown expenditure? Has he not, upon system, special-pleaded for a Government measure because it was a Government measure? Has he ever displayed half of the liberality as the member for Camden, which the Colonial Secretary has as the direct minister of the Governor? No. We most solemnly and deliberately assert that if the Governor had made it a clear and peremptory condition with his Nominees that they should unflinchingly support any and every measure introduced into the House at his instance, and if Mr. Therry had accepted from His Excellency a seat on this condition, he could not have more rigidly and punctiliously hugged the chain which bound him, than he has during the two sessions in which he has sat as the member for Camden, the *apparent* object of the people's choice. And now he is on the eve of retiring from the popular arena, and of occupying a seat on the sacred Bench of Justice. One recommendation he will assuredly carry with him, if recommendation it be, namely, that, as before, so now, he will on no occasion fail to strengthen the hands of Government.

Passing by, however, the political merits or demerits of the learned Ex-Attorney General, the material question for the Camden constituency to determine will presently be, not so much whether they will elect Mr. Macarthur or Mr. Osborne, as whether they will unite with the rest of their brother Colonists in having a representative who will fight unflinchingly the great battle of constitutional liberty; who will contend with Lord Stanley and his Local Representative for the concession of certain rights and privileges withheld, and for the removal of certain abuses inflicted upon this country. And in order that our Camden readers may see the true merits of this case, we shall state four propositions for their notice.

1. That it is desirable that in the great questions now standing out as so many points of virtual collision between the Legislative Assembly and the Governor, the voices of the elected members should be as nearly as possible unanimous on the popular side.

2. That the Macarthurs will not side and vote with the Representative party, but with Sir George Gipps.

3. That Mr. Osborne will go with "the moderate party and something more," as for instance with Charles Cowper, Dr. Nicholson, &c.

4. That, all things else being equal as to respectability, qualification, and so forth, this gentleman should on the foregoing account be carried through. In taking this position we disclaim any personal feeling whatever, any private liking or disliking of either candidate. We look at this impending election as one in which a great question of principle is mooted, and it should be therefore decided upon public grounds only.

1. It will require no extraordinary pains to show the reasonableness of ensuring as nearly unanimous an array as possible of Elected Members in the Council for the continued advocacy of certain important measures now on the *tapis*, in the shape either of requisition, protest, or remonstrance. These questions, whether we look at their inherent weight and interest or at the powerful opposition to be overcome in England, involve most arduous considerations. If they are not firmly supported by a large majority of the Council, nay, if the voice of the people goes not altogether with them, if they are not upheld by numerical ascendancy in the House, by industry, by talent, and above all by perseverance, it were far better that they had not been mooted at all at present, and that their advocacy had been reserved for some future day. But the die is cast: the contest is begun. If we cannot have a man brought into the Council who will fight the battle with real ceaseless determination, we must be content with one who, *certainly*, will passively, perhaps not inactively, be a friend. At all events we call upon the people to remember, that to introduce into the House at this crisis a positive enemy to the cause, would be an act of madness. To increase our ranks now is to diminish *pro tanto* the force of the adversary. Therefore, the popular party craves the support of the new member for Camden.

2. That Mr. W. Macarthur will not side and vote with the Representation party is clear from two circumstances. First. If either he or his brother had any real desire to see the public expenditure cut down, or to assist in fighting that battle, the result of which will be to place loyal and peaceable Australia, at least, in no worse a position as respects self-government than disaffected and rebel Canada: if, we say, either of the Macarthurs had any such liberal views, they would have supported in Camden any person rather than Mr. R. Therry. By forwarding his election they did, in so much, proclaim their own adherence to Sir George Gipps's Government, they did, in so much adopt his policy. By sending into the House, as it were, their own Representative in the person of the learned Commissioner, they pledged themselves to support Lord Stanley, both as regards the Civil List, and as respects the precautions and barriers raised by the noble Lord or his advisers against our rights of self or internal Government.

