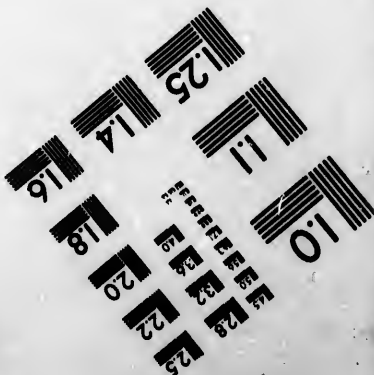
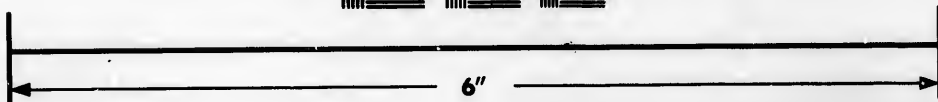
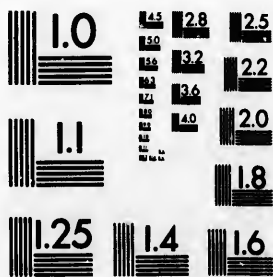


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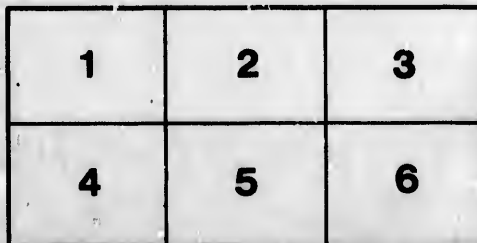
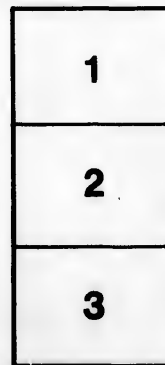
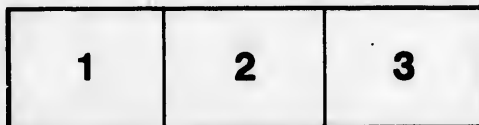
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FOR

Pr

**Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick,  
British North America.**

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**PRACTICAL INFORMATION**

RESPECTING

**NEW BRUNSWICK,**

INCLUDING DETAILS RELATIVE TO ITS

**SOIL, CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS, AND  
AGRICULTURE,**

PUBLISHED

FOR THE USE OF PERSONS INTENDING TO SETTLE UPON THE LANDS OF THE

**NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA  
LAND COMPANY.**

**WITH MAPS.**

---

**L O N D O N :**

**PELHAM RICHARDSON, 23, Cornhill ;**

Sold also by **SOWLER, SIMMS and DINHAM, and Mrs. HEYWOOD, Manchester ;**

**ROBINSON, Liverpool ; CROSS, Leeds ;**

**BLACK and Co., Edinburgh ; and MURRAY, Glasgow.**

*Price 6d.]*

**1843.**

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Taylor, Printer, 39, Coleman Street.

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No.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA  
LAND COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1834.

CAPITAL £200,000,

With power reserved to the Proprietors by the Charter to increase  
the Capital to £400,000.

---

**Directors.**

HENRY BLANSHARD, Esq.

GEORGE NICHOLLS, Esq.

THOMAS BUTTS, Esq.

THOMAS NEWNHAM, Esq.

T. P. L. HALLETT, Esq.

J. W. OGLE, Esq.

AMBROSE HUMPHRYS, Esq.

GEORGE PALMER, Esq.

S. E. MAGAN, Esq.

THOMAS POTTS, Esq.

JOHN MOXON, Esq.

NEWMAN SMITH, Esq.

**Auditors.**

JOHN NORBURY, Esq.

EDWARD STEWART, Esq.

**Bankers.**

Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, LABOUCHERE, and Co., Birchin Lane.

*Commissioner at Stanley.*

Lieut Col. R. HAYNE, P.R.A.

*Agent at the City of St. John, New Brunswick.*

JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,  
No. 5, Cophall Court, Throgmorton Street,  
LONDON.



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## NEW BRUNSWICK.

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**I**T is important to those who contemplate leaving their native land, to establish themselves in a distant part of the globe, that they should possess every possible knowledge of the preparations necessary for their outfit and voyage ; of the character of the country to which they are about to bend their way ; and, after their arrival, such information as will govern their proceedings in respect to settlement.

Settling in the New World is only characteristic of the state that existed originally in Great Britain. In America it is universally admitted that those who with persevering industry and frugality have applied their labour to the cultivation of forest lands, with few exceptions, have succeeded in acquiring the means of comfortable independence, and all that is necessary to render rural life happy.

New Brunswick possesses the advantages of easy access ; a salubrious climate ; a rich soil ; vast tracts of fertile land ; valuable forests, abounding with a variety of game ; plentiful fisheries within its bays and rivers ; mines of coal, iron, and copper ; salt and sulphureous springs ; innumerable rivers and streams to carry the productions of the Interior to the Sea. It extends from 63° 45' to 67° 30' west longitude, and from 45° to 48° 10' north latitude ; comprising in its area 16,500,000 acres.

The Climate of New Brunswick is most remarkably healthy, and congenial to the natives of Great Britain and Ireland. It does not generate those periodical epidemics so common in the Southern and Western States of America.

Along the coasts nearly all the kinds of FISHES caught in the North American Seas are abundant.

As we proceed from the coast up the Rivers, the rich fertility of the Lands claims our admiration. Timber of different descriptions covers the whole face of the country. High hills rise occasionally in ridges in various place. ; but no part of New Brunswick can be considered mountainous.

“ The natural advantages of New Brunswick are certainly equal to any country in America ; and it requires only a great addition of industrious settlers to secure its prosperity, and make it one of the most important of Her Majesty’s colonies. Its resources are great, and it is capable of maintaining at least three millions of inhabitants.”—*McGregor*, vol. ii. book 2.

### OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

To encourage people of enterprize, industry, and capital, who may wish to remove from the parent country, to settle on the uncultivated fertile lands in the Province of New Brunswick, with a view to their

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future benefit and advantage, and in the hope to unfold the latent resources of that valuable British Colony ;

The COMPANY purchased from the Crown, in 1834, a Tract, containing upwards of half a million of acres of the most fertile Land in New Brunswick, situated in the County of YORK, between North Latitude  $45^{\circ} 55'$  and  $46^{\circ} 50'$  ; Longitude West  $67^{\circ}$  in the centre of the Province, on which they have expended considerable sums in making roads, clearing land, building houses, mills, bridges, &c. ; all parts of the Tract are easy of access from the sea-ports, by means of rivers and roads. By reference to the map affixed, its relative position in the Province may be distinctly seen. The Rivers Miramichi, Tawk, and Nashwauk flow through it, and the cultivated farms on the banks of the River St. John bound it on the South-West, the tributary streams of these rivers spreading over it in all directions. These Rivers admit of active Inland Navigation, and form so many high-ways through this rich territory ; the Miramichi flowing, on the one hand, into the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the St. John, on the other, into the Bay of Fundy.

The chief part of the Company's Tract consists of rich mellow alluvial land, or *upland intervale*, with a moist black vegetable mould on the surface. It is covered every where with fine Forest Trees, standing well apart, and *no underwood*, unless it may be a few bushes here and there close to the banks of the rivers. Such Land, when cleared of the timber, will yield a succession of crops of wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. equal in quality to the same kinds of produce raised in England. It is peculiarly adapted for the growth of Hemp and Flax, which could be produced there to any extent.

The Company will encourage Farmers of small capital, and others, who emigrate to their Lands.

Vessels from the principal Ports of the United Kingdom are constantly sailing to the PORT of St. JOHN in the Bay of Fundy, where cargoes and passengers are landed on the wharves in the middle of the City. The Harbour is open all the year.

St. JOHN is the principal Port of the Province ; the CITY contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It is one of the leading points of access to the Company's Lands. Settlers, on arriving there, will inquire for the Company's Agent, JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq., who will direct them to the station of the steam-boats from the city, as well as from Indian Town two miles distant, which proceed daily from thence up the River St. John to Fredericton, 90 miles distant.

The RIVER St. JOHN, called by the Indians Loosh-tork, or the Long River, is, next to the St. Lawrence, the finest river in British America, and is navigable for vessels of large burthen many miles above Fredericton.

FREDERICTON is the seat of government, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants. His Excellency Sir William McBean Colebrooke, the Lieutenant-Governor, resides there ; where also assemble the Provincial Legislature, and the sittings of the Supreme Court are held ; it is situated on a pretty point of land formed by a bend of the River, nearly 90 miles above St. John's, and in front of as richly wooded hills as

ever eye beheld. For soft and picturesque scenery it is not surpassed by any part of the Province. In front, the River St. John, nearly a mile in width, flows past, sometimes smoothly, but often in overflowing grandeur; and immediately opposite it receives the Nashwauk, a rapid stream which winds from the North-West many miles through the fertile Lands of the Company.

The Company's Commissioner, Colonel HAYNE, resides at Stanley, their chief town and settlement, about 25 miles from Fredericton, and has an office for the sale of Lands, granting licences to cut Timber, and transacting the general business of the Company. Persons applying at the office will receive immediate information of the situation of the surveyed Lands. Small vessels, called scows, navigate the Nashwauk, by which passengers can go to the Company's Lands at small expense from Fredericton.

Some other Rivers rise in the Company's Lands, and empty into the St. John above Fredericton, the banks and vicinity of which offer very desirable situations for immediate settlement, the land being invariably good.

The River MIRAMICHI admits ships of any size from its mouth to the principal towns of Chatham and Newcastle. Small craft, scows, and lighters proceed from thence to the *Upper Boundary* of the *Company's Lands* upon the South-West Branch.

#### PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE RIVERS WHICH FLOW THROUGH THE COMPANY'S TRACT.

The River MIRAMICHI stands first in importance. *Chatham*, situated upon the South-East Bank about twenty-five miles from the shores of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, is the principal sea-port, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

Seven miles above Chatham the two great branches of the River, called the South-West and North-West, unite. The best Fishing Ground in the whole River is at this Point, and an extensive Fishery of Gaspereau and Bass has in consequence been long established there.

The Tide extends up the SOUTH-WEST BRANCH about fifteen miles or more beyond the Establishment, and vessels of any burthen can discharge and load there.

The Banks are settled nearly all the way for about forty-five miles further from the Tideway, where the River TAUK joins it, and there the Company's Lands commence. Small craft, lighters, or barges come from Chatham and Newcastle, and proceed up the Miramichi South-West Branch more than forty miles above the junction of the Tauk, *entirely through the Company's Tract*. To enable the reader to understand this, it may be simply stated that the River contains more water from the Junction of the Tauk, entirely through the Company's Lands, than the Thames from London upwards.

The TAUK is a small River, having its source in the Company's Tract, navigable for about eighteen miles from its mouth for Barges and Canoes. The Land on its Banks is of the very best description, with here and there small islands of rich Alluvial Deposite, with every variety of aspect and pretty scenery.

The Miramichi is stored with a variety of excellent FISHES, in greater abundance than any river in Europe, owing to its discharge being into the Gulf of St. Lawrence,—that great nursery for all the kinds of fishes in the North American Waters.

The RIVER NASHWAUK, as may be seen by reference to the Map, flows across the Company's Land, and joins the River St. John, at Fredericton. It is navigable for Barges, nearly to the extent of the Company's Upper North-West Boundary from Fredericton.

At the Portage Road, 24 miles North of Fredericton, where the Company's Lands commence in that part, this fine Stream has a Westerly direction, and for eighteen miles both Banks offer every inducement for immediate settlement.—The Land is extremely rich, covered with Cedar, Maple, and other deciduous trees. On the Banks of this River, and in the vicinity, a variety of minerals abound, *viz.* :—Coal, Iron-stone, various kinds of Clay, Sandstone for building, Slate, &c.

About the middle of the Company's Land the TAY, a branch of the Nashwauk rises; upon the upper part of which there is a small Settlement on Lands previously granted by the Crown. Below this Settlement towards the Nashwauk, the Land upon the Banks is extremely fine, a large portion being Intervale.

The several smaller Rivers which water the Southern Division of the Company's Tract, and which flow into the St. John above Fredericton, are the KESWICK, the MAKNAQUAK, the NAKAWICK, and the rivulet NASHWAASIS. The Lands upon all of them are good: and, owing to their uniting with the noble River St. John they present great encouragement for settlement.

#### OUTFIT FOR A SETTLER.

A Farmer, to be enabled to establish himself at once on his Farm, should take out with him, if his means will admit, as much clothing, bedding, and linen as he and his family will require for one year at least; culinary utensils, a set of light cart harness, a few spades, shovels, and scythes, half a dozen sickles and strong hoes, two pair of plough-traces, the iron-work of a plough and harrow of the common kind used in Scotland, the cast machinery of a corn-fan, one hand one jack and one jointer plane, one draw-knife, six socket-chisels, six gouges, one hand-saw, two or three hammers, three or four augers assorted, none larger than one and a quarter inch, a dozen gimblets, a few door-hinges and latches, and a small assortment of nails, a whip, and a cross-cut saw. Articles of useful furniture, if they can be got to the ship, and freight be obtained at an easy rate, it would be desirable to take. He should also have a few pounds to purchase seeds and some provisions for his family for the first six months, and the sum requisite to pay the first of Five Instalments for his Land.

The best kinds of Sheep, as well as of horned Cattle, and of the different kinds of Grain, have been introduced into New Brunswick from Great Britain. The great returns from new seed oats and barley, the first year, is almost incredible; and it is therefore advisable for settlers to take out peas and beans, timothy, rye-grass, red and white clover, and any other luxuriant hardy kinds of grass seed; carrots,

turnips, &c. ; also a little *winter* wheat : spring wheat can be got in New Brunswick. Potatoes of the proper kinds cultivated in the province are as good as any in the world.

CONVEYANCE OF MONEY.

Owing to the high rate of Exchange on England, a great advantage will be derived by leaving money in this Country, and drawing for it when required. The Court of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Company will, in consequence, agree to receive monies from persons going out to the Company's Lands, who may think it more advantageous or safe to transmit their Capital to the Province through the medium of the Company, than to carry it with them in specie, and will undertake to honour their bills.

OF THE PASSAGE.

The voyage to St. John's, New Brunswick, is about 2,700 miles from England, and varies from four to six weeks by sailing vessels.

Owing to the number of ships which go out in ballast for timber, passages are generally more moderate to St. John's or Chatham on the Miramichi, than to any other part of America.

The average rate of Passages in the Steerage from London, *including provisions*, may be stated as follows, varying however a little under or over :

<i>per man</i> . . . . .	£4 10 0	to	5 0 0
<i>per woman</i> . . . . .	3 10 0	to	4 0 0
<i>per child under 14</i> . . . . .	2 0 0	to	2 10 0

*Passengers generally* find all their own provisions, the ship *then* providing bed-berths, fuel, and water; the price in that case is 2*l.* to 3*l.*; Children half price. From the *Outports* passages may be somewhat lower. Besides the requisite provisions found by the ship-owner, passengers should have a few other necessaries in case of ill health at sea, particularly a little tea, sugar, and aperient medicine.

