

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x		14x		18x		22x		26x		30x		32x
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	12x		16x		20x		24x		28x			

EMIGRATION.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION

TO

THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

[In continuation of the Papers presented February 1847.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

JUNE 1847.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1847.

SCHEDULE.

	1847		SUBJECT.	Page
No. 1. The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey . . .	Feb. 25		Enclosing Memorandum furnished by Her Majesty's Attorney-General regarding scheme of Colonization, and Copy of Letter from Emigrant Agent at Quebec relative to disposal of Immigrants	3
2. Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin . . .	April 1		Acknowledging preceding Despatch, and further explaining plan of Emigration detailed in Despatch of Dec. 31, 1846	8
3. Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin . . .	April 1		Containing further observations and instructions with respect to Emigration during the present season	11
4. The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey . . .	May 8		Respecting Government Aid to Irish Emigration; and enclosing letters, &c., from destitute Irish wishing to join their relatives in Canada	11
5. Earl Grey to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Jan. 29		Acknowledging receipt of Despatch of December 29—Slow progress of Colonization in New Brunswick	16
6. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	April 27		Proceedings of the Assembly of New Brunswick.—General state of the Colony	16
7. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	May 13		Detailed views with respect to beneficial Emigration	29

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

(No. 7.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

EMIGRATION.

Government House, Montreal,
25th February, 1847.

No. 1.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, in consideration of the difficulties which I had been led to expect would attend the endeavour to carry into effect the scheme of colonization, proposed in your Despatch, No. 11, of the 31st of December, I have hitherto refrained from expending any portion of the sum of £50,000, which I was authorized to advance towards the construction of villages for the reception of immigrants. Many of these difficulties are detailed in a Memorandum furnished me by Mr. Draper, Her Majesty's Attorney General, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, 31 Dec., 1846, No. 11, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, Feb. 1847, p. 3.

Feb. 17, 1847.

It is satisfactory to me to perceive, that the course which I have pursued in this instance accords with the further instructions conveyed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 20, of the 29th of January. I am led to believe, from the inquiries which I have made since I arrived in the Province, that the augmentation of the grant for forwarding immigrants from the port of disembarkation to the spot where their labour is required, will be a very judicious and safe measure, and I shall lose no time in giving the necessary instructions to the emigrant agents.

Vide ditto; ditto, pp. 3, 4.

I transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Buchanan, the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, with reference to the disposal of the probable immigration of this year. Suggestions coming from such a quarter are entitled to respect; but until I have had the means of ascertaining more accurately the wants and capabilities of the Province, I do not think that I should be justified in offering an opinion with respect to the practicability of the scheme which he propounds.

Feb. 12, 1847.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

Montreal, 17th February, 1847.

AFTER an attentive consideration of the Despatch of the 31st of December last, containing a suggested scheme for settling emigrants in Canada, the following objections suggest themselves, some of which appear to me to oppose serious difficulties to its practical operation.

The leading proposition is to offer to parties proceeding from the same village or parish, especially if accompanied by their clergyman or priest, the prospect of finding ready for them an opportunity of establishing themselves in a body.

For this purpose it is proposed that situations in which villages are to be formed should be selected in localities which would afford immediate employment for the people at wages: such villages to consist of a sufficient number of log-houses to accommodate at least three hundred souls, and to each house a garden sufficient to occupy the tenant's spare time, but insufficient for his support, or to relieve him from working for wages.

In each village also it is further suggested there should be a rather better house for the clergyman or priest, and a plain wooden building to serve both as a school and a church, these buildings to be of the very cheapest and simplest kind.

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

It is further suggested that an arrangement might be made with the proprietors of large estates of wild land, by which, in consideration of an advance from the government of a part of the money required, they should take upon themselves the task of preparing these villages, the proprietors looking to the emigrants for the ultimate repayment of these advances. But as it is deemed disadvantageous to the success of such emigrants that they should commence their new course under the burden of debt, it is recommended that they should only be tenants of the village log-houses, paying a moderate rent, weekly or monthly, the rent probably not to commence till the termination of the first winter after their arrival, and granting the privilege of purchasing, whenever they had saved the means of doing so, not only the log-house, but also allotments of land attached to them, the price to be settled in the first instance. Thus the proprietors might calculate on receiving from the settlers the means of repaying the advances made by the government, and they would gain the further advantage arising from the increased value given to the adjoining wild lands from the formation of the proposed settlements.

Officers in Her Majesty's service are to be employed with certain powers, to conclude agreements with proprietors for forming villages on this plan.

It is deemed an essential element of success that villages should only be erected in situations where either the proprietor himself has such capital and opportunities of employment, that he will be able, from the first arrival of the people, to afford them work which shall continue at least during the first winter, or else where public and other means of constant employment shall be within easy reach of the village.

When work to the extent of one-half the estimated cost of the village is done, the Government is to advance one-half, and the residue when the village is completed. The advance (including the church and clergyman's residence) not to exceed the rate of 5*l.* per head on each settler, including women and children, assuming that each family will consist of five persons, and to be repaid in ten years by equal annual instalments, interest at the rate of five per cent.

Care to be taken to secure a sufficient provision of food during the first winter. The proprietors, it seems, are to be looked to, to assist in this arrangement.

The whole sum to be advanced not to exceed 50,000*l.*

The plan may be briefly expressed as follows:—To provide log-houses and small allotments of land sufficient for a garden, erected together so as to form a village of not less than sixty houses, with a clergyman's residence and place of worship, ready to receive emigrants on their arrival.

Such villages to be in a situation to combine the following advantages:—1st. To be in the neighbourhood of wild lands, the property of the proprietor on whose land the village is erected, so that the settlers may purchase allotments of wild land sufficient to settle on and farm, or at least, that by the increased value of these wild lands, the proprietor may derive a profit sufficient to induce him to undertake the erection of the villages. 2nd. To be in such a situation as to enable the emigrants settling in these villages to obtain employment at wages, especially during the first winter. The settlers to pay a small rent for these houses, with the privilege of becoming the purchasers thereof, and of allotments of land attached thereto.

I am not sure whether this means the allotment first referred to, for a garden "sufficient to occupy the tenant's spare time, but insufficient solely to provide for his subsistence, or make it unnecessary that he should also work for wages;" or whether, as seems probable, it means an allotment of the lands of the proprietor of the village, situate somewhere near, and sufficient in quantity to enable the occupier to earn a subsistence by its cultivation. The following passage, in another part of the despatch, seems to point at the latter conclusion: "If the immediate difficulties of a first settlement can be surmounted, there is little reason to fear the ultimate success of the emigrants in a country where there is so large an extent of fertile land available for the supply of their wants." And, indeed, it is hardly to be supposed that the plan contemplates the introduction of a large body of settlers, who are to be the purchasers of log-houses and garden-plots, dependent for their subsistence on daily labour, without the ultimate prospect of becoming farmers dependent only on the produce of their own labour expended on their own land. To those who were honest, sober, and industrious, this would be a certain result in a few years, more or less according to circumstances. The improvident, idle, and dissolute not only would not attain the result, but there is little reason to suppose they would even become the proprietors of the houses in which they were first received.

The leading difficulty that will present itself, when it is endeavoured to put such a plan into practice, is to find a sufficient block of land for the formation of a village, as proposed, so situated as to combine the different requisites.

As regards Upper Canada, the land is divided into townships, which are again divided into ranges of lots or concessions, as they are termed, of lots, generally about two hundred acres each. Each range of lots or concession is usually bounded in front by a reserve for a road, and similar reserves are made between every two, three, four, or more lots, leading from one concession to another. Under the system of granting and disposing of lands which has prevailed for many years, very few extensive grants in large blocks have taken place; and the largest landed proprietors have their lands scattered either throughout different townships, or different parts of the same township, but not lying in any very larger quantity immediately adjoining one another. It will, therefore, be no easy matter to find a lot of land fit for a village plot, such as is suggested, sufficiently near to the other unimproved lands of the proprietor to enhance the value of any considerable number

of his lots. The occupied lands of settlers, or the unoccupied lands of similar proprietors, will intervene, or will reap a portion of the advantage to arise from his outlay in founding the village, if success attend it, without incurring any risk if it fails.

It is only in townships which are mainly, if not entirely, unsettled, that a scheme of this sort can realize the prospect of profitable return held out to the proprietor who is to furnish land for a village, clear it, build houses, and fence garden-plots in readiness for the tenants. Such townships are in fact a surveyed forest, are on the outskirts of the settlements, with few roads leading to them, and those indifferent—probably none through them—distant from markets and from mills—in short precisely where employment for labour is most difficult to be obtained. The proprietors of the surrounding wild lands (non-residents) have no employment to give, and such farmers as have the means to pay them, and who would gladly hire them at certain seasons of the year, will be so distant as to render it impossible that the labourer should quit his cottage in the morning and return to it after his work at night. And in the winter season, and in such localities or townships there would be no employment of any kind for these labourers except the clearance of the land on which they were ultimately to settle. To combine, therefore, the neighbourhood of large tracts of wild land, with the certainty of employment for a large body of labourers, will, as a rule, be found nearly impossible. There may, it is true, be an exception found if any of the proposed railroads through Upper Canada are carried into immediate operation, and pass through tracts of land suitable for the plan laid out; but this will not meet the exigencies of its immediate execution, and cannot be relied on except for particular localities. Employment for daily labourers who are to return nightly to their homes requires a demand for their labour near to their homes; but this involves their being placed in a township settled by resident farmers in circumstances to hire labourers apostulate at direct variance with the other part of the plan, viz. that a person shall be induced to found a village by the profit to arise from his neighbouring *wild* land being enhanced in value by this settlement of labourers.

Assuming the intention of the framers of this plan to be, as before suggested, that the emigrants thus settled in villages, are ultimately to become farmers, and consequently resident on tracts of about fifty acres, the smallest quantity sufficient for such an object, there will be an additional objection, inasmuch as it will never be worth their while to purchase (what will then be) the temporary accommodation of a house and garden lot; and the village will be, in the course of a few years, deserted by all the settlers who have been provident and successful, leaving the proprietor of the land indebted to the Government for the advances made, the expenditure of which will, so far as the houses at all events are concerned, be of little value to him as a means of repayment. And it is again worthy to be repeated, that every settler who is really provident and fortunate will soon find that he can raise himself above the condition of a labourer, owning only a cottage and garden plot; and he will not remain in that condition longer than until his savings enable him to do better.

And if it is intended that the village should be a permanent establishment, it must embrace other residents than mere labourers. And the locality selected must possess other advantages than those alluded to. There must be sufficiently near, a mill site for a grist and saw mill, and the proprietor must be able and willing to expend the necessary capital for putting them up. Until this is done there can be no village permanently and successfully established. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell on this view of the question, which exclusively concerns the ultimate profit or indemnity of the proprietor of the land. And for this reason I omit to dwell on the risk he runs—that of his village houses, some may never find tenants—that of the tenants, some may immediately remove in the hope of bettering their condition, or from a mere desire of change—or others at a later period who have acquired the means of purchasing land, and that of those who remain, various causes may render a part unable ever to purchase from him, or not to be depended on for the regular payment of even a small rent.

Finally, it may be generally stated that the establishment of permanent communities of labourers who are to become, by their industry, the proprietors of cottages and a garden plot, and yet to continue to depend on the wages of labour for their support, will be found incompatible with the existing state of things in Canada. Every successful labourer will sooner or later discover that the sum he will have to pay for his log-house and village lot will be far better employed in part payment of a lot of land large enough for a farm to support himself and his family, the cultivation of which will ultimately enable him to pay the residue of the purchase, and to make himself independent; and whenever he makes the discovery, he will find out also that the log-house and garden is the least advantageous investment of his savings that he could possibly resort to.

In my humble opinion, therefore, the object of every plan for encouraging emigration should be to enable the parties to provide for themselves by the cultivation of land on their own account, and not as labourers for others, and that all the assistance afforded to them should be so directed as to lead immediately towards this result.

