

consequently trained to fishing; for it is a matter of much importance that every settler from Great Britain should depart as little as possible from his former employment. A fishing population should be transplanted on the seaboard, while persons from agricultural districts should occupy the interior of the Province.

I might mention many more tracts of land offering encouragement to emigrants, but this is scarcely necessary as no large settlement can be established until the lands are carefully examined and surveyed, and every necessary preparation is made to receive its first inhabitants.

The fisheries of the Province are good, notwithstanding they are greatly encroached upon by the Americans.

New-Brunswick is almost surrounded by the sea, and it is therefore of easy access. The rivers, from flowing in opposite directions, and being large and navigable, afford the greatest facilities for internal communication even with the remotest districts. The soil in general is very fertile, and there are extensive forests of valuable timber. The rivers and lakes abound in salmon, trout, alewives, perch, &c. In the bays and inlets there are valuable fisheries for cod-fish, pollock, haddock, halibut, herring, &c.; lobsters and oysters are also abundant. The forests contain much game: cariboo and deer are plenty. The moose is more rarely killed. There are also bears, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, otters and other small wild animals. The Province also contains an abundance of coal, iron, copper, manganese, lead, and other ores, with deposits of limestone, gypsum and salt; all of which will in time add greatly to the resources of the country.

The climate is healthy, and very congenial to the natives of Great Britain.

Heretofore the tide of emigration has been directed towards Canada and the United States, while the advantages New-Brunswick possesses have been overlooked, or have not been known in the mother country. I could produce hundreds of instances where emigrants from the old country have landed at some of the ports, and with their families have wandered pennyless into the interior, where, in the term of five years, they purchased small lots of land, and rendered themselves perfectly independent and comfortable. Other settlers, who possessed only a few pounds, have cleared large farms, and are now seen driving their own horses and waggons to market.

Any industrious man who can obtain fifty acres of land, the cost of which is only £8 5s. currency, and secure a year's provision until the first crop is gathered, is certain to obtain a livelihood, to live comfortably, and, under ordinary circumstances, to render himself independent.

There are no tithes, and taxes in the country villages are very inconsiderable.

These remarks apply equally to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The productions of the soil are numerous, and, under proper cultivation, it yields good crops of bread stuffs. Wheat, rye and barley ripen well, even in the most northerly districts; oats are considered a certain crop, and buckwheat succeeds well, even on the poorest land. Maize, or Indian corn, will grow well in warm seasons. Potatoes yield a large crop, and the quality is superior. Peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, cucumbers, cabbages, cauliflowers, and almost all the culinary vegetables of England grow to perfection. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, currants, raspberries, and a variety of wild fruits, ripen at different periods through the summer. Hemp and flax also flourish well. Indeed there is scarcely a plant of the middle climates of Europe that may not be successfully cultivated, besides those peculiar to North America. The crop of hay is