Settlers should leave England *by the tenth of April at latest*, so as to have the whole of the Summer Season before them.

Emigrants possessed of good means, say of 100*l.* or more beyond the passage-money, and who are therefore able to maintain a family with but little aid from the produce of their land in the first season, may defer sailing until 20th June.

CULTIVATION OF FOREST LAND, &c.

It is curious and interesting to observe the progress which a New Settler makes in clearing and cultivating a Wood Farm, from the period he commences in the Forest until he has reclaimed a sufficient quantity of Land to enable him to follow the mode of Cultivation he practised in his native country. As the same course is, with little variation, followed by all new settlers in every part of America, the following description may be useful to those who are about to emigrate.

After the settler has selected a Farm among such vacant lands as are most desirable, and after obtaining the necessary tenure, he commences by cutting down the trees on the Site of his intended Habita-

tion, and those growing on the ground immediately adjoining. This operation is performed with the axe, by cutting a notch on each side of the tree, about two feet above the ground, and rather more than half through on the side on which it is intended the tree should fall. The trees are all felled in the same direction; and, after lopping off the principal branches, cut into ten or fifteen feet lengths. On the spot on which the house is to be erected these junks are all rolled away, and the smaller parts carried off or burnt.

The Habitations which the new settlers first erect are all nearly in the same style, and are constructed in the most simple manner. They consist merely of round logs, from fifteen to twenty feet in length, laid horizontally over each other, the logs being first notched near the ends, to permit their sinking into and resting on each other at the corners of the walls. One log is first laid on the ground or foundation on each side, to begin the walls; then one at each end, and the building is raised in this manner by a succession of logs, crossing and binding each other at the corners, until seven or eight feet high. The seams are closed with moss or clay; three or four rafters are then raised to support the roof, which is covered with boards, or with the rinds of birch or spruce trees, bound close with poles tied down with withes. A wooden frame-work, placed on a foundation stone roughly dressed, is raised a few feet from the ground, and leading through the roof with its sides closed up with clay and straw kneaded together, forms the chimney. A space large enough for a door, and another for a window, is then cut through the walls; and in the centre of the cabin a square pit or cellar is dug for the purpose of preserving potatoes or other vegetables during winter. Over this pit a floor of boards, or of logs hewn flat on the upper side, is laid, and another over head to form a sort of garret. When a door is hung, a window-sash, with six, nine, or sometimes twelve panes of glass, is fixed, and a cupboard and two or three bed-stocks put up, the habitation is then considered ready to receive the new settler and his family.

New settlers, who have means, build much better houses at first, with two or more rooms; but the majority of emigrants live for a few years in habitations similar to the one here described; after which, a good comfortable house is built by all steady industrious settlers.

Previous to commencing the cultivation of woodlands, the trees, which are cut down, lopped, and cut into lengths, are, when the proper season arrives (generally in May) set on fire, which consumes all the branches and small wood. The logs are then either piled in heaps and burnt, or rolled away for making a fence. Those who can afford it, use oxen to haul off the large unconsumed timber. Men, women, and children must, however, employ themselves in gathering and burning the rubbish, and in such parts of labour as their respective strengths adapt them for. If the ground be intended for grain, it is generally sown without tillage over the surface, and the seed covered in with a hoe. By some a triangular harrow, which shortens labour, is used instead of the hoe, and drawn by oxen. Others break up the earth with a one-handle plough, the old Dutch plough, which

has the share and coulter locked into each other, drawn also by oxen, while a man attends with an axe to cut the roots in its way. Little regard is paid, in this case, to make straight furrows, the object being no more than to work up the ground. With such rude preparation, however, three successive good crops are raised on *uplands without any manure*; *intervale* lands, being fertilized by irrigation, *never require any*. Potatoes are planted (in new lands) in round hollows, scooped with the hoe four or five inches deep, and about forty in circumference, in which three or five sets are planted and covered over with a hoe. Indian corn, pumpkins, cucumbers, peas and beans, are cultivated in new lands in the same manner as potatoes. Grain of all kinds, turnips, hemp, flax, and grass seeds, are sown over the surface and covered by means of a hoe, rake, or triangular harrow. Wheat is usually sown on the same ground the year after potatoes, without any tillage, except merely covering the seed with a rake or harrow, and followed the third year by oats. Some Farmers, and it is certainly a prudent plan, sow timothy and clover seed the second year along with the wheat, and afterwards let the ground remain under grass until the stumps of the trees can be easily got out, which usually requires three or four years. With a little additional labour these obstructions to ploughing might be removed the second year.

The roots of beech, birch, and spruce decay the soonest: those of pine and hemlock seem to require an age. After the stumps are removed from the soil, and those small natural hillocks, called cradle hills, are levelled, the plough may always be used, and the system of husbandry followed that is most approved of in England or Scotland.

Let no one be discouraged by his slender means. Industrious careful men, with families trained to thrifty habits, have nothing to fear in emigrating to New Brunswick. Thousands may be found who, in the period of a few years, by frugality and industry, have secured a good farm of 100 to 200 acres, with ten to fifty acres cultivated, and stocked it with horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c.

A young American back-woodsman, with his axe and gun, one or two hoes, and a common kettle or pot, will start with his newly married wife, and make his way through, and plant himself in, the midst of a most dreary forest, and secure at the same time the means of subsistence, and soon after those of comfortable independence.

As an instance, among the many, of what laudable ambition, persevering industry, and sobriety will do, an individual who a few years back settled from choice on the banks of the Miramichi river, at the lower boundary of the tract of land at present belonging to the New Brunswick Company, is thus noticed by Mr. McGregor.

"On coming down the South-West Branch of the River Miramichi, in the autumn of 1828, where the Road from Fredericton and the River St. John joins the Miramichi, I was astonished," he says, "at the unexpected progress made during so short a period (about four years) in the cultivation of the soil.

"An American told me that when he planted himself there, seven years before, he was not worth a shilling. He has now (1829) more than 300 acres under cultivation, an immense flock of sheep, horses,



several yokes of oxen, milch cows, swine, and poultry, a large dwelling-house, a numerous train of labourers, one or two other houses, a forge with a powerful trip-hammer worked by water power, fulling mill, grist mill, and two saw mills, all turned by water. Near these he had erected a building for the double purpose of a school and chapel, and which he said was open to all persuasions. He raised large crops, ground his own corn, manufactured the flax he cultivated, and the wool of his sheep into coarse cloths; and sold the provisions which his farm produced. In his barn was a heap containing about ninety bushels of Indian corn, that grew on a spot scarcely an acre, which he pointed out to me. He talked much in praise of the rich interior country."

This individual (Mr. Boies) has now (1834) probably the best cultivated, and as well a stocked farm as there is in the province. He raises, in some seasons, about 1000 bushels of wheat; a large quantity of oats, Indian corn, peas and beans, turnips, &c.; cuts 200 tons of hay; keeps thirty or forty oxen, all reared on his farm, employed in the forest hauling out timber; has an extensive dairy; a piggery, in which the hogs are reared, fattened, and cured, agreeable to the most approved and economical methods; and every other concomitant to an extensive farm; also a mill for the manufacture, separately, of flour, oatmeal, barleymeal, Indian corn, meal and flour; a carding mill, &c.

#### AGRICULTURE, SEASONS, &c.

Agriculture and the raising of cattle have, all over the province, advanced rapidly in the districts where the timber trade has declined.

"Horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, thrive as well as in England. All kinds of grain and vegetables that grow in England, beside some others, ripen in perfection, and on alluvial lands yield great returns. The average return of Indian corn is eighty bushels *per acre*; wheat eighteen to thirty bushels; oats, buck-wheat, barley, and rye, are always certain crops." Beans may be raised in vast abundance, they are often sown with Indian corn, and we often see pumpkins and cucumbers intermixed with them. Vast quantities of hemp and flax, for which the lands are well adapted, might be raised. Good land will produce about 300 bushels of potatoes or more *per acre*; turnips, mangelwurzel; red and white clover, and timothy, are the grasses most cultivated; two to four tons *per acre* is the usual crop.

"The spring season may be said to commence soon after the first of *April*, or as soon as the ice disappears in the bogs, lakes, and rivers.

"*Ploughing* begins in the end of *April* or the beginning of *May*, at which time summer wheat and oats are sown.

"In *May* the weather is generally dry and pleasant; but it rarely happens that summer becomes firmly established without a few cold days occurring after the first warm weather.

"Vegetation now proceeds with surprising quickness; the fields and deciduous trees assume their verdure: various indigenous and exotic flowers blow, and the face of nature is truly delightful.

"All the birds common in summer now make their appearance.

" *Gardening* commences early in May; and generally combines the different departments of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Cucumbers, salads, cabbages, cauliflowers, asparagus, and indeed all culinary vegetables common in England, arrive at perfection. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, damsons, black red and white currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, ripen perfectly, and are large and delicious. Many fruits that will not ripen in the open air in England will grow in perfection in this province; grapes, when sheltered, will also ripen in the open air, although scarcely any attempt has been made to cultivate them. *Potatoes* are planted about the last of May, or before the middle of *June*. *Barley* will ripen if sown before the end of *June*, although generally sown much earlier.

" *Turnip* seed is sown about the middle of *July*.

" *Hay*-making commences in the latter end of *July*, and, as the weather is commonly very dry, it is attended with little trouble in securing. Hay is sometimes put away under cover, but oftener made up into stacks or ricks. *Barley* is reaped in *August*.

" In *June*, *July*, and *August* the weather is excessively hot, sometimes as hot, but never so oppressively, as in the West Indies, the mercury being 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. The nights at this season exceed in splendour the most beautiful in Europe. The air, notwithstanding the heat of the preceding day, is always pure; the waters of the seas, rivers, or lakes, generally unruffled.

" The *wheat* and *oat harvest* commences sometimes before, but generally after, the first of *September*. Some use an American implement, called a cradle, for cutting down their grain, and afterwards make it up in sheaves and stacks; but the common way is to reap and lay it up in sheaves, and then gather and stack it in the manner followed in England. In *September* the weather is extremely pleasant;—the days are very warm until about the middle of the month, but the evenings are agreeably cool, usually followed by dews at night; and about, but generally after, the autumnal equinox the serenity of the weather is interrupted by high winds and rain.

" *Potatoes* and *turnips* are left underground until the middle or end of *October*; *parsnips* may remain in the ground during winter, and are finer when dug up in spring than at any other period."

*Winter wheat*, if sowed deep enough, say five inches, so as to secure the tender roots against being thrown out upon the surface by the spring thaws, and thereby exposing them to be killed by the first succeeding frost and sunshine, will succeed well.

" The end of *October* is generally a continuation of pleasant days, moderately warm at noon, and the mornings and evenings cool, attended sometimes with slight frosts at night. Rains occur but seldom, and the temperature is perhaps more agreeable at this time than at any other, being neither unpleasantly hot nor cold. About the end of this month the northerly winds begin to acquire some ascendancy.

" Rain, sunshine, evaporation, and slight frosts succeed each other; and the leaves of the forest, at this period, change their verdure into the most brilliant and rich colours, exhibiting the finest tints and shades of red, yellow, and sap-green, blended with purple, violet, and

brown. The peculiar charm and splendour which this change imparts to American scenery produces one of the richest landscapes in nature.

"After this crisis the air becomes colder, but the sky continues clear, and a number of fine days appear in *November*. There are slight frosts at night, but the sun is warm in the middle of the day; the evenings and mornings are cool, and a fire now becomes very agreeable. This period is termed all over North America the 'Indian summer,' and always looked for and depended on as the time to make preparations for winter. *November*, and often the whole of *December*, pass away before severe frost and snow becomes permanent, which, the old inhabitants say, never take place until the different ponds and small lakes are filled with water by the alternate rains, frosts, and thaws that occur, or until the wild geese depart for the south.

"Milch cows, and such horses and cattle as require most care, are housed in *November*; but *December* is the usual month for housing cattle regularly. Sheep thrive best by being left out all the winter, but they require to be fed, and it is necessary to have a shelter without a roof to guard against the cold winds and snow-drift."

"Towards the end of *December*, or the beginning of *January*, the winter season becomes firmly established: the rivers and lakes are frozen over, and the ground covered to the depth of from eight inches to more than a foot with snow. The frost is extremely keen, with mild interruptions occasionally, during the months of *January*, *February*, and the early part of *March*, the mercury being frequently several degrees below zero. A thaw and mild weather generally occur for a day or two about the middle of *January*, and sometimes in *February*. When the frost succeeds, the ice becomes as smooth as glass, and affords a source of delightful amusement to all who are lovers of skating! Driving from place to place in cabriolets or sledges, picnic parties, dancing and visiting, now form the enjoyment and amusements of the inhabitants, who on this account alone would deeply regret the absence of frosts and snows.

"The deepest snows fall in *February* or early in *March*; at which time boisterous storms sweep the snow furiously along the surface of the ice and lands, leaving some places nearly bare, and raising immense banks in others. These storms are not felt in the woods except by the snow falling quietly among the trees. The duration of snow-storms is seldom more than one or two days at most.

"The Vernal Equinox commonly brings on strong gales from the south, accompanied by a mighty thaw, which dissolves all the snow on the cleared lands, and weakens the ice so much that it now opens wherever there are strong currents. Clear weather, with sharp frosts at night and bright sunshine during the day, generally succeeds, and continues to the end of *March* or the first week in *April*, when a snow storm usually comes on, and disagreeable weather lasts two or three days. This is the final effort of expiring Winter, and is immediately followed by a warmth of temperature which breaks up the ice and dissolves the snow. The heat of the Sun, which now becomes powerful, dries up the ground in a few days; after which ploughing begins, and the summer season commences.

“Although the foregoing outline of the general system of the climate is as near the truth as can be stated, yet the weather, as in England, is often different at the same period in one year from that of another. This difference arises chiefly from the Winter season setting in earlier or later, and the same may be observed as regards the commencement of Summer. Thus, the winter has been known to set in with unusual severity in the beginning of December, and sometimes not till the middle of January. In some Winters thaws occur oftener than in others, and deeper snows are known in one season than for some years before. Mild Winters are succeeded by cold Springs.

“The climate of America is colder in Winter (that is, it freezes more intensely,) and hotter in Summer, than under the same parallels of latitude in Europe; and the daily variations of temperature, which depend on the winds, are also greater. But the transitions from dry to wet are by no means so sudden as in England; and we may always tell in the morning whether it will be fair all day or not; except in the case of thunder-showers, which occur during hot weather, in the evening, when not the smallest appearance of a cloud can be seen before midday. The only disadvantage to the farmer, which the Winter brings on in New Brunswick and the other North American colonies, is the consequent provision required for feeding livestock, about a ton of hay with straw for each being necessary to winter horned cattle properly. But the Winter season, on the other hand, has also many advantages. Wood and fencing poles are more easily brought home from the forest; agricultural produce is, with little difficulty, carried to market over the smooth slippery roads made by the frosts and snows; and distances are at the same time shortened by the lakes and rivers being frozen over. The Winter is also a season of visiting and amusement, among all classes, in a country where horses and sledges are possessed by all the inhabitants.

