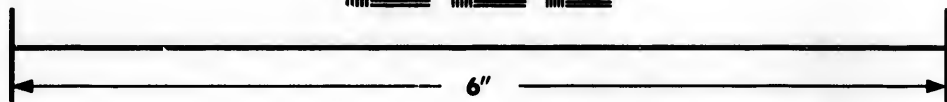
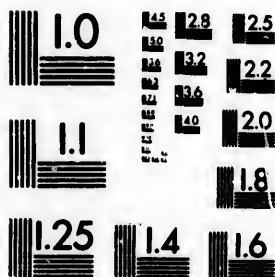


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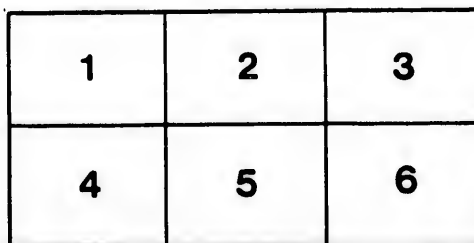
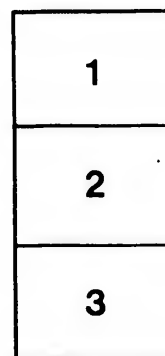
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THE

EMIGRANT

COMPLETE GUIDE TO

HAND-BOOK OF FACTS,

COLLECTED

WITH THE VIEW OF GUIDING INTENDING EMIGRANTS
IN THEIR PROCEEDINGS;

TOGETHER WITH



MUCH PRACTICAL ADVICE.

By SAMUEL BUTLER, Esq.

NEW EDITION.

GLASGOW:

W. R. M'PHUN, 54, ARGYLL STREET,
M. H. COLES, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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THE
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CHAPTER I.
BRITISH AMERICA.

SECTION I.—CANADA.

Boundaries—Provinces—Government, and Inhabitants.

1. THIS valuable portion of the British Empire forms part of the continent of North America, and lies north of the United States. It is distant about 3000 miles, west of Great Britain, on the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean. On the east, it is bounded by the Atlantic, the Gulf of St Lawrence, and a part of the Labrador coast—off which, separated by the straits of Belleisle, lies the island of Newfoundland; on the north, by the Hudson Bay territory; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; and on the south by the United States, by part of New Brunswick, and by unexplored territories of the Indians. The line of division on the south, from the grand portage on Lake Superior, runs through the centre of the great lakes down the St Lawrence river to latitude 45° , and thence along that line to Connecticut river, from whence it follows the high lands which separate the waters running into the St Lawrence and the Atlantic, till it reaches due north of the St Croix river, the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick. The latter part of the boundary between the United States on the one

hand, and Canada and New Brunswick on the other, has only recently been settled and adjusted.

2. This extensive tract of country is divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, each of which, until lately, had its own local government. By a recent act, however, of the British legislature, the two provinces have been united under one general legislative council, and House of Assembly, whose acts require the consent of the governor. Since the union, the two provinces have been respectively styled Western and Eastern Canada. Lower (Eastern) Canada lies next the sea coast, was originally a French colony, and the greater part of its inhabitants are of French descent;—the laws resemble the old laws of France, on which they are grounded; the French language is very generally spoken, and the religion chiefly catholic. Upper (Western) Canada, which is divided from the eastern province, partly by the Ottawa or Grand River, lies to the west and southwest of it. It is inhabited chiefly by persons of British descent, many of whom are from Scotland. Here the English law and church are established, and there are numerous presbyterians and dissenters. In both provinces, there is perfect liberty of conscience, and as great security for life and property, as in the mother country.

SECTION 2.—LOWER CANADA.

Extent—Divisions—Natural Features—Quebec—Montreal.

3. Lower (Eastern) Canada has been estimated by Mr Evans, and Mr Montgomery Martin, to contain, exclusively of the surface of the river, and part of the Gulf of St Lawrence, 132,000,000 of acres. The whole territory is divided into three principal districts—*Quebec*, *Montreal*, and *Three Rivers*, and two inferior ones, *Gaspè* and *St Francis*. These districts are divided into 40 counties, with minor subdivisions consisting of seignories, fiefs and townships, &c.—the land comprised in the seignories is upwards of 8,000,000 of

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the other, acres, and has been all granted by the crown. It is divided into each of the French portion of the population. From a return made by the surveyor-general of Canada, (5th March, 1842,) it is considered the land remaining unsurveyed may be estimated at 118,980,000; that the surveyed land amounts to 2,734,735 acres; and that the quantity available for the settlement of emigrants is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 acres. In 1831, the population of the province amounted to 501,438, and in 1839, it was estimated at about 700,000.

4. "The natural features of the territory of Lower Canada," says Mr Montgomery Martin, "are extremely picturesque—mountain ranges, noble rivers, magnificent cascades, lakes, prairies, farms and forests, alternating in every direction, with sudden and beautiful variety. On the ocean boundary, the eastern parts of the river St Lawrence are high and mountainous, and covered in most parts with forests. On the northern side of the St Lawrence, the mountains, (the Alleghanies) run parallel with this vast river, as far up as Quebec, when the range quits the parallel of the capital, and runs in a S. W. and S. E. direction into the United States." Of the portion of the province north and east of the Saguenay river, and the lake of St John, little is known, except the appearance of the coast, which is bold and mountainous, though in some places the mountains recede from the shore to the extent of 10 or 15 miles, leaving a deep swampy flat. Forty miles east of the Saguenay, and at other places, however, the shores are of more moderate elevation. The whole tract is well watered by numerous rivers, of which, however, scarcely anything is known. There are no roads along the coast, and the only settlement is at Portneuf, a trading port of the Hudson's Bay company. The country around the lake of St John, and at the head of the Saguenay has an extent of about 6,000,000 of acres of land fit for cultivation, and finely watered, while the climate is said to be milder than that of Quebec. West of the Saguenay, to the river

St Maurice, forms another natural division of the province. The city of Quebec is situated half-way between these two rivers. From the Saguenay to Quebec runs a bold range of mountains, forming a very marked coast border, beyond which the country is flat and undulating, and well watered with lakes and streams. North west of Quebec, the coast line is not so bold, the shore rising more softly, and presenting a picturesque appearance of water, wood, and rich cultivation. Still keeping on the north side of the St Lawrence, we have the tract lying between the St Maurice and the junction of the Ottawa and the St Lawrence. The aspect of this district, at a few miles distance from the river, is slightly elevated into table-ridges with occasional abrupt acclivities and small plains. Of the interior district bounded by the Ottawa little is yet known; but it does not appear to possess the boldness of character of the greater part of the province already mentioned. On the south of the St Lawrence, on the east, and bordering on New Brunswick is the district of Gaspé, a large tract which has been but slightly examined. Its surface is uneven, consisting chiefly of a great valley lying between a ridge of mountains which border the St Lawrence, and another range on the bay of Chaleur. The district is well wooded and watered, the soil rich, and yielding abundantly when tilled. West of Gaspé to the river Chaudière, the land is not so mountainous as on the north side of the St Lawrence, but is hilly, with extensive valleys. The district, west of the Chaudière, is a highly valuable tract, consisting of 17 counties, and inhabited, in 1831, by a population of about 200,000. Here, in many places, are seen fruitful fields, luxuriant meadows, and flourishing settlements.

5. The city of Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada. It is situated on the extremity of a rocky cape on the north bank of the St Lawrence, and is so strongly fortified, as to be considered impregnable; and thus may be looked upon as giving the mastery both to Upper and Lower Canada. The city is divided into

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the upper and lower towns, the latter being situated at the base of the cape, level with the water. The appearance of the town from the river is particularly striking. It contains many fine public buildings, among which are the castle of St Louis, on the top of the rock; the Roman Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals; the barracks, hospitals, Quebec bank, and a monument to Generals Wolf and Montcalm. The institutions are many of them of a French character; and the language of the inhabitants is English and French.

6. Montreal is situated on the southern point of an island, bearing the same name, lying upon the north bank of the St Lawrence, at the mouth of the Ottawa or Grand river. The island is 30 miles in length, from east to west, and 8 miles in breadth, from north to south. The surface is flat, with the exception of an isolated hill at the western extremity, which rises to a height of 500 or 600 feet above the level of the river. The river from the top of this hill is very fine, exhibiting all around a vast extent of densely peopled, cultivated and fertile country, enriched with wood, water, farms, cottages and churches. The streets of Montreal are parallel with the river, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are for the greater part built of a grayish coloured stone, roofed either with sheet-iron or tin: many of them are handsome structures, and would be considered so in Britain. In the extent and importance of her trade—in the beauty of her public and private buildings—in the gay appearance of her shops—and in all the intrinsic signs of wealth, Montreal has gone far a-head of the metropolitan city. In 1825, its population was 22,357, and in 1831, 27,297—in 1839, it was above 35,000. The island is comprised in one seignory, which belongs to the Roman Catholic clergy, who are consequently wealthy, but act with great liberality in exacting the fines—called *lods et ventes*—due to them on any change of the proprietorship of the land, for which they usually compound.

SECTION 3.—LOWER CANADA—Continued.

Geology—Soil—Productions—Population—Educational Institutions.

7. So far as has been ascertained, the general geological structure of Lower Canada is granitic, but presenting, in various places, calcareous rocks of a soft texture, and in horizontal strata. In the Gaspé district indications of the coal formation have been traced; and numerous beautiful specimens of a great variety of cornelians, agates, opals, and jaspers, have been obtained. Among the mountains to the north west of the St Lawrence, iron felspar, hornblende, native iron ore, granite, and a peculiar species of limestone, resembling granite in its fracture, are found. Marble is in abundance, and plumbago of the finest quality. The iron mines of St Maurice have long been celebrated; and there is no doubt that Canada is rich in copper, lead, and tin. Limestone, useful to the agriculturist, is almost everywhere found. The quantity of good soil in Canada, compared with the extent of country, is equal to that of any part of the globe; and there yet remains sufficient locality to accommodate many millions of the human race. "The best lands," says Mr Montgomery Martin, "are those on which the *hardest* timber is found—such as oak, maple, beech, elm, black-walnut, &c., though bass-wood when of luxuriant growth, and pine when large, clean and tall, also indicate good land. Many of the *cedar swamps*, where the cedars are not stunted and mingled with ash of a large growth, contain a very rich soil, and are calculated for the finest hemp grounds in the world. So great is the fertility of the soil in Canada, that 50 bushels of wheat per acre are frequently produced on a farm where the stumps of trees which probably occupy an eighth of the surface, have not been eradicated—some instances of 60 bushels per acre occur, and near York in Upper Canada, 100 *bushels of wheat were obtained from a single acre!* In some districts wheat has been raised successively on the same ground for 20 years without manure. "Along

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the Ottawa there is a great extent of alluvial soil, and many districts of fertile land are daily brought into view which were before unknown."

8. The following table shows the particulars of the population census of the province for 1831.

COUNTIES.	Area in square miles.	Houses inhabited.	Proprietors of real property.	Population in 1825.	Population in 1831.	Episcopalians.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Presbyterians and Dissenters from the Church of Scotland.
<i>Quebec District.</i>										
Beauce §	1987	2156	2039	8689	11900	395	92	12113		
Bellechasse §	1775	2045	1763	12920	13529	4		13526		11
Dorchester §	348	1943	1599	10363	11946	183	13	11747		3
Islet §	3044	1952	1265	10125	13518	15	18	19484		1
Kamouraska §	4320	2040	1594	12612	14557	32	10	14514		
Lotbiniere §	735	1461	1363	6098	9151	312	81	8722	21	25
Megantic §	1465	374	290	204	2283	952	459	343	231	186
Montmorenci † ..	7396	536	451	3517	3743			3742	1	
Orleans †	69	600	397	4022	4349			4349		
Portneuf †	8640	1916	1790	10636	12350	365	33	11802	1	48
Quebec †	14240	4911	3214	28683	36173	5580	2181	27872	337	163
Rimouski §	8840	1424		7100	10061					
Saguenay †	75090	1573	1450	7783	8385	20		6365		
Total ...	127949	22931	17215	123052	151985	7858	2887	119809	591	437
<i>Montreal.</i>										
Acadie §	250	1946	1410	9032	11419	1162	34	9930	901	230
Beauharnois §	717	2131	2298	14851	16857	1551	2627	9349	467	2160
Berthier †	8410	3845	2718	15935	20225	330	19	19796	8	52
Chambly §	211	2456	1480	15000	15483	301	68	14673	42	99
La Chenay †	299	1712	1261	8544	9461	344	71	8992	55	16
La-Prairie §	238	2938	2145	19259	18497	532	134	17531	32	208
L'Assomption † ..	5068	1993	1549	11213	12767	633	139	11830	29	109
Missisquoi §	360	1412	925	6951	8901	426	49	757	1684	394
Montreal †	197	6204	2331	37083	43773	5688	3643	32533	517	1005
Ottawa †	31689	775	562	1496	4786	697	315	2069	298	1292
Richelleu §	373	2866	1936	15896	16149	269	34	15834	2	1
Rouville §	429	2918	2143	13928	18115	1803	449	14839	636	268
St Hyacinthe § ..	477	2542	2067	11781	15366	359		14761	61	29
Shefford §	749	854	562	2294	5067	276	43	218	157	75
Terrebonne †	3169	3049	2360	15597	16623	681	451	15392	4	56
Two Mountains † ..	1086	3859	2603	10700	20905	1651	1527	16438	478	638
Vaudreuil †	330	2149	1628	11144	13111	507	552	11921	5	18
Vercheres §	198	1888	1219	11573	12319	3	3	12316		1
Stanstead §	632	1726	825	7088	10306	156	35	114	468	170
Total ...	54802	46323	32572	245367	290056	21952	10192	229293	6044	7001

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COUNTIES.	Area in square miles.	Houses inhabited.	Proprietors of real property.	Population in 1855.	Population in 1861.	Episcopals.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists	Presbyterians and Dissenters from the Church of Scotland.
<i>Three Rivers.</i>										
Champlain† ...	783	1084	1037	5891	6991	98	26	6863		2
Drummond§	1674	591	379	1325	3566	905	242	2063	160	84
Nicolet§	487	1984	1913	11776	12504	143	2	12279		11
St Maurice†	9810	2955	2248	15679	16909	426	60	16340	30	29
Sherbrooke§	2786	999	684	4703	7104	1101	120	747	172	200
Yamaska§	283	1766	1392	8355	9496	51	42	9394		9
Total ...	15823	9379	7653	47729	56570	2724	494	47786	370	335
<i>Gaspé.</i>										
Bonaventure§ ...	4108	939	776	4317	8309	880	1446	2982		7
Gaspé & c.	3281	865	500	2108	5069	1206	50	3702	14	31
Total ...	7389	1804	1276	6425	13312	2086	1496	6684	14	38
<i>Summary of Lower Canada.</i>										
Montreal	54802	48323	32572	245367	290050	21952	10192	229293	6044	7001
Quebec	127949	22931	17215	123052	151985	7858	2887	119809	591	437
Three Rivers ...	15823	9379	7653	47729	56570	2724	494	47786	370	335
Gaspé	7389	1804	1276	6425	13312	2086	1496	6684	14	38
Total ...	205963	82437	58716	422573	511917	34620	15069	403472	7019	7811
† Thus marked are on the S. side of the river St Lawrence. ‡ Thus marked are on the N. side of the river St Lawrence.										

9. The report of the Canadian commissioners for 1836, gives the following return of the Institutions for the instruction of youth in the province.

I. PROTESTANT.—Royal Grammar School, Quebec; 200*l.* a-year, and 90*l.* a-year school-house rent, from Jesuits' estates. Twenty free scholars, 11 pay for their tuition; all day scholars. Terms, under 12, 8*l.*, above 12 and under 13, 10*l.* per an., above 13, 12*l.* per an. French and English taught; course of instruction as in the grammar-schools in the United Kingdom.

II. Royal Grammar School, Montreal; 200*l.* a-year, and 54*l.* a-year school-house rent, from Jesuits' estates. Twenty free scholars admitted, 15 scholars pay for their education; all day scholars. Terms, highest 10*l.*, lowest 8*l.* per an.; instruction as in grammar-school at Quebec; and this school is in possession of an extensive apparatus for experiments in natural philosophy.

III. Seminary at Chambly; contributions of students; a private institution lately established under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Board and tuition according to age of student, 40*l.*, 50*l.*, and 75*l.*, per an.; day-scholars, 15*l.* and 20*l.* per an. There are 17 boarders and 9 day-scholars. Those who pay 75*l.* per an. are young men studying for holy orders, and others finishing their education.

CATHOLIC.—I. Seminary of Quebec; no revenues specifically appropriated to the purposes of education, but possessed of several estates. Value made many years ago, computed at 1,249*l.* a-year, besides legal contributions in grain, and the lods et ventes on mutations of property, which amount to a considerable sum. Attended by 188 students; the terms for tuition and board, 17*l.* 10*s.* per an.; for tuition only, 1*l.* per an. Poor children instructed gratis. The seminary of Quebec was erected by letters patent of the French crown, dated in April 1663.

II. Seminary at Montreal; in possession of estates valued many years ago at about 2,000*l.* a-year, besides large contributions in grain, and lods et ventes on mutations of property, which in the seignory of Montreal, comprehending the whole of the town, must amount to a large sum. Attended by 260 students; terms for board and tuition per an. 21*l.*; for tuition only, 1*l.* 15*s.* Instruction as at the seminary of Quebec. The ecclesiastics of St Sulpice, at Paris, were authorized to establish a seminary at Montreal, and allowed to hold the Island of Montreal in mortmain, by letters patent of the French Crown, dated in May 1677.

III. Seminary at Nicolet; supported principally by private contributions. The number of students, or the price paid for tuition, not known.

IV. Seminary at St Hyacinthe; as No. 3.

V. Seminary at Chambly; as No. 3.

VI. College of St Ann; as No. 3.

Numbers 4, 5 and 6, receive legislative grants.

A Committee of the Canadian House of Assembly thus reports on the subject of education in 1832:—

In 1830, there were 981 schools; in 1831, 1216; teachers in 1830, 947; in 1831, 1305; scholars in 1830, 41,791; in 1831, 45,203. [In 1829, the total number of children reported as receiving elementary education, was only 18,410, of which 3,675 were under the Royal Institution.]

The number of scholars, taught gratuitously, has increased from 21,622, to 23,805. Those who pay, from 16,591 to 18,016.

The whole amount of expenses for elementary schools, paid out of the public chest, in 1830, was about 20,000*l.*; in 1831, it will be about 26,000*l.*, giving an average for each scholar in 1830, of 10*s.* 4*d.*; in 1831, of 11*s.* 2*d.*

SECTION 4.—UPPER CANADA.

Boundaries—Inhabitants—Divisions.

10. Upper or Western Canada is bounded on the east and north east by the lower province, on the south-west by a line drawn through the centre of the great lakes, which separates it from the United States, on the north by the Hudson Bay territory, and on the north-west by the undefined boundary of the lands occupied by the native Indians, or, it may be said, by the Pacific ocean. The whole area of the province has been estimated at about 64,000,000 acres, of which 3,180,000 acres are still unsurveyed. The amount surveyed, excluding the land returned to the Commissioners of crown land for sale, and which may not have been disposed of, is 1,326,343

acres; and the quantity available for settlement of emigrants, may be estimated at 2,700,000 acres. The inhabitants are chiefly British settlers, or native born Canadians of British descent, with a very few of French extraction. The inhabited portion of this province is in general level, gently undulating into pleasing hills, fine slopes, and fertile valleys. At the distance however, of about fifty to one hundred miles, from the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the river St Lawrence, a rocky ridge runs north-east and south-west through Newcastle and Midland districts towards the Ottawa. Beyond this to the north, is a wide and rich valley bounded again on the north by a rocky and mountainous range of great elevation. The settlements are chiefly confined to the borders, or within a few miles of the borders, of the great lake and rivers.

11. The province is divided into districts, counties, ridings, townships, special tracts and allotments; besides blocks of land reserved for the clergy and the crown, and lands appropriated to the Indians. There are thirteen districts, twenty-six counties, and six ridings, comprehending 273 townships. A district contains two or three counties, and each county contains from four to thirty townships. Between the Ottawa and the St Lawrence, two broad and navigable rivers, lie the districts of Ottawa, Johnstown, Midland, and Bathurst, forming the eastern section of the province. Its surface is a table land of moderate elevation, with a very gentle and scarcely perceptible depression on either side, as it approaches the margin of the magnificent streams by which it is bounded on the north and south-west. "The soil," says Bouchette, "though sometimes too moist and marshy, is extremely rich and fertile, and chiefly consists of a brown clay and yellow loam. This section is intersected by numerous rivers, remarkable for the multitude of their branches, and minor ramifications." It has a number of good public roads, both along the great rivers which bound it, and in the interior; and its centre is traversed diagonally

by the Rideau canal, navigable for sloops. Besides its geographical, it therefore enjoys great local advantages. Nor have these been neglected, great industry and attention to improvement being displayed upon most of the lands in this tract. The town of Kingston, the largest and most populous in Upper Canada, is in this section, situated on the north shore of the St Lawrence, where it leaves Lake Ontario; and the thriving village of Perth on a branch of the Rideau, having tolerably good roads communicating both with the south and north. On the shores of Lake Chaudiere, are the fine settlements in front of the townships of March and Tarbolton, chiefly composed of families of high respectability, possessing in general sufficient means to avail themselves of the advantages they possess; and high up on the bold and abrupt shore of the Chats, is Kinnell Lodge, the romantic residence of Sir Alexander M'Nab, who has recently shown that he possesses all the bravery and loyalty of the ancient Highland race from which he is descended, and which he now represents.

