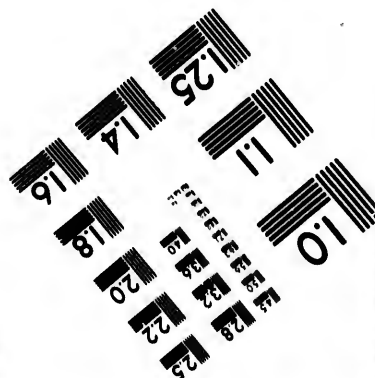
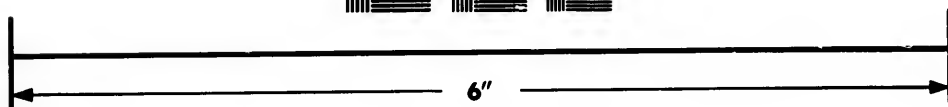
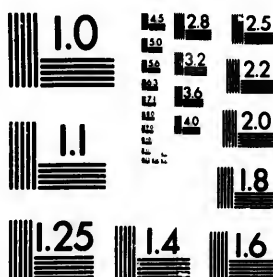


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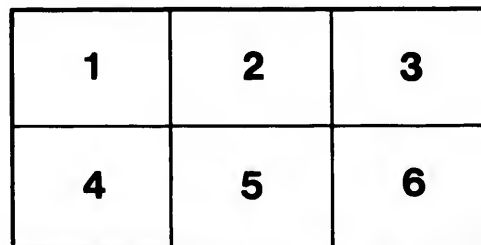
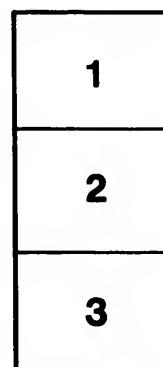
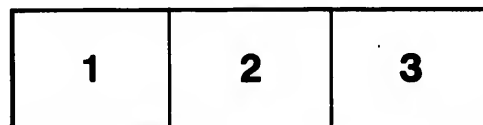
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4/10/33
HINTS AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE DISADVANTAGES

OF EMIGRATION

TO

BRITISH AMERICA,

ADDRESSED

PRINCIPALLY TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

BY AN EMIGRANT.

LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AT 15, JOHN STREET, EDGWARE ROAD,

Sold also by W. STRANGE and B. STEILL, Paternoster Row; G. BERGER, Hollywell Street, Strand; PURKISS, 60, Old Compton Street, Soho; PATTIE, 16, High Street, Bloomsbury; and all other Bookseller.

1833.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.



HINTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

My object in publishing the following observations, has been occasioned by the various publications which have lately appeared in favour of Emigration, combined with false statements of persons resident in England, whose only motive for deluding individuals into a desire to quit their native land, is a certain per centage, receivable from the owners of vessels, destined to convey our countrymen from the British Shores, under the erroneous impression of obtaining immediate employment in the *New World*, and acquiring in a short time, and with little or no difficulty, a handsome competency.

I shall endeavour, in the following pages, to give a brief outline of the hardships and insults to which my fellow countrymen are exposed, before they arrive at their destination, and in so doing, to offer such opinions as have been suggested by my own personal observation, as well as from enquiries made on the

spot, relative to the base and dishonorable means that are but too commonly resorted to, for the purpose of getting rid of the industrious labourer.

I have been led to these remarks in consequence of having experienced every disappointment that could possibly occur to an emigrant, and desirous of thereby preventing, by a few timely hints, a similar disaster befalling any of my countrymen, who may contemplate a voyage across the Atlantic; and if I shall succeed in convincing them by the truth of

"A round unvarnished tale,"

it will be a source of infinite satisfaction to know, that I have not taken up my pen in vain.

The glittering prospects that were held out to the industrious and the enterprising, by means of Emigration, induced me to dispose of my business and quit my native land with my family, in a vessel called the *Syren*, bound for Quebec, having on board 116 passengers. We weighed anchor on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1832, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and on the Friday evening following, we lost sight of the Lizard Point, and soon found ourselves in the Great Atlantic; when, on the 1st of June, after experiencing several days of tempestuous weather, we arrived in sight of Newfoundland, the

mountains of which were covered with snow. The appearance of land imparted new vigour to our drooping spirits, after having been for three weeks "environed with a wilderness of sea."