The natural course of emigration is truly pointed out in the Despatch. The parties depend on their own resources, connexions, and exertions, for present subsistence or future establishment. Each person or head of family goes where previous invitation or personal observation and inquiry may lead. The mass of emigration is dispersed through the country, and becomes rapidly absorbed in its resident population, whether as mechanics and servants in towns, or among the agricultural parts of the province. Canada, it is confidently believed, will continue in this manner to absorb a very large annual emigration; but their dispersion is an inevitable condition to this result. But if it is intended

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

to settle them in large bodies, and to keep them together, extraordinary means must be resorted to, and, as an indispensable attendant, extraordinary expense. Money must be found to provide shelter and food for the emigrant until he is able to provide for himself. It is on this system that former settlements in Upper Canada have been conducted—such, for example, as that in the neighbourhood of Peterborough; but where land and provisions are thus given, and the settler is not called upon to make any return, the expense is very heavy, and it cannot be expected that at such an expense any large emigration can be conducted. The settler, then, must be made to contribute to his own establishment. He has nothing but his labour to give, and that labour must be devoted partly to his own settlement, and partly to other employment on the hire of others, as the means of his present subsistence.

I believe that proprietors could be prevailed upon to unite together to give up a certain per centage of each hundred-acre lot they own (say one-eighth part), on condition of a settler being located on it. This land would be a free gift, not to the emigrant, but to the Government under whose direction a log-house would be built for the reception of a tenant on every such portion of each hundred acres. It would be for the Government to determine the terms on which the tenant would become the proprietor of the land thus given. The opening out of roads in or to the proposed new settlement would be the employment afforded. This should be at a fixed number of days per week; the remaining days the settler would occupy himself in improving his own location. This employment being continued for the first eight or twelve months, ought to leave the settler in a position to take care of himself afterwards. The proprietors of land would, by having the roads opened, find the residue of their lots sufficiently increased in value to remunerate them for what they gave up. The Government might be partially reimbursed out of the land surrendered, and the residue of the expense must be a free gift, because, in my humble opinion, it is vain to expect that any plan for settling emigrants in numbers together can be carried out without incurring an expenditure for part of which no direct return can be obtained; and in this or any plan that can be suggested, the utmost to be looked for is to interest parties other than the Government, to share the first expense by some contribution, and to enable the settlers to depend as quickly as possible on themselves alone. But I am convinced that emigrants cannot be brought into the country and settled in a body without an outlay exceeding what any private resources will meet.

Companies might indeed be induced, by a sale to them of large blocks of land at a small price, to expend capital in putting settlers on part of it, looking to be remunerated by the sale, at an increased price, of the residue; but this involves a gift of public land instead of a donation of money. It would be a contribution from the province towards the settlement of emigrants, and would also be a partial abandonment of the system of sale of the wild lands of the Crown.

I am fully sensible that, in the foregoing observations, I have done little more than point out the difficulties and the expense attendant on any attempt to direct and govern a system of emigration. I have, however, thought it better to do this than, by withholding my views on these points, to appear to treat a plan as likely to prove successful in which I am unable to avoid seeing the elements of certain failure; and in the suggestion I have offered I have merely desired to point out that, if emigrants are to be guided and assisted in settling, they should be located at once with a view to supporting themselves out of the land they occupy, and aided in getting work, to put them in a position to buy provisions for the first year, and that to accomplish this an expenditure must be incurred, the complete reimbursement of which ought not to be expected or relied upon.

(Signed)

WM. H. DRAPER.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the
Superintendence of Emigration,
Quebec, 12th February, 1847.

MY LORD,

IN the month of December last I had the honour of laying before His Excellency the Earl Cathcart my annual Report on the emigration to this province during the year 1846: and I would most respectfully beg to refer your Excellency to it for a statement of the transactions of this department for the past season.

The melancholy accounts which we have lately received of the distress and destitution which exist among a large portion of the labouring population of the United Kingdom, embolden me to address your Excellency, and to submit for your consideration a few observations, which I consider it my duty to offer on the means of affording permanent relief to a portion of the industrious poor of the mother country, and for their establishment in this colony, with advantage to themselves and to the province generally.

That distress exists to a most fearful extent in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland is no longer to be denied; and, notwithstanding the prompt and energetic measures of Her Majesty's Government, and of the wealthy and influential gentry throughout the country, in making arrangements for sending relief to the most distressed districts, it is to be feared that numbers die daily from actual starvation. In this deplorable state of things it is not to be expected that any proposal, having emigration for its base, could prove an immediate remedy, or even relief, since some months must elapse before any

steps could be taken in the matter. It is with a view to the future that I now address your Lordship.

A systematic plan of emigration and colonization has for several years past been alluded to as likely to be brought forward as a Government measure; but nothing, so far as I have been able to learn, has yet been decided upon.

The average annual voluntary emigration to this colony, during the past eight years, has been upwards of 25,000 souls, who have been received and absorbed without difficulty, and at a very small expense to the Government. This number might extend itself to 30,000 or 35,000 without inconvenience or suffering under the present system.

But for the Government to undertake the sending out of any large number of destitute families, without proper provision being made for their settlement and maintenance on arrival here, for a period of at least twelve months, would entail serious distress and misery, and result, perhaps, in a materially injurious effect on our future emigration.

Any plan undertaken by the Government, for the removal to this province of the destitute classes of the population of the mother country, should, I conceive, include their establishment as settlers, and their support for a period of from twelve to fifteen months after arrival, and this cannot be accomplished for less than 60*l.* sterling, at the lowest estimate, for each family, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, or equal to three and one-half adults on the average.

The suggestions, therefore, which I am desirous of submitting for your Excellency's consideration relate to, first, the emigration of families who are without means; and, secondly, to the assistance of families who possess from 25*l.* to 50*l.* sterling.

Of families of good character, but who are without means, I suggest the propriety of the Government sending out, say 5,000, equal to 25,000 souls, to be employed in the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, to be guaranteed employment for two years, at 2*s.* sterling per day, and a grant of fifty acres of land on the route of the railway.

This road, as a great national work, is admitted by every one connected with this country to be of the first and most vital importance, not only to the colony but to the mother country; and it will, when completed, tend more to advance the interests and prosperity of this noble appendage to the British Crown than any other measure.

It will serve to open out a large and valuable tract of country for settlement.

A portion of the money which is now being expended in providing temporary relief to the distressed in Ireland and elsewhere, might be advantageously employed on this work; and by the settlement of these poor people along the route of the railway, they would soon be able to provide for themselves and their families, permanently, by their labour on their own lands.

Secondly. With reference to the assistance of persons who might possess small capital.

Families of this class, if supplied by Government with a free passage to the port of landing in the colony, would be placed in a position at once to enter upon the occupation of land, and to permit the field for labour to remain open for their more destitute fellow-countrymen.

The plan I would propose is as follows:—

That any family desirous of emigrating to settle in Canada, should on application to any of the Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom, or to such other person as Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners may appoint, producing at the same time a certificate of good character, signed by two magistrates, and depositing with the Government Agent (for which they would receive a receipt) a sum not less than 50*l.* sterling, should receive an order for their passage to Quebec. On their arrival in the colony they should be immediately forwarded to their destination. An advance should be paid to them for this purpose; and on their entering on their location, the balance of their deposit should be paid them in full.

These precautions I should only consider it necessary to adopt in order to prevent the bounty of the Government being taken advantage of by persons who might emigrate with the intention of settling in the United States.

Or more effectually to secure the settlement of the applicants in the colony, or in the event of their being dissatisfied with the arrangements made for them, to protect the Government from all loss, the following arrangements might be adopted:—

To select a township and lay it off in 100 acre lots; a free grant of 50 acres to be allotted to each family, a log shanty erected on it, and two acres of land cleared and prepared for receiving seed.

These improvements to be charged to the settler, and deducted from the amount of his deposit; as also the expense attending his removal from the port of landing, and the balance to be applied to his maintenance until he might be able to raise his first crop. The remaining 50 acres of his lot to be reserved for a period of five years, for purchase by the settler, at an established price per acre.

None but married men with families to be allowed to participate in this arrangement. The settler when not employed on his own land, to have the privilege of any public work in the neighbourhood, or in making preparations for future settlers.

In the event of the settler, on arrival, objecting to the arrangements, and the location prepared for him, the amount of his deposit to be refunded him, less the expense incurred by the Government for his passage.

A settlement on this plan might be commenced in each section of the province, one in New Brunswick, and one in Nova Scotia. The lands selected should be as near the

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

EMIGRATION. line of navigable waters as practicable, in order to lessen the expense of transport from the port of landing.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

One resident agent would be sufficient for each settlement; the agents of this department, with a little additional assistance, might perform the rest of the duty.

The sum necessary to support and provide for a family consisting of a man, his wife and three children, from their landing in the colony, until they could raise their first crop, say, during a period of 15 months, I estimate at 40*l.* sterling. But as the family would have frequent opportunities of working for others, and of earning something, this sum might be considered more than sufficient. In the event of the family reaching their location by 1st June, they would be enabled to reap a crop the first year.

These suggestions are necessarily very imperfect, and they are offered only as a rough outline of a plan which I would submit for your lordship's consideration. Should the system be considered worthy of notice by Her Majesty's Government, I am prepared to furnish the particulars connected with it, and carry out the details.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

(No. 47.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, April 1, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Despatch, No. 7, of 25th February, with its Enclosures, on the subject of emigration. The papers furnished to you by Mr. Draper and by Mr. Buchanan certainly place in a strong light the difficulties of any plan for the systematic settlement of emigrants which has yet been proposed; difficulties which are greatly increased, or more properly speaking, are mainly to be traced to the manner in which so large a portion of the public lands of Canada have already been alienated, and to the fact that by long usage men's minds are become habituated to the irregular and unsystematic methods of occupying the territory which have hitherto prevailed.

I cannot hope that under these circumstances it will be practicable during the present season to carry into effect any scheme of colonization in the proper sense of the word, and I am compelled to come to the conclusion that all that can be done for the present is to persevere in the use of the same means which have for some years been employed, in order to afford to the very large number of emigrants who are now flocking to the ports of embarkation the assistance they will require when they reach the colonies.

But though more than this may for the present be impracticable, I confess that even the able papers of Mr. Draper and of Mr. Buchanan, supported, as I must admit them to be, by the testimony of all the gentlemen of practical experience upon this subject whom I have had the means of consulting, have not been able to satisfy me, that, with the co-operation of the Provincial Legislature, it would be impossible to establish some system for the future by which colonization might be carried forward upon a more regular plan, and upon a larger scale than has yet been attempted. The persuasion that this might be accomplished is very generally entertained in this country, and I have the honour of enclosing a memorial addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury (just published as a pamphlet), which advocates the adoption of such a measure, and which has been so strongly pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that I am anxious to learn what may be the opinion, which, with the extensive means of obtaining accurate information upon the subject within your reach, your Lordship may form upon it. You will observe that although the pamphlet is written with talent, and there is much that is striking in all the preliminary observations, yet in the practical part of the plan which it is intended to advocate there is considerable vagueness and obscurity, and an absence of those details in the arrangement of which so much of the difficulty of every scheme of emigration has been found to consist. So far, however, as details are given, the suggested measure seems to be open to serious objections. I greatly doubt whether the District Councils, upon the co-operation of which so much reliance is placed, are bodies which would be found either able or willing to afford the aid expected from them in carrying on public works, with the view of affording employment to emigrants; I also greatly doubt whether any advantage at all proportioned to the cost would arise from the proposal to pay to a

great company the sum of 5*l.* for every emigrant fairly settled upon the land. I find from the information collected by the Emigration Commissioners, and published in their last circular, that in the last twenty years 1,337,000 persons have emigrated to different parts of North America, of whom by far the majority were of the labouring class. These emigrants have, for the most part, ultimately established themselves either as settlers or as permanent residents in the towns, without any cost to the public beyond the trifling sums annually expended under the system now in force, but had the plan of the authors of this pamphlet been in operation, the gratuitous assistance offered would have attracted to the British Provinces a large proportion of those who have actually gone to the United States, and it is a very moderate estimate to suppose that bounty would have been claimed for the settlement of 400,000 of these emigrants, so that the sum of 2,000,000*l.* would have been thus expended. To this must be added the proposed contribution of one-third the cost of the passage to America of the whole body of emigrants, which, calculated at only 1*l.* for each emigrant, would have amounted to 1,337,000*l.* Thus, without accomplishing more than has now been accomplished at scarcely any expense to the public, a total expenditure would have been incurred of no less than 3,337,000*l.*, and it would only have been the money in excess of this amount so laid out which would have really contributed to increase the stream of emigration from this country.

