

and becomes a source of exalted and real happiness. To attain this enviable condition, a few years of toil, perhaps of difficulty and distress may be required, but what is this compared with the happy consequences which ensue?—How differently does such an one find himself situated from what he would have been had he remained at home! There he was dependent, but here independent;—there he was a tenant, but here he is the proprietor—the lord of the soil.

“Those who have capital, and are young, and would enjoy the *luxury of embarking* in the world, or who have but a fixed and limited income, with a rising family to increase their expenses, without augmenting their means, should come to Canada. Money cannot be invested more securely and profitably than in a new, rising, improving country,—especially a productive one like Upper Canada. Here every thing is going forward, and hourly increasing in value, without danger of failure or revolution. Mere matters of local and personal speculation may fail here as well as elsewhere, but those enterprises connected with real estate, which the settler will find most worthy of his attention, are not subject to much fluctuation or uncertainty. He may safely go on improving his lands, and thus enhance their value, and if fond of more active enterprises, may search for situations to erect Mills, Breweries, &c., and will have nothing to fear from those investments, if his plans are matured with care, and executed with prudence and economy. Too much caution, however, cannot be used, as a small error in beginning may prove seriously injurious. Capital, when once embarked, is not easily reclaimed, and though the Settler may recover from a false step, yet he may long feel its effects.

“Emigrants who have trades suited to the country, will readily find employment. Shoemakers, Saddlers, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and Stone Masons, are all included in this class, and should be encouraged to come to Canada. In most of our large Towns they may obtain from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Cy. per day in cash. They may also find jobs which they may undertake to advantage. They may perambulate the country, and find work in almost every part, and may thus become acquainted with the manners and the habits of the people. In this way, by gradual savings they may gain money to purchase lands; or if they bring means with them from home, may become qualified to lay out capital to advantage.

“Agricultural labourers of industrious and steady habits, may procure immediate employment. There is indeed a great scarcity of these men, and during the summer and fall months in particular, they need not be one day idle. They may obtain from £2 to £3 per month, and in harvest time an active hand may get 4s. or 5s. a day. Instances are not a few,

within the writer's own acquaintance, where from such humble and laborious beginnings, emigrants have forced their way to affluence, and are now dwelling upon snug little farms of their own. *All that is required to ensure the success of this class is economy, perseverance, and industry.* Thousands of them, who are now enduring at home the ills of biting poverty, and struggling for a small pittance, and a scanty subsistence, should be encouraged to emigrate. At home they have no other prospect than perpetual toil, and perpetual poverty, without the salutary influence of even momentary hope, or the exhilarating presentiment of better things to come. The gloom with which they are surrounded is impenetrable. Through it no bright vista lights up the future. From them the smiles of fortune are for ever hid.—Math and music, revelry and song, are enjoyed by others, while to them belong the bitter tear, the unvarying sigh. The luxurious banquet of the rich, is spread with its costly abundance before their sight, but they are not permitted to participate. They are denied the common sympathies of their own species, linger on without worldly inheritance, and die without *worldly consolation*. Could they find their way across the ocean, the despair which now hangs over their benighted minds would be dispelled—a new existence would be imparted to them, and a new world opened for their happiness and enjoyment.

“Servants are scarce in Canada, and active persons, both male and female, may readily find places. Girls get from 10s. to 20s. per month, with board and lodging, and the poor man who brings with him a large family, will find that every active boy, though not large enough for laborious employments, may still earn something beside his living. The father of a family, even though he may be too far advanced in life to emigrate on his own account, should come because of his family. His children may grow up here, acquiring some knowledge of the country, and become prosperous and happy.

“To Gentlemen of literary taste and scientific attainments, desirous of travelling, this Western World presents many attractions.—They will here find much that is worthy of contemplation. Here they may witness the first buddings, and may feel the original inspirations of nature;—here they may collect much that will be interesting, instructive, beneficial; and in making scientific observations, they will not find themselves following in the footsteps of others, but occupying new ground. The usual tour through Europe, notwithstanding its splendid advantages, has long since become stale. *There*, there is nothing new to invite, nothing original to instruct, nothing strange to surprise. Every inch of ground has been gone over, every object examined, every curiosity described by thousands, and the tra-