

lessen each other's difficulties, and by combined and mutual action, achieve labours which it would be impossible for isolated individual efforts to overcome. But, however advantageous all this may appear to the Emigrant, he must remember that his success depends entirely upon his own exertions. Every person here is, under Providence, the artificer of his own fortunes: and every one has enough to do to strive for himself. In the universal struggle after wealth, self is the predominating consideration; and although it is natural for Emigrants to desire the prosperity of their friends, yet still it is more natural for them to study their own. New settlers from the nature of their situation here, cannot be able to make sacrifices, and all that can be expected, even between relations, is a mutual exchange of favours. Persons who have emigrated from the same country under similar circumstances, and have engaged in the same pursuits, are naturally drawn together by kindred feelings, and those who have friends here and those who have none, will find themselves upon a level.—The Emigrant, therefore, in selecting a location, should have an eye solely to his own interests, and on no account prefer an indifferent situation near his friends to a more promising one at a distance. If he does this, expecting to derive from friendship an equivalent for the advantages he foregoes, he will find himself disappointed.

“Persons emigrating to this country should banish forever from their minds everything like a spiritless dependence upon others, and rely solely upon their own resources. Let their pittance be ever so scanty, and their situation ever so humble,—though they may have been at home the objects of parish aid, and been compelled to eat the bread of charity, yet on arriving here their situation is altered, and they should aspire to a more independent state.—While blessed with health and strength, they should cherish the hope of improving their condition, and look confidently forward to a state of competence, to be attained by perseverance and industry. They have not wealth, it is true, but they have in nature's gifts a more valuable equivalent: and in this country *whatever can be commanded by gold can also be obtained by the sweat of the brow*. If the Emigrant should be afflicted with sickness, he will be aided by the humane and benevolent societies which have been formed in various parts of the Province; but while he is in health, he must show himself active and industrious, or he will meet with neither sympathy nor confidence. He must press forward resolutely, or he will not succeed; and if he fails of success from his own apathy and indifference, it were better, far better, that he had remained at Home.

“Although the Emigrant, on arriving at Quebec, may find that some of his views are erroneous, and by the advice of Agents, as well as from an examination of the country, may be

induced to change some of his plans, yet there are certain subjects upon which he should not be over ready to fall in with new opinions.—Thus, for instance, if he has devoted any reflection, and made any enquiry whatever, upon the matter, he must have adopted the belief that this Province presents to settlers better advantages than the United States, and is even preferable to the other British Colonies. And having adopted this opinion, he should know well the merit and character of that advice which tends to persuade him otherwise. For the conclusion, correct and undeniable as it is, may perhaps be questioned by those who have an interest in doing so, and the stranger should be on his guard while listening to conflicting statements upon the subject. He should bear in mind the hints already given upon the difference between emigrating to a land of strangers, or among his own kindred,—to a Government under which he will meet with little else than jealousy and distrust, or to one by which he will be welcomed and protected. The many certain and obvious advantages which it is well known Upper Canada affords, are too important to be bartered away for any indefinite prospects that the United States may be supposed to present. Indeed we have the most positive and satisfactory evidence upon the subject, from those who have tried the experiment, and who may be acquitted of interest, prejudice, or partiality. There are many settlers now in this country, who originally emigrated to the United States, and after remaining there for a time, found reason to become dissatisfied, and came here, and are now well pleased with the change. Besides, many of the Americans themselves have become settlers in this Province, and have thus borne testimony to its superior excellence, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labour, in being required to remain here seven years before they are recognized as subjects. Were these and other serious disabilities under which they labor, removed, and half the encouragement given to the people of the United States that is held out to those of the Mother Country, multitudes of them would flock here and become proprietors of the soil.—This, however, is not desirable, nor consistent with the policy of our government, and is only mentioned here as affording indubitable evidence of the superior advantages of this country, as acknowledged by the Americans themselves. At Quebec and Montreal the Emigrant may meet with scheming speculators, who will endeavour to persuade him to abandon his intended route, and try the United States. These prowlers should never receive a moment's confidence. Indeed representations upon this subject coming from Americans should be cautiously received, and never acted upon unless duly corroborated. It is no part of our duty to withhold from the United States the merit of any real advantages they may possess, but it may be safely affirmed that to the ordinary