

those settlements held out to the emigrant and the cultivator of the soil. MORSE, in his *American Geography*, has contrived to devote only two pages and an half to the British American dominions, in a volume of nearly five hundred pages, descriptive of the topography of the American Continent; and the same defect, probably intentional, may be traced in all the accounts that have been hitherto published by *Americans* of those regions. They were in the habit of announcing, in accents of triumph, the cargoes of Irish and Scotch emigrants, who were disembarked at New York, but no notice whatever was taken of the loyal emigrant, who traversed the Atlantic, to clear the forests of Canada, and who, under the protective shade of BRITISH LAWS, planted a garden in the midst of the wilderness. Yet, it is now a well-ascertained fact, that the British possessions do not yield to any other parts of the Continent of America, either in soil, productions, convenience of navigable rivers, or salubrity of climate. When this fact became more universally known, the rage for emigration to the United States, subsided; and numbers of our countrymen who had gone thither, as to a land of promise, decorated with trees of liberty, have since returned to their native country, disgusted with American manners, disappointed in their visionary expectations, and better disposed towards the venerable usages observed in the land of their fathers. We allude here to that class of persons who removed with some capital, which they designed to lay out in the purchase and cultivation of land. With respect to those artificers and labourers, who were led by American seductions to settle in the United States, under the fallacious prospect of procuring a more comfortable livelihood than they could obtain at home, it is well known that they were almost universally deceived. If the price of labour were greater in America than in Great Britain, the price of many indispensable articles of life was great in proportion; and, if the reader will turn to the second volume of the *DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT's*, "*Travels through the United States and Canada*;" he will find, that the relative condition of the same classes of people on the northern and southern banks of the river St. Laurence, differ materially. On the American side, nothing is observable but pallid sickness and filth; while the English settlers in Canada, are full of activity, enjoying health and the comforts of life. We have selected M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT as an authority, in preference to any other, because he is a Frenchman, and has betrayed, throughout his volumes, a virulent spirit of enmity against the British government in America.

As then the American geographers have kept the British