“The ground, it is well known, is mellowed and fertilized by the frosts and snows, and consequently does not require half the ploughing necessary in other countries; and the vast bodies of snow which fall during the Winter, by covering the whole face of the country, protect the herbage and winter grain from the severity of the frost.

It will be found that many farmers from the province consider the Winter no impediment to agriculture; for although the Spring opening so suddenly causes an astonishing rapidity of vegetation, yet full seven weeks or more are left for ploughing, sowing, and planting; and it is rare indeed that a day occurs in Winter, in which work cannot be performed in the open air. When we consider also that the autumn and fall are much finer and of longer duration than in these kingdoms, the farmers have in reality no cause to complain of the seasons, as they have abundant time to plough all their grounds in the decline of Autumn, which is, at the same time, the best season for American tillage.

“It cannot, with all the variations of climate, be said with propriety that the full duration of winter is more than four months. Though the cold is intense for nine or ten weeks, the air is dry and elastic, and free from the chilling moisture of a British winter.”

In the Bay of Fundy fogs are very prevalent, and also upon the contiguous sea-coast; but they never extend beyond three or four miles from the sea-coast, and are unknown to any portion of the lands purchased by the New Brunswick Company.

#### GOVERNMENT, LAWS, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION.

The Government, Institutions, and state of society in New Brunswick are suited to the feelings and habits of people from the United Kingdom. Commerce with England and foreign countries is nearly free; the leading articles of import and consumption not being burthened, as in the United States, with heavy prohibitory duties.

The Constitution of the Provincial Government is a transcript of the constitution of England. The Governor represents the Queen, the Council the House of Lords, and the House of Assembly the House of Commons. No local laws can be recognized that are repugnant to the laws of England; nor the least tax on property, or duty on imported articles, be levied, except by the consent of the inhabitants through their representatives. The laws protect person and property with as much security as in England.

"There are *neither tithes nor taxes*; but a moderate poor-rate is required for the support of such poor who from age or infirmity are unable to provide for themselves. There is also a certain portion of statute labour to be performed upon the roads by all persons, in proportion to their wealth.

"New Brunswick is included in the diocese of Nova Scotia, and the establishment of the Church of England consists of the excellent archdeacon and thirty missionaries." There are also clergymen of the Kirk of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church, besides Wesleyan and Baptist missionaries.

The blessings of religion are fully extended, as before noticed, to all the settlements; with freedom from the liability to contribute towards the support of any particular Establishment. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts support the clergy of the Church of England; all others are maintained by their respective congregations. The benefits of school instruction are also to be obtained without difficulty in this province.

King's College, at Fredericton, is liberally endowed, and the comforts and instruction of the students are carefully attended to. Another college is also being founded at Fredericton, by a very respectable body of the Baptists, with some other dissenters. There are grammar schools in all the counties, and elementary schools in all the settlements. The Legislative Assembly grants sums annually for the purpose of aiding the maintenance of these laudable and useful institutions; the expense of educating youth is therefore moderate.

There are four or five weekly newspapers published at St. John's; two at Fredericton, two at St. Andrew's, and one at Miramichi.

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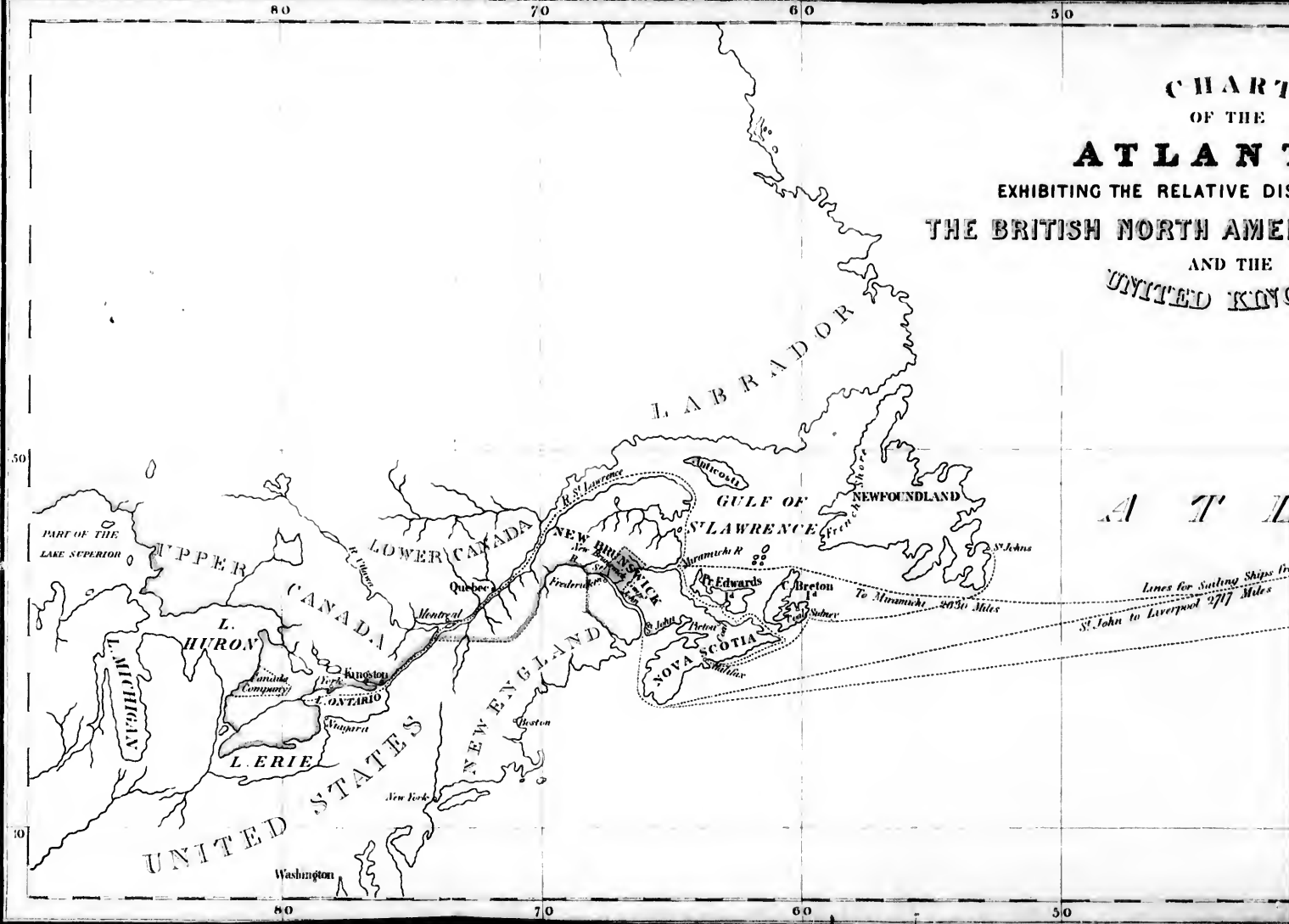
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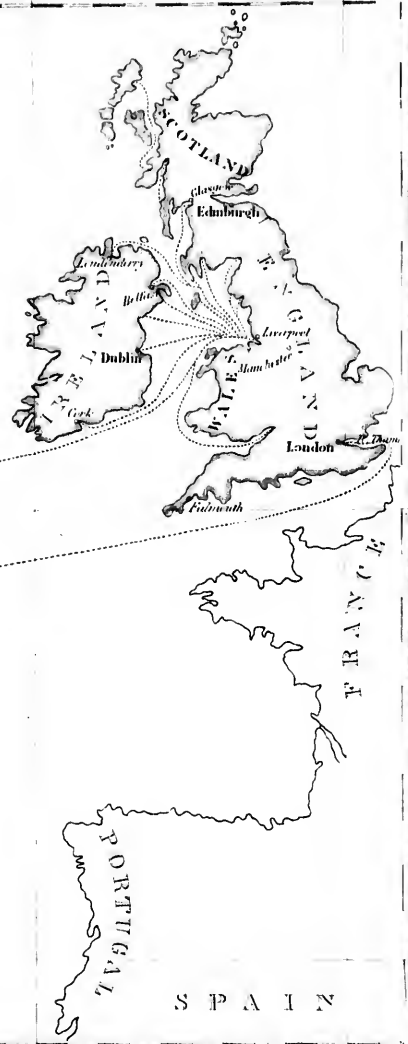
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CHART  
 OF THE  
**ATLANTIC**  
 THE RELATIVE DISTANCES BETWEEN  
**NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES**  
 AND THE  
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Line for Sailing Ships from and to Liverpool  
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Line for Sailing Ships to and from London 2856 Miles

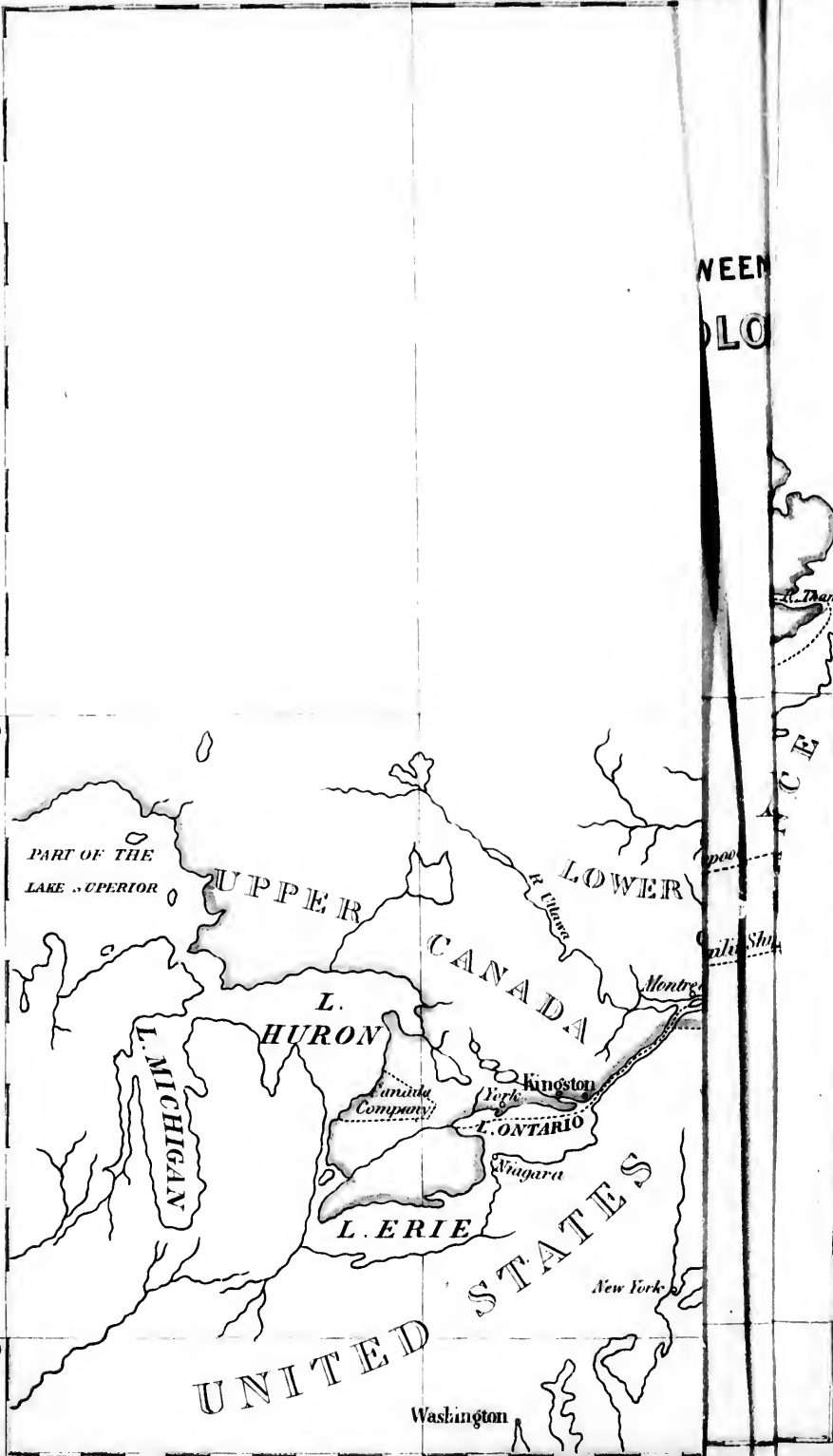




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## EXTRACTS.

*From a Report by E. N. KENDALL, Esq., dated the 31st of December, 1835.*

" IF the winter has its disadvantages to the agriculturist, by obliging him to provide a large quantity of fodder for his cattle during that portion of the year when the snow prevents pasturage, it amply repays him and the other branches of the community in a variety of ways. The farmer who gives his fallow fields a fall ploughing finds in the spring that the frost has done half his work by mellowing his soil, and a cross-ploughing and harrowing enables him to sow his grain; his cattle yard affords him an abundant supply of manure which, if he is not too lazy to use, will certainly give him a potatoe crop, in preparation for grain next year; and he is enabled to procure whatever poles he may require for fences, and to cut a supply of fuel from his back land, which he can transport to his own door on the snow, sufficient to last him for a twelvemonth; thus his wood doubly warms him, first by the exercise of cutting it, and next when either blazing cheerfully on the hearth or giving out its heat from a stove."

" If the winters are cold, they are dry; when the snow is down, the sky clears off, exhibiting an intense blue; the atmosphere is clear, the air bracing and wholesome, and gaiety and festivity prevail; the spring opens, the rivers break up; a week or two suffices to remove the snowy mantle and to array the face of the country in every shade of brilliant green; thousands of the animal creation that had remained in a torpid state now rush forth in vigour and activity, and by their various congratulatory notes seem to welcome the returning spring. The human inhabitant is fully occupied, nor must his labour relax until the seed he has to sow be safely put into the ground; for vegetation is rapid, there is no time for delay, the season is short: early and late the farmer must be in his field, resting in the mid-day, though the strong breeze, then prevailing, generally enables him to withstand the intensity of the solar heat; every one is busy, and thus the seasons go round. There is little of what may be called spring, but the autumn is most delicious, the brilliancy of the sky in the evenings delightful, and no European can appreciate the beauty of the thousand-tinted landscape. In the woods and new clearings, the flies are troublesome, but their reign very fortunately is short."

" The productions of the soil at present are the usual crops raised in England, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn,

pumpkins, carrots, parsnips, beet, mangelwurzel, Lapland and other turnips, pease, beans, cabbage, &c. All kinds of garden produce can be raised with facility and in great abundance, of which many kinds cannot be raised in England without forcing. Gardening, however, is but little attended to by the farmers, principally from the difficulty of getting labour. A Horticultural Society has been formed this season, and its efforts have been attended with success. Hemp, flax, hops, and a variety of other productions, may be raised in any quantities. The wild hop, growing on the islands, is amazingly prolific, and appears not to be liable to injury from blight. Vines, if properly taken care of, will produce grapes that in ordinary seasons will ripen in the open air; and if not, the grapes are made into a jelly, very much resembling that of the guava. The ordinary English fruits also ripen, with the exception of wall fruit. The best mode of taking out cuttings, is to stick them into potatoes, in which state, packed in barrels, they may be conveyed perfectly fresh. A good roomy root-house is indispensable in gardening to secure the crops; and by having double windows to admit light and exclude frost, cauliflowers, &c. may be brought to and kept in great perfection the whole winter.

