

# EMIGRATION:



LETTERS

FROM

SUSSEX EMIGRANTS,

WHO SAILED FROM PORTSMOUTH,  
IN APRIL 1832, ON BOARD THE SHIPS,  
LORD MELVILLE AND EVELINE,

FOR

UPPER CANADA:

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EXTRACTS

FROM VARIOUS WRITERS ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA,  
AND FROM CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, WITH  
REFERENCES TO THE LETTERS:

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CAPT. HALE'S

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS:

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AND

A GAZETTEER

OF THE PLACES NAMED IN THE LETTERS.

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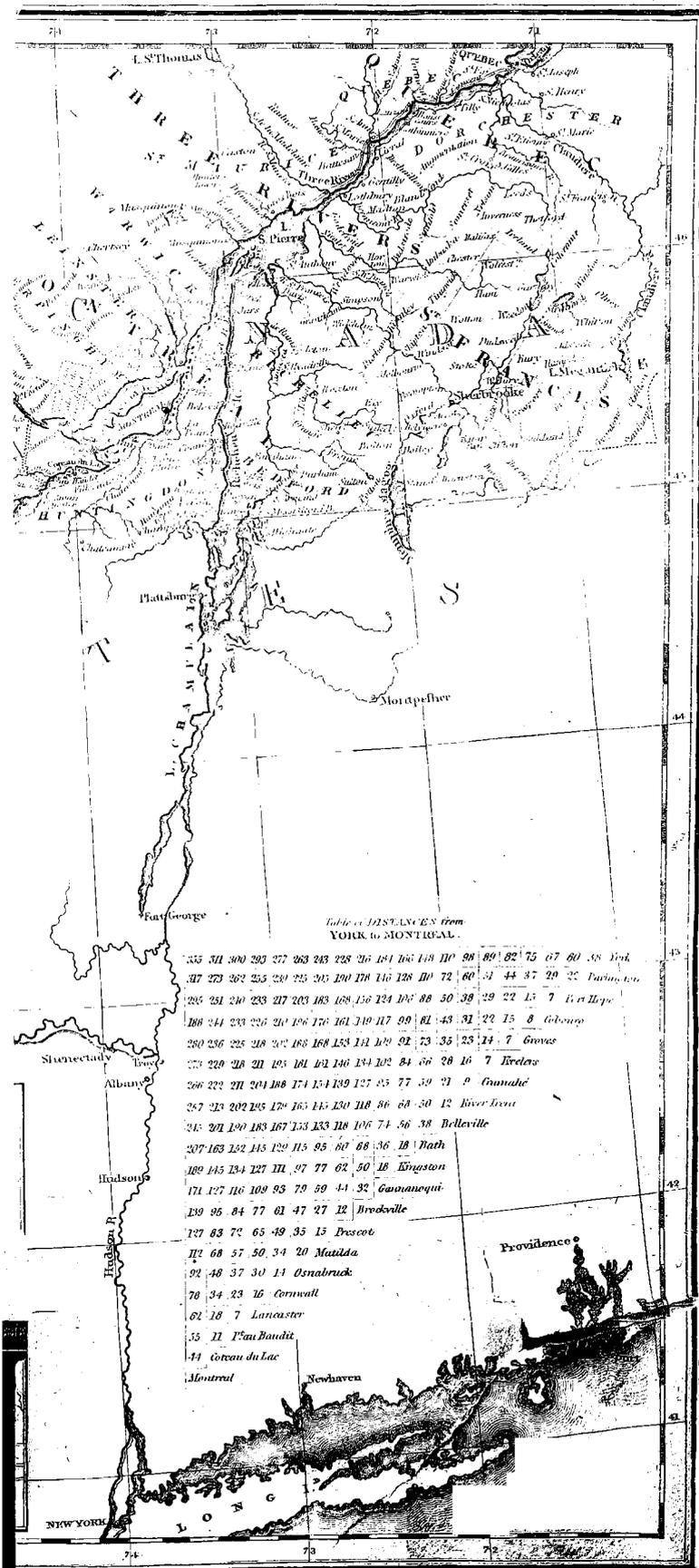


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YORK to MONTREAL.

335	311	300	293	277	263	243	228	216	191	166	148	116	96	89	82	75	67	60	58	York
317	273	262	255	239	225	205	190	178	146	128	100	72	60	54	44	37	29	25	22	Paris, etc.
295	251	240	233	217	203	183	168	156	124	106	88	50	39	29	22	15	7	7	1	St. Hope
286	241	233	226	210	196	176	161	149	117	99	81	43	31	23	15	8	8	8	8	Cobourg
280	236	228	221	205	191	171	156	144	112	94	76	38	26	18	10	7	7	7	7	Graves
273	229	221	214	198	184	164	149	137	105	87	69	31	19	11	7	7	7	7	7	Irereux
266	222	214	207	191	177	157	142	130	98	80	62	24	12	8	7	7	7	7	7	P. Grande
257	213	205	198	182	168	148	133	121	89	71	53	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	River Louis
248	204	196	189	173	159	139	124	112	80	62	44	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Belleville
207	163	155	148	132	118	98	83	71	39	21	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Nath
189	145	137	130	114	100	80	65	53	21	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Kingston
171	127	119	112	96	82	62	47	35	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Cawanoqui
159	115	107	100	84	70	50	35	23	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Brookville
127	83	75	68	52	38	18	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Prescot
117	73	65	58	42	28	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Mauda
92	48	40	33	17	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Osnabrick
78	34	26	19	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Cornwall
62	18	10	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Lancaster
35	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	St. Paul
14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Coteau du Lac
																				Montreal



## INTRODUCTION.

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In the beginning of the year 1832, a Committee was formed at Petworth, under the sanction of the Earl of Egremont, to afford assistance to such persons as might wish to emigrate to Canada; and the following paper was printed, and circulated in the neighbourhood.

*Petworth, March 1st. 1832.*

*Information to Persons desirous of emigrating from this Neighbourhood, to Upper Canada.*

In the parish of Petworth, where the Earl of Egremont possesses nearly the whole of the land, his Lordship has signified his intention, of defraying the whole of the expence, of persons of approved character, wishing to proceed to Upper Canada; and, in any other parish, in proportion to the property he owns in that parish. Encouraged by this liberal support, an engagement has been entered into, for the ship LORD MELVILLE, 425 \* Tons register, A. 1. coppered and copper fastened, and sheathed, with 7 feet height between decks, and extra ventilating scuttles, which is to be comfortably fitted up at Portsmouth, and to sail from thence for *Montreal*, direct, on the 5th. of April next. Passengers to be on board on the 4th, at latest. A superintendent (with his wife and family) goes out with Lord Egremont's party, and will conduct them direct to York, in Upper Canada, (in, or near, which city he intends to settle) paying every attention to their comforts on the route.

\* *To afford ample space for the passengers, this ship is restricted to carry 76 fewer than allowed by Act of Parliament.*

A surgeon also sails in this ship, whose duty it will be to attend (*gratis*) to the health of the passengers. The whole of the expence from Portsmouth to York, Upper Canada, is calculated, for adults, 10/. Children under fourteen years, 5/. Infants under 12 months, free.

On these terms, any persons, wishing to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages thus presented, may join the Petworth party, if they signify their intention to do so, on, or before saturday, the 17th, day of March instant; and make a deposit (at the printer's) of 2/, for every adult passenger, and 1/, for every person under 14 years; engaging to pay the remainder, on going on board.

Persons *particularly wishing* to board themselves, may be conveyed with the Petworth party, from Portsmouth, to York, in Upper Canada, medical attendance, and every other expence included, for 5/; or to Montreal *only*, should they not wish to proceed any farther, nor to avail themselves during the voyage of the assistance of the superintendent, for 3l. 10. 0; but it is probable that they would find more comfort, and on the whole, less expence, by being boarded under his management. The sea stores contain brandy, porter, and several other articles, likely to contribute to the comfort of the passengers; to be given out, under the direction of the surgeon, as circumstances may require.

*Experience has proved, that the practice pursued on many former occasions, of landing emigrants at the first American port, and leaving them with a small sum of money in their pockets, has exposed them to every kind of fraud and imposition; they having been soon pillaged of what they had, or led to squander it idly away, and thus left pennyless, and without employment in a strange land. To guard against this evil, the above plan has been adopted, of conveying the emigrants, AT ONCE, to where work can, with certainty, be found; and placing them under the charge of a superintendent, whose business it will be, in conjunction with the government agent, to attend*

to them till that object is obtained: little or no money is therefore required by labouring emigrants, on their arrival: still, any sum paid to the Petworth Committee, will be repaid at York, Upper Canada, into their hands, or to their account, as may be desired.

Under these arrangements an excellent opportunity is afforded to respectable unmarried females, who may wish to join any relations or friends, already settled in Upper Canada; as they could be placed under the immediate protection of the superintendent and his wife.

\* List of Necessaries for Emigrants to Upper Canada.

<i>Families should take their</i>	<i>Single Men must have</i>
Bedding.	A bed or mattress.
Blankets.	A metal plate, or wooden trencher.
Sheets, &c.	Some kind of metal cup or mug.
Pewter plates, or wooden trenchers.	Knife, fork, and spoon.
Knives and forks, and spoons.	All, or any of which, may be procured at Portsmouth, if the parties arrive there unprovided.
Metal cups and mugs.	
Tea kettles, and saucepans.	
Working tools, of all descriptions.	
(A large tin can, or watering pot would be useful.)	

Besides various other portable articles in domestic use (especially of metal) according as families may be provided. A cask, not exceeding the size of a hogshead, or 60 gallons, affords an excellent and dry case, for packing such articles as are not likely to be wanted 'till the end of the voyage. All packages should be marked with the owners name, in large letters. Five hundred weight of luggage is allowed to be taken by each individual, above 14 years of age.

\* See Capt. Hale's Instructions, p. 72.

*The following is the lowest outfit, recommended to Parishes for their Laborers, of course, including such articles as they already possess.*

A fur cap.	Two Jersey frocks.
A warm great coat.	Four shirts.
A flushing jacket & trowsers.	Four pairs of stockings.
A duck frock and trowsers.	Three pairs of shoes.
A canvas frock and two pairs of trowsers.	A bible and prayer book.

Women in the same proportion, especially a *warm cloak*.

*All the above may be purchased at Petworth.*

It is also a matter of great importance, that emigrants should take with them a good character, (if they should have the happiness to possess one,) fairly written, and well attested; also, copies of marriage or baptismal registers, or any other certificates or papers likely to be useful; the whole to be inclosed in a small tin case.

Soon after the publication of the above, all the passages on board the Lord Melville, were engaged; and the Committee were compelled, for a time, to decline receiving any more deposits:—but the applications continuing to be very numerous, some of them from parishes in the adjoining counties, and from places not originally contemplated, (it having even been proposed to send one party overland from Royston, in Cambridgeshire,) they at length decided upon engaging the *Eveline*, another first class ship, and made arrangements, that both vessels should be brought up into the harbour of Portsmouth, and sail from thence, on the same day. This accordingly took place, on the 11th. of April, the number on board the two ships being as stated hereafter.

The passage was unfortunately longer, and more rough, than is usual at that season, to the great, though unavoidable, discomfort of many on board; but the whole party, excepting one infant in each ship, (who died at sea) reached Quebec,

alive, and generally speaking, in good health. At that place, one unfortunate young man was drowned, in consequence of excess in drinking, and another, from the same cause, at Montreal. \* (See *Neal*, p. 5.) The party quitted the latter place, just two days before the appearance of the cholera there, and (with one or two exceptions) entirely escaped its ravages, during their progress up the country; although it afterwards, unhappily, broke out, with great violence, where some of them had settled. (See *Capelains letter*, p. 16.) After the emigrants arrived at York, they were forwarded to various places in the province, by direction of the Lt. Governor Sir J. Colborne, and either settled on land, or got immediate employment, at high wages. They seem indeed to be so happily distributed, as to afford a hope, that, in the language of some of their own letters, they will not only, "*do themselves some good*," but also be able, materially to assist the first efforts, of those of their former neighbours, who may hereafter be disposed to join them: and it is not, perhaps, going too far, to indulge the expectation, that some of the settlements formed by these Sussex emigrants will, eventually, become of great importance in the province. One, in the fast improving government township of Adelaide, to which a considerable number of them was sent, has already been called by the Surveyor, "*Goatcher*," after the name of an industrious, and worthy man, from Pulborough, in this County, who had charge of the party in the Eveline.

It will be seen that the letters and extracts form a chronological series from the day of the sailing of the two ships, from Portsmouth, down to the date of the last letter (November 21st.) Many others have been received, but they are either not so explanatory, as those which are given, or merely contain repetitions of the same facts.

The Committee have taken considerable pains to obtain a sight of all the letters that have arrived, from those who emi-

grated under their management, and they have not yet seen one, in which the writer regrets the steps he has taken, while expressions to the contrary are very numerous.

They are faithfully given in the very *words* of the writers, and even where, in some instances, the sense might seem to require a little alteration, that liberty has not been taken: the spelling alone (to save extra trouble, in copying and printing) has been corrected.

It is gratifying to observe the warm feelings of affection towards those they have left, and that innate love of country, so common to englishmen, forcibly expressed in several of the letters: many of the emigrants contemplating a final return to their native soil and friends, with improved means, in a few years; others that they shall be able, at some future period, to visit the objects still so dear to them in this country, without abandoning the property they may have acquired in Canada.

Reports having been circulated, by persons unfriendly to emigration, that the very favourable accounts which had been received from preceding emigrants, were deceitful fabrications: many curious devices were practiced, by the friends of those who went from Sussex, to guard against the possibility of imposition. The paper on which letters from Canada were to be written, was prepared in England, either by a heading in the hand of a friend, a name written across, certain mystical holes pricked with a pin, or, what was more general, a sort of tally, formed by a corner of the paper being scrawled upon, and then torn off, the piece torn away being carefully preserved at home. In one instance, a very small, and peculiarly shaped, crooked pin, placed under the seal, came back from the “*far west* ;” with especial directions, that this infallible proof should be again returned thither. These directions have been complied with, and the crooked pin, is now once more on its voyage.

On a comparison of these letters, with the extracts contained in the appendix, they will be found fully to confirm all that has been stated, on the advantages to be obtained by an industrious man, in emigrating to Canada. The only serious obstacle seems to be, the discomforts of the voyage, and the fatigues of the subsequent journey up the country from Montreal, altho' even these are spoken very light of, by some of the letter writers, and by others, not noticed at all.

A voyage across the Atlantic, must of necessity, be attended by inconveniences, discomforts, and even sufferings, (to some constitutions) which it is not in human power, entirely to prevent; still, they may be alleviated; and should the Committee ever again fit out a ship, they hope to do so in a considerable degree, by an improved arrangement of the berths, especially, as concerns the accommodation of families, and by making a larger allowance of space to individuals, generally. Under their former plan, it was stipulated, that the number taken on board, should not exceed three fourths of that allowed by the act of parliament, called the passengers act, but on any future similar occasion, they would diminish the number still further. Profiting also by experience and information, they would lay in such provisions, for those who might not chuse to board themselves, as should be suited, as far as possible, to their usual modes of living; and would endeavour to engage, as general superintendent, some person who has been regularly brought up to the sea, and whose previous habits would enable him, to be of most use to those under his care, at the time when his services would be most needed. With respect to the journey up the country, after leaving Montreal, the fatigues and irksomeness of this part of the expedition, are almost wholly got rid of, by the completion of the Rideau Canal (see Government advertisement page 65.) and the facilities afforded by a newly invented steam engine, which has been found capable of stemming the currents at

Matilda, and the upper part of the St. Lawrence, (see copy of advertisement, p. 67.) The emigrants would also have the assistance of the superintendent; a part of whose engagement it would be, to conduct such of them as might desire it to York; or Hamilton; or any other port at the head of Lake Ontario.

Those who have made up their minds to emigrate, but are still hesitating, whether they will go to the United States or to Canada, are advised to peruse a recent publication entitled "United States or Canada;" which contains much forcible reasoning on the subject, founded on personal observation, and from which the comparative table of the import duties payable in each country, has been borrowed. See also extracts from that very instructive and entertaining work the *Backwoodsman*, p. 61.

The Committee particularly wish to call the attention of every emigrant to Capt. Hale's "Instructions" which are given (at page 72) in his own words: they are the result of much personal experience, and are so clearly expressed, that it is impossible to misunderstand, and so good, that it is impossible not to benefit by obeying them.

The gazetteer to the letters, has been compiled for the information of those who may not be well acquainted with the geography of Upper Canada; and it is hoped, that the whole collection will afford much information in a small compass, to those who may not have leisure or inclination for much research; while to those who may wish to go further into the subject, the Committee beg to recommend the works, of which a list is to be found page 102.

Petworth,  
February 4th. 1833.

T. SOCKETT.

THE Ships, LORD MELVILLE and EVELINE, engaged by the Petworth Committee acting, for the *Earl of Egremont*, sailed from PORTSMOUTH, for MONTREAL, on the 11th. April, 1832, with Passengers belonging to the following places; the parties (generally) to be conducted to YORK, in UPPER CANADA.

From what Place.		Adults		Under 14 yrs. of Age		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
Sussex,	Petworth . . . . .	21	9	8	7	45
	Tillington . . . . .	4	6	2	4	16
	Northchapel . . . . .	6	5	6	8	25
	Lurgashall . . . . .	20	13	22	17	72
	Farnhurst . . . . .	5	3	4	6	18
	Lodsworth . . . . .	1	2	3	3	9
	Kirdford . . . . .	18	12	13	15	58
	Alfold . . . . .	4	..	..	..	4
	Sullington . . . . .	2	2	3	5	12
	Pulborough . . . . .	3	2	5	1	11
	Bignor . . . . .	4	2	7	3	16
	Fittleworth . . . . .	2	..	1	..	3
	Coates . . . . .	2	3	2	2	9
	Sutton . . . . .	5	2	3	3	13
	Wisboro' Green	3	..	..	..	3
	Shipleigh . . . . .	4	1	1	2	8
	Angmering . . . . .	3	1	..	..	4
	Walberton . . . . .	13	4	3	1	21
	Felpham . . . . .	4	4	6	6	20
	Pagham . . . . .	2	1	1	1	5
	Stoughton . . . . .	1	1	2	1	5
	Ashington, ..	}	6	..	..	6
	Woollavington					
	Iping Burton					
	Merston and Bury, 1 each,	}	2	2	1	7
	Thakeham . . . . .					
	Broadwater . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1
	Singleton . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1
Wiston . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	
<i>Carried forward</i>		139	75	94	86	394

From what Place.		Adults		Under 14 yrs. of Age		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
	<i>Brought over...</i>	139	75	94	86	394
Hants.	Steep, (near Lurgashall)	1	1	..	1	3
	Itchingstone & Northington	8	1	1	..	10
	Wington .....	3	1	1	..	5
Cambridgeshire.	Royston .....	6	5	8	5	24
Surrey.	Chiddingfold ..	8	4	..	..	12
	Linchmere .....	2	1	..	..	3
	Hascomb .....	1	1	..	..	2
	Haslemere .....	3	2	2	2	9
	Stoke .....	8	5	2	6	21
	Witley .....	2	..	..	..	2
	Southwark .....	2	1	1	2	6
Total under the management of the Petworth Committee....		183	97	109	102	491
	Borking, &c ....	48	20	23	12	103
		231	117	132	114	594
	Mr. Hening (from Chichester) went out as a Cabin Passenger in the Lord Melville.					
	A Lady (with her seven Children) going to join her Husband, who had purchased Land and settled near Guelph, also went out in the same Ship	..	..	..	..	9

Passengers in the two Ships.....603

IN addition to the above, the Ship ENGLAND, which had been originally engaged by the Petworth Committee, also sailed from Portsmouth, May 9th, 1832, under similar arrangements, with Emigrants from the following places.

From what Place		Males	Females	Total No. of Persons
Sussex.	Arundel .....	2	2	4
	Pinsted .....	10	6	16
	Bersted .....	14	11	25
	Wishero' green .....	35	35	70
Hants.	Odiham .....	7	..	7
	Portsmouth .....	10	7	17
Kent.	.....	12	13	25
		90	74	164

Making a Total Number of 767 Emigrants.

*The following Copy of a Letter from R. Mount, Esq. to Mr. James Holby, at Thorp-le-socken, has been received since the above was sent to press.*

*Carradoc, 20th. Sept. 1832.*

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiries in regard to the system pursued by the Government, in settling poor emigrants, in this part of the Province, I beg to inform you, that the people sent out by the Earl of Egremont, as well as many other people, have been forwarded to their lands in the township of Adelaide, in the London district, at the expense of the Government, where they have received an allotment of 100 acres of land each, at the average price for which lands are selling in that township, to be paid for in six years; the first three years without interest, and the last three years with interest: the first payment to be made, being one-fourth of the purchase money, at the end of the first three years, and the remainder by equal instalments yearly, during the last three years.

Small houses have been erected upon these allotments, at the expense of the Government, for the accommodation of those who have families.

Medical assistance, and proper attendance, as well as every necessary comfort, have been provided for the sick, and they are by no means allowed to suffer for want of care.

Government works have been carried on in the neighbourhood, in making roads for the purpose of giving employment to those who desire it at 2s. 4d. per day, and board. In order that the people should not be imposed upon by merchants and others, selling provisions, the Government have thought proper to keep a store in the neighbourhood, where the people can purchase every necessary of life at cost and charges.

Those who have arrived here in the month of July, are all very comfortable, and many of them have small crops of wheat in the ground, and will be prepared to plant sufficient quantities of maize or Indian corn in spring, to support their families; from which time they will be quite independent, and will, in the end, become good liver.

These are the principal facts in regard to settlers entrusted to my care ; but I could say much more if I had time, in regard to the prospects of others, who may be disposed to emigrate next year. They should leave home so as to arrive here in the month of June, and their success is almost certain.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,  
R. MOUNT.

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*From Stephen Goatcher, late of Pulborough, Sussex.*

July 6th. 1832.

DEAR WIFE,

*(The first part is omitted, as it relates entirely to family affairs)* \* \* \* \* \* I never was sick at all, but there were a great number that were very sick: the weather was very cold when we came to Newfoundland, snow lay on the mountains: they had a hard winter at Quebec: they were sowing wheat: it is a very cold place. I saw the water-fall (June 24th) at Niagara; our schooner lay about 2 miles off: it was the most wonderful sight that ever my eyes beheld: it is much the same as Mrs. . . . . . book relates. James Parker, his wife and family are all well, also Napper, and his wife and family, and hope all their friends are well at home. I cannot give you much account of Canada at present, only most of things dear. The flies are very troublesome; there are great numbers, and are different from those in England. We are now on our way to Kettle Creek, which I expect to be my home. The people seem very bad farmers. Whisky very cheap. I should like to know how you are doing, and how your crop is coming along. I hope you will have a plentiful harvest, and all things going on well. I hear the reform bill is thrown out. It has been reported the Duke of Wellington is dead. The people are very much afraid that we had got the cholera; we have often been inspected by surgeons. I would advise any of my friends not to come to this country in so large a party, if they do, they will find it unpleasant. I had a great deal of trouble, 250 people to feed every day.\* When I arrived at York, I went to the Governor; a very fine man: it was like a king's palace: the gold laid on his shoulders: he said he would send us to the best land in Canada. I lived with Captain Royal, in the ship *Eveline*, in the cabin, on fresh meat and fowls. You will think it long before you receive this letter; I hope it will find you all well with Wm. and his family. I often think of you all. Remember me to my sisters and brother, and Mr. Clements, and Mr. Parry, and my old friend Mr. Comper and all the family, Mr. Challen and his family, and all my old friends wheresoever they may be. We are now arrived in the woods, but what we are

\* *Mr. Goatcher was Superintendant of the Party in the Eveline.*

to do, we do not know at present. The musquitoes are very troublesome. I think of having some land, but it is not settled at present : the land is very good. I think of taking James Parker and family with me. When I get settled I will write to you again. We are too late for any crop this year, but I hope we shall find one another year : the land is very full of timber, very tall, three times as lofty as yours in England. Now, Mr. Comper, you wish to know something about the country : it looks very well to me at present. You wish to know the appearance of the country : by what I can see at present, the land is the best quality, but it is all covered with heavy timber : they say they can clear an acre for about £4. There are no underwoods nor bushes at all, but the timber is cut and burnt altogether. The system of farming is this, they burn it off, and harrow the wheat in, without ploughing. In this place there is not one stone to be found; it's black loam. Their wheat is very fine : barley they do not sow ; but I think it would bear good barley. They raise a great deal of Indian corn. Where I think of settling, the government are making a new road through : they say that a coach will pass through before long. There is a mill not far distant, and a saw mill is making. There is plenty of good land for all the people in your country : they would not want to work on the road, as they do in your country. The people are very kind to us : they are very fond of the English. The weather is very hot; more so than in England. Last winter was the hardest that ever they remember. I cannot tell you where to write to me at present. Remember me to the Rev. J. Austin. I shall write to you before long, and then I shall give you more account. John Burchell I forgot. I hope it will find you all well. So no more from your ever loving and dutiful husband,

STEPHEN GOATCHER.

