

## EMIGRATION TO BRITISH AMERICA.

*British America.* By JOHN M'GREGOR, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

MUCH has been already said in this Journal on the subject of emigration in general, and on the physical state of our colonies in the east. As the tide of emigration has flowed with an augmented force from our shores to those of our American colonies for the last two years, during which period considerably upwards of one hundred thousand beings have emigrated, it is time to direct our serious attention to this interesting subject. We shall endeavour to offer such information to those who intend to leave their native countries, to pursue their fortune in that foreign land, as will render their entrance into a new country as pleasant to them as the circumstances of the case will permit. Until lately nothing has issued from the press at all serviceable to the inquiring emigrant. Fortunately Mr M'Gregor's book, which has been published lately, and affords a subject for our article, is destined to supply this desideratum. Indeed, we conceive that nothing more can be added to the knowledge of the statistical condition of British America, for many years to come, than what Mr M'Gregor has given. In its present shape, however, it is not within the reach of most of those who desire to emigrate. We hope a cheaper edition of it will soon be published. In the mean time, it shall be our duty to condense the information which it contains, along with some minuter details in agriculture, derived from other sources, as will give intending emigrants a tolerable idea of the country to which they wish to remove. While we relate the advantages which emigrants will certainly experience in our American colonies, in a superior degree to what they enjoy in their native country, we will also warn them of the many toils and inconveniences which they will have to endure for a considerable time before they can reap those advantages.

Many poor emigrants leave this country with very erroneous conceptions of the state of our colonies in America. They conceive that because they are removing to a country in which no taxes are paid, where land can be purchased for little money,

and where labour is high priced, it must be a land flowing with milk and honey, and nothing but ease and affluence await them when they arrive on its happy shores. They look only on the bright side of the picture, and anticipate no disappointment. It is to be feared many subagents and shipowners propagate these delusions, in order to allure unsuspecting creatures as customers of their respective wares. Too many have discovered the deception which was practised on them when it was too late. After their little purse of spare money was all spent in loitering about the towns in America, they have had to plod their weary way through mud and mire for hundreds of miles, and when they have arrived at their location, they have found it to consist of nothing but an almost impenetrable barrier of forests, entangled with brushwood, decayed trees, pools, and swamps. Truly to contemplate such a state of things with a disappointed mind, would make the stoutest heart quake. But when no alternative is presented to him, when to return home with exhausted means is impracticable, when his wife and children around him ask for bread, necessity puts the man to his shifts, and he *must* labour with his utmost exertion. No parochial aid is near in the wilderness to assist him in the hour of need. When labour is, however, earnestly begun, hope cheers him to the task, and he soon finds that the difficulties which at first sight appeared insurmountable, gradually disappear before his perseverance and industry. The example of neighbours, too, who had encountered similar difficulties, but who had surmounted them in a tolerable degree, exhibits an encouraging prospect before him.

It is as improper to give an exaggerated account of the difficulties of a new settlement in a colony, as it is to deceive ignorant people with those bright prospects of a foreign country which can never be realized. It is our wish to give a true account of the difficulties which emigrants will have to encounter in quitting their own country for ever, as well as the advantages which they will derive from emigration to our American colonies.

The British possessions of North America are the Island of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island; the province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Canadas; the region of Labrador and the territory west of Hudson's Bay.

Of these, the region of Labrador, and the territory west of Hudson's Bay, we shall take no farther notice, as they are not under present circumstances suitable to emigrants. The rest we shall describe according to their capabilities as settlements for emigrants in the order enumerated above. To save repetition, we shall, in the first place, describe those trees which are useful for various purposes, and which are common to the islands and the provinces.

The pine tribe is the most numerous class of forest trees in North America. The yellow pine is frequently 15 feet in circumference, 70 to 80 feet free of branches, and 120 feet in height. After being hewn square, some logs of this kind of pine will contain 450 cubic feet each. The red pine is a much more rare tree than the yellow, but it is very useful in ship-building and all outdoor work, on account of its durability. The hemlock spruce is cut up into lath wood. The white kind of hemlock being close-grained, and hard, holds nails well, and preserves them from rust, either in or out of water. Its bark is generally used for tanning. It makes capital piles. The best essence of spruce is derived from the dwarf black spruce. Its branches are boiled in water, to which if a few hops and molasses are added, the liquor makes a very pleasant beer. The silver fir provides the transparent resin called Canada balsam. This balsam is the best possible application to fresh wounds. The American larch is a heavy, hard, tough wood, and is very durable, but it burns with difficulty. Of the kinds of oak the grey is the most esteemed for ship-building. The bark of the quercitron dyes a yellow colour. The red oak is the most plentiful. Its bark is valuable tannin, and its wood, though porous, is made into staves. The beech tree is very useful. Its wood remains a long time fresh under water, and affords a great quantity of potash; and its *masts* or nuts supply a desirable food to pigs, which will fatten on them, though not firmly, in a few weeks.

The wood ashes which are procured by burning the trees when clearing forest land, may be turned to good account. In the crude state it sells at 6d. per bushel; but if it is properly manufactured, which it may be without much trouble, it will fetch 8s. or 9s. per bushel. A tub with a small hole in the



bottom is placed 2 feet over another. It is filled with the ashes, through which water is repeatedly poured, until all the ashes are melted. The ley is caught in the tub below; after which it is boiled down to what is called *black salts*. This salt is then heated till it is fused, by which process all the impurities are drawn off, and upon cooling it becomes perfectly white, and fit for market. A soap fit for domestic purposes may be easily made with the ashes. Ten pounds of tallow are put in the ley which is taken out of the lower tub, and the mixture is put into a boiler and boiled down to a proper consistence; this is a soft soap, and will weigh about 40 lb. Manufactories of potash require to be placed near a running stream, from which a sufficient quantity of water may be pumped up.

The white birch being a clean, close-grained, and easily wrought wood, is well adapted to turners' work. Its fibres are split open and worked by the Indian women into baskets, ropes, and brooms. Canoes are formed of the outer bark. The empyreumatic oil of the outer bark gives leather the peculiar smell of the Russia leather. It is so inflammable that the Indians use it when fishing for eels or salmon at night. The black birch is a magnificent tree. Its inner bark affords an excellent tannin, and its wood is highly esteemed for cabinet work. It is exported in considerable quantities to this country. The sap drained in March and April, from all the varieties of the birch, makes excellent vinegar, and a pleasant weak wine may even be made from it, by boiling and fermentation. The waved maple is a beautiful wood and takes a high polish, and it is generally used for making the backs of violins. The bird's-eye maple makes beautiful furniture, and so does the curled maple. But the most useful of the maple tribe is the sugar maple. "In the end of March," says Mr Bell in his letters from Upper Canada, "or beginning of April, the sap of the maple trees is in circulation, and all hands are employed making sugar. Some who have provided troughs enough to collect the sap, make from 100 to 500 pounds weight. In cold or rainy weather, the trees do not run their sap freely; but when there is a sharp frost in the night, and a warm sun during the day, the operation succeeds well.

"The first thing is to make troughs, which are generally made of black ash, a sort of wood very soft, and easily worked, and

of quite a different nature from the ash in Britain. A tree about a foot thick, is cut into lengths of three feet. These pieces are split through the middle, and the halves hollowed out with an adze, and the ends left about two inches, and the sides and bottom half an inch. A place, containing a large proportion of maple trees, commonly called a *sugar bush*, is then selected, and the trees are tapped. A hole, an inch and a half or two inches wide, is bored in the south side of the tree. Below this a little way a cut is made with a large gouge, and a spout of the same size and shape put into it; and a trough is then put under it to receive the sap. Some people have as many as two hundred trees running at once, and every tree will yield from two to three pound of sugar in a season. It requires, in general, about six gallons of sap to make a pound of sugar. Some idea of the strength of the sap may be had from this circumstance, that the sap in its natural state is just of a proper sweetness for making tea; but the oftener a tree is run, its sap grows the sweeter. Although the season for making sugar lasts little more than a month, there are often not more than half a dozen days very favourable to making it. A proper place having been selected in the centre of the sugar bush for boiling the sap, a shed is erected to serve as a shelter for those who attend it; a large fire is made, and the sugar kettles hung up: of these there ought always at least to be two; one to boil the sap into molasses, and into which the raw sap is to be put; the other to boil the molasses into sugar. When it is almost well enough boiled, a little milk is put into it, which throws up all the impurities contained in it, so that they can be skimmed off. When it is well enough boiled, (which is known by a little taken on the point of a knife growing hard when dipt in water,) it is poured into moulds, if intended to be kept in cakes; and if it is wished soft, it is stirred till cold, or poured into some vessel with small holes in the bottom of it, when the moist parts of it drain off in molasses, and leave the sugar dry and in a loose soft state. The trees run little or none during the night, but as the sap cannot be boiled up so quick during the day as it runs, those who are attending to it must boil both night and day; and every sugar-bush must have a reservoir to collect the sap into: this is a large log hollowed out, so that it will contain several hundred gallons. If care is taken

in boiling the sugar not to burn it, it can be made equal in whiteness to any West India Sugar. It has rather a different taste, but it probably derives its peculiar taste from the sort of wood of which the troughs are made. It can be obtained during the season of making it, at fourpence a pound.

“Good vinegar is also made with maple sap. It is boiled into about one-sixth; some yeast is put into it to begin fermentation: it is exposed in a stout cask to the heat of the sun during summer, and by next spring it is fit for use.”

Walnuts, bitter nuts, and common nuts abound. As to fruits, a creeping variety of fir called the Ground Spruce, produces a delicious red berry, on which cattle delight to brouse. The vine called Maiden Hair produces a berry, which affords a delicious jelly, from which the syrup of capillaire may be made. The Indian pear is a fruit of fine flavour. Cranberries are plentiful; raspberries and strawberries grow in astonishing abundance; as also whortleberries and blaeberries; black and red currants, gooseberries, and some kinds of cherries, grow wild. Juniper berries are very abundant. The leaves of a variety of herbs are used as tea. Sarsaparilla, ginseng, and other medicinal plants, are very plentiful. “The nuns and Catholic clergy,” says Mr Macgregor, “prepare a vegetable plaster, which never fails to cure inveterate cancer. The secret they will not divulge. I am acquainted with several persons who have been perfectly cured by them, after being considered past recovery by very able physicians.” A root called Blood-root or chocolate-root is decocted, and used by the Indians as a certain remedy against the most violent attacks of cholic, or to remove dysentery, and it alleviates pain as readily as opium, without possessing the pernicious properties of that drug.