Second. It is clear, from the tenor of certain literary effusions which have recently issued from Camden, that Mr. W. Macarthur will go against the Representative party in the House if he should be returned. A straw being thrown up into the air points out which way the wind blows, and we will merely advert to this point as being a minor, but nevertheless a true, monitor of what the Camden people may expect if they return that gentleman as their representative. Something too might be said, as in like manner tending to proof, of the Petition as to the supposed impoliteness of the language in the Crown Lands Grievance Report. But this was probably a bit of spite against Mr. Cowper, and at all events is too silly a piece of business to bear further discussion.

3. It will be sufficient to shew that Mr. Osborne, if elected, would vote with the present majority in the House, to advert to his address to the Electors in which he asserts his moderate views in politics. Unite to these moderate views the fact of his having a large stake in the county, and of his being perfectly unfettered by any friendship or admiration at Government House, and the probable result will be, that he will shew himself as staunch an adherent of the right cause as Messrs. Cowper, Nicholson, Robinson, Bradley, and other untried men have proved themselves.

Besides this, the presumptive argument is all in Mr. Osborne's favour. Mr. W. Macarthur, and his far less eligible brother, have shown themselves inimical to the present representative majority in the House. They, virtually, through their delegates in the Council and the press, stand aloof from that band of public-spirited men who are knocking at the door of Parliament for redress of grievances imposed, and rights withheld. Whoever, then, of the Camden electors are advocates for free British privileges, wrongfully alienated from us, in despite of the spirit of the Constitution, and particularly of the Declaratory Act, will vote against these gentlemen, as being in effect anti-patriots. Mr. Osborne, on the other hand, has no presumption of future hostility to be urged against him, not being *bonâ fide* committed as a foe to the cause. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that he will, in some degree, fight this battle side by side with the present phalanx in the House. At all events, thus much may be positively averred, that if he is not an extreme ally, at least he will not place himself in the ranks of our foes, as doth our friend the Vicar of Bray, who is wont to study quite as much as the majority of mankind, on which side his bread is buttered.

4. The foregoing observations obviously point to the conclusion which we think the electors of Camden should, on public grounds, and for the sake of hastening the attainment of great public advantages, arrive at. We mean the preference to be given to Mr. Osborne over his highly respectable, and, in a non-political point of view, excellent antagonist, Mr. W. Macarthur. If, unfortunately, the tenor of past circumstances did not show that the latter gentleman would, if brought into the Council as an Elective Member, warmly support Sir George Gipps in his prerogative doctrines, we should willingly support his wish to be the representative of a county for which he has claims, in other respects, paramount to those of his brother-candidate. But these wishes must yield to a superior sense of upholding a line of conduct that will benefit the *res publica*, which (as Cicero rightly says) is but *res populæ*. Whenever, therefore, Mr. Therry may resign his seat—an occurrence which must be immediately expected—we shall trust that the electors will be alive, and be prepared by their votes—not so much to give a personal preference to Mr. Os-

borne over Mr. Macarthur, for that is not at all the question at issue—but to show their adherence to that great party in the Council which, actuated by the sincerest desire to promote the future benefit of this Colony, is demanding from Parliament in a strictly constitutional mode, the alleviation of many heavy burdens under which we groan, and the relaxation of that vexatious system of ignorant intermeddling with our internal affairs, which has already done much mischief, and which, if not put a stop to, will do far more.

THE SQUATTERS AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE Squatters have been made acquainted, through the medium of the *Colonial Gazette*, with the zealous exertions in their behalf of Mr. G. Mackillop, of Edinburgh. Most of his letters on Sheep-farming in New South Wales, which were addressed to our London cotemporary, have been re-published in the *Sydney Herald*, but his last letter to Lord Stanley has not yet been printed in the Colony. We now present it to our readers, and at the same time have much pleasure in recording in the columns of THE ATLAS the grateful thanks of our pastoral commonwealth to Mr. Mackillop, for the ability and zeal with which he has advocated their interests:—

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—Since I wrote to your Lordship on the 1st ultimo, on the subject of the present state of New South Wales, I have received many letters from parties in London connected with that Colony, and by which it appears that the following are probably your Lordship's chief objection to the 20s. act being repealed, viz.:

1st. Nearly all the squatters are without the bounds of that portion of the Colony which has yet been declared open for sale; and it would therefore be impossible for the government to send their surveyors to each of these squatters' stations to measure the land there, when application for the purchase of it may be made, as it is so great a distance from Sydney.