TO MRS. GOATCHER,  
*Pulborough, Sussex.*

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*The gentleman named in this letter is Mr. Heming (son of a late clergyman at Chichester.)*

\* \* \* \* \* I am happy to say that my sister received a letter from her son on Sunday last ; we did not hear of it until the next evening. He writes from Guelph, on the 19th. of July, but the letter is dated on the

outside the 23rd : it is a very satisfactory account. I only hope he has not been too precipitate in settling himself, for he has already bought an estate ; but he seems to have made his choice with some discretion, as far as we can judge from our own inferences drawn from his letter : he has bought 230 acres of the company, only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Guelph ; the land is *uncleared* : he says that almost all the land that is to be bought cleared, having been first taken by people with little or no capital, is generally exhausted, and must be left fallow for three years to recover itself ; and therefore does not answer / he says the land near Guelph is higher in price than he expected, that it sells for 17s. 6d. per acre, so I suppose he has given that for it / the chief timber is maple, bass, (a sort of pine I believe) beech, and oak, and these I believe, bespeak a good quality of land : there is a good road, (he is on the *Eramosa* road) a grist mill, and two saw mills ; the situation is high ; and, he thinks, it must be healthy : and, as the land is selling off fast there, it must be an improving place, and not so far out of the world as Goderich : there are three or four springs of good water on the lot : he thinks he shall be able to procure three acres more, which will give him the command of a river. York, he says, is in a very unhealthy situation, the land about it not near so good as at Guelph : he was still with Mr. Penfold, from whom, he says, he has experienced great kindness and attention, and I should rather suppose he thinks of settling thereabouts, but Edward does not say so. \* \* \* \* \*

I hope Edward will do well : he seems quite delighted with his prospects. \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* He says he makes sure of seeing us all out there ere long, he hears such bad accounts of poor old England : we are going to send him out as quickly as we can a collection of seeds, and his saddle, which he has written for.

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*From Richard Neal, of Sutton, Sussex, to his Friends.*

*Dundas, North America.*

*July 20th. 1832.*

DEAR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS,

I take this opportunity of these few lines to you, hoping to find you all in good health, as it leaves me at

present. Thank God we landed safe at Quebec, after seven weeks sail. We had a very rough passage. I enjoyed good health all the way over; I never had one hour sickness all the time we were on the sea. They were most all sea sick. Joseph Leggett and Elias were a little sick, but not much. On the first of May we lost one of the sailors, and was one of the roughest days we had, but were tost about very much. We saw a large quantity of porpoises coming over, and whale fishes blow water as high as the mast head. We were about six weeks out of sight of land. The first land we saw was Cape Breton, a large mountain covered with snow. The 19th. and 21st. May we entered the river of St. Lawrence, which was 400 miles long before we came to Quebec, some places 50 miles wide, and some places not so much. We saw snow for about 200 miles up the river, and the trees were coming out in leaf: as fast as we go up the country the forwarder the land is. When we landed at Quebec, a great many of the men (spirits being so cheap) drunk so much, it made them crazy: one of them got drowned there, and another at Montreal. We were at Quebec two days. There was six large ships towed up the river by one steam boat: the name of the steam boat was John Bull, 245 horse power. 180 miles from Quebec to Montreal. They were all French people there: you can buy rum 10*d.* per quart, port wine 1*s.* 3*d.* per quart, all the other liquors very cheap: cider about 6*d.* per quart. I was offered 5*s.* 6*d.* per day at Montreal, but I did not wish to stop. We went into the woods and found plenty morels, just like them in England; but the people did not know what they was: then we started for Little York, which is about 500\* miles further, all by water. When we landed at York, some went one way and some the other. I stopped there, Elias and Joseph Leggett went on with Hilton, 180 miles further: § they promised to write to me, but I have had no letter from them; but I saw two men that went up with them: they both got work for one man: and Sefton Charman's wife's brothers they have got a good place, 12 dollars a month and their board. A man will get more a month here, with his board, than in England without. I have not seen any game about here, but there is pheasants and hares, and thousands of pigeons, and a few bears, and

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\* 355 Miles.

§ To Fort George, Niagara. v. Elliott's Letter, Sept. 24th.

wolves, but a very few. There is a great many cherries in the woods, gooseberries, and nuts. I promised to send you the state of the country: I will as well as I can. This is a good country for one thing, the people are all of one sort, pretty much: their servants lives with their masters, and they gets good wages: but it is very hot in the summer, and very cold in the winter. I do not like this country so well as England, for men are not so strong as they are in England; nor the meat is not so good, but very cheap. I left York, and went to Dundas, and got a job there for a man of the name of Pope: he has been here five years, and is doing very well. I have 5s. a day, and board and lodging, for which I have to take 2s. 6d. per day in store, what they call it: you must take clothes, shoes, hats, or any thing that your master works for, and I take 15s. a week, paid in money. Clothes is very dear here. Any man can earn enough in three days to keep a wife and family a week. Dear father and mother, do not make yourselves uneasy about me, for I am doing very well; but I do not like it so well as in England, but I can come back when I like, if it pleases God. Bricklayer is a good trade here, and can earn a great deal of money after you gets known. Send me all the news you can, and I will send you more next time. Tell James Clarke that I do not persuade him to come over to stay, but here is plenty of work, and good pay. I will send you another letter in the course of a few weeks; then I shall be able to say more about the country. Direct to

RICHARD NEAL, Bricklayer,  
*Dundas, Upper Canada,*  
*Near the Lake Ontario.*  
*North America.*

*Put down by New York.*

You must pay the letter to the water.

So no more at present, from your affectionate brother,

RICHARD NEAL.

Kind love to father and mother, and all my friends, which there is too many to mention. Write to me as soon as you gets this letter.

Township of Nelson, District of Gore, County of Halton, the Province of Upper Canada; and I like Canada far better than England.

*This lad has neither father nor mother living, and made repeated applications to the Overseer of Bury to pay the expence of his conveyance to Canada.—His request was at length complied with, and the above is addressed to the said Overseer.*

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*On the same Sheet was the following.*

DEAR AUNT FOSTER, at FITTLEWORTH, near PETWORTH;

I hope you will give yourself no more uneasiness about me at present; though the distance is far that we are from each other, I should like to see you once more, though I am resigned to the will of him that devises all things. I think at present that the country above mentioned, that I now live in, is a good, and a wholesome, and a pleasant one, as far as I am judge: the prospects of gaining property are pleasing: and may say the same of my master: whether we shall have the pleasure of seeing each other, in this world again, God only knows; if we should not, I wish you would join with me in writing, it seems to be the only satisfaction we can have here. Nothing more at present, but remaining yours truly,

JOHN LUFF.

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*From George Hill, late a Labourer, at Sullington, Sussex.*

*Ancaster, August 5th. 1832.*

\* \* \* \* \* We were six days coming up from Montreal to Prescott, which was a very tedious journey. The boats are drawn up the rapids in some bad places, with 8 or 10 yoke of Oxen. \* \* \* We have been here 5 weeks: I like the country here very much, but my wife don't seem to be quite so well contented yet. I got work the first day I was here, and have had plenty of work ever since. I got six shillings per day (New York currency) which is 3s. 9d. English money, and be boarded. Farmers and labourers all sit at one table here.

We get 5s. per day, English money, and be boarded / I don't wish to persuade any one to come over, for they must expect to see a good many hardships ; but I know that a poor man can do a great deal better here than he can at home : he is sure to get plenty of work, if he is steady, and can live cheaper. / Puddock and me have rented a very good house at £1. per month, English money. I have bought a cow for £5, and a young sow for 12s. 6d. We work here from sun rise to sun set ; but we don't work so hard as we do at home. We rest through the day very often : they are not particular here about losing a little time, as they are at home. Jane\* is out at service for a year, at 10s. per month, English money. George § is with a Mr. Gabriel Gurnett † of Horsham, a saddler. Dear father and mother, we left you almost broken-hearted, but you may be satisfied that we have bettered our condition by coming here. \* \* \* \* \*

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*From the same.*

*Ancaster, August 6th. 1832.*

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER,

\* \* \* \* \* I do not persuade you to come against your will : we can live cheaper here than you can in England. There is a great many difficulties in getting here : if you come you will have me to come to : when I came, I had no one to go to. Dear brother, if you do come, it will be the happiest hour I ever knew. \* \* \* \* \* No beer in this country : plenty of whisky, 1s. a quart, but that is only 7½d. in our country. We likes the country very well, and it is a pleasant place. \* \* \* \*

There is no beggars in this country, nor any carriages. Dear Elizabeth, Sister ; here is my kind love to you, and all your family. I hope you will be satisfied that this letter comes from me : make yourself contented, for I think I shall do myself some good ; better than if I had been in England.

\* \* \* \* \* I neglected writing to you before, but it was on account of my child being so ill so long : through my having so much trouble, that made me wish I had never left England, but I think I shan't after a while. Almost all my neighbours come from the States, and they likes this country best, &c. &c.

\* *Aged 12 years.*

§ *Aged 10 years.*

† i. e. *Late of Horsham, Sussex.*

*From William Philips, late of Singleton, near Midhurst, Sussex, Shoemaker.*

*Ancaster, August 5th. 1832.*

MRS. NEWELL,

At your request, I have now taken the opportunity of sending this Letter, hoping to find you and all friends, in good health, particularly my father, and mother, and brother. I am in very good health at present, thanks be to God for it, and have been ever since I left England. Here is a great deal of sickness in the country, the cholera morbus is raging very much in some places. I promised I would send the best account of the country that I could : so I intend to do. It is a fine country ; but it is not half like England ; every thing being very mean, when compared to that : yet a person may get a very good living, by working hard : for there is a great many hardships in coming out here ; so I would advise them that can get a comfortable living at home, to bide there : but they as cannot, why they cannot change for the worst. Here is plenty of work ; but it is very different for what it is at home. They here all work by the month: so much for a month and their board. They have not much money ; so that you are obliged to take part in money, and part in goods; here being a great deal of barter amongst them. If you work a month, and can get all your wages in cash, it is thought much of : you can sometimes, and that is best for single men : but they that have families, why it is not much difference, as they must buy for them, if they did not so, as it is almost always in provisions. (*here follows a long list of prices, and explanations about the currency, which have been omitted, as they are more correctly given in Cuttermole, Doyle, &c.*) I am working at my trade for a master, and likes it very well at present. I have been here 3 weeks. Ancaster is 50 miles above York : it is a pleasant village. The land in this country is, as in England, some very good and some bad ; and so are the crops. Here is fine orchards : but the fruit is not half so good as with you : it being more of a wild nature. As for their gardens there is no variety in them, as they plant very little but french beans and potatoes, the winters being too cold, and the summers too hot, for vegetables ; so they say. I have a great deal more to tell you all, but I have not room for it in a sheet of paper, so I hope you will be satisfied with this little. I want to tell you a little about how we got here. I sailed

in the ship named *The Eveline* : there was 450 passengers on board, but they were all strangers to me. We left Portsmouth the 11th. April, and arrived at Quebec May 28th. I was very well all the passage, and was not the least sea sick ; yet a great many were, nearly all the passage, as it was very stormy and rough.

\* \* \* \* \* I am very much obliged to ..... and Mrs. .... for their charity to me, as I had £2. to take at York, and the superintendant said they gave it me.

Tell my father to write to me as soon as possible, as I long to hear from them all. My love and respects to all Singleton folks : I have not mentioned any of their names, for it is to them all. So no more at present from your well wisher,

Wm. PHILIPS.

Direct to W. Philips,  
*Ancaster, Upper Canada,*  
*North America.*

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*From John Stedman, late of Hascomb, Surrey.*

August 7th. 1832.

Dear Father and Mother and little John.

\* \* \* \* \* Thank God that I am in a state of health at present, and as happy as any person in the world ; and I hope you are all the same. \* \* \* \* \* We landed at Quebec the 28th. of May ; that made our passage 7 weeks. I went on shore there about 6 hours, on purpose to see the Town, and I was glad to step my foot on land again. I had 1lb. of beef steak and 2 quarts of cider ; then come on board of the ship, and sailed to Montreal ; which was 160 miles farther. We was towed up by the steam boat called the *John Bull* : then we left the ship. We laid in the store house 3 days, before we could get boats to take us to Prescott, which was 160 miles further. When we got to Prescott, we took steam boats to take us to York, (which) was 160 miles further still ; but I in good spirits all the time. I thought we should get there some time, if it was please God ; but when we left Prescott for York, we crossed a lake, we was overtaken by a dreadful tempest : we was within 30 or 40 miles of York : we then was driven back on the shore, about 80 miles from York again : then Matthew and I thought that we would walk to York then, as it was no further than 80 miles: we thought we

[should] get there as soon as the boat could. Dear father and mother, and when we got to York, the boat had been there and unloaded all the passengers, which was 250, and all from the same ship as I sailed in, called the ship Eveline from London. We all thought of going by land to any place where they get to when we got [to] York, but all them that was sent out by the parishes, was put into large Canada boats, and sent to Kettle Creek, at St. Talbots settlement, 280 miles further still; and had been gone just two hours [when] we got into York town. We went to the emigrant's office, to know where they was gone to; for they had all our things on board, a long [with] the other luggage, that was altogether all the way over: then we got directions, and steered across the country to Kettle Creek, which is 170 miles by land; but they gave us a letter at the office, to give the tavern keepers along the road, as long as we lost our passage, to get victuals, and a place to lie down in, when night come; and to direct us the best road they could; but we got to our journey's end before the rest of them got, a week. As we was waiting for [our] things to come ashore, a man wanted us to go and cut some grass for him: we then thought we might as well go to work, as to wait about after our chests, as [we] should be getting something in pocket. In a week after we went to work, we heard the boat was come in with our things: then we went [to] get the chests, which was just 8 miles from the place where we was at work. We was mowing 16 days there, and 3 days of harvest; then he give us the chance to go [and] seek for some reaping, as his was not ripe. We went to farmer . . . . . for reaping; he asked me if I would hire by the year; he said that he would give [me] one hundred dollars, board, lodging, washing [and] mending, for the year; so I thought it wise to hire, as long as I had that chance, as I was a stranger in the country; then I thought, I should be sure of a home in the winter; as they say it was very cold last winter, I thought that the best to do. Thank God, I have got a good master and mistress, and we lives upon the best of every thing. I never wish to have a better home than I got at present. Thank God, I am well and hearty, and hope that I shall remain so.

Dear friends, I will give my opinion of this country, which you call it, America, but [if you] knew so much about it as I do in this short time, you would wish you had America at home: for I can assure you that this [is a] good country for any person: if [he] do not choose [to] go [to] farm-

ing, he may always get work in, if [he] choose : but I myself, please God I have health and strength, when my year is out, I have 100 dollars to take, then if [I] have good luck, I think I shall get me 100 acres of land ; as I may work for myself at times, and not work for other people any longer than I am forced : for when [I] get a bit of land cleared, and get tired of this country, I (can) sell my land, at any time, for that is [the] best thing that a man can do in this country, is to get land as soon as he can. I can get land, not cleared, at from 1 dollar to 5 dollars : the man that I live with, had nothing when he begun, but 1 dollar, when he (bought) 200 acres for 400 dollars, and 4 years credit for it : now he has 700 acres where I live, and has just bought 1000 acres more. He gave a man [a] job of chopping of land, and gave him so much land for clearing of some for him every year. He (sowed) 70 acres of wheat, and is going to sow as much this fall. Wheat is very dear this fall : it is 60 pence per bushel ; peas is 30 pence ; and Indian corn is all cut off by the frost ; for it is a very cold place in the winter. But I like the country very well, at present, but it is a short time ; but I have never wished myself at Hascomb, not as yet, thank God for it. So my dear father and mother, give my love to uncles and aunts, and all enquiring friends, and tell them if [they] lived as [I] can in this country it [would be a] comfort to them ; for [I] can get what clothing I want, in about 3 miles where I live ; and as cheap as it is in England. You think there is nothing to [be] had, but I can tell you better : there is any thing you want. Tell little John, that he must grow as fast as he can, and come to me, [and] never abide in that country. So no more from (your) loving (son),

JOHN STEDMAN.

You are there, and I am here ; I live in hopes (to) meet again where the Angels do also.

Direction for John Stedman, at Mr. Fozer's, the Town of Malahide, County of Middlesex, in London District, Upper Canada, North America ; which I am about 4000 miles from home.

For Mr. JAMES G. STEDMAN,  
 At Hascomb,  
 Near Godalming,  
 in the County of Surrey,  
 Old England.

*From John Capelain, late of Lurgashall, to his Brother, at  
Lurgashall.*

*Huron Tract, Upper Canada,  
August 28th. 1832.*

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I take the opportunity of writing these few lines to you, to inform you of our distress and trouble. After a very rough passage of twelve weeks, by the help of the Almighty God, we arrived safe to land; except the loss of two babes, Ned Luff's youngest, and Wm. Tickner's youngest child; but we then thought ourselves safe, but the Almighty was pleased to send a very great affliction upon us. In a few days after we arrived at our intended place of settlement, I lost my poor little Mary for the first; then my poor dearest wife; then my two youngest, and little Edmund; all in the space of eight days: but, dear brother, I am not the only one the Almighty was pleased to send the affliction upon: poor Joseph Kinshott was the first; and his sister, Nathan Morley's wife, were next; and, I am very sorry to inform my poor brother in law, poor Bob is gone: likewise the two young Lander's. There was 32 of us that came up into the woods together, and there is twelve of the 32 dead: the complaint was the cholera morbus: they all died in the space of a fortnight: there (was) none laid ill but a few days. Dear brother, I should like to know what my brother in law should like to be done with poor Bob's things: he had no money, I think his things to (be) worth £6.: (it) is now in (the) possession of Nathan Morley. My dear brother, I am very sorry to send you this unpleasant account; but it is all owing to the affliction the Almighty was pleased to send upon us: for I can see (a) good prospect for a good living to be got. Flour is 7 dollars a barrel, which is 3½ bushels; that is the highest price: after another harvest, it will be lower, no doubt; as we shall all grow our own; and now it is brought a long way up the country. Mutton I kill, and sell out: I can afford to sell it 3d. per lb. beef 2½d. butter about 9d.: but I shall keep a cow, and make my own next summer. I have nothing, no keep for a cow, this winter. Dear brother, if my brother William could take the heart to come, there shall be a home for him, as soon as he comes; for I have got a comfortable house up, and 100 acres of land, full of timber; and he shall have part of it: but I will not persuade any one to come, tho' I can see much better prospects here, than in England. If he should, let

him bring what ready money he can, and not provide a parcel of things, as I did; for things is as cheap *here*,\* as in England, and tools cheaper. Let him bring a few onesided oats; a little barley; gooseberry and currant cuttings. My dear brother, remember me to all relations, and all enquiring friends. I hope, by the blessing of God, you are all well, as I thank God it leaves me, and the remainder of my family, at present. I hope you will write to me, as soon as you can. I remain your affectionate brother,

JOHN CAPELAIN.

Mrs. Kingshott's (love) to all her husband's family, and is sorry to say, she has the inexpressible grief, to say she lost her dear and only friend, 29th. June, in about 23 hours<sup>4</sup>; and in sixteen days after, her youngest child: she expects every day, to go to Oxford, 25 miles distant, to settle with a school. As soon as Mrs. Kingshott gets to Oxford, she will send her friends all the particulars: she, and her two children, is very poorly: she wants for nothing: she meets with the greatest of friendship. I have not heard of Wm. Tickner, since we left York. He went in another vessel, farther up the lake. We have not heard that any more died, than those who came here, except Edward Luff, and he died at Hamilton. We are 100 miles from York.

Direct to me No. 13, 1st. Concession,  
Huron Tract,  
South Easthope, Upper Canada,  
America,

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*Extract of a Letter from Charlotte Evans (formerly Charlotte Tribe) to her Brother (Robert Tribe,) Dean, near Petworth.*

*Waterloo, August 18th. 1832.*

\* \* \* \* \* Robert Chalwin is dead; he wished to make his home with us, but his (Uncle would not let him stay, but took his things with him. 14 that came out of Lurgashall Parish, Mrs. Morley, Joseph Kingshott, Henry Lander and Brother, Ned Luff, Henry Gogger is dead. Dear Robert, Benjamin says, if he could

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\* i. e. *In the Huron Tract.*

have the two Robert's and Neddy, (or Biddy) between them, he never should want to see England again. Give Ben's love to Henry Baker, Robert Kingshott. Our love to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and all the children. Jesse [Penfold,] James [Rapson,] and Benjamin [Tribe,] are building a house; and you and family, shall have a house when you come.

Dear Father and Mother! and we all send our best love to you; and Wife, and her Father, and Mary's love to Mrs. Sanders; and give my best love to Miss Upfold; and let her see the letter: and tell her when she writes to Mrs. Evans, to give my love, and let her know that I shall write when I get settled, as I have altered my name since I came to this country. I have married an Irishman, that has got land from the King; and we should be on it before, but for the sickness that prevails in the part of the country, where the land lies.

When you come bring 2 pair of shoes, high; very strong: Chalwin to make them: bring your clock; also bring every thing you want (for) housekeeping. In this country, as you pay no duty for any things coming; you will not be examined. If you could, I wish you would bring 12 yards of waistcoat flannel, and I shall refund you the money with thanks. Bring some net for caps; and some for borders; in fact any things in the wearing way, you will get paid for in this part of America. Your trade, working by the day in this country, pay 5s. and the best of boarding, and abundance of employment.

Wishing you and your family, a happy voyage to this country, which shall be the prayer of your affectionate Charlotte and myself.

(The Letter is signed by Charlotte Tribe's husband.)

JOSEPH NEUROKE EVANS.

Directions.

HENRY TRIBE, *Galt, Upper Canada.*

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*From Thomas Adsett, formerly of Northchapel, to Thomas Scutt, his Father in law, Bignor, near Petworth.*

*September 9th. 1832.*

DEAR FATHER,

I am sorry to be the messenger of bad news: but we are in a land of disappointment: if we go to bed at night, well and hearty, we may not rise in the morning alive.

April 11th. Set sail from Portsmouth. Fair wind for some days. Children and Wife quite well, self quite sick, and so I continued for a month. June 19th. Harriet failed with the hooping cough, and continued getting worse: wife and the children quite well, all the way over. June 2, reached Quebec: 7th. to Montreal; after a passage of 8 weeks and 1 day; and almost all the way very rough sea. Here we left the Melville, and took the Durham Boats: here we was put hard to it, being exposed to the weather until we reached York. 19th. reached York: Harriet kept getting worse: we did not stop at York above 5 or 6 hours: next came to Hamilton: wife failed in eating: left and came to Waterloo: child very bad; wife quite poorly; and kept getting worse. July 1st. Harriet died. 2nd. wife very bad. 3rd. died. The doctor said, that it was the scarlet fever: the other children all well. Sarah (2½ years old) a gentleman by the name of Chapman, a Carpenter, came and took her, the 7th. Charles (6 years old) is at a Weavers: Emma (7 years old) is at Mr. Tottles, in Dumfries; and are well; and like the place quite well. I get plenty of work, at 5s. York, that is 2s. 3½ of your money, and board. Here is plenty of whisky, at 1s. per quart; here is no beer; and the water is not so good in many places as in England. They live in quite a different way to what they do in the old country; but they live much better. The produce is wheat; oats; winter barley; rice; indian corn; and potatoes; but this is truly the wooden world. If we find so many houses as at Crouch, we should think that we should be in a city: the houses are about half a mile apart. Here is plenty of pheasants; and pigeons; and deer, that will weigh 20 stone; and bears; foxes; wolves; and hares. I can say no more at present. Write to me as soon as possible, and send word how they all are. Direct, Thomas Adsett, Galt, Dumfries, U. Canada, N. America.

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*From Simeon Tilmouse, who, together with several others, went from Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire, with the Petworth Party.*

*Dundas, Upper Canada, North America.  
Sept. 11th. 1832.*

DEAR SIR,

After we left home for America, we were seven weeks before we reached Quebec, and about a fortnight after, we arrived where we now are. Our passage was very rough,

but we landed safe. This country is quite different from home; but there are better doings for labouring people, here, than at home. We can make a better living than we could in England. People are generally engaged by the month, and get about ten dollars for that time. I have been with the principal man of this place a month; and may stay some time. The wife and children are well, at present; but this is rather a sickly country, the people being very subject to ague. We hope we shall, in a little time, like America very well. Corn is about 5s. a bushel. Pork, mutton, beef, &c. 3*d.* or 3½*d.* per lb.; capital good tea, from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per lb.; pretty good sugar, at about 4*d.* or 5*d.* per lb.; potatoes, about 1*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; clothing pretty reasonable, but tailors wages are very high: the women generally make mens apparel; but mark! money, or cash, is very bad to catch. People must be very wary when they first come into the country, otherwise they will be very much imposed on; people often hire new comers for a month, and then take occasion to quarrel with them and turn them off, without their wages; but still, if one place does not do, another will. The appearance of the country is no way enticing, being principally woody. The houses are not so comfortable as at home; as they are all wooden ones; or mostly so. Land may be purchased at 1½ dollars to 4 dollars an acre; un-cleared; or, in other words, a perfect wood: cleared farms will cost much more an acre. Wm. Bloes has not engaged for the month yet; but has ½ a dollar a day, for every day he works, and has had work most of the time; but the work we have to do is quite different to what it was at home. John Shambrink, and John Racher live about two miles from us: Racher is engaged for a year, 115 dollars his wages; house rent free; ½ acre of land for a garden; and fire wood found gratis. Shambrink has had the ague; and his daughter is living where I am engaged by the month. The country is discouraging at first, but the longer one is in it, the better one begins to like it. Any stout, hard labouring man, with a family, may do better in this country for them, than he can do at home: but remember; he will have to work pretty hard and long days. But abundance of trouble and disappointment await those who come at first, and it takes a little time, and patience to get over them; and many a one loses his life in the encounter, either by sickness or misfortune; but I am happy to tell you, we are all safe and well. Simeon Titmouse and Wm. Bloes live in the same village, (*viz.* Dundas) and

{are] engaged in working as above stated. Summers are hotter here; and we are told, winters are colder, and longer, than in England. A good cow may be purchased from 3 to 4 pounds: apples, in abundance, about 1s. per bushel; but with all these appearances of things being cheap, they are dear enough in proportion to the money we receive; because they often pay wages by shop goods, either eatables, or wearing apparel. Please give our best remembrances and respects to all friends, particularly fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters and remain

Dear Jackson

Yours very faithful

SIMEON TITMOUSE.,

Wm. Bloes' wife was confined at Montreal; a little girl; quite well and hearty: this event took place on the 4th. June, 1832: she had a very good time, and got very good friends. Please to let us hear from you as soon as convenient after receiving this; and acquaint us with all particulars, and how you all are. Give my love to John Flanders, and tell him, he might buy 5 acres of land, for what he might give for a rood at home.