It is a remarkable fact, that where trees of the fir, maple, birch, and beech kind are burnt down, the ground is afterwards occupied by trees of a different kind, such as poplars.

The general aspect of the American forests are thus glowingly described by Mr Macgregor: “The magnificent splendour of the forests of North America, is peculiar to that division of the Western World.

“In Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and even in South America, the primeval trees, how much soever their magnitude may ar-



rest admiration, do not grow in the promiscuous style that prevails in the great general character of the North American woods.

“ Many varieties of the pine, intermingled with birch, maple, beech, oak, and numerous other tribes, branch luxuriantly over the banks of lakes and rivers, extend in stately grandeur along the plains, and stretch proudly up to the very summits of the mountains.

“ It is impossible to exaggerate the autumnal beauty of these forests : nothing under heaven can be compared to its effulgent grandeur.

“ Two or three frosty nights in the decline of autumn, transform the boundless verdure of a whole empire into every possible tint of brilliant scarlet, rich violet, every shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson, and glittering yellow. The stern, inexorable fir tribes alone maintain their eternal sombre green. All others, in mountains or in valleys, burst into the most glorious vegetable beauty, and exhibit the most splendid and most enchanting panorama on earth.”

We shall now describe the different colonies according to their order.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is an island of a triangular shape, lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St Lawrence, within the north latitude of  $46^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ}$ , and the west longitudes of  $52^{\circ}$  and  $59^{\circ}$ . “ The town of St John’s is distant 1656 nautical miles from the west coast of Ireland. Its coast is much indented with bays, coves, and harbours. Its configuration is wild and rugged, and, upon the whole, has not a prepossessing aspect. It is not a wooded island, though there is as much timber upon it as will serve its own purposes. The interior, as far as it is known, is much cut up with lakes and great marshes. The climate on the east and south coasts, though humid, is not disagreeably so. On the west coast the atmosphere is generally clear, and though the winter is severe, the summer and autumn are so warm, that many fruits will ripen there which will not ripen in Scotland. The breaking up and setting in of winter is the most disagreeable period of the year. It is a healthy climate, and many instances of longevity have occurred in the island. The Western

Highlands of Scotland bear a striking resemblance to many parts of this island, and hence the same kind of cultivation will suit both places. The south and east coasts are devoid of much good land, though the heads of bays, and courses of rivers, contain much alluvial deposits, which, if drained, to carry off surface water quickly at the melting of the snow, might yield good barley, oats, potatoes or turnips. On the west coast deep and fertile lands are met with, fit for most kinds of crops and large timber. Coal, limestone and gypsum are found in this part of the island. Upon the whole, however, this island is not adapted to general arable culture; it would be much more suitable to the rearing of cattle and sheep, and of these a sufficient quantity might be raised to supply meat to the fishing vessels, and those employed in the fisheries on shore. The fisheries must always form the staple business of this island, and were they prosecuted as they deserve to be, many thousands of hands would find employment along the coasts, both on shore and on the waters of this too much neglected colony. The inhabitants along our West Highland districts, and those of the Western Islands, would be the most valuable emigrants to this particular colony.

Except in the immediate vicinity of St John's, there are no roads in this island. A few roads would certainly be very necessary between Conception and Trinity Bays, and between Conception, Placentia, St Mary's, and Fortune's Bays. These could be made bridle roads at first, which would answer for sledges in winter. There are Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches in St John's. A school was established there in 1802, for educating the poor of the Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Benevolent Irish Society has built a school-house which will contain 800 children. The object of the "Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen," is to relieve individuals in distress, and to improve their morals. The most that is allowed to its members is 9s. per week, and L. 5 to pay funeral expenses. A saving bank has also been established. There is a book society here, and three newspapers are published every week. At Harbour Grace in Conception Bay are churches of all denominations, and a respectable school, and a newspaper is published there weekly.



The whole west coast north of St George's Bay is yet unsettled, and it contains generally the best land in the island. At the Bay of Port-au-Port there is plenty of coal. On the north coast, in the Strait of Belle Isle, Ferryland is the oldest place in the island. It was originally cultivated and planted by Lord Baltimore. Here are places of worship and schools. Along the east coast are numerous settlements tolerably populated, on which a subsistence is obtained by fishing, raising some cattle, and a little arable cultivation. There is no doubt that many thousands of settlers could find room in Newfoundland.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island is situate in the Gulf of St Lawrence, from 46° to 47° N. Lat., and from 62° to 65° W. Long. Its length is 140 miles, and its breadth 34. Charlotte Town, the principal town in the island, is 2280 miles from the Land's End of England, and 580 miles from Quebec.

“In coming within view of Prince Edward Island,” says Mr M'Gregor, “its aspect is that of a level country, covered to the water's edge with trees, and the outline of its surface scarcely curved with the appearance of hills. On approaching nearer, and sailing round its shores (especially on the north side), the prospect becomes interesting, and presents small villages, cleared farms, red headlands, bays, and rivers which pierce the country; sandhills covered with grass; a gentle diversity of hill and dale, which the cleared parts open to view, and the undulation of surface occasioned by small lakes or ponds, which from the sea appear like so many valleys.

“On landing and travelling through the country, its varied, though not highly romantic scenery, and its agricultural and other improvements, attract the attention of all who possess a taste for rural beauties. Owing to the manner in which it is intersected by various branches of the sea, there is no part at a greater distance from the ebbing and flowing of the tide than eight miles.

“It abounds with streams and springs of the purest water; and it is remarked, that in digging wells, no instance of being disappointed in meeting with good water has occurred. There are no mountains in the island. A chain of hills intersects the

country between Disable and Grenville Bay ; and, in different parts, the lands rise to moderate heights ; but, in general, the surface of the island may be considered as deviating no more from the level than could be wished, for the purpose of agriculture.

“ Almost every part affords agreeable prospects and beautiful situations. In summer and autumn, the forests exhibit a rich and splendid foliage, varying from the deep green of the fir, to the lively tints of the birch and maple ; and the character of the scenery at these seasons, displays a smiling loveliness and teeming fertility.

“ The island is divided into three counties, these again into parishes, and the whole subdivided into sixty-seven townships, containing about 20,000 acres each. The plot of a town, containing about 400 building lots, and the same number of pasture lots, are reserved in each county. These are, George Town, in King’s County ; Charlotte Town, in Queen’s County ; and Prince Town, in Prince County.”

The climate of the island is excellent. Its winter is two months shorter than that in Lower Canada, the frosts are less severe, and the snows not so deep. The atmosphere of the island is remarkably free from fogs, a foggy day throughout seldom occurring in the course of the year. The summer heat will ripen any produce of the earth. The climate is also salubrious. Colds and rheumatism are the chief complaints. Bilious complaints are unknown.

The general structure of the soil is first a thin layer of brown or black vegetable mould, then a light loam, in some places inclining to sand, in others to clay. The subsoil is a stiff clay resting on sandstone. The prevailing colour of both soil and stone is red. The soil is considered fertile, and there is scarcely a single stone in it to obstruct the motion of the plough. This paucity of small stones may render draining expensive ; but where so much wood prevails, portions of timber could be taken for the construction of drains. This soil is evidently well adapted to arable culture ; and from the specimens of natural herbage which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Cape Tryon, the rearing of live-stock, in conjunction with arable culture, may be practised with great success. The district of Three Rivers

will perhaps be the most valuable part of the island, but there are many fine settlements round all the coasts; and, though a few of them are already thickly populated, yet there is room for at least half a million more people. It was to this island that Lord Selkirk took out a colony of 800 emigrants from Scotland in 1803, and located them in the district of Belfast, which has now increased to a population of 4000 people. There are a few swampy and barren spots at present in the island, but they could be reclaimed by proper management. The marshes which are overflowed by the sea, produce great crops of hay, which is much relished by cattle and horses; and, if they were embanked from the sea, they would, doubtless, bear heavy crops of wheat. In short, every species of agricultural produce will grow to perfection on the island.

This island is therefore a desirable spot for emigrants. The lands are divided out into farms of 100 acres each, of only ten chains in breadth, in order that all of them may enjoy the benefits of roads, rivers, or shores. An Agricultural Society has been established in the island for the encouragement of agriculture. Places of worship of all denominations are to be found over all the island, and schools have been established in the towns. The society in the island is good, and the inhabitants consist of Europeans from all nations, but particularly from this kingdom.

“As to the prospects which this colony may present to persons in the United Kingdom who are desirous to emigrate, I will only add,” says Mr M’Gregor, “that the lands having originally been granted away in large tracts, not more than 20,000 acres, if so much, are at present held by the crown. Woodlands, in convenient situations, may, however, be purchased for from 10s. to L. 2. per acre; and leases, in perpetuity, or, what amounts to the same thing, for 999 years, can be obtained for the annual rent of from 1s. to 2s. per acre, and in some situations for less. So that, taking into consideration the advantages of residing in the vicinity of well-disposed society, the opportunity that is afforded of having children instructed in the rudiments of education; of roads communicating between all the settlements; of corn-mills and saw-mills being almost everywhere in the neighbourhood; and having the convenience and benefit,



by living near the shipping ports, of ready markets for the produce of the land or sea, it may be reasonably concluded, that the terms on which lands are now to be had in this island, are much more favourable than those on which they can be had in the United States.”\*

## CAPE BRETON.

Cape Breton is a small island, lying on the southern extremity of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and being only fifty-seven miles distant from the island of Newfoundland, the two nearly shut up the entrance to the gulf. It is of a semi-elliptical form, and it is nearly divided into two parts by an inlet, called the Bras d’Or. Its general aspect is romantic and mountainous, and covered with forests. The coast is very bold and precipitous along the Gulf of St Lawrence. That in the Atlantic is broken, and indented with bays and harbours. This island is much subject to fogs from the Atlantic, and which have serious effects on the wheat crop. It is extremely probable, however, that were the better lands of the island cleared of the timber upon them, that these fogs would disappear. At least, even

