Extract of a Despatch from His Excellency Lord Aylmer, *Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, to* The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich, *Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Quebec, 12th October, 1831, and laid before the House of Commons, 11th August, 1832.*

"I have visited *The Eastern Townships* as far as the frontier of the State of Vermont in the United States. It is extremely difficult to form an estimate of the numbers which the uncultivated parts of The Townships will bear; but I think I am within the mark in saying, that 500,000 persons might be added to the existing population, with a certainty of raising sufficient agricultural produce for their own subsistence, and for the purposes of commerce necessary for their other wants.

"The country which goes under the name of The Townships, appears to me the most eligible for settlement of any I have yet visited. The climate is represented as healthy in a very remarkable degree,—the soil fertile and abounding in forest trees of the finest growth and of the most useful description, with great facilities of water communication by means of rivers and lakes."

Extract of a Letter from The Hon. T. Pothier, Arbitrator, appointed on behalf of Lower Canada, to fix the proportion of Customs Duties levied at Quebec, payable to Upper Canada,—to the Arbitrator on behalf of that Province, dated Montreal, 5th October, 1832.

"Proceeding next to consider what influence the period of duration of the award, should carry in the decision of the Arbitrators, the Undersigned begs to state, that he has already expressed his conviction, that in future, the annual augmentation by immigration, will at least be on a parity with regard to either province. Notwithstanding the just boast of the resources of the Upper Province, and granting to that fine country all its advantages, (he the Arbitrator for Lower Canada) yet is not disposed to consider the Lower Province, as the less favoured portion of the Canadas. As to the alleged inferiority of the climate, the superior salubrity of Lower Canada, more than compensates for the greater rigour of the winter, particularly as the milder seasons are yet of sufficient duration, to afford ample time to gather in every desirable production of a fertile soil. Besides, the husbandman in this Province, has a great advantage in the proximity of a market for the fruits of his industry; his profits are also enhanced by the higher price obtained for articles of export, and the lower rate at which imported goods can be procured, owing to the difference of the additional expence, which the cost of distant transport entails upon all merchantable produce in the more inland parts of the Canadas. The necessity of conveyance to and from the upper settlements, the great distance which lies between them and an open navigation to the sea, is a heavy burthen upon the produce of the Upper Province.

"The vast extent of land comprised within The Townships of Lower Canada, offer none but English Settlements, and their population is considerable. To those who particularly venerate the laws of their native land, The Townships stand on a parity with Upper Canada, on this privileged point. The English law alone obtains there."

Extracts from the valuable Work, "The British Dominions in North America," *by Colonel Bouchette, the Surveyor-General of Lower Canada.*

"Resuming the subject of *The Eastern Townships*, it will be found, that, in the tract of country known by that name, ninety-eight whole Townships and parts of Townships have been at different times, laid out and sub-divided by actual survey, and that about ten more remain to be admeasured and erected by letters patent, to complete the internal division of the tract.

* * * * * *

"The style of building throughout The Townships, is very different from that followed in the French Settlements of the Province, and borders considerably, if it is not absolutely similar to the American style, in the adjoining state of Vermont. Indeed, when we come to contrast the system of agriculture, as well as the plan of building, pursued in The Townships, with those adopted in the Seigniories by Canadian Farmers, we find a striking dissimilarity, and can easily trace the analogy of appearance that prevails between the Township Settlements and those of the American frontier. That the American agricultural system has the advantage of the Canadian, is, we believe, generally admitted, and to this, the superior produce of the Township lands, seems to bear abundant testimony. The domestic cleanliness, usually to be met with in the houses of the Inhabitants, is such as to characterize them for that virtue, whilst domestic manufactures of every description introduced into the country, such as homespun cloths, linens, and diapers, &c. are evidence of their industry: some of the cloths and linens are of a tissue and texture not much inferior to the common description of imported British cloths and Irish linens."

Extract of a Letter to the Court of Directors, from a Committee nominated at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke, held at Lennoxville, 20th Oct. 1832.

"The Committee embrace this opportunity on behalf of the inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke, to invite your attention, more particularly, to the extensive and promising field for Settlement and profitable investment of Capital, in the unoccupied lands on the banks and in the vicinity of the River St. Francis,—a country of unrivalled beauty, and unequalled in this Province for fertility of soil, and salubrity, and purity of air and water."

Extract of the Notice issued by His Majesty's Chief Agent for the superintendance of Emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada, dated Quebec, 16th July, 1833.

"Emigrants who wish to settle in Lower Canada, or to obtain employment, are informed that many desirable situations are to be met with. Wild lands of superior quality may be obtained by purchase on easy terms, and good farm labourers and mechanics are in much request, particularly in *The Eastern Townships*, where also many excellent situations and improved farms may be purchased from private proprietors."

Information received from Samuel Brooke Esq. of Lennoxville, in the Eastern Townships, late Member for the County of Sherbrooke, to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada:—June, 1833; being written answers to written queries, put to him by the Court of Directors.

