

Emigration Tour 1833

*Practical Notes
Made During A
Tour in Canada
And A Portion of The United States
In MDCCCXXXI*

Adan Fergusson

1833

Note Regarding Pauperism in England, with Some Suggestions upon Emigration

IN the present alarming state of Pauperism, where it appears, from Parliamentary Returns, that the amount of poor-rates collected in England and Wales in 1831, was L. 8,111,422, being an increase of 8 per cent, on the preceding year, some remedial measure must be forthwith attempted ; and, although it may not at once prove a cure, emigration, it is submitted, holds out, at least, a fair promise of alleviation. This political measure has been powerfully advocated, and no less strenuously reprobated, by men of talent, philanthropy, and worth. While one assures us, that, by opening a channel for surplus population, the only result would be to feed the disease ; the other party makes a powerful appeal to humanity and to sound policy, in behalf of what must, in their view, augment the sum of human happiness, and add to the strength and resources of the State.

England has been brought into her present dilemma from the abuse of her system of poor-laws. To provide for the *really* destitute is an obligation coeval with, and probably inherent in, the social compact. When this salutary principle, however, degenerates into a claim for support by healthy able-bodied men, with teeming spouses and broods of children, it becomes a moral and a physical evil of an appalling description, and is fraught with the most alarming consequences where it is recognised as the law of the land.

Taking it, as admitted, that many parishes of England are sinking under this burden, and having in our remembrance the *millions* of rich and vacant acres which our colonies present, it merits serious inquiry, whether the capabilities of the one may not be made subservient to the necessities and means of the other, in a way productive of advantage to both.

It is here unnecessary to designate (what may be a fair matter of choice) which of our colonies shall be preferred ; let us assume that Upper Canada has been selected. The primary object in every scheme of emigration should be, to place the emigrant on his new home, in the circumstances most readily and permanently conducive to his own prosperity and to the common weal. It may be doubted whether this has, in most cases, received due attention, and hence the failure of many a plan. An important link would seem to have been hither-to wanting in the chain of emigration. An active and steady superintendence in the colonies to pave the way for emigrants is still a desideratum, by which those scenes of misery and disappointment, so frequently occurring, might be materially diminished or checked.

The benefits derived from the present system of emigrant-agency at the entry ports, would be essentially increased in various ways, by such a superintendency as is here contemplated. The demand for labourers and servants throughout the provinces would be more correctly and systematically ascertained. Locations suited to existing circumstances would be selected and

provided, either upon government lands or elsewhere, for parties of parish emigrants, as they might be required ; and as parishes would benefit equally as government from the services of such an individual, the expense incurred would fall to be mutually adjusted.

If a permanent and organized system of this nature should be carried into effect, the following ought to be the natural results. On the one hand, Government would secure a market among *our own subjects* for a large extent of land now absolutely *unproductive*, adding thereby both to the strength and wealth of the colony, and augmenting the general resources of the State. Besides which, very considerable sums would flow directly into the Exchequer from the sale of the lands. On the other hand, the parishes would shake off a burden, which may be fairly enough said to perpetuate itself, and that at a cost (as will be presently shown) far short of bare subsistence to the paupers at home *for a very limited period*. It seems to have been sufficiently established, by Parliamentary inquiry, that every pauper, having a wife and three children under ten years of age, will require an extra allowance of 8s. per week, over and above what the overseers can make by hiring out their labour. L. 20 Sterling, therefore, is a moderate computation of the *annual* expense to be incurred on account of each such family, for *subsistence* alone, without reference to the many expensive items of contested settlements, medical aid, &c., which figure in every parish rate.

Let us now endeavour to estimate the probable expense of removing (say) fifty such families, and establishing them comfortably in Upper Canada, including the purchase of 50 acres to each family, and maintenance for 60 days after reaching their destination.

