bers from Great Britain, and seeing the British flag proudly waving in every harbor; in Upper Canada, a native of Great Britain can hold property at once, becomes eligible to every office, and is indeed and in fact fully entitled to all the rights and privileges he enjoyed at home, and happily exempt from all the burdens which must necessarily co-exist with a huge national debt. Then with regard to salubrity, Canada must unquestionably take the preference, the cold of winter is divested of more than half of its gloom and misery, by the extreme dryness of the atmosphere; and the intense heat of summer is attempered by delightful breezes from the lakes. In Illinois the summer is much hotter than in Canada, and the country is indifferently watered: in Michigan the water is extremely bad, and the country abounds in pestilential swamps. It is a very convincing proof of the excellence of the institutions of Canada, and quite demonstrative of the freedom from all oppression on the part of the government, that numbers of respectable citizens from the United States come annually to settle in Canada, and that there is not a Session of the Provincial parliament, in which there are not many applications, by such persons, for the power of naturalization. They are too keen and clear sighted a people to settle and become subjects, in a country, where oppression exists, or where the most ample opportunities are not afforded of acquiring competence.

Taxation can scarcely be said to exist in Canada, it is so trifling, and only for repairing roads, and the expenses of the different districts. Servants and laborers, and mechanics of all descriptions are certain of employment and ample remuneration; and instances are numerous, of persons of this class having sent home money from their savings, to assist in bringing out their indigent relations. The public works in progress will furnish employment,