2nd. If the squatters were allowed to select the lands they propose to purchase, water is so scarce in the Colony that they would soon have possession of all the pools and ponds in which it is permanently to be found; and having done so, would have it in their power to exclude future settlers from the 'new country' (the places where the squatters now are), and thus prove a bar to the advancement of the Colony.

3rd. If the squatters should be allowed to purchase small quantities of land as a homestead only for each of their sheep runs, they would still in this way get possession of all the water, and the Government receive very little land revenue from all the immense tracts of country in which the squatters are now located.

My answers to these supposed objections are,—

1st. It is not necessary that the Government send surveyors at present to measure the lands which the squatters may express their desire to purchase—e. g. A, a squatter, writes to the Surveyor-General, "I wish to purchase 5000 acres of land at B, in the district of C. My sheep station at present is at the pond at B, and I propose that the southern boundary of the land so to be purchased by me shall be a straight line drawn from due east to due west, through the centre of that pond; that that line shall extend to the westward—chains from the centre of that pond, and—chains to the eastward of it; that the eastern and western boundaries shall be of the same lengths as the southern, and at right angles to it; and that the northern boundary shall be parallel with the southern."

All the places in the located parts of the Colony, where water is permanently to be got, are known to the squatters, and have received names. Supposing, then, the situation of the pond B to be known, with the above description of the land applied for by A, there would be no difficulty whatever in marking his actual boundaries, even 50 or 100 years hence. The title he would get to land from the Government, in the meantime, would be quite sufficient to enable him to keep off intruders from it.

By the above proposed arrangement it will have been observed that A would only have access to one side of the pond at B, and that Government would still have half the water, and the land adjoining it, to dispose of.

2nd. It will be impossible to get the squatters to purchase any land, unless they thereby get access to water; and I am not aware that any plan can be thought of that would be more expedient than the one I have just stated. In new grants, however, a clause might be introduced "that if, hereafter, the land granted should be required by the Government, for a site for a village, or for any other purpose, it must be resigned by the grantee, on receiving the value of the property so taken from him."

3rd. According to statistics, which have lately been published by the New South Wales Legislative Council, the squatters must now have about 4,000,000 sheep. As sheep are very liable to contagious diseases, I do not think that, on an average, there can be more than 4000 at each station; so that there must be about 1000 stations occupied by the squatters. Supposing, then, the 20s. act to be repealed, and 5s. to be made the price of sheep land,—each of these squatters would be desirous to purchase part of the land now occupied by him, to secure his supply of water, and possession of the land on which his sheep are being depastured. Notwithstanding the disasters which have lately overtaken the speculators in land in Sydney and Melbourne, I think that if the credit specified in my former letter were given, most, or many, of the squatters would then purchase at 5s. per acre.

I think that in no case should a less quantity than 3000 acres be sold to a squatter: for the smallest block sold, therefore, at least £750 would be obtained. Or supposing the whole 1000 stations to be purchased, the amount that would be got for them would be at least £750,000,—receivable in the course of the next ten years, according to the credit system. The money, in short, would be realized as soon as it would be required for emigration purposes.

By the accounts from Sydney up to the 5th March last, the Colony was then still in a dreadful state; and I think that, in these circumstances, no interest should be exacted from the squatters for the part of the price of the lands proposed to be sold to them on credit.

The Colonists at present are in great distress, owing chiefly, as already shewn, to the operations of the new banks. Over these operations the Colonists themselves never had any control; but the English Parliament had, and did not use it, though at the time the banks were set agoing many of the ablest men in the House of Commons distinctly predicted the very events which have now taken place.