Freight of 100 adults from England to Montreal, at L. 3, 10s. each, L	350 0 0
Do. of 150 children at L. 1.1s. each,	262 0 0
Provisions for voyage of 50 days, at 1s. per day adults, and at 6d. per day for children,	437 10 0
Price of 50 acres of land to 50 persons at 7s. per acre,	875 0 0
[1] Board in Canada for 60 days, at 1s. to adults, and 6d. to children,	525 0 0
Implements and seed for S acres to each family supposed sufficient to support them, (say)	150 0 0
Transport from Montreal to Upper Province, (say)	100 0 0
Incidents, (say)	<u>100 0 0</u>
	L. 2800

In forming an estimate *per contra*, let each male pauper be taken as a healthy man of the age of 40, (the great proportion will be under) his chance of life by the Northampton tables is something above 23 years. In addition to this, it must be remembered, that, as a pauper declines in years, the expense to his parish will naturally increase. To prevent, however, all cavil, let the value of his life be taken only at *eleven years* in place of *twenty three*.

Eleven years' cost of 50 families, at L.20 per annum each, . L.	11,000
Deduct total expense of removal and establishment in Canada, <u>2,800</u>	
Permanent saving, L.	8,200

These calculations may be objectionable in some particular items, but, as a whole, it is believed, they are tolerably correct. Nor does the above sum, large as it is, fairly indicate the real gain of the parish, for, it is plain, that by removing those paupers for whom no profitable employment could be found, more ample room is left for the labourers who remain, and of whom, it is reasonable to assume, that many would ere long have come upon the parish for aid, had no removal of others taken place. It has been proved, that in parishes where there

were perhaps 100 labourers without work, the removal of 20 restored the demand to a wholesome state.

Should a measure of this nature be adopted, a fair opportunity will be afforded of effecting some wholesome alterations upon the poor-laws, and it does not appear how this can be brought about *without relieving the existing pressure*. Let the law be restored to somewhat of its pristine and wholesome nature. Let the aged and the destitute be carefully provided for, and let some power be reserved to meet any great or unexpected stagnation of employment, or of distress in the land ; but in every case where the pauper shall be *able-bodied*, let the parish have the right *to propose emigration* on a fit and proper plan, or to be absolved from all obligation to provide maintenance or work for vigorous and healthy men. This may stagger many, as a cruel alternative to the man who actually possesses at this hour his right of settlement as the law stands. Should some such enactment, however, not take place, all attempts to correct the evils of the poor-laws will prove futile and vain. And it should be borne in remembrance, that a party of neighbours, with their wives and children, comfortably transferred from the discord and squalid misery of English paupers, to the actual possession in fee simple of 50 acres of good land in a healthy climate, can scarcely be admitted to complain, with justice, of having their interests neglected or their rights despised.

Should the views here stated be at all sound, it is surely a matter of serious import, in the present degraded and inflammatory state of our peasantry, once their country's pride, to form some arrangement on the plan suggested.

It would be a vain attempt, within the limits of this note, to touch upon the pauperism of Ireland, but it may be well to remember, that, in relieving England of those agricultural labourers who cannot find employment, a short breathing time may be taken to legislate for Ireland. The influx of Irish labourers has to some extent fostered the evil which exists, and which would experience a temporary alleviation by the removal of those English labourers from the market for labour. No doubt this would soon be at an end, as the supply from Ireland would soon become superabundant, and the tide would be rolled back again whence it came. But, meantime, legislative measures might be arranged either to provide for them at home, or to offer them emigration from proper Irish funds.

Let it always be had in remembrance, that emigration, as a corrective of pauperism, must ever prove nugatory, unless accompanied by wholesome enactments for correcting the evil which has called for its aid.

ADAM FERGUSSON.

The subject of the foregoing note would appear also to have engaged the attention of a Gentleman who has opened an extremely useful establishment in London, and who is at present (I believe) engaged in preparing an extensive work upon emigration.

AN ADDRESS TO MAGISTRATES, LANDOWNERS, AND RATE-PAYERS.

GENERAL COLONIAL OFFICE,
148 *Leadenhall Street*.

The object of this Address is to point out to Magistrates, Landowners and Rate-payers, a novel, but easy and effectual method of promoting the emigration of paupers to the British North American Colonies.

