

eller sees nothing but what he anticipated.—To an original thinking mind a tour to the West should have the decided preference.—From the first eager gaze that the stranger casts upon the rising coast on entering the St. Lawrence, to the last lingering look, on leaving our shores, he will find nothing uninteresting or monotonous, but throughout all his wanderings he may enjoy one continuous feast from the wild beauty of our varied prospects, and the indescribable grandeur of our scenery, and the stern sublimity of nature. He may gaze upon the grand and imposing prospect of Quebec, and in his progress mark the clustering villages, and rising settlements, which, as if by magic, burst upon his view. In coming up that noble river, the St. Lawrence, he may glance at its tumultuous rapids, and its Thousand Islands, or in taking the interior route by the Ottawa, may survey the gloomy, grand, diversified, romantic beauties of nature, ever inspiring and peculiar. He may wander as he will, contemplating the endless variety of prospects before him, from the majestic river, and thundering cataract, to the rugged wild, and boundless forest, until his spirit is quite penetrated with the mysterious influence of elementary nature, and may return an altered man,—may return with a mind more bold in its efforts, and enlarged in its conceptions,—more elevated in its aspirations, and original in its powers, than would ever have been attained by the same time spent in the laboured refinements and subduing luxuries of the Eastern World.’

“Emigrants when landing on our shore, should at once proceed in the prosecution of their plans, and not linger in our large towns, expending their money. Every hour is of value, and the most trifling expenses important to the poor Emigrant, who, by yielding to the cupidity of those with whom he may lodge, and laying himself open to the frauds and impositions that may be practised on new comers, may become involved in serious embarrassments and difficulties. After the fatigues of a passage on the Ocean, and perhaps enduring the trials of sickness, indifferent fare, &c. the Emigrant will doubtless feel languid and spiritless, but he must not despair. He must push forward, hoping for the best, and as he progresses up the country he will find himself gradually gaining strength; and change of air, of scenery, of diet, and of the mode of travelling, will relieve him from the lassitude with which he was at first oppressed. Feebleness, or even moderate illness, should never induce the Emigrant to remain at Quebec or Montreal, but should rather urge him on his way to his intended location, not only on account of the saving in expenses, but also from the prospect of sooner recovering his wonted health and spirits. Although on his first landing among us, the Emigrant may regard the scene with a languid eye,

and move forward with a faltering step, yet he should never suffer his resolution to be shaken, or his purposes abandoned, from momentary doubt or suffering. Let him continually keep in vivid remembrance that state of dependance and hopelessness, it may be poverty and want, from which he has escaped, and never for once lose sight of the tranquillity and competence which he may secure, by reasonable perseverance and industry.

“It may be presumed, that in most cases Emigrants, when they arrive at Quebec, have their plans formed, and have determined upon some particular section of the country as most favorable to their views and circumstances. If these plans are the result of a correct knowledge of the country, and have been formed with foresight, reflection, and prudent arrangement, all may be well, and they may push forward to their place of destination without delay or uncertainty. In general, however, the plans formed by Emigrants, while strangers to the country, are very imperfect, and should be followed up with some caution. It is not until they have examined the country, and had the crude and indefinite notions which they may have adopted at home corroborated by more certain evidence here, that they can be prepared to act with decision and confidence. Those who have opportunities of reading, may gather much correct and necessary information; but even they should not presume too confidently upon their impressions, and should still be willing to inquire and learn. Let them compare their previous notions with the opinions they may receive from the Emigrant Agent, and then compare both with their own observations, as they pass through the country, and act accordingly. But on no account should those who may have been recommended, upon leaving home, to a certain part of the country, press forward to it without examining every section through which they pass. If they should rush blindly forward, turning neither to the right nor to the left, they will probably pass by more valuable and favourable locations than may eventually fall to their lot, and ever after regret their precipitancy and imprudence. Instances of this kind are not uncommon, and we feel the more strongly the necessity of caution on this subject.

“If the Emigrant has friends in some particular section of the Province, to whom he is attached, and is anxious to settle near them, it might, in many cases be wrong to dissuade him from the purpose. Much of his success depends upon his being contented, and he would naturally be more likely to be so if settled in the vicinity of his friends. Society is valuable even to the poor Emigrant in a new country like this, and where friends are settled in proximity, they may relieve each other when in distress, and rejoice together when in prosperity—may animate each other’s expectations, and