The mode of cropping new lands depends upon the period at which they are got ready for crop. The timber should be felled in June, or as soon after as may be, and trimmed and cut up suitable for putting in heaps, and be until the next Spring, say April or May, and then burnt as opportunity may offer; the land is then with little labour ready to crop. Wheat is first sown if the land is cleared by the 15th of May: otherwise Indian corn, potatoes, or oats. The usual practice is to take two or three crops of wheat, and lay down in grass, but this depends upon the circumstances and wants of the farmer. It is possible to get a crop of potatoes or oats the first season of cutting down the timber, but it requires much more labour, and is not generally adviseable. I cannot say that there has been much system in the farming department. When an old field is broken up, a crop of potatoes is first, then wheat, oats, and laid down. A settler commencing upon new lands, and who does not get upon them before the Spring, cannot, or ought not, to depend upon his lands for a support until the following season, but if he gets upon his lands in the fall (Autumn) he might be tolerably certain of a crop the following season. The course I should recommend, and indeed, the only advisable one, is for the settler to get upon his lands as early in the Summer as possible—put up a house, which two men will do in a

A

severe than those of the Upper Province, and no
emigrants apprehend great inconvenience from
severity; but this inconvenience is, under judicious p
than is usually imagined, and is completely coun
facility of communication which our winters afford
produce to market, when compared with the diffi
taintes of the communication in Upper Canada, durin
As far as regards the salubrity of the climate, the
favour of *The Eastern Townships*, which are perfe
fevers and agues, lake fevers, and the other diseases
moral certainty, the Upper Canada settler or his fa
be attacked at the very outset of his labours, and b
perity is hindered and his enjoyments marred, and
other severe diseases laid within the system. As
Eastern Townships are equally, if not better sup
Canada, with streams and lakes, affording constant s
and wholesome element. The proximity of *The Ea*
the great markets of Montreal and Quebec, and als
and Sorel, where all their supplies can be obtained a
their produce disposed of to better advantage, give
riority over lands in Upper Canada. Agents sta
and Montreal, who have personally visited *The East*
become personally acquainted with their several loc
no difficulty in convincing the newly arrived emigran
to their advantage to proceed about thirty leagues
little more from Quebec,—to a country to which th
access with facility, and comparatively small exp
will obtain lands from five to ten shillings per acre,
of debarkation,—nearer to the country they have
more in connection with their friends beyond the at
they may with ordinary economy, prudence, persever
not only obtain a good and comfortable living,
existing communications with markets are impro
wealthy;—than to expend some £30 or £40 to transp
families some 800 or 1000 miles into the interior, wh
ten to fifteen shillings per acre, and the access to
by the well known difficulties of boat navigation.

* * * * * *

The soil of *The Eastern Townships* will allow of t
world. Another argument in favour of The Town
absence of all taxation, except a merely nominal com
on the roads, while in Upper Canada, the taxes
siderable; this to an emigrant from the mother c
influence his choice. On a careful examination n
claims to superiority over the Upper Province, if
pronounced in favour of *The Eastern Townships*, the
that in every respect, they will form a most desirab
emigrants may establish themselves with every prosp

Extract of a Report made to the Commissioner American Land Company, by Mr. David cial Surveyor,—August, 1834.

"In the upper parts of Upper Canada, from Kingst
the winter is milder than the climate of *The Eastern*
summer much hotter; but who would change to tha
weather of Upper Canada, from the steady winter c
during the whole of which time the snow forms
and in this season, when the farmer can do little else,
produce to the great shipping market, where it is s
market price, and purchase all they want at the lo

* * * * * *

"In company with a gentleman, who is an honor
Royal Geological Society, and whose works are b
examined the soils from the Eastern District to
were all lime stone loams, sometimes rather light, L
good. The Townships we have examined have a soi
rich brown loams, and appear to be at least equally g
those of Upper Canada; in this respect they may b

"In *The Eastern Townships* they begin to sow a
April, and every kind of grain comes to full maturi
there is no complaint on this head. In Upper Ca
weather is more open, they seldom begin to sow bef
and the cattle to be in good order for the winter,
latter end of November, all over the Canadas.

* * * * * *

"*The Eastern Townships* are protected from the
East winds, by the hills North and East of the
and the North West winds are softened in passing ov
and the cultivated lands, and all the lands whi
Company, lie South of the 46th parallel of latitude.

* * * * * *

"If the emigrant with his family should turn to *The*
the central and western divisions of which are all
himself, his wife, and two children, with ten cwt. o
in a steam boat proceed from Quebec to Three Rive
a cost of £2:10*s*. currency; from this place to She
miles, he proceeds by the stage, his baggage at 2
as the season may be, and himself and family at £2
the total £10. He has now already passed twenty
try in which he may settle, and the distance from T
good roads, through a pleasant country, with con
his accommodation, and charges very moderate. F
roads diverge in all directions, with ready conveyan
wish to go, giving him his full liberty to range o
sand square miles of a fine healthy country, with
scenery of hill and dale, forest and cultivated land
range, he cannot place himself at a greater distance
dred and twenty miles from Montreal. For the he
family, with common prudence, he has nothing t
physicians he may see, will shew him they have
Wherever he may settle in these townships, he will
a good breed of cows, working oxen and horses, with
at moderate prices. It must be his own fault, if h
good lot of land with running water; and he has
of buying farms partly cleared, with their buildings.
farm under a regular system of rotation crops. For
he can raise, and for his beef, pork, butter, poultry, &
ready cash sale at Montreal, Three Rivers, or Que
vicinity of the great markets, the freight is in his
insurance his own conduct; he can sell at the highes
he wants at the lowest price, and I do not know whe
hope for greater advantages, than he can actual
townships.

"The experience of forty-five years in my profess
of which were passed in the survey of part of this co
lantic to the Pacific ocean, and eleven years on the B
United States, as astronomer and surveyor, has
form just comparative views of one part of the count
and partial as I am to Upper Canada, having
years, I cannot help deciding, that *The Eastern To*
mate, soil, streams and proximity to the great ma
to the British emigrant more advantageous than
Canada above Kingston."

Extract from Neilson's Quebec Gazette of 29

The St. Francis Townships.

"These townships are but little known throughout