The advantages of pauper emigration to those of the labouring class who remove, as well as to those who remain at home—to the owners and occupiers of land in this country, as well as to persons of the same classes in the colonies, whose chief want is the want of labourers—the unqualified and extensive benefits of pauper emigration—are at length so generally understood, that upon this point it is unnecessary to say another word. Prejudice has been subdued by facts. Within the last year or two, the rate-payers of very many parishes have been relieved by furnishing to the poor and the necessitous the means of obtaining an advantageous settlement in the British colonies of North America ; whilst every report from those colonies acknowledges the reciprocal benefits experienced from the influx of laborious settlers. The natural result is, a general desire on the part of the labouring poor to obtain the means of emigrating to Canada, and on the part of the owners and occupiers of land heavily burdened with poor rates, to afford to paupers the means of removal from misery, discontent, and temptation to evil courses of life.

But there yet remain some great practical difficulties in the way of extensive pauper emigration. The dependent poor are willing, nay most anxious, to remove ; rate-payers are desirous to provide funds for the removal of paupers ; shipowners abound who are ready to convey poor emigrants to Canada, at a cost which is trifling compared with that of maintaining paupers at home : but there has not been established any systematic method of enabling these three classes to co-operate for their common advantage. Let us suppose a number of pauper families anxious to emigrate, the rate-payers of their parish willing to promote their emigration, and a shipowner who would rejoice to obtain passengers in his ship which he is about to dispatch in ballast ; still much trouble must be incurred by the rate-payers in making a contract with the shipowner and in placing the paupers on ship-board ; whilst, after all, the *security* for the performance of the contract—for punctuality in the time of sailing—for the accommodation and due supply of the emigrants during their voyage—and for such attention to their wants on arriving in the colony as should enable them to reap without delay the great advantages of emigration, is at best very imperfect. These are the difficulties which must be removed before pauper emigration can be conducted with facility and satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

In order to remove these difficulties—to facilitate, as much as possible, the emigration of paupers at the cost of rate payers, and above all to satisfy the benevolent that their humane purpose will be strictly carried into effect, it appears to be indispensably necessary that a new occupation should be undertaken by persons properly qualified to conduct it, viz. that of serving as a medium of communication between rate-payers and ship-owners, by contracting with parish-officers under full responsibility, and with every security for the due performance of the contract, for the removal of paupers either from their parish or from a given port, to a given destination in the colonies. In order to follow this occupation, the undersigned have established a “ House of Agency for Emigration ” in London. They have set on foot an extensive correspondence with the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Australasian settlements, whereby they will be enabled at all times to point out the settlement where the greatest demand for labour exists, and to which therefore, poor emigrant labourers ought to be directed ; whereby also they will possess the means of procuring advice and assistance to poor emigrants on their arrival at the colony to which they may be destined ;—and they now propose to *enter into contracts* with parish-officers and others for conducting the emigration of paupers. The terms of such contract are specified below, and it is hoped they will be found to contain every security which the most cautious and benevolent guardians of the poor could desire. It will thus be seen, that when the rate-payers of a parish have formed the wish to promote the emigration of a number of paupers desirous to emigrate, their wish may be at once carried into effect without farther trouble or

anxiety beyond that of correspondence with the undersigned, who undertake to furnish the fullest information upon every point which may be interesting to those who may be pleased to confide in them, and to incur the *responsibility*, as well as the trouble, of carrying into full effect the wishes of those with whom they may enter into contracts.

Terms of Contract.

1. Passage to be provided for such sum as may be agreed upon.
2. Port of embarkation and debarkation to be specified.
3. Day of sailing to be specified, and if any delay take place, *although from wind, weather, or any other equally unavoidable cause*, the passengers to be maintained at the expense of Robert Gouger and Co. according to the scale of rations.
4. Provisions to be provided from the day fixed for embarkation...
5. Sum to be paid to the emigrants on their arrival.
6. One-half of the passage-money agreed for, to be paid on the day of embarkation ; the remainder with Messrs —, and to be paid to R. Gouger & Co. so soon as they will furnish proof of the landing of the emigrants at the specified colonial port.

