## **PROSPECTUS**

OF A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED, ON THE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES WHICH MUST ACCRUE TO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "CANADA EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION."

The object of the work will be to prove, that this Association will not only be in the highest degree conducive to the interests and prosperity of Canada, but that some such Institution is absolutely necessary to the prolonged existence of the Province as a part of the British Empire. The arguments brought forward for this purpose will, at the same time, tend to engage the affections of the people towards British Laws and British Institutions, by shewing that these Laws and Institutions are more applicable to the circumstances of mankind, and more favourable to the advancement of human virtue

and happiness, than those of any other Nation.

The basis of National prosperity is that active support of National Institutions, which is grounded in the attachment of the people towards those Institutions, from the actual love of them; but if the people yield merely a passive submission to the Government as an engine of power, they will ever be liable to be made the instruments of demagogues and theorists—the consequence of which, instead of National prosperity, will be discontent, disunion and insubordination. Such indifference towards British Institutions has, to a certain extent, existed in these Provinces, in consequence, among other causes, of an unreasonable predilection for the Institutions of a neighbouring Country, as being more conducive to human liberty and happiness. Now, if it can be clearly shewn, that such predilection is unreasonable and ill-founded, it may help to confirm the present inhabitants in their attachment to British Institutions, and to induce them to support a system for the encouragement of emigration from Great Britain: since, leaving the question of which is the better form of Government out of view, it is undeniable that impressions formed in early life, are, with great difficulty, removed—and it cannot be expected that any considerable number of persons, situated as most emigrants are, should be able to enter into a rational and philosophical

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