12. The districts of Newcastle and Home form the central section of the province. They occupy a space of 120 miles along the shores of Lake Ontario, from the head of the Bay of Quinte, to a line between Toronto and Trafalgar, and extend northward to French River, Nippising Lake, and the upper portion of the Ottawa. The soil throughout Newcastle district is in general good; and it is well watered by the Rice, Balsam, Trout and other lakes, and the rivers Trent and Ottanabee. In front of Newcastle district on the borders of Lake Ontario, the soil consists of a rich black earth; but in the district of Home, the shores of the lake are of an inferior quality. With few exceptions, however, the soil of the whole tract is extremely fertile, well adapted for agriculture, and yields heavy crops of wheat, rye, maize, or Indian corn, peas, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c. It is well settled on the fronts of the different townships, and possesses good roads; and there is yet abundance of

room for additional settlers. In the vicinity of Lake Simcoe in Home district, the lands are remarkably fine; and from the depth of soil, and equality of the surface, peculiarly easy of cultivation. A steam-boat on the lake conveys the produce to Holland—landing at its south end, and it has been proposed to connect it with Toronto by a railway. A great portion of this tract has been settled by naval and military half-pay officers, who draw their half-pay from government, so that a circulating medium is not so scarce here as in some other districts. The lakes and rivers of this section abound with fish, and especially salmon, great quantities of which are annually speared for the supply of the western country.

13. The Western section includes the districts of Gore, Niagara, London, and the Western district. It lies along the shores of Lake Huron, river and lake St Clair, Detroit River, Lake Erie, Niagara river, and Lake Ontario, where it is bounded by the western limits of the district of Home. "The surface it exhibits," says Bouchette, "is uniformly level or slightly undulating, if we except a very few solitary eminences, and those parts of the districts of Gore and Niagara traversed by the ridge of elevated land. The variety of soils, and the diversity of their combinations, observable in these four districts, are by no means so great as might be expected in so extended a region. The whole tract is alluvial in its formation, and chiefly consists of a stratum of black, and sometimes yellow loam, above which is deposited, when in a state of nature, a rich and deep vegetable mould, the substratum beneath the bed of loam being generally a tenacious gray or blue clay, which in some parts appears at the surface, and, intermixed with sand, constitutes the super-soil. There are numerous and extensive quarries of limestone to be found in these districts, that supply the farmers with excellent materials for building. Freestone is also found, but in small quantities, and generally along the shores of the lakes. The Thames River, in this section, rises far in

the interior, and, after pursuing a serpentine course of about one hundred and fifty miles, in a direction nearly south-west, discharges itself into Lake St Clair." This section is well peopled, and much of the land under cultivation; and yet there is ample room for new settlers. It has the advantage of extensive water frontage, and is intersected by numerous roads. A railroad is constructing, if not completed, between Chatham on the river Thames to London, thence to Hamilton on the broad waters of Lake Ontario, which will connect lakes Huron, St Clair, Erie, and Ontario. London, in this district, is but a small place, but it has every appearance as if it would rapidly increase, being situated in the heart of a fertile country, and on the banks of a beautiful river—the Thames.

SECTION 5.—UPPER CANADA,—Continued.

Toronto—Kingston—Canals.

14. The chief towns of Upper Canada are Toronto and Kingston. Toronto is the infant capital, and is delightful, situated in the township of York near to the head of lake Ontario, on the shore of an excellent harbour, which contains an area of 8 or 9 miles. The streets are laid out at right angles with each other, are broad and spacious, generally flagged on each side, and some of them macadamized. King street, the great thoroughfare, is half a mile long, and contains the principal buildings and public offices of the province, viz., the Parliament house and Government offices, Government house, the College of Upper Canada, the Hospital, Court House, Gaol, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and several Meeting houses, the Upper Canada Bank, Law Society Hall, the Barracks, &c. In 1835, the population was calculated at about 11,000, in 1839 it was 15,000. Little more than 30 years ago, the site of this capital, and the whole country to the north and west, was an utter wilderness—the land is now fast clearing, and is thickly inhabited by an industrious and

healthy European, or European-descended population. "Toronto," says Mr Ferguson in his *Practical Notes*, "is a very desirable station for a settler to choose as head-quarters, in looking about for a purchase. He is sure at this place to meet with numerous offers of farms, regarding which he will do well to act with caution; and he will be able to inspect the plans of public lands in the government land office, under the superintendance of Mr P. Robinson, a gentleman able and willing to afford him every facility. The *rich* and *heavy* land of Upper Canada is not to be found, in general, upon the immediate banks of the lakes and rivers. It lies for the most part from 12 to 20 miles back, and thus compensates the enterprising settler for plunging into the forest."

15. Kingston is situated on the north bank of Lake Ontario, at its lower extremity, and at the head of the river St Lawrence. It is distant 184 miles east of Toronto, and 189 miles west of Montreal. Its harbour, Navy bay, is the chief harbour of our navy on the lake. The dock-yards, storehouses, slips for building ships of war, naval barracks, wharfs, &c., are all on an extensive scale. Next to Quebec and Halifax, Kingston is the strongest British port in America, and next to Quebec and Montreal, the first in commercial importance. In 1828, its population amounted to 3,528,—in 1834 to 6,000.

16. The Rideau Canal—which is, more properly speaking, a collection of raised water, by means of dams, with natural lakes interspersed—opens a water communication between Kingston and the Ottawa, a distance of 132 miles, by connecting together several pieces of water, viz., Kingston Mill Stream, Cranberry Lake, Mud Lake, Rideau Lake and River, the length of the cuts not exceeding 20 miles. The difference of level between the two extremities of the canal is 445 feet. There are 47 locks, each 142 feet long, by 33 feet in breadth. The total expense of constructing this great work is said to have been about one million sterling. The Welland canal connects Lake Erie with

Lake Ontario, and is conducted over the range of hills forming the barrier of Lake Erie, at the falls of Niagara. The length of the canal is 41 miles, its width 56 feet, and its depth $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the summit level is 330 feet. Its cost was £500,000. The Grenville canal consists of three sections, one at the Long Sault on the Ottawa—another at the fall, called the Châte à Blondeau, 60 miles from Montreal, and 218 from Kingston; and a third at the Carillon Rapids, 56 miles from Montreal, and 222 from Kingston, opening into the Lake of the Two Mountains, through which an uninterrupted navigation is practised by steam-boats to La Chine, nine miles above the city of Montreal. This canal renders the navigation of the Ottawa between the Rideau and Montreal complete. All the locks on the Carillon, and on the Châte à Blondeau are of the same size as on the Rideau, but on a part of the Grenville canal, which was commenced before the large scale was adopted, some locks and a part of the cuttings will only admit boats 20 feet wide; the locks on la Chine are also calculated for boats only 20 feet wide; the navigation for boats above 20 feet wide is interrupted at the Grenville Canal, and if large boats be used on the Rideau, and on the higher part of the Ottawa, all goods must be unshipped on arriving at the Grenville Canal, and be either conveyed by portage, or removed to smaller boats.

17. The Montreal communication with the Ottawa, by the canal between the former place and Lake St Louis, at La Chine, near Montreal, is termed La Chine Canal; it is 28 feet wide at the bottom, 48 at the water line, has five feet depth of water, and a towing path; the whole fall is 42 feet, with the locks; the length is about seven miles. It is the property of a company; was begun in 1821, completed in three years, at a cost of £137,000, which was defrayed by the company, slightly assisted by government, and for which the public service is exempt from toll. By means of the great and useful works just mentioned, a large extent of country is opened up to the industry

of the British settlers; there is continuous steam-boat communication in Upper Canada of about 460 miles, viz., from the Grenville canal, on the Ottawa, to Niagara.

SECTION 6.—UPPER CANADA,—*Continued.*

Geology—Soils.

18. The geological structure of the country bordering on the great lakes is better known than that of Lower Canada. The whole south-east shore of Lake Superior is a secondary sandstone, through which the granite on which it rests occasionally appears; and in which chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, opal, agate, sardonyx, zeolith, and serpentine, with iron, lead, and copper are found. By the subsidence of the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron, beds of sand 150 feet thick are exposed, below which are beds of clay, enclosing shells of every species now found in the lakes. Amygdaloid occupies a large tract on the north shore of Lake Superior, from Cape Verd to the grand Portage, intermingled with argillaceous and other porphyrous sienite, trapoze, greenstone, and conglomerates. Part of the north and east shore is the seat of an older formation. Copper abounds in various parts of the country; in particular, some large and brilliant specimens have been found in the angle between Lakes Superior and Michigan. At the Copper-mine River, the copper, which is in a pure and malleable state, lies in connexion with a body of serpentine rock, the face of which it almost completely overlays—it is also disseminated in masses and grains throughout the substance of the rock. The chasm at Niagara-Falls indicates distinctly the geology of the country.* The strata are first, limestone, then fragile slate, and lastly sandstone. The uppermost and lowest of these compose the great secondary formation of a part of Canada, and nearly the whole of the United States, occupying the whole basin of the

* According to Mr Schoolcraft, one of a government expedition from New-York.

Mississippi, and extending from it between the lakes and the Alleghany ridge of mountains, as far eastward as the Mohawk, between which the slate is often interposed, as at Niagara, and throughout the state of New York generally. At Niagara, the stratum of slate is nearly 40 feet thick, and nearly as fragile as shale, crumbling so much as to sink the superincumbent limestone, and thus verify, to some extent, the opinion that a retrocession of the falls has been going on for ages. The subsoil around Lake Ontario is limestone, resting on granite. The rocks about Kingston are usually a limestone of very compact structure, and light bluish gray colour, a fracture often approaching the conchoidal, with a slight degree of translucency on a thin edge; and, after percussion, the odour of flint rather than that of bitumen. The lowermost limestones are in general more siliceous than those above them; and so much is this the case, that in some places, a conglomerated character is given to the rock by the intrusion of pieces of quartz or hornstone. It is remarkable, that both angular and rounded masses of felspar rock, which usually underlies limestone—or, if absent, is supplied by one in which hornblende predominates—are imbedded and isolated in the limestone, demonstrating the latter to have been at one time in a state of fluidity.

19. The soils of Upper Canada are various; that which predominates is composed of brown clay and loam, with different proportions of marl intermixed; this compound soil prevails principally in the fertile country between the St Lawrence and Ottawa; towards the north shore of Lake Ontario, it is more clayey and extremely productive. The substratum throughout these districts is a bed of horizontal limestone, which in some places rises to the surface. The Newcastle district, lying between the upper section of the Ottawa and the St Lawrence, is a rich black mould, which also prevails throughout the East Riding of York, and on the banks of the Ouse or Grand River, and Thames.

20. The limestone is stratified horizontally, its dip being greatest when nearest the elder rock on which it reposes, and by which it seems to have been upraised subsequently to a solidification; for its thickness varies from a few feet to a few inches. Shale occurs as amongst most limestones; and, in some places so blended with it, as to cause it to fall to pieces on exposure to air. The minerals noticed in this formation, are chert or hornstone, basanite, chlorite, calcareous spar, barytes, sulphate of strontian, sulphuret of iron, and sulphuret of zinc.

21. At Toronto, the soil is fertile, but stones are scarce for common use, which is also the case in some townships, bordering Lakes Erie, St Clair, and the Detroit, thus demonstrating the alluvial nature of the territory. A light sandy soil predominates round the head of Lake Ontario.

22. The predominating soil of the east shore, Lake Huron, is said to be a meagre, red, or yellow, ferruginous, sandy loam, varying in depth from feet to inches, often not exceeding three of the latter dimension, and not unfrequently absent altogether, leaving the rock bare but for its hoary covering of lichen; clay, or clayey loams, were rarely seen, and when noticed, their usual position was either in some of the swampy valleys between the rocks, or forming alluvial deposits on the banks of rivers, often deeply covered up by a siliceous sand.

SECTION 7.—UPPER CANADA,—*Continued.*

Population—Educational Institutions.

23. The population of Upper Canada was estimated in 1806 at 70,718; in 1811 at 77,000. The war with the United States, however, tended much to check the prosperity, and consequently the increase of population in the province. In 1821 the population was estimated at 122,587. The following table will show the increase of the population at the periods mentioned, and the extent of land occupied and cultivated in 1832:—

White population of Upper Canada in 1823 and 1832, exclusive of King's troops,* and total population in 1836.†

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	in 1823.			in 1832.*						in 1836.			Acres of Land. In 1836.		Total Area of Land
		Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Culti- vated.	Unculti- vated.	
		Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Above 16 yrs.	
Eastern,.....	1325	7707	14879	5692	5208	5892	21765	11975	10936	22911	66435	34,196	408395			
Ottawa,.....	1118	1479	1081	2560	246	252	3989	3498	7487	12775	20469	108184				
Bathurst,.....	1700	5272	4849	4973	366	4673	119636	12638	11469	24127	44996	913309	338299			
Johnstown,....	1650	7885	6856	14741	6280	5671	24299	16123	14423	30585	69534	29761	99295			
Midland,.....	3492	14788	12907	27695	9419	10373	8947	5718	25094	22645	154936	432055	586991			
Newcastle,....	3024	4888	4304	9292	2277	2470	8716	17506	15430	32936	796235	346220	1142455			
Home,.....	3672	8591	8018	16609	9897	11950	40650	28759	25116	53875	115053	548238	663291			
Gore,.....	1836	6838	6319	13157	7421	8028	55488	23411	20509	43920	130821	421088	551909			
Niagara,.....	1080	9128	8424	17552	6362	6312	24181	15496	14951	30447	106324	362913	459237			
London,.....	3204	8813	7798	16611	7707	7553	28841	24929	22106	47095	104205	480396	584601			
Western,.....	1928	3749	3203	6952	2819	2702	10627	9271	7794	17065	29651	184819	214470			
Total ...	24029	79298	76931	150136	63041	58942	58097	276953	189271	168916	358187	1630995	3541162	5172127		

City of Toronto (Home District), males, 4,793; females, 4,861; grand total, 967,654.

* King's troops, in 1823—men, 1,123; women, 102; children, 166. The number was less in 1832.

† The black population is not distinguished from white in this return.

‡ Darlington, Levent, and Horton, not included, and amount to 790 souls.

24. In each district there are boards of education, trustees of public schools, and government schoolmasters.

Return of the number of Schools in Upper Canada.

Name of District.	Where situated.	Remarks.
Eastern	Cornwall	Salary of district schoolmasters £90 sterling. The average number of scholars in each school is from 15 to 60. There are school fees which may average £4 or £5 per annum. Each district furnishes a school-house, and keeps it in repair.
Ottawa	Hawksbury	
Johnstown	Brockville	
Bathurst	Perth	
Prince Edward	Hallowell	
Midland	Kingston	
Newcastle	Cobourg	
Home	Toronto	
Niagara	Niagara	
Gore	Hamilton	
London	London	
Western	Sandwich	

25. Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School, city of Toronto,—Principal 600*l.*; first class master 300*l.*; second ditto 300*l.*; third ditto 300*l.*; mathematical ditto 300*l.*; French ditto 200*l.*; writing and arithmetic 200*l.*; assistant ditto 100*l.*; master of preparatory school 175*l.*; drawing-master 100*l.* The masters have all houses in the College. There are upwards of 100 scholars in the respective forms of the college. The terms are 30*l.* currency, per annum, for board and tuition, with some extra college fees. At the York National Central School, which gave instruction in the year ending April, 1833, to 402 boys, and 235 girls, the terms for instruction to those who are able to pay, is one dollar per quarter, and no family is required to pay for more than two children, no matter how many there be.

26. Of the common schools throughout the province, no regular return has been made. They amount however to several hundreds, and educate at least 20,000 children male and female. In addition to 90*l.* sterling, provided by the legislature for the salary of a

classical master in each district—thus ensuring in each a school in which the ordinary branches of an academical education are taught—225*l.* sterling per annum are allowed for the maintenance of common schools in each district. This last sum having been found inadequate, the legislature has made an additional annual grant of 5,085*l.* sterling to be apportioned among the several districts, according to their extent and population. By instructions from his majesty William IV., dated 13th February, 1836, an instrument was completed under the great seal of the province, incorporating the *Upper Canada Academy*, at Cobourg, in the district of Newcastle, for the general education of youth in the various branches of literature and science, on Christian principles, and appointing certain Wesleyan ministers and others to be a board of trustees for managing the same. The territorial appropriations, with a view to provide means of public instruction are truly munificent. The number of acres of land originally reserved in Upper Canada, for purposes of education, amounted to 467,675, of which 170,719 acres were alienated by grants to individuals, and in lieu thereof, 272,600 acres were appropriated to a similar purpose, giving a surplus over and above the quantity deficient of 101,881. There were also alienated, as a per centage to surveyors, 19,282 acres. Since this reservation, 225,944 acres have been re-invested in the crown in place of scattered reserves granted as an endowment to the University of King's College, and 66,000 acres have been set apart for the benefit of Upper Canada College; after which, there yet remains 258,330 disposable acres for the benefit and extension of education. All this is besides the annual grant by the legislature for the purposes of education. In 1836, the grant voted was 8,055*l.*

SECTION 8.—CANADA.

Climate.

27. Few countries exhibit greater extremes of heat and cold, than Canada, and the change from the one to the other is extremely sudden. The frost and snow of winter break up, and the spring begins about the end of April, and by the beginning of May, the fields are covered with a rapidly advancing vegetation. According to Mr Evans,* the range of the thermometer in Canada during the summer months of June, July and August, is from $98^{\circ} 33'$ to $58^{\circ} 83'$, the mean heat of these months being $77^{\circ} 57'$; and in the upper province, $99^{\circ} 66'$ to $57^{\circ} 33'$, the mean being $77^{\circ} 37'$. Spring, summer, and autumn, continue from the month of May, till the end of October—that is, one half the year, the winter extending over the other six months. In November, thick fogs and snow storms betoken that winter has set in, and by the middle of December, the ground is covered with several feet of snow, and the frost becomes intense. The rivers are all frozen over, and even the St Lawrence is covered with ice from Quebec to Montreal. "All the feathered tribe," says Mr Montgomery Martin, "take the alarm; even the hardy crow retreats, and few quadrupeds are to be seen—some, like the bear, remaining in a torpid state, and others, like the hare, changing their colour to a pure white." During this season, the thermometer is often from 50 to 60 degrees below the freezing point. The dress of the inhabitants is now completely changed, and caps, dresses, and gloves of fur, are put in general requisition. The country presents one continued plain covered with snow, and nothing is visible but trees overloaded with snow and ice. Within doors, the Canadians are well secured from the cold—the apartments being heated with stoves, and kept at a high and uniform temperature. The severity of the winter—although it stops the navigation of the St Lawrence

* Treatise on Canadian Agriculture.

and other rivers, and the cultivation of the soil—is no obstacle to either out or indoor amusement. The Canadians, laying aside the cares of business, commence for a time a season of joy and pleasure. Sledges and carioles, carriages fixed on a kind of skates, are now got ready, and a system of visiting and pleasure drives, fills up the forenoon, while dining, supping and dancing occupy the evening. Indeed, in few countries is the season of Christmas more joyously spent. Notwithstanding the extremes of heat and cold, and the rapid transitions from the one to the other, the climate of Canada is healthy, and upon the whole, well fitted to natives of Great Britain.

28. The severity of the winter is not so great in Upper or Western Canada, as it is in the Lower or Eastern province. The climate of the Western province cannot be better described than in the following statement taken from the Report of one of the British Agents in Canada to Government:—"The climate of Upper Canada is considerably milder than that of the lower province, and the winter shorter in the same proportion. In both these respects it improves as you proceed westward,—so much so, that although the frost generally commences in November at its eastern extremity, and continues in that neighbourhood till the middle of April, it rarely commences on the shores of Lake Erie before Christmas, and it usually disappears between the 25th of March and the 1st of April. On a comparison with the climate of Great Britain, the heat in the summer months is somewhat greater, but never oppressive, as it is always accompanied with light breezes. There is less rain than in England, but it falls at more regular periods, generally in the spring and autumn. The winter cold, though it exceeds that of the British isles, is the less sensibly felt, in consequence of its dryness, and seldom continues intense for more than three days together, owing to the constant fluctuation of the wind between the north-west and south-west points. As the forests disappear, the climate improves." On this subject we may farther

quote the following from an intelligent writer in the *Colonial Magazine*. "The climate of Canada, especially Upper Canada, may be said, briefly, to be colder in winter, warmer in summer, and always possessing a brighter, clearer, and drier atmosphere than Great Britain, and having far more settled weather; nevertheless, it is neither so much warmer in summer, nor so much colder in winter, as to prove disagreeable; it is neither scorched by the sultry summers of the south, nor blasted by the biting winters of the north. The winter is enlivened by the exhilarating elasticity of its bright atmosphere, and the cheerful accompaniment of the merry sleigh; and the summer solstice is generally attempered by agreeable breezes from the lakes and rivers. There is at least a difference of a month or six weeks' duration of winter between Quebec and the western extremity of Lake Ontario, the climate of which latter district is so balmy and genial, that cotton and indigo have been planted on a small scale with success, tobacco successfully cultivated, and the mulberry, for the purpose of making silk, thrives well. The climate of Upper Canada ought (it would be supposed) to be milder than it is, occupying as it does the same parallel of latitude as the south of France; but it is conjectured that the following causes retard its change. The prevailing wind blowing over the large and extensive accumulations of ice near the pole, and traversing regions never thawed; the multitude of lakes and rivers with which the whole continent of North America abounds, from the polar regions southward, which during winter have a thick coat of ice, and act as auxiliaries to the polar ice; from the absence of ridges of mountains running east and west, and acting as a barrier,—in the eastern part of Asia a vast tract of country, extending from the north in an unbroken and elevated surface, is subject to the same evils from frosty northern winds; the still vast and thick forests, and immense morasses which abound in them, further augment the tendency to cold; and, lastly, the absence of artificial heat arising from a

dense population, their forges, fires, factories, dwelling-houses, all of which affect the circumambient air to a considerable extent. Although it is very problematical whether a change of the climate to a great extent would either be serviceable or desirable, yet it appears that Canada has already relaxed some of its former rigours, and is in a state of continued mitigation. Since a portion of its forests have been cleared, its swamps drained, its villages and towns and settlements established, the Indians inform us that the frosts have been less severe and frequent—that the snows fall in smaller quantity, and dissolve sooner—and that the inland navigation is far less obstructed with ice than formerly.”