ROBERT GOUGER & CO.
148. *Leadenhall-Street.*

[*Every exertion in his power is made by his Majesty's Agent to alleviate the difficulties of Emigrants, and of these the following is a sample.*]

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

QUEBEC, *1st May* 1832.

THERE is nothing of more importance to Emigrants on arrival at Quebec, than correct information on the leading points connected with their future pursuits. Many have suffered much by a want of caution, and by listening to the opinions of interested designing characters, who frequently offer their advice unsolicited, and who are met generally about wharfs, and landing places frequented by strangers. To guard emigrants from falling into such errors, they should, immediately on arrival at Quebec, proceed to the Office of the Chief Agent for Emigrants, in Sault-au-Matelot Street, Lower Town, where every information requisite for their future guidance in either getting settlement on lands, or obtaining employment in Upper or Lower Canada, will be obtained (*gratis.*)

The following Directions are of importance to the Emigrant arriving in Canada, and are addressed to him in the simplest language.

Previous to disembarkation, arrange your baggage in a small compass, the fewer packages the better, but have them well secured,—old dirty clothing, large boxes, and other useless articles, are not worth the carriage. If you have any provisions left, such as oatmeal, potatoes, &c. you can sell them at Quebec at a profit, and avoid the expense of transport, and you can purchase baker's bread, butter, tea, sugar, and other necessaries more suited for your journey. All sorts of provisions may be bought cheaper, and generally of a better quality, in Montreal

and Upper Canada, than at Quebec. Dress yourself in light clean clothing. Females frequently bring on sickness, by being too warmly clothed. Cut your hair short, and wash daily and thoroughly. Avoid drinking ardent spirits of any kind, and when heated do not drink cold water. Eat moderately of light food. Avoid night dews. By attending to the preceding directions, sickness will be prevented, with other serious inconveniences. When every thing is ready for disembarkation, and if the ship is lying at anchor in the river,—take care in passing from the ship to the boat ; avoid all haste, and see that your baggage is in the same conveyance with yourself, or left under the charge of some friend, with your name on it. If the ship hauls to the wharf to disembark, do not be in a hurry, but await the proper time of tide, when the ship's deck will be on a line with the quay or wharf. Passengers are entitled by law to the privilege of remaining on board ship 48 hours after arrival ; and it is unlawful for the Captain to deprive his passengers of any of their usual accommodations for cooking or otherwise : you may therefore avoid the expense of lodgings, and make all your arrangements for prosecuting your journey. Previous to disembarkation, should sickness overtake you, proceed immediately, or be removed to the Emigrant Hospital, in St John's Suburbs, where you will be taken care of, and provided with every thing needful until restored to health. Medicine and medical advice can also be had at the Dispensary attached to the Quebec Charitable Emigrant Society. This society will grant relief to all destitute emigrants. In Montreal there is a similar institution for the relief of emigrants. It is particularly recommended to emigrants, not to loiter their valuable time at the port of landing ; but to proceed to obtain settlement or employment. Many have regretted when too late, that they did not pursue this course, and take advantage of the frequent opportunities that presented themselves for settlement in convenient situations in Upper or Lower Canada, instead of squandering their means and valuable time in looking after an imaginary paradise in the aguish swamps of Illinois and Missouri, or other distant regions of the Western States. There is no portion of the American continent more congenial to the constitution or habits of emigrants from the United Kingdom, or that offer a wider field, or surer reward for industry and good conduct, than the fertile districts of Upper Canada or Lower Canada. Many emigrants will find employment in the City of Quebec and its vicinity, as also in and about Montreal. Single men in particular are advised to embrace the offer ; but emigrants with large families had better proceed without delay to Upper Canada, as hereafter directed, or to situations in Lower Canada, particularly the Eastern Townships—and, if they have sons and daughters grown up, they will find a sure demand for their services. Artificers, and mechanics of all denominations, and farming labourers, if sober and industrious, may be sure of doing well. Blacksmiths, particularly those acquainted with steam-engine work, also good mill-wrights and sawyers by machinery, are much wanted in the Canadas.