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*From Obed Wilson, aged 18, late of Bassingbourn, Cambridge-shire.*

*Ernest Town, August 5th. 1832.*

DEAR PARENTS,

I take this opportunity to inform you, that I am well; hoping that these few lines will find you the same. I was seven weeks coming over: I was three weeks sea sick; but I arrived safe. I have seen Edward Clear, at Montreal. I have got a place, at one Silvester Lambkin's, a new married couple, and I like them very well, at present. I have sixty dollars a year. I live thirteen miles from Kingston. I like the ways of the place very well, at present. My mate and the rest have gone on to York, and I have not heard of him since. I want to know whether Edward is coming over; if he is, put it in your letter. Remember me to my old master, and mistress, and all enquiring friends. So no more at present. I remain your dutiful Son, until death.

I want you to write as soon as possible. Direct your letter to R. Hough, at Ernest Town, thirteen miles from Kingston.

*From William T. Upton, formerly of Fittleworth, Sussex.*

*Andross Mills, Nelles Settlement,  
September 16th. 1832.*

DEAR MOTHER,

I arrived at Montreal on the 1st. of June, where we stopt 1 week : from there we came up the country in Durham boats, and steam boats to York, where I stopt another week, waiting for Clifford [his brother] with my box, as it was put into the wrong ship : when he came to York he had lost it, by its being misplaced in one of the boats. I was in a terrible way about it, but I thought it must be gone either to Hamilton; Kettle Creek; or left in the steam boat : I therefore started to Hamilton, to look for it; and there found it in a storehouse. I was ill at Hamilton for a week; after which time, I was hired by the agent of the Canada Company, to go to a Mr. Mc' Kensey's, at Andross Mills, on the banks of the Grand River, Niagara District, where I now am. I get 12s. 6d. per week, and board, and lodgings. I have been in my situation 9 weeks, and [with] what I have made by my wages; I am now worth £. . . . It is a beautiful country, and all young people may make money fast : if they could bring out £100. with them, they would be sure of making a fortune, if they were steady, in a few years. Young men with a wife, without family, is better off than a single man; as there are so many situations for them in gentlemen's families : the woman as housekeeper; and the man as in doors servant; where they get high wages. We have an Englishman and his wife, living with Mr. Mc' Kensey, who has been in the country only 5 years; and is worth now, above £500, and was not worth 5s. when he first came. The mills I am living at, are saw mills : we cut 10000 feet of board per day. I wish Clifford had not been bound to Penfold, as they give money for boys, instead of taking it. I could have had an agreement, drawn up at York, for him to have had 300 dollars at the expiration of his 7 year's apprenticeship, to a carpenter. If you think of sending the other boys out, do not apprentice them, but send them to Hamilton to me. When you write, tell me [whether] you intend them to come or not : if you do, write again, and tell me, when they are to leave England, and I will meet them. I believe Penfold has taken some land, near Guelph; but where, I do not know; so, if you have heard of Clifford,

send me his address, when you write, which I hope will be as soon as you receive this ; and tell me, how all the family are getting on at home. \* \* \* \*

I will send you some assistance in the spring, if nothing happens to me. Remember me to all friends, particularly to Mr. and Mrs. J.\*\*\*, not forgetting G. Hawkins : tell him he will hear more of me by G. Warren. Direct to me, Wm. Upton, County of Wentworth, Gore District, to be left at the Post Office, Hamilton, till called for. Give my love to all my brothers and sisters : tell them that can write, to write to me soon : and, if they cannot get a living in England, to come to Canada, where they may soon get an independency.

I remain, my dear mother,  
Your affectionate son.

WM. T. UPTON.

N. B. Tell me whether the times are better in England, since the Reform Bill has passed.

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*From Wm. T. Upton, late of Fittleworth, Sussex, to George Warren, Petworth.*

*Andross Mills,  
Niagara District, Grand River,  
September 16th. 1832.*

DEAR FRIEND,

\* \* \* \* I dare say you have heard bad accounts of Canada, from the Petworth Party; for I know that they wrote home in the midst of their trouble in travelling, before they knew what it was, or had time to get situations. I was above a month coming up the country, on account of my waiting at York for my box, which was put into the wrong ship at Portsmouth. I went from York to Hamilton, and, after a weeks illness, and quite broke down for money, I got a situation at a Mr. Mc' Kensey's saw mills, on the banks of the grand river, at 12s. 6d. per week, and board and lodging : I am the lowest, not understanding it : the others [get] from £1. to 32s. per week. I enquired at York and Hamilton, cabinet makers wages, which is 30s. per week, board and lodging, and plenty of trade to be got. I have been in my place now, 9 weeks, and what with my wages, and what I have made with them, am now worth

£8. 10s. There is a man of property in 9 weeks. \*  
 \* \* \* If trade is as bad as it was, any one  
 would do better in Canada, for here any one can soon gain  
 an independency. \* \* \* Tell J. Lucas  
 that his brother Ned and C. Edwards are living close to me:  
 they get 11s. 3d. per week, and board and lodging, and are  
 quite steady. Write as soon as possible.

I cannot give you a more true account of the price of pro-  
 visions, and men's wages, than *Doyle's Hints to Emigrants*.  
 There were plenty given to people about Petworth.

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*The two following letters were on the same sheet of paper, at  
 the top of which a few lines had been written by a friend  
 of the parties, before it left England.*

*From William Spencer, who went from Linchmere, Surrey,  
 to Francis Cooper, (his wife's Father), Petworth, Sussex.*

*September 16th. 1832.*

Dear Father, and Mother, Brothers, and Sisters,

\* \* \* \* \* We arrived safe  
 in York, in Upper Canada. We came further up the coun-  
 try, about 30 miles, and there we went to work on the road,  
 for 3s. 3d. per day: we were staying with Mr. Jacob Truller;  
 and was enjoying a good state of health till the 22nd. August:  
 my dear wife was taken ill with typhus fever, and she de-  
 parted this life on the 7th. of September: she was attended  
 with all the neighbours; and we have found them very kind,  
 much kinder here, than ever we did in England. I have  
 hired with Mr. Truller, by the year, and I am getting good  
 wages; and, if you feels any ways inclined to come, I think  
 it would be better for you; for I think you will get [a] bet-  
 ter living here than you ever will in England. I will find  
 you a home for you, till you can suit yourselves better. I  
 am going to write to my brother in London, and I should  
 wish for you to let all my friends see this letter; and I  
 should be very glad to hear from you, as soon as you could  
 make it convenient to write: so no more at present, from  
 your affectionate son,

WILLIAM SPENCER.

So adieu.

*From George Boxall (Sawyer) and his Wife, and Wm. Tilley,  
(his Wife's brother) who went from Lurgashall, Sussex;  
to James Tilley, Petworth.*

Dear Fathers ; Mothers ; Brothers ; and Sisters.

\* \* We arrived safe in York, in Upper  
Canada ; and we travelled up the country, and were settled  
near Wm. Spencer, and my brother ; and we have got  
plenty of work, of sawing of steam boats ; and we gets good  
pay for it ; and we like this country much better than old  
England. My dear Alfred grows ; and gets fat ; and funny ;  
and hearty : thank God for it. Dear father and mother,  
Hannah and James Tilley : if you feels any ways inclined  
to come out, and my brother William Boxall, I think it  
would be better to get [a] living [here] than in England :  
but I shall not persuade you, against your inclination : but,  
if you comes, I will find you a home, till you can better  
yourselves. Boys and girls can have good places here ;  
and I should be glad if you would let all my friends  
see the letter. Write to me as soon as you can. Remem-  
ber me to Mr. and Mrs. . . . . ., Mr. . . . . ., and  
Miss . . . . ., Mr. . . . . ., and to all of my enquiring friends.  
There is but one thing grieves us : that will be leaving  
Elizabeth and \*Crauk behind : and, if you comes, pray leave  
my poor mother, at Henly, a sovereign ; and I will pay you  
again. Be sure and do not forget the directions. So no  
more, at present, from your affectionate sons and daughter,

WM. TILLEY, MARY AND GEORGE BOXALL.

So adieu.

This is the prices of this country. Barrel of flour, 196  
lbs. price £1. 5s. Pork, 3d. per lb. Best green tea, 3s. 9d.  
Best butter, 7½d. Sugar, 6d. Tobacco, 1s. a pound. Best  
mutton and beef, 2½d. a pound. We makes our own soap,  
and candles. Price for work ; sawyers, 10s. per hundred ;  
single men about £20. at farming. If you comes, be sure  
and do not come under any superintendent, but mind, and  
buy plenty of flour ; and bacon ; and good cheese ; tea :  
sugar ; butter ; currants ; raisins ; [and] tobacco. Buy  
your furnishings at Portsmouth. Get your flour in barrels ;  
pack up all your goods, as you can iron hoop your boxes ;  
and cord them strong ; do not trust no locks.

Direct as follows. William Spencer, Mr. Jacob Truller's,  
Township of Nelson, County of Halton, District of Gore,  
Upper Canada, North America.

\* *His sister Elizabeth's husband.*

September 24th. 1832.

DEAR BROTHER,

I now take this opportunity of writing a few lines to you, for to let you know that I am well at present, hoping that when these few lines reach you, they will find you all in good health. We had a safe arrival across the ocean, landing at Quebec, thence up the river St. Lawrence, to Fort George, where there were several of us stopt, about twelve miles back in the country, where we expect to tarry for the winter; and the rest have gone on about a hundred miles further, into the country. We have all had the fever ague that stopped here, but we are getting over it; I am getting quite right again; and I feel happy that I ever took the resolution to leave my native home, [for] a country far easier to get an easy, and honest living. I feel happy to think that we are here. Dear brother, we have not landed among thieves, nor robbers, but among christian people, where we can hear the gospel preached. I have nothing to regret, only that my friends were not here, and as well suited with the country as I am. I wished to [be] remembered to Mr. Charman, and Hannah Charman. I feel a desire to see you all, and I think, if I have my health a few years, to pay you all a visit. Dear brother, I wished to be remembered to James Francis, and Mary White, and to my brother Daniel: I should feel happy if he were here with me now. Joseph Leggett is well, and wishes to be remembered to all his enquiring friends; and William Moore and his brother is well. Brother, I don't know but I shall come to see you next fall, or the spring following. We left Richard Neal\* at Little York. Brother, I hope you will improve the first opportunity of writing to me, as I have nothing more to write at present, but I remain, your affectionate brother,

ELIAS ELLIOTT.

To

MR. RICHARD ELLIOTT,  
Sutton.

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\* He afterwards went to Dundas. v. his letters.

*From Martin Martin, late of Felpham, Sussex, Carpenter, who Emigrated with the Petworth Party to Upper Canada, and sailed from Portsmouth in the Ship Lord Melville, April 11th. 1832, taking with him his Wife and six Children, to Mr. Sparks, Felpham, Sussex.*

SIR,

You have, no doubt, expected to hear from me long before this time, but the reason I did not send sooner was, that I had not seen enough of the country. To give you a short description of our voyage; we had a very rough one, continually winds blowing against us; so much, that before we arrived to the banks of Newfoundland, we was above 700 miles too far to the south : and on the 2nd. May, about half past 4 o'clock in the morning, all at a sudden crush, the whole of the births on the larboard side of the ship fell down; but no one happened to be hurt, but caused a confusion in the ship : this brought the captain to his senses ; for he never laid the ship to, till this happened : but from this time, till the next morning, she was laid to, under a close reefed main top sail. But I hope what I have said about this will not dishearten any one from crossing the Atlantic, for I assure you, that I had so much confidence in a ship, that I would give the preference to travelling by water. We was just 8 weeks from Portsmouth harbour, till we arrived at Montreal, which town is a large, flourishing, and very fast improving place ; immense quantities of merchandise exported and imported, to and from this place. We staid there a few days; and then we started in the boat for York in Upper Canada, which we reached in about a week. This passage is a very difficult one, on account of the different \* rapids in the river St. Lawrence : and whoever should come this way to America, I should advise them to travel by land from Montreal to Prescott, and wait there for their luggage ; and from Prescott to York, there is steam boats, which will take luggage and passengers in about a day and a half. But this land travelling will not do for a poor person. The expence from Montreal to York, for one passenger, which is 450 miles, 19s. 7d. I arrived at York, the capital of Upper Canada, and was much surprised to see such a large town : the trade, and the many great shops of all sorts, is quite equal to Chichester; but the town I think is larger, some of the streets 2½ miles in length ; there I stayed about a week, but did not like to settle there. I again set off in the steam boat for Hamilton, which is quite at the west end of Lake Ontario ; and this is also a flourishing place, but a small town : here you will see the farmers come

riding in and out of this place, with as good breed of horses as in England. I staid here six weeks, travelling by land from Hamilton to Guelph, where I may perhaps settle; and I made it my business, as I went along, to make all enquiries about land, and its price and quality, &c. &c. I went through several different townships, and the farther I got to the west, the better is the land. You may always judge the depth of mould where the trees are blown down. The present price of land in the township of Guelph is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dollars, or 17s. 6d. currency; in the township of Nicholl, is 3 dollars, and better land; in Woolwich township, 4 dollars; in the township of Garrafraxa, is 2 dollars an acre; in the township of Wilmot, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dollars an acre; and in the Huron Tract is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollars. This land is not so difficult to clear as you might suppose; as the trees all grow up very straight, and there is no bushes grow amongst the trees. The way of clearing the land is, they chop, with a very superior sort of axe, off the tree, about 3 feet above ground; as soon as 'tis dry, they burn it; leaving the stumps still standing on the land, which will rot in about 6 years; and when they have burnt the brush wood, and the logs they spread the ashes. They sow the land with wheat, and the produce is from 25 to 35 bushels, which now sells for a dollar a bushel; and this first crop generally clears the whole expence of buying, and clearing, and burning. Suppose you say the purchase to be 3 dollars; the price of chopping, burning, and fencing, is, from 12, to 14 dollars; so that your land will not cost you, when chopped, more than four pounds per acre; and when harvest comes, there is your money again. Here is no expence of ploughing the land the first nor the 2nd. year; they harrow the seed in for the first 2 crops. Oxen is mostly used for this, because they are more steady than horses. A yoke of oxen is worth from 50 to 70 dollars; a horse about 100 dollars; a cow about 20 dollars. Mutton and beef is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. English money, butter  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , sugar the same; tea is 4s. per lb. Whisky is mostly the drink. The whole of the taxes for 100 acres is about a dollar a year, but no poor's rates, nor any other taxes to a farmer. Here is all sorts of farming implements suitable to the country, from the spade to thrashing machine, as well as the fanning ditto. And for about 5 gallons of whisky you can get a loghouse built; this is done by, what they call, a "*Logging Bee*." When you have cut your logs, you invite all your neighbours round you, to a certain distance, and they will raise the house in one day, rearing high, but you must roof it yourself, which is covered with shingle, and when finished, looks like slate; all this you can get on your own land. Mr. Heming has bought 365 acres in this township, with some improvements on it, and he

is next week a going to have his "*Logging Bee*," and I am just a going to finish the inside of his house, such as sashes and doors. And you would be surprised to see what a quantity of respectable people daily, a coming and settling, some buying 700, some 1000 acres of land. Here is a tailor, that come from Oxfordshire, that brought £600. he has 600 acres of land, 60 cleared, he has a capital framed barn, and a good dwelling house, and out houses, in short, his premises are very complete. Here is plenty of work for labourers, at about a dollar a day; and will be while there is so many settlers coming out: and no labouring man need to be afraid to come: when he gets to York, Captain Fitzgibbon will forward them to Hamilton; but almost all the labourers get farms; and I have never seen any body in distress, since I have been in the country. There is a great many people that goes to the United States, but that is not so well for a farmer, the taxes are so much higher, I believe I may say as much as 8 to 1 more than it is here; but for all that, provisions is much cheaper, there than here: but for a mechanic, the United States is the best, but not so healthy. The climate here in the summer, is much the same as in England, but more fine weather: we had about a fortnight's very hot weather, in the beginning of July, but not but what we could work as well as you could, in the old country: but the winter, from what I can learn from people that has experienced it, is colder, but not at all unpleasant. I am very much deceived in the idea that I had formed about this country, as you may travel from the east to the west part of the province in tolerable good roads; through towns and villages, and not at all lonesome. Whoever comes to this country, should pack all their luggage, that is not wanting in the voyage, in casks; and it is best for poor people to board themselves, and to bring plenty of flour; it will be better than so many biscuits; and plenty of potatoes. Since I have been writing of this, I have heard about the quality of the land in the Huron Tract, which is exceedingly good at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per acre. I think of going to see it. Mr. Huntly, the bearer of this, is waiting for it. I shall write to you again before the winter is over, and let you know what it is. I would thank you to make it known, that I intend to fulfil my promise in writing to several friends in Felpham, and its neighbourhood. Here is certainly a good chance for farmers and labourers. The cholera has been very bad in several parts, this summer, but it is a little better now. So no more at present,

M. MARTIN.

*Guelph, Upper Canada,  
North America.*

*Sept. 24th. 1832.*

P. S. Mr. Huntly, the bearer of this, has bought a good deal of land in this township, and is going to England to take to a wife. I think that this conveyance will do away with the idea of letters being intercepted: I know there is several people silly enough to think, that all letters are broken up; there is no such thing. Tom Sturt gave me a piece of foreign money, to put under his seal, when I wrote to him, for that purpose; please to tell him, I will shortly write to him, and Tate, at Bognor. I forgot to mention a chance for labourers; as soon as they arrive at York, that is the capital, they may have 50 acres of land at Lake Simcoe, 6 years to pay for it; nothing the first 3 years, and sent to the place free of expense, and the price of the land is only a dollar per acre.

\* *With respect to the RAPIDS, See Advertisement from Canadian Courant in the Appendix.*

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*From Mr. Heming, vide Page 4.*

*September 25th. 1832.  
Nyton Farm.*

MY DEAR MOTHER,

Since my last letter I have been so engaged, getting in my harvest, &c. &c. that I have hardly known which way to turn myself. I have bought 134 more acres of land, with 30 in crop, and a loghouse to put \*Chase into. I have now 367 acres in all. The last lot is only 3½ miles from Guelph, on the same road as my first purchase. Emigration has so greatly increased this year, that before this letter reaches you, all the land within 8 miles of Guelph, will be sold. It is, in my opinion, a most beautiful cuntry, and excellent land. I am going to build a good loghouse, to get into before the winter sets in. My stock at present, consists of 1 yoke of cattle, 10 pigs, 1 cow and calf, 1 pony, Neptune, and another dog, 1 cat, and 30 fowls, including hens and chickens. My land is paid for, excepting the 100 acres bought of the Canada Company. The improved land sells for much more than we conceived in England: quite rough land sells for 17s. 6d. per acre, if at all in a desirable situation. I have not been up to Lake Huron; therefore I can only speak from report; but am told, land, of the best quality, sells for 11s. 6d. per acre.

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\* *A labourer who went out with Mr. Heming.*

*From Wm. Pannell, who went from Kirdford, Sussex, to Wm. Pannell, at Kirdford.*

October 14th. 1832.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,

I have wrote these few lines to you, [hoping] to find you in good health, as it leaves [me] at present. I have been very poorly, with fever ague. I had it for 5 weeks, but it has left for 5 weeks. I like the country very well, at present ; and I get plenty of work ; and I get about 3s. 6d. per day, and my board : and I do not get the highest wages at first ; and there is plenty of work, for them that comes. But I did not find it as them told us, by a good deal ; \* but I am working at carpenter's work, at present ; but I [shall] have a few jobs at wheel making, in about a month's time. And I have got 100 acres of land ; and I have 2 dollars an acre to pay for it ; and I have six years to pay it in ; but half to pay at 3 years hence ; and it is very good land ; but it is very full of timber ; and it is very large timber ; and there is a great deal of white oak ; and red oak ; and white oak is very tough ; and there is white ash ; and sugar maple : that is, what they get sugar out of. And we have plenty of game in America ; plenty of deer ; and turkeys ; pheasants ; partridges ; and black squirrels ; and red squirrels ; and there is all sorts of wild animals ; a great many bears, and wolves ; but they will not meddle with any body : they will run away from you, as fast as they can : but the bear, if set by a dog after them, they will run up trees. And there is the finest river in America, as I ever saw ; and there is [the] finest waterfall at Niagara : it falls for 100 feet down ; and is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide. It is near Chippewa. And the Cholera has been very bad in America ; but it is all done. And old Mr. Rapley is dead. William Haslett is dead too. And if any one comes to this country, they should not bring any axes ; for they will not do for cutting down trees ; but hand bills are very good. Desire to remember me to all my acquaintances : and I should like to hear from all ; and when you write, I should like to hear from John Baker, and Henry Hellyer, and Benjamin Barns,

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\* *Meaning, that he did not find so much work at his own business, (a wheelwright) as he expected ; and this may be accounted for, by his having gone up into a part of the country, where wheels are not yet much used.*

and remember [me] to James Mitchenor; and James Hellyer; and, when you write to me, direct the letter to me, at Mr. Moulton's, London District, in Upper Canada: I should be near that place. There is a great many fish in the rivers; but we had a long voyage over sea. We were 8 weeks going from Portsmouth, to Montreal. Quebec is about 450 miles nearer England; but we are about 700 miles from Quebec; and from Montreal, 250; York, 150 miles, up the Country.

Wm. PANNELL.

Jane Smart died with cholera, at Prescott. William Baker is with me, when I write this letter. Thomas Thomas is very well, and family. James Thomas, they are all very well. Benjamin Bachelor is very well. William Baker desires [to be] remembered to his father and mother, and all the family; but he should like to see his brother Thomas, over here next summer. I should like an answer back, as soon as you can write. William Baker should have an answer from his friends. Tell them to direct a letter to the same place. I should like to see some Kirdford people over; but I will not persuade them, but it is a great deal better than England. Every one that comes out, has got 100 acres of land, at 2 dollars an acre. It is as good land, as any in England; but, if any body comes out, they should bring out some lucern seed, bent seed, tares. There are all sorts of grain, but them. If any body comes out, they should not lay it \* out in England, for they can get cloathing very near as cheap. We have not any singing birds in this country, but the toads and frogs mount the trees, and ting very delightfully. There is no rubber, to sharpen scythes, in this country. So no more, from your affectionate son,

Wm. PANNELL.

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*From John Allen Tribe, who went from Chiddingfold, Surrey, with his brother James Tribe, and his Uncle, Thomas Tribe.*

*Township of Southwold, London District,  
Upper Canada, October 14th. 1832.*

DEAR FRIEND,

\* \* \* We lost our passage from Coburg, 250 miles, to where I am now. My brother was in the schooner, and my box, or else I would not gone up so

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\* Meaning money.

far : so I, and my uncle, and two more, came up by land, walking through the woods ; finding all kind of wild animals : we slept in the woods, two nights : we made a large fire, to keep the wild bears from us. The place that the vessel was going [to] was, to Kettle Creek, Upper Canada. We are all about the country. I know not where any of them that came with us, is, but my brother and uncle : some is one place, and some is another ; but I am in a good place now ; I get £20. a year, and every thing found me, but clothes : my brother gets £15 a year, and every thing but clothes found him : my uncle gets 60 dollars a year, and every thing found him, but clothes. Eatables is very cheap in this country, and labour is dear. You have heard the price of it before, so I did not send the price. Give my love to Charles Parkins, and let him see this letter. Charles, I have sent you a few lines, to tell you, that a shoemaker is a good trade in this country ; leather is about as cheap as it is England, but not so good ; a shoemaker may earn a dollar and half a day, if he will work : and I wish all the young men that is in Chiddingfold, was here in Canada ; for there is a good living for every one that comes here ; not as I will persuade any one to come here, but if any of them comes, I should like to see them : for, the most trouble is, coming over here, and up the country, for there is great trouble and fatigue. A carpenter, and a blacksmith, and a shoemaker, are three good trades in this country. Clothes is very dear ; cotton and calico is the dearest. The living is very good, in this country : there is plenty of whisky, brandy, rum, and gin, and all very cheap. I can get a pint of brandy for two shillings, York : a pint of whisky for one shilling, York. York money is not like yours ; one shilling, English ; is two shillings, York ; all but one penny. This is a fine country ; and a free country ; you can go where you like here, and no one to hinder you ; shoot any thing as you see, of wild fowl : and there is plenty [of] deer, there is a great many of them. James is very sick at present, with the ague : every one that come into this country have it, but I have not had it, yet. There is no church within ten miles of us, now ; but we have got a place of worship to go to : it is a log house, and there they keep school for boys, and girls. Where I live, is about a mile from the Lake Erie, port Talbot. Give my love to my aunt and uncle, give my love to Mr. Elliot, and to Mr White and Mrs. White. Give my love to Harriet Jones, and to Mary Ann White. Give my love to Mr. Sadler, and tell him that it was the best thing he could do for me, when he sent me here to

Canada, North America. Give my love to all that is in the house, both young and old; and give my love to William Fielder, and all your children. Thomas Tribe is very well; and he sends his love to his sister, and he will send her a letter in a short time. I should send more, but had not time; so no more at present, from your humble servant,

JOHN ALLEN TRIBE.

If you sends, please to direct for me, John Tribe, Township of Southwold, London District, Upper Canada.

To be left at the Post Office, Port Stanley, till called for.

For Mr. George Fielder,  
Hambleton House,  
Hambleton, Godalming, Surrey,  
England.