29. The climate upon the whole is salubrious, but on the shores of the lakes and large rivers the prevailing maladies are fevers and the ague. The latter is an annoying complaint, but is very seldom fatal. As the settler recedes from the immediate banks of the lakes and rivers, however, he is comparatively freed from these maladies, the climate improving in healthfulness, and salubrity. The rich and heavy land of the Province is not usually met with upon the immediate shores of the lakes and rivers, but is found generally from ten to twenty miles back. The disadvantage in easily disposing of produce, and the labour of clearing the wood, which the enterprising emigrant encounters by settling in the forest, is thus amply compensated for by the superior soil, and greater exemption from the chief enemy he has to fear as regards his health. And here we would earnestly advise the absolute necessity of the strictest adherence to habits of temperance. Whisky is much cheaper in Canada than it is in Great Britain, and the temptation to indulgence is therefore the stronger. The emigrant, however, who is desirous to succeed and render himself independent—and all must have this desire who seek the shores of America—will above all things avoid intemperance. Injurious it is to health and success at home ; but where the emigrant has to

encounter a new climate, and the labour of clearing for himself a settlement, its effects are certain and ruinous. Loss of health must be the consequence, and loss of health under such circumstances is fatal to success. Too many instances have we known of health seriously injured, and bright prospects altogether blasted and destroyed by thoughtless indulgence, not emphatically to warn the settler of the consequences of such habits. By taking care that his bowels are kept regular, by the moderate use of spirituous liquors, and avoiding exposure to the night air till he is seasoned to the climate, the emigrant has little to fear, and will be enabled to preserve his health, even in those localities where ague is most prevalent.

SECTION 9.—CANADA,—*Continued.*

Commerce.

30. As Quebec and Montreal are the shipping ports of Upper as well as Lower Canada, it will be necessary to give a view of the maritime trade of the two Canadas. The commercial growth of Quebec and Montreal have been rapid; but the recent alterations on the tariff of Great Britain must add greatly to its increase. The effect of this measure will also prove of the greatest advantage to the Canadian farmer, and will induce to the investment of capital in agriculture, which never would have otherwise been attempted. Previous to the passing of this measure, the only market the Canadian agriculturist had for his surplus produce, with the exception of wheat, was the yearly increase to the population from emigration. The market being thus limited, the supply naturally was so. The farmer contented himself with clearing little more land than sufficed for the supply of his family. There was thus no inducement for the investment of capital in clearing land, or in agricultural operations. By the wise measure alluded to, matters will be entirely changed. The Canadian feels himself to be acknowledged as an integral portion of the

British empire; and a sure and unfailing market is opened up for any surplus produce he can raise, so long as beef, pork, cheese, butter, and flour, remain in Great Britain at remunerating prices. At present, the, then Canadian farmer can export these articles with a profit; and will be able to do so, till his own country becomes so densely peopled as to raise prices there higher than in Great Britain.

31. Before the full benefit, however, can be derived by the farmer in Canada, he must be able to prepare his beef, pork, butter, and cheese, properly for the British market. Persons well skilled in the curing of beef and pork, and in the making of butter and cheese, must be obtained from this country, otherwise the produce of Canada may receive a character in the market from which it will be long ere it recovers. The best curers of beef and pork will be obtained from Ireland; and of cheese and butter—for the former, from the western district of Scotland, or the cheese counties of England; for the latter, from Scotland and England generally. Good dairymaids, or farm-labourers' wives, acquainted with making butter and cheese, are therefore now likely to be more than ever of value in Canada. One important consequence to Canadian agriculture must result from the alteration of the British tariff—that is, the more general introduction of green crops, and an end being put to the ruinous system, too much adopted, of overcropping and deteriorating the soil with a succession of wheat crops. The farmer will now be enabled, by raising and feeding cattle, fully to consume his green crops, to make larger quantities of manure within himself, and thus a better, and consequently, ultimately a more profitable system of husbandry will be introduced than has hitherto prevailed.

32. The following tables give the value of the export and import trade of Canada for the years noted, but they can give no idea of what these are likely now to arrive at in a few year :—

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF QUEBEC. [B. B.]

Years	Great Britain.		West Indies	North America.		United States.		Foreign States.			Total.						
	Val. £	No.		Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.			
			Val. £												No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.
1828	...	554	161009	...	142	17378	...	11	3045	...	11	2049	...	718	183481	132	
1829	80240	704	207865	131730	...	22067	111062	9	2271	14039	20	4342	313002	900	236565	10567	
1830	90396	664	19270	154309	77086	25643	4633	12	3234	16774	17	3558	347672	696	233005	10327	
1831	96893	802	234808	116686	110240	207	24115	4	892	58514	14	3678	392136	1027	263523	11968	
1832	41449	755	229818	120539	55497	158	21829	8122	16	5323	46743	18	4945	283117	947	261915	11414
1833	63957	695	206482	86767	66376	206	26027	14212	29	9973	84466	11	3649	327982	941	246071	10676
1834	46821	858	256942	97651	62527	196	27974	13843	20	6760	91041	17	4874	310475	1091	296550	12828
1835	53168	969	277125	86341	62173	186	21158	13294	24	6507	43005	26	6760	224135	1105	111490	13425
1836	128642	880	291225	63960	62752	147	18538	12773	50	19619	21516	42	10359	289770	1146	344906	14445
From Elsewhere, in 1829, 4,768£.; 1830, 14,471£.; 1831, 11,982£.; 1832, 8,765£.; 1833, 10,174£.; 1834, 8,468£.; 1835, 4,851£.; 1836, 72£.																	
EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF QUEBEC. [B. B.]																	
1828	724821	761	176484	...	143	14001	...	3	609	...	1	105	...	763	191199	8544	
1829	224024	78195	15922	64025	154	15922	506	5	769	1668	2	314	870708	923	240389	10719	
1830	793744	707	207412	72224	89289	187	17420	455	4	432	747	251	957303	900	292515	10050	
1831	782268	808	237866	65478	60800	179	17263	1232	2	158	1166	431	922889	992	255658	111501	
1832	587390	862	248569	43924	57301	103	7980	1711	3	331	1236	373	651599	1006	28,647	11892	
1833	592730	779	232273	39150	92890	185	14917	149	1	130	...	...	724680	939	248633	10910
1834	786083	949	283124	38854	79839	135	8935	369	1	56	12297	9	2837	917764	1124	2906660	12947
1835	644392	946	300097	36319	96720	161	10445	...	8	4821	9	1477	789551	1144	315074	13614	
1836	763981	1024	353297	39866	159413	177	11578	...	1	1222	...	199	965637	1226	348303	14869	
To Elsewhere in 1829, 1,491£.; 1830, 834£.; 1831, 949£.; 1832, 2,959£.; 1834, 338£.; 1835, 3,090£.; 1836, 220£.																	
													* No Returns.				

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MONTREAL. [B. R.]

Year.	Great Britain.		West Indies.	North America.		United States.		Foreign States.		Total.				
	Val. \$	No.		Val. \$	No.	Val. \$	No. Tonn.	Val. \$	No.	Val. \$	No.	Tonn.	Men.	
1832	...	105	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	983	969405	117	27453	1394
1833	1060103	117	3207	43548	10	1173	1380	...	8	1219	291433	135	36754	1519
1834	625945	73	1827	18280	13	1288	1122	...	3	385	661703	90	20250	1018
1835	1110034	78	682	43730	27	2524	1455	1	2	210	1166161	108	22873	1134
1836	1391854	73	19410	27963	23	2392	5977	...	2	487	1446639	98	22269	1083
From Elsewhere, in 1833, 11,248½; 1834, 6,918½; 1835, 3,591½.														
Year.	Great Britain.		West Indies.	North America.		United States.		Foreign States.		Total.				
	Val. \$	No.		Val. \$	No.	Val. \$	No. Tonn.	Val. \$	No.	Val. \$	No.	Tonn.	Men.	
1831	194426	49	...	1306	3	150	...	...	...	...	121	121	121	121
1832	...	100	...	...	16	3944	...	...	1	...	363363	117	27864	1324
1833	331519	120	...	14404	15	2060	...	...	...	...	345923	135	30754	132
1834	178354	74	4623	10014	16	1561	...	...	...	...	190191	53	21136	1071
1835	190096	69	3822	22064	28	2767	...	8	1	363	218691	106	22601	1163
1836	220751	68	18444	28922	31	3457	...	...	...	...	249074	99	22701	1099

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MONTREAL. [B. R.]

93. The principal exportable articles hitherto, are timber and ashes. The production of timber is very great, and capable of being continued for many years to come. An idea may be formed of its extent, from the fact, that the capital employed in the lumber (timber) establishments and saw-mills in the neighbourhood of Quebec, is 1,250,000*l.*; this sum is laid out in erecting saw-mills throughout the country, forming log-ponds, building craft for the transport of deals, and forming a secure riding for the ships in the strong tide-way of the St Lawrence, while loading the timbers. The lumber-trade is of the utmost value to the poorer inhabitants, by furnishing their only means of support during the severity of a long winter, particularly after seasons of bad crops (frequent in the lower provinces), and by enabling young men and new settlers most readily to establish themselves on the waste lands. The American ashes contain a larger proportion of pure potash than those of Dantzic or Russia. There are manufactories of different articles established at Montreal and Quebec; soap and candles are now being exported; in 1831, soap 81,819 lbs., and candles 31,811 lbs., almost entirely to the other northern colonies, and the corn and flour trade of Canada promises to be a great source of wealth to the colonists. A manufactory for making cloth is situated in the township of Ascot, which keeps in constant employment 20 persons. The number of domestic looms in the province is supposed to be 13,500, which, it is computed, manufacture annually of coarse cloth 1,500,000 yards, flannel 990,000 yards, linen 1,370,690 yards. The number of mills in the province is, Carding, 90; Fulling, 97; Paper, 3; Grist, 395; Saw, 737. Whisky is distilled to a considerable extent, but there are not any means of ascertaining the quantity. Sugar is made in large quantities from the maple-tree, but the quantity cannot be ascertained. Iron works are carried on to a very great extent at St Maurice, in the district of the Three Rivers. There is one iron foundery in the district of Quebec, and six in the district of Montreal.

SECTION 10.—NOVA SCOTIA, AND CAPE BRETON.

34. NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula connected with that part of the continent of North America called New Brunswick, by a narrow isthmus. It measures about 300 miles in length, and is of unequal breadth. The area of land may be estimated at 8,000,000 of acres, of which about 5,750,000 acres have been granted; and of the remaining 2,225,000, not more than 280,000 are supposed to be fit for cultivation. No part of the land is more than thirty miles distant from navigable water, and everywhere it is intersected with fine streams and rivers. It has been permanently possessed by the British since 1712. It is divided into ten counties, including the island of Cape Breton at its eastern extremity. The chief towns are Halifax, Truro, Londonderry, Onslow, &c. The capital, Halifax, is agreeably situated on the declivity of a rising ground, in front of a spacious bay, which forms a fine harbour on the eastward or seaboard side of the peninsula. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is a central point for the fishing trade and foreign commerce.

35. The soil of Nova Scotia is very various. By far the largest portion of the good land is situated on the north-western portion of the peninsula. Towards the Bay of Fundy in particular, there are many thousand acres of alluvial land, made by the deposit of the tides from the soil brought down by the rivers and streams. This has been dyked in, so as to exclude the waters of the rivers, and is of extreme fertility. In the neighbourhood of Windsor and Truro, this land yields three tons of hay per acre, which it has continued to do for the last fifty years. Immense tracts of land have been enclosed, and gained from rivers and shores in this manner; for instance, at the head of the Bay of Fundy there are 70,000 acres in one connected body. The next best quality of land is found in the valleys, on the banks of the fresh water brooks and

streams, and is also alluvial. Great quantities of this land is found in every part of the province, forming fine meadows, covered with natural grass several feet in length. The upland varies much, but there is one tract, commencing at Cape Blomidon, and running in one continuous ridge for upwards of one hundred miles towards Digby, and seven or eight miles in breadth, which is of excellent quality. It is a strong soil, producing wheat and other grains in abundance. The mineral productions of the province are valuable, and of these coal is certainly the most important. It is found at Pictou, in the northern part of the peninsula, and also at Sydney in Cape Breton. Iron ore has also been found in several places. Limestone, freestone, slate, and clay for bricks, are also in abundance. In the rivers, salmon, trout, and other fish of the finest kinds are plentiful; and the sea-shores yield large supplies of white and shellfish of various kinds. The fruits produced are numerous. All the British fruits are in abundance and of fine quality, besides a great variety of wild fruits. Culinary vegetables, such as potatoes, artichokes, cauliflowers, cabbages, beans, peas, carrots, onions, parsnips, beet, celery, and cucumbers, are plentiful. The grains raised are wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley and oats. Pumpkins and Indian corn are extensively cultivated. The natural wood consists of elm, cherry, white, black, yellow and grey birch, red oak, beech, white and yellow pine, white, red, and black spruce, maple, &c. The climate is healthy, but like Canada is extremely hot in summer, and cold in winter. Snow generally covers the ground from Christmas till the 5th of March. When vegetation commences, it is very rapid; and the summer is short but powerful, and the crops are quickly brought to maturity.

36. The island of Cape Breton lies close to the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated only by a narrow strait called the Gulf of Canseau. It is one hundred miles in length, and about sixty in breadth; but its shores are indented by numerous

bays. The productions of the island are similar to Nova Scotia, and its minerals, particularly its coal, are valuable. The possession of this fossil must yet prove of vast importance to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. It is remarkable this source of wealth which the coal must yield, has been hitherto so much overlooked, considering its value in the United States; but the increase of steam-navigation in these seas, has now begun to call it forth.

SECTION 11.—NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

37. On the mainland of North America, northwest of Nova Scotia, and south of the eastern portion of Lower Canada, lies the province of New Brunswick. On the south-east it is bounded by the Bay of Fundy, and the isthmus which connects it with the peninsula of Nova Scotia; on the east by the Gulf of St Lawrence; on the north by the eastern extremity of Lower Canada, which separates it from the river St Lawrence; and on the west by the United States. The area of the province is about 16,500,000 acres; of these, 13,817,573 acres remain still ungranted by the crown. About 11,000,000 of acres are considered fit for cultivation. This extensive province, it is said, is capable of maintaining 3,000,000 of inhabitants, but it is as yet very thinly settled, and the population but small. The greater portion is still covered with dense forests, but the soil is generally fertile, and excellently adapted for the settlement of emigrants. The climate is healthy, and very similar to that of Nova Scotia, both being milder in winter, and cooler in summer than Lower Canada. The natural productions are numerous and valuable. The rivers and lakes abound in fish, and the sea coast is prolific in cod, haddocks, salmon, &c. Cutting and exporting timber is as yet the principal trade. The chief rivers are the St John, which falls into the Bay of Fundy, and the Miramichi, which empties into the Gulf of St Law.

rence. The banks of these rivers are the seats of the timber trade, and the principal settlements are on the former river and its lakes. On the northern side of this river, where it enters the Bay of Fundy, stands the town of St John, the largest in the province, and a place of extensive trade. About ninety miles above St John, on the same river, is Fredericktown, the capital of the province, but a mere village. The only buildings of importance it contains are the government house, and a college. The Miramichi is navigable for large vessels for about forty miles, and on its banks are seen the huts and houses of settlers, who, however, attending chiefly to the timber trade, the staple of the district, show but small advance in the cultivation of the soil. The village of Chatham is on the south bank of the river, about twenty miles from its mouth. Here merchants have settled, stores and wharfs been erected, and many ships are loaded. Extensive veins of coal, lying a few feet above the level of the water, and running horizontally, are found on the shores of the Grand Lake in Queen's County. An excellent vein has been opened on the banks of the Salmon river. Iron ore is abundant. Copper, plumbago, and manganese, have also been found, and gypsum and grindstone are in inexhaustible quantities near Chignecto Basin.

38. As to the abundant natural resources of this fine but hitherto neglected colony, we quote the following remarks from the St John's *Chronicle*, of a recent date:—

“ This province possesses many resources infinitely superior to her trade in timber, that have been lost sight of in consequence of the timber mania. Her agriculture, fisheries, and mineral wealth, have all been heretofore rather matters of theoretical speculation, than practical and profitable operation; against the first of which, a prejudice based in total ignorance of the capabilities of both soil and climate, has existed. These prejudices, however, we are happy to find, are giving way to conviction of their fallacies, from unre-

futable proofs that are daily making their appearance. We will quote one instance only which will set the matter quite at rest. In the Stanley settlement, perhaps the finest wheat ever grown on the face of the globe has been produced under the fostering hands of the English farmers—the grain is both beautiful and perfect in its kind, and weighs 70 lbs. per bushel. Had the agriculture of this province been pursued with a hundredth part of the vigour that has been misapplied to a fluctuating, and as it now proves to be a profitless business in timber, this province would not have been in the state it now is. Our fisheries, too, have been fairly neglected, or carried on in such a listless, and, as a natural consequence, profitless manner, that little or no benefit has resulted from them; and while we have nearly the whole of the fishing ground in this quarter of the globe, and the markets of the whole world open to us, we have made nothing of it; while the Americans, who first unlawfully take the fish from our waters, and labour under high duties (to which we are not subject, in our West India ports), undersell us, and make it a profitable business. As to minerals, if we take that of coal only, we find it in inexhaustible beds, and of undoubted quality; and while we have so many steam-boats on the move, and it brings so good a price in the United States, we are at a loss to discover why it is not made a profitable source for investment. Indeed, the resources of this province are both varied and vast, and with industry and capital, are capable of making this country one of the most wealthy in the world, if we should never build another vessel nor export another ton of timber."

39. Mr M'Gregor gives an instance of what can be done here by energy and industry, which it is to be hoped will yet be extensively imitated, as there is ample room and verge enough for hundreds doing so "On coming down the south-west branch of the Miramichi," says he, "in the autumn of 1828, from where the road from the river St John joins the

Miramichi, about eighty miles above Chatham, I was astonished at the unexpected progress made during so short a period in the cultivation of the soil. Near where the road parts off for Frederickton, an American, possessing a full share of the adventurous activity of the citizens of the United States, has established himself. He told me that when he planted himself there, seven years before, he was not worth a shilling. He has now (1829) more than three hundred acres under cultivation, an immense flock of sheep, horses, several yokes of oxen, milch cows, swine, and poultry. He has a large dwelling-house, conveniently furnished, in which he lives with his family and 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 showed me a building, which he said he erected for the double purpose of a school and chapel, the floor of which was laid, and on which benches were arranged so as to resemble the pit of one of our theatres. He said that all preachers who came in the way were welcome to the use of it. An English parson, a Catholic priest, a Presbyterian minister, or a Methodist preacher, should each, he said, get something to eat at his house, and have the use of the chapel, with equal satisfaction to him. He then showed me his barn, and in one place a heap, containing about ninety bushels of Indian corn, that grew on a spot (scarcely an acre) which he pointed out to me. This man could do little more than read and write. His manners were quite unpolished, but not rude; yet he had wonderful readiness of address, and, as far as related to his own pursuits, quick powers of invention and application. He raised large crops, ground his own corn, manufactured the flax he cultivated and the wool of his sheep into coarse cloths; sold the provisions which his farm produced, and rum and British goods, to the lumberers; kept a tavern; employed lumberers in the woods, and received also timber in payment for whatever he sold. He made

the axes and other tools required by the lumberers at his forge; he ate, gambled, and associated with his own labourers, and with the lumberers, and all others, who made his house a kind of rallying point. He appeared, however, to be a sober man, and a person who had in view an object of gain in everything he engaged in. He talked much in praise of the rich interior country, and how rapidly it would be settled and cultivated, if possessed by the Americans."

40. Prince Edward's island is situated in the Gulf of St Lawrence, betwixt the Island of Cape Breton, on the east, and New Brunswick on the west. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow sea about nine miles in breadth, called the Straits of Northumberland. The island is about 140 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 34, but, being much indented with bays, it is in some places connected only by narrow isthmuses only a few miles in breadth. It is divided into three counties, called King's, Queen's, and Prince's, counties. The area of the island contains about 1,360,000 acres, of which only about 6000 remain at the disposal of the crown. The capital, Charlotte town, is situated on the south side of the island on the north-west bank of the river Hillsborough, the ground on which it stands rising in gentle slopes from the banks of the river. The harbour, which is capacious, is considered one of the finest in the Gulf of St Lawrence. The island is governed by a lieutenant-governor, council, and house of assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people. The colonists are chiefly from Great Britain and Ireland, with a few Dutch and Germans; and are described by Mr M'Gregor as an hospitable, kind, obliging people, and generally moral in their habits. The island is rich and productive, the soil being fertile, and yielding good crops of wheat and other grains. Potatoes, turnips, and all other green crops, succeed well. The climate is somewhat similar to Canada, but the winter is shorter than that of the Lower province, and the atmosphere is free from fogs. Spring

grains are sown in the beginning of May, and the harvest is usually reaped and secured by the end of October. The island has been recommended to those who combine a knowledge of agriculture, with that of curing fish. The bays and shores are rich in fish of various kinds, and the Magdalens, a small group of islands to the north-east, which have been added to the government, are chiefly occupied as fishing stations.