▪ The prices of live-stock and other articles, in Prince Edward’s Island, vary from the lowest to the highest of the following prices, which may be taken as the general price of the same articles in Canada :—“ A good horse, for saddle or harness, L. 20 to L. 35. A serviceable horse, for farmer’s work, and of the Canadian breed, L. 10 to L. 18. A yoke of oxen, L. 10 to L. 20, according to the size. A cow, L. 4 to L. 7. A calf, 12s. to 18s. A wether sheep, 10s. to 15s. An ewe and lamb in the spring, 15s. to 18s. The price of pigs depends on size and breed. Turkeys, 2s. to 3s. Stubble geese, 1s. 6d. to 3s. Ducks, 9d. to 1s. 3d. Fowls, 6d. to 10d. Fresh beef, 2d. to 4½d.; sometimes in spring, for about a week or two, as high as 6d. Pork, 2½d. to 5d. Mutton, 2d. to 5d. Veal, 2d. to 5d. Butter, 8d. to 1s. Cheese, 6d. to 10d. Partridges, 4d. to 6d. Hares, in abundance, 6d. Codfish, fresh, weighing from 12 lb. to 20 lb., 6d. each. Salmon, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each. Herrings, fresh, 3d. to 8d. per dozen. Lobsters, very fine, ½d. to 1d. each; other kinds of fish in proportion. Ham, 12s. to 25s. per cwt. Wheat, 4s. to 6s. per bushel. Oats, 1s. 3d. to 2s. Barley, 2s. to 3s. Potatoes, 10d. to 1s. 3d. Turnips, 1s. to 1s. 3d. Carrots, cabbages, and other vegetables, are usually very low. Rum, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per gallon. Port wine, 8s. to 12s. Madeira, 10s. to 15s. Brandy, 7s. to 9s. Hollands, 6s. to 8s., all duty paid. Good souchong tea, 4s. to 6s. Good hyson, 5s. to 7s. Sugar, 6d. to 8d. per lb. These prices are in Halifax currency, nominally more, but always one-tenth, and sometimes one-sixth, less in value than British sterling.”

now, a clear sky is to be seen over the low-lying fog in the interior. The climate, though humid, is salubrious, many people living to a great age. In the interior, on the borders of the Bras d'Or and its inlets, and along the numerous streams that rise in the mountains, and which wind through the country to the sea, there are extensive tracts of excellent land; and even on the bold north-west coast, in the valleys, and along the small rivers, low lands with rich deep soil are found. All the soil in this island has a stiff character, and if cultivated, would be suitable to the growth of wheat and clover. Some of the land is considered thin, and rocky, and unfit for cultivation. Though the soil be thin, if it rests on trap rocks, it will be fertile; but if it lies on mica-slate or clay-slate, trees are the best produce which can be raised upon it. It is considered that 500,000 acres would be fit for cultivation in this island. If drainage and cultivation would not remove the foggy tendency of the atmosphere, which is detrimental to the growth of grain crops, great numbers of cattle and sheep might be raised to advantage.

The present population of Cape Breton is between 25,000 and 30,000, chiefly consisting of Scotchmen from the Western Highlands, who are but slovenly farmers. It is capable of maintaining ten times that number. There are places of worship at Sidney, the chief town, but there is no respectable school yet established in the island. There are no good roads. But the whole island could be very much improved, and there is no single improvement which, perhaps, would be more appreciated than the cutting through the small isthmus, of only 900 yards in width, at St Peter's, from the head of the Bras d'Or to the Atlantic by means of a canal. The coal-trade could be carried on from the island with great success. The Albion Mining Company have established themselves near Sydney. Great fields of that valuable mineral are found in the south-eastern district of the island. The existence of salt springs indicate the presence of beds of salt, which, if found, would greatly promote the fisheries on this and the other islands. Considering the many advantages which this island possesses as a country for emigrants, it is difficult to account for the neglect with which it has hitherto been treated; while the attention of government

has been particularly directed to the distant colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's Land. This neglect may have arisen from the imperfectly understood advantages and resources which this island possesses, not only by government, but by persons desirous to emigrate.

In a national point of view "to Great Britain," says Mr M'Gregor, "its possession is of the utmost consequence. The naval power of France, it is well known, began to decline from the time they were driven out of the North American fisheries by the conquest of Louisburg; and the Americans of the United States would consider Cape Breton a boon more valuable to them as a nation than any of our West India Islands. Did they but once obtain it as a fishing station, and as a position to command the surrounding seas and coasts, their navy would, I fear, in a few years, have sufficient physical strength to cope with any power in Europe, not even excepting England. Let not the British nation, therefore, lose sight of this colony. It is capable of supporting from one to three hundred thousand. If it were once populously settled, the inhabitants would adhere steadily to certain regular pursuits. The farmers would attend to agriculture alone, and the fishermen would, at the same time, find it advantageous to persevere in fishing, as the pursuit in which, by habit and experience, they had acquired the most perfect knowledge. Particular care should, however, be taken to render the inhabitants readily effective as a militia, to defend the colony, in the event of its being attacked. The farmers would then be prepared to defend their own property, which is probably the cause for which a militia will most bravely fight. The fishermen may at all times, from the hazardous business they follow, be considered hardy and dauntless seamen."

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is a considerable peninsula of an oblong form, attached by a narrow isthmus to the mainland of New Brunswick, and having the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton as outworks against the Atlantic and the Gulf of St Laurence. It lies between the north latitudes of 43° and 46°, and between the west longitudes of 61° and 67°. Its length is 320 miles, and its breadth 70. Deducting Cape Breton, which is constitution-



ally attached to it, and the lakes, arms of the seas and rivers, it contains 7,000,000 acres of land, 5,000,000 of which may be considered as capable of arable culture, and the remainder for pasturage. A great proportion of these lands, estimated at 3,500,000 acres, is still vacant, and in the hands of the crown, but the largest unoccupied tracts do not exceed in one place 40,000 acres.

The coast along the Atlantic is rocky and much indented with bays, harbours, and rivers, and strewed with innumerable small islands. This country cannot be called a mountainous one, as there are no hills exceeding 700 feet in height; "yet the aspect of the whole," says Mr M'Gregor, "if not romantically sublime, is exceedingly picturesque, and the scenery in many places is richly beautiful. The landscape which the head of Mahon Bay, in particular, presents, can scarcely be surpassed." Many erroneous notions have been formed in this country regarding the climate of Nova Scotia. It has been represented as cold, humid, and inclement, and unfit for Europeans. The winter is certainly colder than in this country, but its more southern latitude gives it a more favourable summer; and even when the weather is cold, it is usually dry.

The soil of Nova Scotia, as may be expected in so large a country, is of many different qualities, and of various degrees of fertility. Of alluvial or *intervale* lands, as they are termed, there are extensive tracts, and which are capable of producing all the ordinary crops to perfection. There is a remarkable character in the soil of this country, and which is, that the upland districts are represented as of sandy and poor soil, while the mountainous districts above them in elevation, are rich and very productive. If so, no country can be better adapted to the rearing of mountain sheep, which, in the course of time, by the assistance of some drainage, would fertilize the poorer upland districts, which would then be probably capable of rearing abundance of black cattle.

Exclusive of Cape Breton, the population of Nova Scotia does not exceed 130,000 souls. What an extensive country this is for thousands, perhaps millions, of emigrants! Besides the fair valley of Annapolis, the whole country surrounding the Basin of Minas presents the finest rich alluvial deposits that can be

seen in any country. Judicious embanking might recover a large extent of fine land from the sea in that basin.

The agriculture of Nova Scotia is in rather a rude state. Till lately, there was a foolish notion prevalent among the inhabitants, that agriculture was a degrading occupation, and only fit for vassals. The distress incident on the return of peace, however, has made many turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil; and though little progress may yet be observable in practice, yet, by perseverance, and the encouragement held out by agricultural associations, improvement of the soil must be a necessary consequence. Indeed, since the peace, the progress towards improvement has been rapid, not only in the cultivation of the soil, but in the preparing its productions for use. Mills for the making of meal and of flour, are now much better constructed. All the implements of husbandry are now well made. Meat is better salted. Upon the whole, "generally speaking," remarks Mr M'Gregor, "of the soil and climate, we must admit, that a great bulk of the province, extending along the whole Atlantic coast, is for many miles back as rugged and sterile as any part of the habitable globe; and that the chilly sea fogs, even where a little soil is to be found, will always render the culture of wheat along that coast uncertain; while experience has, at the same time, proved beyond dispute, that a vast proportion of Nova Scotia is eminently adapted by nature for a rich agricultural country."

Quit rents, on all lands granted by the Crown, of 2s. per 100 acres, if ever collected, will be the only tax payable to the Crown. Trifling poor-rates are collected for the support of a few paupers. In the country these paupers are always boarded out to those who will take them at the lowest price; but care is always taken that they are committed to such people as will maintain them properly. Persons from sixteen to sixty years of age must perform three or four days of statute-labour on the public roads every year. When we are speaking of the subject of taxes and burdens, we may say once for all, that the public burdens are so light, and the trifling impost-duties, which are confined to articles of luxury, so unimportant, that we can in no country find the inhabitants placed, in those respects, under more favourable circumstances. "Although the salaries of the

public officers in the United States," says Mr Macgregor, "are low beyond precedent, *there are innumerable public exactions which bear heavily on the citizens, that the inhabitants of British America never feel.*"

The annual production of this peninsula will always render it a country of importance. Great fields of fine coal, and extensive beds of clay ironstone, are to be found. Gypsum abounds, and it is highly probable beds of rock-salt also, as the existence of salt-springs indicates. The waters of these springs contain 12 per cent. of salt.

The fisheries, mineral riches, forests and pastures of Nova Scotia afford abundant resources of obtaining articles of export; while its soil, when extensively cultivated, would at the same time be capable of producing plenty of food for a greatly increased population.