But assuming that Parliament were prepared to grant such a very large sum of money for this purpose, I cannot but believe that more would really be accomplished towards encouraging emigration by applying it to the construction of great public works, such for instance as railways, by which employment would be provided for a large number of emigrants in the first instance, and a great extent of land would be rendered far more accessible, and therefore available for settlement, than it now is. The demand for labour thus created would, I am inclined to think, create a spontaneous emigration to a larger extent, and of a more healthy character, than the adoption of such a scheme as has been suggested.

So far as I can at present judge of this scheme, it does not, therefore, appear to me to be one calculated to succeed; but, as I have already observed, I am not yet convinced that with the effective co-operation of the Colonial Legislature a great extension, and at the same time a more regular character, might not be given to the present tide of emigration, without imposing any considerable, perhaps even any permanent, burthen upon the British Treasury. We know that, unaided and undirected in their efforts as they now are, numbers of the emigrants who reach Canada, with no resource but their labour to trust to, are enabled in the course of a few years to realize property, and even to remit considerable sums of money to the friends and relations they have left behind. It is also notorious that, in the present mode of conducting the settlement of the territory, there is a great waste of labour, and that far less results are obtained by means of the same amount of exertion than might be looked for, under a system which secured a greater degree of mutual co-operation and assistance amongst those who now trust in a great measure to their individual and isolated efforts. It is impossible to read any of the numerous and interesting accounts published during the last few years, of the life of settlers in the back woods of British North America and of the United States, without being struck with the hardships and difficulties endured by them, and with the great waste of labour incurred, entirely in consequence of the want of some means of giving increased efficiency to labour by combination, and by the division of employments. We hear continually of bread being scarce where corn is cheap and abundant, because, from the distance of mills and the badness of the roads, it takes many days of toilsome labour for men and horses to carry a small quantity of corn to be ground, and to bring it back in the shape of flour. We hear of days wasted, in perhaps the busiest part of the season, in carrying to a distant forge to be repaired some necessary implement of agriculture, which in England would be taken to the village shop and be again ready for use in an hour. I say nothing (important as are such considerations) of the privations to which scattered settlers necessarily undergo from want of adequate means of religious instruction, of education for their children, and of medical assistance, and of the absence of all the main advantages of a civilized society. Looking merely to the pecuniary results of the existing modes of settlement, it seems to me impossible to doubt that it is highly wasteful, and that the same labour, better applied and directed, might produce a far larger amount of comfort and advantage

EMIGRATION.

No. 2.

to the early settlers in a new territory, and exempt them from many of the privations and hardships to which they are now exposed.

It is difficult to understand what natural obstacle prevents such a territory from being occupied, not by individuals, but by societies properly organized for mutual support and assistance, carrying with them, as they advance, all the means and appliances of civilization. For this purpose, what seems to be most required, is to carry further than has yet been done, the principle of making all who obtain land pay for it such a price as at once to afford the means of effecting those improvements, by the construction of roads and bridges, and by erecting schools and other public buildings which are necessary for its regular and systematic occupation.

If no public lands were alienated but at a price sufficient to pay for such improvements, and if the money obtained from their sale were so expended, land would only be purchased where the improvements were already in progress, while the settler, receiving in return for the enhanced price he paid for land, not only the land, but the advantage of those works by which its profitable occupation is facilitated, would not in reality pay more, perhaps not so much, for the mere land, as when it is disposed of at a very low and almost nominal price. Where the previous improvident alienation of large quantities of land presents an obstacle to the adoption to the system of selling land in this manner, precisely the same results are attainable by the imposition of a moderate tax upon all land, whether wild or reclaimed, and applying the proceeds to the same sort of improvements. Such a tax is not felt as any practical burthen upon settled land, but presents a powerful bar to the acquisition or retention of land which cannot be turned to some account. Such are the considerations (as it appears to me the just and important considerations) upon which the policy I have now described has been recommended. I have thought it right thus shortly to recapitulate them to your Lordship, because the principles on which they rest must be steadily borne in mind in judging of any plan of colonization. Acting upon these principles, I am of opinion that the mode in which colonization may with most prospect of success be promoted, is by the application of any money which may be hereafter granted or advanced by Parliament for this purpose, in opening land for settlement, by making such improvements as I have described, or by constructing public works of a more important character—such as railways and canals. In this manner immediate employment might be afforded to the emigrants, while at the same time they would be trained in those descriptions of labour most required in the country in which they are ultimately to settle. I agree with Mr. Draper in thinking it desirable that emigrants going out as labourers should not permanently continue as such, but should as speedily as possible be converted into small landowners; but I am of opinion that the only way in which this object can be effected with safety and advantage, is by affording them, in the first instance, employment at good wages, by which the provident and industrious amongst them will speedily be enabled to purchase land, and by doing so, (supposing the system I have recommended to be adopted,) they will repay the sums originally advanced to them in wages while employed upon those works which have opened the land they have acquired for permanent settlement.

The effect, in short, of the measures I have thus sketched rather than described, would be to effect settlements by means of advances by the State, but with this most important qualification, that these advances would be made in such a manner as to avoid constituting the State the creditor of a numerous body of small settlers, thus tempting them to improvidence and discouraging industry; and instead of this the public money would be invested in the improvement of land, the property in which would only be transferred when a price sufficient to cover the expense incurred was paid for it. It was upon these views that the plan of forming villages, detailed in my despatch of December 31. was founded, and Mr. Draper has misunderstood me in supposing that I meant the labourers established in the proposed villages to continue in that rank of life; what I contemplated was, that they should be encouraged to purchase farms in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages in which they were originally established, and to improve by degrees the log-houses at first provided for them into comfortable dwellings. I thought, and still think, that living together in villages would be favourable to civilization and improvement; nor do I see that this would be at all inconsistent with their cultivating the adjoining and surrounding land as proprietors. I have only to add that Her Majesty's Government share in the strong desire which has been so

generally expressed to promote the adoption of some well considered and systematic plan of colonization in British North America, believing that this would be attended with great benefit both to the colonies and to the mother country. But great as would be the advantages of such a measure, they would still be less than the evils which might follow from the hasty adoption of an ill-matured and impracticable scheme; nor do I think it possible to proceed without the hearty co-operation of the Provincial Legislatures. It is for these reasons that I have so fully explained to you my views upon the subject. I confidently leave it to your judgment, after consulting the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Provinces, and the members of your council, to determine in what manner the co-operation of the different Legislatures may be best invited, assuring you that if you should be able to arrange with them any plan which may appear calculated to prove successful, Her Majesty's servants will not be slow to propose, nor, judging from the opinions generally expressed, would Parliament be slow to sanction, the employment of the pecuniary resources of this country in furtherance of such an object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

EMIGRATION.

No. 2.

(No. 48.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, 1st April, 1847.

ADVERTING to my despatch of this date, No. 47, I have to observe that as the proposed formation of villages for the reception of emigrants is for the present abandoned, no part of the sum of 50,000*l.* which you were authorized to advance for that purpose will be required; but, on the other hand, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined to propose to Parliament a vote of 10,000*l.*, for the relief of sick emigrants, and for forwarding those who are destitute to places where their labour may be in demand. This is double the amount of the grant made for these purposes in any former year, and ten times that which has been taken in each of the last few years. It is therefore proper that I should apprize you that so large a vote is intended to be taken, not in the expectation that the whole or even the greater part of it will be required, but as a precaution (which I am sure the people of Canada will appreciate), lest any undue burthen should be thrown upon the Province in consequence of the great increase which is anticipated in the number of emigrants during the present season, and of the increase in the proportion of sick that is, I fear, also to be expected, owing to the pre-disposition to disease which must be occasioned by their previous sufferings from want. It will, therefore, be the duty of the emigration agents in no degree to relax their vigilance in resisting ill-founded claims to assistance, or the strictness of their economy in consequence of the increased amount of the vote, of which I trust a considerable balance will remain applicable to the service of next year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 41.)

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Government House, Montreal,
8th May, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, a copy of a letter from Mr. Forbes of Carillon, on the river Ottawa, and late M. P. P. for the county of Two Mountains, communicating the desire, which at his suggestion has been expressed by a number of Irish settlers, in his neighbourhood, to have their relatives sent out to them from Ireland, and their readiness to provide for them after their arrival.

EMIGRATION.

No. 4.

2. Mr. Forbes has brought this subject under my notice, in the hope that Government would furnish the means of transport for the friends of these settlers, and for any other persons similarly situated, by which means a considerable number of families in Ireland would be relieved, without any further charge for their support in Canada.

3. His letter is accompanied by a statement, prepared by the Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Columban, of the names of the settlers, and of the names and residences in Ireland of the parties whom they desire to receive amongst them.

4. I also enclose a copy of a memorandum on this proposition by Mr. Hawke, the Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada, with whose opinions my own entirely coincide. The assistance sought for might with great advantage be extended by charitable persons or societies; but it is to be apprehended that if the Government were to interfere, the exertions now made by persons already established in this country to provide the means of transport for their friends at home would be materially diminished.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey, (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Ottawa River, Carillon,
23rd April, 1847.

My LORD,

At the interview I had with your Excellency, when I was last at Montreal, I took the liberty to suggest whether a plan might not be devised to bring emigrants to this country, from Ireland, in particular, without becoming a burthen to it on their arrival.

Enclosure from
his daughter
and son in law.

The idea occurred to me upon receiving a letter from a poor settler, Barrett, residing in the parish of St. Columban. (a purely Irish settlement), distant about 25 miles from this place.

On this subject I communicated with the worthy Catholic clergyman of St. Columban (the Rev. Mr. Falvey) by letter, of which the enclosed is a copy.

Mr. Falvey's reply, which has been delayed from some irregularity in the post office department, did not reach me until yesterday, by a special messenger, through whom I requested the Rev. gentleman would send me his list of those persons desiring to get their families and friends out, with the least delay possible; and I trust I may receive it in time to forward to your Excellency for transmission by the mail about to leave.

Mr. Falvey's letter, as well as that of Barrett, will go far to obviate the difficulty Her Majesty's Government labours under with regard to relieving Ireland of a certain portion of its dependent population, without becoming a burthen to Canada. At the same time, it may serve to convince the Home authorities, that if the plan could be extensively carried out in the North American colonies, in general, it might be considered by those settlers already established in them as a boon, for which they will ever feel grateful to the mother-country.

We have other Irish settlements in this neighbourhood, Protestant as well as Catholic, having wherewithal to subsist in comfort, who would gladly avail themselves of a measure of this kind, but who are without the means of paying any portion of the expense of removing their relations and friends from the destitution that they are aware awaits them at home.

Should your Excellency see fit to transmit these documents to the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary, and to adopt any suggestion at the same time, it might be hinted how far the plan may be capable of the greatest extension through the Emigrant Agents established in different parts of the colonies, who ought to be able to collect every requisite information on the subject, if not to serve the purposes of the early emigration this year, still to place at his Lordship the Earl Grey's disposal the chance of, in some measure relieving Ireland, before the hardship of another winter approaches.

This may be beneficially extended to the destitute in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, who have numberless friends in this and the other colonies.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. J. FORBES.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,

Ardnaglass, 6th September, 1846.

I RECEIVED your kind and affectionate letter dated 24th May, which gave us great pleasure to hear of your being in good health, as it leaves us at present; thank God for his mercies to us. Dear father and mother, pen cannot dictate the poverty of this country, at present, the potato crop is quite done away all over Ireland, and we are told prevailing all over Europe. There is nothing expected here, only an immediate famine. The labouring class getting only two stone of Indian meal for each day's labour, and only three days given out of each week, to prolong a little money sent out by Government, to keep the people from going out to the fields to prevent slaughtering the cattle, which they are threatening very hard they will do,

before they starve. I think you will have all this account by the public print before this letter comes to hand. Now, my dear parents, pity our hard case, and do not leave us on the number of the starving poor, and if it be your wish to keep us until we earn at any labour you wish to put us to, we will feel happy in doing so. When we had not the good fortune of going there, the different times ye sent us money; but alas, we had not that good fortune. Now, my dear father and mother, if you knew what hunger we and our fellow-countrymen are suffering, if you were ever so much distressed, you would take us out of this poverty Isle. We can only say, the scourge of God fell down on Ireland, in taking away the potatoes, they being the only support of the people. Not like countries that has a supply of wheat and other grain. So, dear father and mother, if you don't endeavour to take us out of it, it will be the first news you will hear by some friend of me and my little family to be lost by hunger, and there are thousands dread they will share the same fate. Do not think there is one word of untruth in this; you will see it in every letter, and of course in the public prints. Those that have oats, they have some chance, for they say they will die before they part any of it to pay rent. So the landlord is in a bad way too. Sicily Boyers and family are well; Michael Barrett is very unwell, this time past, but hopes to recover. John Barrett is confined to his bed by rheumatism. The last market, oatmeal went from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* per cwt. As for potatoes there was none at market. Butter 5*l.* per cwt., pork 2*l.* 8*s.* per cwt., and every thing in provision way expected to get higher. The Lord is merciful, he fed the 5000 men with five loaves and two small fishes. Hugh Hart's mother is dead; he is in good health. So I conclude with my blessing to you both, and remain your affectionate son and daughter.