"The ruta бага and other kinds of turnip seem particularly adapted to the climate, and are slowly but perceptibly coming into use, particularly on recently cleared lands, where I have practically proved that the white Norfolk, the tankard, and several other kinds, are capable of attaining a large size. On new lands they are not so liable to injury from the fly, which may be accounted for from the effects of the ashes. Science has not hitherto been at all applied to farming, and it certainly has not had a fair trial, owing to want of capital and the high rate of wages. What would be thought of a man in England attempting even to rent a farm without capital? Yet here we see hundreds of persons who have gone into the woods with nothing besides an axe, a grindstone, a few kettles, and provisions for a few months, in addition to sufficient seed for the first year, the whole conveyed perhaps by the friendly loan of a neighbour's sled, becoming in a few years independent if not wealthy persons. And these examples should be kept steadily in view by every emigrant, who should recollect that he has this choice before him—either of the two following modes. If he have capital sufficient to purchase a partly cleared farm, let him do so, and stock it with not too large a quantity of cattle, but plenty of sheep, always recollecting that the winter supply of hay for his cattle must not be less than one ton and a half for each horned head, and one ton for every five sheep; he must then contract with some one accustomed to the country to clear a certain quantity of his forest land, and render it to him fit for the seed, which he can get done for about 4*l.* 10*s.* currency to 5*l.* per acre, by which means he will be enabled to attend personally to his stock, to which he must add cows and pigs, as his supply of food increases. His new land should be sown with potatoes, oats, turnips and, if the soil be dry, barley, which will fit it for wheat the next season; grass seed should be sown with the wheat, and the land then

left for hay and pasture until the stumps are sufficiently decayed to admit of their removal, which will happen in about five years, and most of the small ones will be rotten at the end of three. The next season he will again contract for the clearing of fifteen or twenty acres, proceeding as before. Having a couple of brood mares, or four if possible, they will perform all the farm labour, such as carrying his produce to market, hauling his fencing, &c., and give him a foal a-piece, which will either be useful to himself or bring him something handsome in payment for their keep. Sheep, pigs, and mares are the most profitable stock to keep; cows run wild in summer, and find abundant food in the woods, always returning home if supplied constantly with salt. Of sheep, it is a singular fact that an instance of rot is, I believe, not on record; they thrive well; a cross between the Ryland and Leicester seems best adapted for the climate, uniting weight of fleece with delicacy of flavour; white clover is indigenous in the country. Carding machines are yearly increasing; and the demand for wool will always make a flock of sheep a valuable addition to a farm stock. Stall feeding is only beginning to be practised.

"The emigrant with no money should not be discouraged; he has capital if he has the ability and disposition to industry, he should hire himself for three years to a farmer; where, as he will receive his food in addition to his wages, a fund is constantly accumulating. His first care should be to select a spot for his future operations, and expend his first savings in the purchase of it. His next step is to contract with some one to clear him two or three acres on it, which he will be enabled to do the second year. The third, he will not only be able to increase his contract if he chooses, but he will have gained sufficient experience in the use of the axe to clear his own land by sparing a few days, and he can then devote his saving of wages towards the purchase of stock for his farm."

"The breed of horses in New Brunswick is generally good; they perform journeys and do work which requires them to be hardy, strong, and active. The Agricultural Society, established by Sir Howard Douglas, imported some nearly thoroughbred horses, and from them and the stock of "Wildair," imported by the late Chief Justice Saunders, have the present breed proceeded. The modes of travelling are by steam-boats, small four light-wheeled carriages, called "waggons," and on horseback during summer, and in sled, sleigh, or carriage, during winter; the latter are all different sorts of carriages placed on runners, instead of wheels, shod with iron or steel, and vary according to the taste or means of the owner; the better kinds are all lined or trimmed with the warm skins of the bear or buffalo, and are comfortable and delightful conveyances; the horses are gaily caparisoned, and as by law they are all required to carry bells, these, when properly chosen, create a sound by no means unmusical. The inhabitants are all very fond of sleighing, which forms one of the principal winter amusements. Skaiting is also much practised; much more safely than in England, the ice being thick and strong."

*Report on the State and Condition of the Portion of the Province of New Brunswick purchased from Government by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.*

“THE tract of land here alluded to may be described as comprising the height separating the rivers which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from those which discharge themselves into the Bay of Fundy. The consideration that a means would thereby be afforded of conveying the produce of such lands as might be cultivated both ways to market mainly guided the choice of this territory for the site of the Company's operations; and another very important reason for the selection was the knowledge that, by having the command of the communication to the sea-coast both ways, persons who might emigrate from Great Britain would have as rapid access as possible to the place of their future habitation, and avoid many of those difficulties that the first settler has to encounter in many cases between the time of his disembarkation and that of his reaching what is to constitute his future home. A single glance at the map will show the very great advantage this tract must derive from the extraordinary manner in which it is traversed in all directions by rivers, whose waters are extremely pure, and navigable for the ordinary conveyances of the country, namely, scows or barges, batteaux and canoes: they all contain fish, and afford abundant mill-sites and water-power for every requisite purpose: the soil also is above the average of the Province, particularly between the two principal stations chosen by the Company—Stanley and Campbell; roads have been opened uniting these places, and establishing a communication by their means between the Miramichi at the Company's establishment on its borders and the St. John's river at Fredericton, which is the seat of government of the Province. The direction of the first 15½ miles is parallel to and nearly equidistant from the Nashwaak and Cardigan settlements, which were established previous to the Company's purchase; and the second 16 miles is about north-east to the Miramichi, parallel to the old-established portage-road, at an average distance of about three miles.”

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*From a Report of the York County Agricultural Society. for 1841, by L. A. WILMOT, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.*

“THAT the agricultural character of the county is fast improving no one can deny, and in proof of this I need only refer to the extensive fall ploughings we now see, as compared with late years, and to the general anxiety of our farmers to obtain improved breeds of stock of various kinds. But while these things speak well for the present, and augur favourably for the future, we are still as a farming

community most lamentably deficient, both as regards the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of stock."

"One great error among farmers, generally throughout the province, is the working of too much land—by this I mean the attempt to cultivate more than can well be done. Both labour and manure are extended over too great a surface, and the result is too evident not to be seen in every direction—a scanty, sickly produce. A farmer has a four-acre field he wishes to break up and plant with potatoes; he ploughs the whole, and is determined to plant the whole; he is not particular first to ascertain whether he has enough manure for the extent of ground, but having ploughed, he thinly strews his compost to make it hold out, and as a sure reward he gets a short crop, with loss of seed, land, and labour. But I do not stop here—the following spring he sows this field with wheat or oats, and at harvest time he is reminded of his ungenerous cultivation by the short and puny stalk and half filled ear; and if laid down to grass, as long as he keeps it under scythe, he can see the ill effects of trying to do too much. Should our farmer, in the case put, get one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes from the acre, he will be exceedingly fortunate, and yet he might, with the same manure, half the seed, and half the labour, have grown as many on two acres as he has taken from the four. Mr. William Davidson, of Dumfries, grew this year, 600 bushels from the acre. Now no person will say that there are not hundreds of acres in this county which may be made as productive as Mr. Davidson's, and yet no one has equalled him in produce. "*What is done should be well done*"—should be incised on every enclosure of every farm, and engraven upon every door-post of every farm-house."

"The writer of this report has seven and a half acres under cultivation, including a garden, and the following is, as near as he can estimate, the produce of this year:—

"Ten tons hay; 76 bushels oats; 280 bushels potatoes; 3 tons straw; 35 bushels carrots; 20 bushels turnips; 15 bushels beets and parsnips, besides an abundant crop of other garden produce. And from the time that clover was fit to cut for soiling, four cows were liberally fed every night during the season, and two horses occasionally in every week. Now, I have no doubt that some may equal and even surpass this amount with the same extent of ground, but I also know that very many with four times the quantity of land professedly under cultivation do not grow half as much."

"The next point upon which I would offer a few remarks is, as to the cultivation of wheat, a branch of agriculture, in my estimation, far beyond all others in general importance, and which should receive the greatest attention and encouragement, not only of the legislature, but of all the Agricultural Societies in the province. When we hear in mind that this province has paid during the last ten years, at a low estimate, over 500,000*l.* for foreign bread-stuffs, the truth and force of my observations must be admitted by all.

"The old cry, that 'this is not a wheat growing country,' is practically contradicted every year by those of our farmers who pay due

attention to the mode of cultivation. Those who fail invariably attribute their loss to the climate, while their want of success is generally chargeable to their bad husbandry; and it is to be regretted that this class so far outnumbers that of the attentive and successful cultivator that the good reports and favourable opinions of the latter are drowned amidst the noisy condemnations of the former.

"As to *soil*, we have as good in this province as can be found in any section of the North American continent; and how can we justly attribute the partial failure of our wheat to climate when every year some good crops are grown in every county of the province.

"The climate of this county is surely the same in every part, and yet during the last year, while some were charging their failures to climate, others were growing fine crops. At Stanley, for instance, wheat was produced weighing upwards of 70lbs. *per* bushel, and free from all defects; and finer wheat cannot be grown in any country than was this year exhibited at the Society's show. And I may venture to assert that there can be found persons, whose fields adjoined those of the successful cultivators, who are attributing their want of success to climate, when it is imputable to their own neglect and ignorance."

"In the course of my yearly and extensive tours through different parts of the province, I am often amazed and grieved at the conduct of many farmers with regard to manure. Indeed, by some, this indispensable article is viewed as an incumbrance; so much so that they have erected their barns by the river side, or near a brook, in order that the floods may cleanse their premises, and by others this source of wealth is collected into heaps and burned.

"Doubtless you who hear these statements are partaking of my astonishment at such a prodigal waste of manure as shewn in the instance just now mentioned, and at the same time some of you from year to year are "*yarding*" your cattle in the highways during the summer nights, which is at once a loss to yourselves and a nuisance to travellers—and during the winter's days you allow your cattle to stand about the water-holes and springs when they should be closed in the barn-yard, or kept in the stable. You, therefore, who pursue such a neglectful course as this are very little in advance of those who call to their aid the fire and flood to purify their premises."

"Many of our farmers have been unpardonably neglectful in their management of sheep; and it is really surprising that a stock so valuable both for food and raiment, and which makes such quick and profitable returns for the capital invested upon it should have been so generally and so long neglected. Some, I am happy to say, are now atoning for their past mismanagement by procuring improved breeds, and I would earnestly recommend to those who still retain the old worn out stunted stock, to supply their place as soon as practicable with a better and more profitable kind. This, I am in hopes, will soon be done by many, if I may judge from the numerous and anxious enquiries which have been made from time to time respecting the sheep ordered from England by the Society. I very much regret that those sheep will not arrive during the present season, as

our Vice-president, Colonel Hayne, finding that the autumn would be far advanced before they could be shipped, very prudently countermanded the order until the next spring, when I hope we shall receive in good order and condition, eight rams and four ewes of the improved Dishly and Leicestershire breeds. But we need not wait until these arrive, as all cannot be supplied by our limited importation; those who wish to obtain a superior breed need only to apply to some of our agricultural friends in the county of Carleton. The most unwearied pains have been bestowed, and great expense incurred, by some gentlemen in that county, and especially by Charles Perley, esq., in procuring the most approved breeds of sheep and other stock. That gentleman and enterprising farmer may be emphatically called a benefactor of the country in this respect, and I am happy to hear that the admirable stock of his farm is fast finding its way along the shores of the St. John. His flock of sheep, I am sure, cannot be equalled in the province. I have seen none like them out of England.

"It is a very mistaken opinion, which prevails to a considerable extent in the country, that sheep will thrive as well exposed to all the storms and inclemency of the winter as if they were carefully housed. Too great pains cannot be taken after the cold weather sets in, and until the storms of April are over, to protect sheep from rain and snow, as by exposure to these the fleece becomes wet and frozen, the animal is rendered uncomfortable, and is thereby not only prevented from thriving, but is exposed to the ravages of disease.

"Protection from the inclemency of the winter weather, however, is not of itself sufficient. *Feed well*, not wastefully, but judiciously, and let it be borne in mind that no improved breed can sustain its growth and character through our long winters without being fed occasionally (say once a week at least) on esculent roots, such as the potatoe, mangelwurzel and turnip—and of these the last is decidedly the most preferable. In England, fields of turnips are sown expressly for the use of sheep, and during the winter they are turned in and allowed to eat them out of the ground, but in this country we must supply our stock from the root-house and cellar; and be assured that he who attempts to keep up an improved breed of sheep, and allows them to run at large in all kinds of weather during the winter, and feeds them on nothing but dry hay, and that, perhaps, the refuse of the cow and horse stables, will very soon find himself sadly disappointed.

"A very absurd notion universally obtains in this country, that colts should not get any oats the first winter after weaning, as such feed would have the effect of foundering or otherwise injuring the animal. This is a radical error, and has, no doubt, had the effect of preventing our horses from being much better grown than they are.

"In England the usual allowance of oats for a colt, during the first winter, is 15 bushels, or 4 quarts a day for four months. Such a course of feeding is also accompanied by brown mash—potatoes and carrots to prevent costiveness, and to keep the blood cool. In conversation with the celebrated Tattersall, in London, on this subject,



he informed me that he allowed his choice thoroughbred colts as much oats as they would eat the first winter, and that they were never injured by such feeding, but very little if any grain is given during the second winter. Since receiving this information, I have put it in practice, and the result has been highly gratifying and successful."

"Let us one and all then do what we can for the advancement of agriculture. It is an honest, an honourable, a noble science; and from the earliest ages of the world has been the staff of kingdoms and empires.

"In ancient times the sacred *plough* employed  
The kings and awful fathers of mankind;  
And some, with whom compar'd your insect tribes  
Are but the beings of a summer's day,  
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm  
Of mighty war; then with unwearied hand,  
Disdaining little delicacies, seized  
The *Plough*, and greatly independent lived.' "

"All other professions and arts derive from agriculture their means of subsistence. Our navy may be manned—our army may muster its hosts for war—our manufacturers and artisans may expend their labour and skill in cunning devices of handy-work—and our merchants may extend their enterprise to every corner of the world in quest of gain—but withdraw from these the support of agriculture, and our navy must lie in port, our army be dissolved, our manufactories become silent, and our merchants defeated in every attempt at commerce.

"L. A. WILMOT."