SECTION 12.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

41. THIS island lies on the north-east side of the Gulf of St Lawrence. Its whole eastern shore is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north-east and north, it is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belleisle, which is about 50 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The island is bounded on the north-west by the Gulf of St Lawrence, and on the south-west, at Cape Ray, it approaches Cape Breton. The extreme length of the island from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, is about 420 miles; its widest part from Cape Ray to Cape Bonavista is about 300 miles. Excluding its broken and rugged shores, the circumference may be stated at 1000 miles, comprising an area of 36,000 square miles. It is the nearest portion of America to Europe, the distance from St John's in Newfoundland to Port Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, being 1656 miles. Little is known of the interior of the island, the settlements made being all upon the coast; and even but a portion of this is occupied by the British. In consequence of a claim made by France to a right of exclusive fishing, (which, however, is contrary both to the meaning and words of every treaty made between Great Britain and the French government on the subject,) the largest and best half of the coast has been virtually ceded to the French; for, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon islands, not ten British settlers are to be found, although the land is exceedingly well adapted

both for cultivation and pasturage. Hitherto Newfoundland has been chiefly valued for its extensive fisheries, and has been little, if at all, looked to for purposes of emigration or colonization. Although, however, a large part of the island consists of plain, studded with rocks, and termed "barrens," there is a large extent of alluvial soil capable of growing wheat and other grain. Springs of fresh water everywhere abound, and the island is well adapted for the pasturage of horned cattle on an extensive scale. The climate is milder than that of Canada, and the salubrity of the island is best shown by the longevity of the inhabitants. In no country is old age attended with greater bodily vigour and mental animation—there being instances of fishermen 100 years of age being still actively employed in the arduous duties of their calling. Coal has been found on the banks of the Humber; and the oldest inhabitants assert that Conception Bay contains mines of several sorts. At Chapel Cove there is a coal mine, and a limekiln was erected there several years ago, and worked with success. There is said to be an iron mine on the northern side of Belleisle, and another at Harbour Grace, and it is affirmed that there is a copper mine near St John's, which has actually been worked. The attention of the present settlers has been turned to the subject of emigration, the capabilities of the island are therefore likely now to be brought before the public, and to become better known, and its agricultural and mineral wealth turned to account. Its fisheries, the only source of wealth at present cultivated, are exceedingly valuable. In 1836 they amounted to £808,066 sterling. The total trade of the island has been estimated at £2,000,000 sterling per annum. In 1828 the population amounted to 60,088. The affairs of the island are administered by a resident governor, with a legislative and executive council, and a House of Assembly, consisting of fifteen members, chosen by the people.

SECTION 13.—ADVICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Who may emigrate ?

42. The question of who may with advantage emigrate, is one worthy of very serious consideration. The life of a colonist settling in Canada must necessarily be, as it unquestionably is, one of toil and privation for a time. Even those possessed of capital, must be reconciled to labour with their own hands, and all should remember that they are to settle in a country covered with extensive and dreary forests, with intervening settlements often distantly scattered, and rude in their appearance. Where the emigrant is most likely to be obliged to locate himself, the absence of the refinements and society to be found in the old country must be submitted to without a murmur; and he must be content to place his happiness in the knowledge, that although his lot in the mean time is incessant toil, he is with ordinary prudence laying the foundation for almost certain success, and for the future independence, ease, and comfort of himself and his family. It is obvious that some classes of people are much better fitted for emigration than others; but all who have strength for out-door labour, joined to energy of character, and a determination not to shrink from temporary difficulties, may safely turn their attention to western Canada, or some of the other portions of British America. To persons therefore of this description, who can find the means of removal, and who are pressed with difficulties they see little prospect of overcoming at home, emigration to these settlements can hardly fail to be highly beneficial. "The persons," says Mr Howison, "who may be inclined to emigrate to Upper Canada, are of three different descriptions, namely, the poor peasant or day-labourer; the man of small income and increasing family; the man possessing some capital, and wishing to employ it to advantage. Persons of the first class never would repent if they emigrated to Upper Canada, for they could hardly fail to improve their circumstances and

condition. The poorest individual, if he acts prudently and is industrious, and has a common share of good fortune, will be able to acquire an independence in the space of four or five years. He will then have plenty to eat and drink, a warm house to reside in, and no taxes to pay; and this state of things surely forms a delightful contrast with those hardships and privations which are at present the lot of the labouring population of Great Britain.

43. It is evident that some descriptions of emigrants will succeed better in Upper Canada than others. Those who have been accustomed to a country life, and to country labour, are of course more fitted to cultivate land, and endure the hardships at first attendant upon a residence in the woods, than artisans or manufacturers, whose constitutions and habits of life are somewhat unfavourable to the successful pursuit of agriculture. But every individual, who, to youth and health joins perseverance and industry, will eventually prosper. Mechanics cannot fail to do well in Upper Canada; for when not employed in clearing lands, they will find it easy to gain a little money by working at their professions; and they likewise have the advantage of being able to improve their dwelling-houses, and repair their farming-utensils, at no expense. Weavers, being ignorant of country affairs, and unaccustomed to bodily exertion, make but indifferent settlers at first, and their trade is of no use to them whatever in the woods. Married persons are always more comfortable, and succeed sooner in Canada than single men; for a wife and family, so far from being a burden there, always prove sources of wealth. The wife of a new settler has many domestic duties to perform; and children, if at all grown up, are useful in various ways."

44. Every intelligent traveller in Canada concurs in these views; and it may be observed, that they are equally applicable to our other settlements in North America. "Of this, I think," says Fergusson, "there can be no doubt, that either the moderate capitalist, or

the frugal, sober, and industrious labourer or artisan, cannot fail of success. *Fortunes* will not be rapidly or even readily acquired; but it must be the settler's own fault if he does not enjoy, in large abundance, every solid comfort and enjoyment of life, and rear around his table even a *forest* of 'olive plants,' without one anxious thought regarding their future destination or provision."

SECTION 14.—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS,—*Continued.*

Passage-Charges—Victualling—Cautions regarding Provisions.

45. The passage to Canada may be made either direct by Quebec and Montreal, or by New York and the Erie Canal. By the former route, the voyage is longer, and the passage of the river St Lawrence is tedious and troublesome. It has however the advantage of being cheaper than by New York, and this to many will be a consideration of great importance. The passage to Quebec may be engaged either including provisions, or exclusive of them, in which latter case, the shipowner besides supplying water, fuel, and bed places, is bound by the recent Passengers' Act (see Appendix) to issue at least twice a-week to each passenger at the rate of 7 lbs. of bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, per week; one half at least bread or biscuit, and potatoes may be issued for the other half, at the rate of 5 lbs. of potatoes, for 1 lb. of bread, &c. The charge for children under fourteen years of age, is one half, for those under seven years, one-third of the full fare; and for children under one year, no charge whatever is made. The charge from London, and other ports on the east coast, has usually been 3*l.* without provisions. From Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and other places on the west coast, and from the principal ports of Ireland, the charges are usually less. Next spring, the passage-money will probably be 2*l.* 10*s.* without provisions, and 20*l.* including provisions. Without reference to saving of expense, which is considerable, we strongly recommend emigrants to take their passage from the west coast, as saving much time

and trouble ; and the voyage being considerably shorter. Whoever resolves to supply his own provisions, must be careful not to lay in an insufficient stock. Fifty days has been recommended as the shortest period for which it is safe to provide ; but as the emigrant on arrival, can sell whatever he may have over, we urgently advise that a safer provision than this be made. Of the vessels sailing from British ports, in April, 1841, although there were instances of some making the voyage within 30 days, the longest passage was 78 days, and in the month of June, 75 days. The misery and loss of health to the emigrant being on short allowance, under such circumstances, where he is in want of funds, and the expense incurred by those who have, in purchasing at an extravagant rate from the captain, may well be conceived. We would urgently recommend therefore emigrants *sailing with the ordinary ships advertised, not to victual for less than 10 weeks.* Mr Buchanan, government emigrant agent at Quebec, gives many instances of the danger arising from being short-victualled, in his reports to the governor during the year 1841. "In the brig, *Lady Hood* from Stornoway," he says, "were 14 families, 78 in number, all very poor ; and landed here after a passage of 70 days, in great distress, from want of provisions. They had expended all their money in purchasing supplies from the master during the passage." "139 passengers in the *Cumberland Lass* from Belfast, were 66 days on the voyage. Many of them landed in great distress, from want of provisions. They purchased from Captain Smith as long as their money lasted, and he had to support from 40 to 50 of the poorest for the last three weeks. When he arrived here, all his ship's stores were exhausted, besides supplies which he obtained from different places in the gulf." We would also impress upon the poorer class of emigrants, the danger of trusting to potatoes as an essential article of food. The liability of this valuable root to become rotted, is apparent ; and under any circumstances, great care should be taken of their

stowage. Mr Buchanan, in one of his weekly reports says, "the passengers per China, from Limerick, were 10 weeks on the voyage; their supply of provisions falling short, they were *obliged to purchase from the captain at high rates*. They stated that their supply of provisions was sufficient when they left, for three months, but that their potatoes, which constituted their chief stock, *owing to the wet and heat in the vessel's hold, soon rotted, and became unfit for use*. Mr Buchanan adds, "several cases have occurred this season, in which this most essential, and I may say principal food of the Irish emigrants has been destroyed from neglect and improper stowage. I should recommend, if considered practicable, that this article of provision should be placed in charge of the master of the vessel, and be issued by him to each individual twice a week, or oftener, if he thought proper. At present, they are brought on board in sacks, and thrown into the hold on the wet ballast, or on the water casks, and in the course of a few days, owing to the thoroughfare made over them by the crew and passengers going for water, and other provisions or baggage, they soon become so trampled on, and bruised as to be unfit for use." The safest way to keep potatoes is in a barrel having a lock. The passenger has them thus under his own charge, and the danger of heating and rotting from wet is thus in a great measure prevented.

46. Oatmeal, beef, eggs packed in salt, tea or coffee, and sugar, ship-biscuit and loaf-bread hard baked, are all indispensable to making the voyage with anything like comfort. Milk, boiled with loaf sugar, a pound to a quart, and bottled, will keep during the voyage—an egg beat is a good substitute for milk. A supply of porter and ale will be found useful. Rice and sago for puddings should also be taken, and dried fish and red herrings. A Scotch emigrant, in a letter from Upper Canada, published in the Counsel for Emigrants, gives the following list of provisions for four persons sailing as steerage passengers:—"16 or 18

pecks of potatoes in a barrel with a lock on it; 40 lbs. of good beef, well salted in brine; 16 lbs. of butter; 3 lbs. of coffee; 3 or 4 dozen *old* bottled beer, which has less chance of flying than if new; some dozens of eggs packed in salt; half a dozen cod-fish, cut in pieces for boiling; some dozens of Buckie haddocks, well dried for keeping. Milk does not keep well; no sweetmeats are relished at sea. A few oranges, which at times taste very pleasant to the parched palate; some cheese; 8 lbs. of treacle in a flagon; 1 stone of barley; a good deal of pepper and mustard; plenty of carrots, turnips, and onions, for broth—they will keep all the voyage; 28 lbs. of fine ship bread; 8 or 10 quartern loaves, baked hard; 1 boll of oatmeal, 6 pecks baked into bannocks and cakes, very well fired, and flat for packing; some white puddings; some suet for dumplings; a few candles, and a white-iron lantern with horn; 1 bottle of vinegar, to use in water on shipboard; 1 bottle of castor-oil; 2 or three dozens of colocynth and rhubarb pills; 6 lbs. of Epsom salts, and 1 lb. of senna—these medicines are very dear here; tin pan to fit the stove of the ship, and it is convenient to have one for hooking on the ribs of the grate when the top of the fire is occupied; kettle for making coffee, &c. Use no crockery, but instead, jugs and bowls of tin; broth pot, frying-pan, and tin kettle."

47. "There are some things which are requisites," says the author of the *Mechanic and Labourer's Guide to America*, "and essential ones also, and not always paid sufficient attention to, on the part either of the voyager or the supplier, and others which would materially conduce to his comfort and even perhaps his health, which are omitted altogether. Acids of all descriptions—that is, those used at table—are not only highly serviceable at sea, but particularly grateful also to the palate. Of vinegar, therefore, as the most common, there should be an ample store; pickles likewise of various descriptions; but, above all, lemons or the juice of them. For this

kind of acid, there can be no proper substitute: it counteracts the effects of salt diet, allays sea-sickness, and forms occasionally a very refreshing and invigorating beverage. About two or three dozen of these will be found sufficient, which, if obtained fresh and wrapped separately in paper, will keep good throughout the voyage. Two or three pounds of figs also should be taken to be used medicinally, and a box or two of soda-water powders. A small hamper of porter likewise, and a bottle or two of spirits, not omitting a little brandy.* A few good keeping apples and some oranges also, managed in the same manner as directed for the lemons, may be provided; and of vegetables, besides the potatoes supplied with the stores, onions, carrots, and turnips, which will keep nearly the whole of the time, and are highly serviceable for soups, &c. Two or three pounds of portable soup, and about the same quantity of preserved meat should be taken, if the voyager's means will permit."

48. "In place of hard bread or biscuit, for which in most cases there is soon a disrelish, loaf-bread should be substituted, prepared in the following manner:—For immediate use, a few *stale loaves* may be rebaked, that is, put a second time in the oven in order to take out all the moisture from them, and in this state they will keep good for at least a fortnight; but to last well for a longer period, the loaf must be cut up into thin slices and toasted slowly on both sides, until they become perfectly dry—on a gridiron over a slow fire perhaps is the best way of preparing them—and then let them stand separately on end until perfectly cold. If these be kept in a dry place, they will continue in a good state for months, and all that is necessary previous to use, is to moisten them with a little water and hold them a short time before the fire, or else immerse them in any hot liquid, as tea, soup, &c. If bread thus prepared be put up in a tin box with a tight-fitting lid or cover; and when used

* This is the more necessary to be attended to, as shipmasters are now prohibited, under penalties, from selling spirits to passengers.

treated as directed, it will be almost impossible to distinguish any difference between a toast of this description and one from a loaf only a day or two old."

49. The tin articles required are, a water-can to hold the supply of water, the quantity being a gallon per day to each individual, a wash basin, baking dish, a tin pot to fit into the ship's stove for broth, &c., a can for drinking from, a pot to hang on the stove for heating water, tin plates for meals, small tin dishes for tea or coffee, table and tea spoons, and knives and forks for each individual. All should be marked, and all packages should not only have locks, but be kept locked, and the keys taken out. This cannot be too carefully attended to, as loss of articles on shipboard are not unfrequent, and such losses cannot unfortunately be supplied.

SECTION 15.—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS,—*Continued.*

Best period for sailing—Cautions as to the Selection of Vessel—Emigrant Agents—Arrival—Directions regarding Landing—Conveyance up the country.

50. The shortest passages are made in the beginning of the season, consequently the best months for leaving this country, are April and May. For the poorer class of emigrants, it is absolutely essential to leave early. In the report for the year 1841, Mr Buchanan says, "it is of the greatest importance that the advantage of arriving in the colony at as early a period in the season as possible, should be impressed on the labouring portion of the emigrants who come out at their own expense, and also on the landholders who wish to give assistance to their poor tenantry to emigrate, as everything depends on the time of their arrival here. Those who sail from the United Kingdom in the months of April and May, arrive in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work. They have thus time to look about them, and secure a home for their families, against the coming of winter. On the other hand, if emigrants arrive at a season

when nearly all employment ceases, the winter approaches before they can get themselves and their families into the interior of the country, and they are thrown on the benevolence of the colonist, or have to drag through a long and severe winter, depending on charity for support. This is equally an injustice to the poor emigrant, and a serious tax on the colonist, which might be avoided in a great measure by leaving their homes at a proper season. By sailing at an early period in the year, they can calculate on a more expeditious voyage, which is an all-important consideration. To the unprovided state, and late arrival of emigrants in the province, and to the other causes which I have alluded to, many of which are set forth in my weekly reports during the past season, I must attribute, in a great measure, the expense incurred by the different agencies in the province.

51. The names of vessels to sail being advertised, in the proper season, the emigrant can always have a choice. The conveyance of passengers to the British colonies is regulated by Act of Parliament, (5 and 6 Victoria, chap. 107,) of which an abstract will be found in the Appendix. This should be carefully read by the intending emigrant, and he should not sail unless he finds that its provisions are strictly attended to. The agents appointed by government attend no doubt to the enforcement of these, but in a matter of such vital importance, the emigrant cannot be too careful in seeing to this himself. The most necessary for him to be assured of is, that the proper quantity of water be on board, and that more passengers are not taken than the tonnage of the vessel allows. The character of the vessel for swift sailing, and her sea-worthiness should be strictly inquired into; and if at all within his reach, the emigrant should not embark except from a port where government has an emigration agent, or where there is an efficient custom-house establishment. The professional skill, habits, and manners of the captain should also as far as possible be ascertained. A tyrannical or rude and bolsterous

master of an emigrant ship, has it in his power to make the voyage very disagreeable to the passengers. On the other hand, passengers for their own sakes should be careful not to give annoyance, or thoughtlessly to complain of matters, which are unavoidable in a sea voyage. The emigrant should put himself in communication with the emigrant agent of the port at which he means to embark, and be guided as much as possible by his advice. The duty of this officer is thus described by the *Times* newspaper, at the time these were first appointed.

52. "The agents will be instructed to furnish all parties wishing to emigrate (before they quit their homes) with information relative to the ships fitting out for passengers at their respective ports, the probable period of their sailing, and such other intelligence as may be required. Thus the poor emigrant may, by timely caution, avoid the abominable impositions too often practised upon him. Passenger-brokers as they are termed, for the ship-owner has rarely any thing to do with the matter, frequently promise the immediate departure of a ship, and subsequently on some pretence or other detain whole families until their slender means have entirely passed into the pockets of a set of low lodging-house keepers, to be found in every seaport, in whose profits it is not impossible that these brokers may in some way or other participate. Farther assistance will be afforded to the emigrants on their arrival at the seaport, by the agent's advice, in case of difficulty, or by a more direct interference when frauds are attempted, of which the law takes cognizance. In short, the agent is to act as the poor man's friend and adviser, whenever he is deserving of protection, and to relieve him from those innumerable embarrassments to which he is liable, at a time and under circumstances which render it peculiarly difficult for him to help himself. To see that the provisions of the Ship Passengers' Act are complied with, will be another and most important duty of the agents; and as they are selected from the half-pay list of

naval officers, they will be peculiarly able to judge of the quality of the provisions in store, and of the general arrangements for the comforts of the passengers."

53. On arrival, the emigrant ought not to be in a hurry to land. If the vessel is bound to Montreal, and he intends proceeding to Upper Canada, he should on no account leave the vessel at Quebec, except it be to go with the long boat direct with his luggage to the steamer for Montreal; and not unfrequently the steamer comes alongside the emigrant ship, and thus facilitates the re-embarkation of the emigrant. The captain of the ship can easily arrange this with the steamer. If his supplies are run out, a few hours at Quebec will suffice to provide the necessaries of life. The emigrant should wait till the vessel is at the wharf, or comes to anchor in the river, if she cannot immediately get a berth. He is entitled by the Passenger Act to remain on board for forty-eight hours after the vessel has arrived at the port to which he has contracted to be taken, and it is illegal for the captain to force him sooner ashore; and he will do well to make use of as much of this privilege, as will enable him to have his luggage all arranged, to land himself and his family without hurry or confusion, and as it will prevent the necessity of going into lodgings where he disembarks. His luggage should be put into as small compass as possible, if he intends proceeding farther, and the barrels and boxes in which his provisions were carried, now useless, are not worth the expense of transport. He should boil a few pounds of pork or beef, before leaving the ship, to serve him for a few days; in a few minutes he can procure fresh bread, and he can with ease get hot water in the steamer in which he is to embark to make tea on the way up. The passage by the steamer from Quebec to Montreal, 180 miles, is usually made in twenty-four hours. When the emigrant has got all arranged for leaving the ship, or if he has come by the steamer from Quebec, he should immediately get his luggage trans-

ported to the barges of the forwarding company. He will always find carters ready to transport them, but care must be taken not to be imposed on; 1s. 6d. should be sufficient for taking all his things to the station of the barges. The same barges continue all the way through to Kingston, the luggage need not therefore be moved till arriving there. In the barges he will find utensils for cooking, and the females and children will find shelter in the cabin. In case of foul weather, the emigrant can get his family on board the steamer at Lachine, where the barges are taken in tow to Carillon, about forty miles from Lachine. The barges here take seven or eight hours in getting through the locks, and getting up to Grenville. On the way the emigrant can buy a few potatoes from the farmers on the canal; and pork, butter, flour, tea, sugar, eggs and butcher meat, can all be obtained. From Grenville to Bytown the barges are towed by steamers, and reach the latter place in fifteen or sixteen hours. On their arrival at Bytown, the barges have again to pass through locks, which causes a delay of some hours. The passage from Bytown to Kingston is rather tedious; but as it affords to the emigrant various opportunities of seeing the country, and many of engaging as a farm servant, he should not look upon it as altogether lost time. At Kingston, there are steamers for Toronto, distant 170 miles, and for Hamilton at the head of Lake Ontario, distant from Kingston 210 miles. The entire distance from Quebec to Toronto, is 606 miles, and the time occupied in performing it, in the year 1841, about ten days.

54. The expense of this journey may be calculated thus in the *currency* of the country:—

Fare from Quebec to Montreal, at one time, 7s. 6d., is often reduced by competition to 5s.; in 1841, was reduced to 2s. 6d., say,	0	5	0
No charge for luggage.			
Carting luggage at Montreal to Barge station,.....	0	1	6
Fare from Montreal to Kingston,.....	0	10	0

Allowed for luggage 1 cwt. or 1½ cwt.;	
2s. 6d. per cwt. charged for all extra.	
Fare from Kingston to Toronto,.....	0 7 6
	£1 4 0

This is exclusive of provisions.

55. Children under 12 years are charged half-price, under 3 years nothing. Families, on arrival at Montreal, who are unable to pay, or unwilling to incur the expense of lodging, will find shelter in the emigrant sheds at the entrance of the Lachine canal. Lodgings can be had at from 4d. to 6d. per night. If supper or breakfast is required, the charge for each meal is from 10d. to 1s. Bytown, on the River Ottawa, at the entrance of the Rideau Canal, is a convenient place to obtain a supply of fresh provisions. At Kingston, as at Montreal, there are sheds for the accommodation of emigrants, to which they will be admitted on application to the government agents; and in no case need the emigrant, if his destination is further, remain more than one night either at Montreal or Kingston. Emigrants paying the fares, we have noted above, must provide their own provisions for the passage, as in no instance are passengers of this class furnished with food on the route. The probable expense for provisions for the whole journey, which as already mentioned, occupies about 10 days, has been calculated at 10s. From Kingston to the western end of Lake Ontario, there is a regular chain of steam-boats; there are two for the Bay of Quinte, two for the Rice Lake and Otanaba River, two on Lake Simcoe. There is constant intercourse between Toronto, and Hamilton, and Niagara, and between Hamilton and Queenston. Steam-boats run up the River Thames as far as Chatham, and the Canada company have a steam-boat on Lake Huron.