(Signed)

MICHAEL and MARY RUSH.

Mr. Thomas Barrett, St. Columban.

For God's sake take us out of poverty, and don't let us die with the hunger.

Mem.—James Boyers, and Cicily his wife, and their children; the wife's sister of Thomas Barrett, now of Canada, a small farmer, but formerly of Dromore, county of Sligo, where Boyers and his family live at present.

SIR,

Carillon, 30th March, 1847.

ONE of your parishioners, Thomas Barrett, called upon me in the early part of this month, to request I would adopt some means to get sent out from Ireland his daughter, her husband, and their three children, and, if possible, Barrett's wife's sister and her family, in order that their lives may not be sacrificed in the visitation with which it has pleased God to afflict that unhappy country; an office I most willingly undertake, and trust may be fortunate in the attempt; and what may ensure its greater probability, is the assurance I am authorized by Barrett to make to the Relief Committee in Dublin, that he will receive all these members of his family until they can be otherwise provided for, so that they shall not become a burthen upon this colony on their arrival.

Barrett is, from his own statement, so poor, that he can bear no portion of the expense of their transmission.

But, as most of the persons of the class of Barrett's family in Ireland are likely soon (if they are not already so) to become dependent upon the bounty of the Home Government, or the charitable contributions of the benevolent at home or abroad, it is but fair to conjecture that it may be advisable to employ a part of the funds so raised for the purpose I have mentioned, thereby relieving the country of a portion of its pauperism.

This object will not only be gained, but the same class of persons will readily find here a profitable employment, and become consumers of British manufactures to a certain extent.

I have promised Barrett, that, if my proposition is assented to, I will cause his family to be directed to my care, and that I will safely see them forwarded to him.

Now, kind Sir, my object in writing to you is, to request you will ascertain whether, amongst your parishioners, there are others who would be willing to receive any of their relations, if either the Home Government or the Relief Society should be willing to entertain my suggestion, and you will much oblige me if you will communicate with me on the subject at an early moment.

The personal knowledge I have of your character is a sufficient guarantee to me that, in addressing myself to you on this occasion, I am not imposing an unwelcome task on you.

I have taken the liberty to interest his Excellency the Governor General in this matter, and I have every reason to hope this Nobleman will give to my suggestion at home the weight of his influence.

It must be clearly understood, that a sufficient guarantee must be given by such of your parishioners as may desire to have their relatives or friends sent out, that they will receive them into their families upon their arrival. On my part I shall be equally willing to do for them as I have engaged to do for Barrett's people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. FORBES.

The Rev. Mr. Falvey, P.P.,
St. Columban.

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

DEAR SIR,

St. Columban, 20th April, 1847.

ON Saturday evening last, I received your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you inform me of your proposed plan of procuring the free transport from Ireland to this country of persons whose relatives or friends would be disposed to receive them on their arrival here, and assist them until they should find means to support themselves.

On the following day (Sunday), I acquainted my people with your project; and after mass some 10 or 12 called on me, expressing the greatest eagerness to see their friends rescued from the imminent danger of famine that they apprehend threatens many amongst them, and promising that they will receive them with open arms, and assist them as far as in their power lies.

As soon as you ascertain that your proposition is acceded to, I shall, on receiving a line from you, forward the address of the respective individuals to you, or send the interested parties themselves to give the information you may demand.

On mentioning to those persons who applied to me that *you* were the originator of the plan, they could not find words to express their gratitude; and certainly, whatever may be the issue, they should be void of gratitude if they did not appreciate your benevolent and disinterested intentions.

In consequence of the delay that occurred in the forwarding of your letter, I prefer writing by hand, particularly as the bearer is one of the persons who wish to see their friends in safety in this country, by whom you will have the goodness to send me a line, informing me if it be necessary to take any further steps at present.

Hoping that your charitable undertaking will succeed to your wishes,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JNO. FALVEY, P.P.

C. J. Forbes, Esq.,
Carillon.

DEAR SIR,

Carillon, 30th April, 1847.

IN my letter to his Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd instant, I mention that I had applied to the Rev. J. Falvey, the Catholic clergyman of the parish of St. Columban, for a list of those settlers who may be desirous of having relations and friends sent out from Ireland, in case Her Majesty's Government should, under the circumstances explained by me to his Lordship, see fit to defray the charges thereof; Mr. Falvey's letter accompanying the list which I now transmit, I received only yesterday.

Taking each of the families applied for at only three persons besides the parent, there will be upwards of 120 for this parish alone, who are guaranteed not to become burthensome to the country upon arrival; from which some idea may be formed of the relief that could be given to Ireland, could any project be grounded upon the plan I have ventured to suggest to his Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. J. FORBES.

J. E. Campbell, Esq.,
Civil Secretary.

SIR,

St. Columban, 26th April, 1847.

I REPLY to your communication of the 21st instant, and am sorry that I cannot keep pace with your zeal in this charitable undertaking. I have not been able to procure the necessary information sooner, in consequence of the bad state of the roads in this parish; but now that I have the address of the expected immigrants, I forward it to you will all possible expedition.

In order to make the affair as simple and plain as possible, and give you less trouble, I send you, in three distinct columns, the names of the persons who send for their friends, then the persons sent for, and, lastly, the address of those individuals.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JNO. FALVEY, P.P.

C. J. Forbes, Esq.

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

Montreal, 7th May, 1847.

I AM of opinion that there are thousands of settlers in Canada who would readily undertake to provide for their relations if they could be brought to them free of expense. The funds placed at the disposal of the Emigrant Department only authorize relief to the indigent after they land at Quebec. I have been frequently applied to of late years to know whether

any Government assistance would be granted in such cases as those mentioned by Mr. Forbes; and offers have been made of small sums, averaging from 5 to 12 dollars, towards defraying the expense of their transport. But all that it was in my power to do, was to assure the applicants that if they would exert themselves, and save enough to pay their friends' passages to Quebec, they should be forwarded for the remainder of the journey free of expense.

There are very few instances of emigrants becoming a burthen to the community after they reach Canada, unless they remain in the towns.

The sums remitted by settlers in Canada, to enable their relations to emigrate, are rapidly increasing in amount. A few years ago, such remittances were rare, they are now becoming almost general. The effect of saving money for such a purpose is highly beneficial, as it acts as a spur to industry and makes them saving and prudent. I am apprehensive if once the Government interfered it would check the present movement. The news would soon spread throughout the province, and the remittances to a great extent cease: for they would naturally conclude that if aid was given to the settlers in the parish of St. Columban to bring out their relations, it could not be withheld from others similarly circumstanced. Nor does it appear to be fair to confine such assistance to settlers from one part of the United Kingdom any more than to one section of Canada. I have received repeated applications of the same kind from Scotch settlers of late years.

EMIGRATION.
Encl. 2 in No. 4.

(No. 50.)

No. 5.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR,

Downing-street, 29th January, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Despatch of the 29th December, No. 120, enclosing the letter and annual report of the Agent for Emigration. The information thus afforded to me is satisfactory, so far as regards the effectual enforcement of the Passengers' Act, and the absence of abuse, or of any difficulty in providing for the emigrants who have remained in the Province. I regret, however, to observe that the settlement of the fine Province of New Brunswick is proceeding so slowly; and I am of opinion that the attention of the Legislature might, with great advantage, be directed to a consideration of the means which it may be in their power to adopt, with a view of promoting the more rapid advance of the colony in population and wealth, and the development of its great natural resources. Her Majesty's Government will be most anxious to co-operate, so far as they have the power to do so, in any well-devised measures which may be suggested for this purpose. I concur with you, however, in considering that it would not be expedient to allow land to be sold to settlers upon credit, to be repaid in work on roads.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch 29th December, 1846, No. 120, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration, presented by Command, February, 1847.

You will express to Mr. Perley my approbation of the zeal and ability which he has displayed in the execution of his important office.

I have, &c.

Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

GREY.

(No. 33.)

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Earl GREY.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
27th April, 1847.

MY LORD,

HAVING in pursuance of the Instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 50, of the 29th of January, in communicating the correspondence to the Provincial Assembly, invited the House to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in the measures which might be calculated to accelerate the settlement of the Province and the development of its resources, I take the earliest opportunity of apprising your Lordship of the result of these communications, and of the prospects which offer for the accomplishment of your Lordship's view.

From the copies of the Assembly Journals which I herewith forward, your Lordship will observe that after the receipt of my message, a Bill was brought forward in the House to provide for the survey and laying out of vacant lands, and for the appointment of agents to receive emigrants, and

EMIGRATION.

No. 6.

conduct them to their locations. But with every disposition in the majority of the House to co-operate with the Government in their views, the measure, after much discussion, was finally abandoned, and a select committee was appointed to prepare an address to Her Majesty on the subject; but after mature consideration, the difficulties appeared to be such as to deter them from pledging the House to the expenditure of moneys beyond the means of the Province—considering that although the employment of emigrants on public works would advance the settlement of the lands, the placing of inexperienced emigrants in the woods would lead to distress and failure: on which grounds the Committee was ultimately discharged.

As the Legislature has passed two Railway Acts, with liberal provisions made by the Assembly, in the expectation that these works would hold out employment to skilled and common labourers, and which Acts have been forwarded by me for confirmation, I hope that to some extent your Lordship's views may be realised; but without the undertaking of works of greater magnitude, I have no expectation that any considerable number of emigrants can be employed, and unless the means of subsistence may be possessed by them, or obtainable through public or private employment, the occupation of wilderness lands would be impracticable.

On receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 57, of the 27th February, in reference to this subject, I applied to the Surveyor-General for the information required in regard to the settlements which had been formed, and I enclose a copy of his answer; and as some delay must occur in pursuing these inquiries in different parts of the Province, I transmit a Report, made to me in 1844, by the Commissioners who superintended the formation of the settlements on the Saint Andrew's Road. It must be observed, however, that the settlers were hardy and experienced men, accustomed to labour in the woods, and who, having the advantage of employment in opening the roads on which they have located, were thus enabled to subsist until their lands could be rendered productive, and from their wages to make provision for their families until they could be removed to the locations.

As I propose to bring the subject under the consideration of the Executive Council at their next meeting, which will take place as soon as the state of the roads will admit them to travel after the breaking up of the frost, I will take an early opportunity of addressing your Lordship again on the subject; in the mean time I am able to state, that although the Executive Government have no authority under the Civil List Act to dispose of vacant Crown Lands otherwise than by public sale, the purchase of the lands *on credit*, under the regulations in force, would not constitute an obstacle to the successful settlement of them, provided timely arrangements could be made for the reception of emigrants, by the application of funds in opening roads and clearing as much land adjacent to them as would be required for putting in the first crops. As this work could only be efficiently performed by men accustomed to the country, and as contracts can be made for its performance by the piece, at moderate rates, it would be necessary, in selecting lands contiguous to other settlements, to cause them to be laid out in blocks, and having traced the connecting lines of road, to lay out locations adjacent to them, in allotments of 50 acres, and, by clearing the woods on one side of the road, to reserve those on the opposite side for future settlement.

It might be advisable further to erect, by contract, at intervals, loghouses of sufficient dimensions to accommodate settlers with their families, and by charging the expense of the works on the allotments, together with the price of the land, to grant at once a title to the lot, endorsing on the grant the charges to which it would be subject, whereby the settler would be encouraged by the possession *on credit* of an improved property, on which he would at any time, if compelled to quit it, be enabled to realise the value of any further improvements he might make. Such transfers are sometimes unavoidable, and often frequent, from the casualties which occur; and by these arrangements the parties are not liable to lose the value of their intermediate labour, while the public interests are secure by the transfer of the location to a more effective settler, who, if he should neglect it, or fail to pay the interest, would be liable to the foreclosure of the mortgage.