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*From Ann, the wife of Edmund Thomas, who went from Kirdford, to her father, Thomas Puttock.*

*October 15th. 1832.*

MY DEAR FATHER,

I write these few lines to you, hoping to find you in good health, as, thank God, it leaves us at present. We had a very long voyage over. We were 9 weeks on the seas. We landed the 7th. of June. We were tossed about very much indeed. The 3rd. of May we all thought of being lost; the births all fell down, from one end of the ship to the other; and I was not well after that, till I was confined, and that was on the 3rd. of June. I got about again quite as soon as I could expect. It is a fine boy, and goes on well. I am happy to tell you, that America is quite as good as we expected to find it. Edmund has had plenty of work, ever since we have been here. We have no reason to repent leaving England, at present, and I hope we never shall. He has earned 3s. 9d. a day, and his board; and, sometimes, not so much. Give my love and Sarah's [her sister] to my brothers and sisters. Sarah is about 30 miles from me, in service, and is doing very well. Give Edmund's love to his father and mother, and all. Thomas [Thomas] and James [Thomas] are about 100 miles [off] they are all well, and send their love to all. If Thomas and William [her brothers] should come out next spring, it is Sarah's and my wish for you to come with them; as I think we should [be able] to help support you here. The worst of it will be getting over. Edmund's brothers has got 100 acres of land each. We might have 100 acres, if we

liked to go where it is ; but we don't like to leave the place where we are, at present. The cholera has been very bad indeed in this country, but thank God, not one of us has had it. Henry Smart's wife is dead ; and both his children : she was confined the same night that I was. Please to thank Mr. Greetham for his kindness to us, and I hope he will do the same for you, if you should come. We have had a very fine summer, but hotter than in England, and they say, the winter is much colder, but there is one great comfort here ; we have as much wood as we like to burn. If you should come, you had better send us a letter on, when you get to York, for us to meet you. Please to answer this, on the first opportunity, as I should very much like to hear from you. I have no more to say, at present. I remain your affectionate daughter,

ANN THOMAS.

Addressed.

Thomas Puttock,  
Stroud Green, Kirdford, near Petworth, Sussex.  
England.

Direct to me, Waterloo Township, Gore District, Upper  
Canada.

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*From James Rapson, (Sawyer,) who went from Lodsworth,  
Sussex.*

*Galt, Dumfries, Gore.  
October 16th. 1832.*

DEAR FATHER.

*(The first part relates only to the voyage and progress  
up the country ; which is described in other letters.)* \*

\* \* \* \* \* And now I shall tell  
you all that I know about the country. The place where we  
are, is most like Lodsworth, \* of any in the province, as I  
have been in. We had, in the middle of August, a very severe  
frost ; the ice at Guelph, was  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch thick : and killed the  
produce of the country. That is 14 miles from us ; and, in  
the Huron Tract, the frost have been far more severe, than in  
any other part of the province. Until the middle of August,  
very dry ; and more hot than in England ; it dried up the Oats :

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\* [A village near Petworth.]

Very good crop of wheat ; it killed the Indian corn, potatoes, and pumpkins, and cucumbers ; and the vines. The produce is wheat, oats, Indian corn, rye, winter barley, peas, very fine. Potatoes, and pumpkins grow in the fields, 4 feet 8 in. round, and cucumbers with them, and melons ; good cabbage, but very backward ; no beans ; plenty of dwarf, and french beans ; fine crop of apples at Hamilton, and Dundas, at  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$  per bushel. We are 20 miles from Dundas ; 25 miles from Hamilton. I must say, that I think that we should have half died, if it had not been for the pigeons ; we shot 30 of a day : one man shot 55 at 5 times ; and he pitched a net, and caught 599 at one draw ; here is plenty of pheasants ; of rabbits ; and ducks ; and geese ; deer ; foxes ; wolves ; and bears ; which come into our ground : they have killed a hog, and got it over a fence, 7 ft. high, and 5 pigs. Here is squirrels, from the size of a mouse, to a rabbit, numbers of them. I will now tell you, who is dead. Henry Gogger, E. Luff, J. Kingshott, 1 child of his, Mrs. Morley, their youngest child, Mrs. Capelain,\* and 5 of her children, B. Chalwin, George, and Henry Lander, Mrs. Adsett, and 1 child, and many more : so the Lord hath thinned us out. The cholera have raged very much, in Quebec, and Montreal, and York, and swept off thousands ; and it followed us all along up the river, about a day behind us ; and it have been all around us, but not within 2 or 3 miles of where we live : so we have cause for gratitude. I must say, that little James Penfold have been to work a month, and earned enough, to find us all in flour, a month, and his own board ; 16 of us. I have been to lime burning, and we took 2 houses to finish : had 24 dollars. I have  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar a day, and board ; but Jesse Penfold,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar. Plenty of work ; but, the people live in a different way to what we have been used to ; but, they live well ; the people have never seen a pitsaw ; and, when I talk about sawing, they laugh at me ; and I can buy inch boards, at the mill, for  $1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.$  per hundred ; better boards than ever I saw in England. I wish you would see what the merchants would give me, if I get 6000 feet of our pine, hewed, and towed in a raft, to Montreal. Our ground is within 300 yards of [the] grand river : we have 47 acres, and timber, 200 feet long, 4 feet through : we have a good house up : and I have 2 good cows : and seems, if please God, as if we should do well. Tell Robert Tribe, that his

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\* See *Capelain and Adseti's letter*. § *A carpenter*.

mother says, she would go a thousand miles to meet him : we are all well, except Henry, he is poorly: tell him, all is well. I shall expect some, or all, of my brothers, next spring ; I wish they were all as well off, as I am. I wish you to go to Mr. Chrippes, and the Rev. Mr. Sockett, and tell them, that I return them many thanks, and Lord Egremont, for his kind benevolence, with Esq. Yaldwyn. Tell them, that I hope and pray ; not that the Lord would give Canada, but make them meet for the heavenly Canaan. Believe [me] to [be] your loving son,

JAMES RAPSON.

\* \* \* Here is a Scotch presbyterian minister, who preaches in a grist mill, which is crowded very much ; but it is not what I have been used to. Charlotte [their eldest daughter, aged 15] is with us, and will be until Sarah gets up stairs. She might have a dollar a week. The children are all well ; and are grown very much ; and are often running out, to see if they can see any of you coming : sometimes they say, Here comes grandfather! or, Here comes grandmother! Indeed we want you, many ways : we want you to make cider ; as here is nothing to drink, but whisky. We want a malt mill, very much ; as here is no such thing, in the province. Remember me to all my brothers, and sisters. Sarah's love to all : and tell Rhoda, that she will look for her, next spring. God bless you all.

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*From Henry Smart, who went from Kirdford ; directed, Mr. James Napper, Kirdford ; but containing on the same sheet, letters to other persons.*

*Ancaster, (5th. November,  
and I hope you will remember, 1832.)*

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER [i. e. his late wife's father and mother.]

I hope this will find you all well, as it leaves me at present. I am sorry I had to send you such bad news, the last time I wrote to you, or the last time you heard from me, by the way of Penfold. We had a very long passage ; and a very rough one. My wife was sea sick three weeks : but she was no worse, after that, than she was before she left home : but she was unwell, at times, the same as she was at home. Frederick was but very little sea sick, but was taken

with a very bad fever, and, for three days, I did not expect he would live, from one hour to another : but he recovered, a little. We had a bad squall, one morning, which threw us, and our births out, altogether ; but we received no damage, any more than a fright. When we crossed the banks of Newfoundland, Jane was taken very ill, and we expected she would be confined ; but she passed on, for about a week, much the same as she was, when she was confined before. We sailed into Quebec harbour, the 10th. of June, about 8 o'clock, and she was confined, about 12 o'clock, while the ship was at anchor, thank God for it ! the ship being still : she was confined with a girl, but it did not live, but four and twenty hours, and we left it in the harbour where it was born. Jane was better than we could expect ; we was in the ship, four days, after she was confined, before we landed in Montreal. There she was taken out ; and put into a large house, and she got her strength, very fast : for I got her every thing she could wish for : we staid there four days, when she wanted to go out for a walk : I took her out, and she was very much pleased with the country ; and said, she was not sorry that she had left England. Then we started up the river, in a Durham boat ; the weather was very fine ; we was in the boat, 7 days, when we landed at Prescott. The weather was fine till the last day. We stopped at Prescott, three days ; and she was very \*pert ; and getting on very well ; but the third, I was very sick ; but she was as pert, as ever. I saw her till about noon : she was very cheerful that day ; and laughed, and said, that I should die first : but, about four o'clock, she was taken very ill ; and said, if there was not an alteration soon, she should soon be gone ; and I went and got a doctor to her, but he gave a very poor account of her. As soon as he see her, the doctor said, he would do all he could for her, and, I believe he did. All the rest went out in the steam boat, the next morning at 6 o'clock ; and left me, all alone. I applied to 3 doctors, but two of them said, it was no use ; they would not pay any attention at all to her ; but the other did : and done all he could for her. He told me, it was no use ; she had the cholera ; and she could not live, but a few hours. She was insensible, at that time ; but, at 10 o'clock, she came to her senses ; and talked to me for an hour : she told me she was going ; she told me not to fret for her ; she should be better off, than I was : but all she wanted of me, was, to promise her, to take as good care of her child, as I had done of her ;

\* *In Sussex this word means lively, cheerful.*

which I promised her I would. So she died that day, at 12 o'clock, the 25th. June. She died ; and never mentioned, father ; mother ; sister ; nor brother ; any more than her sister, Martha, who was dead and gone, and who said, on her death bed, that she would soon be after her ; and she was going. She wanted to be buried in the way her sister was, but I could not bury her so well as I could wish. About an hour before she died, Frederick was taken very ill, with the bowel complaint, and died 8 days after. I was obliged to go on to Hamilton, on account of the cholera, and I was still very ill, then ; but still, I kept about. I buried my wife at Prescot ; and my child, at Hamilton. I am as much as two hundred miles, from where I buried my wife ; but my child, I can look upon every week. I kept about all this time, but after, I was confined to my bed, for a week, which the doctors said, was brought on me, by trouble. Remember me to Charles and Ann Street. Tell Ann, I am very sorry her words are come so true, as she told me before I was married. Jane told me not to reflect upon her dying out of England ; she did not think she died, any the sooner for that. Tell Ann Street ; that I am very sorry, I have heard the worst account of her brother, of any, that is come out. I shall see him, next week ; and I shall give it him. He is as much as a hundred miles from me, but I am a going up next week, and I shall see him. So no more from me at present,

HENRY SMART.

*To James, the Son of Mr. Napper, to whom the above was addressed.*

JAMES NAPPER,

This comes, with my kind love to you, and all the family. I hope this will find you all in good health, as it leaves me at present. Remember me to all my brothers and sisters, if you please, and to Charles Brockburn, and Mary Court, Gunshot ; and to all enquiring friends at home ; and tell them of my downfall ; as they have heard before. I don't repent of leaving England at all, because my wife did not ; no more would not you, if you was once to get here. I should be happy to see you here, and Tom Baker, and sister Rhoda, and her family. I don't persuade you to come, but I should be glad to see them, for I know they would do much better here than there. Ask my sister, Rhoda, if she will accept this little present ; and tell her she must keep it, till

I see her again. If she don't come here, I intend to come to England, after a few years, if life lasts; but never more, not to stay. You need not dread the water, I don't at all. I should take a deal of pleasure on the water, had it not been for my ill luck. Look to that book, that you got of me, about the country, \* for I fully agree with it. Tell Matthew Puttick, that he can keep three such families, as he has got, in this country, better than he can keep one, there. Tell David Smart, I saw Tom Mitchell, about a week ago. They are all well, and doing well; and Tom says; he never wants to come to England any more. If any of you comes out, don't buy a parcel of clothes, to bring here. If you do, you will lose money by it. You can get them fully as cheap here. I would not advise you to bring out any thing, excepting blankets, and flannel. Why you think things are so dear, here, is; because, on account of the money; thirteen pence, of your money, is two shillings, here. Write me an answer, as soon as you can, if you please, and let me know all the news you can, and how the cholera is there; for it has been very bad here; and let me know who talks of coming out, as well as you can. If you, or any of my relations, come out, I will do all I can for them, at first coming. They shall not want for a bed, nor for something to eat, when they once get to me. You need not be afraid of coming out here, on account of not getting a wife. You can get one, of any country, and any colour you like. You can come here, and go back again in a few years, a better man, than ever your father was. If you are not here by the 5 July, I shall be gone from here, but my directions will be, at Mr Gurnett's, which you will see, as you go up the town. At present Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster, Upper Canada.

*On the same sheet, from Henry Smart, to James and Charles Rapley.*

James and Charles Rapley, Gownfield, there, or elsewhere. I have heard from your brother, William: but your father is no more. He has been dead about five weeks; but you need not fret about your younger brothers, and sisters, for they will do better than you will, if you bides there. William is very steady; and takes a father's part, well, by what I have heard. I have not seen them, since they have been in this country, yet; but I shall see them all, next week.

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\* *Doyle's Hints to Emigrants.*

*From Henry Smart to the Rev. I. K. Greetham, Vicar of Kirdford.*

Mr. Greetham,

I am much obliged to you, for what you have done for me. I wanted to beg one more favor, if you please; that is, I shall be much obliged to you to take my register out, and send it to me, if possibly you can. You will find it in the church at Kirdford; but you must look back, as much as nine and twenty years. I forgot to say before, as Wm. Haslett is dead; but he has been dead as much as three weeks. No more from your humble servant, at present,

HENRY SMART.

*On the same sheet, from William Baker, late of Kirdford.*

DEAR MOTHER, \* \* \* I am very sorry to do, as I have done. When I left Montreal, I left my sister very ill; little thought but I should see her again. Not but what I am satisfied, she was done as well by, as if I was there; for Henry attended to her, both night and day, while we was aboard the ship, and so he did afterwards, to all account. I never saw my brother, till three weeks ago; and then I had cut off one of my fingers, and very near, another. I could not work, and I got out of money; and my sister troubled me: so I was determined to find him out, if I could. I travelled down to Ancaster, a hundred miles, and I begged my way, (though I never wanted any thing) for three days, and there I heard of him. He was very angry with me at first, but I owned myself in fault. I staid with him four days, and he relieved me with seven dollars. Then I started back up the country, and I will never leave him, for so long a time, any more. My fingers are got nearly well, and I shall soon be able to go to work; and I can do a great deal better here, than I can at home; and I should be very glad to have my brother Tom come out. So no more from me, at present.

Wm. BAKER.

*On the same sheet, from Frank Nash, late of Kirdford.*

Frank Nash, to his mother and father. He is well, and doing well; and, never means to come to England, any more; unless his cousin, Henry, does. He takes me as his friend, and tells me, he will do as I wants him to do, and he will do very well.

Direct to Henry Smart, Ancaster, Upper Canada, (and say) by the first packet ship, for New York.

*From Richard Neal, to his father William Neal. See p. 5.  
Dundas, November 18th. 1832.*

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER, \* \* \*

\* \* I sent you a letter, in July ; but I have not had any answer, yet ; but I hope you will send me one, soon. Dear Friends, I hope, if any body is coming to America, you will give them my directions, and let them come to Dundas. I sent Edmund Harwood a letter, last sunday, by a man that is coming to England, and I hope, if you receive the letter you will go to Littlehampton, and so, his name is Reeves. I have not seen Joseph Leggatt, or Elias Elliott, since I left York ; but I heard from them, last week ; they are getting on, very well. I hear they have hired for twelve months, but I shall go and see them, in the winter, when I cannot work. Charles Hilton is about 100 miles further up, than I. He took 100 acres of land. The 5th. of November, my Master was buried, which I worked for, ever since I have been in Canada : his name was, Thomas Pope, from North-hamptonshire, England. He has been here, 5 years : he left three children, in England, when he came to America : he have, a fifty acres of land, and a house : it is all to be sold ; and debts paid ; and the rest of the money, sent to England, for the children : he owes me, about £15. but I expect to be paid, in two weeks. I have took his work. I have four men, to work for me, and I have work enough for two more, if I could get them. Bricklayers gets, 7s. 6d. per day. I never seems contented here, as I was in England. I do not like Canada, so well as England ; but in England, there is too many men ; and here, there is not enough : there is more work than we can do, here. There is a long winter, here ; and very cold, they tell me ; but, if I live to next spring, I shall be able to tell you more about it : here have been snow and frost, here, but it is mild now. I expect we shall not be able to work, more than 3 weeks longer. We have plenty plastering to do. Tell my brother William ; if he feels inclined to come, here is plenty of work, and good wages : but I will not persuade any body, to come, without they like : but here is plenty to eat, and drink ; and cheap : but there is a great many don't like this country, nor more do I, myself : but I can get plenty [of] work here, and I cannot in England, without it [is] altered since I was there. I can earn £2. 5s. a week, English money, if I have my health. \* \*

I am your dutiful son, RICHARD NEAL.

*From Mary, the daughter of Thomas Holden, Widower, who went from Kirdford, Sussex, with 7 children. To Serjt. Holden, 2nd. Regt. Tower Hamlets Militia.*

The heading was written on the paper, before it left England.

DEAR BROTHER,—*When you are in Canada, fill this up, and send it to me; send all the news you can; say the truth, and nothing but the truth. Sarah Holden, Slinfold near Horsa-ham, Sussex, England.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

This comes with our kind love to you all, hoping to find you all in good health, as, thank God, it leaves us alive, and well at present. We were all very sea sick, and had a very long and rough voyage. On the 2nd. of May, about half past 4 in the morning, the sea was very rough, and the ship was tossed, so that the berths, on our side, fell from one end of the ship to the other, but no one was hurt a great deal. We were driven so much towards the north, we had very hard frosts and snow, and it was very cold, and we often thought that we should go to the bottom; but our heavenly father, that awful Protector of persons, brought us safe to land at last. We were six weeks getting to Quebec: we did not go a shore there; we landed at Montreal, and we were then towed up the river by Durham boats to Prescott, and then in steam packets to York, and from York, 350 miles, in schooner vessels to Kettle Creek. And we were then carried in waggons up the country, 66 miles. It was the 22nd. of July, when we got to where we are settled. Father has got 100 acres of land, and has to pay for it two dollars per acre, in six years time. Father thinks of getting in two acres of wheat this year. We have got a cow. Father gave 30 dollars for her. We expect to find very hard times this winter. We have ten miles to go for flour, and all our provisions, but I hope, please God will help us through it this winter. The Gentleman is going to have a log house put up for us. Ann, and Harriet, and Ruth, have got places 40 miles from us. Father says, he can see a good prospect of doing well after a few years. It is good land. Father sends his kind love to all of you, and hopes that you will make up your minds, and take a good resolution and come here, for here is a good prospect of doing well, and getting a good living. Father says he would not come back to England again for no respects. Dear

friends, if you should come, this is where I'll direct you to come to, Kettle Creek, the township of Adelaide. To Kettle Creek, and then to the township of Adelaide, in Upper Canada; as that is where we are, but you may understand that all the letters be all opened, before they go out of this Country, to see that there is not any falsehood sent; and if there is any thing in them, against the country, they are kept back. I hope you will be so kind as to send this letter, or write another and send to all our friends, and pray do send to poor mother's friends at Chilington *William's letter*, and tell them in their letter, to write to poor aunt at Goring. Please to write again as soon as you can. We have heard that the old ship that we came in, is drowned, and 5 were saved, and 10 drowned. We are 500 miles from Montreal.

So no more at present, God bless you all.

\*Dear friend, we have enquired about the letters, to know the fact and truth about their being opened by the head gentlemen. So that we are sure now that they are not opened, until you receives them. Father have sowed 2 acres of wheat, and thinks of getting in one acre of potatoes, and one acre of Indian corn, in the spring, if please God. We have got a warm house now, thank God. We have been exposed to all weathers ever since we came out of the old ship, until the 20th. of October: so I will leave you to guess, dear friends, what we have gone through. We did not enjoy our tea what you gave us, dear aunt; for the wet got through the chest, and wet it; and when we came to open it, behold it was all spoiled, the *strength* was gone, and stained some of our things. I hope you will excuse my bad writing. If any comes, which I hope you will, please to bring some dried yeast, for there is none here: we wet our flour, and bake it on the ashes. Poor father has been very ill: had the ague: I thought he would have died, but the Lord raised him up again, and is as well now as ever he was, thank God. So God bless you all.

I was obliged to open the letter again, to put in the right direction, that you should direct to us: To *Colonel Mount, Carradoc*, in Upper Canada: by so doing, it will be sure to come to us.

To Serjt. Holden,

Second Regt. Tower Hamlet Militia, Light Infantry,  
London, England.

Postmark, Delaware, 21st. November.

\* *The latter part seems to have been added at a much later period.*

*From Thomas Adsett, who went from North Chapel, Sussex, to the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, Rector of that parish.*

*[Written on a sheet of paper, which Mr. Ridsdale had directed to himself, and given to the man when he went away.]*

*December 21st. 1832.*

(In the early part he speaks of the voyage &c. and mentions the death of his wife and youngest child, see p. 18.)

\* \* \* \* \* My son Charles is with [me], and I am going to bind him to be a tanner, with the man I am now living with : and my oldest daughter is in a very good place, and my other little girl is in another place, near the other, and will remain there, till they be able to do for themselves ; they are people that has no children of their own, and was very glad they could get them, from me : so that I shall have no more trouble, but go and see them, when I please ; and if it had not been that I had lost my wife, I could have [been] more comfortable. I thank God, that my children has got two such good homes as they have, and I am a great deal contented, than in England, and can make a good living. I can live better with working one day, than in England in seven, and there is a great many people living near me, that comes from the same place that I did, and it is a very healthful place, and the climate good : the land is in middling way, for being good ; and some raises very good crops. [*Here comes an account of produce and prices, much the same as in many others.*] The people where we are, they are most Dutch, and a great many English and Scotch. All people in this country that will work, may gain property very fast, with care, and industry. The country is increasing with ministers, and hearers very fast, and I think, the people in this country is seeking after religion more than in England, but they have more time, and enjoys more pleasure, than in England. There is little or no tax in Canada ; but we can have the goodness of it, ourselves : we do not have to take a piece of dry bread, in our pockets, and go to our 6d. a day work here ; but we go to eat with our master and mistress ; and have the best that the world can afford of all kinds, and spirits, and ale on the table, every time we sit down to eat. All the farmers that I see, is independent, and has plenty ; and I wish that the poor people in England had the leavings of their tables, that goes to the dogs, and hogs ; they live better than most of the farmers in England ; that is, our dogs. I do not see any body going from door to door, like in England,

that would be a disgrace to the country, and the people that is in it. I must conclude, for I have not room on my sheet to write. I hope that you will be so kind as to send for my father, or let him see it, if he is spared in the world; and tell my poor old father to send me a letter back, and direct for Thomas Adsett, Waterloo, Galt, Post Office, Halton.

Direct your letter to, province of Upper Canada, Halton County, Gore district, Galt post office.

To the Rev. Robert Ridsdale,  
Northchapel, near Godalming, Surrey,  
England.

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*The letters from which the following extracts were made, have come into the hands of the Committee, since the above were printed.*

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*Extract of a letter from William Phillips, who went from Merston, Sussex.*

*Adelaide, Upper Canada,  
July 28th. 1832.*

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER.

[The first part contains an account of the voyage as far as York.]

Here [York] they put us on board 3 schooners. Two went to Hamilton: \* they are not got here yet: ours went across the Lake into the Welland canal, only 18 miles long, and only 37 locks in it, to Chippewa, 2 miles above the falls, which I went under to see, down a well stair case, 172 steps. I have heard Eden say, you could turn a waggon there, but it must be a very small one. Here we was towed by oxen, 9 miles up the Niagara river, opposite to Buffalo; there the Yankey doctors came to inspect us, but would not suffer us to cross the river; here we staid 6 days for a fair wind; then sailed for Kettle Creek, or Port Stanley, 170 miles, where we landed on the 6th. of July, but was not allowed to cross the river, on account of Mrs Hilton being sea sick. They brought us boards, to make us shaunteys, and victuals to eat: we now went by land, to Delaware, 25 miles, to Colonel Mount's: he had orders from

\* *Those who went by them, settled at, and near Dundas, Ancaster, Galt, Guelph, &c.*

York, to let us have 100 acres of land each, in the township of Adelaide at 2 dollars per acre : one fourth to be paid in 3 years time, and the remainder in 3 years more. This is said to be the best land in Upper Canada ; it is well watered and level, not a stone to be seen, they say, for forty miles. I have plenty of timber on my land: some of the trees will square 6 or 7 feet; 89 feet from the roots without a branch. Dear father, I hope you will come and help me next summer ; and bring me all sorts of seeds that grows in England ; you had better stay till after harvest, and bring some cuttings of gooseberries apples and grapes, that I may have some English fruit, you can bring them in a tub. Dear father, I would not advise you to come here, if I did not know it would be to your advantage, even if you spend your last shilling to get here : and bring uncle Carpenter with you, and he, nor you will never repent coming here, for I can get you both a farm, if you want one ; and you can earn money enough, in one year, to pay for it yourself. Dear father, William Cooper, and Edward Boxall, and his wife, and I lives together, and works on our own land: we shall sow 6 acres of wheat this fall, and more in the spring : their friends live at Graffham ; some of them will come here next year, and I hope you will come with them. I must conclude with my kind love to you, and all enquiring friends. So no more at present from your dutiful son,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Direct to William Phillips,  
Township of Adelaide, Upper Canada, to be left at  
Colonel Mount's, Delaware, North America.

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*From Humphrey Cooper, shoemaker, who went from Fittleworth, Sussex, with his wife and 3 children. To Mr. J. Turner, Fittleworth.*

York, October 25th. 1832.