On Thursday morning, the 14th June, we arrived at Quebec, where, to our great dismay, we found the cholera raging to a frightful extent. To depict the universal gloom which such a visitation had cast over every countenance, would be impossible; suffice it to say, that there was not an individual on board, who would not have gladly exchanged the scene before him for that which a few weeks ago he had quitted with so much hope and exultation.

During the voyage, it was not a little amusing to listen to the conversations of some of our sanguine fellow-passengers, with regard to their future prospects. Many already imagined themselves in possession of large farms, well stocked, and promising all the abundance which fertility and labour could elicit; whilst others on the contrary, began to bewail their precipitancy, and to believe that they had been woefully misled by the Canada Company's agent at Great Yarmouth, who had caused large bills to be posted up in the villages, with the figure of a vessel in full sail, gliding, apparently motionless, through

the "ocean stream." "For," said they, "had we known that the ship would have rocked and tossed about thus, we would never have ventured on board." The fact was, that nine-tenths of the passengers had never before even seen the ocean, as the following anecdote will testify: Several families from the inland villages, on arriving at Yarmouth, refused to emigrate, because they positively believed that they should have been able to *see America in the distance* and as they were disappointed in this expectation, some of them actually returned to the homes which, but a few hours before, they had taken leave off, they thought, for ever.

As there were several persons settled at Quebec, whom I knew, and who had a few years since resided in England, I felt anxious to hear their opinions on emigration, especially from one of them,* who was by trade a watchmaker, and whose father is the author of a pamphlet lately published, containing certain information written by the son, relating to the low prices of provisions, &c., at Quebec; but which, on investigation, proved to be very far from the truth. It appears the old man, (like many

* This individual admitted, on my arguing with him relative to household and other expenses at Quebec, that after taking every thing into consideration, a person could live cheaper in England than in Canada.

others,) has been for many years dissatisfied with his country, and has constantly been recommending persons of all ages, old and young, to emigrate, and try their fortune in the New World; although, in answer to the following question, put to him by myself—"Why did he not emigrate, if he disliked his country so much as to advise every other person to do so? he replied, that "he was too old."*

I also called on Mr. Cattermole, an agent of the Canada Company, to request his advice as to the best place for me to settle; he immediately recommended me to proceed to York, (Upper Canada,) telling me, that every prospect of success was there held out to the emigrant, of whatever profession or trade. In a subsequent page, I shall again have occasion to speak of this individual in terms not very creditable to his integrity as an agent.

Business at Quebec was exceeding dull, and the number of emigrants constantly arriving from the mother country, who had no means of proceeding further, rendered their cases truly appalling; the merchants dreaded the consequences that might ensue, from the state of starvation the poor creatures

* He is about 60 years of age.

were in, unless some temporary relief was immediately afforded them.

On the arrival of the emigrant at Quebec, the Captain of the vessel is compelled by law to allow the passengers to remain on board forty-eight hours, but, as very few of them are acquainted with this, they are too often immediately hurried on board the steamer for Montreal, by the Captain, for the purpose of getting rid of them; thus, denying to those an opportunity of obtaining employment if they had been permitted to land.

I shall now proceed with my visit to Montreal, which is about 180 miles from Quebec, where I arrived on Sunday, the 17th June, in a steam packet, with about five hundred other emigrants, composed for the most part of Irish, many of whom had scarcely a coin of the lowest denomination in their possession. We were about thirty hours on our passage, and the delightful scenery which rivetted our attention and admiration, on each side of the river St. Lawrence, rendered this by far the most pleasant part of our voyage. A circumstance, however, soon occurred, which was calculated to damp our feelings, at a place called Three Rivers, which is about mid-way between Quebec and Montreal, and

where we had occasion to stop and take in fuel. The firemen positively refused to proceed any further on the voyage, in consequence of intelligence having reached us, that the cholera had broken out with great virulence at Montreal. This threat they immediately put into execution, by abandoning the vessel; the Captain, however, fortunately succeeded in obtaining the requisite assistance from some of the crew who remained, and I am happy to say we ultimately reached our port in safety.