A great number of labourers are employed on board ships, and about timber-yards, at Quebec and Montreal, who get from 3s. to 4s. 6d. a-day, and generally found. The extravagant habits engendered in such occupations, are decidedly in favour of the labouring emigrant proceeding immediately to the country. Emigrants with families, and who are possessed of from L. 20 to L. 25, are advised to push immediately into the woods, in the vicinity of old settlements, where they can obtain provisions for their spare labour. The difficulties, although great at first, soon subside, and much experience is the result. The cost of clearing wild lands, and making it ready for crop, is from 50s. to 70s. per acre in Upper Canada, and the Townships of Lower Canada. To these I should say, select a favourable spot for your log-house near a spring of water, or running stream, and where *a cellar to keep your potatoes in winter can be dug under the house*. [2] If you proceed to build houses and clear lands on a large scale on first arrival, it rarely succeeds so well ; for the price of labour is so high, and the difficulty of getting persons to work, added to the great expense of providing food for increased numbers, until produced from your own land, ought in every instance to induce the strange emigrant and family to proceed cautiously in laying out their

money ; but a crop of potatoes and fodder for a cow is the first object, and this may be accomplished the first year, if you arrive early. The second you will be enabled to feed your family with the necessaries of life, and the third year you may find yourself possessed of a yoke of oxen, a cow or two, and a year old calf, a couple of pigs, poultry, &c. abundance of provisions for your family, and fodder for your cattle. The Irish and Scotch peasantry know well how to value the economy of a milch cow ; every new settler ought to strive to obtain one as soon as possible, taking care to provide a sufficiency of fodder for the long winter. Cattle require a little salt in the Canadas. It is not considered necessary to go farther into the details of the first settlement, as on all these points you will be guided by your own observation on the spot, and the advice you will get from the local agents and superintendents. Great caution is necessary in all your transactions. When you stand in need of advice, apply to the government agents, or other respectable sources. You will find many plans and schemes offered to your consideration, on your route from Quebec to your destination in Upper Canada ; but turn away from them, unless you are well satisfied of the purity of the statements. Should you require to change your English money, go to the banks or some well known respectable person. The currency in the Canadas, is at the rate of 5s. to the dollar, and is called *Halifax currency*. The value of English gold, or silver, is regulated by the rate of exchange in England, which fluctuates. At present the gold sovereign is worth 23s. 6d. to 24s. currency. In New York 8s. is calculated for the dollar ; hence many are deceived when hearing of the rates of labour, &c—5s. in Canada, is equal to 8s. in New York ; thus, 8s. New York currency is equivalent to 5s. Halifax. In Upper Canada, and in the Townships of Lower Canada, the tenure of lands is “ Free and Common Soccage,” as in England. In the Seigneurial or French parts of Lower Canada, the feudal or French tenure is the custom. In the Canadas you live under the British laws and constitution, and are less incumbered with taxes or local imposts, than in any other country on the face of the globe. You ought, previous to leaving Quebec, to apply at the Post-office should you expect any letters, and if you are writing to your friends in the United Kingdom by post, you must pay the postage : so also when writing to the United States. Letters from one part of the Canadas to the other, do not require to be post-paid. Emigrants may forward letters to the United Kingdom from Quebec, by taking them to the keeper of the Merchant’s Exchange, and paying one penny for each.

Having arranged all your business at Quebec, you will proceed without loss of time to Montreal, by steam-boat, on your route to Upper Canada. Two steam-boats ply daily to Montreal, 180 miles up the St Lawrence, which is performed in 24 to 30 hours. The fare for deck passengers, is 7s. 6d. for adults ; children under 12 years pay half-price, and under 7 one-third. These steam-boats belong to private individuals. Government is in no manner connected with them. At Montreal you will find a government agent, who will advise you should you require it.

