

For the Anglo-American Magaziar.

THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE COLONIES
EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR, TO THOSE OFFERED
BY THE UNITED STATES.

In presenting "Amicus" to our readers, we take the first step towards the fulfilment of the pledge, that original subjects, connected with British North American interests, should, as occasion demands, appear in our pages, and it will be apparent to our readers that it is but the first of a series of articles on similar subjects. We may add, that besides "Amicus," the MS. of a work on Emigration, for the particular use of the French, Germans, and Belgians, is now before us. The author has passed several years in the United States, and appears, after patient and laborious investigation of his subject, during which time he has collected a great mass of materials, to have arrived at the same conclusion as "Amicus," viz., that the British North American Provinces offer a more desirable home to the emigrant than the United States.

The author dwells particularly on the evils that have resulted to the States from the *modus operandi* of speculating emigration companies, in the introduction of a vast number of most undesirable citizens to the Union, and he contends farther that a very large body, of a superior class, really desirous of emigration for legitimate purposes, have been deterred, from leaving their fatherland, and seeking our shores, through fear of again coming in contact with the restless and dangerous spirits who have preceded them. He says:—

"About twelve years ago there appeared in Germany several works on the United States, guides for emigrants. These books were obviously written by parties (German) employed by speculators, whether land or ship-owners—perhaps by the American Government itself. These works were widely circulated in pamphlet form, by agents specially selected for their aptness in making *ad captandum* appeals to the masses of the people, and in spreading far and wide the most fabulous versions of Republican institutions and Republican prosperity and wealth. The happiness of each man dwelling under his own fig tree, and governed by laws of his own making, was dwelt on with due emphasis.

"By employing these deceptive means, the Americans induced large bodies to leave, but now bitterly suffer from the evil consequences

of their error in diverting the stream of emigration from its natural and universal course, and directing it solely to their own channel. For Germany itself the loss has been a gain—as it has been an especial boon that so many impure elements have been swept away from her shores—so many dangers removed, that threatened her prosperity in a political, religious, and social point of view."

Our author maintains "that if emigration to these Provinces be desirable, a more sympathetic relation with the wealthier and better educated classes in Germany, Belgium, and France, should be entered into," and recommends that some exertions should be made to disabuse these classes of the opinion they generally entertain that the British Provinces are, as are the United States, the point to which the disaffected and disappointed, the Illuminati of Germany, the Carbonari of Italy, direct their course, as affording a new and wider field for the ramifications of their respective secret associations. He seems to be quite *au fait* on the subject of the various political divisions in the United States, and asserts that the very number of these various parties afford a wider field of operation for the political *intriquant*, and winds up by very distinctly assuring his countrymen "that in this good, generous, and noble country, the land of free soilers and free institutions, men are *less free* than under stronger Governments."

Our author is perhaps too sharp in his remarks, and their causticity and satire prevent our making more copious extracts; but be it remembered that a perfect deluge of similar writings, on the opposite side of the question, has been poured forth, and that strong language respecting Monarchies, and the degraded condition of the unfortunates living under them has not been wanting, and that it behoves us, if we really desire to see the tide of immigration set in on our shores, to afford those richer and better educated classes, whom he represents as desirous of emigration, practical information as to our really free government, climate, soil, and other advantages.

I am aware that in treating of the subject indicated by the above title, I shall have to encounter much of misconception and misapprehension, that prevails very generally, as to the superior advantages which the United States are supposed to