

and purchase at the lowest price.

with a gentleman, who is an honorary member of the
Society, and whose works are before the public, I
sails from the Eastern District to Lake Huron, they
own loams, sometimes rather light, but on the whole very
rich. We have examined here a soil of strong grey
loam, and appear to be at least equally good and lasting with
Canada; in this respect they may be said to be equal.
The *Townships* they begin to sow about the middle of
the kind of grain comes to full maturity in good season;
complaint on this head. In Upper Canada, although the
open, they seldom begin to sow before the same time,
and are in good order for the winter, must be fed in the
winter, all over the Canadas.

Townships are protected from the cold humid North the hills North and East of the river St. Francis; West winds are softened in passing over the St. Lawrence water lands, and all the lands which belong to the south of the 46th parallel of latitude.

ant with his family should turn to *The Eastern Townships* western divisions, of which are all partly settled,—any of the two children, with ten cwt. of baggage, he may proceed from Quebec to the city of Montreal, and thence, by a currency from this place to St. brooke, ninety miles by the stage, his baggage at \$. 2d. or 3d. per cwt. maybe, and himself and family at £2 each, being £7 10s. He has now already passed twenty miles of a fine country estate, and the distance from Three Rivers is over thirty to a pleasant country, with comfortable houses, and a fine view of the city of Montreal, and the river St. Lawrence, in all directions, with ready convenience to visit, or to bring him his full liberty to range over about four thousand miles of a fine healthy country, with a pleasing varied and dale, forest and cultivated land; and in this wide place himself at a greater distance than about one hundred miles from Montreal. For the health of himself and family, he has nothing to fear, the very few diseases may befall him, he has no need to be cautious, or to procure any medicine in these townships, he will be able to procure cows, working oxen and horses, with all the lesser stock &c. It must be his own fruit, if he does not produce it with running water; and he has also the advantage partly cleared, with their buildings. He can bring his regular supply of rotation crops. For every kind of grain, and for all sorts of fruit, poultry, &c. &c. he will find it at Montreal. Thus, he will be able to purchase all the great markets, the freight is in his own hands, and the lowest price; he can sell at the highest price, and buy at the lowest price, and I do not know where the emigrant can get advantages, than he can actually possess in these

men of forty-five years in my profession, the greater part of which was in the survey of part of this continent from the Atlantic ocean, and eleven years on the Boundary Line of the United States. My astronomical and surveying, has I hope enabled me to form a true view of one part of the country with another part, and I am to Upper Canada, having lived there several years, and being conversant with the climate, and the soil, and the help deriving, that *The Eastern Townships*, in their climate and proximity to the great markets of Canada, are more advantageous than any part of Upper Canada, and more so than any part of Upper New York."

THE ST. FRANCIS TOWNSHIP.

population at present is about 30,000 souls. The nearer the St. Francis are to the St. Lawrence, the thinner they are. This is partly owing to the inferior quality of the many places wintry or sandy, and the roads to the St. Lawrence are few and open only from the United States to the St. Francis from Kingston upwards, and only the miles (Lawrence) embrace an extent of good land greater than with lying together, east and north of the Alleghenias. Fine land extends east from the mountains west of Lake Erie, about sixty miles along the United States boundary (Kingsey included) about sixty-five, where it is from less in width. The two main branches of the St. Francis, streams and tributaries, run through this tract north-westward, watering the whole country in abundance for the St. Lawrence. The generally is a deep black loam on a sand bottom, with a few scattered rocks. The country, undulating, rising sometimes into considerable eminences, mountains which are uncultivable, excepting the Bald is its most extensive range in Shijon.

ment of these townships began with activity about thirty years ago. The first inhabitants were chiefly from the New England States, principally located at Stanstead and the neighbouring townships. Settlement was made at Shipton by natives of the United States, subsequently, many settlers from Lower Canada, from the Province of Quebec, from the States of Maine, New Brunswick, and from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and from the States of New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Others penetrated from the Yukama to Upton, and from the Yukama to the Yukama, but the bulk of the population is still towards the frontier.

