

from taint, immerse them about half a minute in boiling water, to destroy the living principle.

*Passage.*—As freights are now low, and many vessels cannot obtain charters to pay expenses and interest of capital, it is probable that in case a number of farmers were to apply to a proprietor, or some commercial friend, arrangements would be made to accommodate them on the best terms with a vessel from the nearest place of embarkation.

The passage money, for persons going in the steerage from Liverpool to North America, is said to be three pounds each, finding themselves. Hull is a convenient place to embark for persons on the East coast, and timber vessels sail thence to Miramichi, distant from the North Cape of Prince Edward Island about thirty miles only. Bristol would suit persons in the West of England (but the charges have been very high), and Plymouth those on the south. Vessels also sail from Bideford for the Colony, and occasionally one from London.

*Goods.*—Should persons emigrating have money to take with them, they should purchase dollars, when to be obtained at four shillings. In the Colony they are worth 5s. 6d. each, currency, and may become worth six shillings. Sovereigns also answer well, yielding 26 to 27 shillings currency; or the Emigrant might leave part of his means in safe hands, and draw Bills of Exchange, which would give him an advantage, the difference of currency being 10 per cent. and the premium on Bills not likely to be less—indeed it has been as high as 22 and 22½ per cent. To bring sterling into currency add one-ninth; for instance, £100 sterling gives £111 2s. 2½d. currency. To reduce currency to sterling, deduct one-tenth.

If the Emigrant take part money and part goods, coarse articles would answer best; as blue