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*From an Account of the River St. John, with its tributary Rivers and Lakes. By EDWARD WARD, Esq. Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1841.*

"TWO steam-boats, until the present summer, have plied regularly between Fredericton and St. John's, leaving that place and Indian Town every day, at seven o'clock in the morning, and arriving at St. John's between three and four, and at Fredericton about four in the afternoon, when not impeded by the stream, which runs with much velocity when the river is at its height in the spring and autumn. The fare in these boats is very reasonable, being ten shillings in the cabin, and half-price forward: and in proportion when passengers embark on board on their way up or down, with a reasonable charge for breakfast and dinner. The night boats are also a great convenience, one leaving Indian Town and Fredericton every evening at six o'clock, and arriving at their destination early on the following morning; but from the circumstance of persons continual-

coming on board and leaving them on their passage, and the constant conversation that is going on all night, but little refreshing sleep can be obtained. If the tide answers in the morning when the boat arrives at Indian Town, she frequently proceeds through 'the Falls' to take in freight at the city, which is quite an exhilarating passage, the tide rushing out with considerable velocity, and requiring several persons at the wheel to make the flying vessel answer her helm. I would advise persons, however, who are not pressed for time, to take passage in the day boats; by which means they will enjoy a view of the scenery of the St. John, which, it is admitted by all travellers, is not to be exceeded by anything of the kind in Europe or America."

"Before quitting this part of my subject, I would call public attention to the rapid communication which exists in the summer, and probably will continue during every future winter, between Fredericton and Halifax, the capital of the Province of Nova Scotia, where the steam-boats from England arrive every fortnight, conveying Her Majesty's mails. By leaving Fredericton in the morning's boat, a passenger may arrive in St. John's early in the afternoon; and, after spending three or four hours or more there, can embark on board another steamer for Windsor, forty-five miles from Halifax, and a hundred from St. John's; and aided by the rapid tide of the Bay of Fundy, will reach that place in time to take the coach for Halifax, and arrive there before dinner. He may thus, in fact, breakfast one day at Fredericton and dine on the following at Halifax, without any other fatigue than that which will be caused by a ride of forty-five miles over a comparatively level road from Windsor to Halifax."

"The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, purchased from the Crown a tract of land containing about 550,000 acres, eligibly situated in the county of York, Province of New Brunswick, and lying for the most part between the Rivers St. John and the South West Branch of the Miramichi. The Company commenced their operations by opening a road, from a point on the Royal Road situated about eight miles from Fredericton, which was extended to Stanley, the present seat of the Company's business, which is twenty-four miles from Fredericton. Stanley is situated on the banks of the Nashwaak River, which is navigable for canoes throughout the year, and for batteaux and light scows during four or five weeks in the spring. Here there are extensive and well constructed saw, grist, and oatmeal mills, a church and a school-house, and two good taverns for the accommodation of travellers. Independent of the Company's officers who reside here, there are several carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths, and some other tradesmen. The land in the immediate neighbourhood of this place is excellent.' To this fact I can add my testimony, having had an opportunity of visiting the settlement, when some of the settlers had not been three years in the country; and they were already in comfortable circumstances, raising large quantities of oats, grain, and potatoes, and their premises presenting everywhere the neat and tidy appearance, for which the cottages of England are distinguished."

“ If single men coming here would be content with 20*l.* per annum, exclusive of their board and lodging, and would hire out for two or three years, they would soon acquire the requisite sum to procure a hundred acres of land, which is a sufficient quantity for any man, and in the mean time would become acquainted with the mode of clearing and working land. And were youths and females of eighteen or nineteen years of age to come to this country and engage themselves in this way, they would be certain of succeeding to comfort and independence, would become useful members of society, and would strengthen those ties by which this colony is already attached to the Parent State.”

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*From LETTERS recently received from Emigrants settled upon the Company's Lands.*

“ Grand Manan, July, 1841.

“ Gentlemen,—Being desirous that Stanley should be increased by as many good settlers as may be induced to emigrate to it for the purpose of cultivating land, I have taken the liberty, which I hope you will excuse, of addressing a few words to you on the subject. The emigrants from Northumberland being now in a fair way of prospering here, they may be referred to as an example of what may be accomplished in the woods of New Brunswick by perseverance and industry; and their countrymen, trained to farming, being generally hardy, industrious, and accustomed to the best modes of agriculture, are well calculated to be successful in this country.

“ Permit me to bring under your notice the line of road between Cross Creek and Campbell Town; it passes through a fertile and well-watered tract of land, well adapted to farming purposes; its being opened would enable the inhabitants of the Miramichi to open a trade with, and be beneficial to, the inhabitants of Stanley; its having been chopped down six years ago, a young growth of wood is now rising rapidly, and every year it remains unturned it will be the more difficult and expensive to do.

“ I am, with respect, Gentlemen, your most humble servant,  
 “ To the Directors of the New Brunswick      “ ROBERT WAUGH.”  
 and Nova Scotia Land Company.”

“ Grand Manan, July, 1841.

“ To the Inhabitants of Wooler and its vicinity.

“ To the Literary and Scientific Society of Schoolmasters.

“ To the Worshipful Master and Brethren of All-Saints Lodge, Wooler.

“ Previous to my leaving Wooler in the spring of 1836, for the purpose of settling on the lands of the New Brunswick and Nova

Scotia Land Company, I promised to write to several of my acquaintances; this I have in part performed, and in order to perform the promise fully, I am busy at present writing from observation a description of the province, its climate, soil, rivers, lakes, minerals, ornithology, &c., which will embrace the countries on the sea coast, the islands, fisheries, &c. This I will have ready and send to you in the spring.

"The settlers have it now in their power to purchase their lots of land on easy and reasonable terms; they are acquiring stock, raising good crops—in fact, they are now in much more comfortable and independent circumstances than they would have been remaining in Northumberland.

"The bearer of this, Colonel Hayne, commissioner of the Company, will, I expect, visit Wooler and Ford Castle, for the purpose of explaining their views and plans in further settling their lands. He has resided here several years, formerly in Canada; he is well qualified to give every requisite information respecting the country, as well as the best mode of settling with a sure prospect of success. The Company's land is generally fertile, well watered, a considerable quantity of first-rate quality, and well adapted for farming purposes. Samples of the best oats have weighed 38 lbs. to 45 lbs. *per* bushel; spring wheat from 60 lbs to 68 lbs. The crops of potatoes, grass, barley, &c., have been of excellent quality. This season the crops have a promising appearance. Industrious farmers having large families and some capital, yet finding it difficult to find a living at home, would prosper here; they would not only become landowners, but be enabled to place themselves in easy and independent circumstances in a few years. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, and other mechanics get so good wages in towns as will soon enable them to purchase land if they wish to possess it.

"I avail myself of the present occasion to convey to you *all* my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

"ROBERT WAUGH."

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"Stanley, New Brunswick, July 2, 1841.

"Dear Son,—This is the third letter within one month that I have wrote to you to inform you that I have not forgot you, but that I have taken your passage these two years past, and you have not come, nor sent me the reason; therefore I have sent you 7*l.* by Colonel Hayne, Commissioner for the New Brunswick Land Company. You will come out this fall, and fetch Peggy Jane with you—fail not. Let your grandfather know that I will send him more money when you come to me. I wish my friends and neighbours that are able to come to this country to apply to Mr. Hayne, Commissioner for the above Land Company, for directions, as he has the best opportunity to inform them how to proceed. I would advise any of my friends to come to him for advice, and on him they can depend. I have known him these four years to be a good friend to an industrious man; therefore if any of you will come to me I will inform

you better of the Company's land, as they have a large portion of it to sell, and their Commissioner is a man entitled to credit for his conduct to the settlers on the Company's land. I need say no more on the subject. Dear son, make all the haste you can for your own good to come to me, as I want to give you a chance, for here you can live better than the best men in Tamneerin. I need not name my friends separately, but I hope to see more of them with me before one year. I will not advise any, but let them do as I did. There is a chance in this country that is not at home. I'll not say any more, as I have written two letters since June 20th. My friends are all well in this country; Esther and husband are well, and little Nancy. Let her mother know that I was glad to have it in my power to be a friend to her daughter. My mother I wish to hear from in particular, as I expect she must be frail by this time. When you come to Frederickton ask for Pat Macloon, James Martin, or Michael Carron, and then you will need no money, for I will soon be with you. "To the care of Mr. Alexander Gwynn, Waterside, Londonderry, for D— B—, Parish of Cumber, Town of Tamneerin, County Londonderry, Ireland."

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" Douglas, New Brunswick, 2d July, 1841.

" Dear Mother,—I embrace the opportunity offered by Colonel Hayne's going to Ireland to inform you that I am in good health, as are also my comrades, and we are going to Frederickton to-morrow to make the first payment for our land, and get possession. The gentleman above mentioned is Agent to the Land Company, and if any of our friends or old neighbours wish to purchase land here, I would recommend them to make application to him when there. I am convinced that he will be as accommodating as possible. A great part of the land is excellent, and the payments will be made easy, besides many other encouragements, such as good roads, convenient education for children, &c., which he will explain with much better ability than I can. You can tell R— B—, of Carrygollan, that we think he could do well here, and I would recommend him to apply to Colonel Hayne for land. We have made application for land that we think would suit him, and the agent is good enough to reserve it till time is given for an answer from him on the subject. This is a good farming country. The crops can be secured in about three months from the time of sowing the seed, and farming produce in general brings good prices, as most of the inhabitants here devote most of their time to lumbering pursuits, which, in a great measure prevents the tillage of lands, and, consequently, affords good encouragement to those who apply themselves to agricultural pursuits, so that on the whole I consider this a desirable country for farming. J— S— desires to be remembered to Mr. T— B— of Gangle, and wishes to let him know that he can do much better for himself here than he could have done in Ireland. He and I have purchased a yoke of oxen, which will serve to do the ploughing, &c.

of new land better than horses. Please to let Mr. D——'s sister, Mary Anne, know that J—— S—— is well, and begs to be remembered to her. Remember us all to our friends and old neighbours. We are to commence work on our land on Monday next.

"I remain, dear Mother, your affectionate son,

"W—— T——."

"P.S.—Write as soon as possible, and direct, as usual, in care of Mr. Joseph Mahoffy, Butcher street, Strabane, for Mrs. J—— T——, of Gangle, Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland."

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"Stanley, July the 4, 1841.

"Dear Son,—We send this letter with Captain Haynes, he leaves hear on the 6 of this month for London, and we are all well at present, thanks be to God for it; we hop this will find you all in good health; we wase going to send a parcell with Captain Haynes, but George intends comming home this fall, and we will send some things with him which will be a great curiosity to you all know. I will let you now how much crop we have got in the ground this year; we have fifty bushell of oats, and two bushels of Barley, and two acers of Buckwheat, and we have fifty bushels of potates planted, and we will sow two acers of turnips, and we have taken sixty acers of Hayland upon share, which will give us as much hay as we will want this year; we have had a very wet summer this year, which has kept back a good many from getting the land burned for crop this year, but we had all ready but the land for the turnips, and we will sow to-morey; but this land that we have this has been a good season for it, for it is very dry land, and high lying land, and it would requir rain every day in this month. John, if you would send us a newspaper we would send you som regular; we would be very glad to se som of them for to know how the times is going on with you all that is; som of them gets them regular hear, and it is very lightsome to se the news of the old country in this wild woods of America. John, we wrote to James and Susan, and we think it very strange that you would not come to us hear, for I am sure that you would make your living better hear than at yatholm; we could assist you a good deall of things that you would what when you come, but if you intend comming, you must prepair yourself when George comes, and he will not stop long in yatholm when he comes home, for he likes America better know than ever he did, and you could come altogether in the spring, for he will not come untill the new year, and it will require you to sail in the far end of April to be hear in good times to put in the crops, and mother would be very happy to see you all hear, and your children, and you would not rue of comming to us for we are all doing well, and the Company is doing a good deall of woork know, and it is the only thing that will settle the Company's land, and it is our belife that the Company wish to sell their land to such settlers as we are, and they are wishing us to get as many of our friends from the old country as possible, and I believe that they will give all the encouragement that

they can possibly give to good settlers : know, Susan, if you would write to us whether you would not come to America or no, we could not advise you to come, for perhaps James would not like it ; but I think that John is afraid to come know, for we expected him this two years, and we are tired of asking you, but you will perhaps rue of not comming to us when you hear tell of our independency that we have gained in this country by our own industry.

“ John Jaffray, Kirkyatholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland.”

“ Stanley, July 6th, 1841.

“ Dear Brother,—I take this opportunity of writing these few lines to inform you that we are all in good health at this time, thank God for it, hopping this will find you and our mother in the same. I intended to have wrote you sooner, but our commissioner intended to have come to England in May last, but he did not go, he is going to sail this month, and I send this letter with him ; he intends to be in Northumberland, and perhaps you may have the pleasure to se him, and if he comes he will give you the description of the place. We had a long winter this last one, the snow came on the 14th of October, and the snow lay till the 19th of May, but the frost was not so sever this winter as we have had it some winters back ; we commenced sowing whan the snow left, and in a few days the grain was above ground ; we have had showery weather ever since, and the *crops* looks well at present, and shows every appearance of a good *hearvest*. America is all peccible now, the Yankees and England is friends again, and there is no word of war. I like the country better than at first, and if God spares us our health in a few years we will have a few acres clear of stumps, and plow it, and that will be a great ease to puting in with the how. I think in a few years the Settlement where we live will be as pleasant as any in North America, and a good land, and healthy ; there has been verry few deaths in the place since we came ; the commissioner acts as clergyman every sabbath, and Mrs. Haynes has a sabbath school for children, and there is a Schoolmaster in Stanley, and a *Doctor*, and I have hopes that Stanley will be a place yet. We are just 25 miles from Fredericton, and a good rod ; there is plenty of land if anny settlers was comming, and a great deal of it the best quality. James, I see a great deal of talk of Company's taking out passengers to New Zealand and Vandamons Land, but I would not advise them, for when they get there they must remain, for they cannot get away again ; they promise great things, but they will not fulfil them ; they had much need to make a sure bargin with them before starting, and make them lay in a good bond to stand till there agreement. Be kind enough to let my father's people no when you receive this letter, and send means wer the first packet that sails ; there is 2 in the month all summer. We have had letters from Kelso in 17 days. My best respects to all inquiring friends.

“ No more at present from your affectionate Brother and Sister,

“ JOHN and JANE K——.

“ Mr. James Turnbull, Tweedsmouth, County of Durham.”

" Dear Brother,—I hope this will find you and mother and all the rest in good health, as this leaves us all, thank God for all his goodness. The children are all well and growing fast; Jane is nearly as tall as myself now, and can milk the cows. Thank God we have had our health, and we have had all to work hard, and will have to do till we get our land paid for. I like this place better than I did. Our stock is but small, yet we have two cows, eight pigs, and plenty of hens; the cows here is not so good as at home; they don't give so much milk, but very rich milk and butter; it commonly sells at 1*s.* per pound here, and eggs 10*d.* to 1*s.* per dozen. If our commissioner comes to Berwick you will hear tell, and if you have anything to send the children he will bring it safe. Be sure to write and let us know how are all, and how mother keeps her health.

" J—— K——."

" Stanley, July 9th, 1841.