Halifax is the principal town in the country. It is 2165 nautical miles from the west coast of Ireland. It contains good society, abundance of places of worship, of all denominations, and schools, some of which are conducted on the Madras system. A college, called Dalhousie College, has been lately endowed at Halifax. A large seminary, called King's College, is situate at Windsor, to which students from various parts of the colonies resort for the acquirement of the higher branches of education. There, is an academy also. At Pictou there are schools and an academy.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is a square piece of continental country lying between the Bays of Fundy and Chaleurs. It extends from 45° to 48° north latitude, and from about 64° to 68° west longitude. It comprises an area of 16,500,000 acres, 2,000,000 of which are already granted. The cultivated land, however, in all the settlements, do not exceed 200,000 acres. The allotments contain from 1 to 200 acres, of narrow breadth, to admit of favourable frontages. On these allotments clearances of from 5 to 100 acres in extent have been accomplished. The settlements are generally confined to the margins of rivers, for the sake of conveyance, and generally the alluvial soils are found in such situations. The greatest part of the face of this coun-



try is yet covered with immense forests of evergreen and deciduous trees, which impart an indescribable grandeur to the landscape. "Along the margins of most rivers," says Mr Baillie, in his *Sketches of New Brunswick*, a valuable little book for emigrants to this colony, "a ribband of smiling clearances, shaded with cottages, and chequered with the worn fences peculiar to a country abounding with wood, vary the monotony of the forest scenery; while hamlets, composed of a few families and detached settlements or plantations, connected by paths or bridle-roads, are interspersed throughout the woodlands in rear, and throw a cheerful aspect over the surrounding gloom." The general scenery of the rivers, lakes and cataracts in the province is picturesque and beautiful, and often wild and grandly romantic. The generality of the land communication between the settlements, are mere paths cut through the forest by felling trees near the roots, for a space of eight feet. The stumps are left to time to destroy. Wheel-carriages are, of course, not fit for such roads, but in winter, sledges go merrily along them on the top of the snow. A good road is now made from Miramichi to Westmoreland, and from Nerepis to Fredericton." Mr Baillie estimates, that 500 miles of road cut in proper directions, to open up the country to itself and to the Gulf of St Lawrence, would only cost L. 50,000.

This province is quite accessible through its magnificent rivers. The St John, and its numerous tributaries, the Miramichi, the Petit Coudiac, the Richibuctoo, the Nessequibit, and the Rustegouche, completely intersect the country. There is perhaps no country on the face of the globe more naturally and beneficially intersected with the means of inland navigation.

The climate of New Brunswick is salubrious, and is particularly suitable to the constitution of Britons. Some foggy weather prevails along the Bay of Fundy, but it never extends into the interior, where the summer's heat brings to perfection every object of agricultural care.

The winter commences about the middle of November, and it is not entirely gone till the middle of April, when vegetation shoots forth apace with vigour. But neither the winter cold nor the summer heat are insufferably disagreeable in the interior. The ague of parts of Canada, and the slow fevers of the United

States, are unknown here. Consumption and rheumatism are the most prevailing complaints; and it is very probable that, were the climate rendered more dry, in consequence of clearance and cultivation, that even these complaints would be greatly reduced.

The soil, in such an extensive country, must vary much. Along the coast of the Bay of Fundy, it is represented as hard and very difficult to work. There, fogs are inimical to the growth of wheat, but there can be no doubt that oats, clover, and even potatoes and turnips, may thrive here. If the soil is hard, on account of the obduracy of the clay, it could be much ameliorated by ridging it up high, and working and manuring it well afterwards. But there are fine extensive tracts of alluvial soil from St John's Town, up the St John's River, from Fredericton to the Mars Hill, around the Grand Lake, and down the Petit Coudiac to Westmoreland. There are numerous fine and detached settlements along the whole coast from Westmoreland, by Miramichi to Dalhousie on the Rustegouche.

The inhabitants in New Brunswick do not exceed 100,000 in number, though it is a country quite capable of supporting in comfort 3,000,000 of people. Here, then, is fine scope for emigrants. The pressure of public burdens is no greater here than in Nova Scotia, where we have seen it is scarcely felt.

Coal, iron, gypsum, and a species of sandstone, fit for good grindstones, are found in abundance in New Brunswick. The pine timber of this province has long been famous in this country; and, to all appearance, the supply of it will continue for many years, though the lumberers think that not above one tree in a thousand is fit for exportation.

Churches of all denominations are to be found at most of the settlements. The grammar-schools are supported by legislative aid. A college, called King's College, was liberally endowed, under the auspices of Sir Howard Douglas, at Fredericton. Six thousand acres of land were granted to it. Schools on the Madras system are established in all the settlements, under the direction of the "governors and trustees." The government gives L. 20 a year in aid of each school on the system. There are the benevolent societies of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick. There is a poor house at St John's, which also answers

the purpose of an hospital, and a provincial bank has been established there. An agricultural association was established on the suggestion of Sir Howard Douglas, which has done much to encourage the agriculture of the province. Short horned cattle, Leicester sheep, and improved implements of husbandry, were imported from this country by the society. District societies were afterwards formed, which give premiums for cattle, sheep, agricultural productions, and ploughing matches. These efficient means will certainly improve the agriculture of this province ; but this colony requires a vast addition of industrious settlers of rural habits to its present population, before it can attain that prosperity, independence, and wealth, for which its valuable lands afford a solid and permanent foundation.

## CANADA.

Canada is an extensive territory, lying between the northern latitude of  $42^{\circ}$  and  $51^{\circ}$ , and the western longitude of  $64^{\circ}$  to  $85^{\circ}$ . “Canada,” says Mr M‘Gregor, “may be said to present the most extraordinary and grand configuration of any country in the world. From the eastern extremity of this vast region, rising abruptly out of the Gulf of St Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains, the natural features of its lands and waters exhibit romantic sublimities and picturesque beauties, amidst the variety and grandeur of which the imagination wanders and loses itself, luxuriating among boundless forests, magnificent rivers, vast chains of mountains, immense lakes, extensive prairies, and roaring cataracts.

“The mind, on sailing up the St Lawrence, is occupied under impressions and with ideas as varied as they are great and interesting. The ocean-like width of this mighty river where it joins the gulf,—the great distance (about 3000 miles) between its vast *débouché* and the source of the most westerly of its streams,—the numerous lakes, cataracts, and rivers, which form its appendages,—the wide and important regions, exhibiting mountains, valleys, forests, plains, and savannahs, which border on these innumerable lakes and rivers,—their natural resources,—their discovery and settlement, and the vast field thrown open in consequence for the enterprise, industry, and capital of mankind, are subjects so great, and so fertile in materials for specu-



lative theories, as well as practical undertakings and gainful pursuits, that the imagination strives in vain to create an empire so grand and powerful as that to which the energy of succeeding generations will likely raise a country possessed of such vast and splendid capabilities as those of the Canadas."

On approaching lower Canada, however, one is apt to form an unfavourable opinion of it. The shores are bold and rocky, the forests extend to the water's edge, and the snow lies in some places till the end of May. The coast lower down, nearer to the Atlantic, is even more bleak than what is here described, which is the general aspect of the country on entering the river St Lawrence, properly so called, and where it is still eighty miles in width. The breadth of the Gulf lower down prevents more than one of the coasts being distinctly seen at one time. As we ascend above the island of Anticosti, the aspect of the whole country rapidly improves, and assumes the beauty and grandeur spoken of by Mr M'Gregor. The land becomes more level, the climate improves, and thriving settlements appear scattered along the south bank of the river. As we ascend the country above Quebec, the country expands out into extensive flats or steppes; and, indeed, from the general configuration of the lakes, and the tortuous courses of the rivers, it was to be expected that the country would be a series of flats, extending higher and beyond each other; and, accordingly, we find this to be the case as we proceed by the rapids towards the lakes, and from one lake to another.

The climate of Canada is salubrious. Though the diversity of temperature between summer and winter is great, the atmosphere is generally clear and bracing. The instances of miasmata near some of the marshes are only exceptions to this general rule. The thermometer in summer stands as high as 80° in the shade, and in winter it will sink below zero of Fahrenheit. The winter of Upper Canada is two months shorter than that of Lower Canada. In the upper province, the sky in summer has been compared to the clear luxuriant sky of Italy, and in winter to the brilliant frosty atmosphere of Russia. Snow falls in considerable quantities, but there is always clear frosty weather between the snow storms. Rain is not frequent, but great when it falls. Thunder storms are terrific. Squalls of

wind occur violently, not only on the lakes, but in the woods, where they tear to pieces at times immense masses of trees.

The geological structure of Canada is but little known. The country around the mouth of the St Lawrence is likely primitive and transition, with detached masses of trap. The alluvial deposits skirts both banks. A newer country opens up above Quebec, between the receding mountain chains. Mountain limestone appears to form the fundamental rock of Upper Canada. The soil below Quebec to the sea is of a brown coloured loam; that between Quebec and Montreal is of a lighter character, in some places approaching to sand; and above Montreal, among the new settlements, to the great Lake Huron, it assumes generally a stronger texture, in some places a strong clay. From the whole country having been densely and long covered with immense forests, the vegetable mould on the surface, formed by the deposition of leaves from the trees and the decay of fallen timber, renders all the different kinds of soil more or less fertile.

The majestic St Lawrence forms the great highway through the Canadas, and the sea-like lakes, which cover so large a space of the surface of the country, afford an immense line of coast for the conveniency of water carriage. The rivers which flow into these lakes and into the St Lawrence, open up the interior of the country. As matters of convenience, canals have been already formed in various places. The Lachine Canal avoids the rapids in the St Lawrence above Montreal. The Welland Canal surmounts the interruption of the Falls of the Niagara, between the lakes Ontario and Erie; and the Rideau Canal forms a strong connecting link between the interior parts of the upper and lower provinces. Roads have been formed along the south bank of the St Lawrence through the Acadian settlements, and others lead from Quebec by Montreal to the head of Lake Erie. These are pleasant in summer, disagreeable in spring and autumn, and the ice in winter forms the Macadamized road in Canada \*. Places of worship of all denominations, and

\* Roads are very simply formed in Canada. In dry situations the wood is cut down near to the ground, and the stumps left to rot. Ditches are formed at the side, and the earth taken out of them is thrown up upon the cleared space. This earth is more frequently moved with an instrument

schools for the tuition of the lower classes, are established in every settlement.

Lower Canada is chiefly settled by the French Acadians on the south bank of the St Lawrence. Mr M'Gregor represents them as a kind, civil, industrious, cleanly, and moral people, who, having all the necessities of life within their reach, and who, supplying themselves with many of its luxuries, live in ease and comfort. Their system of agriculture is what was imported by their forefathers from France, when Canada belonged to that nation. Feeling no pressing want, they have no desire to go out of their old and ordinary routine. The upper part of the country is inhabited by the natives of Britain, Ireland, and the United States, and other nations, as the Dutch, &c. The population of Canada is now above 1,000,000, though it is a country capable of supporting a population equal to that of the United Kingdom. Here, then, is an almost unbounded field for emigration.