56. Mr Evans, in his work already quoted, gives the following table of distances from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Quebec; and from the latter City to Fort Erie, Western (Upper) Canada, which will be found extremely useful to emigrants.

Halifax.	700	Quebec.	790	90	Three Rivers.	835	45	Sorel and Berthier.	880	180	90	45	Montreal.	962	262	172	127	82	Cornwall.	984	284	194	149	104	22	Williamsburg.	1011	311	221	176	131	49	27	Prescott.	1023	323	233	188	143	61	39	12	Brockville.	1079	379	289	244	199	117	95	68	56	Kingston.	1138	438	348	303	258	176	154	127	115	59	46	Belleville.	1184	484	394	349	304	222	200	173	161	105	46	Cobourg.	1256	556	466	421	376	294	272	245	233	177	118	72	York.	1270	570	480	435	390	308	286	259	247	191	132	86	14	Toronto.	1288	588	498	453	408	326	304	277	265	209	150	104	32	18	Neilson.	1304	604	514	469	424	342	320	293	281	225	166	120	48	34	16	Ancaster.	1328	628	538	493	448	366	344	317	305	249	190	144	72	48	40	24	Grimsby.	1355	655	565	520	475	393	371	344	332	276	217	171	99	85	67	51	27	Niagara.	1362	662	572	527	482	400	378	351	339	283	224	178	106	92	74	58	34	7	Queenston.	1372	672	582	537	492	410	388	361	349	293	234	188	116	102	84	68	44	17	10	Chippewa.	1388	688	598	553	508	426	404	377	365	309	250	204	132	118	100	84	60	33	26	16	Fort Erie.
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1362	662	572	527	482	400	378	351	339	283	224	178	106	92	74	58	34	7	Queenston.
1372	672	582	537	492	410	388	361	349	293	234	188	116	102	84	68	44	17	Chippewa.
1388	688	598	553	508	426	404	377	365	309	250	204	132	118	100	84	60	33	Fort Erie.

57. A great error is committed by the labouring emigrant in asking exorbitant wages on his arrival; he should content himself at first with 3s. or 4s., and take the first employment that offers. The following extract from a Report from the chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, to the Governor-general of Canada, dated 31st July, 1841, should be carefully attended to by emigrants. "The most important measure is, first, to endeavour to undeceive the emigrants in the very erroneous ideas which they almost all entertain as to the remuneration which they will receive for their labour on arrival in this country. Instances occur almost daily of persons who, in their own country, (Ireland) were glad to work for 10d. to 1s. per day, refusing employment here at 3s., and they do not consider that, for the first season, until they become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are worth little more than one-half to the farmer. Many, to my certain knowledge, have been offered advantageous engagements in this neighbourhood, but refused permanent employment, preferring to proceed in hopes of better wages, but in which very many are disappointed.

58. "Wages, for agricultural labour in the eastern townships, and in almost every section of the western division of the province, are higher than in the neighbourhood of this city (Quebec), or Montreal; six to seven dollars per month is as much as farmers will, or can afford to give to newly arrived emigrants, with board and lodging. Good hands, after a year or so of residence, will generally command from ten to twelve dollars, and found. Labourers who board themselves receive here from twelve to fifteen dollars per month. Day labourers always get 2s. 6d. to 3s., and at this season oftener the latter than the former, but if they possess the means of proceeding further, they will seldom work for this.

59. "It is most desirable to impress on the intending emigrant the necessity of their being in possession of sufficient means to enable them to proceed to where a demand for their labour exists, and it is extremely

difficult, I may say impossible, when from 2000 to 3000, and in some instances 5000 people arrive here in a week, (as was the case this season for several weeks in succession) that employment can immediately be found for all who stand in need.

60. "Facilities have occurred this season which were not formerly to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city (Quebec) and Montreal; viz., immediate employment to all classes of emigrants on the public works and road improvements. This, however, cannot be relied on in future beyond another season."

61. Many emigrants, on arrival at Quebec and Montreal, have not the means to carry them forward, but they find no difficulty in getting work at the coves at Quebec, and are very soon enabled to lay up sufficient to carry them up the country. They should on no account remain in Quebec or Montreal during winter, as they will assuredly have much privation and hardship to contend with. However high the wages may be in the busy season, the winter presents to them a barren field indeed.

62. If the destination of the emigrant is westward of the head of Lake Ontario, he will proceed from Niagara by the Welland Canal to Fort Erie, near the eastern end of Lake Erie, from whence he will find steam conveyance to the western district or the southern portion of the London district, and other parts in the vicinity of Lake St Clair. If intending to settle on the lands of the Canada Company on Lake Huron, or in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, he will proceed from Kingston to Toronto, as directed in the preceding section, and from the latter place he will find conveyance to the northern and north-western districts. On the other hand, should his object be to settle in the eastern districts, he may have occasion to leave the barges of the Conveying Company before he arrives at Kingston. If bound for Bytown, Grenville, Hull, Horton, or other places on the Ottawa, he will proceed by that river by the ordinary conveyance from Montreal; and, if for Perth or New Lanark, he can go by Bytown or

by Prescott. Those bound for the Newcastle district, should, after leaving Kingston, disembark at Coburgh or Port Hope on Lake Ontario; and, for Seymour, the best route is from Kingston by the Bay of Quinte to the mouth of the river Trent, whence there is a good road of eighteen miles to that place. In a country so rapidly advancing, however, as Canada is, new facilities of conveyance are every season opening up. Wherever his destination may be, therefore, the emigrant should consult the government agent, either at Quebec, Montreal, Bytown, or Kingston, as to the best and cheapest route, and he should carefully note down for his future guidance the information he may receive. If time at all permits, and a short time will suffice, this information should be obtained from the government agent at Quebec; and if the emigrant has no fixed destination, it is of course absolutely necessary that he should, before proceeding farther, get all the information here necessary for his direction. The emigrant should also be careful in listening to the statements of private individuals with whom he may come in contact. He cannot tell the motives from which any advice he may receive flows; and many have been much misled and seriously injured from the ignorance of their informant. The safe course is, in all such matters, to take the disinterested advice of the government agent.

63. And here it is necessary to warn the poorer classes of emigrants against an erroneous impression which was last season, and we fear is yet too prevalent,—that the poor emigrant would, on arrival, be supported and forwarded at government expense to *any section of the province they wish to settle in*. This, however, is not the case. Many sailed last season under this impression, conceiving that if they could only reach Quebec all their wants would be provided for, and that they would be enabled to go to the locality, where, from the previous residence of friends and relations, they wished to settle, without further expense. The consequence of this error was much disappointment to the

poor emigrant, and much unavailing regret. All that the government agent can do under such circumstances, and all that the government undertakes, is to put the emigrant on the way of obtaining employment in the neighbourhood of Quebec, when they must depend on their own industry for their support; or, if employment cannot be obtained there, to assist them in going to situations where he knows it can be obtained, and where labour is wanted. It must be obvious, however, that, under such circumstances, emigrants cannot have their own choice of locality; and they would do well, therefore, at once to put themselves under the direction of the government agent, and be guided by his advice, taking the employment which can be obtained, till they have time to look about them and judge what is best to be done.

64. During the season of 1840, 663 emigrants from Glasgow and Paisley, chiefly weavers and mechanics, were landed at Quebec, in very poor and destitute circumstances, and depending on immediate employment for the subsistence of themselves and their numerous families. They were members of Emigration Societies; had been enabled to emigrate; partly from the funds raised by these Societies from the contributions of their members, and partly by public subscriptions; and all had left home under the erroneous impression to which we have alluded. Several families, numbering about 60 persons, by the advice of Mr Buchanan, the agent, remained at Quebec, and worked for two or three months on the roads at 2s. 9d. and 3s. per day. They were soon settled on land in the flourishing townships of Leeds and Ireland, about 50 to 60 miles from Quebec, and were then in a fair way, from their own industry, of being *in a few years independent*. "I have," says Mr Buchanan, in 1841, "the gratification at present to know that their families are above want. Their success has been promoted by some influential Scotch gentlemen in this city, who, seeing their willingness and industry, have assisted them with provisions and a

few other necessaries, to enable them to get through the winter." With these exceptions all the others were determined to go up the country, their desire appearing to be to reach Toronto. A few were able to pay for their journey, and others disposed of their effects to procure the means of reaching Montreal, where some obtained employment, but the greater part were forwarded at government expense to Toronto. The natural consequence was, that, after all, these emigrants were unsuccessful. Being mostly weavers, their want of knowledge of agricultural labour rendered them of little or no use to the farmer, and as there were no public works at the time in that section of the province, they found great difficulty in obtaining employment. Mr Buchanan says they were the only emigrants that season who appeared to be unsuccessful. It is to be regretted, too, that their want of success was partly to be attributed to their refusal of the wages offered; although from the nature of their previous employment, and the locality they had selected, they could not expect the wages of a skilful agriculturist. Mr Hawke, the emigrant agent at Kingston, on hearing of their want of employment, visited Coburgh, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton, on the upper part of Lake Ontario, and he reported that many confessed they had refused offers of four and five dollars per month, with their board, as they would not work for such low wages. It certainly would have been for their ultimate advantage had these emigrants been guided by Mr Buchanan, and worked at what offered at Quebec and Montreal, till they had time to look about them; and we would again earnestly advise the emigrant against the folly of remaining a day idle after his arrival, where he has not means for his support; and even where he has, the sooner he engages in some employment, and the less he expends in wandering about, the better for his prospects of ultimate success.

SECTION 16.—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS,—*Continued.*

Emigrants with Capital—Purchase of Land—Prices—Titles—Cleared Land—Wild Land—Expense of Clearing—Land Offices—Profits on Grazing—Tillage—Expense of Erecting Houses—Wages of Labourers.

65. The following information has been condensed from the answers returned to the queries put by the Commissioners for Emigration, and from other sources, for the use of emigrants possessed of capital, intending to settle upon land in any of the British provinces of North America. The smallest quantity of land sold by government in the Canadas or New Brunswick is 50 acres; but in Upper Canada, town or building lots, and park lots in the neighbourhood of towns, are sold in smaller portions. The smallest quantity which can be purchased from the Canada Company, whose possessions, as already mentioned, lie on Lake Huron, is 100 acres. In Prince Edward's Island, town lots in Georgetown and Princetown, of a quarter of an acre each are sold; pasture lots of eight acres each; and township lands, in lots of 100 acres each. Till lately, the mode of selling crown lands in these provinces was anything but satisfactory—the mode being to have periodical auctions of land, at upset prices; in consequence of which, the emigrant had to wait the occurrence of a sale, and often might find himself outbid in the lot he wanted, when it did occur. This disadvantageous mode of disposing of the crown lands is now discontinued in the Canadas, and land can at once be purchased at certain fixed prices. These necessarily vary in all the provinces, according to locality and soil. In Lower (Eastern) Canada, the price of land in the Ottawa country, and on the south bank of the St Lawrence, to the west of the Kennebec road, is 4s. 9d. sterling, or 6s. currency, per acre, and in other parts of the province, 3s. 1d. sterling, or 4s. currency, per acre. In Upper (Western) Canada, the price of government land is generally 8s. currency per acre; clergy reserves are higher, averaging 12s. 6d.

currency per acre. By the same Act, however, by which the system of selling land by auction was abolished, the price of lands is to be fixed from time to time by the governor and council. The prices may vary, therefore, from what has been stated, but those given will form a guide to intending emigrants, while any change can be easily ascertained. The price charged by the Canada Company, according to Mr Widder, varies from 7*s.* 4*d.* to 35*s.* per acre, for wild land, according to the situation. In New Brunswick, the price also varies according to the situation; but it generally ranges about 3*s.* currency, or 2*s.* 8*d.* sterling, per acre. During 1841, the actual price obtained for land sold in Eastern Canada, was from 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling to 6*s.* 6*d.* per acre, depending on situation. In the western province the variation was greater,—the price in the back townships being 4*s.* or 5*s.*, while in more favoured situations, it ranged from 10*s.* to 50*s.* per acre. In New Brunswick, the price obtained was from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* sterling; and in Prince Edward's Island, from 10*s.* to 14*s.* per acre.

66. In Western Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the validity of titles to lands offered for sale by private individuals, can be easily, and at little expense ascertained, there being registry offices in every county, where all transfers are recorded, and the records in which are open to inspection for a trifling fee. In Eastern Canada, hitherto, this could only be ascertained with considerable difficulty, there having been no regular office for the recording of transfers. This defect will now, however, be in a great measure removed, as registry offices have been instituted in terms of the Registry ordinance of 9th Feb., 1841. Where land, partially cleared and fenced, is purchased, the price in Eastern Canada is about 20*s.* per acre; in Western Canada it may be bought at an advance of from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per acre, on the price of wild land; in New Brunswick, the price varies from 9*s.* to 9*l.* sterling, according to the situation; and in Prince Edward's Island, a farm of 100 acres, one-fourth part

cleared and fenced, will fetch from 150*l.* to 200*l.* Great care should be taken in purchasing cleared lands, that the intending settler does not purchase a farm which is completely *exhausted*. Where an emigrant can afford to purchase land wholly or partially cleared, it is a very good plan, where caution is used, and saves him much labour and inconvenience; but from the careless mode of farming too often pursued, the emigrant, if he does not look well about him, may be most grossly taken in and deceived. The mode adopted with many after clearing land, is to take crop after crop of wheat, until the soil is utterly incapable of supporting vegetable life, and will no longer yield a crop. The proprietor then looks about for new land for himself, and, at the same time, for a purchaser for his old exhausted farm. He easily finds a new comer desirous of cleared land, to whom he sells his for a handsome profit on the original price, and the dupe only finds too late, when he looks in vain for the expected crop in the following autumn, how grievously he has been taken in. No one should buy a cleared farm till he has had it in lease for a year or two; and for a stranger, it is safer to buy wild land, notwithstanding the expense and labour of clearing.

67. The expense of clearing land cannot be precisely stated, as it necessarily varies from circumstances and situation. In Eastern Canada, it is said to average about 2*l.* sterling per acre, but may cost more, according to the nature of the soil and the quality of the wood. In the Western province, it has been estimated at 3*l.*, and from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre for clearing and fencing; but in remote and unsettled parts of the province, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers, the cost is necessarily greater than in others. The expense in New Brunswick of cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing, averages 2*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* sterling; and in Prince Edward's Island it varies from 2*l.* to 4*l.* per acre. The lands most expensive to clear, are swampy lands, and those covered with heavy timber, such as pine,

hemlock, &c.; which, however, is reckoned the best description of land. The following statements give the cost of clearing twenty acres of heavy timbered land in the London district, in the manner usually adopted in Canada, with an estimate of the value of the crops produced during the first three years after clearing:—

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
	£ s d.	£ s d.
First Year.—Chopping, clearing and fencing 20 acres, so as to leave it fit for sowing, 4 <i>l.</i> per acre,	80 0 0	
Seed, 1½ bushel wheat to the acre, say 30 bushels, 5 <i>s.</i> ,	7 10 0	
Sowing and Dragging at 5 <i>s.</i> per acre,	5 0 0	
Harvesting at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , per acre,	7 10 0	
The value of the straw tailing, wheat hulls, &c., on the farm are supposed to be equal to the thrashing and cartage to the barn.		
By 20 bushels of wheat per acre, 400 bushels, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ,		75 0 0
Second Year.—To timothy and clover seed at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre,	2 10 0	
Mowing and taking off hay at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre,	7 10 0	
By 1½ ton per acre of hay at 6 dollars per ton,		45 0 0
Third Year.—To mowing and taking off the hay at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre,	7 10 0	
By 1½ ton per acre of hay, at 6 dollars per ton, . . . . .	.. .. .	45 0 0
Balance,	47 10 0	
	165 0 0	165 0 0
By balance brought down,		£47 10 0

68. The same quantity of land cleared by slashing:—

	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FIRST YEAR. — Slashing 20 acres, at 4 dollars per acre, This is to be allowed to lie three years.	20	0	0			
Interest on 20 <i>l.</i> for three years at 6 per cent.,	3	12	0			
Burning, clearing, and fencing, at 8 dollars per acre,	40	0	0			
Ploughing twice at 15 <i>s.</i> per acre, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each time,	15	0	0			
Dragging and seed,	12	10	0			
Harvesting,	7	10	0			
By 25 bushels wheat to the acre, 500 bushels, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>,	..	..	..	93	15	0
SECOND YEAR of Cultivation.—						
Ploughing once, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ,	7	10	0			
Sowing and dragging, at 5 <i>s.</i> ,	5	0	0			
Seed, 11½ bushels rye per acre, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ,	5	12	6			
Harvesting,	7	10	0			
By 20 bushels rye per acre 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Rye in Zorra always brings an equal price with wheat for distilling, but say, to be quite certain, 3 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>, . . . . .	..	..	..	62	10	0
THIRD YEAR. — To timothy and clover seed, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per acre,	2	10	0			
Mowing and taking off hay, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	7	10	0			
By 1½ ton of hay per acre, at 6 dollars per ton, . . . . .	..	..	..	45	0	0
Balance,	67	6	0			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	201	5	0	201	0	0
By balance brought down,				£66	6	0

d.

69. On his arrival, the emigrant can at once ascertain, by application at the proper office, what crown lands are surveyed and open for sale. Lists and plans are kept in the offices of the crown land commissioners, and also of the surveyor-general. Crown lands open for sale in Canada, are, besides, regularly advertised in the *Gazette*. The Canada Company issue printed lists, from time to time, of their lands on sale, which are distributed throughout the province, and any detailed particulars can be learned by application to their commissioners at Toronto, either personally at the office, or by letter, which will be answered in course of post. No lands belonging either to the crown or the Canada Company, can be purchased or occupied by any settler until they have been first surveyed. In the case of the crown lands in Canada, it would be impossible to order a survey of land on the application of an individual; but should a number of persons be desirous of settling together on an unsurveyed tract, a survey would immediately be ordered to be made. In New Brunswick, however, a survey would be made instantly on application; but in Prince Edward's Island, the land, besides being surveyed, must be advertised for thirty days, and then sold by public auction. When the price is paid for crown lands in Canada, the purchaser will receive a patent as soon as it can be prepared, and is then entitled to take possession. The Canada Company grant licenses of occupation upon the first instalment of one-fifth of the purchase-money being paid, and grant a complete title-deed immediately on the whole being paid. No delay, therefore, in obtaining land in Canada need take place. In Prince Edward's Island, there is no delay after the purchase in getting possession; but in New Brunswick, there may be a delay of from a week to a month. Measures, however, are in progress to obviate this in future, by surveying and laying out localities in favourable situations. In Canada, the crown reserves the right of making roads, bridges, and erecting buildings for military purposes, but must indemnify

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the proprietor for land taken from him. Gold and silver mines are also reserved, with the right of working them, and all white pine timber, but the latter right is never enforced. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, all precious metals and all coal are reserved to the crown. There are no government taxes in Canada, nor any impost except local taxes, applicable to the general purposes of the district in which the land is situated. These amount to 5s. 5d. per annum on each 200 acres of wild land, and 1d. per acre per annum for cleared land. In the other provinces there are no taxes but those made from time to time for local purposes.

70. In purchasing land from government, they give considerable accommodation regarding payment of the price where this is required. One instalment being paid down, three years are given for payment of the balance—an instalment being paid yearly with interest at six per cent. Even should the settler be unable to fulfil this contract when due, government is seldom urgent for some time; but the sooner he is enabled to get his land cleared of the burden, and his title completed, the better. The Canada Company give four years for payment of the price of land purchased from them—that is in five instalments, one paid down, and the other four at intervals of twelve months. Neither will they be over urgent on an industrious settler, if the interest is regularly paid, but will give a little additional time if circumstances should render it necessary. It is extremely dangerous, however, to purchase land, payable by instalments, from a land dealer. The settler may rest assured that if his instalments are not paid when due, he will be turned out, losing all the money he has paid as well as his labour. There are too many land-jobbers in Canada who make a trade of getting emigrants into their power in this way, and turning them out of the land after draining them of all they possess. As a safe rule, the emigrant who purchases from a private individual, should pay the price in full at once, and get his title. If he is

unable to do this, let him have nothing to do with the land. Indeed, it is extremely dangerous for a settler to get into debt at all in Canada, and we advise him never on any account to take credit from a store. A poor land-owner will readily obtain credit from the store-keeper, but it is almost certain ruin to accept it. By the laws of the country, a creditor can attach land for the amount of his claim however small it may be; and as cash may not be easily raised at a moment's notice, the settler may be speedily stripped of all he possesses, and the store-keeper become the owner of the spot on which he had hoped that he and his family would have become independent. Prudent settlers will suffer almost any privation rather than run the risk which getting in debt to a store-keeper entails.

71. In Upper Canada there are no farms exclusively devoted either to tillage or to grazing cattle. Generally speaking, in the older clearings the greater portion of the farm is under grass, &c., to provide food for the cattle during winter. On new farms on which the clearings are not extensive, the greater part is in tillage; the farmer usually first raising such crops as he may require for his own consumption, or that will meet with a ready sale. In Lower Canada the greatest proportion in the Seigniories is under tillage—in the townships in pasture. Throughout the eastern townships of this province grazing is very general, because it affords the easiest method of sending farm produce to market under the present means of communication, and as avoiding the heavy expense of labour. In Prince Edward's Island the great proportion of the land is in tillage, the properties of the soil being considered better fitted for that species of husbandry than for grazing. In New Brunswick there are no farms where grazing is exclusively pursued; but in many situations a great proportion of the land is appropriated to the growing of hay; and after the hay harvest the cattle are turned on the meadow land. The present mode of farming adopted in Upper Canada being very imperfect, and grazing exclu-

sively having never been tried, it is not easy to speak as to the comparative profits of tillage and grazing. Many farmers, however, are of opinion that the advantages of the latter are not sufficiently understood or appreciated, and recommend its adoption. There can be little doubt, that one effect of the present British tariff will be to increase the quantity of land kept in grass or green crop, and to encourage the rearing and feeding of cattle.