I cannot here omit to mention the brutal conduct of the Purser of the steamer towards the female passengers; his language to many of them was in the highest degree unfeeling; for example, on one occasion, a respectable woman had just seated herself near the cabin door, for the purpose of taking shelter from the rain, when he instantly approached her, with the following brutal sentence: "*Woman, get up immediately, or I am d——d if I don't throw you overboard; what business have you to sit down?*" The poor creature, who appeared exceedingly unwell, was compelled to stand exposed to the rain, which was then pouring down in torrents. I am sorry I do not now recollect the name of this miscreant; but the vessel was called the *Chambly*, and deserves to be remembered, as affording worse ac-

commodation for passengers than any other steamboat plying between Quebec and Montreal.

On my arrival, I had the honor of being introduced to a gentleman, of the name of Jackson, who for many years held the responsible situation of First Teller, in the Montreal Bank; this worthy person not only received me in the most cordial and friendly manner, but took the trouble to use his utmost endeavours to procure all the information that was likely to be of service to me, as to my prospective success as a settler in any part of Canada. Mr. Jackson informed me that he had received many letters from friends in England, to know his opinions on Emigration, and he invariably advised them by no means to leave their native country. Mr. Jackson's son, who has succeeded his father in the the above important situation, also kindly promised to procure me every requisite information; but the result of their united efforts, could only hold out to me this truth, that the flattering accounts of emigration, depicted by *interested* informants at home, *were mere shadows*, and *could only have been propagated to further the personal views of the deluders!*

During my stay, I waited upon Mr. Fleming,

a gentleman of high literary attainments, who is not only a leading member of several learned Societies, but is also President of the Montreal bank as well as one of the Canada Company's agents. This gentleman also received me in the most friendly manner, and offered to give me every information it was in his power to afford respecting Emigration. I informed him that one of the Canada Company's agents, named Morgan, residing at Great Yarmouth,* in England, had strongly urged me to proceed to Gooderich, in Upper Canada, where, he assured me, I should find an eligible opening to commence business. I also informed Mr. F., that Cattermole had advised me to fix my residence at York, which place, he said, he was quite certain would prove highly advantageous to settle at: Mr. Fleming, on hearing this, shook his head, and said that, in his opinion, both of them richly merited to have their names erased from the Company's list of agents; and Mr. F. further intimated, that if I would address a letter to him, in his official capacity, stat-

*This individual received more than £200 in 1841 and 1842, as a percentage from the owners of various vessels, and on his own speculations for travelling in the country villages, and persuading the industrious labourer to leave his constant employment for the uncertain advantages of an emigrating adventurer.

ing all the circumstances, he would undertake to have it forwarded to the proper authorities; for it was, he said, *of paramount importance*, that every person desirous of proceeding to Upper Canada, should well understand the use of the axe, and even then, *there was but little employment for labourers*; and in Lower Canada, *every profession and trade was too much overdone*. With respect to Emigration, Mr. Fleming said, he was very sorry to see the delusion that was being continually practised in England and elsewhere, obviously for the sole purpose of putting money into the *pockets of certain interested and officious individuals*, to the utter ruin of many an industrious family.

Of the cheapness of provisions in Canada, much has been said in the newspapers; but I candidly confess, that during my stay in the country, I found meat, bread, and almost every other description of esculent, as dear as in England; *house-rent is much higher than in London!* During the winter months, every article is cheaper; so it ought to be, when it is considered that the weather at that season of the year is far more severe than in Great Britain, thereby preventing the working classes from getting any species of employment.

The winter at Quebec and Montreal usually continues for six months in the year.

The disadvantages of Emigration, in short, are innumerable, & which I cannot more forcibly illustrate, than by extracting the following very excellently written and veracious articles which lately appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*.

"It is a matter of the first importance, (says the writer,) for a man living in the United Kingdom, to consider, before he determines on expatriation, whether he can, by industry and integrity, obtain a tolerably comfortable livelihood in the country of his nativity; whether, he can willingly part with his friends, and leave scenes that must have been dear to his heart from childhood; and whether he can reconcile himself to suffer the inconvenience of a sea voyage, and the fatigue of removing with his family from the port where he disembarks in America, to the spot of ground in the forest on which he may fix for the theatre of his future operations; whether he can reconcile himself for two or three years, to endure many privations to which he had hitherto been unaccustomed, and to the hard labour of levelling and burning the forest, and raising crops from a soil with natural

obstructions, which require much industry to remove."