These are all the remarks we think it necessary to make, in as far as they are intended to give a tolerable notion of the physical state of the countries which compose our American colonies. Our space will not admit of any thing like a detailed statistical account of these interesting colonies. For that we must refer to the valuable and graphic pages of Mr M'Gregor's work. If any knowledge can be derived of their respective agricultural capabilities from our limited description, that is all which can be accomplished in so small a space on so extensive a subject.

We shall now offer some remarks on the advantages and disadvantages which our American colonies present to emigrants.

One of the disadvantages of emigration is the separation of friends for ever. Time and distance no doubt gradually obli-

called a scraper and a yoke of oxen than by spade labour, which is yet too expensive in that country to be expended in public highways. Over swampy places the road is hardened by trees being felled and cut into twelve feet lengths, and placed side by side, and not flattened on the top. The roughness of such a road, which is called a *corduroy-road*, may well be conjectured. On mud roads the holes are filled up by the plough. In summer these mud roads are very pleasant; in winter the hardened snow makes a delightfully pleasant roadway. At other seasons the roads in general are not to be commended. The bottoms of the canals were dug by the plough and oxen.



terate 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 support, 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. Mosquitoes swarm on every new settlement, and annoy every one by their stinging and raising inflamed spots over the body. Rubbing strong vinegar over the parts is said to alleviate the pain. Fires of wet chips, lighted at the doors of the cabins, will prevent the ingress of these troublesome insects. When a clearance has been made the mosquitoes are not so troublesome. 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 as the circulating medium 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. Bears, however, are not numerous. But 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 advantages, on the other hand, which emigrants may enjoy in our American colonies are numerous and important. The first and great advantage is constant employment, whether labour be required for the improvement of their own land, or that of an employer. Constant employment bestows vigour on the bodily frame, and contentment to the mind. Labour, it is true, is not so high priced in Canada as it was when labourers were scarcer, but still, an able-bodied agricultural labourer can get 2s. 6d. a-day, and skilful mechanics as much as 5s. and their victuals. The soil being quite new and fresh, it is naturally fertile, and it will give a good return for the labour bestowed upon it, and, of course, the exercise of superior skill and industry will produce extraordinary results. The climate in summer, too, being so very superior to this country, that many products of the soil may be obtained there with little trouble, which cost much trouble and expense here. Not only the ordinary grains can be grown to perfection, but maize, garden vegetable produce, and fruits of all kinds, grow luxuriantly. It is found, however, that the grafted trees from this country thrive much better, and produce more and better fruits, than the natural trees of the country. Abundance of provisions, then, for the largest families may be always obtained in our American colonies during the whole year. This assurance of abundance not only produces contentment of mind, but endues that spirit of independence which forms a valuable ingredient in a manly character. All

accounts agree in the happy and contented state in which the emigrants are found, even in the midst of toil. Ample future provision for the family soothes the mind of the emigrant in the hour of dissolution. Not a trifling advantage consists in the absence of all vexatious imposts or burdens. There are no stamp-duties. Taxes there must be in all civilized communities, but there they are "trifles light as air." One dollar per hundred acres of land is about the annual amount of taxation to an emigrant. Besides all that, he may make his own malt, brew his own beer, make his own candles and sugar, raise his own tobacco, and tan his own leather, without dread of being exchequered. And last, though not least, of these advantages, is the almost unlimited space which lies open for settlements. For many generations yet unborn, good land and constant employment will await the arrival of the emigrant in the forest lands of our American colonies. These advantages counterbalance the evils of a new country, but, combining the former with the latter, emigrants should check the ardour of enthusiasm. They must consider that perseverance alone will insure success. They must make up their mind to work ere they can prosper. If they wish to possess land of their own, they must take money with them to give in exchange for that land. Having obtained the land which they desired to possess, they must consent to endure hardships before they can obtain even a shelter, and they must wait with patience the returning seasons before they can reap the fruits of their industry. All these considerations cannot be too strongly urged on the mind of the emigrant, for if they are not expected and guarded against, disappointment and vexation will assuredly ensue. "It is a matter of the first importance," says Mr M'Gregor, "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, in order to secure to his family the certain means of subsistence, he can willingly part with his friends, and leave scenes that must have been dear to his heart from childhood; and whether, in order to attain to independence, he can reconcile himself to suffer the inconveniency of a sea voyage, and the fatigue of remov-



ing 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. If, after making up his mind to all these considerations, he resolves on emigrating, he will not be disappointed in realizing in America any reasonable prospect he may have entertained in Europe. These difficulties are, indeed, such as would often stagger the resolution of most emigrants, if they had not before them, in every part of America, examples of men who must have encountered and overcome equally, if not more disheartening hardships, before they attained a state of comfortable affluence."

With respect to our American colonies, which present advantages in the greatest degree to emigrants, it may be stated that each possesses advantages peculiar to itself. There is no doubt that Canada will absorb the greatest number of emigrants, on account of its comparatively greater extent; but some of the smaller possessions present facilities and peculiarities which it were well emigrants kept in view before they left this country. About five hundred thousand settlers might be accommodated in the lower smaller colonies, as in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. Half the expense would settle emigrants in these places, of what would be required in the upper province of Canada. They are entirely free from the agues and lake fevers which are generated in the interior of the continent; and in them abundance of fish affords an easy mode of procuring a livelihood till the earth returns a produce commensurate with the toil bestowed upon it. The land in many of these islands is equally fertile to the land in the upper provinces; and the facility of communication, and a ready market for the disposal of surplus produce, are more easily obtained.

New Brunswick being easily accessible to the United States, emigrants of correct, industrious, and military habits, ought on-

ly to be located in it. This province presents a wide field of active operation both to the agriculturists and the labourer\*.

\* A lumbering party is thus described by Mr M'Gregor: "The timber trade, which, in a commercial as well as a political point of view, is of more importance in employing our ships and seamen, and the occasioning a great addition to the demand for British manufactures, than it is generally considered to be, employs also a vast number of people in the British colonies, whose manner of living, owing to the nature of the business they follow, is entirely different from that of the other inhabitants of North America.

"Several of these people form what is termed a 'lumbering party,' composed of persons who are all either hired by a master lumberer, who pays them wages and finds them in provisions, or of individuals, who enter into an understanding with each other, to have a joint interest in the proceeds of their labour. The necessary supplies of provisions, clothing, &c., are generally obtained from the merchants on credit, in consideration of receiving the timber, which the lumberers are to bring down the rivers in the following summer. The stock deemed requisite for a '*lumbering party*,' consists of axes, a cross-cut saw, cooking utensils, a cask of rum, tobacco and pipes; a sufficient quantity of biscuit, pork, beef, and fish, pease and pearl barley for soup, with a cask of molasses to sweeten a decoction usually made of shrubs, or of the tops of the hemlock-tree, and taken as tea. Two or three yokes of oxen, with sufficient hay to feed them, are also required to haul the timber out of the woods\*.

"When thus prepared, these people proceed up the rivers with the provisions, &c. to the place fixed on for their winter establishment, which is selected as near a stream of water as possible. They commence by clearing away a few of the surrounding trees, and building a shanty, or camp of round logs, the walls of which are seldom more than four or five feet high; the roof is covered with birch-bark, or boards. A pit is dug under the camp to preserve any thing liable to injury from the frost. The fire is either in the middle, or at one end; the smoke goes out through the roof; hay, straw, or fir-branches are spread across, or along the whole length of this habitation, on which they all lie down together at night to sleep, with their feet next the fire. When the fire gets low, he who first awakes or feels cold, springs up, and throws on five or six billets, and in this way they manage to have a large fire all night. One person is hired as cook, whose duty is to have breakfast ready before day-light; at which time all the party rise, when each takes his "morning," or the indispensable dram of raw spirits, immediately before breakfast. This meal consists of bread, or occasionally potatoes, with boiled beef, pork, or fish, and tea sweetened with molasses; dinner is usually the same, with pease-soup in place of *tea*; and the supper resembles breakfast. These men are enormous eaters; and they also drink great quantities of rum, which they scarcely ever dilute. Immediately after breakfast, they divide into three *gangs*; one of which cuts down the trees, another hews them, and the third is employed with the oxen in hauling the timber, either

\* "The quantity of stock is, of course, greater or less according to the number who compose the party. Some of the Canada lumberers carry an enormous stock to the woods."

In Nova Scotia there are now no extensive tracts ungranted, but frugal and industrious farmers need have no fear of succeeding, to one general road leading to the banks of the nearest stream, or at once to the stream itself; fallen trees, and other impediments in the way of the oxen, are cut away with an axe.

The whole winter is thus spent in unremitting labour. The snow covers the ground from two to three feet from the setting in of winter until April; and, in the middle of fir forests, often till the middle of May. When the snow begins to dissolve in April, the rivers swell, or, according to the lumberer's phrase, the "*freshets come down!*" At this time, all the timber cut during winter is thrown into the water, and floated down until the river becomes sufficiently wide to make the whole into one or more rafts.

"The construction of the vast masses of timber floated down the St Lawrence, and other great rivers of America, is nearly on all occasions similar, but bound proportionably stronger together as the rafts increase in size. The raftsmen commence by floating twenty or more pieces of timber alongside each other, with the ends to form the fore-part of the raft brought in a line, and then bound close together by logs placed across these, and by binding one log to another with poles fastened down by withes plugged firmly into holes bored in the logs for the purpose. The size of the raft is increased in this manner by adding pieces of timber, one after another, with their unequal lengths crossing the *joints*, until the whole lot of timber to be rafted is joined together in one flat mass on the river. The water at this period is exceedingly cold, yet, for weeks together, the lumberers are in it from morning till night, and it is seldom less than a month and a half, from the time that floating the timber down the streams commences, until the rafts are delivered to the merchants.

