

No. 26.
 Lord Sydenham to
 Lord John Russell.
 26th January, 1841.
 Encl. 2, in No. 26.

province, and as Mr. Buchanan mentions that repeated complaints had reached him early in the season, of the nature adverted to by Dr. Thomas, ill treatment during the passage to Quebec, he will, I have no doubt, do all in his power to prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of. In reply to my request that he would suggest any improvements that might occur to him connected with emigration, he says: "The chief improvement may be comprised in the discouragement of pauper emigration until adequate means have been taken by the Government, or the public, for the immediate employment and complete superintendence of such persons. I anticipate no improvement in the present system of emigration by the transportation of emigrants by the Irish landholders, highland chieftains, or parish committees. Canada requires not only the increase of population, but increased means of employment, and without the latter the poor emigrant must remain a burthen upon the public, until they gradually find their way into the United States, where capital has been hitherto more abundant. It is not sufficient that Canadian farms might be improved by an increase of labour expended thereon; the required capital for such increased labour is wanting, and before immigration can become really useful to the community, means must be found by the Government for the employment of paupers upon the waste lands, or upon public works, or by the attendant immigration of agricultural capitalists."

These opinions are in the main just. The most valuable class of settlers to this country are persons accustomed to work, who have industrious families, and who have money enough to stock a farm, or purchase one that is partially improved. Settlers of this class invariably prosper.

From various causes an unusual number of farms have been thrown into the market since 1837. Many of them are situated in the oldest and best settled parts of the province, in the neighbourhood of churches, mills, post offices, and markets. The prices demanded are so moderate, as to place them within the reach of small capitalists. They principally consist of 200 acres each, with from 50 to 75 cleared, and a tolerably good dwelling house and out-offices. A few years ago, farms of this description would have sold at from 600*l.* to 800*l.* sterling; now, owing to the number offered for sale, they may be purchased, and an unimpeachable title obtained, at prices varying from 300*l.* to 400*l.* sterling.

The amount of taxation in Upper Canada is incredibly small, and scarcely deserves the name. The annual assessment in a farm of 200 acres, say 75 under cultivation, with dwelling-house and out-buildings, is less than 10*s.* sterling per annum. In fact, no civilized community in the world are better protected in person and property, or enjoy a greater degree of liberty than the inhabitants of the Canadas, and I know of no people who are called upon to make fewer sacrifices, to secure those blessings.

Our social condition cannot of course boast of the refinement and luxury of an older country. But the man who is satisfied with a plentiful supply of the comforts and necessities of life, and the means of bringing up a family without anxiety, and of afterwards establishing them as farmers or tradesmen, in which, with common industry, they cannot fail of success, is sure to become a useful and happy member of society. The opportunities of education have been hitherto of a limited character, and the system has not been suited to the wants of the people generally; but as this subject is now occupying the attention of the executive, we may, with confidence, expect that such measures will be adapted, as will remedy the defects which have hitherto existed.

These are the prospects which may be fairly held out as within the reach of every settler of moderate means. I do not say that those who emigrate to this country will be likely to acquire fortunes, or even a competency, without a concomitant share of perseverance and industry, or that they will meet with nothing to regret in their new position. But with a well contented mind and industrious habits, they will find their condition substantially ameliorated, and all uneasiness, as to a provision for their families dispelled.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. B. HAWKE,

Chief Emigration Agent for Upper Canada.

S. B. Harrison, Esq.,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

SIR,

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 13th November, 1840.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, being desirous of obtaining the fullest information respecting the emigration of this year, I am directed by his Excellency to call upon you to report to me on the subject.

I beg to direct your attention to the following heads, and as I am called upon to send in my general report, I hope you will answer my questions with as little delay as possible.

1st. The number of emigrants arrived at your Agency this year, and their destination stating, as nearly as possible, the number who have gone to the United States.

2nd. The general condition of the emigrants as to property, appearance, health, &c.

3rd. Number of deaths at your Agency.

4th. What proportion appeared to be persons of capital, stating whether agriculturists or mechanics.

5th. Number of applicants for free passages, or other charitable assistance.

6th. Complaints from emigrants as to treatment on the route, sufferings from exposure, &c.