"One of the disadvantages of Emigration is the separation of friends for ever. Time and distance no doubt gradually obliterate from our mind the most endearing recollections; but, under untoward circumstances, which will at times cross the path of every mortal in the most favourable situations, the emigrant's, and particularly the female emigrant's, breast must be "stung with the thoughts of home," on comparing the many conveniences and comforts, and society, which they enjoyed in their fatherland, and which cannot be within their reach in their newly adopted country for many years to come, and perhaps not within the period of their lives. Unavailing wishes that they were back to their own country have been expressed by many, who looked with dread on the hardships they had to encounter at their first settlement. The labour required to clear a forest of gigantic trees is appalling to a man who has nothing to depend on but the physical strength of his own body; and if its powers have been impaired by low living, arising from a want of employment previous to the period of his emigration, and if he have a wife and large family depending on him for sup-

port, that labour must be exercised at the outset to a painful degree. All the shelter he can expect in the first winter of his sojourn is in a house of trees piled together, and his wooden furniture must consist of the rudest construction, blocked out of the timber which he himself has cut down. Though the air is clear and bracing, the intensity of the cold in winter is far beyond what he can conceive, and the heat in summer is so great for a short period as to blister the skin, if left exposed to the influence of the sun's rays. The diversity of temperature in the seasons causes an additional expense in the provision of clothes for the winter. Musquitos swarm on every new settlement, and annoy every one by their stinging and raising inflamed spots over the body. They dwell chiefly in the woods, and in the vicinity of swamps, and come out in hot weather. A small black fly annoys also very much, by settling among the hair in the morning and evening. Sleep is completely driven away when they make an attack, and they produce the most uneasy sensation."

"The state of the roads prevents a constant or rapid communication between places; and in a new country, where coin is the circulating medi-

um is scarce, and barter exists as the medium of exchange, difficulties are often encountered in disposing of the surplus stock of agricultural produce. The intrusion of wild animals is an evil which ought not to be overlooked as affecting a new settler. If the cattle and sheep are not penned up at night, they may be partly destroyed by the ferocity of the bears. Squirrels and racoons, of which there are plenty, may destroy the corn crops materially, particularly in any season that is unfavourable to the formation of beech masts and nuts. Mice and rats eat the seed of the Indian corn after it is in the ground, so that two or three successive sowings are sometimes necessary."

The foregoing picture of an Emigrant's prospects corresponds precisely with that given me at Quebec and Montreal; yet, the Canada Company have the audacity to circulate prospectuses in every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom, replete with the *most scandalous falsehoods and delusions!*

Not a day passed, during my stay, that did not present to my observation Emigrants who had the means, returning from various settlements in the Upper Province to Montreal; and these disappointed victims told me that they could not obtain employ-

ment, and that many of their fellow-countrymen were *dying of starvation*.

Land is certainly reasonable in price; but this reflexion always presents itself to a prudent mind—of what utility is it for any one to purchase it, unless they are well provided with cash to get it in a fit state of cultivation? It should also be borne in mind, that in purchasing any extent of territory, which is always encumbered with timber, you have not only the trouble to fell the trees, but also to burn them; for the enormous expence attendant on the conveyance of timber to a market, far exceeds its value. Nor is this all; the stumps are usually five years before they are rotten, therefore no inconsiderable period of time is required ere you can possibly reap any advantage from your speculation.

In almost every part of Upper Canada you are subject to the fever and ague, as also in many parts of Lower Canada; and the excessive heat in this province during the months of June, July, and August, prevents persons, unless they are well inured to the climate, from performing laborious work. Many instances of this I have myself witnessed, one of which it may not be inappropriate to mention.

A person named Riches, by trade a carpenter, who emigrated last year from Suffolk, obtained employment at a dollar per day, (equal to four shillings and sixpence English money,) but out of the six days, he was unable, from the excessive heat, to work more than three; the aggregate of his week's earnings would therefore be thirteen shillings and sixpence! So much for *high wages* and speedily becoming *independent*!

That publications have been issued from the press in favor of Emigration, by interested individuals, the following instance will demonstrate. Cattermole (whom I have already mentioned,) published a pamphlet a short time since in England; and amongst the various false assertions therein contained, mention is made of a person named Betts, who, it is said, had emigrated to Montreal in 1830, from Bungay in Suffolk. This man was a mill-wright, with very scanty funds, and he went to work as journeyman. In the short space of twelve months, we are told, he commenced business and had seven or eight journeymen in his employ! Now the fact is, that Betts *could scarcely earn sufficient to purchase a meal for his family*; and he told two friends of mine when at Montreal, that he had scarcely work enough to keep himself employed.