SIR,

[*In the beginning of the letter he states, that altho' he might have had land near Lake Simcoe, he found that he could not settle there comfortably, without more capital than he at present possesses.*]

\* \* \* \* \*  
So I thought I had better give up all thoughts of land, and go on with shoemaking, which I think it is the most profitable trade here: the journeyman's wages are very

high; if you put out the best top boots to make, they are £1. 5s. making: wellington boots 14s: and common boots that people wear, instead of high shoes, are 7s. 6d. making, women's low shoes 8s. I have got more work than I can do myself. I am happy to tell you, I never had a better chance in my life to do well. We have got a nice house, built up on purpose for us; it belongs to an English gentleman: the rent is high; we pay £20. a year, and a favor to get it; as if you go for a single room, you will not get one under 7s. 6d. per week. We have had every thing to buy for our use, which have been a great expence; we now have got a stove to get, for the winter; as the cold is so great, every body leaves them in their houses. The cold weather lasted 7 months last winter, and snow laid on the ground 13 weeks. \* The people say it is nice dry weather, though cold: flannel must not be spared. \* \* \* In respect to trades; journeyman's wages are very high; from 5 to 7s. per day, and the meanest laborers have 3s. 9d. per day. Meat is reasonable, beef 3½ per lb. good staves 5d. hog-meat 3½ per lb. bullocks heart 7½d. spirits and wines are as dear here, at the inns, as in England; but if you go to a store house, you can get a quart of port wine, for 15d. a quart of whiskey for 9d. brandy 1s. 6d. and 2s. per quart. I have a great wish for William [his son] to come over, as soon as an opportunity serves, as I know that here is a good chance for him to do well, if he have a mind to it, or any other person that is industrious, that comes over. My wife, and myself and family, wishing you health and happiness, and to all enquiring friends. I hope, some time, I shall have an opportunity of coming to England, to see my friends.

I am &c.

HUMPHREY & C. COOPER.

P. S. I am sorry there is so many people that comes out of England, gives the country a bad name; it is that sort of people that wont work, and give their mind up to drink and idleness.

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\* *The snow does not lie so long by 3 weeks or a month at Adelaide, Niagara, or Guelph.*

## APPENDIX.

## CONTAINING

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For the information of Settlers—Conveyance to Mr. Mount, at Carrodoc, by Capt. Fitzgibbon. p. 70.

Work for Emigrants—*Gratuitous* Emigrant Committee at York. p. 71.

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Comparative view of the Duties, payable on Articles of European Manufacture, consumed in the United States, and in the British North American Colonies.—(Adjusted to the new Tariff of 1833.)

BRITISH AMERICA.	UNITED STATES.
Ad Va.	Ad Va.
Woollen Goods (pr cent) $2\frac{1}{2}$	10 to 75 (per cent)
Cotton Goods ..... $2\frac{1}{2}$	25 to 125 ..
Silk Goods ..... $2\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 40 ..
Linen Goods ..... $2\frac{1}{2}$	25 ..
Leather Goods ..... $2\frac{1}{2}$	30 to 100 ..
Earthenware & China . $2\frac{1}{2}$	20 to 30 ..
Hardware ..... $2\frac{1}{2}$	25 to 30 ..
Iron and Steel Manu- } $2\frac{1}{2}$	10 to 125 ..
factures ..... }	
Iron in bars or sheets, } $2\frac{1}{2}$	100 to 200 ..
Cables, Anchors, &c. }	{ 5 <i>d.</i> per bushel, besides a
Salt ..... free	{ State excise of 6 <i>¼d.</i>

EXTRACTS, from CATTERMOLÉ on “ *The advantages of Emigration to the Canadas.*” May 1831.

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Page 2.—For the purpose of agriculture, the Upper Province is decidedly preferable, the climate being much milder. However, to go there with any reasonable prospect of success, some capital or a labouring or mechanical employment, connected with the every day pursuits and necessities of life, are indispensably required. *See Titmouse, &c.*

Pages 2 and 3.—To persons in the possession of these requisites, and of sober and industrious habits, poverty loses all its terrors, or rather so far as it implies want, it has no existence whatever in that fertile land. I believe there is no place in the known world, where individual exertions are so well requited by the bounties of nature, as in Upper Canada, high wages are paid to the labouring classes, by such as need and can pay for their services. *See Neal, Hill, Philips, Elliott, Martin, and Stedman.*

Page 3.—Having travelled from Quebec to Sandwich, the western settlement of the province, a distance of more than 700 miles, I am enabled fully to state, that no such abject misery is known there, as exists in this once happy land. *See Neal, Hill, Martin.*

Page 4.—One serious drawback, however, to all these advantages must not be concealed : it is an evil of that magnitude that it cannot be too strongly animadverted upon, I mean drunkenness, by yielding to which, the transition from decent sober men, to the opposite extreme, is effected in that country with a celerity much to be deplored, and I am fearful, this degrading and destructive vice will continue, while ardent spirits are sold at the cheap rate they now are. Such as are already addicted to this vice, or who distrust their power to resist its temptation, I would seriously advise to stay at home : the land teems with slaves to this profanation of all the moral and intellectual powers of mankind. This remark applies both to Canada and the United States.

A further reason for advising all who think of the Canadas, to go direct to the Upper Province, is, that Lower Canada is too hot in summer, and cold in winter, to suit the

general habits, and constitution of English emigrants. *See Neal, &c.*

Page 7.—In January the greatest fall of snow usually happens, when the winter trade with the interior commences, the snow sometimes, but not of late years, allows of two months good sleighing; last winter was mild, and it did not exceed five or six weeks; this is considered in the present state of the roads, as a calamity, preventing the farmers, who live far back in the country, from getting to the different markets with their produce. In fact all, both Canadians and emigrants, after the first year, do not wish for mild winters, as they are less favourable to health and business, than fine frosty weather, accompanied with plenty of snow.

Page 8.—In general we pay far greater attention to proper clothing than is done at home, wearing stout fearnoughts, &c. this pervades all ranks, even the Indian observes it, and rarely appears, at least, to suffer from the most severe weather, which, it should be observed, is generally dry, seldom taking cold; if the feet and head are kept warm, all goes on well; fur caps are much worn in winter, being better adapted than hats, and may be had near 100 per cent cheaper here than in Canada; 10 dollars is the usual price of a good cap. The air, though much colder than in this country, being dry and deprived of its moistness by congelation, has less effect on the human body than moister air, although many degrees warmer.

Page 9.—The western part of Upper Canada is decidedly the finest portion of British America that I have seen, particularly along the sides of Dundas Street, for 30 or 40 miles on both sides of the road: it is also particularly fine about Ancaster, Dundas, Hamilton, up to Brantford, Flambro-west, and all the way up, to the township of Guelph, being well cultivated, affording good society, and tolerable roads; all this extensive tract of country will produce wheat crops, I think better in quality, and more abundant than the opposite shores of Ohio, and Michigan, and is not behind Pensylvania in productiveness, although a much older state, the land in Canada lying rather higher from the lake. *See Goatcher, Heming, Rapson, &c.*

Page 10.—Deer abound in the woods, all persons capable and willing to hunt them do so, there being no game laws. *See Cooper, Borall, &c.*

Bears, wolves, and foxes are not so numerous as to be troublesome; the flesh and skins of the first of these are

valuable, and the reward paid for the scalps of the wolves, on producing them before a magistrate, which was raised last session, I believe from 1 to 2*l.* per head, tends to keep them under. *See Pannell, Rapson, &c.*

Pheasants, in some parts, are numerous, they are not like the English bird in size or plumage, but equal in point of flavour. Quails are very numerous, and larger than ours, these are frequently called partridges, though decidedly not so. *See Boxall, Pannell, &c.*

Pigeons are so numerous as to be irksome to English sportsmen, who soon lose their zest for that amusement, many persons killing hundreds of them in a day. I have seen flocks that appeared to extend for some miles, literally darkening the atmosphere in passing, which they invariably did in one direction. *See Rapson, Neal, &c.*

Wild fowl, turkies, geese, and ducks abound throughout the country, the Rice lake near York is alive with them and seals; in the low grounds and borders of the woods, snipes and woodcocks are plentiful, I have known one gentleman bag twenty couple in one day: the woodcock is smaller and not so fine as the British. *See Pannell, Rapson, &c.*

Page 11.—The lakes teem with white fish, salmon, trout, sturgeon, musquaenonge, white and black bass, pickerill, eels, and herrings in vast quantities, salmon and white fish are delicious, particularly the latter, I know no fish in Britain that surpass it; the herrings we only use fresh, but if some fishermen could be induced to go, by using English salt, they would find plenty of employment upon the lakes for six months in the year, with sufficient leisure to catch and cure the fish, and as we have a large catholic population in and near York, that alone should induce them to make the attempt; or, if they hired themselves to the masters of schooners on the lakes, they could earn from 14 to 20 dollars per month, and well provided. *See Pannell, &c.*

Apples are in every variety superior, when carefully raised, to the English; pears not so good, plums, cherries, mostly of the Kentish kind, peaches are so plentiful, the very hogs feed upon them; the peach trees are all standards, but so little care is taken of them, that it is not possible to imagine to what extent they might be improved. Grapes grow in the Niagara district, but are inferior; gooseberries, currants, and raspberries grow wild in great quantities, and in the season, wild pigeons feed upon them. *See Rapson, Titmouse, &c.*

Page 12.—Farm labourers, if hired by the day, receive from 3s. to 4s. 6d. exclusive of board. See *Pannell, Hill, Stedman, &c.*

Page 13.—Women servants can hardly be procured, and they generally receive 18s. or a Guinea a month. See *Hill, Upton, Geo. Bozall, &c.*

Page 15.—The Newcastle, Home, Gore, and London districts, from the easy access of communication now opened with the other parts of the province, are rapidly settling, and from the climate being milder, and the soil much superior in the western parts of the province, it is greatly to the advantage of Emigrants to settle to the west of York. See *Martin.*

Page 17.—Water in the Town [York] is not generally good from the wells, but excellent from the bay which runs up to the town, most well water being to a certain extent brackish, and impregnated with limestone, which strangers instantly perceive; this may easily be remedied by boiling, and all emigrants should use this precaution; in most parts I consider the water perfectly good. See *Adsett.*

Page 18.—Good lodging houses are much wanted, and if some spirited innkeepers were to go from England, it must answer their purpose.

EXTRACTS from STATISTICAL SKETCHES of Upper Canada, by a Backwoodsman.

Page 6.—Who then are to go to Canada? In the first place, all who cannot comfortably support themselves by their labour at home; because, let a man be ever so poor in this country, his wages as a labourer will more than support his family,—and if he be prudent and sober, he may in a short time save money enough to purchase for himself a farm,—and if he has a family, so much the better, as children are the best *stock* a farmer can possess, the labour of a child seven years old being considered worth his maintenance and education, and the wages of a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, being higher than those of a stout and skilful ploughman in most parts of Great Britain, generally from three to four dollars a month, with bed, board, and washing besides. At home they talk of ‘a poor man with a large family;’ but such a phrase in Canada, would be a contradiction of terms;

for a man here, who has a large family must, under ordinary circumstances, soon cease to be a poor man. See *Titmouse*, *Neal*, *Smart*, &c.

Page 7.—Mechanics and artizans of almost all descriptions, —millwrights, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, millers, and all the ordinary trades that are required in an agricultural, and partially ship-owning, and commercial country, will do well to come to Canada. See *Neal*, &c.

Page 8.—Of these trades, the blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, and tanner, are the best. If there were in nature (which is doubtful) such a being as a sober blacksmith, he might make a fortune. See *Philips*, &c.

Page 16.—I prefer coming to Canada *via* Montreal, as it saves money, time, and transhipment of baggage.

Page 17.—Emigrants would find their account in bringing out small quantities of seeds, particularly those of the rarer grasses, as lucern, trefoil, &c. ; for if they did not need such articles themselves, they would find plenty who would buy them at a high price. To these may be added some small parcels of potatoe oats, and of the large black oat of the south of Ireland, for seed, as that grain, if not renewed, degenerates into something little better than chaff in the course of time. See *Boxall*, *Heming*, &c.

Page 21.—If you have no money to throw away, and wish to have snug quarters for yourself and your family next winter, you will not stay one hour in Quebec, or in any other town, longer than you can possibly avoid,—but get your luggage on board the Montreal steam-boat, and be off if possible in ten minutes after anchor has been let go ;—for by daudling about Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and York, you will spend more money and lose more time, than, if properly employed, might have lodged and fed yourself and family, during the first and worst year of your residence in the new world.

Page 39.—When a bear runs away with one of your pigs, there is no use in going after him, hallooing, without a gun. You may scare him away from the mutilated carcass, but it will make but indifferent pork ; since not being bred in Leadenhall or Whitechapel, he has but a slovenly way of slaughtering. But trace to where he has dragged it, and near sunset, let self and friend hide themselves within easy distance, and he will be certain to come for his supper; which, like all sensible animals, he prefers to every other meal. Nay, it is highly probable, if he possesses the gallantry which a well

bred bear ought to have, he will bring Mrs. Bruin and all the children along with him, and you can transact business with the whole family at once.

Page 41.—When once they have killed a pig, if you do not manage to kill the bear, you will never keep one hog; for they will come back, till they have taken the last of them;—they will even invade the sacred precincts of the hog-stye. An Irishman in the Newcastle district once caught a bear *flagrante delicto*, dragging a hog over the walls of the pen. Pat instead of assailing the bear, thought only of securing his property; so he jumped into the stye, and seized the pig by the tail. Bruin having hold of the ears, they had a dead pull for possession, till the whillilooing of pat, joined to the plaintive notes of his *protégé*, brought a neighbour to his assistance, who decided the contest in Pat's favour, by knocking the assailant on the head. See *Neal, Rapson, &c.*

Page 45.—The wild turkey takes the lead of our Upper Canadian feathered game. He is found in the London and western districts exclusively; though I have heard, that in New England, he is domiciliated much farther to the north. He is large, weighing from 25 to 35lbs., of a dark colour, which in some individuals is lighter, and in others approaches to a leaden gray; and is very like the domestic turkey of the country, which there is little doubt, must in many instances hold the same relation to him as the half Indian ('*or bois brulé*,' as the French call them) does to the original proprietor of the soil. You can only distinguish him from his civilized cousin, by a quick, firm, light infantry step, in his gait, and his independent, watchful look. At certain periods of the year, he is any thing but shy. I have walked along the highway for half a mile at least, with a flock of fourteen of them marching in front of me all the time within easy shot: some of them marching in the middle of the road, some hopping up on the rail fences and running along them, some jumping over into the neighbouring field, but none showing any unreasonable fear of me. See *Boxall, Pannell.*

Page 48.—Every person who has been in America has described the interminable flocks of wild pigeons; so I shall not trouble my reader on that score. Some two summers ago, a stream of them took it into their heads to fly over York; and for three or four days the town resounded with one continued roll of firing, as if a skirmish were going on in the streets,—every gun, pistol, musket, blunderbuss, and fire-arm of whatever description, was put in requisition. The constables and police magistrates were on the alert, and offenders

without number, were *pulled up*,—among whom were honourable members of the executive and legislative councils, crown lawyers, respectable staid citizens, and last of all the sheriff of the county ; till at last it was found that pigeons, flying within easy shot, were a temptation too strong for human virtue to withstand ;—and so the contest was given up, and a sporting jubilee proclaimed to all and sundry.

Page 49.—The stream is no less prolific in sport than the forest and field. And if a man thinks proper, in the words of Izaak Walton, ‘to be pleasant and eat a trout,’ he can gratify his taste to any extent in Upper Canada. Trout are only found in the small streams, not in the larger rivers ; the large fish, probably, making the latter unsafe quarters for them. They, generally speaking, are small, like those of the moorland-burns at home, but very delicately flavoured. When, however, mill-dams are erected on streams, they increase in size ; and in the beautiful clear streams, fed from springs in the Long Point country, they are as large as I have seen them anywhere in England. The banks being overhung with trees, fly-fishing is rarely to be had, except you station yourself on a bridge or mill-dam ; but the bait they take at all seasons, from the middle of winter, when you catch them through a hole in the ice, to summer, when you wash down the middle of the stream, with it floating before you. Not being acquainted with the ways of the world and the deceits of mankind, a piece of beef is as good a bait for a Canadian trout as any that can be found.

Of other fish there is no lack ; and many of them have no European name, but are very good fish for all that. See *Boxall, Pannell, &c.*

Page 50.—Spearing fish is a pretty amusement. It is done by standing in the bow of the canoe and motioning with your spear how you wish to be guided ; and it is much more productive at night, by torch light than in the day time. But I would recommend all infant Neptunes, who are only learning the use of their tridents, to practise for some time in shallow water ; for so sure as they commence their career, they will let their zeal outrun their discretion, and upset the canoe at least twice, for once they will strike the fish.

Page 62.—The eastern and western sections of the country possess relative advantages and disadvantages. The soil of the eastern portion is very inferior to that of the western ; and as the line of the River St. Lawrence and the lake runs about as much to the southward as to the westward, it follows

of course, that the climate of the western, must be much more mild than that of the eastern, and, also, that the winter is shorter by some weeks.

Page 63.—The price of labour is cheaper in the eastern portion of the colony, than the west. This is owing to its proximity to the Lower Province, where the French Canadians work for wages not much, if at all, higher than those of a labourer in England, and the many poor emigrants, who have to work their way before they can manage to travel farther up the country.—

Page 77.—Having got through the small portion of second-rate land, we now come to the garden of Canada,—the London and Western districts. This country occupies fully one-third of the whole province, and there is not on the continent of America so large a tract of unexceptionable land. The soil seems to have been laid down by the water; for it is based on limestone rock,—then comes a stratum of clay,—and generally, between that and the mould, there is a layer of gravel, of greater or less thickness. The soil on the surface is of a loamy description,—sometimes sandy and sometimes clayey, but in every case highly productive.

Page 78—The timber is such, as in this country indicates the best land; and it is necessary that you should, in the choice of land, be aware of what kind of timbered land is the best. A mixture of maple, bass wood (a kind of lime), elm, and cherry, indicates the very best soils; an intermixture of beech is no objection; and black walnut is found on first rate soils. But if beech be the only wood, or the prevalent one, you may be sure that the soil is light. Pine grows on sandy soil, as often does oak, and always chestnut. See *Rapson, Pannell, Heming*.

Pages 78 and 79—The growth and appearance of the timber, as well as the species, will enable you to judge of the nature of the soil. In the best soils, the timber is large, tall, and with a broad-spread bushy top, the bark clean, and without moss. If in addition to this you find weeds, particularly a large species of nettle, taller than yourself, and that the trees rise out of the ground at once, like a broomstick, without at all displaying those roots which Gray calls 'wild fantastic,' and which poets and painters admire, but Canadian farmers abominate, you will find you have got a rich deep inexhaustible soil—where, if you sow wheat the first year, unless you eat it down with your stock in spring, you will have a crop of straw, but, if you adopt the above-recommended

precaution, you may count on a return of from thirty to forty bushels per acre. The great majority of the lands of this division are of this description.

This country owes its settlement solely, to the persevering industry of my worthy and excellent friend, Colonel Talbot.

Page 108.—There are different kinds of houses in Canada, about which a few words may be useful to the settler. Most of the houses, more particularly those of recent settlers, are built of logs. When a man gets on a little in the world, he builds a frame house, weather-boarded outside, and lathed and plastered within; and in travelling along the road, you can form a pretty accurate estimate of the time a man has been settled, by the house he inhabits;—indeed, in some instances, you may read the whole history of his settlement, in the buildings about his farm-yard.

Page 109.—The original shanty, or log-hovel, which sheltered the family when they first arrived on their wild lot, still remains, but has been degraded into a piggery; the more substantial loghouse, which held out the weather during the first years of their sojourn, has, with the increase of their wealth, become a chapel of ease to the stable or cowhouse; and the glaring and staring, bright-red brick house, is brought forward close upon the road, that the frame dwelling, which at one time, the proprietor looked upon as the very acme of his ambition, may at once serve as a kitchen to, and be concealed by, its more aspiring, and aristocratic successor; just like a man, who having acquired wealth from small beginnings, is anxious to conceal from the world the gradations by which he rose, and to exhibit only the result of his successful industry.

If you can afford to build a brick or stone house at first, by all means do so; but if you cannot, take my advice, and, like a good fellow, don't build a frame one. It is the most uncomfortable dwelling ever man lived in. It is utterly impossible to make it air tight, so that it is as hot as an oven in summer, and as cold as an open shed in winter. Build a log-house; not a thing that is put up in the course of a forenoon, but with corners neatly squared and jointed, as if a carpenter had dovetailed them. Point it with mortar, not clay, and whitewash it outside and in; and give it a cottage roof, the eaves projecting at least twenty inches, so that the drop may never touch the walls. As you will hardly get seasoned wood, you had better lay your floors rough, and run up temporary wooden partitions. With such a house, you may make a

shift for the first winter. Next spring, the boards will be seasoned ; so you can take them up, room by room, and have them properly planed, ploughed, tongued, and laid ; and then, when you plaster your walls and partitions, the logs having dried and settled, as much as there is any chance of their ever doing, you will have a comfortable house for the remainder of your life.

We build very ugly houses in Canada, very ill laid out, and very incommodious ; but this is our misfortune, not our fault, for there are no people on the face of the earth, more willing to learn, and if by any chance, a man once lays out a cottage a little neater than his neighbour's, you will see it imitated for ten miles on each side of him, along the road. Therefore, if you will bring out with you a set of neat designs, and elevations of small houses, it will not only enable you to build a good house yourself, but you will become a public benefactor, by showing to the whole of your neighbourhood, how they may do the same.

Pages 110 and 111.—Education met with early consideration from the Legislature of this province ; small endowments were made for common schools, and 100*l.* per annum voted for a grammar-school in each district ; but still, until lately, there was no seminary in the province, superior to a Scotch parochial school, when the lieutenant-governor, at his own risk, established a college, consisting of a principal, three classical, and one mathematical master, a drawing and French master, and an establishment for reading, writing, and arithmetic. And these masters being chosen from Oxford and Cambridge, of which universities they are graduates, for their talents, we may say that the means of education are now as good in Canada, as at any of the great chartered schools in England.

Page 113.—It is a question with many intending emigrants, whether to go to Canada or the United States. I think Canada preferable, and for the following reasons :—

It is to many, who happen to have consciences, no light matter, to forswear their allegiance to their king, and declare that they are willing to take up arms against their native country, at the call of the country of their adoption ; and unless they do so, they must remain aliens for ever ; nay even if they do manage to swallow such an oath, it is seven years before their apostacy is rewarded by the right of citizenship. In landing in his Majesty's dominions, they carry with them

their rights of subjects, and immediately on becoming 40s. freeholders, have the right of voting for a representative.

The markets of Canada for farm produce are, and must be, better than those of the United States; for Canadian corn is admitted into both British and West Indian ports, on much more advantageous terms than foreign grain, and the taxes on articles required for the consumpt of the Inhabitants, are not one-twelfth so great in Canada, as in the United States. Thus, all British goods pay at Quebec, only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*, whilst at any American port, they pay from  $33\frac{1}{2}$  to 60 per cent.

Page 114.—Very erroneous notions are current in England with regard to the taxation of the United States. The truth is, that though America is lightly taxed in comparison with England, it is by no means to be considered so, when compared to most of the continental nations. The account usually rendered of American taxation is fallacious. It is stated, that something under six millions sterling, or about 10s. per head on an average, pays the whole army, navy, civil list, and interest of debt, of the United States, while we require fifty millions, or nearly 2l. 10s. each, for the same purpose. But the fact is, that that sum is only about half what the Americans pay in reality; for each individual state has its own civil list, and all the machinery of a government to support; and, insignificant as the expences of that government appear in detail, yet the aggregate is of very serious importance. For instance, there are five times as many judges, in the state of New York alone, as in Great Britain and Ireland; and though each individual of these, were to receive no more than we would pay a macer, of the court, yet, when there comes to be two or three hundred of them, it becomes a serious matter; nor does it make any difference, in fact, whether they are paid out of the exchequer of the state, or by the fees of the suitors in their courts; they are equally paid by a tax on the people, in either case.

Page 115.—Although the necessaries of life are cheap in America, and equally cheap in Canada, the luxuries of life are higher, by several hundred per cent, in the one country, than the other. Thus, wine in the United States is so highly taxed, that in a tavern at New York, you pay more for a bottle of Madeira than in one at London, viz. five dollars,—and fifteen shillings for port.

## SAW MILLS.

EXTRACTS from M<sup>c</sup> GREGOR's *British America*, Page 311.  
Vol. 2nd.

Wherever a settlement is formed in America, a saw-mill is very soon after, if not at the same time, erected. The number of saw-mills in the British colonies, are inconceivable, to those who are not familiarized to the rising settlements of new countries. A saw-mill is, in fact, a most important establishment. It not only forms a nucleus, or centre, to a settlement, but a first-rate saw-mill, with two frames, will give employment to four first-rate, four second-rate, and two third-rate, sawyers; besides a measurer, a blacksmith, and from 30 to 40 men, to prepare the timber required, and for other requisite work, connected with the establishment: twenty oxen, and two horses, are also necessary, for hauling the timber required, to the streams, and to other places. The boards, deals, or scantling, sawed at these mills, excepting such as are required for the use of the neighbouring settlers, are rafted down the rivers for shipping. See *Upton*.

EXTRACTS from PICKERING'S *Inquiries of an Emigrant*.  
1832.

## RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

App. p. 188.—The Church of England is established; churches are building in various parts of the province, and clergymen appointed, who each receive a salary of £200. per annum, from a society in England, at present; but land is set apart for the purpose in every township, on its first survey, of which but little has been brought into cultivation, and consequently unavailable. Meeting-houses of various sects are found in every town; and, indeed, in almost every township in the Province, where there is neither town nor village. They are generally situated on the public road sides, built by subscription, and some of their preachers supported by the same means; others are termed local, and selected from the settlers in the neighbourhood. Some of the meeting-houses are large, and tolerable well finished. Sometimes the public services of the church, as well as other sects, are held in private houses, in the back settlements. The founders of the province being originally French, there are many Catholic places of worship, particularly in the large towns; and their ceremonies are conducted in a manner more splendid, than in the Protestant establishments. See *Elliott, Rapson*.

## ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
1832.

The Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James Stewart,  
D. D. Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, L. L. D. Archdeacon  
of Kingston.

The Honorable and Venerable John Strachan, D. D. Arch-  
deacon of York.

*Domestic Chaplain, &c.*—Reverend Robert D. Cartwright,  
A. M.

*Visiting Missionary to the Diocese.*—Rev. G. Archbold.

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

*Matilda, &c.* { Rev. F. Myers.  
                  { Rev. D. Robertson, *Assistant Minister*.  
*Williamsburgh and* { Rev. J. G. Weagant.  
*Osnabruck.* { Rev. F. Mack, *Assistant Minister*.  
*Cornwall, &c.* { \_\_\_\_\_  
                  { Rev. J. L. Alexander, *Curate*.

## BATHURST DISTRICT.

*Perth, &c.*—Rev. M. Harris, A. M.  
*Beckwith, &c.*—Rev. R. Harte, A. B.  
*Richmond, &c.*—Rev. R. Short.  
*March, &c.*—(Vacant)

## JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT

*Brockville,* { Rev. J. Wenham, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop,  
                  { (absent.)  
                  { Rev.—Gunning, (in temporary charge.)  
*Prescot, &c.*—Rev. R. Blakey.  
*Yonge, &c.*—Rev. R. Elms.  
*Oxford and Marlborough, &c.*—Rev. H. Patton.

## MIDLAND DISTRICT.

*Kingston,* { Rev. G. O. Stuart, L. L. D.  
                  { Rev. T. Handcock, A. M. *Assistant Minister*.  
*Bath, Ernestown, &c.*—Rev. J. Stoughton.  
*Adolphustown, &c.*—Rev. J. Deacon.  
*Hallowell, &c.*—Rev. William Macaulay.  
*Belleville, &c.*—Rev. T. Campbell.  
*Carrying Place, (Township of Murray) &c.*—Rev. J. Grier.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

*Cobourg, &c.*—Rev. A. N. Bethune.

*Port Hope, &c.*—Rev. G. Coglan, A. B.

*Cavan, &c.*—Rev. J. Thomson.

*Peterborough, &c.*—Rev. S. Armour.

## HOME DISTRICT.

*York, &c.*—Hon. and Rev. J. Strachan, D. D. Archdeacon of York.

*Toronto, &c.*—Rev. J. Magrath.

*Markham and Vaughan,*—Rev. P. Mayerhoffer.

## GORE DISTRICT.

*Ancaster, Barton,* } Rev. J. Miller, M. A. and

*Hamilton and Dundas,* } Rev. R. Leeming.

*Missionaries to the Six-Nation* } Rev. R. Luggar, and

*Indians on the Grand River,* } Rev. A. Nelles.

## NIAGARA DISTRICT.

*Niagara,*—Rev. T. Creen.

*Chippewa, Stamford, and Queenstown,*—Rev. W. Leeming.

*Windsor, &c.*—Rev. R. Grout.

*Catharines, &c.*—Rev. J. Clarke, A. M.

*Waterloo, Fort Erie, &c.* Rev. J. Anderson.

## LONDON DISTRICT.

*St. Thomas, &c.*—Rev. M. Burnham, A. B.

*Woodhouse, &c.*—Rev. F. Evans.

*London, &c.*—Rev. E. J. Boswell.

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

*Amherstburgh, &c.*—Rev. R. Rolph.

*Sandwich,*—Rev. William Johnson.

*Chatham, &c.*—Rev. T. Morley.

## CHAPLAINS TO THE FORCES.

*Kingston,*—Rev. R. W. Tunney.

*York,*—Rev. J. Hudson, M. A.

CORPORATION FOR SUPERINTENDING AND MANAGING  
THE CLERGY RESERVES.

The Lord Bishop.

The Established Clergy.

The Inspector General.

The Surveyor General.

*Secretary,*—The Honorable George H. Markland.

*Agents,*—The resident Clergy in the several Districts.

Meetings of the Board—the first Tuesday in the months of February—May—August—and November.

N. B.—A General Meeting is held in February.

CLERGY IN COMMUNION WITH THE ESTABLISHED  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

*Williamstown*—The Rev. J. M'Kenzie.  
*Lochiel*—The Rev. J. M'Laurin.  
*Cornwall*—The Rev. Mr. Urquhart.  
*Martintown*—The Rev. A. M'Connell.  
*Perth*—The Rev. Thomas Wilson.  
*Bytown*—The Rev. Mr. Crookshank.  
*Kingston*—The Rev. J. Machar.  
*Ancaster*—The Rev. Mr. Sheed.  
*Niagara*—The Rev. H. M'Gill.  
*London*—The Rev. A. Ross.  
*Amherstburgh*—The Rev. Mr. Gale.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY IN UPPER CANADA.

*Glengarry*—Right Reverend Alexander M'Donell—Bishop of  
Kingston.

Very Rev. W. P. M'Donald,	} <i>Vicars General</i>
Very Rev. W. J. O'Grady,	
Rev. John M'Donell,	} <i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. James Campion.	
Rev. ———Dempsey—	<i>Secretary.</i>

*St. Andrews and Cornwall*—Rev. William Fraser—*Rector.*  
*Prescot and Brockville*—Rev. Timothy O'Meara, ..  
*Bytown*—Rev. Angus M'Donell, ..  
*Perth*—Rev. John M'Donell, ..  
*Kingston*— { Very Rev. W. P. M'Donald, ..  
                   } Rev. M. Lalor. ..  
*Hallowell and Marmora*—Rev. Michael Brennan, ..  
*Peterborough*—Rev. James Crowley, ..  
*York*—Very Rev. W. J. O'Grady, ..  
*Toronto and Adjala*—Rev. Edward Gordon, ..  
*Niagara, Guelph and Dundas*—Rev. John Cullen, ..  
*Amherstburgh &c.*—Rev. J. Fluett, ..  
*Sandwich and Rochester*—Rev. Joseph Crevier. ..

*Office of His Majesty's Chief Agents, for the superintendence  
of Emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada.*

*Quebec, September 4th. 1832.*

Emigrants going to Upper Canada, are recommended to proceed from Montreal, by the route of the Ottawa, to Bytown, and from thence, by the Rideau Canal, to Kingston,

at which place, those going to Coburg, York, or to the Western, and London District, will meet the Lake Ontario Steam Boats, or sailing Schooners. Emigrants will experience great benefit by proceeding to Upper Canada, by the route of the Rideau Canal, much time will be saved, which by the Mechanic, or Labourer, should be considered as money gained, when going to a country where employment is in such universal demand ; besides, the great exposure and inconvenience, to which Emigrants have been subjected in ascending the St. Lawrence, from the Cedars to Prescott, will be avoided.

Families wishing to settle in Upper Canada, and having no particular places in view, are sure to find many desirable situations in the Ottawa, Bathurst, and Eastern Districts, where the demand for Mechanics of all descriptions, and Farm Laborers, is very considerable.

Laboring Emigrants on reaching York, the Capital of Upper Canada, and in want of employment, will be provided with it in the vicinity of that City, or conveyed to the London District, where all descriptions of operatives are much wanted.

*Discharged soldiers entitled to claim Lands, are informed, that, on their arrival in Upper Canada, they may be located, either in the Bathurst, Newcastle, Home, or London Districts, and may proceed direct to their Lots, from the ports at which they disembark, without the expence, or trouble, of appearing at York, to obtain their location tickets.*

Every information, and assistance will be afforded to Emigrants, proceeding by the above route, on application to the following Government Agents, viz :

MR. HAWKE, at LACHINE, and

MR. M'C NAUGHTON, at BYTOWN.

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

MR. CUSHING, the forwarding Agent at Montreal, will give every information to Emigrants proceeding by the route of the Ottawa, and Rideau.

FROM THE  
CANADIAN COURANT,*Montreal, September 29th. 1832.*

It has, on several occasions, been our duty to call the attention of the public, to the improvements in travelling, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Kingston; and we have to notice another new arrangement, which will afford great public accommodation. We allude to the steamer named *Irroquois*, which has been lately built to ply between the head of the Long Sault and the village of Prescott, a part of the river which had heretofore been considered as unnavigable by steam, owing to the swiftness of the Galloup Rapid, and Rapide au Plat. On Monday last, the *Irroquois* started, and although the machinery was new, and the wind a-head, she ascended these rapids with considerable ease, and reached Prescott as soon as the stages by land could have performed the distance. The boat, which is 130ft. long and 18 broad, is propelled by one paddle wheel at the stern, which is put in motion by two high pressure engines, of fifty horse power each, made by the distinguished engineers, the Messrs. Ward, of this city. The boat is plainly, but neatly fitted up. In the gentleman's cabin is a table of horse-shoe form, which is capable of accommodating 75 persons. The lady's cabin, which is on deck, is fitted up in a light, and healthy style, with large windows, and comfortable accommodation for the inmates. The public are indebted, for this valuable improvement in inland communication, by which rapids heretofore considered impracticable by steam boats, have been ascended, to the enterprise of the late Horace Dickinson, Esq. who carried the arrangement almost to completion, before he fell a victim to the pestilence. We rejoice to observe that his successors in the business, seem determined to follow the example of their predecessor, in improving public travelling along their extensive line of stages and steam boats. The *Irroquois* descends from Prescott to the head of the Long Sault, a distance of 38 miles, in 3 hours or less, which will no doubt expedite the arrival of the Upper Canada mail here, and thereby confer an additional advantage on the mercantile community. She is expected to start on her daily trips early next week.

Some of the letters appear to contradict each other, as to the price of wearing apparel, tools, &c. but the fact seems to be ; that, in the Huron Tract, where the Canada Company has taken great pains to open the roads, and to build, and supply storehouses, every thing emigrants can want, is *cheap* ; and easily obtainable : whereas, in some of the more distant settlements, the same articles, cannot yet be obtained, except at a high price, and with some difficulty. See *Boxall, Capelain, and Pannell*. The following information, published by the Canada Company, last year will throw some light on this subject.

To facilitate the conveyance of Emigrants, from the Head of Lake Ontario to the Huron Territory, the Commissioners of the Canada Company have made the following arrangements.

Two good covered Stage Waggons, with Teams of four Horses each, are to be constantly kept travelling between Hamilton, at the Head of Lake Ontario, and through Wilmot to Goderich in the Huron Territory, at the following moderate rates of conveyance :—

From Hamilton to the Wilmot Line for each adult  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollar,

From the Wilmot Line to Goderich the same charge,

And for children in proportion.

The carriage of luggage from Hamilton to the Wilmot Line will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollar per cwt.

From the Wilmot Line to Goderich the same charge.

And for intermediate distances at proportionate rates.

Each passenger to be allowed 56lbs. of luggage *free*.

On the arrival of steam boats with passengers at the Head of Lake Ontario, twelve extra waggon will be kept in readiness at Hamilton, to afford the necessary facility of conveyance to the above mentioned places, upon the following terms:

From Hamilton to the Wilmot Line 2 dollars,

From the Wilmot Line to Goderich 1½ dollar.

But the carriage of luggage to be the same as by the regular Waggons.

And for the convenience of Emigrants who intend to settle in the Huron Tract, in addition to the Taverns already established on the road between Hamilton and the Wilmot Line, four Taverns and Stables have been erected at the following places viz.

The Wilmot Line,

The River Avon,

—The River Thames, and at

Ross;

being places at convenient distances for persons travelling towards Goderich.

Storehouses are being erected at the above mentioned points, to be well supplied with Pork, Flour, Tea, and Sugar, Salt, Nails, Hatchets, such Carpenter's Tools as are likely to be required, Window-Sashes, Glass, Putty, Cooking Utensils, Crockery Ware, &c. ; all which articles are to be supplied at prices far below what they would cost to the settlers were they to be supplied in any other way.

The Commissioners have entered into these arrangements solely with the view of promoting the comfort of Emigrants during the Journey, as the Company have no interest in, nor derive any benefit from these establishments, but sanction them expressly for the purpose of enabling the Emigrants to obtain readily the articles they may require, and of preventing any imposition upon them by exorbitant charges.

The Company's Commissioners are also completing arrangements for the purpose of forwarding Settlers by Steam-boat conveyance from the Welland Canal to Goderich, in the Huron Territory, thus enabling Emigrants to proceed either by land or water as they may find it most desirable.

*The following advertisements, as well as many others most encouraging to emigrants of all classes, but too numerous to insert, appeared regularly during last summer, in the Courier of Upper Canada, printed at York.*

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF SETTLERS,

*Arriving at York, Upper Canada.*

\* CAPT. FITZGIBBON has been appointed by his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, to provide conveyances for settlers, who wish to be employed, from York to the Townships on Lake Simcoe, where they will be received by MR. HEWSON, who is opening a Road from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Township of Sunnidale.

Emigrants of this season, with means, who are desirous of locating themselves in the Western part of the Province, can proceed by water to the head of Lake Ontario, and from thence can readily find conveyance to the Township of Carradoc, where they will be received by MR. \* MOUNT, Deputy Surveyor, who will place each head of a family on 50 or 100 acres of land lately surveyed, from the North-West corner of Carradoc to Lake Huron, at the average price for which land sells in that part; the first payment to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the location, and the remainder in three years, by annual instalments, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The lands are of the first quality, well watered, and in healthy situations.

A road will be opened from Carradoc, on which settlers will find employment.

All further information will be immediately afforded to emigrants, on application at the Commissioner of Crown Land's Office, York, or at the Surveyor General's Office, York.

PETER ROBINSON,

*Commissioner of Crown Land's Office,*

York, 18th. June, 1832. \* See *Martin and Cooper*,

“WORK FOR EMIGRANTS.

“Seventy newly arrived emigrants, may hear of immediate employment, at good wages, by applying at this office—and 120 persons of a similar description will be directed to a public work, where they will obtain from 10 to 12 dollars per month, by applying also at this office.”

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TO EMIGRANTS.

LAND OWNERS, &c.

THE EMIGRANT COMMITTEE, at York, anxious to be as extensively useful to emigrants of all classes, as may be, are willing to take upon themselves the duties of a LAND AGENCY OFFICE *gratuitously*, in consequence of which, they request all persons throughout the Province having lands to dispose of, under improvements or otherwise, to send to their office a notice thereof in the following form, viz :—

TOWNSHIP.

No. of the		No. of the		No. of		Price per Acre
Lot or Lots.		Concession.		Acres.		in Dollars.

Terms as to Time.

Land under improvement, the nature of those improvements to be stated, likewise what buildings, if any are upon such lands, how distant from mills, or other advantages.

Persons wanting labourers or servants, may likewise apply to their superintendent, who is instructed to do all in his power for the accommodation of applicants.

York, June 16th. 1832.

**INSTRUCTIONS** to Persons intending to emigrate, as to the domestic Articles they should take with them; the kind of Provisions they should lay in; and their Conduct on board Ship, and during the Journey up the Country; by CAPT. J. C. HALE, who sailed from Portsmouth, in May, 1832, as Superintendent of the Ship *England*, to Quebec; from whence he conducted a considerable number of the Passengers who had emigrated from WISBOROUGH GREEN, Sussex, up the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and afterwards over Land to NELSONVILLE, near Athens, in the Ohio Territory.

*To an Emigrant, being a Family Man.*

*Canada.*

When you have made up your mind to emigrate, you will do well to prepare yourself after the following manner. First. In collecting up your goods for your voyage, select such things, only, as are of the utmost use, and must be had, of necessity; leaving behind you, all cumbrous articles of furniture; because such things will not only be an incumbrance to you, but will put you to more expence than, it is presumed, you are either inclined to bear, or can afford. Your culinary articles deserve the first attention; because they are always wanted. One large, and one small saucepan, iron; and a block tin tureen, if you have them, is sufficient: and in packing up, put as many little articles as you can inside of them, to save room, such as tea-spoons, pepper box, salt cellars, snuffers, &c. these are valuable; and will cost you dearer in Canada: a round tin candle box, or a wooden salt box, is a very useful article, as, when hung up to the ship's side, it is not only out of the way, but will always be handy, to hold your knives and forks, spoons, &c., which you should always put by, the moment they are done with, and not lay down, lest you should lose them, by the ship's rolling about; and, when cleaning them, take out one at a time, and return it to the box, the moment it is done; so you will not lose them, nor will they be stolen; and always, if you remove your box for this purpose, hang it on something; a fork, for instance, stuck in the ship's side, one side of your berth, or wherever else you may happen to be. For that purpose, a small gimblet, a few hooks and nails, are very necessary. Remember, you are in a ship, constantly in motion, and therefore, you should make your children begin in time, to hang up, or

otherwise carefully place in your berth, whatever they may use, as soon as it is done with, and never lay any thing down on the deck, to be left; or you may expect to lose it, in some way or other. Take as little crockery ware as possible: tin ware is much better; but take no more than you absolutely want, so as to make one article serve two or three purposes. Crockery is cheap, where you are going; but all metallic wares are dear. A large tin bottle with a handle, of two or three gallons, such as you see in shops to put oil in, but flat on one side is very useful, as it will do to receive your water in, and it is less liable to be lost in such an article as this, than a keg; nor will you waste so much: if it has a top, with a small hinge, so that it can be shut over the moment it is done with, the better, as a cork is apt to be lost. Poker, tongs, and shovels, if you have them, you had better dispose of, as you will not want them, wood fires being always used there: if you had a small Dutch oven, you will find it of the greatest use, also a small trevet, to hang on the bars of the grate, when cooking, on board the ship. The oven should not be larger than sufficient to cook a slice of bacon, say, 9 inches long. A quart tin pot, with a flat side, and a hook to hang on the bar, is the most handy thing you can have to boil a little water in; your baking pans will serve for dishes, and *all these things, mind, in packing, will contain some little nicknack or other inside of them.* Packing up in the *smallest space* possible, is one of the most important things you have to look to: for, if you are going far up the country, you will find the expence of luggage a heavy tax on your little stock of money, from which you must not draw one single farthing, after you have embarked, without the greatest necessity.

I am not speaking much out of bounds, when I say, to an emigrant; that, a shilling in his possession, in North America, is almost as valuable to him, there, as a pound is here: you must make shift, wherever you can, making up your mind to bear with hardships, and roughs, and which the fruits of your carefulness will amply repay you for, hereafter. If you have any wooden bowls and trenchers, take them rather than plates.

I now come to the valuable article of clothing. Preserve as much woollen clothing as you can; and be careful to have out the worst you have, for the sea voyage; as *cleanliness*; and not show, is what is required on board. Take care of your smock frocks; they are a capital article, and will cost you dear in Canada; also of your worsted stockings &c., and let

the wife take as much worsted as she can get, with knitting needles ; and let her make you a cap, to wear at sea, out of any old piece of cloth she may have to spare ; as your hat, even if it is an old one, will be valuable ; and you will have to pay dear, if you buy one : also, be careful of your *high shoes* ; put *them away* : you will get nothing like them there, and make any *old shoes* do for the sea voyage. All articles of flannel are valuable ; and take plenty of soap ; and be saving of your water, at sea ; that the wife may have a little, now and then, to wash a little for the children ; for you will have none allowed for this purpose.

A feather bed may be got in America as good at a dollar as for £1 here.

The next article is your bedding ; feather beds, which are very dear in England, are very cheap in America, so that, if you have a good one, it is better to sell it ; and buy a second hand mattress for the sea voyage ; and the money will be well laid out, if applied to the purchase of good blankets ; of which you cannot have too many ; or, make a straw or chaff stuffing do. The *bed tick* itself, is valuable. A feather bed is very likely to be spoiled on board : 3 or 4 blankets laid on each other, are far better on board ship ; and females are not so apt to take cold from them, as a bed. It will be hard laying at first, but that must be borne with : it is only for a while, and remember ! the object is to *save bulk*, and have every thing *snug*, and *convenient*. The more you have to travel with, the heavier the expence ; and in the boats that carry you up the country, they will weigh every little thing you have ; even the child's chair ; and I have known a cradle cost more for carriage, than it cost when new. If you happen to have a gun, take it, you can hang it up to the beam, over your berth, and take powder and shot. You must task the generosity of your friends, when leaving them, all you can, for any such articles as I have mentioned, and that they can spare ; and your wife should take care to provide herself with plenty of good needles ; and a pair or two of real good scissors. Next I come to

#### TOOLS, &c. &c.

Whether you are a mechanic or an agriculturist : take all the good tools of your profession, that you have with you, because, what *you* have here, will be far superior to any you can get there in quality, unless, you pay very dear indeed for them. Saws of all kinds are particularly valuable, but carry *no article of wood* with you, that you can possibly do with-

out ; and let all your packages be as cheap, and *small* as possible : on every package taken on board, in the London Docks, there is a charge of

If you have any carpeting, if old, no matter, take it : it is useful to put under your bed ; and for wrapping next your berth, on board. What I have said, about keeping every thing close, and compact, will be found worthy of attention, when you consider, that for 4 grown persons, or equal to it, at the rate of two children for an adult, the small space of six feet square only, is allowed, and about three feet in height. As soon as you are settled on board, drive in, in regular order, and not one *here* and *there*, several hooks, and nails, to hang up your mess articles ; and get them arranged, in the proper places, so that your wife, and children, may become used to it, before the ship gets into bad weather ; and insist upon this being done, regularly, by setting the example yourself : for, recollect, the greatest part of the wife's house business on shore, will fall on you, when at sea. Take two or three straps of leather, about an inch broad, and nail them up to the ship's side, in the beam over your head, if you have an upper berth, which is the most desirable, with small nails, at about an inch apart, to hang up any thing you are not using ; nothing must be left about, if you wish not to lose them.

#### PROVISIONS.

This is the most serious thing you have to attend to. I recommend you to take no other animal food, than good bacon, particularly, if you are a countryman, and accustomed to it, and which, by the quantity, may be had very cheap, and calculate your passage for 60 *days*, to be on the right side ; and I think, that, at the rate of half a pound a day, for a grown person, is enough, taking two children, big and little, for one. Biscuit at the same rate ; the allowance appears small, but recollect, you are not hard at work, and must study economy. A jar of pickled onions, is a good, and wholesome thing ; but if you must have some other meat than bacon, take a keg of tripe, in the same proportion, pickled. The pickle washes easily out of it, and it is far nicer, and more fresh, and palatable, than ship's salt beef, which, to persons who are not accustomed to it, is generally, very unpleasant. Let oatmeal be a principal article with you, as it is wholesome for your children, as well as yourselves, and it is very useful in sickness. If you can afford it, buy a few cases of portable soup. With regard to other articles, sugar ; barley, to make

broth ; butter, not exceeding one ounce per day each; cheese, the same. It must be left to your choice ; and, if you can spare a shilling or two, bring a small bottle of essence of peppermint, as you will find it very useful. But do not spend your money in buying spirits, and be particular not to give the children *too much to eat at once*, such as a whole biscuit, with butter, as they are apt to leave it, or throw it away, which causes waste, and which you must avoid, and never allow, but must punish them, if they do so, by giving them short allowance for a day, which is better than beating them, and will make them more careful in future. Studying, as you constantly must, care, economy, and regularity ; as it is a family man I am talking to, (for I trouble not my head with single men, they must take care of themselves, they have nothing else to do), I shall not say much about the price, and quality, of your small stores ; such as sugar, &c. ; as your wife and self, will better manage that between you, calculating always, *for 60 days* ; and a few carraway seeds, peppermint drops, or a piece or two of gingerbread, will be found very useful, when the children are a little qualmish. If you are a country-man, perhaps you may be able to get your meat in your own neighbourhood, of better quality than in London, as also your butter, and cheese, and if you choose to take a few eggs, they will, if fresh, keep very well in salt for a month, or more, packed with *the small ends down*. Now let me suppose the following, to be a scale of provisions for the voyage, and it is such as I have found to answer well. Any variations in it must be left to the taste or inclinations of the emigrant himself.

	s	d
30 lbs. of bacon, at 6d. . . . .	15	0
30 lbs. of tripe, at 6d. . . . .	15	0
30 lbs. of good biscuit . . . . .	5	0
5 lbs. of butter, at 1s. . . . .	5	0
1 lb. of tea, . . . . .	5	0
8 lbs. of sugar, at 6d. . . . .	4	0
1 gallon of oatmeal . . . . .	2	6
20 lbs. of flour . . . . .	5	0
Barley, pepper, and mustard, &c.	3	6
	<hr/>	
	£3	0 0

I have not here allowed for potatoes, or pickles, nor cheese, and which, if you choose to take, you must have by reducing your quantity of tripe, or bacon, for as I allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each per

day, or 1 lb. each alternate day, you can very well do; a pound of solid meat being more than a prudent man, who is not at labour, will permit himself to consume. I suppose your family to consist of yourself, wife, and four children. This will count four adults, and in providing for four, you have ample scope, and it is not probable, the wife and children, will require so much animal food as yourself, and indeed, if they wish for it, to govern yourself with just economy, it must not be permitted: by attending to that first, I trust you will find your £12. spin out very comfortably. I shall now offer you a word of advice, for your government on board the ship; by attending to which, you will contribute much towards your own comfort, and the preservation of your health. And first:

#### CLEANLINESS.

This is of the very greatest importance; and fortunate it is for a man at sea, with his family, that he has an English wife, with whom cleanliness, is a predominant virtue. It is a custom on board ship, to wash down the decks every morning: therefore rise early, and if you have any boys, of 10 or 12 say, start them up also, and join in the operation of washing the deck. The air, and exercise, will benefit you, and the sailors will take it kindly of you, and you will find your advantage in it, by the good offices they will do you, in return for your voluntary assistance, such as helping you in getting to your baggage, and in getting your water, and assisting the wife with lines &c. &c. in hanging up her clothes, after washing: make the boys, and set the example yourself, scour themselves with salt water, (you cannot spare fresh,) every morning, and never permit this to be neglected, be the weather fair or foul. It will not wash you clean, as you cannot use soap with it, but it will refresh you. There is lately a soap invented, for washing with sea water, and I am now proving its effects by trial, and if it answers well, I shall give notice where it may be got: and whenever the weather will permit, do not neglect to bathe the children; this you must do, in the large tub used for receiving the water they wash the decks with; my small fry were very numerous, and I had much trouble to get them to it, but, with these little folks, a piece of ging rbread does wonders, and I took advantage of it; and I hope you will be able to do the same. Immediately after breakfast, (which I recommend to you to take on deck, if the weather will permit,) drive the young ones on deck, and let them run about in the air, unless they are old enough to be employed; in that

case, they can assist in cleaning the space before your berth, which you must never neglect, and it will be a source of respectability to you, to have *your* place noted, as the cleanest in the ship; and, where there is ambition among the passengers, sufficient to do this, the 'tween decks of a ship is a truly comfortable, and cheerful place. By attending to this, you will be free from that dreadful pestilence, lice, and also will prevent the small pox from getting among you, and which I have never seen, but where filth and dirt prevailed: be careful to make the children comb their heads well, and if boys are able to work a little, do not let them lie idle about the decks, but keep them in exercise, such as helping the sailors, in holding their work, when making mats, and knotting rope yarn, which they will thereby learn to be of use to you afterwards; and always give the sailors a pull on the rope, when you can be useful by so doing; you will be a gainer by it, in the end. By attending to this, I had the pleasure to land 160 souls, without one case of disease, or sickness, of any sort. Many ships are kept after their arrival, several days, in consequence of their dirty state; whereas we were released at once, and proceeded on our journey, while the others were in a kind of imprisonment, and expending those stores, which should have served them throughout the trip, and thereby caused them much expence. Let it be your pride, that your conduct shall be that of a sober, and respectable man; treating the captain of the ship, and his officers with respect; it may be in his power to befriend you much, on your arrival: for you will gain his esteem, and you will have the advantage of a good recommendation, should any thing turn up on the spot to suit you. Let your example to your children, be, such as a father's should be, never swearing yourself, nor allowing it in them, but correct them severely, and promptly, if they should attain that vice. On sunday, send the children up neat, and clean in their persons, and make them read a portion of the scriptures, or read to them yourself, and if you have not the advantage of sufficient instruction, get some one that can, to do it; as must be done with this little work: you are going among a moral set of people, and if your conduct be not also moral, you will be despised. Be diligent in your work, and you will soon become respected, and prosperous; and lastly, and with this advice, I take leave of you, referring you, for your future government, to Mr. Cobbett's excellent treatise for persons settling in America. Never under any circumstances get in debt.