Routes to the principal places in UPPER CANADA, as follows :

Quebec to Montreal, by steam-boats,7s. 6d. cost.
 Montreal to Prescott, by Durham boats,6s. 3d.
 Prescott to Kingston, by steam,5s. 0d.
 Ditto to Coburgh, or Port Hope,7s. 6d.
 Prescott to York, Capital of Upper Canada,
 Hamilton and Niagara10s.

From Niagara, you proceed by land to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo on Lake Erie, where steam-boats, or sailing schooners, will convey those destined to Port Talbot, or other parts of the London district, or vicinity of Lake St Clair. Persons going to settle on the lands of the Canada Company will proceed to York or Burlingon Bay head of *Lake Ontario*.

At most of the preceding towns and landing places, you will find government agents. If you are bound to Perth, or New Lanark, or the vicinity, disembark at Prescott ; or you may go *via* By-Town on the Ottawa. If for the thriving settlements in the Newcastle district, disembark at Coburgh or Port Hope, on Lake Ontario. Those going to the townships of Seymour may proceed from Kingston, by the beautiful Bay of Quinté, to the mouth of the Trent River, from whence a road, distance 18 miles, brings you to Seymour. If proceeding to the Home or Western districts, disembark at York, the capital of Upper Canada. Emigrants going any where beyond York, will in general find it their interest to make it their route. If for the London district, proceed by the Niagara frontier, to Lake Erie, and the Talbot Settlement. If for By-Town, Grenville, Hull, Horton, or other situations on the Ottawa River, proceed from Montreal, and Lachine, by the usual conveyances.

Crown lands, of the most fertile quality, are prepared for the reception of emigrants in many parts of Upper Canada, and will be sold, payable by instalments. The following offices have been opened by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, for the convenience of Emigrants :—

In the Bathurst District, Mr M'Naughton will open his office at By-Town.
Major Campbell, of the Township of Seymour, for the Midland District.
Mr Ritchie for the Home District, and will reside in Sunnidale.
Mr Mount, Deputy-Surveyor, for the Western District, between Carradoc and the St Clair.

Emigrants may obtain employment, for two or three months, on the roads, in several Townships, in the Western and Home districts of Upper Canada.

Routes to the principal settlements in LOWER CANADA, are as follows :—

District of Quebec, south side of the River St Lawrence.

Township of Frampton, 36 miles from Quebec by Point Levy, a thriving settlement inhabitants mostly Irish.

Townships lying contiguous to the Kennebec road, beyond Frampton, offer good prospect for settlement. The lands are principally private property. The seigniorie of St Giles, 30 miles from Quebec, by St Nicholas and the Craig's road, is favourably situated for emigrants, from its contiguity to the capital, and is increasing rapidly ; its population is principally Irish.

New Argyle, in the seigniorie of St Croix, 8 miles from Richardson's Tavern, on the Craig's road in St Giles, and 38 miles from Quebec ; the new road to the Township of Inverness passes through this settlement. Inhabitants, principally Highlanders from the Island of Islay, and Irish—The lands in this part are of good quality.

The settlements of Ulster, Yorkshire, Dublin, and New Hamilton, commence four miles beyond New Argyle, and 42 miles from Quebec, and are situated in the flourishing Township of Inverness : through which a new road has been nearly finished to the borders of the Township of Halifax. The inhabitants of Inverness are from various parts of the United Kingdom. Those from England are principally from Yorkshire ; those from Ireland, mostly from the Northern Counties ; and those from Scotland are chiefly Highlanders from the Island of Arran. Beyond Inverness lie the Townships of Halifax, Chester, and Tingwick, good lands for settlement ; but at present there is no convenient road to them. The Township of Athabaska joins Inverness, and is a desirable place for settlement.

The Township of Leeds through which Craig's road passes, lies to the left of Inverness, is 50 miles from Quebec, and is increasing rapidly in population. Inhabitants, Scotch, Irish and English.

The Township of New Ireland, through which Craig's road also passes, lies beyond Leeds, 60 miles from Quebec, and is increasing much in population. The inhabitants are principally Irish, and a number of English of the Wesleyan connexion, also about 25 American families from the United States.

