

but, if true to her interests and her legitimate destiny, she will stand high in the scale of social existence, whether still allied to Great Britain, or occupying the position of an independent kingdom. Either way, may a virtuous and enlightened populace be her bulwark of defence; for "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

NO. II.

PATRIOTISM—COUNSELS TO NEW SETTLERS
—EXPERIENCES IN THE PAST.

"My eye delighted not to look
On forest old or rapids grand;
The stranger's pride I scarce could brook,
My heart was in my own dear land."

So sang the lamented McGee; but he learned to love Canada, and his patriotism for the land of his adoption cost him his life.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth,—if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." This outburst of religious patriotic feeling, penned by the sweet singer of Israel, doubtless paints in truthful colors the longings of the exiled Jew for the city of his God.

Our exile, unlike his, is voluntary; yet how strong in the breasts of true men is sympathy with the sentiments of Sir Walter Scott:—

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand.

Cowper, the bard of Olney, exclaims in his delightful "Task":—

"England, with all thy faults, I love thee still,
My country! and while yet a nook is left
Where English minds and manners may be found
Shall be constrained to love thee."

This devotion to fatherland is creditable to the hearts of those whose impassioned utterances we cannot but admire. Notwithstanding, as a filial child cannot forget or cease to love her parents, yet when she becomes a wife her allegiance

is transferred, even so the emigrant who exchanges his own for another country, where he becomes a permanent resident, and enjoys the protection and privileges of the country chosen, is in duty bound to transfer his allegiance to the government under which he lives.

This doctrine may be unacceptable to many in whose bosoms the fire of patriotism burns fervently, but it will bear the test of reason, and should be duly considered by all who elect to settle in an alien country. Fortunately, those of our countrymen who come hither have no trouble on this score, and they will find us a very loyal people. Troubles enough will, however, crowd the track of the early settler apart from this; but patience and perseverance will in time clear the way, and the sky of his prospects brighten daily, until the sunshine of comparative prosperity shall appear attainable. If the counsel of one who trod the rugged path of emigrant life long ago will be taken as kindly as it is offered, he would say: "Friends, crowd not the city, but scatter and seek employment wherever it can be found without loss of time, and accept such wages as can be got. If you are possessed of means to purchase land, be in no hurry to do so. Learn the husbandry of the country under others before you start on your own hook. Do not pretend to judge Canada or its people before you have sufficiently tested both. What others have done you can do, by using the same means; and you have before you in this country the example of thousands of families living in comfort, and even some degree of refinement, who began life as low down as you can be."

The writer could relate many amusing instances of the ignorance of early settlers—by no means amusing to the parties concerned at the time of their occurrence, but painful proofs that experience keeps a dear school. One hardy settler who faced bush-life destitute of the knowledge necessary to success, determined to make his own sugar. As the season drew near, he made due preparation. Troughs to receive the sap were provided, the stately maples were tapped, and freely gave their life-blood. Snow was removed for a fireplace, and