The clearing the road of the stumps of trees, levelling and ditching it, would be a work which the settlers could perform in the intervals of their occupation,

in fencing and planting their cleared lands; and if such settlements were in progress, I entertain no doubt that the Assembly would readily accede to the appropriation to the roads of the proceeds of the land sales, which as the settlers would have the full benefit of these roads, and could not, indeed, settle in the wilderness without opening them, would make the concession equal to a free grant.

From the obstacles raised in carrying out the Regulations of 1st December, 1842, for the *previous* survey and settlement of locations, and not from any doubt of the views under which they were framed, the Regulations of the 11th May, 1843, were promulgated, by which individual settlers were again allowed to apply for lands and provide for the expenses of survey, reserving to the Government, for special consideration, where parties of settlers might *associate* for the purpose of occupying tracts of wilderness lands. Since that period, two or three large tracts have been sold to individual purchasers, and one for actual settlement, but no new settlements have been formed, although the older settlements have been progressively extended by the sale of contiguous allotments.

From the foregoing account of the preparation required for the occupation of wilderness lands by emigrant settlers, your Lordship will comprehend that a considerable outlay would in the first instance be required, from which no immediate available return could be expected; but if possessed of the means of maintaining themselves till their lands could be rendered productive, or having profitable employment provided for them, they would annually be able to augment their resources, and thus add to the security for the sums advanced; and, if after the formation of the first settlements, other locations should be laid out for the reception of new families of emigrants, and those already settled should have acquired the necessary experience to enable them to take the contracts for extending the roads, clearing the lands, and erecting the first buildings, they would thus be enabled to redeem the principal and interest due by them, and secured on their own locations; and thus the first advances would become the means of effecting the progressive formation of prosperous settlements in the wilderness, by which the aggregate resources of the country would be improved. To form an estimate of these, I need only refer to the accurate returns made by Mr. Wilmot in 1844, and which were laid before the Assembly, in regard to settlements which derived their only advantage from the funds advanced for the construction of the roads which traverse them, being the present high road between Fredericton and St. Andrews; and your Lordship will hence comprehend that the reluctance of the Assembly to provide for an extension of these new settlements does not proceed from any failure to appreciate the advantages derived from them, but from a reluctance to charge the commercial revenue of the Province with a greater burthen than that of maintaining the roads essential to the settlements already formed, and where the repayment of any advances except in labour, if executed on credit, is known to be impracticable.

In the neighbouring States where such works are defrayed altogether by assessment, the practice is to dispose at once of the vacant lands in townships, and to make them chargeable for the roads, under certain regulations which enable the settlers upon them to contribute by their labour; and as each township is a corporation, and as squatters cannot be dispossessed without the payment of the value of their improvements or "*betterments*," and as they are directly interested in opening roads, they are soon in a condition by their votes to put the law in force, assessing the proprietor, or compelling the sale of the land, to defray the assessments.

The provincial laws, however, not being so stringent on the proprietors of wild lands, a different system is necessarily pursued; and except in the application of the statute labour to repairs, the opening of roads is wholly dependent on the appropriations which are annually made by the Assembly, and which are necessarily regulated by the demands of the people, and the influence they are enabled to exert through the members of their respective counties in obtaining small grants; a system which, however objectionable and inadequate as a means of settling the Province, cannot under existing circumstances be superseded.

That new lines of road through fertile tracts of land might be opened in every district of the province is, however, unquestionable, and if locations

EMIGRATION.

No. 6.

were thus to be laid out in connection with existing settlements, not only would the preparation of the locations be readily effected by the inhabitants, but their assistance be given in locating the emigrants; and in this manner they might be advantageously distributed and settled along connecting lines of road, and be able not only in a few years to provide for themselves, but to redeem by their labour the advances made and chargeable on their locations.

To elucidate this, I may observe that the charge for cutting out a mile of road through the forest by contract, 66 feet wide, in order to secure sufficient "skirting" to admit air and light, is 26*l.* sterling; and for stumping, ditching, and "turnpiking," or levelling, is 60*l.* sterling; and as the contract price for cutting down and burning forest land for cropping is from 2*l.* to 3*l.* sterling per acre, and for erecting a log-house, 8*l.* to 10*l.*, an estimate may readily be formed of the whole charge of preparing to whatever extent required for the location of emigrant settlers. Where the land is good, a "frontage" of 10 chains, or one-eighth of a mile, would be sufficient for each location of 50 acres; thus allowing 16 locations for each mile of road. Where the land is inferior the number would necessarily be reduced by enlargement of the "frontage," and as the emigrants might remove to the location where the road had been opened by cutting down the trees, they would have the benefit of employment in the work of "stumping, ditching, and levelling it." If accompanied by their families, a further expense would necessarily be incurred in the erection of temporary buildings, or "*shanties*," for their accommodation, which, however, would afterwards serve for stores or barns; and a building of 50 feet square and 20 wide, of this description, would cost about 25*l.* sterling.

In order to secure success to settlements thus formed, it would be necessary, after ascertaining the charge for improvements at the foregoing rates, to provide for the occupation of the allotments along *one side* of the road, recording or endorsing on the grant for each allotment the proportional charge for the land and improvements, for which the settler would execute a bond; and in addition to the immediate advantage of public works in completing the road, he would look forward, when he had acquired sufficient experience, and his land had yielded the means of subsistence, to be able to redeem the mortgage by taking the contracts for similar clearances and improvements on the opposite side of the road for the benefit of future settlers, and also for the extension of the lines of road and the transverse roads at every two or three miles required to open the rear allotment for new settlers. By this method, also, the settler would become possessed at once of his rights by the grant on which his qualification as an elector would depend after six months; and he would also be relieved from anxiety arising from a doubtful tenure, which a demand for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt in money would occasion; and any funds which he possessed might be made available to him in the purchase of stock and implements of husbandry, as he progressively required them, although in some cases they might be applied at once in redeeming the mortgage, and thus cancelling the future demand for interest. It is not unusual in the United States for experienced axemen in this manner to prepare locations and dispose of them to settlers; and this system would probably obtain where a class of emigrants came out in possession of funds, enabling them to pay for such improvements; but in any event it will be apparent, that in the progress of the settlements thus formed, the advances made at the outset would become the means of progressively extending the settlements in the opportunities afforded to the settlers of redeeming them *by labour*, first, in the construction of the roads, and ultimately as they acquired the necessary experience and skill in opening new locations further in the forest, for the occupation of others.

It will be observed in the printed regulations of 1842 and 1843, that provision has been made for reserving suitable allotments in each location for schools and places of worship, and these I have no doubt will be gratuitously conceded by the Assembly; and if, in addition to the provincial allowance for a schoolmaster or a teacher in each settlement thus formed, a small allowance or stipend could be granted for a clergyman or minister of the religious denomination of the associated party, where the numbers located together might amount to four or five hundred, a bond of union amongst them would thus be secured, which would be conducive to their spiritual and temporal welfare. There is, however, another point which I cannot permit myself to overlook in detailing the measures by which the settlement of the country may be practically promoted.

In the military settlements formed in this province after the American Revolution, there was no municipal organization, and hence the settlements have failed to possess that self-dependence, and that corporate spirit, which is so strikingly evinced where those elementary forms of the English Constitution have been preserved; and to this cause the slow progress in which the country has since been settled may partly be ascribed.

If your Lordship will refer to my Despatches (No. 37, of the 15th July and 29th September, 1841), you will observe the importance which I have attached to this defect, and having obtained the passage of a Bill through the Assembly in 1842, founded on the voluntary principle of the English Corporation Reform Act, I regretted that it was lost in the Legislative Council; and the failure to revive it has arisen solely from the apprehension raised that the people would be liable to assessment for their roads, &c.

Considering that British subjects who remove to the colonies so situated are thus virtually disfranchised, I submit to your Lordship whether it is not constitutionally just to secure to them on their emigration the privilege of carrying out the laws of their country, so far as they may be found applicable; and if an Act of Parliament should be passed authorising such associations to incorporate in the United Kingdom, and conferring on such bodies certain pecuniary advantages for a term of years on their emigration to the provinces, I entertain no doubt that the Legislature of this Province would readily co-operate in a *general* measure of the kind, if made applicable to all these provinces, by passing any auxiliary Act to give effect to it that might be required; and as New Brunswick contains two-thirds of the ungranted lands of British North America, and the present inhabitants are confessedly unable from their own resources to accelerate the settlement of them, and as, moreover, these lands constitute a domain from which it would be impolitic and unjust to exclude the English people by denying to them the full privileges of their Constitution, while the Americans, with their popular institutions, are making such spirited advances in their immediate vicinity, I hope that the opportunity may not be lost of maturing a sound system, by which the country may be settled in perpetuity as a British possession; and I should anticipate that, by completing at once the grants to the settlers, on the plan I have proposed, they would acquire that influence which would ensure attention to their interests. The failure of the New Brunswick Land Company may partly be ascribed to their inexperienced management at the outset, and the large sums they were required to pay in money for their land, but also to their neglect to give titles to the settlers for their lands until paid for, by which they failed, until lately, to acquire any political influence or weight in the country, or a participation in the advantages derived by other settlements of inferior importance.

But I look for higher advantages from the municipal organization which I have recommended; not only would the elementary forms of the English Constitution be planted in the provinces, with the habits of self-dependence they alone can engender, but the investment of private capital in the settlement of the provinces would be encouraged; and as the regulations or bye-laws under which such associations would be formed would vary with the dispositions and views of the parties, free scope would be given for those experiments which would develop the resources of the country as well as improve its institutions.

It is thus that in New England every township is the seat of some manufacture suited to the locality, and which is the source of the prosperity of the people of every class, by creating a demand for employment and local market for produce; while in New Brunswick, it is remarkable, that, with the exception of the encouragement given for the erection of mills for sawing lumber, and some grist mills, there has been scarcely an attempt made to establish any kind of manufacture; the peasantry being dependant in many cases on their own rude contrivances for the most ordinary conveniences. Where roads are established to markets, and the means of carriage are possessed, they are enabled to exchange their produce for such things in the towns; but there are many coarse articles which might be profitably fabricated in their settlements, and some which, in time, from local advantages, might become valuable as exports. Indeed, where associations were formed in England, there might be an advantage at once in making provision for carrying on certain trades: constant employment would everywhere be given to shoemakers, as well as to carpenters and blacksmiths; and in the progress of the settlements, where a

EMIGRATION.
No. 6.

sufficient extent of pasturage had been acquired for the maintenance of sheep, and in situations where they thrive well, the introduction of cloth manufactures on a small scale, has been found to be useful in affording to the farmers an opportunity of exchanging their wool for wrought fabrics, as a substitute for their "homespun" cloth; leaving such undertakings to private enterprise in the progress of the settlements and the augmentation of their resources, I should rely on the success of the measures I have advised for the ultimate development of the varied resources of the province, and the prosperity of the people.

In reference to the observations of the Assembly, in their resolution as to the undertaking, by Her Majesty's Government, of some works of magnitude, on which emigrant settlers might be employed, I conclude that the allusion is intended to apply to the projected railway through these provinces, for which an exploratory survey is now in progress; and having perused the Report which Lieutenant Henderson has made of his explorations, in concert with the late Captain Pipon, the obstacles opposed to the carrying a railway across the heights of land which divide the Lower Provinces and Canada, can by no means be considered to have been surmounted. As, however, the practicability of traversing the provinces in various directions with railways has been practically tested, and as the facilities in constructing them in a wooded country are shown to be such as greatly to reduce the expense, it remains to be considered whether the commencement of such a work should be delayed until the completion of the survey in progress; and if in the present year the detailed survey of certain parts of the line were to be accomplished, as, for example, from Halifax to the Bend of Petticodiac, and from thence to Fredericton, or through the level tracts of the northern districts, the progressive settlement of such lines of railroad, by means of the employment they would afford, would justify a guarantee of a *minimum* rate of interest for the capital invested. This principle has been adopted by the Assembly in two cases, and it is strongly recommended by the consideration, without much risk to the Government, that the annuitant is thus directly encouraged to embark his capital in such adventures, to the exclusion of the gambling speculator, and the artizan enabled safely to invest his deposit where he may find profitable employment and a means of settling his family. That the Assembly would authorize a free grant of the land for such works as they did in favour of the project of a military road, may be confidently anticipated; and the progressive settlement of these lines would render the resources of the country accessible, were it only at first in the supplies of timber for the European markets from the recesses of the forest. That such railways would, from the intercourse that would grow up, become sources of profit to capitalists, may also be looked for, even though it should be necessary to connect them on either side of the hill ranges by cutting a military road through the passes. It is evident that this conviction has actuated the Saint Andrews Company, who are about to commence their railway from that place, in the prospect that the export of timber alone, with the passenger traffic, will render the investment profitable.

