

every grade, only as it has been, in putting out residents. Thus the principal object is to make their families, as well as them independent. As the latter is held out to Canada and see that post-townships as this circumstance are particularly their con-

ability and to combine, go to the social connection of the other people with it. It is active habitation. Perhaps to some sufficiently at all times of attention of agreeable to go so much as in this giving good small capital the country of both. The of activity. These are too small settlements. cleared up occasion. Under w under

consideration, attention to the cultivation of a person's own estate becomes a necessary, and, there is no reason why it should not be, an agreeable occupation. The alternation of such occupation with that intellectual employment which every educated person will feel an interest in, forms a very rational mode of diversifying the monotony of a country life. The fatigue undergone, under the ordinary farming operations, is far less than that attending a day's shooting or fox hunting in Great Britain, and the science of agriculture presents so many fascinations to a cultivated understanding, that equal zest may also, one would think, be found in agricultural occupations, which occasions labour to be considered as pleasure in the instance of field sports. The bulk of the farmers in the British Provinces, as in the United States, consists of men who, in consequence of having to clear their own land, have been under the necessity of such unremitting labour, as not to have had the opportunity of cultivating their minds. They are nevertheless generally men of strong sense and correct judgement in matters relating to which their attention has been directed, and in respect to education every generation will be improving. Families emigrating from Great Britain who are previously acquainted, and settling in the same neighborhood, or locating near acquaintance who have preceded them, need forego few social advantages, and may lead a more useful and active life than they did in the Mother Country. How the lady part of the family may fancy taking their share in the practical part of the domestic establishment I will not undertake to hazard an opinion, but if their fortunes are small, and they love their families, I think from what I have observed of the enduring virtues in my countrywomen, that they will prefer the feeling of independence, with the consciousness of being thus actively instrumental to the happiness of those who possess their regard, to the feverish anxieties attending a small income in Great Britain.

The distance between the Mother Country and these colonies has been practically so much diminished by the existence of steam navigation, as for the circumstance of a long and weary voyage, which heretofore has been sufficient to prevent many persons of respectability and property from thinking of emigrating, to become scarcely an obstacle in the way of such an enterprise. How much would an influx of emigrants of this description contribute to improve the markets for agricultural produce, as well as the trade of the province, besides contributing to its social elevation.

One circumstance which prevents a more general resort to Upper Canada is the supposition that half the year is a dreary winter, whereas if it were generally known, as it will be in consequence of the filling up of the country and general intercommunication ensuing, that the climate is one of the most beautiful in the world, equal to Italy in clearness, and very far exceeding it in salubrity, and that every horticultural and agricultural production that can be raised in Britain can be grown here, and many more besides, this fact of itself would induce many to make Upper Canada their resort. I