when these townships were permitted to have representation in the Provincial Assembly, great improvements have been made in the management of the lands, and the title has been brought to the titles of their lands, and greater facilities of opening new representation have been adopted for them. They are doing, notwithstanding some unfavourable seasons, and we have had to a partial migration to the west. The best of the land, Haverhill, Leavenworth and Shiloh, and are becoming more and more valuable by appearance. New towns are being established, and manufacturing, and various places of worship, and even printing offices have appeared. It almost requires a traveller from New England that he is in Canada, to perceive it. The firm of the land is becoming more and more improved, and the land, although much poorer, and in respect of manure, is becoming more and more valuable. The live stock is however excellent and numerous.

It has been observed, that the quantity of good land lying to the upper waters of the St. Francis, is greater than is met with of equal extent in the Northern States of the American Empire; a comparatively small portion of it is yet occupied, and it

These spruce trees with constant offerings, and the chopping in wood for our fires, is for them a wholesome exercise, and a useful employment. The snow is now so well tracked, that travelling is very easy and pleasant, when the cold is not too great.

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"I have taken my present house for a year, from July. Since I arrived here, I have travelled about in the district, and have penetrated a few miles into the UNITED STATES, the frontier being about 30 miles from hence. I have seen many farms, and heard of many more to be sold on moderate terms. The country between this and the line, is in general better settled, and consequently more fit for European inhabitants than that towards the north.

"Innumerable farms are here offered at prices within the reach of small capitalists. The mere wreck or scattered fragments of many an English farmer would supply him with a farm, stock, and implements. The small estate holder might pick up a family, not with anxious and painful doubts, but with a smile. The small farmer, who has a few farms usually contain from 100 to 350 acres, having house, barns, &c. of stone, and may be purchased for £250 to £350. I am in treaty for one at the river Massawippi, six miles from this place, and two from the village of Lennoxville. It contains 311 acres, of which 50 are in corn, and the rest in alfalfa. The situation of the property, principal road, the river divides it into two equal parts, and abounds in excellent fish, sturgeon, mullets, muskungee, which are usually taken at night, by torch-light, with a spear, and sometimes weigh 35lb. or 40lb. each; there is also on the farm a large growth of maple trees, producing sugar; the soil is as good as any in the province, being chiefly a rich loam, and the water of the river is so pure, that the very first eight head of cattle, twelve sheep, twenty tons of hay, eighty bushels of potatoes, farming implements, some useful household furniture, iron boiler, and sugar utensils, has been tendered to me for £500. The land is estimated at £400. I have bid £350, and as the owner is anxious to return to the United States, and ready money for his whole property is not easily to be had, I have offered to give him £250, and he has consented. I can obtain a firm capital of producing every requisite for the use of my family, except tea.

"Mrs. W. and the children are longing to be settled in a place so pleasant and promising so many advantages. She is indefatigable in her domestic labours—activity such as her's is in every part of the world of great importance to such a family as ours, but in a situation where the wages of mechanics is enormously great, it is wealth.

"With respect to the preference of this, or the upper province, I believe that in either, all sorts of mechanics may do well—blacksmiths, carpenters, millwrights, ironworkers, etc. In the latter, however, the sailors will succeed in either province. The wages of a good workman are 7s. 6d. per day. For farmers having a few hundred pounds to invest in land, I advise this country preferable to the other; such persons I would not wish to purchase with land, they being quite ignorant of the operation of a plow, and the manner of raising the Americans; and since the price of farms thus partially prepared for cultivation is rapidly rising in Upper Canada, this country is to be preferred by such persons. To all the greater wholeness of this part of the country, I would not wish to add the lower part, except the few regions in the United States as well as Upper Canada.