The construction of railways on piles has been recommended in Mr. Wilkinson's Report, and is approved by other engineers as adapted to these provinces; and as plank roads have been found economical in Canada, the expense of these structures in a wooded country would be comparatively small.

It only remains for me to add that the House of Assembly has placed 3000*l.* chargeable on the Emigrant Fund, at the disposal of the Executive Government to relieve destitute and diseased emigrants who may arrive, and assist them to their destination; and if Her Majesty's Government should determine to act on any of the foregoing suggestions for the settlement of emigrants in the province, your Lordship may rely on the active co-operation of this government in giving effect to these views; and any funds entrusted to it for the settlement of emigrants would be faithfully and economically administered, with the assistance of gentlemen who are well acquainted with the country. As some of the views I have entertained are interesting to the other provinces, I propose to enter into communication with Lord Elgin on the subject of them.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

EXTRACT, JOURNALS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 19, 1847.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honourable Mr. Baillie, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, delivered the following message:—

“ NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Message to the House of Assembly, March 19, 1847.*“ W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lieut.-Governor.*

“ The Lieutenant-Governor, referring to his opening speech, and to his despatch of the 29th December 1846, and the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 29th January last, copies of which, with other papers, accompany this message, invites the Assembly to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in such measures as may be calculated to accelerate the settlement of the province, and the development of its great natural resources.

“ W. M. G. C.”

The despatches accompanying this message being read at the clerk's table, are as follow:—

Settlement of Province.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH No. 65, of July 2, 1846, from SIR WILLIAM COLEBROOKE to MR. GLADSTONE.

The loans authorized to be made to poor settlers through the Justices of the Peace in counties, to be returned in labour upon the roads, have in some counties been taken up; the principle is not inapplicable to the condition of the people in the remote settlements where the greatest distress has prevailed, and who, having no access to markets, could not look forward to being able to repay such advances in money.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH No. 31, of November 12, 1846, from Earl GREY to SIR WILLIAM COLEBROOKE.

I have advised Her Majesty to leave to its operation the Act No. 1699, which provides for making loans to poor settlers for the purchase of potato seed. But I must remark, that the proposed mode of obtaining the repayment of these loans by labour on the roads is a bad one. All experience shows that labour in payment of a debt is always inefficient; the settlers should repay by instalments in money. If it be necessary to enable them to do so, they might be given employment on the roads at fair wages, which, if possible, should be paid by the piece.

(Signed) GREY.

Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey, dated Fredericton, New Brunswick, Feb. 29, 1846. *Vide Papers relative to Emigration, presented by Command, Feb. 1847, page 38.*

Lord Grey to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, dated Downing-street, Jan. 29, 1847. *Vide page 16 of this paper.*

EXTRACT, JOURNALS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 12, 1847.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

Whereas the subject of Immigration, so intimately connected with the prosperity of this province, has deeply engaged the attention of this House during the present Session, and a Bill for the encouragement and settlement of emigrants has been reported by a Select Committee, and fully discussed by the House: and whereas the said Bill was abandoned for the purpose of substituting, in lieu thereof, an humble and dutiful address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; and a Committee was appointed to prepare the said address: and whereas it appears, on further investigation, that the subject is surrounded by very serious difficulties and liabilities, involving the unavoidable expenditure of large sums of money, altogether beyond the means of this province; and although this House is of opinion that the employment of emigrants on any Public Works carried on by the Home Government on a large scale, would tend to advance the settlement of the wilderness lands, while the placing of inexperienced settlers in the woods would unavoidably lead to distress, suffering and want; therefore—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to make any further or other provision for emigrants than that already made by existing laws and regulations, and that the Select Committee appointed to prepare the said address be accordingly discharged.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 5.

SIR,

Crown Land Office, 12th April, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 10th April instant, enclosing the copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, relative to settlements formed on the Association system, and desiring from me a Return and Report in terms of the Despatch, so far as the information in my possession may enable me to do so.

The only information which I possess upon the subject of Lord Grey's Despatch, is the names of purchasers under the Association system; the amount of purchase money, whether due or paid; the interest on each, whether due or paid; and the number of bonds taken and grants issued.

These heads of information would but imperfectly acquaint Lord Grey with the practical result of the system in question; and I therefore beg to suggest, for his Excellency's considera-

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

tion, whether it may not be expedient to direct an inquiry and examination into the present state of the various Association settlements, in order to ascertain the number of settlers actually remaining in possession of the land sold to them, the improvements made, and such other matters as may be requisite for the construction of a perfect Return and Report, embracing the various heads of information specified by Lord Grey.

The expense of this inquiry, if conducted with a due regard to economy, could not amount to a large sum; and the information thus required would be advantageous to the Provincial Government, as well as to the Secretary of State.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
THOS. BAILLIE, Surveyor-General.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

REGULATIONS for the DISPOSAL of CROWN LANDS.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 1st Dec., 1847.

1st. No land to be sold unless in locations previously surveyed under the directions of the Government.

2nd. Purchasers of lots of 50 acres and under, not being indebted to the Crown for any land previously purchased, may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase money, upon giving bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent., and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale, upon executing which bond, a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3rd. In default of regular payment of the interest annually when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effective settlement of the land, the bonds will be put in suit.

4th. Persons purchasing more than 50 acres, must pay the whole amount of the purchase money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the 50 acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th. Persons who have occupied and improved without title or permission, portions of Crown land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements; but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase money to the extent of 50 acres, in common with other settlers, and receive titles on executing bonds, and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th. Reserves to be made in every location of lines of roads, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Persons desirous of forming a settlement, may make application at the Crown Land Office, stating their names, and pointing out the situation where they may wish to settle, when, if approved of, a survey will be ordered; and the lots when surveyed, will, after due notice in the *Royal Gazette*, be put up for sale at public auction, at an upset price to be fixed by the Government.

Purchasers at such sale are distinctly to understand, that they must come prepared, either by themselves or their agent, to pay the first year's interest on the purchase money at the time of sale; and that no grant will be passed, or permission given to occupy the land, without such payment being made, nor until the bond for payment of the purchase money shall have been duly executed and delivered; and that the bonds will be preemptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land, or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the timber without making efficient settlement.

The attention of persons desirous of purchasing more than 50 acres is also called to the 4th Article of the Regulations, by which they will observe, that no part of such purchase is to be on credit, but the whole purchase money is to be paid down at the time of sale.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office. 2nd December, 1842.

REGULATIONS for the DISPOSAL of CROWN LANDS in the PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 11th May, 1843.

WHEREAS it is considered that much expense and trouble will be saved by persons who are desirous of purchasing Crown Lands, especially in remote parts of the province, by authorising local sales thereof to be held in convenient places; and as it is expedient to prescribe certain Regulations respecting applications for and sales of such Crown Lands; It is therefore ordered—

1st.—That in future, public sales of Crown Lands will be held, as occasion may require, on the first Tuesday in every month by the Surveyor-General, in his office at Fredericton, and by a Deputy-Surveyor thereunto specially appointed for each county.

2nd.—That all applications be addressed by petition to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and transmitted either by the applicant or through the Local Deputy, under cover to the Surveyor-General, and accompanied by a report from the Local Deputy, describing the land, and setting forth whether it is required for actual settlement, together with such other information as he may deem necessary to be communicated.

3rd.—That if the application be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant will forthwith issue to authorise the survey to be executed, on guarantee to the Surveyor for the expenses of survey, according to such Regulations and at such rates as

may be prescribed for surveys in the department of the Surveyor-General; and where the applications for land in any locality may be numerous, care will be taken that the charges be proportionably reduced.

4th.—That on the return of the survey duly executed, the description of the land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the *Royal Gazette*, and also by handbills to be publicly posted in the county where the land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale; and the charges for all such surveys shall be paid down by the purchaser or his agent at the time of sale, in addition to such part of the purchase money as will be required, or the sale to be deemed null and void.

5th.—That if the land applied for should have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c. be forthwith published, and three-pence per acre, survey money, paid down by the purchaser or his agent at the time of sale, in addition to the part of the purchase money required as before, or the sale to be null and void.

6th.—To facilitate these arrangements, outline maps of the several counties are to be made as soon as practicable, for the use of the Surveyor-General and Deputy Surveyors, and for the information of the public, on which are to be recorded the situation and limits of the lands when surveyed for sale.

7th.—The upset price of all Crown Lands for actual settlement is to be not less than 3s. an acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying the same. Twenty-five per cent. of the sale price to be paid down, and the remainder to be payable in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by bond of the purchaser; each instalment to bear interest at six per cent. per annum, from and after the day the same becomes due. Purchasers who may pay down the full purchase money at the time of sale will be allowed a deduction or discount of one-fifth for prompt payment.

8th.—That in future no consideration or allowance whatever will be made on account of unauthorised improvements on Crown Lands which shall not have been commenced or made on or before the 1st day of May of this present year, but the allotments with such improvements will be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands.

9th.—That in cases of the sales of land where improvements may have been made prior to the 1st of May, and where the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor-General or Deputy-Surveyor will value the same, subject to an appeal by petition to the Governor in cases of objection to such valuation; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in cases of appeal, to deposit the same, in addition to the purchase and survey money, as hereinbefore provided.

10th.—That all local deputies making sales under these Regulations be required to make a return thereof to the Surveyor-General within fourteen days after such sales respectively, and of all bonds which he may have taken for securing the payment of instalments.

11th.—That every such deputy be also required to transmit within thirty days after such sales respectively, a duplicate of the said return to the Receiver-General, and to remit to him all monies received on account of such sales, except the sums paid for surveys and deposited for improvements, of which he is to render an account; and he will be allowed to retain for his remuneration a commission of five per cent. of the purchase money so received—such per centage in no case to exceed in the whole the sum of 100*l.* per annum. And the Receiver-General shall within six days after his receipt of such return and remittance, render to the Surveyor-General a copy of the return duly authenticated.

12th.—That where the purchase money has been paid down under the conditions of the 7th Clause, a grant will immediately pass to the purchaser, but in other cases an occupation ticket will be issued to him on the day of sale, signed by the Surveyor-General; such ticket will not give any power or authority to the occupant to cut and remove from his allotment any timber or logs until all the purchase money is paid, but all timber and logs so cut shall be liable to seizure, unless paid for according to existing Regulations for the disposal of Crown timber and lumber; in which case the amount so paid shall be carried to the credit of the purchaser, and towards the liquidation of the instalments which remain due or unpaid for the said allotment.

13th.—That every deputy authorized to perform the foregoing duties will be required to give a bond to the Queen, with two approved securities, in the penal sum of 400*l.*, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty.

14th.—That no deputy shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, during the continuance of his official employment, to purchase or be in any manner interested in any Crown Lands whatsoever.

15th.—That where large parties of settlers may associate and make application for the purchase of tracts of wilderness lands, in situations distant from any settlements already formed or in progress, and to which communications may not have been opened through the forest, they will set forth in their petitions, and the Surveyors in their reports, all such particulars; and when the difficulties to be overcome may require greater facilities than are provided for in the foregoing Regulations, the case will be reserved for the special consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council; and when such parties may engage to defray the charges of surveying their locations, and also of the bye roads required to be opened to and through their settlement, and to which they are willing to apply their own labour, the Deputy-Surveyors will be authorized to execute such surveys. In laying out such locations, the Surveyors are to attend to the 6th Clause of the Regulations of the 2nd of December last, in reserving lines of road, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, May 11, 1843.

EMIGRATION.

