

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The French Canadians are a very polite and hospitable people, and are generally in easy circumstances. Their houses are built of logs, and are stuccoed with clay; they are usually of only one story, and contain four rooms, the walls of which are washed with lime-water inside and out, which they told me answered better than *paint*. Four-fifths of the inhabitants speak French.

The governor represents the king, and appoints a legislative council for Lower Canada of fifteen persons for life. The House of Assembly consists of fifty members, chosen by those who have a freehold of the yearly value of forty shillings, or houses in a town of the yearly value of 5*l.*; also, by those who have resided in a town twelve months, and paid a rent of 10*l.* per annum for a house. House rent, European goods, and servants' wages, are very dear; there are no direct taxes.

On the whole, you will perceive that *Lower Canada* is *not* the place for an emigrant who is desirous of materially improving his condition and becoming a landed proprietor. If, however, you have no knowledge of Agriculture, and are in other respects a good workman, *you may be sure of work* in Lower Canada. If nothing offers immediately from private sources, the GOVERNMENT *pledges itself* to give you work.

UPPER CANADA.

This is something *like* a country for an emigrant, particularly if he be a FARMER. I begin, you will perceive, by describing to you what these countries *are*. I want you to make up your mind, and then, at the end of the book, I will show you how you are to manage about getting aboard of ship, and what you are to do on your arrival.

Upper Canada is called by many the *garden* of the western world, and if the forests were a little more thinned, I think they would not be telling a lie to say so. I never yet heard of an industrious emigrant who did not thrive in the course of four years. Mind, I said an *industrious* emigrant; and I can truly assert, that of *this* class, many are now *rich* men, who, when they arrived, had not 5*l.* left in their pockets to bless themselves with. It is certainly most advisable that you should have 100*l.* in hand on your arrival, for then you may at once become an *independent landholder*. No landlord—and no tithes!—and as to taxes, they do not amount to five shillings a year on an estate of 100 acres.

You ascend in a steam-boat from Montreal to Kingston; the time required is seven days. Kingston is situated in a bay at the north-east end of Lake Ontario; it is a town of great trade. From Kingston you proceed by the steamer along Lake Ontario to YORK, which is the capital of Upper Canada. Now, from Quebec to this same YORK, it is a distance of about 500 miles; but you need not be under any uneasiness, for the Canada Company will take you all the way, *free of expense*, and will then put you in the way of choosing, among the best lands in the province, for a place of settlement. Come, come—*this* is some encouragement.

CLIMATE OF UPPER CANADA.

The climate of Upper Canada is very superior indeed to that of Lower Canada. It is much milder both as it respects the summer and the