"You are aware perhaps, that a Company has lately been formed in London, called The British American Land Company, whose object it is to facilitate emigration to these Eastern Townships. Should any one wish to proceed to this place it is advisable to make application to that Company. They will afford him the safest means of remitting his money. On paying into their hands any sum, he will probably receive from them a Letter of Credit, addressed to their correspondents in the Eastern Townships, who will on receipt of the same, draw Bills on the Company, which Bills he may well to advantage in Quebec or Montreal. This mode of remittance is safer than bringing Sixpences."

"Mechanics tools are to be had, I believe, in Quebec or Montreal, on reasonable terms, but it may perhaps be advisable that they bring some choice things of that sort if they are not very bulky. Warm clothing for immediate use, and good shoes and boots should be provided. The leather of this country is very ill prepared.

" Farming will do well to bring a small quantity of grain for seed, wheat, oats, barley, beans, and pease.

" Gardening has scarcely commenced in this country. All sorts of European seeds or fruit trees are very desirable here. If any one is desirous of being near me, if he comes by Quebec, let him apply to the Honourable L. Hale, Quebec, who frequently hears from me, and will, gladly assist the enquirer with useful information and advice. Mr. H. is brother to Lady Dundas.

"Having been told of the great salubrity of this country, you will not expect to hear I have fallen into great professional practice. There are two medical men in the village."

(Signed) WILLIAM WILSON.

Extract of another Letter from Dr. Williams to Mrs. Carter.

Extracts of Letter Letter from Rev. W. Whitcomb M.A., to Mr. C. Mansuetti, Glasgow, London, and, Lower Canada, Glasgow, 1834.

"As a native of England, and a native of this country, I am, I trust, in a peculiar manner qualified to inform you of the state of this country, conveyed by my letters. I have been acceptable to those interested in the subject of emigration. I do greatly wish to be useful to a people so important to the people of Great Britain. The British American Land Company have made great purchases in these Eastern Townships. I suppose they have not less than a million of acres. They seem to have employed this season in surveying and exploring the country. I have endeavoured to do something for their defence, by shewing that by their means a work will be accomplished of great public utility, which could never be effected by individual enterprise, and that it is only by the powerful machinery of a chartered company, by the combination of talent, information, energy, and capital, that a good tract of this country can be made available to the numerous and increasing British population. In order to sell their lands, they must render them accessible and available to individual purchasers, by cutting roads, building bridges, constructing mills, and performing other works for public convenience, which private persons feel no inducements to undertake.

"I wish to impress upon the minds of people in England, who are desirous of rendering this part of Canada as useful to British population as it is fitted by nature to be, that every effort to establish here a thriving community will fail, without the influx of capital. The indefatigable natives of the United States, who first settled in this part of the country have already expended on it a large amount of mere labour. If persons were here having moderate capital, and not inclined for large speculations, who would be satisfied to possess such a portion of land as they

his Excellency Lord Aylmer, Governor of the Canadas. I am much pleased to find, that he takes what I think a correct view of the condition of the Eastern Townships. He is delighted with this country, and says that it resembles the most beautiful parts of England, more than any other portion of Canada. A gentleman from England remarked to me the other day, that our valley (the Mississippi) reminded him of Wharfedale in Yorkshire.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Robertson of Montreal

"I HAVE been through all parts of both Provinces, and been, quiered in various places, and I consider *The Eastern Townships* of Lower Canada, one of the most desirable locations in British North America. They are more healthy than any other part of the Canadas—decidedly more so than the United States. The soil is fertile, the climate is temperate, the fine hill and dale lay of land, adapts them admirably for grazing farms, which, properly managed, remunerate the farmer well, and with far less labour than any other kind of farming. The best cattle that come to our markets, even now, are from that section of the country. It would be optional with me, to have my military lands, in the present war, put in the hands of the noble chiefs of the *Eastern Townships*. When the tide of emigration is once fairly turned in that direction, there will not be much difficulty in managing it afterwards.

"I have just returned from Toronto, (late York) Upper Canada, and was rather surprised to find vegetation here as far advanced, as around Lake Ontario. There is not positively forty-eight hours in that respect between here and Niagara; the winters are milder there, but the spring not more forward than in Montreal."