Craig's road leads to Shipton and Dudswell, but is impassable for wheel-carnage transport beyond Ireland.

From the Market-slip, in the Lower Town of Quebec, ferry, boats go daily as the tide suits to St Nicholas, 12 miles up the river on the south side, where Craig's road begins.

Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. The present route is *via* Three Rivers, 90 miles above Quebec, by steam-boat, here cross the St Lawrence to the south side, and proceed to *Sherbrook*, by Nicolet, La Baie, and Drummondville ; or you may proceed to Sorrel 40 miles above, Three Rivers, on the south side of the St Lawrence, and there disembark. The rate of passage from Quebec by the steam-boat will be about the same as to stop at Three Rivers, and you will avoid the ferry. A good road leads from Sorrel to Sherbrook, by Yamaska and Drummondville. The distance from Quebec to Sherbrook in a straight line by the new road to Inverness, when finished, is 99 miles, and by Three Rivers or Sorel : the route to be taken for transport is 160 miles, of which 70 is land-carriage.

Sherbrooke is the capital of the Eastern Townships, and is surrounded by thriving settlements, particularly Stanstead, where industrious farming labourers or mechanics are much wanted, and are sure (by good conduct) to do well ; as also the Townships of Stanbridge, Brome, Dunham, Potton, and the Seigniorship of St Armand, the route to which is by St John's.

Chambly is 40 miles from Sorrel, and 18 from Montreal,—Labourers may get employment at the canal now making at Chambly. Chateauguay, Godmanchester, and Sherington, from 25 to 40 miles from Montreal, south side of the St Lawrence, are thriving situations.

North side of the River St Lawrence, and in the district and vicinity of Quebec, are the settlements of Beauport, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Valcartier, and Jacques Cartier, Deschambault, and the settlement of Portneuf. Inhabitants, principally Irish.

Three Rivers and its vicinity, 90 miles from Quebec, give employment to many emigrants. In the rear of Berthier, 130 miles above Quebec, are the Townships of Brandon, Kilkenny, Rawdon and Kildare.

New Glasgow settlement in the seigniorship of Terrebonne, is about 30 miles from Montreal. Persons bound for the Townships bordering on the Ottawa river, particularly Lochaber, Templeton, Hull, &c. will take their route and departure from Montreal. There are many desirable situations for settlement belonging to private individuals in Upper and Lower Canada. The names of the proprietors or the agents may be had on application at this office.

It is particularly recommended to emigrants to be exceedingly cautious in ascertaining the titles to such lands as they may settle on.

Recommendation for lands to the respective Township agents and superintendents, of settlements in Upper and Lower Canada, with routes, &c. will be furnished to emigrants (*gratis*.)

A. C. BUCHANAN, *Chief Agent*.

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 1st May 1832.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, *1st June 1832.*

EMIGRANTS arriving at Quebec from the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of settling in Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or of obtaining employment, are informed that all necessary information for their guidance may be obtained (*gratis*) an application at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock daily, Sundays excepted.

The principal situations in Upper Canada, where arrangements are made for locating emigrants, are in the Bathurst, Newcastle, Home, and Western Districts.

Indigent emigrants, on condition of actual settlement, may obtain a location on the following terms, viz.

Fifty acres of land will be allotted to each head of a family, upon condition of paying at the rate of 5s. currency per acre. The first payment to be made at the expiration of three years, and the whole to be paid by annual instalments of L. 3 · 2 : 6 each, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The government will incur the expense of building a small log house, for the temporary accommodation of settlers on their respective locations, and will afford some assistance towards opening roads to the lands proposed to be settled, but will make no advances in provisions or utensils, and the settlers must depend entirely upon their own resources for bringing their lands into cultivation.