72. Mr Widder, one of the commissioners of the Canada Company, has furnished the following statements of the profits upon grazing, which he gives on the authority of a respectable and intelligent individual residing at Zorra. The value of stock in that township is as follows:—

“ Sheep (store), after shearing, 10*s.* a piece; working cattle, per yoke, 50 to 60 dollars; year-old hogs, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* each; horses, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* the span; cows, 16 to 20 dollars each. It appears that stock farms are much more profitable than merely grain farms, on account of the great increase in the value of cattle. In the first three or four years the following is a fair statement of what may be done with them. In the fall of the year ox-calves, calved in the spring, may be purchased for 20*s.* currency per head; generally at something less. The next autumn the same calves are worth 40*s.* each. The succeeding autumn, when two and a-half years old, they are worth 80*s.* each, and the spring following are fit to break in, and then are worth 5*l.* each, or 10*l.* per yoke. The stock farmer should not keep them longer, as they will not continue to increase in the same proportion. Heifer calves are equally profitable to keep.” The profits on tillage we have shown in p. 63. “The profits on grazing,” Mr Widder says, “are very considerable;” the demands for cattle for the use of the colony cannot be supplied except by importations from the United States, where considerable numbers of sheep are raised for the wool. In the Huron tract, and Wilmot, the pasture afforded to the

cattle in the woods is so excellent, that without any assistance they get remarkably fat, and fit for slaying. In Wilmot, the Huron, and Waterloo, the number of sheep is much on the increase, and large flocks are seen. In Waterloo, several fulling mills are erected, and large quantities of woollen yarn spun by the women and children, which is made into a durable flannel, stockings, and coatings.

73. It is not usual to take farms on lease in Canada, land being so cheap that farmers generally prefer purchasing land to renting it. In the Upper Province, rent, when paid in cash, is from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per acre, for good cleared and fenced farms, having the necessary buildings, and near a principal market; and from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per acre, for land farther back and more removed from a market. The most common mode of letting land, however, is "farming on shares," the proprietor receiving either one-half, or generally one-third, of the produce, without reference to the cost of production. The system of leasing by government having been found inconvenient, has been discontinued for some years. Where land is let in the Lower Province, it is generally on condition of receiving half the produce, the proprietor supplying half the seed, and all the implements and stock. Land, in the wild state, is let in Prince Edward's Island on lease for from 40 to 999 years. The latter is most common at an annual rent of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per acre, with the option of purchasing the freehold at 20 years' purchase. The tenant or settler is always at the cost of clearing the land. In New Brunswick land is usually let on short lease, from 3 to 5 years, sometimes for a money rent, but generally upon shares of half the produce. The erection of a good log-house costs, in Upper Canada, from 35*l.* to 60*l.*; a frame-house, about 90*l.*; barn and stables, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Stables for three horses, including sheds for cattle, 30*l.* Many houses, however, occupied by farmers of the country, cost much less. The Dutch farmers attend more to the comfort of their cattle than that of their families, and

their barns and sheds are their first consideration. Their dwelling-houses are quite out of character with their offices. In Lower Canada the house costs about 20*l.* sterling, the barn about 20*l.*, and the stable about 10*l.* In New Brunswick a comfortable frame-house costs from 150*l.* to 200*l.* currency, (135*l.* to 180*l.* sterling); a frame-barn from 30*l.* to 50*l.* currency, (27*l.* to 45*l.* sterling). In Prince Edward's Island a suitable house for a small farmer, may be built for 120*l.*, a barn for 40*l.*, and a stable for 3 horses, for 25*l.* sterling. The usual rate of wages paid to a labourer, is in Upper Canada, from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per month, and 2*s.* to 3*s.* per day, with board and lodging. During harvest from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, with board and lodging. In Lower Canada the wages are rather less. The wages of a labourer in New Brunswick average about 21*l.* 12*s.* sterling, per annum, or 36*s.* sterling per month, with board and lodging. Day labourers, without board, 2*s.* 8*d.* sterling per day, but in harvest 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling. In Prince Edward's Island, with board, 16*l.* to 18*l.* per annum, 30*s.* to 40*s.* per month, and 2*s.* per day.

74. We are unable to state of our own knowledge, nor although we have taken some trouble in the matter, have we been able to ascertain precisely the rate of profit on farming operations in Canada. In the answers to the queries by the Emigration Commissioners, it is calculated at 30 per cent. on the capital laid out. No data, however, are given from which the correctness of the estimate can be ascertained. It seems quite sufficient for the emigrant, however, to know that farming, if conducted with prudence and industry, is uniformly successful. An industrious farmer is sure of securing a comfortable living, particularly if he has sons and daughters to assist him in his labours in the field. The instances of farmers are numerous who commenced with very limited means, and who are now independent. The same observations apply to the other British provinces. There is

one agricultural product for which the soil and climate of Upper Canada are well adapted, and which, although important in a national point of view, has been hitherto neglected. This is the cultivation of hemp. There is a great deal of rich land in alluvial bottoms or valleys, which is too strong for the growth of wheat in the first instance, but which, after a crop or two of hemp, would be well fitted for grain crops. In remote districts hemp would be a much more profitable crop than wheat, as it is more valuable in proportion to its weight, and would cost, as a matter of course, less in the carriage to a market. The great want for this crop is a mill for its preparation. It would, therefore, be highly advisable, where the land is fitted for the growth of hemp, that a number of neighbouring settlers should join in the erection of a mill, and enter into an agreement, each to raise a certain quantity of hemp. The profit would be certain, and the advantage national in rendering Great Britain more independent for this staple article, of the northern nations of Europe. Flax would also be a profitable article for cultivation, but there is not we believe a single flax mill in the province. Hitherto all that has been cultivated has been dressed and used for domestic purposes in the family of the grower.

SECTION 17.—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS,—*Continued.*

75. For the information of emigrants of the labouring class, we have also condensed the following information from the queries already alluded to, adding what we consider useful from our own and other sources. In emigrating to the Canadas, or New Brunswick, it is not considered desirable that the labourer should take with him any implements for the ordinary occupation or clearing of land. All such implements can be purchased in the colony, and any advance on the price is balanced by the expense and trouble of carriage. Besides, after arrival in the colony, the emigrant knows exactly what he will require, and

can purchase them better adapted for the purposes required than he can do in this country. In emigrating to Prince Edward's Island, however, spades, shovels, West India hoes, and scythes, will be found useful. For convenience of carriage, we would advise the iron part alone of these articles to be taken out. Artisans, on the other hand, should take with them the tools of their trade, which they already have in their possession, where these are not too bulky; and, indeed, carpenters have been disappointed in getting work in Lower Canada from not having their tools with them. But all such tools can be purchased in the colonies at no great advance of price.

76. It is advisable that emigrants should take out bedding, and warm blankets, to all the colonies, particularly if they leave home late in the season. Warm clothing is also indispensable, and the labourer and artisan will do well to take out as good a supply as his means will afford. In all the colonies, however, coarse woollen stuffs can be had, made in the country, which, though dearer, are more durable than those made at home. No furniture, or cooking utensils, except what may be required for the voyage, should be taken out. Indeed, as a general rule, the emigrant should be as little encumbered with luggage as possible. Persons with means may, however, after they have selected their farms, or the land on which they intend to settle, bring with them many articles which will be of great convenience. Yet even this is not absolutely necessary, as almost all their wants can be supplied in the provinces at an expense not greatly exceeding the cost at which they could carry them out. In addition to ready made clothing and bedding, persons in circumstances may take out some crockery, saddlery, carpets, &c., which can be procured cheaper and better in Great Britain. But, even of these things, they ought not to take too much, as the freight on bulky articles is high. Furniture, for this reason, should not be taken, and especially by the labourer or artisan.

77. The class of labourers most in demand are those acquainted with agriculture, but all able for out-door labour will find employment. As we have already stated, however, labourers unacquainted with agriculture must not expect such high wages at first as are given to those who are more experienced. Young men without families more readily find employment than married men, as the employer generally provides them in boarding and lodging. Good house servants, especially females, bringing with them satisfactory testimonials as to character, are much in request, and will also quickly find employment. It is not so common in any of the provinces for women to be employed in field labour, as it is in this country. A married labourer must not trust, therefore, to his wife's labour as any assistance, especially in the Canadas. To a certain extent, however, they will find employment during the summer, and children above twelve years of age will readily find some employment during that season. In the western districts of Upper Canada, where tobacco is grown, women and children are regularly employed in weeding and hoeing. During the winter, women can be usefully employed at home, in spinning and preparing wool and flax for home-made cloth, and the children can go to school. When a labourer settles on land of his own, his wife and children can be of use to him in many ways, and will be found of great advantage. Mechanics and artisans of all kinds, except weavers, readily procure employment at their trades. It is difficult to say which are most in request, but if any distinction is made, bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, millwrights, millers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, shipwrights, boat-builders, tanners, tailors, and wheelwrights, are most required. The labourer or artisan will recollect, that all money is calculated in currency, and not in sterling—1s. sterling being equal to 1s. 2d., or 1s. 3d. currency. His wages, therefore, he will find not really so great as they nominally are. He will soon, however, become accustomed to the dif-

ference. But in the far back and newer settled districts, where money is scarce, wages are often paid in goods, and not in money. When this is the case, he would require to know the prices of the goods in which he is to be paid, as well as the nominal wages, or he may find himself a considerable loser.

78. In Canada there is a capitation tax of 5s. currency on each adult emigrant. All above 14 years are considered adults; and below 14 and above seven, two reckon one adult; under seven, three children are reckoned as one adult. The money raised by this tax is applied, under the direction of the governor, in affording temporary medical attendance and relief to diseased and destitute emigrants on their arrival, and in assisting them to reach the places of their destination. In New Brunswick there is the same tax of 5s. on each adult, two children under 14, three under seven years, or one under 12 months, with its mother, being classed as one adult. The funds thus raised are applied in a similar manner as in Canada. In Prince Edward's Island there is no such tax, and no means of relieving the destitute emigrant. Vessels arriving in Canada, having thirteen or more steerage passengers on board, are required to stop at the quarantine station. The detention, however, does not on an average exceed two days, and healthy emigrants are allowed to proceed immediately after the vessel has been cleared. The expense of the quarantine establishment is borne by government, and convalescents are forwarded to Quebec free of expense. The rules are much the same as in the other colonies. As soon as a vessel with emigrants for Canada arrives at the quarantine station, about thirty-three miles below Quebec, printed hand-bills are circulated on board, informing them where and to whom to apply for information as to their future proceedings, and the government emigration agent boards the vessel as soon as it arrives at Quebec. Every information as to land, where employment is most likely to be had, and mode of transit, can be obtained from him, or will be afford-

ed at the government offices. The emigration agents at present are, at Quebec, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., chief agent; Montreal, James Alison, Esq.; Bytown, George Burke, Esq.; Kingston, A. B. Hawke, Esq., chief agent for Upper Canada; Toronto, D. K. Bradley, Esq.; and Hamilton, Major Arthur Bower. There are also agents for the sale of crown lands on the different districts, who will furnish emigrants with information of the lands for sale. The Canada Company, besides their agent at Toronto, have also one at Quebec, to afford information for emigrants. In New Brunswick, every information will be afforded at the offices of the emigrant agents at St John's and Fredericton, and also by the committees for emigrant societies. In Prince Edward's Island there is no government agent, but advice is readily afforded by the agents of the proprietors, who reside in Charlotte-town, to the emigrants, as to the best means of obtaining employment.

79. In New Brunswick the expense of a journey from any of the sea-port towns to the neighbouring settlement districts, will not exceed from 18s. to 27s. sterling, for an individual; and even should he go first to the seat of government, Fredericton, to select land, and then to the situation chosen, the actual travelling expense will not exceed from 17. 16s. to 47. 10s. sterling. This province is intersected by numerous rivers, and rapidly improving roads, by which the settler can with facility transport himself and his family to the interior of the province. In Prince Edward's Island the emigrant, on landing at Charlotte-town, can go to any part of the colony at a very trifling expense. We have already stated the charges of moving up the country in Canada, from Quebec and Montreal; and we need here only add, that in the lower province a waggon can be hired at the rate of about 3s. sterling per cwt. for 50 miles.

80. We have given, in the Appendix, the rate of wages usually given to artisans of different kinds, and to labourers, to which we refer the reader. The wages paid by government, to labourers employed on

public works, are nearly the same as those paid by farmers. Labourers in government employ are always paid in money, he providing himself with board and lodging. A labourer thus employed, however, learns nothing of the country, or of agricultural occupations, and is much more tempted to give way to intemperate habits. In general, government labourers put up temporary buildings for themselves and their families near the works on which they are employed; but sometimes the contractors of the work provide houses for them. Farm labourers are sometimes hired by the year, but generally by the month, receiving higher wages during the summer months. In none of the provinces is beer the common drink of the labourers, but it is coming more into use in Upper Canada, where it can be had of excellent quality at 1s. per gallon. All farm produce is cheaper in settlements remote from a market, than in the towns, but groceries are proportionally dearer in consequence of the expense of carriage. The expense of erecting a log-hut varies from about 3l. to 10l., depending on the kind of dwelling required. An usual mode of putting up buildings, by small settlers in the country, is to obtain the assistance of all their neighbours, which is called a Bee,—the settler providing provisions and liquor for them while so engaged.

SECTION 18.—ACCOUNTS GIVEN OF THESE PROVINCES
BY SETTLERS.

81. We quote the following from "Memoranda by a Settler in Lower Canada," published in the *Quebec Mercury*. This settler was from Scotland, and emigrated with 300l., his portion of his father's property. His elder brother having the same sum, after visiting Canada, settled in the United States, attracted to the Illinois by the descriptions of the late Mr Birkbeck.

82. "When I reached Montreal, (to this port emigrants should always take their passage, if they possibly can at the same rate as to Quebec, and more is seldom asked), I put my money, which had suffered

but a trifling diminution, into the bank at five per cent. interest, and immediately went out into that part of the country inhabited by English settlers. After travelling about forty miles, through the intricate mazes of Canadian roads, I reached the settlement I was in search of. As it was too late in the season to commence upon land of my own, and as my little capital would have suffered no small diminution had I gone about the country hunting for a farm—a practice as common as it is ruinous—after making some inquiries into the character of the inhabitants among whom my lot had thus accidentally been cast, I attached myself to the family of one of them, a substantial farmer, a native of the country. I did not actually hire myself as a labourer, but, by making myself as useful as I could, was to pay nothing for my board; this was certainly a foolish bargain; but, as I happened to fall into good hands, suffered no loss by my imprudence, for he gave me, in stock and seed-grain, as much as I could have expected, had I stipulated for regular wages.

83. "In the following spring I purchased, in that neighbourhood, a farm of 300 acres, about 50 of which were cleared, with a log hut, as a dwelling-house, and a good frame barn upon it; the price was 300*l.*, 100*l.* of which was paid at the time, and the remainder I was to pay in annual instalments of 50*l.*, with interest after the first year, which was free, at six per cent. This mode of paying for land is very common, and not unfrequently in the end, turns out to be more advantageous to the seller than to the buyer; *as farms so sold, after a year's labour or more in improving them, sometimes revert back to the original proprietor from the purchaser's inability to complete his payments; when he loses, besides, all he may have paid, such being a general condition of the bargain.* I now bought a yoke of oxen for 15*l.* or 60 dollars; three cows for 15*l.*, ten sheep for 5*l.*, and a horse for 17*l.*, several implements of husbandry, some little furniture, a few kitchen and dairy utensils, pigs, poultry, &c.

84. "The first summer was spent in getting in a

little crop, putting up fences, and in clearing up three and a-half acres of woodland, which I sowed with wheat in September, after my earliest crops were saved; the rest of the autumn was occupied with my late oats, potatoes and Indian corn. I then hired another man, and commenced clearing away the underbrush, and as soon as the snow came, I cut the trees down, and into lengths of from twelve to fifteen feet, for piling in heaps to burn; this work by the 10th of April was completed upon about thirty acres, besides several hundreds of rails cut, split, and hauled out of the bush, as the woods are called, as well as my winter and summer fire-wood. The produce of my farm, this year, did not amount to more than was sufficient to pay its own expenses, and keep me and my family, until the following harvest, nor hardly as much, as I had some provisions to buy.

85. "In the spring I began to feel rather uneasy about my prospects, my money wasting away very fast; I had only about 50% left, and still owed more than three times that sum for my farm; and the thirty acres, my chief dependence for a crop, looked like any thing rather than producing one; covered as it was so thickly with felled timber and heaps of brushwood, as to preclude the possibility of passing through it; and to add to my apprehensions, the rain fell in torrents for nearly a fortnight, soaking it so completely that I thought it would never dry again, not at least, in time to be burnt over for a crop; and to perplex me still more, my horse died, and two of my sheep were killed by the bears or wolves, or perhaps by my neighbours' dogs; but what annoyed me more than all these,—perhaps because it was the last misfortune that befell me, or probably because we are most apt to be distressed at trifles,—a ravenous old sow that I had, getting into the place where my goslings were kept, and crushing them all up. I immediately went to my old friend, the farmer I have mentioned, and laid before him all my misfortunes. The whole family felt due commiseration for my distresses; but when I mentioned

my last, the old man said I was rightly served, as I could not expect better luck, without a wife to look after such things. He might, possibly, I thought afterwards, have been in earnest, for he had a daughter that he would naturally like to see married in the neighbourhood; be that as it may, in less than three months, I had some one to take better care of my next brood of goslings; but before this important event took place, the weather cleared up, and my prospects brightened with the brightening sun, as it shed its scorching rays upon my *Slash*,—as the timber I had cut down, is here significantly called,—for it was soon dry, when I set fire to it, and had an excellent burn. All the brushwood and branches, as well as the scurf, formed by the accumulation of leaves, small roots, and weeds, were completely consumed, and nothing left but the heavy timber. I then planted Indian corn among these logs on about twenty acres of it; half of the remaining ten acres—for it will be remembered that there were thirty in all—I cleared for oats and spring wheat, the latter of which was sown before planting the Indian corn, and the other half I left to be cleared for fall wheat.

86. " Other crops upon the old cleared land, though of little consequence compared with those in the new, were all well got in, and while they were growing I commenced clearing up the five acres for wheat, in which work I spent the remains of my last 50*l.*; depending upon the sale of my produce, together with some potash I had made, and intended to make, to meet my next instalment, which would become due in the following spring; and in order to subject myself to as little risk as possible, and my mind to the less anxiety, I turned my oxen into good feed, (after my wheat was sown in the beginning of September), to fatten them for the Montreal market by the latter end of winter; but my crops were good, my potash brought a good price; in short, I succeeded so well in everything, that I was able to purchase another yoke of oxen, in time to get out my fire-wood and fencing timber, before the expiration of the winter.

87. "In the midst of all my difficulties and distresses, I received the following letter from my brother, who had settled at Carlisle, in the Illinois State, which tended, as may well be supposed, not a little to increase them.

"My dear Brother,—Your letter of last March only reached me about three months ago; I am extremely sorry to learn from it that you have purchased a farm, but sell it again immediately, at almost any sacrifice, and come here, where you can get as much land as you like, and of the very best quality, for a mere nothing, and what is better still, perfectly free from wood. We can raise upon it, without any other expense than fencing and ploughing, upwards of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre; the climate is rather too warm for wheat, though we do raise it in small quantities; but grazing is our chief dependence. I have already upwards of one hundred head of cattle, which did not cost me much more than half as many pounds. The climate is not so unhealthy as your fears have made it. Europeans, generally, however, are subject, on their arrival, to slight attacks of ague and intermittent fevers. And in order that you may not be disappointed, if you should come, I will give you a faithful account of the few disadvantages we labour under, which you can balance against those of the country you now live in. The price of farming produce is certainly rather low, while clothing and what you have to buy is very dear; but then an economical farmer will make his own clothes, and live within himself as much as possible. Labour is also very high; indeed, such are the facilities for a man to set up the farming business himself, it is hardly to be had at any price. We have also some few taxes, but where is the country without them?

"You have certainly one great advantage over us, in having a church in your neighbourhood, as we are, in this respect, totally destitute, and the demoralized state of society, I confess, is dreadful; but, recollect, we have none of the severities of your hyperborean

climate to contend with; and if our produce fetch but a small price, it costs but little to raise it, and the market is at our doors, for we find a ready sale for everything, in the vessels as they descend the river to New Orleans; therefore, sell everything and come.

'I have written for Henry, in Ohio, and James, in Upper Canada, and have little doubt but they will also come, as they both seem a little dissatisfied with the part of the country they have settled in: I rejoice in the prospect of our being again united and living comfortably together in this fruitful and happy country; in the full anticipation of so desirable an object, I am, &c.,

'GEORGE W———.

"What a paradise, I said to myself, and what a fool I was to be so stubbornly bent upon coming to this miserable country; and, had I met with a purchaser, at almost any sacrifice, I should certainly have taken my brother's advice, had there not been circumstances that prevented me from exerting myself to accomplish an object otherwise apparently so desirable.

88. "Shortly after this eventful period in my little history, I was informed that two of my brothers, Robert and Edward, who were also in the far west, had died of those diseases, which George mentioned in his letter, and, that I may not subject myself to the imputation of putting a construction upon it, twisted into accordance with the change in my opinions—I must give his own practical illustration, which I received from him five years afterwards, in the following letter from the same place:—

'My dear Brother,—I have not written to you now for a long time, sorrow, and sickness, and misery, and disappointment, must plead my excuse; and as they must have formed the only subject of my letters, you may the less regret my silence. Indeed, I could not find in my heart to mar, with a detail of my own sufferings, so much comfort and happiness as seem to have fallen to your envied lot: my continued silence

should still have saved you from the painful commiseration I know you will feel for me, had not the thought struck me that you might possibly be able to find some one in your neighbourhood who would exchange farms, &c., with me here, if the rage for coming to this fine country has reached you, of which I make little doubt, as it seems to have reached everywhere.