" Dear Father and Mother,—I take the liberty of addressing you with these few lines to inform you that we are all in good health at present, thank God for it, hopping this will find you all with the same. I intended to have wrote you sooner, but Captain Hayne was beyond his time that he intended to leave here for England, and send this letter with him, and I hope that it will come safe to hand. The land is good, and free of stone; it will grow any kind of grain once the plow was in it. We thought that we was far from a market at first; we are just 25 miles from Fredericton, the seat of government, and a compleat road to be in a infant countray, we may think ourselves at home be many thousands of our bretherin that is in America going back in the woods 30 or 40 mile without a road, and have to carry there provisions on there back, and prehaps lose there way; the trees is standing as thick as they can grow, you can't see far before you, but there is not much danger in traveling for wild animals, they are bears, but I have not seen any of them yet. If any one was intending to come till America Stanley is as good a part as Canadia, and you will get the land cheaper than Canadia. I wrote to Adam, but I got no answer. William, I hope you will be spared to assist my father and mother in their old age, for there is none near them but yourself. If Captain Hayne has anny chance to be in Berwickshire he will verry likely give you a call, and he will give you a description of the place. We have preaching every sabbath in Stanley, and there is a schoolmaster and there is a doctor, and Mrs. Hayne has a Sunday school for the girls, and a great deal of good they get at it; there is a mill, one for flour and one for oatmeal, and a oat kill, but the millers in this country has heavy hands; we meet every thing that we want, and there is nothing but patience and percivarince for to get along in a few years. The land that was cut first will stump, then we will get it ploughed and manured, and it will give better crops and less trouble, but it gives verry god crops at this time. None ned to come till America to goodle or else he will have a good purse; they must work, and



tain hard, but you have a chance of a return in the end for your labour, and that is more than you will have in the old countray, for you will niver get the chance of having any land your own there. I would advice any man that intends to come to America to come quickly, for the land will rise in value. I expect that there will one of our neighbour's sons leave in the fall of the year, and I will send a letter by him.

"No more at present from your son and Jaughter,  
"JOHN and JANE K——."

"Direction.—John K——, care of Colonel Hayne, Stanley by Fredericton, New Brunswick, North America.

"Mr. Thomas Kerr, Shoemaker, Swinton by Coldstream, Berwickshire."

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"Nashwaak Cottage, Stanley, August 29th, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your communication informing me of the assent of the Directors to my proposal for purchasing this cottage and the ten acres of land adjoining. The clearance I have commenced will be a general improvement to this place, as it will open a view from the main road to the more extensive clearances in progress on the other side the river.

"I now beg to propose purchasing the 100 acres in the rear of my river frontage and in its continuation, as marked in pencil on the map at the company's office. In the selection of this line I have endeavoured to avoid as far as possible encroaching upon the 'Town lots,' but this land being so contiguous to my cottage, it will be more convenient for me to put it under cultivation than to make a selection elsewhere, although the land is not in general of first rate quality, and more hilly than the farms selected on the other side the river. I shall plant an orchard on the rising land next my present lot, and stump a few acres of the level upland this fall if the weather will permit, and so continue clearing and stumping fresh land every year, and I hope the other settlers will see the advantage of following this example.

In this and in every other respect it is my wish to take a leading part in promoting the more rapid settlement of the Company's extensive and really valuable territory, the advantages of which require to be more extensively made known in England from accredited sources to be appreciated and acted upon.

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,  
"T. H. BODY."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Hayne, Stanley."

[From the *Doncaster Gazette* of 21st January, 1842.]

" Stanley, 9th November, 1841.

" My dear Sir,—I remember, when I parted from you by Tickhill Castle, that I promised I would write to you in October, but I have let October pass without redeeming my promise, and even would rather have let a few weeks more have elapsed before giving you my opinion of the settlement and the province. However, whatever I write you may rely on; as where I am unable to speak from my personal experience I will either give you the opinions and observations of one of our most respectable and intelligent settlers, or be silent. This however I must premise, that I am perfectly satisfied with the change I have made; for though my practice is not better than it was at Tickhill, yet I have no rent to pay, taxes are but nominal, and next year I shall be able to raise enough from my farm to support us, besides being perfectly independent of every body; and in addition to all this, Stanley is the most flourishing and increasing settlement in the province; and I hope, in the course of two or three years to have a capital practice. Medical charges are much higher than in the old country: half a dollar a mile for journies, a dollar a visit, from 50s. to 5*l.* for midwifery. My health, which, as you know, was delicate in England, is here becoming robust, and the climate agrees equally well with Mrs. Neales and our baby boy. I will first give you a few extracts from my journal, and then a short sketch of New Brunswick generally, and Stanley in particular, not omitting travelling expenses, &c. nor forgetting the questions which are contained in a note of yours, dated May 4th, now lying before me.

" I need not tell you again the reasons which made us decide on taking our voyage to America in one of the mail steam-vessels, but I think that the reasons should be very imperative to cause an emigrant to incur the very great additional expense, as a passage may be had in a comfortable sailing packet to St. John's, New Brunswick, for 15*l.* with the privilege of carrying all your luggage with you, and also avoiding the additional expense of travelling through Nova Scotia, and across the Bay of Fundy. The carriage of our heavy luggage cost from Tickhill to Sheffield 1*l.* 5*s.*, thence to Liverpool 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, Liverpool customs, dock and town dues 8*s.* 9*d.*, insurance (at 150*l.*) 3*l.* 6*s.*, bill of lading 3*s.* 6*d.*, and freight to St. John's, New Brunswick (2 tons, 31 feet, at 1*l.* per ton of 40 feet) 2*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, our own passage 8*l.* 18*s.* no charge being made for our infant, although he had arrived at the mature age of six weeks on the 9th of May, when we embarked on the Acadia mail steam-boat for Halifax, and soon took refuge in our state cabin from the confusion on board; straight cabin would be a more appropriate name, for the six feet square including berths which we enjoyed. We managed to get up to luncheon, but after that sea sickness confined us to our berths till the 22d. On the 23d (Sunday) Captain Miller read the liturgy in the large saloon, and had a large and attentive congregation. 24th saw a shoal of porpoises, indicative of wind, but no wind followed; was introduced to the surgeon on board, a Scotch M.D. and very intelligent

fellow, pay *5s. per diem*, something less than they pay lumbermen in this country; he was about to leave the profession to lessen the crowd. On the 25th, passed a whale. 28th, came in sight of an iceberg, which our captain calculated to be fifty feet high, and a mile and a half round its base; had one of the passengers pointed out to me as the son of Daniel Webster. 31st, entered Halifax harbour about 10 o'clock a. m., and soon after landed, after a tolerably pleasant voyage of twelve days. We almost immediately got into a light roomy coach, drawn by four bright bays, and started to Windsor. The first thirty miles of road was through a most sterile country, but the remaining ten miles through as fertile. Windsor is a very pleasant village; we staid a few hours here, and strolled over the grounds of the talented author of Sam Slick. His house, a neat wood one, is situated on an eminence above Windsor, and commands a lovely view of the surrounding country; the tide rises here in the river Avon 30 feet. The coach fare from Halifax to Windsor, including a dinner on the road, was *2l. 15s. 4d.* Our expenses at the inn at Windsor were *10s. 6d. per diem* for the two. On Wednesday, the 2d of June, we left for St. John's in the Maid of the Mist steam-boat, and the next morning arrived; the fare was *1l. 8s.* including provisions. Close in shore we passed the Duke of Wellington, the ship which had brought out our heavy luggage; she had been in port about a fortnight. We staid a day in St. John's, which very much reminded me of a little Liverpool. After breakfast I called on Mr. Thurgar, who is agent for the New Brunswick Land Company, and, having obtained from him every necessary information, and found that our luggage had arrived in good condition, we decided on starting again the next morning, and accordingly taking a coach to Indian Town, a village about a mile and a half higher up the river, we went on board the Fredericton steam-boat, at 7 o'clock a. m. The fare was *10s.* currency each, exclusive of board. An English sovereign is worth *1l. 5s.* currency, and an English shilling, *1s. 3d.* currency. I might here give you a long description of the banks of the St. John, but Montgomery Martin and McGregor have done it better than I can; suffice it to say that for some miles from St. John's they are stony, and clothed with dwarf spruce, but afterwards to Fredericton most beautiful and fertile. We arrived at Fredericton about 7 p. m. having been longer on our passage than we otherwise should, on account of the spring freshes not having quite subsided. At the inn where we put up we found Colonel Hayne, the commissioner of the New Brunswick Land Company, and a Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who were going to settle at Stanley. We made no long stay at Fredericton, but the next morning, after accepting a pressing invitation to make the colonel's house our home till we had fixed on one for ourselves, we again were *en route* to Stanley, which we entered about 2 o'clock p. m. on the therefore celebrated 5th of June. We found the road hilly and in some parts bad, but generally as good as most country roads in England. The first eight miles were on the royal mail road, both sides of which are settled. On quitting this we entered on the tract of the New Brunswick Land Company; and unfortunately the road which was laid out in London

on paper, goes through the very worst of the company's land for nearly sixteen miles. But when we were within eight miles of Stanley things assumed a better appearance,—birch, beech, and maple shewed themselves in great abundance; then clearings, with inhabited houses, small gardens, barns, horses, cows, pigs, sheep, children, dogs, poultry, till as we neared Stanley it was one continued clearing on each side of the road. Stanley itself is situated on the southern side of a valley, through the bottom of which flows the Nashwaak, and the houses are built on each side of the road which crosses the valley and the river, over which is an excellent wooden bridge, supported by two buttresses and a centre pier. The commissioner's dwelling is a good and pretty structure, standing in a large patch of stumped and cultivated land. The other two officers of the company live in good houses; and I have purchased a neat and comfortable cottage, with a good barn attached. The other houses in the town are inhabited by tradesmen (of whom we have a sample of every kind), lumbermen, and labourers. There are besides several shells of houses ready for sale to emigrants, which may be made habitable in a few days. We have also a church (and we are daily expecting a clergyman); two saw mills, a grist mill, two taverns, a school-house, a malt and oat kiln, a tannery, besides forges, carpenters' shops, &c. The best land is between Stanley and Campbelltown, and I have selected my two lots a mile and a half from the bridge, on the eastern side of the Campbelltown road; it is excellent land, with a southern exposure; further on the land is even better, but I wanted mine near the town. That Stanley is an eligible place for the agricultural emigrant may be gathered from the fact that almost all the first settlers (who came out in 1836) were agricultural labourers, without any capital, and they are now surrounded by property in buildings, cleared land, stock, and crops, to the worth of from 100*l.* to 300*l.*, and where there are any exceptions to this, they may clearly be traced to the idle or dissipated habits of the individual. We have good land and climate, and a ready market at Fredericton for our produce; and the Company and provincial government are yearly laying out new roads. There is an agricultural society at Fredericton, of which I am a member; and we have an agricultural magazine published at St. John's; and an annual cattle show and fair at Fredericton. The implements of agriculture are strong ploughs, heavy harrows, strong rough looking waggons, drawn by two horses abreast; barrows, spades, shovels, rakes, hoes, forks, as in England, but the scythes are shorter and lighter, and imported, as are our axes, from the States. In ploughing, two things are aimed at—turning the land, and getting out the small stumps and roots; but a straight furrow is not dreamed of for years on a new farm; and for the first five or six years after land is cleared the harrow and the hoe are used exclusively. I have seen good wheat, oats, clover, huckwheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, gourds, beans, peas, and kidney beans, growing in Stanley. In orchards and gardens we cannot have advanced very far in five years, but strawberries, cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, dewberries, butter-nuts,

and nuts, are indigenouſ. Timothy graſs and red clover are uſed almoſt excluſively for forage; timothy and white clover for herbage.

“Of live ſtock—the horſes are ſmaller and lighter made than the Engliſh agricultural horſe, but ſtrong, active, ſure-footed, and hardy, —ſo hardy, that my little mare is not yet houſed even at night; and is fat, though ſhe has to get her living on the common and in the woods; and my cow gets the ſame treatment, and ſhe too is really fat. The New Brunſwick horſe has latterly been a good deal croſſed with ſtallions imported from the old country. The ox is, however, more employed in agriculture than the horſe: and in a new country is more uſeful, their ſlow patient ſtrength and weight doing better among the ſtumps than the active courage of the horſe. The breed of horned cattle much reſembles the Welch breed, though ſhort horns have been imported by ſeveral parties. I gave 6*l.* 15*s.* currency for my cow, which is I believe, the handsomeſt in the ſettlement,—a real beauty. The ſheep are a long-legged coarſe-woolled breed; but the agricultural ſociety have ordered eight new Leiceſter rams from home, which are expected out this fall.

“The farm buildings throughout the province conſiſt of one or more large barns, in which are ſtables, cow-houſes, pigſties, fowl-houſe, waggon-houſe, and harneſs-room; beſides hay and corn bays, and thrashing-floors. In theſe barns all the live ſtock, excepting the young and ſtore pigs, are houſed through the winter, but the pigs make their beds under them, and the moſt practical farmers allow their young cattle only the ſhelter of a ſhed open to the ſouth. The fences are either ſtraight or ſnake rail fences, but in Prince Edward's Iſland the hawthorn hedge has been tried with ſucceſs for the laſt ten years.

“The climate is moſt ſalubrious, perhaps the moſt ſo in the world: in confirmation of this, I beg to refer you to the military medical ſtatistics, lately published under the auſpices of Sir James McGregor. The ſummers are hot; but I have not found the heat ſo oppreſſive as in England, although on one day laſt ſummer the thermometer ranged as high as 95 in the ſhade, and 115 in the ſun, but theſe very hot days are few and far between. In winter the temperature is occaſionally 30 below zero; but it is the length rather than the ſeverity of the winter which is complained of, entailing as it does the expenſe of providing fodder for the cattle from the middle of November often to the beginning of May. Perhaps the privilege of keeping your meat freſh from the 1ſt December till the ſpring may be conſidered as a ſet-off againſt this. I ſhall this year freeze half a bullock and a ſheep for winter's proviſion. Almoſt all the ſettlers here tell me that they like the winter even better than the ſummer, and employ themſelves in chopping, hauling home firewood, fencing poles, feeding their cattle, thrashing, and frolicking; ſome of the young men go into the woods lumbering. In remote ſettlements the farmers' ſtock is expoſed to depredations from bears, foxes, loup cerviers (here pronounced lucy-fees), and hawks. Bruin is ardently attached to mutton, but does not object to pig, though his uſual food conſiſts of fruits and roots; during the raspberry ſeaſon he feeds almoſt excluſively on them.

The foxes occasionally clope with geese; and the hawks attack and carry off full grown fowls, ducks, or chickens. The Indians report that within the last four years, wolves have made their first appearance in the province. These Indians are a very inoffensive tribe, called Milecetes, as they pronounce it; the word signifies gentle. I yesterday extracted a tooth from the tallest man in the whole tribe, though he is, I should think, not more than five feet ten inches; the tooth was a very firm one, and the operation must have been attended with great pain, but he never spoke till I enquired if the pain was great, when he calmly answered, "Yes, brother."