No course of life can undermine the constitution more than that of a lumberer and raftsmen. The winter, snow, and frost, although severe, are nothing to endure in comparison to the extreme coldness of the snow-water of the freshets, in which the lumberer is, day after day, wet up to the middle, and often immersed from head to foot. The very vitals are thus chilled and sapped; the intense heat of the summer sun, a transition which almost immediately follows, must further weaken and reduce the whole frame, and premature old age is the inevitable fate of a lumberer. But notwithstanding all the toils of such a pursuit, those who once adopt the life of a lumberer, prefer it to any other. They are in a great measure as independent, in their own way, as the Indians. After selling and delivering up their rafts, they pass some weeks in idle indulgence, drinking, smoking, and *dashing off* in a long coat, flashy waistcoat and trowsers, Wellington or Hessian boots, a handkerchief of many colours round the neck, a watch with a long tinsel chain and numerous brass seals, and an *umbrella*. Before winter, they return again to the woods, and resume the laborious pursuits of the preceding year. The greater number of the lumberers and raftsmen, in Canada and New Brunswick, are from the United States. Many young men of steady habits in our colonies, are in the habit of joining the lumbering parties for two or three years, for the express purpose of making money; and after saving their earn-



and such is the improved state of society in this province, that settlers will not feel as if they were far removed from their native country.

Cape Breton is eminently adapted to fisheries and grazing. Inhabitants, therefore, from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and from Wales, would find this province conformable to their former habits.

Prince Edward's Island is one of the most beautiful of our American colonies. Families from the agricultural districts of England and Scotland, to the amount of 20,000, would find this province a very desirable resting place. This colony possesses superior local advantages and state of society. It might be made a terrestrial paradise.

Newfoundland is best adapted to those who have been brought up on the sea coast. Families, therefore, from the Shetland, Orkney, Hebrides, Isle of Man, and the shores of Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland, would succeed best.

Immense districts are yet unappropriated in the lower provinces of Canada. About the river Saguenay, Highlanders from Perth, Argyle, Inverness, Ross and Sutherland shires, might be located to great individual advantage, and such people possessing military habits would become of great political value. Similar people would find plenty of room in the rear of the Canadian settlements to the south of the St Lawrence to New Brunswick; and also the tract north of the St Lawrence in the rear of the seignories. There is an excellent tract for the Lowland Scotch on the Ottawa below Hull.

In Upper Canada every class of people may find room.

With regard to the classes of society who form the best emigrants for British America, it may be asserted generally, that those thrive soonest who are of steady industrious habits, and accustomed to labour. Practical farmers, possessing from L.200 to L.600 can get farms which have been partially cleared to purchase at any time. Many men, from improvidence or neglect, are obliged to sell their cleared lands, and retire to the

ings, purchase or receive grants of lands, on which they live very comfortably, cultivating the soil, and occasionally cutting down the timber trees on their lands for market."

woods again. Indeed, there are some people who prefer to clear land and sell it at a profit, and begin again the work of clearing in the remoter parts of the colony. Such people may be considered as the pioneers to the emigrants of small capital, who would feel the work of clearing land an irksome task. Active labouring men and women may always secure employment, kind treatment, and good wages. Joiners, stone-masons, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, cart, mill, and wheel wrights, and coopers, will always find employment. Brewers may succeed, and will succeed better in a few years. Butchers do well. Spinners, weavers, and manufacturers, will not get the smallest encouragement. Gentlemen of the law, divinity, and physic, will not succeed; there are too many lawyers and divines already, and the climate of British America is too salubrious for doctors. Schoolmasters will have to make engagements before they leave the country, otherwise they will have to work in cultivating the soil for their subsistence. Clerks and shopmen, unless previously engaged, will have great difficulties to encounter.

If a national system of emigration were instituted by government, with the view of relieving this country of a part of the burden of supporting a pauper population, funds would require to be raised to supply the emigrants with money to pay their passage, to buy provisions for the voyage, and to provide provisions for them at least one year after they had been settled in the colony. Each family should have provided for it an axe, two hoes, an auger, a saw, a plane, a cow, and seed. More is not necessary, and more given might cause improvidence; but whatever is given them, should be given without any condition of their value being returned when the settlers became as wealthy as to be able to repay it. Such a demand would be highly impolitic. It would create discontent, as paupers always consider they have a right to be supported from parochial funds, and, had they not been expatriated, they would still have derived support from public funds. If this necessary assistance to pauper emigration would require more money than the nation could afford, then a national system of emigration ought not to be instituted. It would be inhumanity to transport a pauper that he may continue a pauper in a worse conditioned country. In the mean

time, voluntary emigration will continue unabated. A few words of advice which we intend to give to those who are contemplating to leave their native country and pursue their better fortune in our American Colonies, may prove acceptable even to emigrants who possess capital. The poorer emigrants, however, stand more in need of advice than others whose capitals can command the conveniences of life at once, and avoid the hardships of a first settlement.

Emigrants may be divided into two great classes, those who have capital, and those who have none. The former class can get land to purchase according to their wishes and means, and we shall call them farmers. The latter will only possess means to take themselves out to the scene of their future labours, and there they must engage with an employer, and make the best bargain they can in regard to accommodation and wages. Agricultural labourers used to obtain some years ago, when labourers were scarcer, from 4s. to 6s. per day; now they cannot obtain above 2s. 6d. with provisions. When labourers have made up their minds to go away, they should provide themselves with as much very warm clothing, to withstand the severity of the winter, with linen and bedding, which are very dear in America, as will last them four or five years. Spades, shovels, scythes, hoes, axes, saws, planes, cooking utensils, some earthenware, a few door-hinges, from 20 lb. to 30 lb. of assortment of nails, and some garden-seeds of vegetables, must also be provided. Labourers who have engaged with others may not require these articles at first, but having them, they will be the more acceptable to the employers, and a short period of industry will enable them to take land for themselves. Wooden furniture would only be an incumbrance, as they can be procured there at a moderate rate. In addition to these articles, farmers should take out some leather, one or two sets of light cart-harness, plough-traces, the iron-work of a plough, and harrows, and cart, and the cast-metal machinery for a winnowing machine. A hand grind-mill would be of essential service to those who happen to be at a distance from a grist-mill. Mechanics should take out a chest of their tools. Articles ought to be packed in stout wooden boxes, which will bear knocking about in a long voyage and



journey, and a diversified mode of travelling, and which will serve as a protection against the state of the weather.

After having procured these things of the best workmanship and quality, the next consideration is the securing of the passage in a good ship, and the laying in the provision for the voyage.

Great pains should be taken by emigrants to learn from some respectable persons the state of the ship in which they are to embark, as much of their personal comfort on the long voyage of eight weeks to Canada, will depend on the state of the vessel, the number of passengers in proportion to her tonnage, the height between decks, that not being less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the state of the fresh water on board. The law provides for the proper regulation of these matters for the sake of the passengers, but still emigrants cannot look too sharply after their own interest in these particulars \*. After having fixed on the ship in which they are to sail, and which ship should be bound to the nearest port to the place to which they intend to go, emigrants should make a written agreement with the captain, not only regarding the amount of passage-money, and the necessary accommodations in the ship, but also in regard to the sailing of the ship at the appointed time; and for fear the ship should be

\* The following extract from the late Passengers' Act may be useful to emigrants:—

“ 1. No ship to carry more than three persons for every four tons of its burden; and to have five feet and a half between platform and deck; two children under fourteen, or three under seven, or one child under one year and the mother to be computed as one passenger.

“ 2. Ship to be provided with fifty gallons pure water, and at least fifty pounds oatmeal, biscuit, &c. for each passenger.

“ 3. Ships having the full number of passengers, to carry no stores between decks; may occupy with stores between-decks three cubic feet for each passenger less than the full number.

“ 4. Shipmasters to deliver a list of passengers to the customs at port of sailing, and furnish a similar list at port of landing.

“ 5. Shipmasters landing passengers anywhere else than agreed upon liable to a penalty of L. 20, to be recovered before any two justices of the peace.

“ 6. Shipmasters not having the above quantity of water and bread, to be guilty of misdemeanour.

“ 7. Shipmasters to enter into bond for observance of the act.

“ 8. Act not to apply to Post-Office ships, or to extend to Bahama Islands, or West Indies.”

detained in port for a longer period than that agreed to, they should also specify that the emigrants are to come on board the appointed day of sailing, and remain there at the captain's expense till she does sail. Inattention to these particulars has caused many poor emigrants to squander a great proportion of their money in the sea-ports, in public houses.

Freights can be taken with or without provisions. To avoid the possibility of being supplied with bad provisions on board ship, it is customary for emigrants to carry out their own provisions. Some captains, however, object to this mode of procedure, as many emigrants do not supply themselves with a sufficiency of provisions for the whole voyage, and then they become a burden to the captain. Voyages to Canada seldom occupy less time than eight weeks, and provisions should be laid in for that period, water and fuel being found on board. The passage-money from the east coast of Britain to Quebec is about L. 3 without provisions; from the west coast, and from Ireland, it is about L. 2, 10s. Children under fourteen years of age pay one half, and those under seven years pay one-third of that price. Infants under twelve months pay nothing. The provisions necessary for a grown up person for eight weeks will amount to about L. 3 \*. It is useful to carry a little medicine, to be taken

\* "The following list of provisions for each grown up person is taken from Pickering's Inquiries of an Emigrant. The prices of the articles may vary according to circumstances:—

Biscuit 28 lb. (I recommend the best). If half were bread, sliced and baked dry, or toasted, and packed close in a barrel, an agreeable variety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 0	7	0
Sufficient: I had some left. I had also two large sweet seed-cakes; but they were not used, as sweet things cannot be eaten in sea sickness.														
A case of preserved beef, 9 lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
Had been a voyage, or would have cost more.														
Two quart bottles of preserved soup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
10 lb. of beef at 6d., and 10 lb. of pork at 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	6
Useful, because fresh; but unnecessary if fowls are taken, which are better. Meat nearly half left, on account of continued sickness, but enough if well. A few red herrings should be added.														
1 lb. of tea, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
For want of milk, both disagreeable and little used. I had preserved a glass bottle of milk, but broke it. Cream or milk may be														
Carried over,												L. 1	13	6

on landing, and which will most probably prevent a troublesome flux which frequently attacks people after a long sea voyage. Particular caution should be observed by every one not to indulge too much in the drinking of the fresh water of the *St Lawrence*, as many complaints of a disagreeable nature have been engendered in this way.

Emigrants should leave this country as early in the spring as possible, as in March or April. If they delay till the season is advanced, they will not be able to accommodate themselves upon the allotted lands with a house before winter; and if they have to pass the winter in any town or village, or board themselves with any other settler, a great part of their money will be spent in board which would have been better employed in improving their land.