Considering what I have just stated, and that ever since the 20s. act was first made, all the intelligent Colonists have constantly (as is shewn by three separate reports of the Legislative Councils) solicited that it be repealed; and that I have shewn—proved I may say—in my former letter that that act is most injurious to all

the interests—pecuniary, moral, and religious—of the Colony, I sincerely hope your Lordship will not allow it to remain much longer in force. I need not remind your Lordship that the committees referred to think that if the act were repealed the Colony would soon recover from its present depression: they ought to be, and no doubt are, the best judges of what is for the advantage of the Colony.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. MACKILLOP.

40, Moray Place, Edinburgh, July 4, 1844.

Original Correspondence.

A WORD ON THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

It is an incontrovertible proposition that the only way to effect a great object is to accelerate the train of events which have a natural tendency to produce it. To benefit his country, therefore, it is incumbent on the colonist to cultivate those arts which are essential to its welfare, and to bend every energy towards the expansion of the abundant resources existing in the almost illimitable extent of territory spread out before him. Now that the turmoil of baseless speculation and the fever of vain longing have subsided, and the film is removed with which habit had too long dimmed his vision, it will be a comparatively easy task for the Australian-born to lay the foundation of national aggrandizement. In this, however, there is a succession of steps to be gained. It were, indeed, ill, could men become rich or powerful without the perseverance necessary to enable them to enjoy the fruits of success; for they alone can know the true value of riches, who have experienced the difficulty of acquiring them, and have found, in slowly adding to their units, that wisdom which can alone direct their use. It has been well observed by a master-mind, now fled, "That, by a general rule, what is to last long must be slowly matured and gradually improved; while every sudden effort, however gigantic, to bring about the speedy execution of a plan calculated to endure for ages, is doomed to exhibit symptoms of premature decay from its very commencement." Thus, in a beautiful oriental tale, the dervise explains to the Sultan how he had reared the magnificent trees amongst which they walked, by nursing their shoots from the seed; and the prince's pride is damped when he reflects that those plantations, so simply raised, were gathering new vigour from each returning sun, while his own exhausted cedars, which had been transplanted by one violent effort, were drooping their majestic heads in the valley of Orez.

The bitter reverses which the colonist has endured from the overthrow of his wild schemes, while proving this important truth, have also toned his mind to an abjuration of all imaginary wants, and planted in its stead an uncompromising perseverance, calculated to ensure durability. Necessity—stern Nemesis!—has avenged the errors of prosperity, and the guilty waste of that time and opportunity which are awarded to man for the exercise and promotion of universal good. Let the thoughtful mind compare the history of the last with that of many previous years, and it cannot fail to recognize the healthy reaction which has taken place in the Colony. Her imports and exports adjusting themselves to each other; fresh fields of commerce opened and expanded; individual enterprise exploring her hitherto untrodden wildernesses; and knowledge making vast strides in her intellectual domain.

Even the change in her constitution, imperfect as it is, has aided her improvement, and communicated an energy which will impel her chariot-wheel on to a glorious goal. This change is but the incipency of her rights—a foretaste of what must quickly follow; for the shadow of the event is darkening the horizon, and the first roar of the ocean of liberty is already sounding faintly on the ear. As the people become fully and truly represented, their voice must be heard, and governments change contracted ideas under the overwhelming weight of public opinion. The privileges of particular bodies will be respected only as they contribute to the general harmony of the social system, for the security of one class can never justly be purchased at the peril of another.

It is not from hence to be inferred that the spirit of the times is democratical; nor that it seeks the subversion of rulers, looked upon in the light of the chief representatives of a nation. It only holds itself in opposition to those separate classes of society which are inimical to the general weal, and, like the Magi of old days, reckless in sway, and cased in the stern panoply of selfish dominancy, keep themselves aloof from mankind, and almost seem to forget that they are mortal. To this self-interest, the most powerful of human passions, may be traced the stand which established governments make against any alteration calculated to deteriorate their power, and yield a corresponding influence to the mass; yet, as numbers constitute strength, in the end the people must prevail. This, however, must be accomplished by legitimate means alone: the great object of the moral reformer is to obtain the necessary degree of wholesome change, without incurring those convulsive shocks which may make even the most desirable events to be purchased at too high a price. There is nothing in human experience better ascertained than that abuses in government allowed to accumulate, are always attended with greater violence in their removal; let the proofs of this, the fierce revolutions of late years, therefore, teach statesmen to prune excrescences in time, lest they endanger the root of the constitutional tree.

