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June, when the trees are in full leaf, is the best time to cut them down, and August, when the leaves and branches are dry, is the best time to set the fire. If the day be favourable, the leaves and most of the branches will be consumed, and the ground blackened. The logs and branches are then to be cut up and put together in heaps and burnt off; and the ashes being spread, the ground is ready for sowing the following Spring.

The cost of thus preparing an acre is about £3 10s., and the first crop will commonly pay all the cost of raising it, and clearing the land.

Wheat, barley, oats, peas, rye, or buckwheat, may be sown among the stumps and covered with a triangular harrow. Grass seed (Clover and Timothy) are then sown and covered by dragging a bush over the ground. Potatoes are planted by laying three or four cuts in a place and covering them with earth. Indian corn is planted in the same way. Turnip seed is sown broadcast, covered the same as grass seed, and the plants thinned out by hand. The ground sown with turnips, or planted with potatoes or Indian corn the first year, must be sown with grain and grass seed the second year, in order to produce hay afterwards. Abundant crops are commonly raised in this manner, and field being annually added to field for ten years, produces a large farm. Land chiefly covered with hardwood, if managed in this manner, is generally very productive in first crops, and in grass for many years afterwards; but land covered with spruce, or other evergreens, is unproductive, and should, by new settlers, be carefully avoided.

About ten years after the trees are cut down, the roots are so much decayed that the most of them are easily removed. The plough, for the first time, will then be required; but before the removal of the roots no plough is needed.

The inhabitants of New Brunswick are separately employed as Farmers, Lumberers, Merchants, Shipowners, Fishermen and Seamen, Mechanics and Labourers. The largest class of them are employed in cultivating the soil, and preparing the timber for market; and the agricultural property exceeds in value all the other property in the Province.

In regard to Emigration, I would advise all who are comfortable and contented, and who have a fair prospect of competence for themselves and families, to remain where they are; we do not want those who are afraid of hard labour, or winter's cold, or summer's heat; but those who have to toil on from year to year, with the prospect of age and want overtaking them at last, would do well to come, as they would help themselves and the Province also.

We want farm labourers, of both sexes, with a portion of mechanics. Farm tenants whose leases are near expiring, and who doubt their ability to pay the raised rent, should by all means sell out their effects and come over to us. Such persons bringing from £200 to £500 with them, could buy and improve to great advantage farms partly cleared. We want, in short, hardy and courageous men and women of good morals and industrious habits, able and willing to labour with their own hands, and who would be content with that plain independence which the country so abundantly affords. In all parts of the Province Emigrants of that character who came amongst us poor, or with very limited means, have made good farms, raised large families, and are now in comfortable circumstances.

Saint John is our principal Shipping Port, and from it there are ready means of conveyance to every other part of the country.