

prospect of succeeding, than can generally fall to their lot at home. We have no occasion to indulge in highly wrought descriptions, or exaggerated representations of the country's capabilities, for the hundreds and thousands who have here gained competency, and many wealth, are so many living, active proofs that Canada gives a sufficiency, and even affluence, to her inhabitants. There is but little hazarded in saying that here no man ever failed in gaining a competent livelihood, unless he either was by nature unfitted, or unfitted himself for succeeding. To such a country emigrants may direct their steps with assured confidence, and still be in a sense *at home*; still under British sway, and among a people of British habits, feelings, and attachments. They will miss many "old familiar faces" here, but they will meet a hearty welcome, and the new world will soon become dear as "Old England" itself.—Without holding out any delusive hopes of fortunate days that hardly fall to any man's lot below, we do in all sober honesty and truth assure emigrants that they will here obtain a degree of substantial comfort which can but seldom be their portion in the crowded population of the old world. If they form moderate expectations, and bring with them an ordinary share of those qualities without which no man can prosper any where, they will not be disappointed by emigrating to Canada, but will enter on a new career, in which their natural energies will have full scope for exertion, which will be crowned with an adequate reward.

We give the following extract from Neilson's Prize Essay on Emigration, to which was awarded a gold medal by the Upper Canada Celtic Society:—

"Gentlemen who cannot endure privations, and perform labours for a time for the sake of a certain reward, nor sacrifice the refinement of polished life for a more substantial equivalent, will find little to encourage them here. They cannot do better than to come if they have abundant means, but if their object is to accumulate from moderate beginnings, they will not succeed without conforming to the nature and circumstances of the country. Those who continually dream of wealth and splendour, ease and luxury, and will not struggle hard for their attainment,—who prefer having a splendid air-castle in the imagination, to a comfortable cottage in reality,—who prefer poverty at home to abundance in the wilderness: and who have no relish for the simple enjoyments and innocent pleasures of rural life, should never think of

coming out to Canada. Those who aspire to stations in society above them, and will not adopt the real and patient mode of attaining that elevation,—who wish to figure as gentlemen on very small means, and aim at being fashionable rather than useful, will here find themselves out of their proper element. In short, the sickly, the shiftless, the idle, the timid, should never be encouraged to come to Upper Canada. If those who are in the decline of life and health, or have been so tenderly and delicately reared, that the rude wind is to them a dangerous visitant, should emigrate to this country, forming in the wildness of their imaginations delusive schemes of future ease and comfort, they will bitterly repent the enterprise. If they have ample means, they may enjoy themselves in some of the old and improved settlements, but if they are without resources, their hopes of success will fail, and to them the forest, with its ocean of trees, will appear dark, impenetrable, and immense. For the indolent and vicious, the prospect is still more unfavourable. Every thing here is carried forward with spirit and energy, and *those who would prosper must be industrious. The idle need scarcely expect to be tolerated, and are ever sure of being despised.* The unanimous feeling of the community is against them, and their case will be not unlike that of the drone, which is by common consent spurned and banished from the hive.

"But although the prospect may be unfavourable to some, yet it is *abundantly encouraging to others.* Men of industrious and sober habits—of an enterprising and persevering spirit—may be confident of doing well. Emigrants of this character, who come here with moderate and reasonable expectations, and press vigorously through the difficulties of early settlement, may become proprietors of the soil, and respectable members of society. Though the capital possessed by such an one be but small, yet he may soon find every necessary, every comfort of life, within his reach. Beef, Mutton, and Veal from his own pastures—Ham of his own curing—Venison from the adjacent forest—Fish fresh from the stream—Butter and Cheese from his own dairy; and the white loaf from his own wheat, may crown his bounteous board—the accumulated products of untiring though not unpleasant industry. The land upon which he resides may be his own, and all apprehensions of rent and removal, tythes and taxes, be forever banished from his mind. His improvements, as he is enabled to make them, are advancing his own interest,—he rises in importance as the country rises around him, and has the satisfaction of owning a home for himself, and for his children after him. The possession of permanent property creates a tie between the Emigrant and his adopted country,—awakens in his mind a new train of energies and motives,—gives him hopes and feelings to which he was before a stranger,