It has been said by one of the most distinguished writers and reformers of the last century, that he saw no reason why an error or abuse of government might not, as soon as discovered, be removed for the convenience and benefit of the body politic, as freely and as easily as you would throw off a part of, or add to, the clothing of the body natural in weather too hot or too cold. But the truth is, that when men with prescribed powers have transgressed the bounds set to their authority, they are unwilling, and even afraid to recede, lest they yield to those suffering from their acts the right to arraign their conduct. This places rulers in a false position, and makes them seem to be rather tyrants and usurpers than legally constituted administrators of justice.

By the wide spread of knowledge in late years the least anomaly in government is soon made apparent; and throughout the whole moral world a mighty agency is at work, which has reached the most remote corners of the earth; and, shedding around its vivifying influence, may readily be discovered, like the hidden wells of the desert, from the verdure which is nourished by its presence. Of the extensive benefit to be produced by this vast machinery, the colonists must be participant; and it only remains for them to prepare themselves for that ameliorated condition, man's natural birthright; but which is so constantly withheld by the insolence of power; or forfeited by his own intemperate follies, and stolid apathy.

Ω.

THE VACANT CHAIR.

[DEAR ATLAS,—The accompanying lines were found in the Council Chamber about a month ago. They were the cause of a quarrel between three members, who shall be nameless, each of whom charged the other with the authorship, and by each of whom it was denied. All I can say is, "Palmarum qui meruit, ferat;" or, in plain language, "let him whom the cap fits, wear it."—Yours,
HOKK POXI.]

I WANT to be Chairman—I do—I do,
I'm the fittest man for it, I think—don't you?
The post isn't vacant, I know, just yet,
But *should* anything happen, I may as well let
My excellent friends know, in such an event,
How much on obtaining the office I'm bent;
More delicate minds might a vacancy wait,
But I've really no notion of being *too late*.

Other candidates, doubtless, will enter the field,
But whate'er *their* pretensions, to *mine* they must yield,
Rate their qualifications as high as you please,
You will find that, *par excellence*, I am "*the cheese*."
It may seem, perhaps, vanity thus much to say,
But that's better than humbug, at my time of day;
And you'd vote me, I'm sure, but an insincere elf,
If I told you that I thought small beer of myself;
And you wouldn't believe me—how could you?—such flam
Would never go down, when you think *who I am*.

But, jesting apart, I'd not ask for your voice,
If I thought any other more worthy your choice;
But I feel, when I gaze on that salaried chair,
That I am *the man* whom you ought to put there.
Oh, in what other body, I ask, will you find
Such mildness of manner—such firmness of mind?
So *suavis in modo*—so *fortis in re*—
Such a blending of Christian and Chairman you'll see!
Your fiercest of members in order I'll keep,
And ne'er shall your prosiest send me to sleep;
Talk what nonsense they will, so 'tis *orderly* stuff,
I'll repress my desire to cry, "Hold, enough!"
And should any ugly expressions get loose,
Which might look out of doors very much like abuse,
Or some thin-skinned member be moved to complain
Of being cut up in a *personal* strain,
And look towards the chair, as inviting my frown;
Instead of attempting to smooth matters down,
By saying the words didn't mean what they *did*,
Or finding a meaning from all others hid,
I'll declare that the words were as civil as could be,
And just what the "language of liberty *should be*."

Do you ask for my motives in seeking the chair?
You would laugh if I said *duty* beckoned me there.
Self-interest it may be, ambition, or pride;
Whether one or the other we'll not now decide.