There lives at Montreal a person named Bedingfield, who emigrated from a village in Suffolk about two years and a half ago, in consequence of the Clergyman one Sunday morning, *immediately after divine service*, assembling the parishioners together, to communicate to them the contents of a letter which he stated he had received from an individual who had emigrated to Canada a year or two before in very humble circumstances. The purport of this letter was, "That he (the emigrant) had great reason to rejoice that he had left England, for he had now become nearly independent; so much so, as to be enabled to have a hot joint of meat on his table every day, with a bottle of wine after dinner! and he strongly recommended all his friends in the village immediately to follow his example, and leave England."

Now, what was the result? Why, after the credulous listeners had heard this letter, many of them became *Emigration mad!* and Bedingfield, with several others, soon resolved to visit this "milk and honey land." They did so; but no sooner had they arrived, than they found a scandalous and cruel trick had been played upon them. Poor Bedingfield, as soon as he saw the individual who was represented to be the author of this ini-

quitos letter, severely upbraided him for having so unfeelingly imposed on his friends. The man, on hearing such a charge brought against him, was astonished; for he said that as he could not send good news to his friends in England, *he had never put pen to paper!* and that therefore the clergyman of the parish, where he had formerly resided, had most shamefully, *without his knowledge or consent*, made an unwarrantable use of his name to a document, of the contents of which, until that moment, he was completely ignorant. Now, this information was furnished me by Bedingfield himself, during my stay at Montreal.

On the arrival of the poor Emigrant at Montreal, he is often compelled to stay several days, in consequence of not being able to get a passage on board the Durham boats to Kingston, in Upper Canada. Every imposition is practised on him by persons keeping beer and liquor stores, who charge a most extortionate sum for allowing a small space in a miserable room to rest at night, with perhaps from forty to fifty persons, composed of men, women, and children, who have severally to pay ninepence for their comfortless accommodation. Not a drop of water is allowed to be taken into the room, unless from three-pence to sixpence is paid, and this is

exacted even for a tea-pot full of boiling water! These rooms have mostly a disagreeable and cheerless appearance, generally swarming with bugs and rats. I have seen hundreds of families compelled to abide in the open air, because they had not wherewith to pay for this description of accommodation.

The Durham boats are long and narrow, and nearly flat in the bottom, with a shifting keel to lift up in shallow water; the time they occupy in going from Montreal to Kingston, averages from ten to fourteen days; they afford but a pitiful accommodation for passengers, as they are crammed almost to suffocation, and are exposed to all weathers, there being no covering to protect them; and to these inconveniencies is superadded that of being compelled to remain in a sitting position during the whole of the passage!

To such a calamitous state had many of the emigrants been reduced, that they had come to the determination, unless temporary relief were immediately afforded them, to seize the vessels in the harbour and compel the masters to convey them back to England. It appeared to me a most extraordinary anomaly, that with the knowledge that every owner of a ship is compelled, by law, to pay five shillings

for each passenger at the Quebec custom house, *for the purpose of affording relief to destitute emigrants*; yet, when application has been made to the proper authorities, it has always been met by some evasive and unsatisfactory answer.

The severity of the winter in Canada prevents the farmers from rearing the cattle to the perfection they do in England. Meat of all kinds, as well as poultry, is generally in a poor condition; and if the emigrant expects to see any thing like "the roast beef of Old England," I can assure him he will be grievously disappointed. During my stay at Quebec and Montreal, meat was from eight-pence to one shilling per pound.

I would strongly recommend persons to consider well before they emigrate—what is far from an unimportant consideration—namely, whether their constitutions be sufficiently strong to undergo the trying vicissitudes of the excessive heat and cold of Canada? for it is an absolute fact, that almost every individual, on their arrival out, is attacked with the Canadian cholera, a disease which very often proves fatal to the sufferer, and when otherwise, it is generally many months before he completely recovers; of this I can speak from experi-

ence, having had a most severe attack in June last, and although seven months have elapsed, I have yet a partial return of it almost every week. I saw vast numbers of the poor emigrants, who were labouring under this disease, and I was informed by them that they had been visited by the catholic priests, who were not idle in their endeavors to urge the poor creatures to renounce their creed, and become catholics! as by that means they assured them their sins would be forgiven them.

