

## CANADA.

application should be made to the Government agents, who will gratuitously furnish every requisite information.

Ample notice having now been given, as well in Great Britain and Ireland as in Canada, that an Act has been passed by the Legislature, in which it is expressly stipulated that the emigrant tax levied under its authority should be applied only to the relief of destitute sick emigrants, all parties are, therefore, distinctly informed that no relief whatever will be afforded out of this fund, unless in cases of sickness; and that, therefore, for the future, no free passage will be given.

Agents have been stationed at the following ports:—Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Who will furnish emigrants with advice as to routes, distances and rates of conveyance, and give them information respecting the Crown and other lands for sale in their respective districts, as well as direct emigrants in want of employment to places where they will be most likely to obtain it.

## CAUTION against refusing Employment.

It is of the greatest importance that emigrants should be disabused of the very croneous ideas which they almost all entertain as to the remuneration they will receive for their labour on arrival in this country. They should bear in mind that for the first season, and until they become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are worth little more than one-half of those rendered by experienced labourers. Many have been offered advantageous engagements and permanent employment on their first arrival, which they refused, preferring to proceed, in hopes of better wages; but in this, very many are disappointed. Five to six dollars per month, with board and lodging, is as much as farmers will or can afford to give to newly-arrived emigrants. Good hands, after a year's residence, will generally command from eight to ten dollars per month.

About 1,000 labourers are now wanted on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Junction Railway—wages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day.

The Montreal steamers call at Port St. Francis, which is the principal thoroughfare to the Eastern townships, especially the populous and flourishing villages, Drummondville, Kingston, Shipton and Melbourne, and the county town of Sherbrooke. There is a daily stage from this port; or carts may be obtained, any day, for the conveyance of luggage, &c., at the rate of about one halfpenny per mile per cwt. This district, for its healthfulness, cheapness of land, facility of access, and manufacturing, agricultural and commercial capabilities, is particularly deserving of the notice of emigrants of every class; and where there is a constant demand for mechanics and labourers of every description, especially farm servants. There is also at present a great number of labourers required for the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Junction Railway, now in operation to St. Hyacinthe, 30 miles of its route from Montreal; by which emigrants intending to settle in these townships may arrive at their destinations within 24 hours of the disembarkation from their ships.

Emigrants should remain about the towns as short a time as possible after arrival. By their proceeding at once into the agricultural districts, they will be certain of meeting with employment more suitable to their habits; those with families will also more easily procure the necessaries of life, and avoid the hardships and distress which is experienced by a large portion of the poor inhabitants in our large cities during the winter season. The chief agent will consider such persons as may loiter about the ports of landing to have no further claims on the protection of Her Majesty's agents, unless they have been detained by sickness or some other satisfactory cause.

## Routes, Distances and Rates of Passage, from Quebec.

Steamers occasionally leave Quebec direct to Toronto, Hamilton, &c., calling at all the intermediate ports, by which emigrants will avoid the inconveniences of transshipment. The rates of transport and all other particulars may be known on application at this office.

The royal mail steamers leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning at eight o'clock, for Kingston, calling at all the intermediate places; or passengers may take the Lachine railroad cars from the Montreal terminus, in time to embark in the same steamer, which leaves Lachine at half-past eleven o'clock. Passengers by this line will reach Kingston the next day, in time to take the Lake Ontario mail steamers, at three o'clock, for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston; thence by railroad to Buffalo: or they may proceed by the "Through Line" steamers, which leave the Canal Basin every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at eleven o'clock.

Passengers destined to any of the settlements on the River Ottawa and Bytown route, or on the line of the Rideau canal, will proceed by a daily line of steamers which leave Lachine every morning at eight o'clock, or on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train from Montreal, for Bytown, which place they reach the same evening. Steamers leave Bytown for Kingston, calling at all places on the line of the Rideau canal.

Steamers leave Kingston daily for the Bay of Quinté and the River Trent, calling at Picton, Adolphustown, Belleville, and other landing-places in the Bay.

Mr. Conlan, the sub-agent at Montreal, will furnish the best advice and information as to the routes, rates of passage, &c., from that port, also as to the demand for employment existing in the district.

From *Quebec* to *Montreal*, by Steamers, every day at five o'clock, through in 14 hours.

|                    |           | Miles.   | Deck.     |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| To Three Rivers    | - - - - - | 81       | 2 s. 6 d. |
| „ Port St. Francis | - - - - - | 9   90   | 2 s. 6 d. |
| „ Sorel            | - - - - - | 45   135 | 3 s. 9 d. |
| „ Montreal         | - - - - - | 45   180 | 3 s. 9 d. |

From