HARVEY SETTLEMENT.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

Report from Honourable L. A. Wilmot, Commissioner for Harvey Settlement.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Fredericton, February 9, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to lay before Your Excellency a Statistical Return of the Harvey Settlement for the past year, including also the new settlers in the rear lots.

The great success which has followed the labours of these industrious and valuable settlers is an unquestionable proof of what may yet be done on our millions of wilderness lands.

The Return shows that from land where not a tree had been felled in July, 1837, there have been taken during the past autumn, 260 tons of hay and straw, and 15,000 bushels of grain, potatoes and turnips.

It is desirable that the accompanying Return may be circulated among the settlers' friends and countrymen in the North of England, as well as in other parts of the United Kingdom, so that the capabilities of our new land soil may appear, and that it may also be made known that we have at least five millions acres yet undisposed of—a great portion of which is of better quality than the land at Harvey—whereon the sober and industrious emigrant may create a home under the protection of British laws, and in the enjoyment of British Institutions.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H.,
&c. &c. &c.

L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

L. A. WILMOT,
Late Commissioner.

(Signed)

9th February, 1844.

NAMES.	Acres in Crop, 1843.		Acres in Meadow this Year.	Acres in Pasture.	Tons of Hay.	Tons of Straw.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Barley and Buckwheat.	Bushels Turnips.	Bushels other Foods.	Cows.	Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Young Cattle.	Dwelling Houses.	Barns.	Other Out-houses.	Number in Family.	Estimated Value of Land and Improvements.	REMARKS.		
	9	111																								
William Embleton	6	111	3	1	3	3	300	12	100	6	3	1	2	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	£60	The estimated value of improvements is made up exclusive of the buildings, and no one settler would part with his lot at the stated value. There is a good school in the middle of the settlement, and the average attendance of scholars during the past year was 30. The settlers accompany the original Return with the following observations:— "The climate of New Brunswick agrees well with the constitution of Englishmen; the air is salubrious, and the water as pure and wholesome as any in the world. "During the six years of our location there has occurred but two deaths, while there have been thirty-nine births without the pressure of medical aid. "Six years' experience have convinced us that notwithstanding the privations to which new settlers are exposed, diligence and perseverance must ensure success."	
James Mowatt	8	111	4	3	3	3	300	4	90	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	£100		
William Messer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Thomas Herbert	14	111	8	3	5	5	400	6	250	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
William Grievie	16	111	10	6	14	5	600	18	250	34	70	3	4	..	2	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
John Cockburn	19	111	12	2	6	4	400	5	50	18	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
David Leford	15	111	7	2	3	2	200	12	30	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
John Thomson	15	111	13	2	12	6	700	16	300	50	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Robert Wilson	14	111	12	3	9	6	200	8	130	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Henry Craigie	14	111	5	1	3	3	100	5	120	14	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
William Bell	8	111	6	1	3	3	200	12	100	42	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Thomas Mowatt	5	111	4	1	3	1	100	7	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
James Wishet	5	111	14	6	8	2	160	7	100	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Alexander Hay	10	111	4	1	1	4	130	15	100	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Andrew Montgomery	6	111	6	..	1	1	60	4	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Matthew Percy	11	111	7	2	6	6	400	21	200	48	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
James Coyne	9	111	6	4	3	4	200	19	100	7	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Thomas Kury	9	111	3	1	3	3	300	13	90	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
George Davidson	5	111	3	1	2	2	150	4	70	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
John Scott	8	111	5	2	2	4	80	8	80	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Thomas Percy	7	111	2	1	2	2	300	7	100	15	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
John Carmichael	6	111	1	2	2	2	50	5	50	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Wightman	7	111	3	1	1	1	300	4	100	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Nesbitt	10	111	5	..	5	5	300	6	100	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robert Tait	10	111	3	..	5	3	300	5	70	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Patterson	10	111	4	1	5	3	330	16	100	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Robison	10	111	6	..	4	4	450	25	230	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robert Embleton	7	111	4	..	1	4	200	10	100	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Nesbitt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Embleton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Cockburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Swan	7	111	5	..	1	4	200	12	130	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Briggs	6	111	5	..	3	3	180	10	130	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matthew Little	14	111	13	4	4	7	700	20	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Little	6	111	3	..	2	1	300	5	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Little	9	111	13	3	4	6	570	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
David Little	4	111	11	2	7	2	350	3	60	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Hughen	3	111	2	..	..	1	200	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luke Craigie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Craigie	3	111	6	..	2	..	130	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Moffat	6	111	7	..	..	..	100	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Brown	6	111	4	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Gill	6	111	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Cockburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robert Percy	7	111	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	72	111	100	11	23	31	2,560	71	1,160	56	17	1	13	8	1	3	72	16	13	10	7	35	1,282	0		

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

RECAPITULATION.

	Old Settlement.	Back Settlers.	Totals.
Acres in Crop	219½	72	291½
Acres new new land for Crop next year	111	100	211
Acres in Meadow	158	21	179
" Pasture	49½	11½	61
Tons of Hay	115	23½	138½
" Straw	91½	31	122½
Bushels Potatoes	6,955	2,960	9,915
" Wheat	270	71	341
" Oats	2,920	1,160	4,080
" Barley and Buckwheat	504	56	560
" Turnips	160	17	177
" other Roots	20	1	21
Cows	41	13	54
Oxen	19	8	27
Horses	9	1	10
Sheep	59	3	62
Swine	97	72	169
Young Cattle	40	16	56
Dwelling Houses	28	13	41
Barns	26	10	36
Out Houses	47	7	54
Number of Souls	147	35	182
Estimated value of improvements, ex- clusive of Buildings	£3,007 10 0	£1,280 0 0	£4,289 0 0

Fredericton, February, 1844.

(Signed)

L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

TREETOTAL SETTLEMENT.

Report from Honourable L. A. Wilmot, Commissioner for Treetotal Settlement.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Fredericton, January 25, 1844.

I HAVE the honour of herewith laying before Your Excellency a Tabular Return of the improvements, crop, stock, &c., of the "Treetotal Settlement," up to the close of the last year.

The results of this, the second effort in which I have been engaged, in forming settlements in the wilderness, have afforded me the most unmingled gratification.

Where but two years ago stood a dense forest, there have been gathered by 35 settlers during the past autumn 7276 bushels of grain, potatoes and turnips.

The accompanying return shows an estimated value of 1137*l.* in buildings and clearings, and when there is added to this the market value of the crop, exceeding 800*l.*, we have about 2000*l.* return (exclusive of the making of four and a quarter miles of road) from a tract of land, which, in its wilderness state, would not in the same time have produced one shilling.

I cannot now consider the successful occupation of our wild lands by associated bodies of settlers, having the privilege of making their own roads at a reasonable rate, as a doubtful experiment. No antagonist theory can prevail against the practical experience which can now be referred to.

Similar management must produce similar results, and I am well persuaded that no other system is so well calculated to promote the improvement of our millions of wilderness acres, and thus to advance the population and commerce of the province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

RETURN of TEETOTAL SETTLEMENT for the YEAR 1843.

NAMES.	Houses.	Out Houses	Acres cleared.	Acres cropped.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Turnips.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels other Grain.	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Swine.	Number in Family.	Estimated value of improvements.
James Barrett . . .	1	1	2	2	Crops lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Daniel Donovan . . .	1	1	7	5	130	..	60	10	..	..	..	..	1	44
Richard Davis . . .	1	1	3	4	150	20	30	5	10	1	..	..	1	32
John Sullivan . . .	1	1	3	3	20	12	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Michael Sullivan . . .	1	1	5	5	300	30	40	10	17	..	..	..	4	39
James Crane . . .	1	1	5	5	200	20	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	35
James Cailey . . .	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
Michael O'Brien . . .	1	..	5	2	50	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24
Cornelius Clancy . . .	1	1	5	4	130	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
Cornelius M'Donald . . .	..	..	3	2	40	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
David Scanlin . . .	1	1	3	3	200	15	30	5	..	..	..	..	4	27
Michael Crowley . . .	1	1	5	3	100	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
Jeremiah Crowley . . .	1	1	6	4	200	20	30	..	..	1	..	..	1	37
James Gorman . . .	1	1	7	5	300	25	45	12	..	1	horse	..	3	43
Owen Smith . . .	1	1	5	3	140	12	40	..	..	..	2 horses	..	1	31
Daniel O'Brien . . .	1	1	4	4	200	12	50	4	..	..	..	..	1	33
John Mahony . . .	1	2	4	4	200	20	30	..	..	1	..	..	3	33
Dennis Riorden . . .	1	1	5	3	180	15	25	..	..	1	..	..	2	31
John O'Brien . . .	..	1	4	3	150	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
George Wynne . . .	1	1	5	4	140	20	..	9	..	..	..	..	3	33
Miles O'Leary . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Simon O'Leary . . .	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Michael Mahoney . . .	1	2	5	3	150	12	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
Daniel Hurley . . .	1	2	4	3	120	15	20	8	..	1	..	..	2	29
John Driscoll, 1st . . .	..	..	3	2	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
James Driscoll . . .	1	1	5	4	150	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
Daniel Coughlan . . .	1	2	5	3	130	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	5	31
Jeremiah Donovan . . .	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
John Driscoll, 2nd . . .	1	1	5	3	130	13	20	..	..	1	..	..	3	31
John Barry . . .	1	1	6	4	230	20	40	10	..	..	..	..	1	37
Edward Connor . . .	1	1	5	3	200	15	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
John M'Curdy . . .	1	1	4	3	200	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29
Daniel Sullivan . . .	1	1	6	4	150	15	25	6	10	..	..	..	4	37
John Kingston . . .	1	1	4	2	100	12	15	..	..	1	..	..	2	25
Timothy Daly, 1st . . .	1	1	5	4	250	20	30	6	..	1	..	..	1	35
John Coughlan . . .	1	1	5	4	300	20	40	10	..	1	..	..	4	35
John Russel . . .	1	2	4	5	330	25	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	37
Timothy Daly, 2nd . . .	1	..	3	3	200	20	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	24
James Mahon . . .	..	..	3	2	100	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	20
Henry Wynne . . .	..	..	3	2	130	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Totals . . .	33	41	177	127	5,700	464	980	95	37	11	3	29	101	1,137

REMARKS.—The valuation is exclusively confined to the Improvements, and does not include the Purchase Money to the Crown. In making up the estimate, each House is valued at 6*l.*, Out House, 3*l.*, and 4*l.* per acre is allowed for the land thoroughly cleared, and 2*l.* per acre for that only partially cleared.

RECAPITULATION.

Houses, 33; Out Houses, 41. Acres cleared, 177; Acres cropped, 127. Bushels Potatoes, 5,700; Turnips, 464; Oats, 980; Wheat, 95; other Grain, 37. Cows, 11; Horses, 3; Swine, 29. Total number of souls in the Settlement, 101.

(Signed) L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

EXTRACT of a LETTER relative to the opening of ROADS in the State of Maine, dated January 14th, 1847.

IN reply to your inquiry as to the legal mode of laying out and making roads in Maine and the means by which the same are maintained, I would say that our statutes recognize three different classes of roads, to wit, county roads, town roads, and private ways.

The first class comprises those roads which lead from town to town; the two other classes comprehend roads lying wholly within the limits of a town; and the distinction between these two is, that a town road is laid out and made at the expense of the town for the accommodation of all the inhabitants, while private ways are intended for the use of certain of the inhabitants specially, and are made and maintained at the expense of those for whose use they are practically designed.

The county roads are located by the Court of County of Commissioners, a tribunal which has succeeded to the Old Court of Sessions. When a road leading from one town to another or lying in several towns, is wanted, a petition for its location is presented to the County Commissioners at a regular Session. If the Court is satisfied that the petitioners are responsible and that it is expedient to inquire into the merits of the petition, the Commissioners at the time appointed, and after thirty days public notice in all the towns in which the road, or any part of the road, may lie, proceed to view the route of the proposed road, and to hear all parties interested; if they deem the road one of "common communion and necessity," they lay it out, and estimate the damage sustained by the several proprietors of the lands through,

EMIGRATION.
Encl. 3 in No. 6.

or over, which it passes. A return of their doings, and plan of the road are made and recorded, and the matter is continued for two of the regular Sessions of the Court, in order to give to these whose lands are taken, an opportunity of claiming more damages than had been awarded them. If such claims are made, the parties preferring them may have a hearing before a jury, or a Committee as may be agreed, and the proceedings in relation to the road are delayed until such claims are disposed of; then, or in case no such claims are presented, after the two continuances, the proceedings are closed, and the location established. The damages sustained by the different individuals as estimated by the Commissioners, are determined after a hearing by the jury or committee, are paid from the County Treasury, upon orders drawn by the Court of Commissioners.