Many individuals had paid a deposit at Quebec for land in Upper Canada, but such were the unfavourable accounts given them on their arrival at Montreal, by persons who had returned, of the unprofitableness of the speculation, that they were determined on having the money thus advanced refunded: for this purpose they called on the Canada Company's agents at Montreal, but to their surprise were informed that, in order to obtain the restitution they must return to Quebec; though, when the deposit was paid there, they were told that on showing the receipt to the Company's agents at any place, such advance would be repaid to them.

Mr. Buchanan, in his pamphlet, says, "When

you arrive at the port you sail for, proceed immediately in the prosecution of your objects, and do not loiter about, or suffer yourself to be advised by designing people, who too often give their opinion unsolicited; if you want advice, and there is no official person at the port you may land at, go to some respectable person or chief magistrate, and be guided by his advice." Now this advice would decidedly be essential, if the official persons would take the trouble to advise emigrants on their application—but I am fully prepared to contradict Mr. Buchanan's statement; as those persons whose duty it is to attend to such matters, are generally well paid for *doing nothing*, and care but little in what way the emigrant proceeds, his inquiries being usually referred to other individuals; thus is he compelled to wander about un instructed in what manner to proceed, or to whom to apply for that information which is so much needed in a foreign country. There is one individual residing at Montreal, who pretends to be one of the official persons, but on applying to him he demands a *fee of a dollar* before he will consent to give his *infallible* advice.

Having obtained every information that it was possible to procure during my stay at Montreal,

with regard to Emigration, and feeling conscious that by returning to my native country I should not only be benefiting myself, but also my family, I consulted with many of the merchants at that place to whom I had the honor of being introduced, and imparted to them my views on the subject; *and they agreed with me* in thinking that, under all the circumstances and disappointments, I should be acting wisely in so doing. Previous to my leaving, I visited as many of the emigrants as I could find, who had sailed in the same vessel which brought us out, and I told them of my determination; several of whom on the morning of my departure, particularly the women, implored me to make known to their countrymen in England the distress they were suffering, and that they only wished they had the means of being enabled to set foot again on British ground, to effect which they would gladly submit to abide on deck the whole of the voyage.

I left Montreal on Friday, the 6th of July, 1832, and arrived at Quebec on the Sunday evening following, where I engaged my passage in the same vessel in which I had come out, and which was bound for Dublin. Previous to leaving Quebec, I met Mr. Cattermole at the Britannia Hotel, when I requested him to explain his motive for publishing

the many abominable and delusive falsehoods contained in his pamphlet? I have great pleasure in stating, that after a long debate with him, in the presence of several gentlemen—amongst whom were two friends of mine who as well as myself were emigrants—I completely succeeded in manifesting and proving to this *veracious* Mr. Cattermole, that he had propagated the most barefaced and unwarrantable statements; one of which I mentioned respecting Betts, (*vide p. 18,*) and on my naming this to him he said, "that what he had stated was correct, for he never published or asserted any thing but from his own personal observation, and that he would not even take his brother's word for any thing in the way of information, as he made it an invariable rule to be an *eye witness* of every case before committing it to paper." However, on appealing to my two friends for the accuracy of my assertion respecting Betts, they fully substantiated my charge. Cattermole, on being thus refuted, apologized by saying, that in this case he had been only *informed* of the circumstance!

This Mr. Cattermole, in his pamphlet, further assures his readers, that from his knowledge of Canada he is enabled to state, accurately, the description of persons best adapted for the country.

and he enumerates the various trades, &c. best qualified to succeed. He also says, that he expects some hundreds of fresh Emigrants (*i.e. victims*) from Suffolk, Essex, and Norfolk, who will settle in Canada; and that in his native county (Suffolk), distress existed in almost every village. Nor did he see in what other manner the farmer could relieve himself, especially the small occupier, who feels the burden of the poor most severely; and that the Government could most effectually relieve the poor by a national effort, removing such as were willing; he would only accept such, and from having been lately among them, he found great numbers perfectly desirous to embrace any reasonable offer. Now, I really cannot tamely submit that such cant and hypocrisy should go forth to the world without exposing, as far as I am enabled, the deception this individual endeavours to palm upon the minds of the unsuspecting, and who are so likely, after reading his *honest* opinions, to be tempted to leave their native country. And when moreover, he alludes to the distress that existed in his native county, I am astonished that he should have delivered lectures there, strongly urging the great *benefits* arising from Emigration, *when he told me at Quebec, that neither Norfolk nor Suffolk emigrants were wanted in America!* as he considered them a

d—d deal too lazy to do any good for themselves; it was the *Irish* that he liked to see, because they worked hard, and were easy of management.