If I'm fit for the office, what matters my view,—
At least, brother members, 'tis nothing to you.
It will be time enough my designs to unmask
When about them my worthy *constituents* ask.
My conduct they'll probably view with surprise,
Till I've scattered a little fine dust in their eyes;
Then, if still wide awake, they should bid me resign,
I shall very politely, but firmly—*decline*.
They will call me, no doubt, traitor—knave—and all that;
And I *may* be, perhaps—but I won't be a *flat*.
Self-denial's a virtue a *little too dear*,
When the sacrifice costs—*seven hundred a-year!*

Seven hundred a-year—oh, the murder is out!—
The fact is, I'm too candid to leave it in doubt.
Other candidates nought of the rhino will say,
But I tell you at once that *my object's the pay*.
When a vacancy comes, then, pray keep me in view,
For I really conceive that the post is my due,
And I *want* to be Chairman—I do—I do.

EUROPE.

From a very able review by the *London Times* of the Tenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, we extract the following forcible remarks.

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

"In running through the above Report, to the chief contents of which we may possibly return, we find one page on the subject of Emigration. It is a characteristic specimen of the way in which England treats her children, after she has turned them out of their cottages, their parishes, and has at last fairly shoved them to the coast, with nothing to fall back upon, and no alternative but to go forwards, whithersoever that perilous road may chance to conduct them. The Commissioners state, that

"The re-establishment of the bounty on Emigration to Sydney and Port Phillip in last autumn has been the means of facilitating the emigration of *poor persons* under our orders with respect to a considerable number of *agricultural labourers*; and *many parishes have, during the last quarter, availed themselves of this opportunity of relieving themselves of some of their surplus population.*"

"Alas for the poor "*surplus population*" of these great and wealthy realms? A few years since, during that great national distemper which was to be cured by drying up the source of national charity, "*the surplus population*" was in everybody's mouth. So Emigration was the remedy. The suggestion had nothing to do with that adventurous spirit which led the heroes of the Trojan war to wander over the Mediterranean in quest of second homes, and which founded all the chief states of the old world; nothing to do with the schemes of a Columbus or a Raleigh. It was most to be found amongst well-favoured gentlemen, who had, either by inheritance or good management, stepped into a share of their country's good things. The talk came not from leaders, but drivers of Emigration;—from capitalists, not colonists. Wherever thirty or forty simple, though sturdy labourers, came in a body to the vestry with the modest demand for work; whenever the farmers complained to the steward, and the steward to the landlord, that the rates were getting up; whenever an unusual number of pheasants were missing, or a clearance for any reason seemed advisable, forthwith some grand parochial plan of Emigration was set on foot."

* * * * *
"We find that the commissioners, in compliance with certain economical and prudential suggestions, have resolved to leave to

their fate "*the poor persons*" carried out under their orders, as soon as they are landed in the Colony. That the employer will thank them is very likely. Of course he will be able to make better terms with starving men, and if they should happen to die of starvation before the bargain is made, it is clearly their own fault."

"We have seen reason to make one alteration in the terms upon which we sanction Emigration out of the parochial funds to the Australian Colonies. As it has been deemed improper, both to the emigrant and to the country to which he is to be removed, that he should be landed in a totally destitute condition, we have hitherto required in all cases, that a sum of money should be provided, to be paid to the emigrant on landing, sufficient for his maintenance for a short time, until he may reasonably expect to find employment. It was represented to us in several quarters, that, in regard to the Australian Colonies, the demand for labour was so great that the emigrants had usually offers of employment immediately on the arrival of the ship on the coast; that in such cases the knowledge of the right to the money on landing induced those emigrants who were sent out by parishes, to refuse eligible offers, and tended to embarrass the parties who were desirous of hiring them, at the same time that it created feelings of dissatisfaction on the part of those persons of the same class who, though not brought out at the cost of their parishes, were, nevertheless, bounty-passengers. After consulting the Emigration Commissioners upon the subject, we thought it right to withdraw that condition in respect of emigrants to those Colonies, and have since issued our emigration orders on a new form, a copy of which will be found in appendix."

"If the nation does sanction the practice of picking and sending out to those distant regions the very poorest creatures to be found in our burdened parishes—the poorest in mind, body, and estate—the merest surplusage, after the supply of our own wants, without a farthing of their own, and without the wit to avail themselves of an "*eligible offer*," then we must say we do not think it very superfluous liberality to give them a few days' or a few weeks' rations on their landing, that they may have time to look about them, and not quite throw themselves away. In the very next paragraph the commissioners mention the fact of many labourers having been sent out by their parishes to Canada without this assistance, and having in consequence suffered great hardship. In fact, it appears the poor wretches had immediately to beg their way into the interior. The commissioners admit themselves responsible for one case in which the emigrants suffered these privations, and defend themselves rather lamely on the ground that the terms of their orders were neglected by the parochial officers."

