

pital, who would be content to be a Tenant instead of a Proprietor. The terms offered him would be most liberal ; for some years little or no Rent would be required ; he would be placed on a fertile soil ; his farm stocked by his landlord, and not until it became profitable, and well under cultivation, would any portion of its produce be demanded of him :—in the interim he would perhaps have acquired the wherewithal to set up for himself : this appears to be on the whole, the surest foundation an Emigrant can commence on.

Steady and hardworking men in this Country can also (at least during eight Months in the year) get high wages, sufficient, if they were provident, to support themselves and families during the Winter.

My argument is only directed against what may be called *Crown Settlers*, whom I conceive to be the poorer orders from all parts of the United Kingdom, shipped off for America, with the idea that they are to become Land Proprietors, and consequently rich people in a short time. No argument would persuade them that they had better remain as Labourers or Servants, when they have the option of becoming Masters ;—and after all, with the utmost liberality, what can Government do for them? They will be brought to this Country ; their expenses will be paid to the Township laid out to them ; portions of Land in the Wilderness allotted to them ; for the first year and a half, Salt Provisions and Bread will be issued to them, probably at the rate of

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