

Library, a museum, even a theatre. We may be told that they will be formed in time, that the places are too young yet! The reply to this is simple and evident. In places less wealthy they exist, surely nothing else is wanting for their establishment.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA,

CONSIDERED IN REFERENCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

As we promised in our last number, we have now to speak of Emigration to Canada. The subject is one of no small importance, and any assistance that can be rendered in placing its merits in a true light, must be of service, as well to our Canadian as our European readers. A dry topic, some deep readers of the "Miss Matilda School" may consider this much belaboured question, of the settlement of our adopted land; but in all sincerity, we can assure them, that they might be much less profitably employed, than in studying the rise, progress, and prospects of a country, which, under the bounty of Providence, has afforded the means of procuring food and raiment to so many of us, who, but for such a land, might have been most uncomfortably put to it, to procure either of these very necessary blessings.

We shall not, in this paper at all events, bore the reader with columns of figures or tables of statistics—those most useful, but somewhat sleepy aids to Knowledge: but the fact's we adduce, are based upon no short experience, and our conclusions will, we venture to say, be found to be only consistent with what may be seen without reference to books—consistent with the state of our Province as it is, and the wondrous strides which it daily makes, in the march of improvement.

Notwithstanding the "learning of the age," and with all our love for the deeper lore of the olden time, we are not insensible to the intellectual advancement manifested in this year of grace—there can be no manner of doubt, in the mind of any sane man, who has spent twenty, or even ten, years in Canada, that the subject of Emigration to this quarter of the Queen's dominions, is most grievously misunderstood. Nay, we may even go further,—as they say in the law Courts after a case has been amply discussed, and as the spectator would suppose, completely disposed of—and aver, that in most parts of Great Britain, as well as on the Continent, there exists the most astonishing degree of ignorance, as to the state and capabilities of these Colonies; and that in the Colonies themselves even, the clearest possible views are not always manifested, respecting the

class of people whom it is most judicious to advise to immigrate, or the steps which it would be most prudent for the bewildered importations to take, when they arrive here.

Many people at home, notwithstanding the enormous advances which have been made, still read and speak of Canada, as Goldsmith did, when he described the contest between England and France, for the pre-eminence in North America, as a quarrel about a few furs. Others again, look upon British America as remarkable only for the Fisheries on the Coasts; while those who really talk of the "interior," perhaps ponder wisely, on the propriety of remitting a few young relations, to honor with their presence, the backwoods of Kingston, Toronto or Hamilton! And we could cite instances within our own knowledge, where great surprise and no small delight has been evinced, on the part of intelligent British farmers and manufacturers, at hearing a person who had spent a dozen years in Canada, speak English through the mouth, (not through the nose) just like one of themselves.

It is perfectly true, that this lack of information—we like mild terms—respecting the most valuable of our Colonies, is not so universal as it was some years ago, but it still exists in all its darkness, in by far the greater number of the European towns, and in most of the rural Districts. Among reading and commercial men in some of the sea-port Towns, tolerably correct information is by degrees being disseminated, and in some parts of the interior the letters from friends in America are of some little service, in modifying the prevalent erroneous impressions. But withal, a knowledge of *facts* is far from general, even in the best informed circles, and in nearly all the descriptions of Canada which it has been our fortune to look into, too little pains have been taken, to distinguish between the various descriptions of Emigrants, for which the different parts of the country are suited.

The fact is, there is scarcely any one description of *industrious* persons, desirous of seeking new homes, to whom Canada does not offer abundant inducements for Emigration. And yet, it is equally true, that any emigrant, whatever his calling, or whichever description of capital—money or labour—he may desire to invest in the country, may be effectually ruined, within an unpleasantly short period of his arrival, simply in consequence of his having chosen a locality or an employment, for which he has been manifestly unfit.

The popular European blunder, on Colonial questions, consists in confounding together all parts of any country, known by one general name,