"Extensive plans of Pauper Emigration are not much better than Penal Emigration. WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO CAST OUT AMONG OTHER NATIONS, OR ON NAKED SHORES, EITHER OUR CRIME OR OUR POVERTY. This is not the way in which a great and wealthy people, a mother of nations, ought to Colonize."

BURNS' FESTIVAL.—Tuesday, August 6, being the day fixed for the celebration in honour of the memory of Burns, and to welcome his sons to the Banks of the Doon, great preparations were made for the occasion. Multitudes flocked into Ayr from the surrounding districts and remoter quarters of Scotland—many strangers from England and Ireland joining in the national demonstration. About 1,800 ladies and gentlemen assembled in the splendid pavilion erected for the occasion, in a large field opposite the monument, and in the very midst of the scenery so beautifully described in the poetry of Burns. Lord Eglinton took the chair, supported by Mr. Robert Burns, the poet's eldest son, Colonel Burns and Major Burns, the other sons of the poet. On the same platform we observed the Lord Justice General, Sir John McNeill, Sir David Hunter Blair, the Countess of Eglinton, and other distinguished persons. Professor Wilson occupied the vice-chair. After the usual toasts, the chairman proposed the memory of Burns in a most appropriate address, which called forth reiterated bursts of enthusiastic applause. Professor Wilson, in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, entered into an elaborate exposition of the character and genius of Burns. This splendid oration was worthy not only of the genius of the poet, but of the occasion which called it forth, as well as of the genius of the speaker. He concluded by proposing a welcome home to the sons of Burns. The toast was drunk with tremendous applause. Sir J. McNeill proposed "The healths of Wordsworth and the Poets of England," in a beautiful and highly eloquent speech. Mr. H. G. Bell proposed "Moore and the Irish Poets." Mr. Sheriff Alison proposed "The memories of Scott, Campbell, and Byron." Mr. W. E. Aytoun gave "The memories of the Ettrick Shepherd and Allan Cunningham." The Lord Justice General proposed the health of the noble chairman, who proposed the health of Professor Wilson. Mr. Templeton sang many songs in admirable style. An excellent instrumental and vocal band also assisted in the musical department. Altogether the proceedings were most satisfactory and enthusiastic. The company broke up about six o'clock. The weather up to five o'clock, although broken and showery, was sufficiently propitious for giving full effect to the demonstration. At that hour, however, the rain began to fall heavily, and continued to do so till the whole multitude had dispersed.

CANADA.

No approach has been yet made to the formation of a properly organised administration by the Governor; but rumours are rife, and anxiety great on the subject. The Liberal party are still declaring their decided hostility against the public affairs being carried on in the absence of responsible advisers. There still continue to be marked indications of the growth of party feeling and religious animosity in Canada. A serious riot was near occurring in Montreal, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new church, at which the presence of the governor was expected. An attempt was made to parade Orange lilies and flags, at which the Roman Catholics took offence. A scuffle ensued, and part of the scaffolding giving way a lady had her leg broken, and several others more or less injured. In addition to this, it is rumoured that a desperate affray took place on July 12, at Drummondville, Canada West. The report states, that a great concourse of Orangemen had met there, intending to hang the effigy of O'Connell; upon hearing which, the Catholic Irish from Welland Canal became incensed, armed themselves and went to the scene of the Orange celebration, giving out that they were going "to shoot at a mark." Nothing certain has yet been learned about the matter; but, everything considered, it appears probable that a riot has occurred.

The Synod of Canada, has given indication that a disruption of that body is very likely to take place. A proposition was submitted for an entire separation from the Church of Scotland, and negatived by 56 to 16; but the minority are said to be sustained by the great mass of the laity, and will doubtless make it the subject of future agitation.