*A few directions to persons leaving Quebec, for Upper Canada.*

When arrived at Quebec, if it is your intention to go up the country, you must look out for the first steam boat that goes, and if possible, before you leave the ship; so that you may avoid the expence of bringing your family in there, for such will cost you dearly; and, if you are short of funds, may perhaps place you in a state of distress, that may prevent your carrying, your original plan, into effect: your attention to what I have said, about making yourself useful on board, will, in all probability, procure you the favour of remaining on board, till you engage your passage in the steamer, which will be a good return for any thing you do, on board the ship.

Your passage up to Montreal, will cost you 7*s.* 6*d.* that is, a dollar and a half, per head, taking two children for one adult; this is the usual charge; but if you work well, you may get off for less; and mind! in any bargain you make, take care that your luggage is included *free*. When arrived at Montreal, you will be put on shore on the public wharf; and now observe! that as, in all probability, you will have to quit the steamer, and land with all your luggage, before you can have time to arrange about your passage up, you must take care to place every thing you have, close together, and let your wife, and children, seat themselves on it; and never quit it, till you are ready to take it away; or, depend on it, you will lose many of, perhaps, your most useful articles: this precaution is also necessary, from the moment you leave the ship at Quebec: you cannot be too vigilant. When landed at Montreal, go directly to the Canada Company office, and the gentlemen there will direct you to a respectable forwarder, (that is, a person who undertakes to carry goods and passengers up the country). I employed Messrs. Link and Co. and they have a very fine warehouse, large, and roomy, where you will be received with your goods, free of expence, from the steam boat, and comfortably housed, till a boat is ready. The charge is 6*s.* 3*d.* per head (two children for one,) and 3*s.* 6*d.* per head for your luggage, you will therefore mind what I have before said, on this subject. The passage up the river, and through the rapids, is very tedious, \* and,

\* *On any future occasion the tediousness of this part of the journey will be avoided.—See Government Advertisement on the Rideau Canal, p. 65. and extract from Canadian Courant about the new Steamer, p. 67.*

for your own sake, you must, on all occasions, assist the boatmen, in loading, and unloading the boat, when required. By this conveyance you will be carried to Prescott, from whence you take steam again, up to York, passing in your way several villages, where provisions may be obtained; the boat stops at one of these places at night generally, and you will, if it be required, be able to engage a room to sleep your family very cheap. When a large party are together, they commonly get housed in a barn, which is seldom charged for, and may probably have offers of employment. But I recommend every man, who has no particular connexion to join, to go out under the influence of the Canada Company, by which he will be more likely to find permanent employment. The number of persons that have lately settled on the Company's lands, enables you to chose a decent neighbourhood, and where you may settle with safety, and have the advice, if not the assistance, of those who have located before you; and thus, you will be enabled to commence, your earliest operations, with comparative ease. If you have any funds, beyond what you require for your use, in embarking from England, I recommend you to deposit it with the Company, who will give you a bill on their agents, at the place where you are going, and if you purchase land of the Company, this, and other services will be rendered you free of *expence*. This was the plan that I pursued, and when my party received the amount of their orders at York, they felt very grateful, inasmuch as they had escaped the temptation to spend it, as they very likely would have done, at some period of their voyage, if they had had it in their possession.

# G A Z E T T E E R

TO THE

## L E T T E R S.

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### ADELAIDE.

A settlement lately formed by government, in the London district ; bordered on the north, by the township of Williams ; on the east and south east, by Lobo, and Carradoc ; well watered by the river Aux Sables, which runs into Lake Huron. Many Sussex emigrants, are settled here. 144 miles S. W. York ; 20 miles W. London. See *Goatcher, Boxall, Cooper, Holden.*

*Extract from the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 30th. 1832.*

The new township of Adelaide, in the London District, containing 80,000 acres, which five months ago, was a complete desert, without house, or inhabitant, now possesses a population of 1,600, with leading roads, and numerous buildings, which, though rude, will afford a comfortable shelter to their inmates, until time permits better ones to be erected. In the districts of Gore, and Niagara, and every part of the country lying west of them, back to Goderich and Fort Erie, extensive purchases of land have been made by emigrants of property, and many new stores opened, among which, we are informed, is a wholesale one at Simcoe, by Mr. Fuller, on an extensive scale ; and there are still many emigrants in quest of land, and situations for business, who have not yet located themselves. It is evident, that the emigration of last season, has done more for the western parts of this province, than the ten preceding years : the emigrants being of a more wealthy class, in general, than any that preceded them ; and the number greater than in any former season. We believe, the Home district has also received a large addition to its population ; particularly in the neighbourhood of Lake Simcoe, where Crown lands have been taken up to a considerable extent, by persons intending to become actual settlers, as soon as time will permit. The number of

emigrants landed at this port [*Hamilton*] by the steam boats, was not less than 3,000 and may have probably amounted to 4,000. Many arrived in schooners, and came by land, from York and Niagara, not included in this estimate, but the great body of the emigrants for the west, must have proceeded by way of the Welland Canal, as it appears, by the *St. Thomas Journal*, that 800 landed at Fort Stanley, [*Kettle Creek*] alone, in the course of a single week.

*Hamilton Mercury.*

#### ANCASTER.

A large thriving handsome village, containing in 1830, about 500 inhabitants, with some smart buildings, good houses, and a neat new church, where there is a worthy preacher, the Reverend Mr. Shead, a Scotch presbyterian; the church is situated on the brow of the hill, down which a small but constant spring stream runs, supplying two distilleries, a brewhouse, and a large mill, &c. This place it is said, mostly belongs to one, of four brothers, Scotchmen, of the name of Crooks. Cattermole says, "Few travellers ever pass the hospitable log-house of Matthew Crooks, if they want to gather information of the country." It offers considerable advantages to emigrants, from its being only 7 miles from Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario. Several emigrants from Sussex found immediate employment here. See *Neal, Smart, Philips, and Hill*. 45 miles S. W. York.

#### ANDROSS MILLS.

See *Nelless*.

#### BROCKVILLE.

This may be termed, with much propriety, the village of palaces, the Hague of Upper Canada, for it far outvies all the other towns in the province, in the elegance of the workmanship, and the substantial character of the buildings. The uneven nature of the ground adds much to the grandeur of the view as you approach it, from either side, whether by land or the river. The court-house, churches, spires, &c. produce excellent effect. Judge Jonas Jones has here accumulated a considerable property. He has turned aside the practice of the law, and commenced the purchase and sale of wheat. He sold 18,000 bushels in Montreal—some of it at

5s. and the rest of it at 4s. 9d. Brockville supports one Newspaper, the Recorder, a journal long and ably conducted by William Buell, Esq. one of the county members.

On a heavy stream, nine miles above Brockville, Mr. Charles Jones has built a large and handsome flouring mill, with other erections.—This is a wild and very romantic spot, well worthy the attention of the traveller. *Cattermole, p. 25.*—216 miles E. York.

#### CANADA, (LOWER).

Lies between the parallels of the 45° and 52°, N. latitude, and the meridians of 57° 50', and 80° 6', W. longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, or East Maine; on the E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a line drawn from Ance au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due N. to the 52° of latitude; on the S. by New Brunswick, and part of the territories of the United States, viz. the states of Maine, Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and on the W. by a line which separates it from Upper Canada, as fixed by an order of council, 1791. It is divided into three chief districts, Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, and two inferior ones, Gaspé and St. Francis. It is further divided into forty counties: its minor subdivisions, consisting of seigniories, fiefs, and townships. *Bouchette, p. 173, 175.*

#### CANADA, (UPPER).

Lies between the parallels of 41° 47' and 49° of N. latitude, and extends westward, from 74° 30' W. longitude, of Greenwich. It is bounded on the S. by the United States, on the N. by the Hudson's Bay territory, and the Grand or Ottawa river; on the E. by the province of Lower Canada; and on the W. its limits are not easy to ascertain. They may perhaps, fairly be considered to be formed, by the head waters of the rivers and streams that fall into Lake Superior, at or about the height of land on the Grand Portage, in longitude 117° W. The vast section of country appertaining to the British dominions to the W. and N. W. of this point, is generally known by the denomination of the Western Country or the North West Indian Territories. It is divided into eleven districts, twenty six counties, and six ridings, comprising together, 273 townships, besides various large tracts of reserved land, and Indian Territory. *Bouchette, p. 63 and 65.*

## CARRADOC.

A township in the London District, adjoining to Adelaide, on the S. E. and watered by the Thames. The soil is loamy ; and it is well timbered with oak.

## COBOURG.

Its situation is healthy and pleasant ; it stands immediately on the shore of Lake Ontario, on lots 16 and 17 in concession B. of Hamilton. In 1812 it had only *one* house, it now contains (1832) upwards of 40 houses, an episcopal church, a methodist chapel, 2 good inns, 4 stores, several distilleries, an extensive grist-mill, and the population may be estimated at about 350 souls. The trade of Cobourg is increasing rapidly, more through the spirit and enterprise of its merchants, than its natural advantages. In alluding to its deficiency, in the latter respect, the want of a harbour, and the break in its communication with the back country, caused by the Rice Lake, are particularly meant. It is however, to be observed, that the formation of a harbour is now proposed, and that the Rice Lake, by means of the extensive streams which pour into it, along which settlements are forming, promises to become the channel of a great addition to its inland trade. The adjoining townships are of a fertile soil. An excellent road leads from Cobourg through the centre of the township of Hamilton, to the Rice Lake. A large sum (I believe £600. currency), borrowed from the bank of Upper Canada, on the responsibility of the magistrate of the division, has been judiciously expended on this road, in the course of the summer. It is expected that the amount of taxes on absentee lands, which is to be levied next year, will meet the expenditure. On both sides of the road the Canada Company hold lands, in general of a good soil, those nearest to Cobourg, being the most eligible for immediate sale. It is now proposed to open a branch road from this, to meet the Cavan road, near the head of the Rice Lake. The line selected, will serve those lots belonging to the Company, which lie in the 6th. and 7th. concessions of Hamilton. from the 20th. lot westward. *Picken, p. 155 and 156.*—67 miles E. York.

## DUMFRIES.

A settlement in the Gore district ; bounded on the N. by Waterloo, and on the E. by Beverly.

This settlement of Mr. Dickson is one of much interest, being conducted by himself, on his own resources, in the same way as that of Colonel Talbot on the banks of Lake Erie. Mr. Dickson began operations in 1815-16, by the purchase from Government of this township, extending to 96,000 acres, and to which he gave the name of Dumfries. He selected a convenient spot with good water-power, to commence a town, and formed a connection with an enterprising American, who speedily established very extensive mills. Mr. Dickson built a commodious residence for himself, in a romantic situation, overhanging the river, and communicating by a bridge with the mills and town. His plan of dealing with settlers is extremely liberal, as he does not insist upon any instalment being paid down; and even, in some cases, advances the means of purchasing oxen, &c. In this way, the poorest emigrant, if steady and industrious, must get forward.

A regular account is opened with each individual, and partial payments, either in money or produce, accepted by Mr. Dickson, from time to time. The price of land is 4 dollars, or 20s. per acre. Farms have been occasionally abandoned by unsteady or impatient individuals; but some progress in clearing has always been made, and, of course, the farm has, in so far, been rendered more valuable. A very considerable extent of land has been disposed of, upon both sides of the river, and hundreds of acres of fine wheat are to be seen contiguous to each other.

An attempt had been made last spring to convey produce down the river to the Welland Canal, by which Mr. Shade, the owner of the mills, informed me, a saving of two-thirds would be effected upon the transports of flour. This voyage was performed by a son of Mr. Dickson, accompanied by Mr. Shade, and being a navigation of about 100 miles, attended with some hazards, as a first attempt, it created a good deal of sensation at the time of my visit, and much satisfaction among the farmers by its success. Mr. Dickson has about 2500 souls upon his estate, and draws a very handsome income from the interest of sales. I visited the mills with Mr. Shade, who took much trouble in explaining to me the various machinery. The establishment comprises flour-mills, saw-mills, cooperage, &c., and appeared to me equally extensive and well arranged. *Fergusson, on Canada, in Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, [1831.] No. XV. p. 108-9. See GALT and GRAND RIVER.*

## DUNDAS.

A thriving village, which, from its connection with Burlington Bay, bids fair to become an important place, at no distant period; it lies in the direct road to the Canada Company's lands; the land is particularly good in this part, and is thickly inhabited; has an excellent tavern, kept by a Mr. Jones, from Birmingham, and no traveller desirous of comfort, if near night time, should pass his door. Three miles from Ancaster. *Cattermole, p. 23.*

It is also about two miles from the Little Lake, from which a \* canal is to be cut next spring [1827], this is a beautiful romantic part of the country. A harbour is now making at Burlington, and a communication between the Little Lake and Lake Ontario, and should the proposed canal through the country, from this place to London, be carried into effect, it will become the emporium of a large and fertile part of the province. *Pickering, p. 113 and 114.—42 miles S. W. York. See Neal and Titmouse.*

\* *The canal at Burlington Bay was open, when we passed through it. Report to the Colonial Secretary in 1830.*

## EASTHOPE, N. and S.

Two settlements in the Huron Tract, adjoining to Wilmot on the W. and separated from each other by the main road leading from Goderich to Wilmot; from which latter place, it is proposed to continue it through Guelph, and from thence in a direct line to York. Between 80 and 90 miles from York by the present road through Dundas, but the new line will diminish the distance about 15 miles. See *Capelain.*

## ERAMOSA.

A Township in the Gore District, (on a river of the same name, a branch of the Grand river,) adjoining to Guelph on the N.

“I have crossed the township of Nassiguaya, and Eramosa, and found the country in rapid progression throughout, and the price of land enhancing daily, as the old settlers in the district of Niagara, and other places are selling off their old improved farms, and are now purchasing in these once remote townships.” *Picken, p. 171. See Heming.*

## ERNESTOWN.

A township in the midland district, about 13 miles from Kingston, well situated on the waters of the bay of Quinté: the soil generally good. *Picken*, p. 146. See *Obad Wilson*.

## FORT GEORGE.

See *Niagara*.

## GALT.

In the township of Dumfries, belonging to the Honourable Mr. Dickson, is the town of Galt, founded by that gentleman, some years before the Canada Company was thought of. It is about 18 miles from Guelph; it was named in compliment to the gentleman of that name; who since, by his enlarged views, and enlightened plans, still followed in a degree, by his successors, has so materially contributed to the prosperity of these new settlements, and to the late success of the company. Though this town is as yet, but in its infancy, and will always probably, be secondary to Guelph, its situation, says Bouchette, is particularly eligible; and cannot fail to attract many settlers of respectability and capital. *Picken*, p. 179.—21 miles S. W. Dundas. 25 miles N. W. Hamilton.

## GARRAFAXA.

A township in the Gore district, N. of Eramosa. See *Martin*.

## GODERICH.

Is situated at the mouth of a considerable river, the Maitland, and on the borders of a vast inland sea, which has a remote communication with the Atlantic itself; and having a deep and well protected harbour, is quite likely, from the rapidity with which settlements are making around it, to become shortly, a place of no small commercial importance.

The town is most judiciously planned, upon the elevated shores of the lake, with which, and the transparent waters of the Maitland, it is surrounded, on three sides. Its streets, near the centre, diverge like radii, from an octagon shaped

market place; and above the lake is a lighthouse, and from each end of the planned town, already containing upwards of 300 inhabitants, roads are in progress to the inner towns, and settlements of this rising colony. *Picken, p. 189, 190.* See also the description attached to the maps, published by the *Canada Company.*

### GRAND RIVER.

Is next in magnitude to the Thames; and takes its source in the interior of the country, towards Lake Huron. It flows in a south-easterly course, with very serpentine windings, and traversing a tract of the highest degree of fertility; discharges itself into Lake Erie, at Sherbrooke, between Point au Barbet, and Grand River Point. The river is navigable for schooners, about twenty five miles above its mouth; and considerably farther up, for large boats. *Bouchette, p. 95.*

A company has recently been formed, for the purpose of rendering this river navigable, in its whole course, and the work is now in full operation, as appears from the following advertisement, which was regularly inserted, during the whole of last summer, in the *Courier of Upper Canada.*

LABORERS!!!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

On the line of the new canal from Helm's Creek to Gravelly Bay—at the Gravelly Bay Harbour, and at the Pier at the mouth of the Grand River, 500 LABORERS, to whom good wages will be given, with prompt payment. Apply to

H. N. MONSON, or GARRISON and LITTLE,  
*St. Catharines.*

LEWES, GARRISON and Co. *Gravelly Bay.*  
MONSON and CAMP, *Dunville, G. R.*

July 23rd. 1831.

### GUELPH.

This town has been laid out by the Canada Company, in the Gore district, on a branch of the Ouse, or Grand River of Lake Erie, called the river Speed, which is a considerable stream, with falls in the vicinity of the town, sufficient to afford sites for fifteen or twenty mills. Limestone, easily

quarred, and which makes excellent lime, is found in the immediate vicinity of these falls, and clay well adapted for making bricks is plentiful; the land is covered with heavy timber, so that all materials for building are abundant. The operation of clearing the ground for the town plot was commenced on the 23d of April, 1827; the first building erected, was a large house for the reception of settlers on their arrival; a stone building for a schoolhouse has been erected, and sites for churches and burying grounds given gratuitously to congregations applying for the same. As a further inducement to early settlers, the price at first fixed for town lots, of a quarter of an acre each, was 20 dollars, with the privilege to purchasers to take up farms in the vicinity, of 50 acres each, at 7s. 6d. currency, or 1½ dollar per acre. These prices were subsequently raised, first to 30 dollars, and then to 40 dollars for town lots; and from 15s. to 40s. per acre for farm lots.

The Company have opened roads, at their expence, to the various townships around; and one main road is now in operation from Guelph to Dundas, 24 miles, which latter place will become the depôt for all grain raised in the back townships, fetching, with the mere difference of carriage, as high a price there and at Flamborough, which is 20 miles distant from Guelph, as at York, where it is shipped for the Montreal market. Upwards of 200 houses are now built: a first rate stone grist mill will be in operation in January, 1831; there are several taverns, where board and lodging may be procured on moderate terms, and tradesmen of most descriptions are among its inhabitants; they amount to about 800.

Settlers, with capital, who prefer establishing themselves on land, on which partial clearings have been made and log-houses erected, will generally find lots, with such improvements, for sale. This arises from persons going originally in very destitute circumstances, or rather dependent on the Company's assistance, who, having succeeded on their lots, are willing to sell their land, with a reasonable profit, to new comers, at from 4 to 6 dollars, with the improvements on the same, houses, barns, &c. These individuals generally remove further westward, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the country, and purchase on the Huron Tract, which is equal in quality, at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.

Persons possessing small capitals will find Guelph one of the most desirable parts of the colony to fix themselves, especially if they have large families. 100*l.* on arrival at the

spot, will enable an industrious person to support his family ; because, in purchasing land, one-fifth only is required to be paid down, and the remainder, with the advantage of having roads and a good market, within 24 miles, can be made off the farm in time to meet the instalments, and in no one instance have the Company, since its formation, had occasion to resort to compulsion for any arrears.

When it is considered that in 1827, Guelph was a forest, and that in 1831, it contains near 800 inhabitants, with about 1600 acres of cultivated land, an excellent mill, erected at the cost of 2000*l.* places of worship, and most of the necessary accommodations to be found in English villages, it presents to the future emigrants from Britain, all that rational chance of success and comfort, which could hardly have been anticipated. *Cattermole. p. 29.*

The only practicable road, from Guelph to York, at present, is by Dundas ; but a more direct one has been laid out, and is now in progress. See *Heming, Martin.*—24 miles N. W. Dundas.

#### HAMILTON.

The county town of Gore district, stands at the head of Burlington Bay, in as beautiful and romantic a situation, as any in the interior of America ; and seems eminently adapted by nature, for one of the first commercial points in the province. *Pickering, p. 125.*

Waggons are regularly provided here, under the direction of the agents for the Canada Company, for the conveyance of emigrants to different places in the interior. See *Appendix p. 68.*—40 miles S. W. York.

*Extract from the Hamilton Free Press.*

IMPROVEMENT.—It is impossible to view the progress our town is making, without an accompanying degree of admiration at its advancement in wealth and importance. The change as to appearance that has taken place in this town, within the last two years is, truly, surprising. Had a traveller visited this place two years ago he would have found scarcely a house of respectable appearance in the place ; he would have found but one printing press : have had the mail once or twice a week, and never have heard of, or seen a steam boat near our port. But now we see houses rising up every where—huge hotels—presses in abundance, literary and political—steam—

boats arriving thrice a week at our ports, and quite a place of business. The population in this time has more than doubled, and is still increasing rapidly, and our prospects for the future are, bright and cheering. Dundas, likewise has increased greatly, and is still increasing. Brantford and Paris are thriving villages, and bid fair to become places of great consequence, in case the Grand River is improved. Indeed the province in general is fast populating; the forests are falling beneath the sturdy blow of the axeman, and our rivers and lakes begin to sparkle with the white winged ships and smoking steamers.

### HURON.

A large tract of country in the London district, bounded on the W. by Lake Huron, purchased of the crown by the Canada Company.

If you have no particular motives to induce you to settle in one part of the province, more than another, I would recommend to you the Canada Company's Huron Tract, and for the following reasons :—

1st. The land, as I shall have occasion to show, is equal to any in the province, and superior to much the greater part of it.

2d. The very great extent of land (nearly eleven hundred thousand acres) gives the settler an extensive power of selection, which he does not possess in any other part of the province; and when a community, however numerous, comes out, they are enabled to settle together, without any other party interfering with them.

3rd. It possesses numerous streams capable of driving any given quantity of machinery, whether for mills, manufactories, or farming purposes, and it has water-conveyance to carry away produce.

4th. Being from 120 to 400 feet above the level of Lake Huron, it is healthy, and the prevalent winds, the north-west, west, and south-west, blowing over the lake, which from its depth, never freezes, temper the rigour of the winter frosts and summer heat; and the snow, which has always hitherto fallen in sufficient quantity to afford good winter roads, prevents the frost from getting into the ground, so that the moment it melts the spring commences, and the cattle have pasture in the woods fully three weeks sooner than in the same

parallel of latitude on the shores of lake Ontario—a great advantage to the farmer under any circumstances, but an invaluable privilege to a new settler, whose chief difficulty is to procure feeding for his stock during winter.

The Company has made good roads through the tract ; and this regulation, by making every farm be opened towards the road, not only keeps them so, from letting in the sun and air upon them, but secures the residence of eight families on every mile of the road, by whose statute labour it can be kept in the very best repair.

It has been objected by some, that this tract of country is *out of the world*; but no place can be considered in that light, to which a steam boat can come ; and on this continent, if you find a tract of good land, and open it for sale, the world will very soon come to you. Sixteen years ago, the town of Rochester, [in the United States] consisted of a tavern and a blacksmith's shop—it is now a town containing upwards of 16,000 inhabitants.

