

proved ; and as an Appendix, he has stated many particulars useful to whoever may proceed to either of those places.

He would not recommend those that are far advanced in years, except with younger branches of their families, or are comfortably situated, with small families, in commerce, trades, or placemen, and not losing money, (unless persons of enterprize, who could set difficulties at defiance) to emigrate to any country ; as all emigrants that were comfortably situated, and particularly those from England, must make some sacrifice to obtain any future success.

The disadvantages of all new countries (particularly away from towns), are the want of conveniences, comforts, and society—these have to be made. The advantages are, the absence of burdensome imposts and taxes—the great scope for skill and industry in improvements of all kinds—a large field unoccupied lying open for all—a choice of good land and situation—a feeling of independence, and an absence of care for the future welfare of their families. He will endeavour to state opinions and impressions, unbiassed by prejudice or partiality, so that *Emigration*, or *No Emigration*, may be deliberately weighed before decided on.

The great mistake of Englishmen in particular is, that they hang about the sea-ports, in the hopes something lucrative may offer, until they spend their little property, or if they settle as farmers, they are so fond of their own opinions as to attempt the introduction of English husbandry, and entail a heavy expense upon themselves for their folly.

The young and enthusiastic often form romantic and extravagant notions of distant countries ; this ought to be particularly guarded against, or it will assuredly end in disappointment and vexation. There is no perfect Paradise to be seen on earth—there is no country, however fine and prosperous, without a drawback ; nor, on the other hand,