Cattermole also says in his publication, that "it must be a satisfaction to persons inclined to emigrate, to hear it admitted on all sides, that the mechanic, small farmer, and day labourer, no sooner land, than they are eagerly sought after and employed." This is another most abominable and gratuitous assertion; for if such were the case, I ask, how comes it that so many are constantly *returning to this country*? Is it to be supposed that if they could meet with employment in America *at all*, that they would, in so short a time, be again in their fatherland? The thing is absurd.

I am sorry in having to allude to instances of unworthy conduct in British captains towards the emigrants, who many times get short of provisions, and who are charged an enormous price for any thing they may require. This I have witnessed; and I have been informed that masters of vessels have very often protracted the voyage, solely for the purpose of making an excellent market of the poor creatures, by selling to them the necessaries of life *at most extortionate prices*.

Having now stated all that occurred to my own observation, as well as from diligent inquiries made on the spot, with respect to EMIGRATION, and finding it useless for me to remain in Canada, I took my departure from Quebec on Friday, July the 20th; when after sailing nine miles, we passed the Great Fall of Montmorenci, where the stream is from fifty to sixty feet wide. A slight slope of the bed where it reached this point, gives additional velocity to the current, so that the water is violently projected over a perpendicular rock, nearly two hundred and fifty feet high, in an extended sheet, of a whiteness and fleecy appearance resembling snow. Wherever it touches the rock, immediately descends a billowy foam; and beneath, where it is propelled without interruption, it forms innumerable and beautiful flakes like wool; these are gradually protracted in the descent, till they are eventually received into the boiling profound below. An immense spray arises from the bottom in curling volumes, which, when the sun displays its bright prismatic colours, produce an effect inconceivably sublime.

Nothing of importance occurred until we reached the coast of Ireland, when, on the 21st August, the vessel, by some mismanagement, ran on Arklow

Bank, at nine o'clock in the morning, where she remained more than three hours. The captain expected the vessel would every moment become a wreck; fortunately however a fresh breeze sprung up which blew her off, and we reached Dublin the same evening without further obstructions;—in a few days after, I once again set foot on English ground.

I cannot conclude these imperfect, but I hope not altogether useless hints, without expressing my gratitude to 'the Creator of all things for having restored me to my native country; and although Mr. Buchanan advises every emigrant to "wash his hands of it," ere he embarks, I can conscientiously say, that there are but few individuals, whom I saw in Canada, that would not, *had they the means*, be happy to return to the land of their birth, and exclaim with our poet, in loud and grateful strains—

"England! with all thy faults, we love thee still."

P. S. Since writing the above, I am glad to perceive that his Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, has transmitted such a satisfactory reply to the Memorial lately forwarded to the government at home, by the merchants and others at Quebec, as will effectually, it is to be hoped, secure a more comfortable reception of emigrants on their arrival out.

The following very excellently written remarks are extracted, by permission, from Mr. Carpenter's Tract on the alleged benefits of Emigration:---

"If the mode of population adopted by nature be observed, it will be pretty evident, that a sudden influx of numbers into foreign parts must necessarily be attended with miscarriage and misery. But in these artificial plans of extensive and sudden emigration, population must be beforehand with nature; the power of consumption on a given spot must exceed the immediate power of supply; and want must be rendered inevitable. If this torrent of transportation must be sent forth, it had surely better be directed to some quarter of the globe where the fruits of nature are spontaneous and abundant. To send a multitude of hungry beings into a land of sterility---to

turn them into dismal forests of pine, and expose them to the horrors of quick-arriving and protracted winters, is surely impolitic and cruel.

"We may therefore declare, that Emigration cannot effect the benefits which its advocates propose, and that a necessity for removing a single honest and industrious peasant is not entailed by nature, but suggested by the rapacity, usurpation, and injustice of man."

FINIS.



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