

generally certain, especially on the "intervalles." Wild flowers are abundant; and, taken altogether, the scenery of the country, its productions, and every object that can render the situation of the immigrant pleasant and agreeable, are as numerous as they can be found in any part of the world. It is true that the winters are long, and require a substantial stock of fodder for cattle. Spring and summer may be considered short, but vegetation is remarkably rapid, and the earth yields her bounties in the space of a few months. The length of the winter is compensated by a relief from the prevailing epidemics of Upper Canada and Southern States. Let no man, however, suppose from these remarks, that the immigrant will find much leisure upon his hands; every season brings with it and requires its peculiar labour, and without patience, industry, and perseverance, no agriculturist can expect to be successful.

During many past years, the chief export from New-Brunswick has been timber, and agriculture has been neglected; but the man who would be successful as a settler on wild land must neither be a lumberman nor a hunter, nor must he pursue the business of a fisherman, unless he follows it altogether. He must cut down the trees and cultivate the soil—he must go to work with a cheerful heart, and success will crown his labours.

I am, dear Sir,

Very sincerely and truly, your's,

A. GESNER.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. MacDONALD, of the Castle }  
Tioram Regiment of Highlanders, Chief of the High- }  
land Society of Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

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#### LETTER II.

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*Saint John, New-Brunswick, 15th August, 1813.*

DEAR SIR,—Having given you in my first letter a few hints in regard to the Province of New-Brunswick with reference to its topography and productions, I will now advert to those means whereby immigrants are settled upon wild lands. Persons who migrate into the British Provinces may be ranked in two classes, one belonging to the middle division of society and the other to the labouring class. Few of the latter possess sufficient means to establish themselves in the woods after they have arrived in the country, and from the lack of a national system of immigration they frequently wander about the towns seeking for employment, or they go to the United States, where their hopes are most frequently disappointed.

Thousands of immigrants have been annually brought to New-Brunswick by the returning lumber ships. Of these, only a few have remained in the Province. This circumstance has arisen from their entire ignorance of the country and the glowing descriptions they have received of the United States, where land is much