There are a number of minor points with which it is necessary emigrants should be made acquainted, for their guidance and comfort. There are now no grants of land made by Government. The land is put up for sale, and cannot be sold for less than 4s. or 5s. per acre, even where no clearances have been made. Agents to whom application may be made for the sale of

	Brought over,	L. 13 6
preserved by boiling, and adding two pounds of loaf sugar to a quart, and bottled.		
7 lb. sugar [plenty]	- - - - -	0 3 6
7 lb. flour [hardly enough; useful for fruit puddings]	- - - - -	0 1 6
5 lb. rice [very palatable in pudding; I would recommend five or six pounds]	- - - - -	0 2 0
5 lb. butter 5s, 3 lb cheese 2s 3d.	- - - - -	0 7 3
Mustard, pepper, salt, vinegar, ginger, nutmegs, &c. [necessary, articles]	- - - - -	0 1 6
Two gallons of porter, in bottles, or cider,	- - - - -	0 4 0
Very palatable and strengthening when sea sickness is over, with a little water, nutmeg, and ginger; but one bottle of port wine, with half or one third of the porter, I would recommend in preference. The wine and beef-tea are excellent in sea sickness.		
Bottle of brandy 5s, ditto rum 2s 6d, but both unnecessary; not palatable in sickness.		
Half a bushel of apples, and a few oranges	- - - - -	0 2 6
Very useful. I had no preserved damsons, or any fruit, but much wanted them when sea sick.		
2 bushels of potatoes, onions, carrots, &c. with a net to boil the potatoes in,	- - - - -	0 5 0
		L. 3 0 9"



lands, and who will give every information in regard to employment, and the best routes to be taken to arrive at an appointed destination, have been appointed at St John's, St Andrew's, and Miramichi, in Brunswick, at Quebec, and at York, in Upper Canada \*. The mode in which lands are obtained from the Canada Land Company, may be seen in the following copy of a notice issued by the company, and given below in a note †.

Many people emigrated from this country with no more money than what paid their passage, and some travelling expenses; and, when they arrived at Quebec or Montreal, having no means to subsist upon, they became beggars. Their situation was pitiable in the extreme. To relieve so much wretchedness the Quebec Emigrant Society was humanely instituted; but the numbers of destitute emigrants increased yearly to an amount

\* Copies of "Information to Emigrants, published by his Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration, respecting the British Colonies in North America," may, we believe, be obtained at the Custom House of all the shipping ports. This paper will supply much useful information to the emigrant.

† "To Emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom.

"Notice is hereby given, that the Canada Company having completed their arrangements for the settlement of that extensive tract of country which lies between the districts of Gore and London, and the shores of Lake Huron, a road is being opened from the township of Wilmot to the mouth of the Red River, hereafter to be called the Maitland.

"This road is in continuation of one leading through Waterloo from Guelph; and government is now opening another from Dundas to Guelph, by which route the journey from the head of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron may be performed in four or five days.

"At the mouth of the Maitland, a town, to be called Goderich, will be founded in the course of the summer, as soon as the necessary surveys can be completed.

"Along the road, from Wilmot to Goderich, the land, which is all of the best quality, will be sold in lots of one hundred acres each, for which, at the option of the purchasers, payment at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre will be taken in cash, provisions, or labour on the roads, from the first two hundred heads of families who offer themselves as settlers; and supplies of provisions, and medical assistance, will be provided by the Company.

"Saw and grist mills are building near the proposed site of Goderich.

"Emigrants, or other persons desirous to embrace the advantageous opportunity of locating themselves, will please apply to the agents of the Company."

far beyond the power of this benevolent society to relieve. The Society have therefore given notice that it can afford no relief to any, however severe their distress, except the disabled, the really sick, the widow, and the orphan. We subjoin a copy of this notice, which will be found to contain judicious warnings to emigrants against being duped by the misrepresentations of designing people \*. To provide against the inconvenience of receiving

\* An association formed at Quebec in Lower Canada, for the relief of sick and helpless emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, are desirous of calling the attention of their fellow subjects in the United Kingdom who may be disposed to emigrate to Canada in the ensuing summer, to the following statements, in the hope of guarding them against the distress and ruin to which they may be exposed by their ignorance of the country to which they are about to remove, and by the want of foresight and care in making their arrangements. A considerable portion of the emigrants who arrived at Quebec during the last summer (amounting in the whole to about 60,000), landed either in a state of total want, or with such trifling means of subsistence that they were soon without support, and wandered about the country seeking in vain for employment, and suffering every kind of wretchedness.

“Many of these persons were no doubt reduced to this state by the impositions and misconduct of the masters of the ships in which they came, but many also appear to have been without resources in their own country, except what they expended in paying for their passage,—and to have trusted to the *chance* of obtaining the means of support at Quebec, or of reaching their friends elsewhere, by the charity of the community upon which they are thrown.

“The Quebec Association for the Relief of Emigrants, think it therefore their duty to warn all those who are intending to come to Quebec from the Mother Country, that no assistance will be given from the funds of the Association, however severe the distress may be, to any but those who have become disabled after embarkation :—to the sick, and widows, and children ;—no relief will be given to families where the father or head of the family has left them to go farther into the country ;—no relief or assistance will be given to enable emigrants to go to Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

“No relief will be given even to widows, whose husbands died before they quitted the Mother Country,—nor to married women who have been left there by their husbands, and follow them out to Quebec, without providing themselves with means of going further.

“Those persons, therefore, whether married or single, who emigrate to Quebec with the intention of joining their friends in any part of the Canadas will find themselves unable to proceed, and will suffer evils beyond their expectation, if they have not, on landing at Quebec, sufficient money to pay their passage from thence to the place of their destination. This, in ordinary cases, will require from L.2 to L.6, according to the distance they have to go

too many paupers in our colonies, the legislatures there have passed acts obliging masters of vessels to give bonds in the amount of L.10 for each passenger, that they will not become, for one year, chargeable to the parish by reason of poverty, childhood, or age. And the Colonial-office in London issued a notification lately, that the provincial Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Lower Canada, passed an act imposing 5s. currency-duty on every emigrant from Britain, payable by the master of the vessel who takes them out, and the duty is doubled in case the emigrant has not a sanction from the Government here for emigrating. This certification is to be signed by the principal officer of the customs of the port whence the vessel sails. The

and the number of persons in a family, the passage money to Montreal alone, 180 miles, by steam, being 7s. 6d. per adult.

“Those whose object is to obtain land, must bring enough of money to purchase it, (no free grant of land being now given by Government either in Upper or Lower Canada,) and also to support themselves for the first year; during which they cannot hope to have a crop. From L. 25 to L. 40, at the least, will be desirable for these purposes.

“Household servants, male or female, or farm labourers, without families, will be liable to be reduced to great difficulties and want, if they are not provided, on landing at Quebec, with sufficient means to carry them 100 or 200 miles, to obtain work in the English settlements.

“They must not calculate on finding employment in the large towns.

“Persons who have been employed in weaving, or manufactories, and generally all such as are not acquainted with and accustomed to farming work, will only increase their difficulties and distress by coming to Canada, unless they bring the means of subsistence with them.

“The Association cannot too earnestly guard all emigrants of the labouring class against the false representations which are spread abroad in Great Britain, and particularly in Ireland, as to the high wages of labour in Canada, and the certainty of obtaining employment.

“Those who emigrate, trusting only to such statements, without any certain means of support, will find themselves worse situated than they were at home, unable to maintain themselves by their labour in the principal towns of the province, or even to beg their way through the country, where their language is not understood, and exposed to the severities of a Canadian climate.

“The same evils also threaten those, even above the condition of labourers, who, in emigrating, neglect the precautions which the Association have above pointed out as necessary. The Association think it their duty further to warn all emigrants, of every description, against the misconduct and frauds too often practised by ship masters and agents of passenger ships.”



sick and destitute must have recourse to the Charitable Institutions of Canada, upon which only they can have a legal claim. Labourers who cannot get employment when they go out, may get employment at the public works, though none have hitherto required to be so employed, work being in sufficient demand there to employ all emigrants. A new road which is about to be begun by the government in New Brunswick, will afford ample employment for labourers for a time, on advantageous terms. Labourers, however, need not depend on finding employment in the larger towns, from the inhabitants; and they cannot be too strongly urged to desist from loitering about the towns till their money is all exhausted.

With regard to money matters, the exchange with this country is in favour of the emigrant; that is to say, a sovereign of this country is worth L. 1 : 2 : 6 in our colonies in America, and other gold and silver coin in proportion. Copper coins of all descriptions, and belonging to every nation, pass there for a half-penny, under the general name of coppers. Those who have more than L. 20 above the means of taking them to their destination, should deposit their money in a bank in this country. Messrs Smith, Payne and Smith, bankers, are the agents in London for the Montreal Bank. The money can be deposited with any bank in this country, who will obtain a proper receipt from Messrs Smith and Company in London, upon the emigrant writing his name, that his signature may be identified when he goes out to Montreal, and he will receive the money there. Any small expense attending the remission of money by the country bank, must of course be paid by the emigrant. This subject is detailed pretty fully in the information from the Commission of Emigrants, of which an abstract on this particular subject is given below \*. For the farther accommodation of persons emi-

“ SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and, in reply, we beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for Emigration, that we have agreed to receive monies in London, on account of the Montreal Bank, and that any Emigrant who may think it more safe or advantageous to transfer his capital to the Canadas, through the medium of the Montreal Bank, than to carry it with him in specie, will have the opportunity of doing so.

“ On

grating to Upper Canada, the Bank of Upper Canada will also receive deposits with their agents Messrs Thomas Wilson and Company of Warnford Court, London, and pay the accounts in Canada, as advised, to such persons, or their order, together with the difference of exchange, whatever it may be at the time.

A new settler who can purchase his own land, and who has a family of five persons, should not have less than from L. 50 to L. 80 of cash. This sum would include the probable purchase-money of land, and the cost of necessary supplies. The provi-

“On receiving a sum of money, on account of the Montreal Bank, we shall give a receipt in the following form :

Received.....18.....of the  
Montreal Bank, by A. B.....  
Pounds.....

S. P. and S.

“In cases where money is remitted to us, by country bankers, on account of emigrants, receipts will be sent to the country banker making the remittance. The country banker’s charges on this transaction will, of course, fall upon the emigrant.

