

*The following general information is added for the Guidance and Benefit of Persons desirous to emigrate to Upper Canada.*

The two principal, and indeed the only usual routes are by the River St. Lawrence and by New York, both of which may be considered as inaccessible during the winter months. The navigation of the River St. Lawrence is generally closed by the ice for five months in each year, and although the harbour of New York is very seldom so closed, yet the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, which form the communication from thence to Upper Canada, are closed as regularly as the St. Lawrence, but for a shorter period of time.

The usual and the best season, however, for emigrants to proceed by either route, is in the spring, or early in the summer, when there are particular facilities in finding a passage to the St. Lawrence, because many vessels go out in ballast, in order to return with cargoes of timber and other bulky articles, the produce of Canada.

These vessels are generally of large dimensions, and, being in ballast, have extensive accommodations for steerage passengers. A steerage passage to Quebec may cost from £3 to £4 each for adults, and half that sum for children; and, where many are associated together, passages are frequently procured at a lower rate; for which however, the vessel provides only ship-room, fuel, and water; and the passengers must lay in their own provisions, which, on the frugal scale to which many of them must be accustomed ashore, may be done for a sum not exceeding the cost of the passage.

From Quebec to Montreal steam-boats ply daily during the summer, and the passage on deck is 1 to 1½ dollars, or 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. sterling. From Montreal to York, in Upper Canada, or to any place on the shore of Lake Ontario, through means of the arrangements already mentioned to have been made by the Company, emigrants recommended to the Agent in Montreal will be conveyed for five dollars, or 22s. 6d. sterling each, exclusive of provisions, which may cost from two to three dollars more; so that from the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom to the seat of government in Upper Canada, the whole expense may be estimated at about ten pounds each for adults and six for children.

No heavy or cumbersome baggage ought to be taken—household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry,—in short, all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada; besides the trouble of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing apparel, with such bedding, and utensils for cooking, as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea, ought to be packed in water-tight cases or trunks, not exceeding eighty or ninety pounds in weight.

The journey or inland voyage from New York to Lake Ontario, and especially to Lake Erie, is performed in less time than from Montreal, and emigrants recommended to the Company's Agent at New York will obtain passage-tickets at the same rate as from Montreal, being five dollars each; but the passage from the United Kingdom to New York is more costly than that to Quebec, besides that passengers are not permitted to land at New York until security be given, that, for a specified time, they shall not become burthensome on public charity; so that the route by the St. Lawrence, although more circuitous, and perhaps tedious, is certainly the most eligible for those emigrants who have large families, and who wish to proceed at the smallest possible expense.

The Company's Agents at the different ports of embarkation and elsewhere, will furnish such further information as may be required by persons desirous to emigrate, and to deposit their funds with the Company, or to become purchasers of the Company's lands.

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which fall thereinto, abound with various species of fish, sometimes reaching the weight of forty or fifty pounds, is found in the Lake. Whitefish, black bass, pickerell, and various other species with which the Lake abounds, afford, at the proper seasons, grateful and nutritious food; and at the mouth of the Maitland, in June last, the exploring party found fish in such abundance, that in one day a man could spear enough to fill a pork barrel. Salt springs are found in several parts of the territory, so that the manufacture of salt, for the supply of the country at least, if not for exportation, will probably be very soon established. To the new Settlement of Goderich, the communication, for some time, will be by navigating Lake Erie, the River Detroit, the Lake and River St. Clair, and Lake Huron; which route, although it is circuitous, and on the map appears formidable, may yet, in steam vessels, be passed in four or five days, from Fort Erie, or Buffalo, or the Welland Canal, to Maitland Harbour; and, during the present season, Settlers, properly recommended, and presenting themselves at either of these points, will be conveyed to the new settlement at the Company's expense. By the same navigation, and through the Welland Canal, which opens access from the River St. Lawrence to the inland seas of America, the future produce of this new settlement will find its outlet; and an inland communication with the rest of the Province, by means of roads, will be the first object attended to in the general arrangements for the settlement of the Huron Territory.

• The Hemlock is a species of pine, growing generally in moist or swampy situations, and on soil of inferior quality.

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