If I cannot dispose of my property in some such way (selling it is out of the question), I am doomed, I was going to say, to live in this country, but rather to die—I have had more than a hint of this during the summer—I have suffered dreadfully—you would hardly know me—I am literally and really an old man—but this is not all—my farm has been totally neglected, as I could do nothing, and hiring being impracticable; I have consequently no crops, no hay saved for my cattle, of which I have more than 150 head; and I cannot sell them, not even at 10*s.* a-piece—bread corn I can get for my own consumption, as much as I want for nothing, as everybody who has not been sick all summer like myself, have more than they can sell, even at 7½*d.* a bushel, I mean, of course, in the ear. Last year, when it was a little more saleable, I had to give fifteen bushels for common cotton cloth, enough to make a shirt. We have no money in the country, and our bank notes but ill supply its place; some of them are at 75 per cent. discount, while others will not even pay a hopeless debt. I offered three bushels of Indian corn to the postmaster in payment of the postage of your last letter, which he refused to take, and I had to pay him 1*s.* 3*d.* in hard cash. I was at first entirely carried away with the fruitfulness of the country, the fineness of its soil, the cheapness of land, cattle, &c., as all Europeans are, without duly considering that they must also sell at such low prices; but the difficulty of selling at all is the principal obstacle.

I have lately heard from Henry, in the Ohio country, who had just returned from a visit to James in Upper Canada; they both complain of the un-

healthiness of the climate, the want of markets, and the high price of labour. I have often wished to hear from you a detailed account of all the circumstances that led you to make choice of so happy a country, maugre all the prejudices prevailing against it.

'I am, &c.,
'G. W.'

89. 'I am fully aware that there is a very different opinion so generally prevailing as to become, (as my brother terms it) a rage, and people with such a bias, previously entertained, may fancy, on a cursory view of the last letter, which I consider conclusive, that it is only the ebullition of a mind struggling under disappointment, and sinking under bodily disease; but let them compare this letter with the former one, and they will find the principal facts mentioned in each, exactly to correspond; viz., the high price of labour, and the low price of farming produce, besides, even the first letter appears to me, and I do not think I judge too unfavourably, to give a clear and comprehensive, although a succinct account of the country, as adapted to farming purposes, evidently framed under a predisposition to view everything in the most favourable light. Still, he does look at everything, but miscalculates the chances against the fulfilment of his almost unbounded hopes, and the accomplishment of his exaggerated expectations. In his second letter, admitting that he was equally predisposed to look at everything in the most unfavourable point of view; still again he does look at everything. The same data are given in both, from which very different deductions are drawn—as different as practical ones are from theoretical in a variety of other causes; and in none is this difference more manifest, or more frequent than when applied to farming, or settling in America.

90. "At the time I received my brother's last letter, I could not help comparing my circumstances with his; not only as they then were, but as they would have been, had all the fine expectations in his

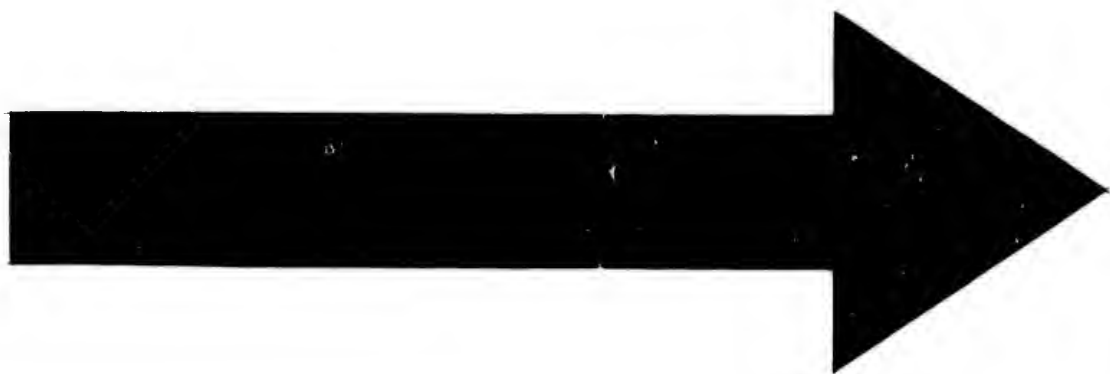
former one been realized. We had a church, and a church of England clergyman, in the settlement—not that every settlement has one, though few are destitute of the labours of a minister of some persuasion or other; and *I would strenuously advise all well disposed emigrants not to overlook this circumstance in deciding upon their location.* Few there are, if any, who come to this country, having never been so situated as to be unable to attend the public worship of God, however negligent they may have been in availing themselves of the privilege, that would not feel most poignantly if they were deprived of the opportunity; nor would they see, without some annoyance, so little respect paid to that day, set apart for relaxation and rest from the cares and labours of life, even admitting they forgot the nobler purpose for which it was intended, and to which it ought to be devoted, because it would at least be a constant witness to him, on its weekly return, that he was, if not a houseless exile, a stranger, in a strange land. Every emigrant may feel assured, that however anxious he may be to leave his native country, and however much it may be to his advantage to do so, he will retain a painful recollection of it to the latest hour of his existence; no one brought up in a country like England, where such order and regularity prevail, can form any idea of the demoralized state of society in many portions of the United States, whereas the part of the country where I had located myself, might challenge the whole world for its superior in orderliness and morality.

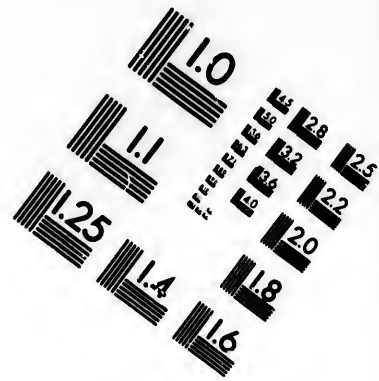
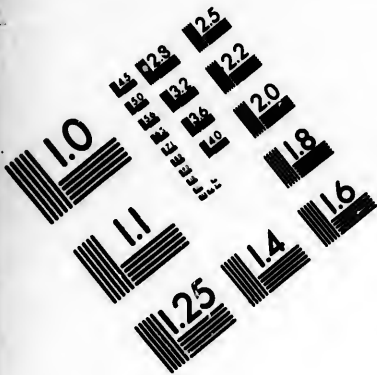
91. "My brother mentions, as a disadvantage, some few taxes; I never heard from him a detailed account of these taxes, but I can give one from my other brother, in the state of Ohio, where they are lower than in almost any other portion of the Union. There is first a tax for the support of the United or General Government, then a state tax, and a town tax, exclusive of the road duty, which must be a tax everywhere; besides which, he cannot well avoid paying something towards the salaries of the minister

and schoolmaster, amounting, without the last, to about one per cent. upon his whole property, or two shillings in the pound upon his annual income, supposing his property brings him ten per cent. upon his outlay. I leave it to the emigrant himself to compare this with the taxes he pays at home. In Upper Canada the taxes are much lighter; but in Lower Canada, the case is very different. At this moment I have increased my property, by care and industry, under the blessing of an overruling Providence, about ninefold, as I consider it worth little less than 3,000l.—and I might have made it much more, if I had not remitted in my exertions to increase it, and indulged in more of the comforts and luxuries of life than were absolutely necessary; yet in all the course of my progress to wealth and independence, I never paid one farthing neither of direct taxes, nor to ministers' nor schoolmasters' salaries, which are provided for from other sources, and all the indirect taxes would hardly amount to a moiety of what is thus paid by the inhabitants of any other civilized country upon earth."

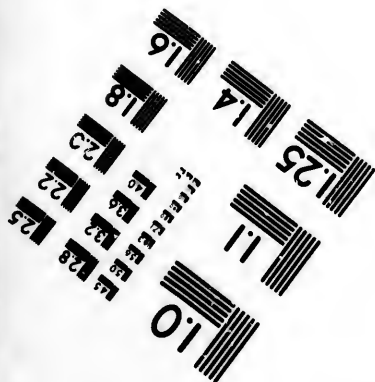
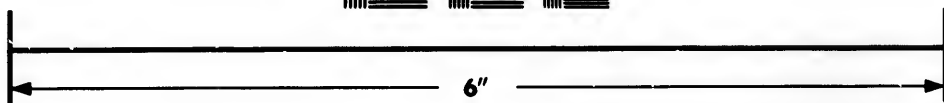
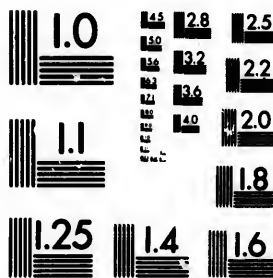
92. The following extract is from a letter from Matthew Houston, a Paisley weaver, who emigrated to Canada about two years ago. It is dated Carlton Place, Beckwith, Nov. 29, 1841, and addressed to James Houston, weaver, 24, Queen-street, Paisley:—

"I am very sorry to hear of your distress at home—so many going idle, and have no work to do. We may be thankful that we have left the place and have come here. We have all plenty of work to do here. I agreed to work at the oat-mill for the winter; my wages, are 10s. per week for board, and 8 dollars per month. I am to act as foreman of the mill. My wages run to 19s. 6d. per week, by the spring it will rise to 11 or 12 dollars per month, and no outlaid money out of it. My house rent is 5s. per month. I do not *rue* (regret) of coming to this country as yet. The people who are settled in this place for some time are quite happy. They have all plenty of work and





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plenty of provisions. For my part, we have three months' provisions on hand, and we know of more when we need them. You may know the state we were in when we left you—we had neither meat nor money, but we have plenty of everything that we need at present. How long it may last we do not know; but I am not afraid of dull trade as long as I am here. The provisions run not so high as at home. Butcher's meat is 2*d.* to 3*d.* per pound, pork runs to 2*d.* per pound, gunpowder tea is 5*s.* per pound, flour is 30*s.* to 35*s.* per barrel, or 200 lbs, tobacco is 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound, sugar 7*d.* per pound, butter 6½*d.* per pound, cheese 7*d.* per pound, potatoes 10*d.* per bushel. Boots are dear—my boots cost 18*s.* 9*d.*, Anne's cost 12*s.* 6*d.*, James's 16*s.* If we had been in Paisley, however, we would not have had them at all. Magdalen and James are out at country work, and are doing well."

98. The following letter of a Canadian emigrant, from the parish of Beith, in Ayrshire, we extract from the *Ayr Advertiser*:—

"We had an excellent, I may say pleasant, passage of thirty-three days to New York, whence we sailed up the Hudson to Albany. About thirty miles further, I left my family at the house of Mr James Holms, from Beith, and set out on a tour to the west, resolving to have a view of those fine prairie lands described by Stewart and others in such a flattering way. I travelled by the Erie Canal, passing through many thriving towns to Buffalo. This is also a busy place, and rising fast. From thence I took a steam-boat to Cleveland, in Ohio, and travelled through that state, sometimes on the canal to the Ohio river. On my route, I saw some excellent land and fine thriving towns; but the land where I travelled, in a general way was rather broken and rather poor, and apparently not very good for wheat, but good pasture, and in general the cattle were good. Saw some places there that pleased me well; but they were rather dear for me to purchase, rating from 30 to 100 dollars per acre. On

arriving at the Ohio river, took a steam-boat for Cincinnati, which is a fine city, and rising fast. From thence sailed down the river for Louisville, the prettiest little city I have seen in America; but the curse of slavery is there. From thence sailed for St Louis, in Missouri, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The land is very rich, but the people look unhealthy; and I found that bilious fever and ague prevail in those flat places a good deal. St Louis is an excellent city for business, but inhabited by a rough people. I was much disgusted with the practice that generally prevails in these slaveholding states, of carrying what are called *bowie knives*; and it is not at all uncommon that fights take place, and people are killed. The common people wear those knives in a sheath at their side. They are like those used by fleshers, but rather sharper at the point. Those carried by gentlemen are similar to pocket-knives, and have a blade about six inches long, which, when opened, will not shut without pressing a spring on the back. From St Louis I sailed up the Mississippi, passing the mouth of the Missouri and Illinois rivers and the city of Alton, which stands on a rugged limestone height, or bluff, as they are called, on the Illinois side of the river, and near the mouth of it. Alton is increasing rapidly. Numbers of the houses are built of stone, which is not the case in many places I have seen in America, where they are generally built either of brick or wood. I kept sailing up the Mississippi upwards of a hundred miles farther, and then travelled across the state of Illinois a considerable distance. The quality of the soil, and the general appearance of the country, pleased me much, except in places where the land is flat and swampy, which is often the case near rivers; and, in general, so far as I travelled in Illinois, the land is rather level; but still these prairies were inviting to the eye of people accustomed to live in an open country. Wages for workmen of all kinds are very high, and people may get a living with the half of the labour they will do in

Scotland. In the neighbourhood of Jacksonville, fine land in cultivation could have been got, for from six to ten dollars an acre. The principal crops raised in these western states, so far as I travelled, were Indian corn, some oats, and a little wheat now and then. Potatoes also grow well; but the farmers depend most on cattle, hogs, and corn. Some of the farmers have several hundred hogs, part of which they fatten with corn in the fall, and dispose of for slaughtering. I had the offer of an excellent farm of 600 acres, for six dollars an acre, 400 acres of it prairie, and the rest woodland—250 acres of it fenced and improved, and situated in a good place for markets, being not more than twelve miles from the Illinois river, and about the same distance from a town of considerable extent; but the sickly appearance of the people frightened me. They appeared either to be indolent, or unable to labour, and, so far as I saw in these new countries, they had a very bilious appearance; and from what I have since learned from people that have resided in them for some time, my conjectures were right. Although I cannot say that Stewart has exaggerated the beauty of the country and goodness of the land, he has not told all the truth—he has not alluded in the way he ought to the sickliness of the country. Fever and ague prevailed to a considerable extent in Illinois last fall, so much so that the medicines used for the cure of the disease became scarce, and rose to an enormous price. Stewart gives too favourable an account of the American people. I admit there are many very intelligent, respectable people in the United States; but, generally, the working people I fell in with were haughty, proud, and insolent; and if you asked anything of them, the general answer was, "I don't know," in a manner not to be misunderstood. Considering the unhealthy appearance of the people in the new states, where land could not be got at a price to suit me, and not yet being so much of a republican as to wish to live in a country where the mob govern, I made up my mind to settle in Canada, as I there found the

people and manners more agreeable to me than in most places of the States. On the morning after my arrival at Toronto, I was accosted by Mr John Somerville, from Beith. He kindly invited me to his house, where I was treated in a very friendly way both by Mr and Mrs Somerville. Mr Somerville appears to be getting on well, is a man of good abilities, and well qualified for the situation he fills in the bank. I remained in Canada about ten days. Before leaving it for the States, I saw some fine farms for sale, which would have suited me well, and were selling for two-thirds of their value. Numbers of the people that were disaffected to the government, and suspected of having a share in the rebellion, were anxious to sell their property, and go to the States; but, after all, nothing would satisfy me till I had a better view of the States. I went to Hamilton, from thence to Paris, a distance of about seventy miles, and staid two nights with Dr McCosh. I also staid a night with a Mr Dickie; he and his family have 400 acres of good land, and say they have done much better than they could have done in Scotland. On returning to Canada, I got a farm that pleases me very well; although, had I had the sense to have purchased a farm which was offered me when I first arrived in the country, I could have had a property worth 200% more, for the same money I paid for the one I got. Still, we have not much reason to complain. Farms have sold since we came here that would let to pay 10 per cent. interest. The general rate is from two to three dollars of rent per acre for the land cleared on the farm; and if the tenant chooses to clear more of the woodland, he may do so without paying any more rent."

94. We quote the following from a letter written by a settler in the township of Nichol, Upper Canada, to a friend in Scotland, and which appeared in the *Aberdeen Herald*:—

"From the experience of myself and friends, I give my plain caudid opinion on this matter, when I say to

the emigrant newly come amongst us, beware of attempting to clear more than you have a rational prospect of finishing in time for the season of sowing or planting. Two acres well cleared are worth five acres indifferently finished; and if you can set about it by the first or second week in July, you may get two acres nearly ready to receive fall wheat. Should you attempt seven acres, unless you have a strong force and plenty of dollars, it is ten to one but you will fail of being ready in time; and if the spring is as backward as I have seen it, you would be too late for cropping them. Now, if you can get two or two and a half acres sown with fall wheat the first autumn you are in the woods, and get half an acre cleared for potatoes by the 15th or 20th of May, which may be quite practicable, and perhaps another half acre cleared for turnips by the 20th of June, I maintain there is a rational prospect of your eating the produce of your own farm during the second year of your settlement, and have as much as bring you to the next crop; but bear in mind that during the first year you must buy in your provisions or work for them. Go on clearing for fall wheat during the summer, and perhaps you may get four or five acres ready by the second autumn; and if you can get the stubble burned off, when your first crop of fall wheat grows, by the 20th or 25th of May, next year you may get in a crop of barley without ploughing, and timothy-grass seed grown along with it, to give you a crop of hay during the third year. If you can get another acre or so cleared for potatoes, you will have some of them to dispose of after supplying yourself; and where turnips and potatoes grew the previous year, you may get spring wheat or oats sown the next. This may be a rational prospect of the fruits of your industry at the end of your third autumn or second harvest, and thus you may begin to feel yourself in a thriving way. This, however, brings me to speak upon the next matter for the emigrant's consideration—live-stock. If he can possibly afford it, he must endeavour to procure a cow to begin

the world with. During the summer months, a cow gets her meat in the forest without costing the owner a farthing for keep; and for the other six months straw and turnips will be advantageous, but tops of trees, felled down for the purpose, seem to be the food they are instinctively inclined to prefer. The last, of course, costs the farmer the trouble of chopping them down, but as he may be engaged doing so for the purpose of clearing, he thus 'kills two dogs with one bone.' Clearing can scarcely be carried on without the assistance of a yoke of oxen; but unless the emigrant can buy food for them, I would not recommend him to purchase these during the first autumn, but rather hire a man and a yoke to assist him when and where necessary; and he may have some more encouragement to buy a yoke during the following year, with the prospect of having some food growing for them. You will understand that I have been writing about the *bush farming*, as it is called, and taking it for granted that I am addressing an intending emigrant who is possessed of a moderate supply of money. In fact, supposing he had a considerable amount with him, still he will be nothing the worse for adopting the plan I have laid down. Were it possible to get a small cleared farm to commence upon, it would perhaps be more advantageous to the emigrant.—I now finish my letter by giving my opinion on the subject as a whole. If a man has firmness, patience, and fortitude, combined with perseverance and prudence, he will in the course of a few years be quite comfortable—I might say independent—even supposing he set himself down in the bush at a considerable distance from neighbours; but if he could get the chance of a farm with four or five acres cleared upon it, I would recommend him to fix upon such in preference to one completely wild, unless he is careless of what sort of neighbours he may be likely to have about him.

95. Extract from a letter dated Sandwich, West-

ern district, Upper Canada, which appeared in the *Inverness Courier* :—

"In this district, after mature consideration, I have finally settled. Having at a very early period been colonized by the French, and since that time vastly improved by its numerous proprietary, it has all the commercial advantages of the mother country, with infinitely greater capabilities of supplying the raw materials. The fertility of our soil is even here proverbial, and our produce superior in quality; so much so, that our wheat is uniformly a shilling ahead of any other. Along the sides of the isthmus on which we are planted, (for with the Lake St Clair on the one hand, and Erie on the other, it almost is such,) there is ready and cheap conveyance by steam; while the Thames, a noble and majestic stream that intersects the interior, opens up the inland parts. Not even a tree is felled in the remotest parts of the country, but may be conveyed by water to market. That of Detroit, on the American side, is flocked to from all parts of the Union and of the British possessions; and, both from the numbers that attend, and the quality of the articles produced, is among the best in the country. There is abundance of woodcocks, snipes, and deer in the district. But what chiefly fixed my determination was the salubrity of the climate, which, compared with that of Lower Canada, and most parts of Upper, is immeasurably superior. We have abundance of room for settlers. Were you to sail down the Thames, for instance, and see the country along its banks studded with cultivated farms, and closely shaded behind with the 'tall trees of nature's growth,' waving their majestic foliage to the breeze of heaven, and seeming to court the hand of man to remove them from the situations in which they have so long flourished untouched; were you to meet the steam-boats as they ply their course upwards—their decks crowded with emigrants, driven perhaps from the land of their fathers, and now come to seek a home 'beyond the

western wave, you would, as I have often done, heave a sigh for the wretchedness in other climes that here might be relieved—for the starving inmates of many a hovel that here might have 'plenty and to spare.'

96. Extract of a letter from a settler in Zorra, Upper Canada, to his brother in Aberdeen:—

"Dear Brother,—Bring what money you have in gold or silver. If you do not get more than 23s. 9d. for sovereigns, bring them to Zorra; and be sure to take no United States notes; get Upper Canada notes. By the time you reach this place, I expect to have my harvest home; if I have 'good luck,' as the saying is, I will have plenty of wheat, pease, potatoes, Indian corn, &c. I have eight head of cattle and five pigs. I am busy felling down the 'big cumberers of the ground' and getting ready my spring seeds. When you come out, bring 4 lb. of red clover seeds, 4 lb. of rye grass seed, and 4 lb. of tares, along with you. This is a fine country, it is increasing fast in population, and the conveniences of life are getting more easy to be obtained. I shall just say, that since I came here, which is now about ten months, I have not had a single day's sickness, but have been able to continue closely engaged in cutting down large trees, and preparing the ground for producing the necessaries of life. This will, no doubt, astonish you, considering the poor state of my health for two years previous to my coming to this country. The sugar season ended about two weeks ago, and a season of very hard labour it was; it requires to be watched night and day for about a month. I have made about 12 cwt. of sugar, which brings about 2l. per cwt.