"I have answered most of your questions incidentally, but two or three remain unanswered, which I will now reply to: *Imprimis*, in consequence of all the Company's officers residing at Stanley, we have the advantage of a small but exceedingly agreeable society; Second, the price of uncleared land is 5s. sterling *per acre*, at present, but in consequence of the advantages of good roads, bridges, &c. laid out by the Company, the price will shortly be doubled; and here I may remark that I am getting my land cleared by contract, at 4*l.* currency *per acre*, chopped, logged, and burnt, ready for a crop. At this moment the Company has for sale a few lots of good land, on each of which five acres have been chopped ready to burn, so that half the expense of clearing would be spared the emigrant; and as it is five years since the land was chopped, most of the stumps might be removed. I have mentioned before that the soil is good, and it is also well watered. Third, there are plenty of labourers to be had. If you want a man for a day you pay a dollar, and he finds himself; but the cheaper plan is to hire by the month, finding board and lodging, when the wages will be from 2*l.* to 4*l.* *per month*. Horses are from 15*l.* to 50*l.* each (I gave 18*l.* for my little mare); a yoke of good oxen, from 15*l.* to 30*l.*; a milch cow, from 6*l.* to 10*l.*; sheep, 15s. to 1*l.*; pigs, 5s. to 1*l.* 10s.; fowls, from 9*d.* to 1s. each; all in currency. Wheat, 6s. to 10s. a bushel; oats, 2s. 6*d.* to 3s. 6*d.*; potatoes, 2s. 6*d.* to 3s. 6*d.*; beef, 4*d.* to 6*d.* *per pound*; mutton, lamb, and pork, 4½*d.* to 6*d.*; veal, 4*d.* *per pound*.

"Persons in the old country are apt to form erroneous ideas of sporting in this country; but it is really no joke; for unless you hire an Indian, and go back a few miles into the forest, you may wander about whole days without seeing anything. At another time, perhaps, when, as has been my case, you are working steadily on your farm, a cariboo will trot leisurely within gunshot of you, and when he sees you, stands still for a few minutes, gazing at you, and then turn round and trot slowly into the forest again; or a flock of partridges will settle in a tree close to you, till you have pelted them off with stones. I have been on one shooting excursion, in which we camped out in the forest one night, but we bagged nothing but partridges (sixteen brace of them), but we saw numberless tracts of bears, foxes, several of cariboo, and one of moose. The Nashwaak was celebrated for salmon till they built a saw mill about twelve miles down the river, the dam of which stops most of them, though we had several up last summer, and found them capital eating; trout abound, and eels also.

We are also visited with flocks of wild pigeons at seed time and harvest; they are about the size of your pigeons, but have a long tail, and the cock birds red breasts.

"I need not tell you that emigrants coming out here must use their own hands (unless, indeed, they bring plenty of cash with them, which they may invest safely and profitably), and must add to their industry economy, temperance, and perseverance; for there is much to discourage a settler for the first two years in a forest farm, for up to that time there is very little return for all the labour and money expended, but at the end of that time a man gets his head above water, and it is his own fault if he does not keep it there. It is an object in America to get neighbours, and therefore when any one recommends a particular location you must give him liberal discount if it adjoins his own. The best plan for an emigrant is to judge for himself, and, before he decides on any particular lot of land, to go over it from front to rear with a competent guide. Having decided on any lot, he should choose a site for his house, as near a road and good water as possible, taking care to be as much as possible sheltered from the north and north-west winds; and should then set to work at once and stick to it. The underbrush, which, however, is not thick in this country, has first to be chopped down, and then the trees, which are cut about two feet and a half from the ground, and then felled as much as possible parallel to each other, that they may be easier rolled into piles; after being junked up, *i. e.*, cut into twelve feet lengths, all the branches are cut off, and these are set fire to and consumed with the underbrush, when sufficiently dry. The logs which are left are then piled, and set fire to on a dry windy morning; and it is surprising how soon an immense pile is burnt to the ground. Having cleared two or three acres get up your house, log or frame, as your means or inclination lead you (I should recommend a log-house, as warmer in winter and cooler in summer); excavate a cellar underneath it; then fence round your cleared land, or you will get no crops. Around your house plant your potatoes, the hoeing of which will bring up enough of the subsoil to prevent any accidental fire from a neighbouring burn creeping along the ground to your house; and as soon as the potatoes are taken up, sow down with timothy and red clover. An acre of buckwheat should be sown the first season, for making flour for yourselves, and for fattening hogs in the fall for winter store; some oats also, to cut for hay to support a cow through the first winter; or for oxen if you keep them.

"I find I have, through my epistle, addressed you as if you were likely to become an emigrant, which is not what I intended to convey. Please to excuse this epistolary inaccuracy; but should any friend of yours feel disposed to take this step, recommend him to embark in the early spring—March or April; and I would advise bringing with him good strong clothing for three years, thick and warm for winter, cool but strong for summer; some red twilled flannel shirts for logging and burning, as sparks falling on linen or cotton are apt to ignite; a good double-barrelled gun, with bullet mould to suit; feather bed, stout blankets and sheets (we brought ours in a



sugar barrel, and they came very safely). If he has crockery, let him bring a small selection, as all that we get here is imported from the old country; if he has not he should bring tin or pewter plates and dishes, two tin milk-pails; if he should have a good saddle and bridle bring them rather than sell by auction, though harness of all kinds may be bought at reasonable terms at Fredericton; a screw and claw hammer, a brace and bits, a box of pricklers, a few nails of different sizes, also screws, a dozen sacks, two sets of plough-traces, a set of harrow-teeth, iron work for a winnowing machine, a bill-hook, Scotch augers, strong socket-chisels, half a dozen gimlets, a hand-saw, a drawing-knife, a few locks, door hinges and latches, a brass tap, dinner knives and forks, a pig-killer, all sorts of garden seeds, a few pounds of Swedish and Lapland turnip seed, a few potatoes, onions, a few pounds (three or four) of carrot seed; if disposed to bring a dog, a spaniel pup, of a good breed, would be the most useful. I should have said we have a schoolmaster in Stanley.

"I believe it is the case throughout America, that the forest land differs much in quality and appearance within a short distance; as an instance, take my own farm. The front fifteen acres are, or rather were, of a mixed growth of timber, and the soil a sandy loam. Behind this runs a pretty little dingle, with a brook running through it, from N. N. East to S. S. West: this land, about five acres, is a kind of intervale; beyond it is a mixed growth, and soil similar to the front (old settlers tell me that the most profitable land is that which bears softwood growing amongst the hardwood, for where the latter grows alone the land is generally very stony, often amounting to rocky); further back is a cedar swamp, rather more difficult to clear, but easy to stump, and in my case to drain, as all my land inclines towards the south. But in this country draining is not much employed, as our hot summers will not allow the land to be too moist, and a cedar swamp (but not a spruce swamp) is always coveted. Some of the cedars here are very fine, one of them two men could not encircle with extended arms; and a pine growing beyond this, in solitary grandeur, required three persons to perform the same friendly act. Behind the cedar swamp is most excellent land, growing magnificent hardwood trees, intermixed with a few softwood, and very little underbrush, the trees growing so far apart as to give the land quite a park-like appearance. There are five other brooks running across the land in the same direction as the first, towards the Nashwaak, and all of them containing trout. I have now, I think, fairly redeemed my promise, and if you think the letter contains anything worth giving to the public, you are at liberty to make any use of it that you please. In conclusion, believe me to continue

"Your sincerely attached friend,

"JAMES NEALES."

"P.S. I should mention that Mr. Smith, whom I spoke of in my letter, has 200 acres a mile and a half further on the Campbell road than my farm; his land is excellent. He has 16 or 18 acres cleared, and expresses himself as sanguine of success."



“ Stanley, August 11th, 1842.

“ My dear Sir,—I duly received your polite communication of 29th *ult.*, and return you many thanks for it, and your kind offer of escorting my sister to Stanley; Mrs. N—— has directed her family to write at once to you, in case they allow her to accept our invitation. Since friend Body's arrival, the even tenor of our lives in Stanley has been diversified by none but the usual incidents of country life; haymaking is now over, and raspberry season passing away.

“ I learn from the Commissioner that there is still some uncertainty of your return to Stanley, though your impressions of the place are so favourable that you have promised to recommend it to intending emigrants; and I am so attached to it that a practice of 500*l.* *per annum* should not tempt me to return to the old country.

“ To you who have had the opportunity of forming an opinion from personal observation, I do not hesitate to express my conviction that, taking one thing with another, New Brunswick is as eligible for settlement as any part of the world. You will find by referring to the military statistics, published under the auspices of Sir James McGregor, that it is the healthiest part of the world, a first-rate consideration with a parent; indeed, the only objection I know to New Brunswick is the length of winter; for the intensity of the cold, as shown by the thermometer, is really quite a minor point, except when there is much wind.

“ If you could, without inconvenience, bring me a bushel of any superior sort of *spring* wheat, I should feel much obliged to you for so doing. Amongst your furniture do not omit a bell-metal pan for making preserves in.

“ Mr. Body is “*going a-head*,” he has engaged a man to clear two acres of land, for cropping next spring.

“ There is every appearance of a bountiful harvest, which we are expecting to commence in about a fortnight. The Commissioner informs me that the Court of Directors are thinking of forming another settlement on the Taxis river; preparations are to be made immediately, and settlers sent out in the spring.

“ In conclusion, allow me to assure you that, if there is anything that I can do for you before your arrival, you may freely command my services; and now believe me to remain yours very sincerely,

(Signed) “ JAMES NEALES.”

“ To I. I. Birchall, Esq., Manchester.”

“ Stanley, September 9th, 1842.

“ Sir,—I very respectfully take the liberty of addressing you; my object in doing so is, to return you my hearty thanks for your kind introduction to Colonel Hayne, at this place, and also to Mr. Barker, at Fredericton: very fortunately for me, Colonel Hayne was at Fre-

deriction when I reached that place, and kindly offered to take me over to Stanley; accordingly I accepted his offer. He pointed out to me the merits of the land in various directions, and sent others with me also; the result is that I have purchased 100 acres of land, within about one mile of this village, equal in quality to any land in the province. I am borne out in this statement by one or two persons whom I have consulted, who are well acquainted with the land in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, and who also know the merits of the tract where I have purchased.

"I have acted from observation on the spot, and every day's experience convinces me that I have done right in selecting this place as a future home for my family. I had not the most distant idea that I should experience a tythe of the liberality and kindness which I have received (my family and self,) from Colonel Hayne, in his twofold capacity of commissioner on behalf of the Company, and that of a "good Samaritan," in every sense in which the Scriptures imply this phrase. I have also purchased a snug cottage, a barn and garden (nearly one acre of land), in the village, on very liberal terms. At present my family are located in a very good house, kindly given to me for two or three months, until my own is in sufficient trim to receive them; this enables me to proceed at once with my own clearing, (cutting down) &c. I have trespassed already too long on your valuable time, but I beg you will excuse one or two remarks more. The first is, if you come in contact with any one similarly situated as I was, *viz.*, in search of a comfortable home for his family, advise him to come to Stanley, and investigate the merits of this place for himself—take nothing on hearsay. Here he will find really a pleasant society, consisting, first of Colonel Hayne and his inestimable lady (I really do not know how to speak of them both, to do them justice, for their kindness to my family and self), Mr. Stephens, the clerk of the Company, and several very friendly neighbours, who are intelligent agreeable men, who have got tired of the old country like myself,—and I believe it is very seldom that good land and good society can be combined in any country; and as far as I am able to judge, I think it ten thousand pities that the merits of this settlement are not more generally known than they appear to me to be. Again I respectfully request you to accept my sincere thanks for your kind introduction, which to me has proved an exceedingly fortunate one.

"I am, sir, very truly and respectfully,  
your very obedient servant,  
"THOMAS MAIN."

"J. V. Thurgar, Esq., St. John's."

“Stanley, New Brunswick, September 28th, 1842.

“Dear Sir,—I will now give you some account of how we are situated here. I came to Stanley a few days before the family, with the view of looking round to see how I could locate my family in a farming district, for all agree that farming is the most prudent course to pursue for all new comers. The result is, I have purchased 100 acres of wood land, at 6s. 6d. *per* acre, currency; I am to pay one fifth down, and one fifth annually until all is paid; on this I have begun to cut down the timber—this is hard work, but I do my share of it. I purchased also a house, barn, and pigstyes, a lot of dung on the place, and half an acre of land as a garden; in the garden there is potatoes, cabbages, carrots, turnips, currant-bushes, and other odds and ends usual in a kitchen-garden. We are not got into our house yet; we are doing some repairs, and enlarging it to our minds. This settlement belongs to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. The Company have a commissioner resident here, Colonel Hayne, who is also aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-governor, Sir Wm. Colebrooke; he is a really kind, good, worthy man—no pride or bother about him; he and his good lady have been exceedingly kind to us in every possible way since we came to Stanley. This place is named after Lord Stanley; it is a rising place, and well calculated to suit new comers. The Company are very liberal in dealing with parties who settle on their land. The price of land is much lower here than in any other country, as far as I can learn, and I have taken much pains before settling down; and I am convinced that this is the best place for any one to come to, for, in two or three years, any industrious man with a family may be pretty independent in his circumstances; they may produce all on their own farm, and the fostering aid of Colonel Hayne, on behalf of the Company, is beyond anything I could have conceived. My land is one and a quarter mile from the village—my house and garden are in the village. We have a church; and the Company have given the catholics a building for a chapel, and one acre of ground to it. There is plenty of room here for thousands; any one having 100*l.* would do well to commence on a similar extent to what I have done. No previous knowledge of farming is necessary, the course pursued is so different from that at home, and all the neighbours are so friendly and willing to give one information how things are to be done. I am living in a very superior house, that cost the Company 700*l.*, and this was lent to me for two or three months for nothing. We shall get into our own in two or three weeks, so that we shall be settled before the winter.

“I should be most happy to see you here; and, if you know any one tired of living in such a distressed town as yours, you would do well to advise him to come to this place.

“I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,  
“THOMAS MAIN.”

[To a friend at Manchester.]

1842.

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" Stanley, 23d November, 1842.

" My dear Sir,—Captain Hayne having offered to inclose a letter to you if I chose to write, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity, to inform you how we are going on here, and to assure you of the gratification it gives us all to hear that you have decided on rejoining us. I have, as you supposed, taken holy orders, and have been officiating here since the 28th October; and I trust that He who has directed me to this step will also guide me in it.

" My family has lately been increased by the birth of a fine boy; we all keep in good health, and never regret leaving Old England for Stanley. My crops turned out very well; I had nearly 200 bushels of potatoes, 120 bushels of oats, 38 bushels of buckwheat, and two acres of wheat which I have not yet thrashed.

" Friend Body has bought a lot of land on the north bank of the Nashwaak, with a mill privilege on it, and we hope will build a carding mill there; Mr. Main, a fellow-townsmen of yours, who has purchased a town lot a little above Body's, is talking of establishing a cotton loom; and, altogether, our settlement is thriving more than it has ever done since its commencement, and is the most flourishing of any in the province. Next year we expect it to be much increased by the number of emigrants coming from the old country; and really I do not know where they could select a better field for emigration; we live under the best government in the world; our taxes are nominal, we are connected with a Company which has always shown the greatest liberality to its settlers; we have a well-watered country, a fertile soil, a healthy though severe climate, and an English society. You may perhaps think the snow on the ground for four or five months a disadvantage, but I assure you that in a new country it is found far otherwise.