(Signed) W. ROBERTSON.
Extract of a Letter from the Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate,"
Shebrooke, October 18th 1834.

"The Advocate" has been established little more than three months and has a circulation of about — although it has had to contend with violent opposition. Besides publishing the "Advocate," we are engaged in publishing school books, and have in preparation, by a competent individual, a small Geography and History of Lower Canada for schools.

"I have been in the Townships about two years, and am much better pleased with the country than I anticipated. It is indeed surprising that emigrant farmers from the mother country, have not found their way into this part of the province, which for the growing of grain and grazing, is certainly unsurpassed, if equalled by any portion of the Canadas, and in point of health, has every advantage near the Upper Province. You ask in your last, if the Townships have again escaped the ravages of Cholera? I answer with great pleasure—yes. While almost every village in the Upper Province, has been more or less severely visited with or afflicted by cholera—not a solitary case of cholera, or any other epidemic disease, has, as far as I can learn, occurred during the last season in the townships. In this village, there has not a death occurred for the last two years, except a stranger, who was killed a few weeks since, by being thrown from his wagon,—and we have a population of about 800.

"While our cities and the Upper Province, have been filled with mourning and lamentation, the voice of health and gladness have been heard throughout our borders. The labours of the husbandman have been crowned with abundant success; and we are enjoying the bounties of Providence in peace and contentment. Good judges say, that double the quantity of wheat has been grown, and only one year's price for it. The quantity of grain here is well, even Indian corn which has failed for two seasons is a full crop, although but little was planted. The increased quantity of grain the present season, is owing partly to the expectation of a large number of emigrants coming in next season. We hope this expectation may not be disappointed.

"The Land Company have commenced operations by surveying lands. A Mr. Pennoyer is now surveying a route for a road from this village, in a direct course to Montreal. If this route is found practicable, of which there is little doubt, it will shorten the distance as now travelled, some five or six miles. It will communicate with the Montreal road at The Outlet of Mugu Lake. The Company have also determined to complete the Duds well road from Leeds to Duds well next Spring. This road will probably be continued directly to this village, to communicate with the above route to Montreal. So you see there is a prospect of plenty of work for emigrants the next season."

(Signed) J. S. WALTUN.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. George D. Lunn, of the Township of

Extract of a Letter from Mr. George D. Tukes, of the Township of Brompton, Blackhills, Brompton, 3d September, 1834.
 "I this day received yours of the 28th ultimo. I am much obliged

by your forwardness in my communications to my friends in Demerara, on the subject of emigration. They will thereby be enabled to save both money and time, which is a great object to one about to locate in Canada. It would be impossible for me to give in a letter, a full and particular account of my travels in Upper Canada, and my opinion of the comparative advantages to be met with in the several Townships; but I will mention a few, which I think most worthy of notice. I came to Canada with the intention of locating in having formed that intention after reading several pamphlets describing it as the most advantageous for settlement; and nothing under ocular demonstration would have convinced me, that it was not superior to any other part of the Canadas. They have suffered much there this year by frost, which I have had an opportunity of seeing; as far as I could

ascertain, it not unfrequently happens that spring frosts do serious injury there. The Eastern Townships of this province have not been visited with frost this year in the least detrimental to the crops; and

from what I can learn, they have never been checked by it in the spring. The soil of the Township I believe to be equal to any in the Upper Province for all kinds of grain, and superior for potatoes and grass. Some people say that fall wheat does not answer here, so well as in the Upper Province; of that I am sceptical. There is a farmer who lives about four miles from my domicile, who sowed a few acres in the autumn, and the prospects, both of quantity and quality, are as good as I have seen in any district through America. Yesterday sowed a small acre of wheat, which goes to my neighbors. I have now no more of land in a preparatory state for spring grain, and would have had it ready in time I would have put it all in wheat this autumn; but I spent too much time looking at the Upper Province. I paid 7s. 6d. per bushel for wheat here, and could have bought it in the Upper Province for 2s. 6d. per bushel. This great difference of price gives the farmer here a most decided advantage.

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