

upon the overdone lumber trade, where even the farmers regardless of their farms and honorable employments, have rushed madly into its toils. Within this immediate neighbourhood we can adduce numerous examples where Emigrants from Great Britain, almost penniless on their arrival, have procured farms and settled on them, and by moderate toil, and exclusively engaged in their cultivation, have paid the purchase money, lived comfortably, and have now a competence for themselves and families, free from debt and difficulty, and are contented and happy in their lot; while their neighbours more highly favoured, with farms purchased and paid on the arrival of the farmer, having left them to follow after lumbering pursuits, are now farmless and penniless. This truth, without any exaggeration, we hold up as an incontestable proof of what we are contending for.

Having now given a very brief outline of the capabilities of this part of the Province for Immigration purposes, we would, in conclusion, suggest the description of settlers that would be successful, and become useful alike to the country and beneficial to themselves and families. In the first place we should recommend that intending Emigrants become practically acquainted with the various branches of Agricultural operations in their own country, and with sufficient skill to bring that experience with them, and turn the same to the best account on arrival. They should be industrious and persevering, moderate in their wants and desires, and frugal in their habits, and above all should be contented, and give the country a fair and impartial trial, and not draw invidious distinctions between the country they had left and the home of their adoption; always bearing in mind that the one is the most highly favoured spot on the Globe in every point of view, while the other is in comparative infancy. They should be determined to devote their time, labour, and exclusive attention to the cultivation of the soil, without allowing their minds to be absorbed by any other consideration, or their attention distracted from the one grand object, Farming. They would be thankful and contented with the produce of their own farms to sustain them, and be clothed with such materials as can be produced therefrom. An Emigrant arriving here with such a determination, we are constrained to say, would be eminently successful; and by proper representations to his friends across

the Atlantic, the tide of Emigration which have tended towards the far West would be directed towards this hitherto neglected British Province. We do not in the foregoing recommendations wish it to be inferred that farmers of capital should not come to this country, far from it; a farmer so circumstanced would be enabled to settle himself more eligibly, and to better advantage, and gather around him those luxuries and comforts which, without means, would take time and labour to acquire.—All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. GOODFELLOW, } Committee  
JOHN FRAZER, } of the  
EDWARD WILLISTON, } Immigration  
JOHN PORTER, } Board.

ALEX. RANKIN, Vice President.

Thereupon Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and the same be countersigned by the Honorable Alexander Rankin, Vice President of the Society, and be by that gentleman, and John Porter, Esquire, handed to the learned Professor on his arrival here.

Extract from the Minutes.

EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary.

We beg further to Report that the Society has now on hand a considerable sum, which can be appropriated to the objects contemplated by the Society at its formation. That by the constitution Emigrants on arrival will be assisted from the funds with means to enable them to settle on lands, and also to purchase seed for the first year's sowing. When the Emigrants, selected at home under proper authority, and only those encouraged to come who would realize the wishes of the Society, and the Society be satisfied of their becoming permanently attached to the country by settlement, this Society would be induced to appropriate a part of their funds towards the passage across the Atlantic. And unless a proper discrimination be exercised at home, the Society would not feel safe in appropriating their means for the latter object. We would further state, that farm servants, well acquainted with the various branches of husbandry, would be well rewarded by coming to this country for that purpose alone, as they could realize from £18 to £30 currency per annum for their labour.

ALEX. RANKIN, Vice-President.

EDWD. WILLISTON, Secretary.

#### ADDITIONAL APPENDIX.

5th. Act to facilitate the sale and improvement of the Crown Lands in New Brunswick.

6th. Report and Statistics of the Harvey and Teetotal Settlements formed in the Wilderness under the superintendence of the Honorable L. A. Wilmot.

No. 5.

#### 12 VICTORIA, CAP. IV.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE SALE AND IMPROVEMENT OF CROWN LANDS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Passed 8th March, 1849.

‘WHEREAS every facility and encouragement should be afforded for the occupation and improvement of the ungranted Lands in this Province: And whereas it is deemed advisable that the Government should be invested with power to dispose of the Crown Lands in certain cases by private sale, upon such terms and conditions as may be most encouraging to the purchaser;’

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That notwithstanding any thing contained in the Fifth Section of an Act made and passed in the eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province*, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, from time to time, and as often as occasion may require, and with a view to the early disposal of the vacant Crown Lands to persons who are able and will-

ing to improve the same, to cause portions thereof to be surveyed and laid off in such place and in such way and manner as may be deemed most advisable.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to sell and dispose of the Lots so surveyed and laid off as aforesaid, by private sale, for such price as may be deemed advisable, and upon such terms of payment, either in money or in opening and making the Roads through such Lots, or otherwise, as may most readily facilitate the occupation and improvement thereof by orderly and industrious Settlers; provided always, that no Lot be sold at a less rate than three shillings per acre, or shall contain a greater quantity than one hundred acres.

III. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, shall have full power and authority during the continuance of this Act to make, publish and enforce such Rules and Regulations as may be required for carrying out the objects of this Act.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of September next.

#### REGULATIONS.

1. That the Local Deputies do, as soon as practicable, report to the Surveyor General the most desirable Tracts of Land for immediate settlement in their respective Districts, and the probable number of Lots that may be required for immediate settlement, and