" I was in Nova Scotia a few weeks ago, and the people were *complaining* that last winter there were only twelve days on which they had snow enough for sleighing, and that they had to haul all their firewood from the forest on wheels: and you can easily imagine the state the roads would be in from alternate rain and severe frosts.

" Last winter I kept a diary, through November, December, and January, which I will give you below; it was a fine bracing season, and we liked it right well; the snow came rather earlier than it has this autumn, but we should be very glad to see it now.

7 A. M. NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER, same hour.	JANUARY, same hour.
Therm.	Therm.	Therm.
1st, 45° fine warm day.	5° lovely day.	7° below zero, cold wind.
2d, 48 mild damp day.	20 fine.	10 ditto, fine.
3d, 32 clear and cold.	5 ditto.	10 ditto, ditto.
4th, 42 fine and warm.	35 ditto.	zero, ditto.
5th, 43 rain; snow P.M.	25 ditto.	ditto, heavy fall of snow.
6th, 35 snow gone by 6 P.M.	24 snow.	ditto, lovely day.
7th, 32° fine and clear.	25 fine.	34° above, snowing all day.
8th, 30 ditto; snow at 7 P.M.	8 ditto.	2 ditto, fine.
9th, 33° warm clear day.	24 ditto.	16 ditto, ditto.
10th, 28 clear and cold.	30 ditto.	zero, ditto.

7 A.M. NOVEMBER. Therm.	DECEMBER, same hour. Therm.	JANUARY, same hour. Therm.
11th, 25° fine day, snow } gone.	27° snow.	1° above zero. fine.
12th, 36° mild day.	30 fine.	10 ditto, ditto.
13th, 35 showery.	} kept no account.	zero, ditto.
14th, 38 fine and clear.		17° above, ditto.
15th, 28 rain P.M.	20° fine.	2 ditto, ditto.
16th, 34 still raining.	} 18 snowing.	10 below, ditto.
17th, 22 ground covered } with snow.		35 raining.
18th, 25° snowing yes- } terday and today.	12 fine.	zero, fine.
19th, 35° fine warm day.	11 with bitter cold wind.	31° above, ditto.
20th, 35 snowing.	below zero, but no wind.	25 ditto, robin appeared.
21st, 32 ditto.	16° below, fine.	30 min.
22d, 35 fine.	zero, ditto.	zero, fine.
23d, 38 ditto.	20° rain.	ditto, ditto.
24th, 28 ditto.	27 fine Christmas day.	3° above, ditto.
25th, 22 ditto.	7 fine.	2 ditto, ditto.
26th, 28 snowing all day.	10 ditto.	2 ditto, ditto.
27th, 25 fine.	16 ditto.	zero, ditto.
28th, 22 ditto.	5 ditto.	ditto, ditto.
29th, 9 do., clear & cold.	5 ditto.	35° above, ditto.
30th, 25 a lovely day ; went about six miles into the forest to find one of my cows, that I was expecting to calve soon.	22 on the 31st Dec.	30 ditto, snow.

"The only days that we found the cold annoying were those on which there was wind, which, however, always falls an hour or two before sunset. On the 25th April the snow was nearly gone, and the swine were turned into the forest to finish the beech nuts they had left in the fall; and the rivers, which had long been our best roads and pleasantest walks, were (swollen by the spring freshets) bearing their broken ice and hundreds of logs towards the sea. Fogs are prevalent on the bay of Fundy coast, but I have not seen one here; and we have no agues or epidemics of any kind.

"If you come to Stanley you will have the advantage of the roads the Company are yearly making, and may place yourself, near English neighbours, on as good land as can be desired for 50*l.* sterling the 200 acres; you might get twenty acres cleared for 70*l.* or 80*l.* currency. A log house is more comfortable than a frame one; warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and is, when finished, quite as good looking; and a small one, 20 feet by 30, hewn and shingled outside, shingled roof and hewn, with boards and battens inside, single floor above stairs, double floor below stairs planed and laid on cedar sleepers, six windows, one outside and three inside doors with partitions planed and battened, with locks, hinges, &c., and all finished in a workman-like manner, making a pretty little cottage, would cost about 85*l.* currency, stone chimney 5*l.* to 10*l.* more; a really good frame barn from 30*l.* to 40*l.* currency. But if you objected to commencing on a forest farm, you might be able to buy one, partially improved, of some of our settlers, who would gladly sell their improvements on their farms, now ready for stumping and ploughing, and begin again on wilderness land.

" I have never found difficulty in procuring labourers ; still I would recommend your bringing one or two trusty men with you, if they will engage themselves for two years, at reasonable wages (certainly not more than 1*l.* sterling *per annum*, with their board) ; for our present labourers are getting on their farms, and, if the tide of emigration sets in here as strongly as we expect it will, labour will be very high again.

" You will receive herewith a copy of a letter which I wrote to a friend in Nottinghamshire last year, giving him all the information that I could ; some of which may, perhaps, be useful to you, or any friends of yours that may be thinking of emigrating.

" I shall be very glad to hear from you if you can find time to write, and in the mean time accept our united regards and believe me to remain,

" My dear sir, yours most sincerely,

[To a friend at Manchester.]

" J— N—."

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" Stanley, New Brunswick, Nov. 17, 1842.

" My dear —, Mrs. — and myself are delighted to hear there is a prospect of your settling here next spring. You have now had so much experience in crossing and recrossing the Atlantic that you will be able to make better arrangements for the comfort of Mrs. — and your little ones than you and the rest of us had on board the *South Esk*.

" Having now resided here several months, I become acquainted with the settlers and the nature of the country. I can unhesitatingly state that were I again in England, as an intending emigrant, I should return here to settle. For salubrity of climate and fertility of soil the country about Stanley will stand the test of comparison with any part of North America. I consider that we have as good, if not better, society than in the average of English villages of the same extent, and a new comer meets with that frank and cordial welcome and co-operation that not only reconciles but really attaches his feelings to the place ; and I consider it but an act of justice to testify that during my residence here I have found every one, high and low, ready at all times to render me any service in their power.

" It would be pleasing to illustrate this in various ways, but the space of a letter will not permit. We have, moreover, a body of Directors that we ought to be proud of. No puffing—no flaming newspaper paragraphs have been resorted to ; but we find them prompt to every call, and truly liberal in forwarding every good work. In the construction of roads, bridges, mills—in the endowment of our church—in the general advancement of the place—indeed, in all that concerns the settlers collectively or individually. I have ever seen their conduct characterized by the truest liberality ; and, under their fostering and paternal care, I doubt not that Stanley will ere long be a leading town in this province. I understand that the Rev. J.

Neales and Mr. Main have both written you about the place—the latter gentleman a very long letter; I shall, therefore, refrain from any statistical remarks, in which I should most probably be repeating what they have said.

“ You know enough of our clergyman to place the fullest reliance in his statements. Mr. Main and myself are simply agricultural settlers, and thoroughly independent and unbiassed in our remarks. In advising with any of your friends who may feel disposed to join us, it is right they should know that agricultural implements are as cheap and durable in the province as at home; clothing is dearer, but the continual communication between St. John’s and English ports keeps us well supplied with all imported necessary articles; the monetary circulation here is small, and cash I consider by far the best commodity any settler can bring out. It is a common error with many to act as though they were proceeding beyond the bounds of civilization. The ladies here are cheerful, contented, and sociable; although Old England is the constant theme of their discourse, I do not believe any of them wish to return. For my own part I am thankful to be relieved from that rack and tear of mind, and that continual corroding care and solicitude about pecuniary affairs, which I endured in England.

“ If I am not acquiring wealth, I am creating a lasting independence and leading a truly happy and contented life. My chief solicitude is about my relatives. Alas, what changes some have had to undergo since I left! hurled, as it were, in an hour from affluence to ruin.

“ As you had a look at my location I need not particularize. I have purchased n. y. house, 150 acres on the same side and 100 on the other side the Nashwaak. I hope to have about 10 acres under crop next year, which will do for a beginning. Since you were here there have been great improvements along the main road. The settlers have been stumping and ploughing their old cropped lands, which gives the place a cheerful appearance; I have done something that way myself, having stumped and ploughed the land near my house about two acres. The Company have also completed three new roads, which brings more people about the place.

“ Mrs. B. joins in kind remembrance; in the anticipation of your arrival with Mrs. B.,

“ I remain yours faithfully,

“ T. H. BODY.”

[To a friend at Manchester.]

CO. LNY'S TRACT

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**SITUATION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**NEW BRUNSWICK** possesses the great advantages of easy access and vast tracts of fertile land, valuable forests, mines of gold, iron, and copper, with an ample supply of navigable rivers and streams to carry the productions of the interior to the sea. It extends from 65° 35' to 67° 30' West Longitude, and from 45° to 48° 30' North Latitude, comprising in its area about 16 million acres.

The Climate is most remarkably healthy and congenial to the natives of Great Britain and Ireland.

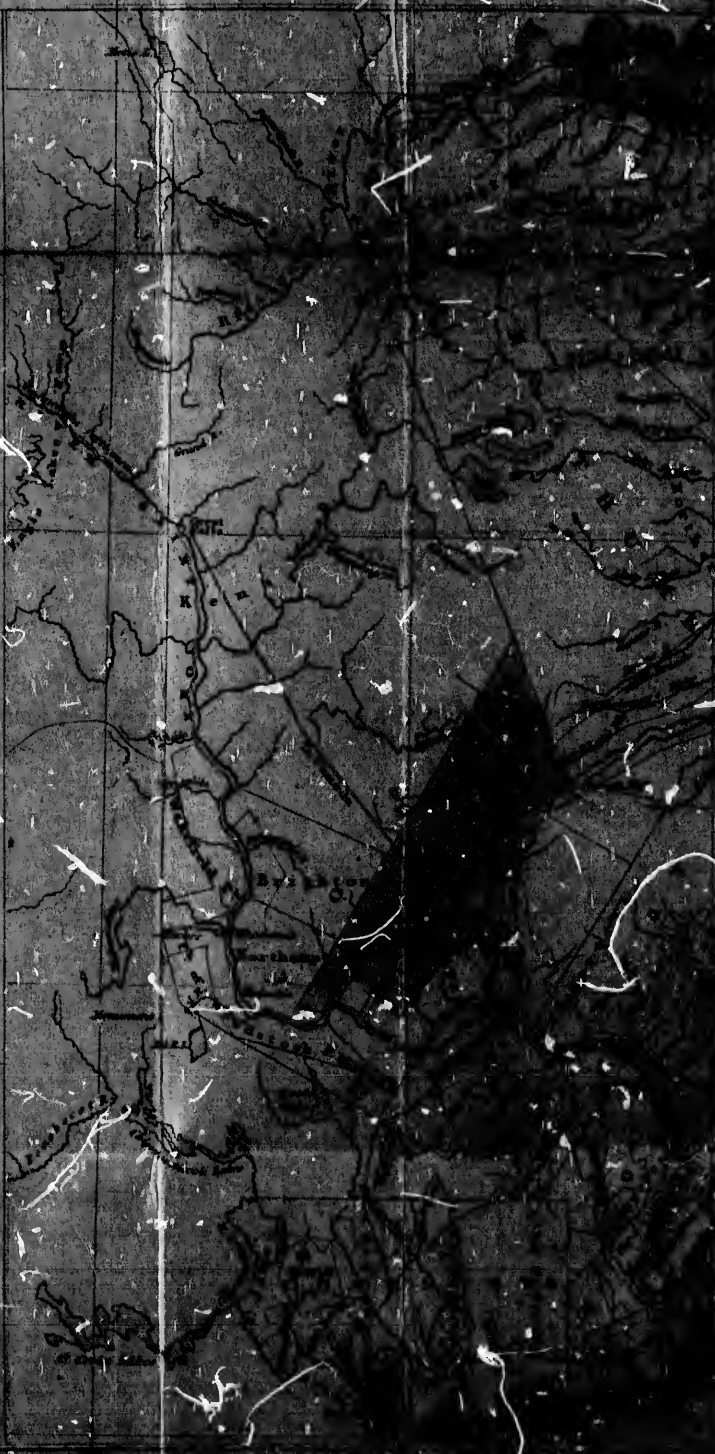
The Summers is considerably warmer than the average heat of that season in England, yet it never occasions the periodical epidemics so common on the southern shore of the great Lakes, in the States of New York and Ohio.

The Winter commences earlier, and lasts longer than in England; it begins about the latter part of Nov. and breaks off at the middle of April.

The degree of cold is shown by the Thermometer is also greater than in Great Britain. After the fall of snow has taken place, and the frost set in, the weather clears up, the Sun and Sky become bright, and the air generally calm; this season is remarkably healthy, and winter is in fact the season in which the greatest relaxation from labor takes place.

The transitions from wet weather to dry, at various times of the year, are not by any means so sudden as in England, and a much greater dependence may generally be placed upon the occurrence and duration of fine and rainy weather.

The Soil of New Brunswick is of three kinds, viz. The Upper A which is the most prevalent throughout the Province, is a rich vegetable mould on the surface, varying in depth, highly fertile, and suited in all respects of cultivation; the most fertile soils produce



BRUNSWICK SHOWING THE COMPANY'S TRACT OF LAND.

Elm, Rock and Birch and Maple, Black Birch and a  
number of other Trees. Intervals Land consists of  
low flat tracts, originally formed by river deposits;  
these Trees, principally Elm, Black Birch, Ash, and  
Basswood, grow scattered on it.

As to the qualities of the two former, it is known  
never overflows; there are several tracts of land  
of this kind in the Province, it has a moist, black, ve-  
getable mould on the surface, generally one or two  
feet in depth; this is the most valuable land in the  
Province for general agricultural purposes.

The quality of the Soil (as elsewhere in America) may  
always be ascertained by the kind of Trees growing  
upon it. The principal Trees are birch, white, rock,  
and white Maple, (the sap of which yields the maple  
sugar) Birch, Ash, Oak, Elm, Hornbeam, Basswood, and  
Butternut, Pines, white and red; Fir of several sorts,  
Birch, cedar, and Hemlock. The Butternut is a species  
of walnut. There is also a great variety of Shrubs,  
flowers, and valuable medicinal plants.

The wild animals of the chase are the moose, car-  
ibou, and small Deer, Hares in great plenty, Foxes,  
Beaver, Otter, Bear, Marten, Musquash, Loup-  
cervier, Raccoon, Fisher, Muskrat, Squirrels,  
Porcupine &c. &c.

The Rivers abound with excellent Fish, such as  
Mouline or Gasparou, Bass, Shad, Salmon,  
Trout &c.

The Birds are Partridges, Wild & quail; Pigeons,  
Snipe, Curlew, Plover and Woodcock, a variety  
of wild Ducks and Geese, and many other  
birds enumerated, as common in America.