The owners of the land through which the road is laid, are allowed one year from the time when the proceedings before the Court of County Commissioners are closed, to take off the wood standing on the route, and a time, not exceeding three years is allowed for opening and making the road.

After the road is located and established, it is to be opened and made by the towns through which it passes, each town making so much as lies within its boundaries, in the same manner that town roads are made. If any town neglects to open and make the road within the limited time, the Commissioners have power to appoint an agent, who may proceed in such way as he may deem best to complete the road. The town pays all the sums expended for the purpose, and the statute contains provisions for enforcing the assessment, and collection of the taxes necessary for such purposes.

Town roads and private ways, are laid out by the select men of the respective towns; when requested to lay out a town road, they give seven days public notice of the intention. At the time appointed, they make the location, and report the boundaries and admeasurement to a meeting of the inhabitants, and their Report must be filed in the office of the town clerk, seven days before the meeting at which their Report is to be acted upon. If the Report is accepted, and allowed at such meeting, the road is established. The select men determine what damages, if any, are sustained by individuals through whose land the road is made, subject to the right of the land owners, if dissatisfied with the amount allowed, to apply to the County Commissioners, and have their rights ascertained by a jury, or a committee, if the parties so agree; the damages when ascertained are paid by the town.

If the select men refuse to lay out a way when requested, or if the town, after a road has been laid out by the select men, refuse to accept and allow it, the petitioners may apply to the County Commissioners, and they after due notice, and a hearing of all parties interested, may in the latter case, approve and allow the road and direct the laying out and acceptance to be recorded by the clerk of the town; in the former case, they may cause the road to be laid out. After town roads are laid out and accepted, if the town neglects to open and make them, the statute provides the same mode of doing it as in the case of county road, i.e. by an agent appointed by the Commissioners.

The same provisions apply to private ways as to town roads, excepting that the damages suffered by the owners of land, are borne by the particular individuals for whose benefit the road is made.

The several towns are required by law to keep all county and town roads within their boundaries in repair, and for neglecting to do this, they are subject to indictment, and upon conviction are fined such a sum as shall appear to the Court sufficient to make the necessary repairs, and the fine is expended under the direction of an agent appointed by the Court for that purpose. These cases are cognizable in our district Court, which has succeeded to our Court of Common Pleas.

At their annual meetings in March and April, the towns usually vote such a sum of money as is needed for making and repairing their roads, and choose Surveyors of Highways to superintend this matter. The town is divided into districts by the select men, and a Surveyor of Highways is assigned to each district; it is the duty of each Surveyor to see that the roads in his district are kept in repair. The towns may vote to assess the sum to be raised for the highways in money, like other taxes, or in labour and materials. If it is assessed to be paid in money, it is collected with the other taxes, goes into the Treasury, and is drawn out by the select men as wanted. If the Highway Tax is assessed to be paid in labour and materials, each Surveyor of Highways is furnished with a list of the taxable persons in his district, and the amount of Highway Tax assessed on each individual, and he gives to all notice of the time when he will proceed to work upon the roads. As many as choose appear at the fixed time, and work out their tax at certain rates per hour, determined by vote of the town. If any neglect to pay their tax in this way, or by furnishing materials to be used in making the repairs, the Surveyor returns to the select men their names as delinquents, and their Highway Tax is added to their money taxes for the next year. There are but few towns that assess their road taxes to be paid in money, but generally in the labour and materials.

Towns have also the power of choosing Road Commissioners instead of Surveyors, but I do not go into an account of their powers and duties, as I think there are very few towns that exercise this power.

SIR,

Fredericton, November 5, 1841.

IN reply to your favour of the 29th October (which I have been prevented by pressing business in the Court, that adjourned only the day before yesterday, from giving my earlier attention to), in which you say his Excellency requests me to state, "Whether if parties purchase Crown Lands at auction, there be any obligation that prompt payment should be

made, or if the Crown is precluded from allowing a delay of the payment money, taking interest for the same; and if an occupancy on these terms would create any rights against the Crown from long possession, and whether any form or instrument would be required to hold the land until a grant was made."

As to the first query, I am of opinion, that under the Civil List Bill the Crown is not compelled to demand immediate payment from a person purchasing Crown Land at auction, and that the purchaser may be allowed such period of time for payment as the Crown may deem expedient, provided there be no Royal Instructions to the contrary.

Secondly, that an occupancy of the land under the terms of the agreement for purchase, would not create any rights against the Crown, unless that occupancy should continue without interference on the part of the Crown for a period of forty years, after the time limited for such person to occupy, in which last case, under our Provincial Statute, it may be questionable whether the Crown might not be barred from entering.

And lastly, I consider a license to occupy, should be given in proper form in writing.

But I think the better way would be to give the person agreeing to purchase, a grant at once, taking a bond from him for the purchase money, payable by instalments, with interest, which bond would bind the lands until the money shall be paid. The obligation being endorsed upon the grant.

Hon. Wm. F. Odell,
&c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
CHARLES J. PETERS, Attorney-General.

(No. 38).

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Fredericton, N. B., May 13, 1847.

IN my Despatch, No. 33, of the 27th April, I explained to your Lordship, at some length, the measures by which a settlement of the forest lands of this province might be progressively effected. Being aware that a considerable number of emigrants from the United Kingdom were likely to come out, chiefly consisting of the class of small farmers, I felt anxious to meet your Lordship's inquiries, as to the degree of encouragement that might be reasonably held out to them in the prosecution of any extensive plan of systematic colonization, by pointing out the inducements and facilities which might be calculated to render such an undertaking successful.

Since the date of my Despatch, overtures have been received from some extensive proprietors in Scotland for the purchase of large tracts of Crown land, with a view to the settlement of emigrants upon them, and some discussion has also been raised upon a plan which has been promulgated for the formation in these provinces of extensive settlements of emigrants from Ireland. Notwithstanding that the views of those who have projected these undertakings are patriotic and benevolent, it nevertheless becomes my duty upon this, as upon former occasions, to express my conviction that such plans which contemplate the removal of large numbers of the most indigent class of labourers with their families with a view to their settlement in this country are altogether delusive.

In my Despatch, No. 77, dated August 29th, 1845, I had occasion to point out the consequences which had resulted from a number of poor persons of this class having been sent out who became dependent during a long and severe winter on parochial support; and the failure, some years ago, of the New Brunswick Land Company in an undertaking to settle a large body of cottier emigrants from Scotland, who, after the disbursement on them of a large capital, abandoned their locations, affords sufficient evidence of the impracticability of all such projects.

The limited extent to which persons of that class can obtain employment in the province has hitherto discouraged them from coming out in any numbers; but as the parochial charges for relief have chiefly arisen from their destitution, and as their inability to perform any kind of labour in the woods during the long winters which prevail in this climate would deprive them of this resource if they should emigrate in any numbers, the Legislature, however liberally disposed, would be called on to amend the provincial Poor Laws, and to appeal to Her Majesty's Government to obtain indemnification for the charge to which the community would become liable, and which it would be wholly incompetent to sustain.

Even to the small farmers, who for the most part emigrate to these pro-

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

EMIGRATION.

No. 7.

vinces, the undertaking of effecting a settlement in the forest is most arduous, and the most prosperous of this class would be unable to afford any material assistance to their indigent fellow-countrymen in such circumstances.

The prosecution of extensive works, such as the drainage of marsh lands, the opening of roads, and the construction of railroads, while conducing to the prosperity of the Colonies, and facilitating the settlement of the vacant lands, would not render it less imprudent to take any direct measures for promoting the emigration of the most indigent class; for although some part of the labour of such works might be performed by them, the systematic colonization of the lands adjacent to such works, and which ought simultaneously to be promoted, would depend upon others, and when the work had been completed, or at the approach of winter, when it would be suspended, the greater number of such labourers would probably disperse in search of employment to other quarters, or repair to the towns for support.

The practice elsewhere adopted of holding out the prospect of high wages, and thereby attracting large numbers of labourers where works are in progress, in order to obtain a reduction of the rate by a competition against the labourer, ought not to be followed in such undertakings, where by assembling them in larger numbers than they could be employed at remunerating rates, they would be divested of every resource and exposed to much suffering.

Contracts for work are often executed by the old settlers at reduced rates in the neighbourhood of their homes, but it is only from their possession of other resources that they can afford to undertake them.

If, therefore, my Lord, emigration is to be a resource by which a beneficial change may be effected in the rural economy of those parts of the United Kingdom where distress has so unhappily prevailed, I beg leave most emphatically to express to your Lordship my conviction that the removal to this province of the most indigent class, either with a view to their immediate settlement on wilderness lands, or even for their temporary employment on public works, ought not, by any measures of the Government, or the proprietors of land, to be directly promoted, and that any undertaking of this kind on an extensive scale, while it would be productive of great suffering to the emigrants, would entail burthens for their support, the responsibility for which would not equitably be imposed on the Colonies.

On the other hand, if encouragement should be given to the emigration of a more efficient class of settlers from all parts of the United Kingdom by the prosecution of such useful works, not only would the provinces but the settlers themselves be greatly benefited. At the same time I should earnestly hope that by a judicious system of "Home Colonization," aided by such public and private employment as may be held out, not only may the present distress of the more indigent classes be alleviated, but their condition be gradually improved; and by training them in the skilful management of small portions of land, and inspiring them with a taste for superior comforts and conveniences, that they might be prepared in their turn to become enterprising and useful settlers in the provinces, if under such circumstances their numbers should be found to be redundant. These remarks are indeed applicable to all parts of the United Kingdom, where large numbers of the labouring or operative classes are occasionally subject to distress from the failure of employment and the ordinary means of subsistence; and as the property of the country must, in such cases, be necessarily chargeable for their maintenance, it is to be regretted that they should be encouraged, without preparation, to look as a resource to the colonies, rather than, by the adoption of judicious measures at home, to train and prepare them for so arduous a mode of life. It is hence that, while the small farmer who emigrates rarely fails to succeed as a settler, the labourer or the operative encounters difficulties which he finds himself unable to subdue, and which is precisely the consequence of his engaging, without preparation or training, in the most arduous of all enterprises, in which habits of self-dependence, powers of endurance, and practical acquaintance with the arts adapted to his situation, are indispensable: even with these, it is necessary that he should possess the means of supporting himself during the struggle inseparable from a life in the wilderness, in the acquisition of which he may, doubtless, be much facilitated.

The execution of useful and reproductive works in a situation where he may obtain employment without neglecting his location, may be considered to be

essential to him, not only as a means of subsistence at the outset, but to enable him to husband his own resources, and to liquidate the charges incidental to a first settlement.

EMIGRATION.

No. 7.

In a closely-wooded country, the necessity of associating with others is also apparent, not only from the sufferings and privations to which single settlers in the wilderness are exposed, but as a means of effecting those improvements and ameliorations which it is of the first importance to his welfare to provide for. It is in this view that I have recommended that encouragement should be given to the formation of such associations of emigrants, and their incorporation, in order to preserve to them the means of carrying out to the colonies those improvements which would conduce to their own future benefit, and to that of the public.

Amongst the advantages which a new settlement thus organized would possess, would be the opportunity of acquiring corporate property, the value of which would augment with its resources; and in a country where it has hitherto been found to be impracticable to establish those relations by which the owners of land are enabled to maintain on their property a prosperous tenantry, such arrangements are indispensable to enable the local communities to acquire those habits of dependence on their combined exertions which are necessary to their social improvement.

The endowment of churches and schools has, to some extent, obtained in this province, and although the diversity of sects has operated unfavourably on these institutions, no jealousy has heretofore arisen to prevent a fair participation in these advantages.

One of the first Acts passed by the Loyalists who settled the province in 1786 (26 Geo. III. cap. 4), was to "preserve the Church of England as by law established, and to *secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion*;" and in maintaining the principles which led them to incur such great sacrifices, they have, by successive Acts, manifested every liberal disposition towards those of other denominations who have settled amongst them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON:

Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