The first time the Huron tract was ever trod by the foot of a white man, was in the summer of 1827 ; next summer a road was commenced, and that winter, and in the ensuing spring of 1829, a few individuals made a lodgment : now it contains upwards of 600 inhabitants, with taverns, shops, stores, grist and saw mills, and every kind of convenience that a new settler can require ; and if the tide of emigration continues to set in as strongly as it has done, in ten years from this date, it may be as thickly settled as any part of America,—for Goderich has water powers quite equal to Rochester, and the surrounding country possesses much superior soil. *Backwoodsman, p. 23, &c.*

#### KETTLE CREEK, or PORT STANLEY.

A small river in the township of Southwold, London district, running into Lake Erie. A considerable sum has lately been expended in erecting two piers, to keep the sand from blocking up the mouth of this river ; but it is so much exposed, that the entire accomplishment is very doubtful. *Pickering, p. 156. Backwoodsman, p. 118.—170 miles W. York. See Goatcher, Cooper, Stedman, Holden, and Tribe.*

#### KINGSTON.

An old settled place, situated on the west bank of the Cataragui river, opposite the naval depot, over which a large

bridge is about to be built of wood; the harbour is good. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and generally larger than those in York; the streets are also paved with stones (in rather a rough manner) which gives it much the appearance of a small sized market town in England. Inhabitants about 3000. There are a number of good stores, and three or four large druggist's shops, as elegantly arranged as some in London. A pretty large and handsome, stone built church; and another small one, belonging to the establishment; besides roman catholic, presbyterian, and methodist, places of worship. Four steam boats ply between here and Prescott, and up the Bay of Quinté; besides three to Niagara, York, and Queenstown, once a week. Kingston is inhabited chiefly by Europeans, the greater part Irish, I believe; considerable numbers of Scotch; some Americans; and, a few English. The market is well supplied with meat, fruit, and vegetables. *Pickering, p. 144, 145, 146.*

The Rideau Canal comes in at Kingston, 166 miles E. of York.

#### LONDON.

A town, in a district of the same name, situated on the river Thames: it is at present, but inconsiderable; but from its position in the heart of a fertile country, is likely to become of some importance hereafter, when these extensive wilds are more settled. A road is now completed from Goderich to this place, where it joins the Talbot road, and connects the Huron Tract with Port Tolbot. *Picken, p. 188, 189, and 191.*—130 miles S. W. York.

#### MALAHIDE.

A township in the London district; bounded on the front by Lake Erie; affords advantages for navigation; well watered, and well timbered. *Picken, p. 195.* Catfish creek runs through part of it. See *Stedman*.

#### MONTREAL.

Situated on the south side of an island of the same name, in latitude 45° 31' N. and longitude 73° 34' W. is the second city of the province of Lower Canada in point of importance,

but undoubtedly the first with respect to situation, local advantages, and superiority of climate; its form is a prolonged square, that with the suburb, covers about 1020 acres of ground. A few houses built close together, in the year 1640, on the site of the Indian village Hochelaga, was the commencement of the city of Montreal, or as it was at first named Ville Marie; the situation being well chosen, and possessing many inducements for the colonists to associate themselves for the comforts and inconvenience of society, the place very soon assumed the appearance of being built with some attention to regularity, and solidity of the dwellings, containing a population of 4000 inhabitants its improvement and extension were rapid. In its present state Montreal certainly merits the appellation of a handsome city. It is divided into the upper, and lower town, although the elevation of one above the other is scarcely perceptible. The streets are airy, and the new ones particularly, of a commodious width; some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles. The houses are for the most part, built of a greyish stone, many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style, Sheet iron or tin, is the universal covering of the roofs. Among the edifices that attract notice, are the hotel dieu, the convent of Notre Dame, the Montreal general hospital, the hospital general des Sœursgrises, the French cathedral, the Recollet convent, the convent of the Grey Sisters, the seminary of St. Sulpice, the new college or petit seminaire, the English and Scotch churches, the Court house, the new gaol, the Government house, Nelson's monument, and the Quebec barracks. Montreal, as it is at present, containing a population of about 30,000 souls, rivals the capital of Canada, in many respects; and as a commercial emporium, certainly surpasses it; seated near the confluence of several large rivers with the St. Lawrence; it receives by their means, the productions of the best settled, and also the most distant parts of the district; those of the fertile province of Upper Canada, as well as of the United States. The harbour of Montreal is not very large, but always secure for shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open. The environs of Montreal exhibit as rich as fertile, and as finely diversified a country, as can well be imagined. *Bouchette*, p. 214, &c.

## NELLES.

A settlement in the Niagara district, on the Grand river. Here are considerable saw mills, called Andross mills. See *Upton*.

## NELSON.

A township in the Gore District, bounded on the front by Burlington Bay, having the road from York to Dundas running through it, and watered by a small stream called 12 mile creek. 30 miles S. W. York. See *Geo. Bozall, Spencer, and Luff*.

## NIAGARA, or FORT GEORGE.

Is pleasantly situated on apparently a dry healthy soil, at the outlet of the noble river from which it derives its name. It is a very smart, neat, clean place, with some large stores, and good taverns. The air is milder than on the other side of the lake, and the snow never falls so soon, nor so deep. Niagara to Queenstown, and indeed, round the head of the Lake, to Dundas, Hamilton, and Ancaster, is a fine country, genial air, healthy, well watered and settled. Land is from 30s. to £4. 10s. per acre. *Pickering*, p. 120 and 121.—It is 36 miles from York, by water, and about 90 by land, through Dundas.

It would swell this work too much, to introduce any further description of the Falls than to state, that the river is divided just above them, by Goat Island; and that the width of water on the British side is 2100 feet, and the fall 151 feet, on the American 1140 feet, and the fall 162 feet. *Bouchette*, p. 103.

A city is now building at Niagara, on the plan of the fashionable places of resort in Europe, to be called the *City of the Falls*. This will necessarily cause a great demand for artificers and labourers of all descriptions.

The peculiarly favorable geographical position the district of Niagara enjoys, should not go unnoticed. Forming nearly an oblong square, bounded on three sides, by navigable waters, and traversed centrally, by a splendid canal, the access to all parts of it, is rendered extremely easy and inviting. The fertility of its soil, and the congeniality of its climate, are not excelled in any district of the province, unless it be, probably, by the Western. The choicest fruits

seem to be indigenous to its soil; peaches, nectarines, and apples, are richly clustered, on the branches of crowded orchards, and acquire a degree of perfection, equalled only on the luxuriant banks of the Detroit river. The sublimity of the views disclosed in the Niagara river, and the picturesque varieties of landscape produced by the Queenstown heights, and occasional inequalities of surface, give the scenery of this district a decided superiority, over that of any other in Upper Canada. *Bouchette*, p. 103. See *W. Phillips*, from *Merston*.

#### NICHOL.

A township in the Gore district, lying north of Guelph, and having a branch of the Ouse or Grand River running through it. See *Martin*.

#### OXFORD.

A village in the London district, on the Thames, having Dundas street running through it. *Bouchette*, p. 97.—103 miles S. W. York, 27 E. London. See *Capelain*.

#### PORT STANLEY.

See *Kettle Creek*.

#### PRESCOT.

Now called Fort Wellington: is important, as being the chief stage between Kingston and Montreal, from which it is distant 130 miles, and between which coaches run every day, except sundays. From the position of this place however, at the head of the Montreal boat navigation, and at the foot of the Sloop, and steam navigation from the lakes, it must soon increase in extent, as it will rise in importance. *Picken*, p. 114. 228 miles N. E. York. See *Hill*, *Stedman*, *Smart*, *Martin*.

#### QUEBEC.

The capital of Lower Canada, and the residence of the governor general of British North America; is situated in 46° 55' N. latitude, and 69° 48' W. longitude. The city is

seated on a promontory, on the N. W. side of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles. The extremity of this headland is called Cape Diamond, whose highest point rises 345 feet above the level of the water. The city is divided into upper, and lower town; and in 1759 the population of Quebec was estimated at between 8 and 9000; at present, including the suburbs, it is about 23000. The public edifices are, the castle of St. Louis, the hôtel dieu, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits, now turned into barracks, the protestant and catholic cathedrals, the Scotch church, and the lower town church, trinity chapel, a wesleyan chapel, the exchange, the Quebec bank, the military and emigrant hospitals, the court house, the seminary, the goal, the artillery barracks, and a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm: there are two principal market-places, besides two minor ones, a place d'armes, a parade, and an esplanade. The communication between Quebec and Montreal, has been rendered not only easy, and expeditious, but even agreeable, by the improvements that have, within late years, taken place in the construction of steamboats. The first steamboat that plied on the St. Lawrence, was launched in the year 1812, and steamers now start almost every day, from both cities, and perform the voyage, up the river (180 miles) in from 36 to 40 hours, but are several hours less in accomplishing the trip downwards, from the advantage of having a current setting in this direction, as far as the Richelieu, where they meet with the tide.—A large vessel (stated at 700 or 800 tons) is now [1832] on the stocks at Quebec, and will soon be launched, destined to navigate, as a steam packet, between that capital, and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Thus will be formed, an extensive line of steam vessel communication, from the Atlantic sea coast, to Amherstburgh, one of the remote settlements of Upper Canada, a distance exceeding 1500 statute miles, which we may expect soon, to see extended to the head of Lake Huron; and eventually, to the western extremity of Lake Superior, about 700 miles beyond Amherstburgh; yielding a grand total, of nearly 2200 miles of internal steam navigation. The navigation being closed in November, the intercourse between Quebec and Montreal is carried on in winter, by stages, that start regularly from each city, thrice a week, and perform the journey in two days, the intervening night being devoted by the travellers to rest. *Bouchette, p. 241, &c.*

## SIMCOE (LAKE.)

The Home district, between Lakes Huron and Ontario, covers a surface of about 300 square miles, and is the most extensive interior lake of the Upper Province. Judging from the height of the frequent falls and cascades by which its outlet is broken, the elevation of its surface must be, at least, one hundred feet, above the level of Lake Huron ; and therefore much higher than that of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The project contemplated of linking Lakes Huron and Ontario, by canals with Lake Simcoe, though not impracticable in itself, would nevertheless be attended with some difficulty, from the frequent lockage that would necessarily be required in a comparatively short distance. Yet there can be little doubt that, eventually, when the shores of Lake Huron are covered by a dense agricultural, and commercial population, such a communication by water, will be found of the highest utility, in facilitating the intercourse between the settled parts of the colony. The lands in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe are remarkably fine, and like most of the lands of the province, peculiarly easy of cultivation from the depth of the soil, and equality of the surface. *Bouchette, p. 85.* See *Martin and H. Cooper. See Advertisement, p. 70.*

## SOUTHWOLD.

A township in the London district, bounded on the front by Lake Erie, affords advantages of navigation; well timbered. Kettle Creek running through it. *Picken, p. 195.* See *J. A. Tribe.*

## THAMES, (RIVER.)

Formerly called Rivière à la Tranche ; rises far in the interior, rather north of the township of Blandford ; and after pursuing a serpentine course, of about one hundred and fifty miles, in a direction, nearly south west, discharges itself into Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for large vessels as far up as Chatham, fifteen miles above its mouth ; and for boats, nearly to its source. The river winds through a fine level country, highly fertile, and rich in every requisite for new settlements ; its banks present many fine plains, and excellent natural meadows. The soil is principally a sandy earth, intermixed with large quantities of loam, and sometimes marl ; under

which is a substratum of clay; and the flats of the river, annually acquire much richness, from the overflowing of those parts of its banks, by which rich alluvial deposits are made upon the surface. The oak, maple, walnut, beech, and pine, growing in its vicinity, are of very superior quality. There are roads opened along its course, and on each side of it, numerous scattered settlements, down to Lake St. Clair; but the roads are rather neglected, from the preference generally given to the use of the river, as a highway. The Delaware Indian village, and another of Moravian settlers, are situated on it. The last is about thirty five miles from the mouth of the river, and is under the superintendance of missionaries, from the society of the Moravian united brethren, who maintain a chapel here. There are many Indian converts residing in it, whose peaceable conduct, and general demeanour, show some of the benefits derived from civilization. The village is surrounded by thriving corn fields, and tillage has made considerable progress in its neighbourhood. *Bouchette, p. 93 and 94.*

The flats of the river Thames, which in some places are extensive, are the richest land in the province, the soil in some parts, a loamy fat clay, covered by a rich black mould, very similar to the fertile vale of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire; in other places, a sandy or gravelly loam, dry, rich, and well watered with springs. *Pickering, p. 92.*

## WATERLOO.

A township in the Gore district, settled mostly by Dutch. The soil appeared to be a good, useful, sandy loam, well watered by streams and springs. I was delighted with the cultivation, especially upon the farms of Schneider and Warner: each farm might be from 200 to 300 acres, laid out into regular fields, and not a stump to be seen. The ploughing was capital; the crops most luxuriant; and the cattle, horses, &c. of a superior stamp; with handsome houses, barns, &c. and orchards, promising a rich return. Waterloo satisfied me above all that I had yet seen, of the capability of Canada to become a fruitful and fine country. *Fergusson on the Agricultural state of Canada. 1831.—30 miles N. W. Hamilton. See Rapson, Adsett, Ann Thomas, Evans.*

## WILMOT.

A township in the Gore district, bordering on the Huron Tract: a road is now completed from hence to Goderich, *Picken*, p. 191. See *Martin, and Canada Company's Information*, p. 69.

## WOOLWICH.

A township in the Gore district, south of Nicholl, watered by a branch of the Ouse or Grand River. See *Martin*.

## YORK.

The infant capital of Upper Canada: in latitude  $43^{\circ} 33' N$  and in longitude  $79^{\circ} 20' W$ . is exceedingly well situated, in the township of the same name, on the north side of an excellent harbour. It is very regularly laid out, with the streets running at right angles, and promises to become a very handsome town. The plot of ground marked out for it, extends about a mile and a half along the harbour; but at present, the number of houses does not greatly exceed four hundred and fifty, the greatest part of which, are built of wood: but there are, however, many very excellent ones, of brick, and stone, and most of the numerous dwelling houses, annually added to the town, are of the latter description. The public edifices are, a government house, the house of assembly for the provincial parliament, a church, a court-house, a college, provincial bank, and a gaol, with numerous stores and buildings, for the various purposes of government. The new parliament house, the emigrant asylum, the law society hall, the Scots kirk, and a baptist chapel, are also conspicuous in the list of the recent improvements of the town, and are evidence of much public spirit and prosperity.

The harbour of York is nearly circular, and formed by a very narrow peninsula, stretching from the western extremity of the township of Scarborough, in an oblique direction, for about six miles, and terminating in a curved point, nearly opposite the garrison; thus enclosing a beautiful basin, about a mile and a half in diameter, capable of containing a great number of vessels, and at the entrance of which ships may lie with safety, during winter. No place in either province,

has made so rapid a progress as York. In the year 1793, the spot on which it stands, presented only one solitary Indian wigwam ; in the ensuing spring, the ground for the future metropolis of Upper Canada was fixed upon, and the buildings commenced, under the immediate superintendance of the late General Simcoe, then Lt. Governor, whose liberal and enlarged plans of improvement, have materially advanced the welfare and prosperity of the province. In the space of five or six years, it became a respectable place, and rapidly increased to its present importance : it now contains a population of four thousand souls. Immediately in the rear of the town, is a very good road, called Yonge street, that leads to Gwillimbury, a small village, thirty two miles to the northward, and thence five miles more to Cook's bay, from which by Lake Simcoe, there is a communication to Lake Huron. This being a route of much importance, was greatly improved by the north west company, for the double purpose of shortening the distance to the Upper Lakes, and avoiding any contact with the American frontiers. The land on each side of it, for a considerable depth, is very fertile and many settlements are already formed, where some of the farms are in a good state of cultivation. *Bouchette, p. 86. &c.*—355 miles W. Montreal. See *H. Cooper*.

## LAKES.

	Greatest length.	Greatest breadth.	Average depth.	Above the level of the high tide of the sea.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	feet.
Ontario	180	40	500	218
Erie	270	80	200	548
Huron	250	100	900	570
Superior	360	140	900	1048

*WRITERS on the Canadas and Emigration; and Maps of the Canadas, &c. which may be had of J. Phillips, Petworth.*

Topographical and statistical description of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton; including considerations on Land granting and Emigration; to which are added Statistical Tables, Tables of Distances, &c. *By Joseph Bouchette. In 2 vols. 4to. price £2. 16s. boards. London, Longman, 1832.*

*Maps by the Author.*

Topographical Map of the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Gaspé, on the scale of two and three quarters miles to an inch. 7ft. 3in. by 4ft. 2in.—

Topographical Map of the District of Montreal, on the same scale, comprehending part of that section of Upper Canada traversed by the Rideau Canal, 7ft. 2in. by 3ft. 6in.

Geographical Map of the British N. American Possessions. 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 3in. scale 14 miles to an inch. Containing Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. &c., *by J. Bouchette, Jun. price £2. 14s.*

British America, *by John M'Gregor, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s. bds. Blackwood, Edinburgh: Cadell, London. 1832.*

The advantages of Emigration to Canada, being the substance of two Lectures, delivered at the Town-hall, Colchester, and the Mechanic's Institution, Ipswich, *by William Cattermole. Simpkin and Marshall, London. 1831. pr. 3s.*

The Emigrants Pocket Companion; containing; what emigration is, who should be emigrants, where emigrants should go; a description of British North America, especially the Canadas; and full instructions to intending emigrants. *by Robert Mudie. Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. London. 1832. price 6s.*

The Canadas as they now are, *by Francis Fairplay. London, 1833. J. Duncan, Paternoster Row.*

. Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada, especially addressed to the middle and lower classes, by *Martin Doyle Curry and Co. Dublin. Simpkin and Marshall, London. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.* 1832, price 1s.

Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada, for the use of Emigrants, by a *Backwoodsman, London, Murray.* 1832. pr. 1s 6d.

The Canadas.—A variety of Topographical Reports, concerning the quality of land, &c. in different districts, compiled and condensed from original documents, furnished by J. Galt, Esq. &c. &c. by *Andrew Picken. London, 1832. Wilson, Royal Exchange.* price 8s. in cloth.

Inquiries of an Emigrant.—being the Narrative of an English Farmer, from the year 1824 to 1830, with the Author's Additions to March, 1832, during which period he traversed the United States, and Canada, with a view to settle as an Emigrant. 4th. Edition, including Information, published by H. M. Commissioners of Emigration, by *James Pickering, late of Fenny Stratford, Bucks, now of Canada. London. 1832. Wilson, Royal Exchange.* price, in cloth, with a Map 5s. without, 4s.

United States or Canada? Points for the consideration of all who are hesitating whether to direct their views to the United States of America or to the Canadas, to which is added some observations addressed to the moderate capitalist, and gentlemen of limited fortune and large family. *London, 1833. G. Mann, 39, Cornhill; T. Griffith, 13, Wellington street, Strand.* Price 1s.

Practical Notes made during a Tour in Canada, and a portion of the United States, in 1831, by *Adam Fergusson, of Woodhill, Advocate. Blackwood, Edinburgh: Cadell, London.* 1833. Price 6s. in cloth.

Information, published by his Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration respecting the British Colonies in North America. 1832, *London, C. Knight, Pall Mall.* Price 2d. or 1s. 9d. per doz.

An Address to Persons, who entertain the wish to better themselves, by emigrating to Canada, as well as to Parish Officers, Churchwardens, and Overseers, and all concerned in providing for the Poor of Great Britain. *London, Edward Sauer, No. 19, Cheapside.* 1832. Price 6d. or 5s. per doz.

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## SUPPLEMENT.

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*From Jesse Penfold, (Carpenter) who went from Lurgashall,  
with his Wife and five Children.*

*Galt, January 1st. 1833.*

MR. and MRS. HILL,

I have wrote this few lines to you, to inform you; that we are all in good health; and we hopes to find you all, the [same.] Now I am going to state [in] this letter, about this country. We are settled in Galt township, at present, and we likes it; we get plenty of work, and very well paid: we tradespeople, get from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day; board, and lodging, and washing, if [we] wish it; and now I have 3 houses in hand; and expects 5 or 6 in the spring. I have a house in hand now, 42ft. by 26ft., besides the outbuildings. We square all the main timber, and find, at 10s. per hundred run. We can square 150 and from that, to 200; 2 of us: and we do not want to work every day; we oftentimes have a day's hunting, and sporting: we kills hares, rabbits, pheasants, turkies: and have killed 14 in a week. There is plenty of deer here; but we cannot get them, with our shot guns; any person who comes to this country, tell them, to bring a good rifle. We gets plenty of ducks in the river; we lives about 16 rods from the river, and close to the main road to Goderich. We have got 48 acres of land, very good, fine land, with scants of timber in it. We have cleared 1½ acre, sowed of wheat; and we have a very good house to live in, 30ft. by 20ft. loghouse: and we have got 2 cows; but out a keeping: but we can keep them in the woods, in the summer: if we had 10, we could keep them: we do not expect that we shall remain [in] this place, long: for here is not land enough for us all: so we think, that we shall get some of the land cleared, and then sell it. It is a very good place for one family; for I myself are going to have 100 acres given to me from government, for my servitude. All soldiers, that have served 5 or 6 years, in regular service, is entitled to 100 acres of land. He will have to pay £1. 5s. for their trouble; then, he will have it free. I will advise any person to come in this country, that have been in the army; for it is better to have land give to them, than to pay

for it : but if any person comes in this country, [they] will get a good living ; but the more money they bring with them, the easier it will be for them. Land is very high in some townships. We gave £1. acre for our land ; now, it is selling at £1. 10s. ; but we can buy land, 12s. per acre ; but we lives betwixt two townships. There is 2 corn mills, on each side of us, 1 mile to one and 2 miles to the other, and plenty of shops ; and public houses ; plenty of whisky, 2s. 6d. gallon. Rum and brandy, is a little dear. Beer and cider, 7½d. pot. Buy good beef for 2½d. lb ; mutton, the same ; venison, for 1d. ; flour, 5s. per bushel ; so we can live well, if we work half our time : but I do not dare keep any holidays ; for I have 3 or 4 people after me in a day, for to go to work. Now Mr. Hill. I hope that you will let my father see this letter ; and I will send another, before it is long. The names at the bottom must see this letter ; [they] lives at Petworth. I hope that I shall see some more of our country people here, next spring, for it is a good country for any person to get a living, whether they are a trade or not. Tell Robert Tribe to come ; plenty of work, as soon as he gets here, at 5s. a day, bed, and board ; and send some carpenters, and some wheelers, and some blacksmiths. Tell Thomas Lickfold, here is a very good place for him if he like to come. Tell John White, here is plenty of work for him. Tell Mr. Ralph Chalwin, we wants he here, very bad : but give my best respects to him ; and I hope [he] is well. Now to include one and all ; give my best respects to them, and tell them, that we are all in good health, thanks be to God for it. We returns many thanks to all gentlemen that assisted we here. Thank Mr. Yaldwyn. Caroline gives her best respects to Biddy. Tell Robert to bring Bumper. William Barnes is dead : he died at York. Charlotte Tribe\* is married to [a] man worth money. Let father see this letter, as soon as you can, I hope he is well. Any person might see it after : be sure and carry it to Petworth. So we all joins in our love to Mrs. and Mr. Hill ; and tell Noah Hill, if he likes to come, I will find him plenty work.

JESSE PENFOLD.

Answer this letter, and give us all the news you can.

*The sheet of paper on which this letter was written had been prepared before Penfold went away, by having the signatures of 8 inhabitants of Petworth, at the bottom of it. See Introduction, p. viii.*

Received at Petworth February 8th.

\* See *Evans*, p. 18.

## EMIGRATION.

1833.

THE PETWORTH COMMITTEE have much pleasure in stating, that (with the exception of two infants, one in each ship, who died on board) all the Emigrants who sailed from Portsmouth, in April last, under their management, arrived in their usual state of health at Quebec. And that the whole party (except two young men who lost their lives through their own imprudence) proceeded up the country, and either settled on land, or got employment at high wages.

Most satisfactory letters have been received from many of the emigrants a collection of which is just published.

Should any considerable number of persons, be desirous of emigrating to Canada, during the approaching season, the Committee will engage a ship for them; and hope, by an improved arrangement of the berths, to provide increased accommodation, especially to families, and by alterations in their former plan, with respect to provisions, and various other matters, to diminish as far as is practicable, the discomforts of a sea voyage.

The rapid currents, in some parts of the River St. Lawrence, have hitherto caused considerable difficulty and delay, in proceeding up the country from Montreal; but the opening of the *Rideau Canal*, now affords an opportunity of avoiding them altogether: or they may be ascended with ease, and expedition, in a *steamer*, constructed in a new and peculiar manner, which made its first trips towards the close of the last summer, and was found completely to answer the purpose for which it had been invented, being able to ascend the stream at the same rate as the stages travel by land.

If the Committee send out a party this season, they propose to engage a person as superintendent, who has been accustomed to the sea; for although it would be their wish, that all families, who are desirous of boarding themselves, should do so; still, the assistance of an experienced seaman would be found of the highest importance, in various ways, as well at the time of Embarkation, as during the voyage.

The superintendent would also proceed up to the head of Lake Ontario, and land the different parties at York, or any other port, that might be desired, so as to enable those who have any friends already settled in Upper Canada, to join them, with the least possible trouble and expence.

If therefore, any persons are desirous of availing themselves of the *Committee's* assistance, in emigrating to *Upper Canada*, they should apply immediately at *Mr. Phillips' Library, Petworth*, as it is not their intention to engage a ship, unless the number of applications should be considerable.

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The earliest information as to the sailing of ships; the price of passage; and other matters connected with Emigration, may be obtained at *Mr. Phillips' Library*.