“We shall decline in all cases to take any money unless accompanied by the signature of the party who is to receive such money in Canada, excepting in cases where a remittance is wished to be made for the use of a person resident in Canada who can be readily identified by other means. The emigrant, on his arrival, will present the receipt to the Montreal Bank, and the Bank will, we presume, draw upon us for the amount, and pay the emigrant the proceeds of such bill at the exchange of the day, in the manner consistent with its usual rules of business.

“We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not engage to protect the emigrant from any risk whatever, except the risk which might attach to the carrying the money with him. We simply undertake to honour the drafts of the Montreal Bank, from time to time, for such sums as may be paid into our hands on account of that Bank.

(Signed) “SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS.

“LONDON, 23d February 1832.

“P. S. We have omitted to mention that we are directed not to receive less than Twenty Pounds on account of any one individual.”

“The mode of proceeding described in this letter is likely to be generally made use of, in order to avoid the risk of carrying money abroad in specie. For this purpose, persons who are emigrating to Canada will only need to deposit here the sum they desire to receive for their own use in the Colony, and to draw the amount after their arrival.”

visions which he should carry with him to his farm, for his present support, independent of the supply of stock which has been mentioned already, should be the following:—50 bushels potatoes; 2 barrels flour; 1 barrel rye, Indian or oatmeal; 1 barrel mackerel; 1 barrel herrings;  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel beef; 5 gallons molasses; 3 gallons rum; 3 lb. tea; 12 lb. sugar; and 1 milch cow. The value of these may amount to about L.18, and they can be purchased at the nearest store. It is true, many have not the means to purchase all these articles, and who get on well enough; but they must encounter severe hardships at first.

It is recommended to the emigrant not to be in too great a hurry to buy land; and if he go out at an early period of the season, he will have time to look about him; but he should also consider that winter will arrive with severity, and that the longer he is in locating himself, the farther back he will have probably to go into the woods. He should, if possible, buy an allotment which has been partially cleared, and which has a house erected upon it. Forest lands can be got for about 20s., half-cleared land for L.2, and cleared farms will cost about L.6, 6s. per acre. Trees can be contracted to be cleared for L.3 per acre. It is recommended not to accept land on the authority merely of a location ticket, but to have a regular deed of purchase, which secures a title. This deed confers a freehold qualification, and a vote for a member of the legislature.

If an emigrant cannot afford to buy a farm with any cleared land upon it, he must begin to cut down the trees, and construct a log-house for his habitation. His neighbours will assist him in this laborious and necessary task, on the condition that he will render assistance to some other new settler. These houses, or *shanties*, as they are termed, are built of the trunks of trees piled on each other, and crossed at the corners. His assistants will soon show a beginner how to construct these simple wood huts\*. The next process is to clear some land of trees for cropping, and those are first removed which are near the house, in case the wind should blow down any of them up-

\* A very minute account of clearing the land, and constructing shanties at first, will be found in the "Appendix to Bell's Letter from Upper Canada."



on the house. An immense quantity of brushwood and fallen trees will have to be placed in heaps to be burned. It is not advisable to attempt to clear lands by burning the trees. It is a dangerous practice, and does not answer the purpose intended. Lands that have been cleared by burning get covered with an immense crop of weeds, which growing up, exhaust the finer part of the soil, and return no manure to it, as their stalks are withered up, and their sap dissipated in the air. The trunks of trees, too, that have been burnt, become hard and difficult to cut down. It is a pity to be obliged to destroy so much good timber; but there is no mode of saving it for future use, unless the trees were squared into logs of convenient sizes, and piled up for a time in a small space of ground, till the wood could be floated down to the most convenient place for shipment. This subject deserves consideration. To save the waste of timber, it is suggested by Mr Baillie to allow laths to be imported into this country from New Brunswick at a lower duty than at present. The laths could be made from the slabs in squaring the timber, which are at present thrown away, and floated down the river, or burnt, and which constitutes about the fourth part of the timber. If laths thus made could find a market, the small profit arising from them would much decrease the expense of clearing land to new settlers.

After the trees are cleared off, the soil is sown immediately, and harrowed, or covered with earth by means of the hoe. At first it is impossible to work with cattle, for the stumps of the trees being left three feet in height, they form a serious obstruction to the passage of the cattle, and the ground being matted together with roots, it is impossible a plough can enter it. The first crop is generally wheat, which is sown at the rate of a bushel per acre, and the produce will range from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. After the wheat, grass is sown, and the land remains in grass, to allow time for some of the roots to decay. Those of hard wood trees decay fast, but those of the pine tribe will last for years. But many take crop after crop, till the soil becomes exhausted.

It must be confessed this is wretched farming. It will injure the emigrants in the long run, by keeping them in thralldom much longer than they would be under a better system. It

may be unavailing to recommend the ground to be trenched, where labour is so high ; but might it not be a matter of discretion to trench the soils of the higher qualities ? It may be expedient to take a first crop from the soil as it is in the first year, for the necessities of the occupier demand support from the soil ; but the same necessity cannot exist on the same piece of ground any longer than the first year. Let us look at the produce that is returned from the soils that are deemed fertile under this management. The highest is rated at 25 bushels per acre, and it is even stated so low as 15 bushels. In this country, where the climate is inferior, and the land cropped severely, the returns of wheat from land of moderate fertility is 24 bushels ; and superior soils and quality will yield as much as 48 bushels per acre. Were the land so trenched as to keep the vegetable mould above, we have no doubt that the latter return of wheat would be quite common in Canada. People possessing no capital may not be able to accomplish much in the process of trenching, but let them make a beginning as soon as possible, and continue gradually to advance, and a space will ere long be turned over that will maintain a family in affluence. A small spot of well-farmed good land will yield much more grain, and that of better quality, than a much larger space ill managed. Emigrants of capital should make a point of trenching a part of their ground to get quit of the roots immediately, and set an example of proper management to their poorer brethren. The increased produce will soon repay the extraordinary labour. At all events, every man should trench half an acre for a garden. The vegetables will grow much better in well-dug soil \*. Next to a well worked soil, a consistent rotation

\* The following method of preserving culinary vegetables in winter in Russia, taken from a paper by Dr William Howison, in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, may prove useful to our American colonial emigrants.

“ Cabbages are preserved in the gardens (set close together to save room), by building a roof over them of old boards, covering them with the old dung of the hot-beds, or the cleanings of the gardens, and then shovelling over all the earth from the adjacent beds. If the ground is dry, and it is possible to dig downwards, the house (if so I may call it) will be warmer ; but the best situation is the brow of a hillock. Two tubes or chimneys are adapted to let

of cropping should be adopted. No expediency should interfere with a regular rotation of cropping, for there is no other possible way of working land with regularity, and of distributing the labour on it equally over the season. Were these primary principles kept steadily in view in a new country, with a fresh virgin soil of natural fertility, there are no bounds which could circumscribe the agricultural produce of Canada; and were our American colonies converted into a store-house for a supply of corn to the mother-country, it would be the interest of Britain to derive her imported grain from her colonies, which would of necessity consume in return large quantities of her manufacture.

It is a common remark, that no farm could be cultivated in our colonies in America with profit, if it were worked by hired labour. We are satisfied this is an erroneous opinion. That hired labour may be too expensive under the present mode of cultivation, may be true; but it is equally true, that were a judicious system of husbandry practised throughout the colonies, their fine climate would realise a certainly increased produce, that could pay for the labour bestowed, and bear a profit on the money expended †.

Labourers should be cautioned against working to any one for provision only, or on a farm, for the consideration of the improvements which they may make in a few years. A better plan is to hire a partly cleared farm from a proprietor who does

out the confined air, when it thaws, or towards spring. Leeks, celery, in short, all similar vegetables, may be preserved in the same way. The chimneys must be stuffed up when it freezes.

“ The following is the mode of preserving French beans, parsley, celery leaves and spinach, through the winter. Gather the leaves or beans without washing them, put them into a barrel without a head, alternate layers of vegetables and salt. Then put a board upon the vegetables, and a weight upon the board, which will now be covered with the juices of the vegetables. When wanted for use, take out the quantity required, and wash it carefully, retaining the board and weight. The best weight is a clean water-worn stone, tolerably heavy. The watery juice toward the board excludes the action of the air, and prevents putrefaction.

“ Parsley, celery, and spinach leaves, carefully dried and kept from moisture, are excellent for soups,” &c.

† See Pickering's *Inquiries of an Emigrant*, p. 163-165, where a statement of the charges and productions of a farm of 70 acres are accurately given.



not occupy it himself, and pay the half of all the produce as rent, on condition of being provided with necessary working stock. In this way a family may spend some years comfortably, until they have earned as much as will enable them to buy land for themselves.

Those who have no money at all, should hire themselves to some proprietor or farmer, on condition of paying the passage out to the colonies. Children and young women can find employment in the fields in spring and summer. Orphans should hire themselves as apprentices to farmers for some years. Every person should avoid getting into debt to the shop-keepers. It is not the oldest settlers who are the most wealthy; the sober and industrious will get on well at whatever period they may go. By directing himself aright, an industrious man may expect and have 12 acres in cultivation in the course of five years, with a horse, two or three cows, a few sheep and pigs, and food sufficient for his family. In six years he will have 25 or 30 acres, and possess a pair of horses and a waggon, a sledge, five or six cows, oxen, sheep, pigs, and poultry, a comfortable house, and a large barn, and sufficient food for himself and family. This is no extravagant calculation. "I could name hundreds," says Mr Macgregor, "who in the same period accumulated, by steady industry, fully as much as I have stated."

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

1. *On the Habits of the White-tailed Eagle, with an account of the modes of destroying Eagles practised in the Hebrides.* By William Macgillivray, A. M. &c.

High from the summit of a craggy cliff,  
Hung o'er the deep, such as amazing frowns  
On utmost Kilda's shore, whose lonely race  
Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds,  
The Royal Eagle draws his vigorous young,  
Strong-pounced, and ardent with fraternal fire,  
Now fit to raise a kingdom of their own,  
He drives them from his fort, the tow'ring seat  
For ages, of his empire; which, in peace,  
Unstained he holds, while many a league to sea  
He wings his course, and preys in distant isles."

*Thomson's Seasons, Spring.*

As eagles are very destructive to lambs, in various parts of Scotland, and more especially in the Hebrides, some account of their habits may prove interesting to the readers of a work devoted to agriculture and rural economy