97. Extract from a letter, by a settler at St Clair River, Upper Canada:—

"We have all experienced excellent health since our arrival in this country, notwithstanding the numerous hardships we had to encounter during a tedious and stormy passage to Quebec, and an inland journey of 1200 miles to St Clair River. Any person coming

to this western district, I would most decidedly advise to come by New York, as the safest, shortest, and, to many a great consideration, cheapest way. From my stay in the country, and my travels through it, I can, without hesitation, say that it is excellent. There is no fear of making a livelihood; nay, an independence in a short time. The climate is very moderate; we have had only one snow storm all winter, and that not by any means severe, as we have not been prevented for a single day from following our out-door occupations. Here cattle are never housed. Good beef brings 8 dollars per barrel of 200 lbs.; best mess-pork from 12 to 14 dollars; very best flour, about 6 dollars, varying according to the distance it has to be conveyed from market. Labourers receive from 3s. 9d. to a dollar per day—tradesmen much more. About Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St John's, Nova Scotia, the winters are dreadfully severe. If ever you intend to emigrate, go not, I beg, to any of them. In my worldly pursuits I have succeeded beyond expectation, considering the low state of my funds when I left Leith. And, believe me, when we arrived at York, I had but a single shilling in my possession. However, I sold several articles to good advantage, on the produce of which we subsisted for two months. We keep a few boarders, Scotsmen, from near Edinburgh. My wife washes for nine or ten gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and bakes bread for nearly the same number, so that, when she has constant employment, she can earn a dollar per day. I work to a gentleman of the name of M'Crea, from whom we have our house free. I lately made a speculation in purchasing 1200 acres of land near Toronto, my friend J—— L—— having advanced me money, and by the afternoon of the day on which I received it, I was enabled to repay him, by my selling 1000 acres of my purchase; by which transaction, I still retain 200 acres, and have pocketed 22l. currency. Urge my brothers to come out, if ever they

wish to free themselves from bondage ; this is the land of independence to the industrious—the soil that will repay the labourer for the sweat of his brow.”

98. Extract from a letter by a clergyman, at Perth, Upper Canada, to a correspondent at Quebec :—

“ A great many Scotch bonnets are sold in Perth, U. C. Boys’ bonnets sell for about 1s. 3d., and men’s from 1s. 8d., to 2s. 6d., according to the size. I am informed, however, that there is reason for supposing that these articles can be imported and sold at a lower rate than they can be manufactured here. Government has no land in the township of Drummond to dispose of, that is worth taking. Land, however, may be bought at any time from private individuals, varying in price according to its distance from the town. As to farming, with a family able and willing to work, your friend may live very comfortably. Without assistance, however, he could not attend both to his business and his farm, and labourers’ wages are very high. I do not like to take it upon me to advise your friend either to come here or not to come. There are few people accustomed to comfortable circumstances at home who like this country at first ; but most settlers become fond of it after a short residence.”

99. Extract from Report for 1841, by Mr Buchanan, the Government Emigration Agent at Quebec :—

“ By a report received from the agent at Bytown, which will be seen at page 25 of the Appendix, I beg to direct your Excellency’s attention to the favourable and advantageous condition which those emigrants enjoy who have been induced to settle in that highly advantageous (but still to the emigrant imperfectly known) section of the Ottawa country. I consider that no portion of the province possesses greater facilities, or offers more encouragement to the industrious immigrant than the Ottawa river. This being the great lumbering depot of the country, the farmer is certain to find a ready sale and a good market at his door for all the surplus produce he may be able to

raise. To the poor but industrious labourer, it also presents a sure and certain field for employment at all seasons of the year—a most important consideration. The thousands of settlers throughout that section of the country in prosperous circumstances are living proofs of the truth of this fact. It having come to my knowledge that labourers were in demand in this district, I forwarded in the month of October, eleven poor families, in all eighty persons, who had been employed during the summer on the public works; but owing to their large families, could not, living in town, do more than support themselves; and who were desirous of proceeding into the country to seek employment for the winter. I sent on these people to Bytown at government expense, and furnished them with recommendations to influential persons who took an interest in the establishment of immigrants in that part of the province. By the accounts which I have received, all these families who followed the advice given them have done well, having procured immediate employment on their arrival. They are chiefly settled in Clarendon and Litchfield, about 70 miles west of Bytown. Any facilities which government may afford poor immigrants to proceed to settle in the Ottawa country are well bestowed, as they are certain in the course of a year or two, to become permanent occupiers of land. Nor are they likely to be seduced or imposed on by the alluring, though false reports circulated by those who wish to lead them to the United States. And it may be stated here, without fear of contradiction, that every immigrant family settled in this province, after the second year, becomes a consumer of British manufactures to a greater or less extent."

100. Extract of letter from the Emigrant Agent at Bytown, referred to in the above extract:—

"I am in receipt of your favour of the 27th ultimo, requesting information concerning several emigrant families named therein. Accompanying this, I beg leave to transmit a statement showing the places to which they have been forwarded; and although I

can give you no particular information as to the success they have met with; yet I am perfectly satisfied that those who went up the Ottawa river to the places to which they had been previously advised to proceed by yourself, Mr Kerr, and others, could not fail in obtaining immediate employment, provided they used the necessary exertions to procure it. The only obstacle in the way of those who came up latterly, was the lateness of the season at which they arrived: but from the accounts I had from persons resident in the settlements to which most of the families alluded to make their way, I am convinced that they did not suffer from that cause. If similar exertions were made at an earlier period of the season, a great many more could be comfortably provided for in the settlements, on the banks of the Ottawa, above this.

"You could not possibly serve poor emigrants more, (I mean, of course, a reasonable number of them) than by encouraging them to try their fortune up the Ottawa; for in no part of Canada can they have a better, or indeed so favourable an opportunity of speedily bettering their condition, there being in all this section, thousands of settlers in prosperous circumstances, living proofs of the fact. The immense lumber-trade going on, causes wages to be high; and when, after a shorter time than he could accomplish it in any other part of Canada, the emigrant is enabled to settle on land, (which is easily procured, and that of as good quality as any in the province,) he has a market at his door for all the extra produce he can spare, at prices which are nowhere to be exceeded."

101. Letter from William Anderson, one of the members of committee of the Glasgow and Gorbals Emigration Society, who, last year, in company with the members of several other societies, sailed from Clyde in the barque Renfrewshire:—

"DUMFRIES, UPPER CANADA, Dec., 1842.

"Archd. Edmiston, Esq., Glasgow, N.B.

"Respected Sir,—I deem it now about time to redeem my pledge to you. I would have wrote you

sooner, but I wished to have some little knowledge of the country and manners of the people, so as I could give you my opinion of it. [Here the writer gives a detail of the voyage to Quebec, which we have omitted.] We left Quebec upon the 11th, in a steam-boat to Montreal; we got a free passage, with a little allowance of oatmeal and biscuit. In Montreal, we got some oatmeal and a free passage to Kingston for ourselves, but had to pay 2s. per cwt. for luggage. At Montreal, we got the start of all the other societies, as I put in our list to the government agent early. Those of us that wished up the country made as little stay as possible in the towns. We then got a free passage from Kingston to Toronto, and from that to Hamilton. Here, I and some others left our families, and went out through the country in search of work, and I got engaged in a saw mill at 12 dollars per month, with a free house and a cow, and my own board from my employer, but I soon found out that he was one of the American sneaks that are apt to take the advantage of strangers, and I made no second bargain with him. I then went to hay-cutting and harvesting, with all which I got on tolerably well. Harvesting is all done here by the scythe, and a railing upon the sned, which they call here a cradle. Those who are accustomed to it here can cut down from two to three acres per day with one cradle, and it takes another man to rack and bind it. There are but few old country people that can come up with the people here, at first, at this kind of work, but I was determined not to be beat, and I was able to keep up my part upon the third day. For hay-cutting, a man has 3s. per day, and harvesting 4s. do., with their board from their employer. At the end of harvest, I engaged with a man in this place, to work his saw mill, for 16 dollars per month, and at the end of the first month he spoke to me to stop with him all winter, to which I agreed, but the mill required some repairs after I had been about two months with him, for which time I was at home preparing

firewood for winter, and by doing so I have met with rather a serious accident. As I was one night taking a piece of wood upon my shoulder, my left foot slipped and broke the small bone of my left leg, and splintered the main bone, but although it is not much over two weeks since I got it, I am now able to be out of bed, and I expect to be able to resume my work in a short time. But although this misfortune has happened me, I am in no way badly off, for I have in the house a barrel of flour and a leg of beef, and 20 dollars to lift, so you see I am no way afraid for winter. The system of their saw mills here is one perpendicular saw, 7 feet long, and an 8th and 16th thick. She takes out one-fourth of an inch each cut, and goes with great velocity; only one man attends her, and a fair day's work on a mill is 2000 feet. If a man takes in two logs into a mill here, he gets one cut for the other, or whatever number of logs, he gets the one-half of the boards. Inch boards sell as follows—the best 5s. per 100 feet; coarse from 2s. to 3s. per 100. Now, Sir, I shall give you an account of wages and provisions:—Masons, 5s. per day; wrights, 5s. per day; labourers, 3s. per day; a journeyman blacksmith, 40l. per year; a ploughman, 30l.—a good hand. Tailors and shoemakers make excellent wages, and country weavers can make 5s. per day in the winter. A master blacksmith is the best trade in this country, if well employed. Wheat, 2s. per bushel, and by taking it to the mill we have 40 lb. of flour in return. Potatoes, 1s. per bushel; beef, from 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; pork, 6s. per cwt.; oatmeal, 2s. per 25 lb.—but there is very little of it used in this country; butter, 5d.; eggs, 3d. per dozen; tea, best green, 8s. 6d. and 4s. per lb.; black, 2s. per lb.; sugar, 5d. per lb. Now, Sir, I have given you the above statement in sterling money, as here their money system is not easily understood in this country, for they have currency, cents, and York money, but sterling money a Canadian knows nothing about. The farmers here are complaining of hard times very much, as the pro-

Wheat is selling very low. I believe it makes work rather scarce to be had, for the farmers do all their cropping most in the winter, and there is but little of it going on in this place this winter. The snow has fallen about a foot deep; the people in this country seem to like it well. They say it is the best time for doing business; they expect it to lie about four months. The place where I live in is within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the village of Galt; this village contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, and seems fast increasing; it is about 70 miles above Toronto, and as we are living upon the road-side, we see the sledges passing every hour in the day most; they have one or two horses in them, and they drive very fast with heavy loads. There is a number more of us around this place. Joseph Dunbar is in a flour mill, and has 210 dollars per year, with a free house, but has no board; Robert Melville has rented a farm at 20 dollars per year; William Buchanan has taken off a lot a few miles above this; John Morrison is in Hamilton Foundry, but he has got 50 acres off in the Queen's Bush, and he and some others is upon the principle of a community; but I think they are best off that can stand in their own shoes; Peter Morrison, blacksmith, was working a little above this, and had a dollar a-day, but nothing else; but his master failed, and he lost 20 dollars by him. For my own part, I have not given myself any concern about land as yet, for I think one is better to learn the customs of the country first, as their mode of working is very different from home; but, however, I have got the offer of a 100 acre lot from a gentleman in this place, with 40 acres cleared on it, and a house and barn, and the frame of a saw mill; it is situate in a fine place for timber. I told him I had no money for such an undertaking; he told me there was no use for money here; that a man must go ahead in this country without money. He said I was the only man for it, seeing I had a family of stout sons, and just to go and commence, and he would credit me. There was likewise a millwright that offered to put the mill in order

for me, and both of them was to take boards for their pay. The whole cost would be about 2200 dollars, but whether I may try it in the spring or not I do not know. Now, I fear I have encroached on your time by this long epistle, but I shall conclude by wishing you a great length of happy days, and a good new year.

"I am your most obedient,
"WILLIAM ANDERSON."

SECTION 19.—CONCLUSION.—EMIGRATION TO BRITISH AMERICA.

102. We have little more to say regarding emigration to the British provinces of North America. Sufficient has been stated to show the emigrant whether possessed of capital or not, what he has to expect by removing to these provinces, and especially to Canada. A fine climate and a fertile soil, with complete exemption from taxation, and perfect civil and religious liberty; are before the emigrant in the land of his adoption. It would be improper to conceal, that in some of the low uncleared lands of Canada, fever and ague prevails, but it is unquestionable that this disappears as the land is improved, and that it will ultimately disappear. From the dryness of its climate, Canada notwithstanding the coldness of its winters, is peculiarly free from consumption and all pulmonary complaints; and taking it as a whole, Canada is decidedly more favourable to human health than even Great Britain. That the emigrant, rich or poor, will have difficulties to contend with at first, has been shown; and no one need emigrate to these lands, unless willing to lead a life of labour. But with patience and persevering industry, the result is sure to be a comfortable competency to all—and to many, wealth and independence. "Canada," says a recent traveller, "has held and always will retain a foremost place in my remembrance. Few Englishmen are prepared to find it what it is. Advancing quietly; old differences settling down, and being fast

forgotten ; public feeling and private enterprise alike in a sound and wholesome state ; nothing of flush or fever in its system, but health and vigour throbbing in its steady pulse : it is full of hope and promise. To me—who had been accustomed to think of it as something left behind in the strides of advancing society, as something neglected and forgotten, slumbering and wasting in its sleep—the demand for labour and the rates of wages ; the busy quays of Montreal ; the vessels taking in their cargoes, and discharging them ; the amount of shipping in the different ports ; the commerce, roads, and public works, all made *to last* ; the respectability and character of the public journals ; and the amount of rational comfort and happiness which honest industry may earn : were very great surprises. The steamboats on the lakes, in their conveniences, cleanliness, and safety ; in the gentlemanly character and bearing of their captains ; and in the politeness and perfect comfort of their social regulations ; are unsurpassed even by the famous Scotch vessels, deservedly so much esteemed at home."

103. From the statistics of the province, recently collected by Mr Fothergill, it appears that Upper Canada now owns as many horses as were to be found in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who ordered a census to be taken, on the prospect of invasion by the Spanish Armada, when all that could be mustered were stated at 56,000 a number much less than Upper Canada can now furnish. This too, it must be remembered, was several hundreds of years after the first struggle of our ancestors ; and Upper Canada scarcely can lay claim to half a century's existence. So that in the short space of fifty years, that infant province, a very giant in its cradle, has an accumulation of agricultural wealth, equal, if not surpassing that of our ancestors, after the toil of some four hundred years, without either famine, pestilence, or murrain amongst cattle, so frequent in the first settlement of England. The field then that this vast, extensive, fertile, near domain, offers for British emigrants is un-

surpassed; and the success which has already followed but a partial colonization is abundant security, how glorious and glowing the results would be from an extensive, well-arranged, judicious, and continued emigration. Many parts of the Newcastle, the Home, the London, and the Western districts, were peopled by the deserving indigent population of the United Kingdom, who, having drawn forth the dormant resources of a noble country, are themselves participators of the blessings they called into existence. In the year 1832, the immigration of Upper Canada was nearly 52,000 persons; and 180,000 acres of land were sold, principally, to actual settlers. The rise of property was very considerable in consequence. More shipping was employed from the parent state—more schooners and steam-boats plied on the lakes and rivers—and the whole country seemed animated with enterprise and occupied with business. And when it is remembered that from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence there is nearly 2000 miles of internal navigation, and 6000 miles of frontier—that there are fisheries of incredible value, minerals of every description—the finest arable and grazing land, all courting the skill, enterprise, and industry of Great Britain, it is time that both the government and the people turned their attention more decidedly to this interesting continent.*

104. In conclusion, we would recommend the careful consideration of the following extracts from the address of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York, to the people of Ireland, published in 1841. It is sufficient to read the statement made in this address, to be convinced that emigration to the United States holds out no prospect of superior advantage over emigration to Canada. The melancholy description given of the fate of persons above the class of labourers who aspire to employment in the counting-houses of the merchant, or the office of the lawyer, has

* Colonial Magazine, Vol. I., p. 215.

no parallel in that province. The emigration even of labourers to the Atlantic cities is feelingly deprecated. While nothing can be more judicious than the recommendation of the Society that all emigrants should bring with them sufficient means beyond their passage-money, to convey them into the interior, and to locations proper for settlement. The truth as to emigrants being enticed on promise of finding them employment, to proceed to unhealthy parts of the country, is not disguised in this address. The general results of the emigration to Canada may be appealed to in favourable contrast to the picture presented by the New York Emigration Society. The emigration to that province during the past season has been, generally speaking, highly successful. Few have failed in obtaining employment, and with respect to those who may have so failed, it can only be attributed to their perverseness in not following the advice which they received on landing.

105. "Desirous," says this Society, "of promoting, to the utmost practicable extent, the interests of our emigrating countrymen, we must, at the same time, endeavour to avoid, by timely precaution, any evil consequences which may arise from mistaken or exaggerated conceptions of our capability to serve them. With this view we have determined on laying before you the precise objects of our association; the sphere of duties to which its operations are limited, and such advice, relative to the important subject of emigration, as diligent inquiry, attentive observation, and information, recently received from various parts of the Union, enable us to afford. Ours is entirely a benevolent association. It possesses no property, no influence, except the moral influence arising from the conviction which we trust prevails among our countrymen in America, that our motives are disinterested, and our method of carrying them into execution prudent and hitherto successful. We can only assist the emigrant by advice and information. By advice we are able to protect him against the *imposition*, by

which the unfortunate stranger is frequently plundered of his money, or induced to vest it in some unsafe and tottering business; or enticed away, if a labourer, to some unwholesome spot, where, after a brief career of toil and vain regrets, and unavailing complaint, he falls a victim to the malaria. There is a considerable portion of our countrymen who have no chance of success in the United States of America. This is emphatically the land of labour, and although too many even here eat the bread of idleness, yet their speedy and inevitable fate is contempt, disgrace, and want. Numerous and ingenious indeed are the contrivances by which the indolent and worthless strive to appropriate to themselves the fruits of labour. We allude the more particularly to this subject, in consequence of being obliged to witness for many years past the cruel sufferings and disappointment of hosts of interesting young men, who have been lured to visit these shores without a single qualification for success. Never were persons in a land of strangers so utterly helpless as the persons to whom we allude. Brought up in the lap of comfort, perhaps luxury, in their native country, unable to work, without a trade or any vocation, and completely ignorant of the most ordinary details of business, it is easy to anticipate their fate in the land of labour. Their fate has been in many cases deplorable. Time would fail us in recording the hapless history of the many noble-hearted, well educated, and tenderly reared young men, who, incapable of providing for themselves in this country, have fallen victims to penury in its direst forms. We regret to say that a large class of our countrymen at home, possessing small incomes, and engaged in no regular occupations themselves, bring up their children to no business, habituate them to no pursuit, and indulging the disgraceful prejudice against labour, encourage them in lounging and idleness; and yet they think they provide for them, if they furnish them with an outfit, pay their passage to the United States or the colonies, and give them money enough to last a few

weeks after their arrival. To the friends and parents of such persons, duty compels us to say, that this course is in the highest degree cruel. And not only such would we caution against coming to America, but we would extend the same advice to *clerks, accountants, and copyists*, and all who seek for employment in the *counting-rooms of merchants, or the offices of lawyers*. All such occupations are overstocked. For many years, in consequence of the great stimulus given to trade, there was a constant rush from the agricultural districts to the towns and cities, all striving to avoid the necessity of manual labour; preferring the cares and vexations of a commercial life. Young men in multitudes abandoned their paternal farms where they would have been blessed with healthy independence had they not aspired to the fictitious refinement and wealth of cities. Many obtained situations and became themselves principals in mercantile concerns; but the revulsion came, and while numbers of the former were thrown out of employment, several of the latter were reduced to hopeless bankruptcy. The consequence is, that all commercial places are crowded with young men natives of the United States, entirely destitute of support, and who, when a vacancy offers, are invariably preferred. Many of them now rue the silly ambition that enticed them away from the wholesome and independent avocations of their fathers.

106 "In short, we cannot with confidence, advise any persons to remove to America, except labourers, mechanics, and those who, possessing a small capital, and some practical acquaintance with agriculture, are willing to settle in our new states and territories. We would tell all to avoid the Atlantic cities, and to distribute themselves throughout the land. And here we would urge upon all the necessity of providing themselves, before their departure, with something more than the price of their passage and supplies. Thousands continually land entirely penniless, and are at once in a state of destitution; whereas each person should have

at least, *or* on his arrival to enable him to prosecute his journey to the interior. Immediate application for information and advice should be made at the office of the Society, so that there may not be a moment's unnecessary delay; never considering the journey ended until the point in the country, selected as most suitable to his capacity and circumstances is reached. The condition of the emigrant who remains in the Atlantic cities, is very little if at all improved. He has not the same chance of employment; he is more exposed to the contagion of vicious habits; all the necessaries and comforts of life are fourfold higher than in the country; and he has not the same opportunity of providing respectably for his family. We need not add, that, for all persons, in all occupations, temperance, integrity, and the love of peace, are indispensable, and that Father Matthew's pledge is as good as the best letter of recommendation. It is at all events *prima facie* evidence in favour of the emigrant."

To follow the advice of the Hon. Secy for the Emigration, published by the Board of Emigration in regard to the kind of provisions to take. We take the word and to many of the things stated there as being the whole of what we could get on board, but a fresh and which we caught on the banks of New Brunswick.

John Kirkpatrick Esq.

(Signed)

THE END

Since the first edition of this work was printed, the following interesting communication has been received from JOHN KIRKPATRICK, the intelligent Secretary of a party of Emigrants who left Glasgow in May to form a colony for themselves. Mr. KIRKPATRICK says:—

"I now write from the land of promise, the land of our hopes and fears. We arrived here yesterday after a passage of seven weeks and a day, safe and sound in body and spirit. . . . We felt the want of fresh provisions, and particularly flour, (of which we had very little,) and fresh meat; our potatoes were done several weeks since, we having to eat them up quickly, as they spoiled on our hand, and we lost about two-thirds of them. I would decidedly advise Emigrants not to bring many of these roots with them; and to follow the *Advice of the Hand-book for Emigrants, published by M^r Phun of Glasgow, in regard to the kind of Provisions to take.* We felt the want sadly of many of the things stated there, as during the whole time we could get no variety, but a fresh cod which we caught on the banks of Newfoundland. . . .

(Signed) JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Sec."

THE END.

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