Settlers with means will have opportunities of purchasing Crown Lands in several parts of the province at the public sales, due notice of which may be obtained on application at the Commissioner of Crown Lands' office, York, or to the following government agents :

Ottawa and Bathurst Districts, Mr M'Naughton, at <i>Bytown</i> .	
Newcastle District, Mr M'Douall,	<i>Peterboro.</i>
Home District, Mr Ritchie,	<i>Township of Medonto.</i>
Western District, Mr Mount,	<i>Carrodoc and St Clair.</i>

A. C. BUCHANAN, *Chief Agent*.

[*The following Project has already commenced, and I doubt not will to some extent succeed. It is hoped the style of Architecture, &c. may be in harmony with the scene around.*]

“ CITY OF THE FALLS.”

Mr FORSYTH having disposed of his interest in the property at the Falls of Niagara, it is proposed to found a city, which, from the elevated position of the grounds, and their contiguity to the Falls, must necessarily possess the exclusive advantages of a situation, which, without all question, is the most healthful on the Continent of North America.

The heat of the summer can there be borne with pleasure, while at the same time the annoyance of mosquitos and other insects is unknown. Various are the conjectures whence arises the remarkable salubrity of this region, but the most rational is, that the agitation of the surrounding air produced by the tremendous falls, combines with the elevation and dryness of the soil, and the absence of all swamps, to produce this happy result.

The insalubrity of the Southern (as well as the Western) States of this continent, sends forth every summer vast numbers of the respectable inhabitants to seek health in these northern latitudes.

The chief place of attraction has been the springs of Saratoga. Various other places are resorted to, but none afford that quiet in the midst of fashionable gaiety and relaxation from ordinary avocations, which is to be found at Aix la Chapelle, Versailles, Bath, Brighton, Buxton, and many other places in Europe, where the most secluded privacy can be enjoyed in the midst of the most refined society, yet so regulated, that economy, health, recreation, and pleasure are united ; where the well dressed and the well conducted, without reference to rank or wealth, may and do mingle with lords, grandees, and princes.

On the continent of North America, there is no other place so well adapted as the grounds at the Falls for the formation of a city, embracing all the advantages essential to the pursuits and habits of the people of the United States and Canadas, whither all who visit the continent of North America resort, to behold the most stupendous ! the most sublime ! of Nature's works ;—to visit a place, the fame whereof stands pre-eminent and unrivalled throughout the world.

The revolution produced by steam, as applied to the movement of carriages by land, as well as vessels by water, places the Falls in a new and prominent light. By the various channels of communication now opened, and in progress through the State of Ohio, the cities and towns on the Mississippi, the Ohio, Illinois, &c., have become connected with the great lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, and the rivers St Lawrence and Hudson.

The proposed “ City of the Falls,” as to all these remote regions, is placed like the heart in the human body, standing in the direct routes of those travelling from the cities in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, to New York, Boston, New Orleans, Montreal, and Quebec, also the new, and rapidly increasing State of Michigan, the Canadas, and the Northern States ; so that the site must be regarded as the most appropriate on the American Continent for the object adverted to, affording an easy approach for the annual assemblage of the fashionable, the learned, and the great.

A consideration of these unparalleled advantages, has led to the formation of a company of gentlemen, who have purchased Forsyth's grounds and houses, and who purpose to lay out

the lands so purchased in streets, in lots to be sold for buildings, according to a scale insuring the general comfort and convenience of the new community.

The association purposes to place the superintendence of the establishment under a gentleman, who will provide for the Pavilion and Ontario house, suitable characters, intimately acquainted with their duties, so that all who resort there, will find a union of comfort with economy in the midst of a society truly desirable.

It is proper to observe, that Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, will be erected near the cataract, and over these a splendid Pump-room, Reading-room, Library, and Refreshment-rooms, with an Orchestra, for the accommodation of all visitors.

That walks and seats are to be laid out upon the most improved style of landscape gardening, with grottos, bowers, &c. &c.

That lots will be set apart for places of public worship, schools, and halls for literary institutions.

A number of cottages shall be forthwith erected, and furnished for private families resorting to the Falls during the summer, who will have to provide nothing but their linen and plate, and may dine either at the Pavilion, or in their own cottage.

The Pavilion alone is intended to receive gentlemen and families who purpose remaining longer than one week ; the Ontario house for those who may not feel disposed to remain so long. No bar-room will be suffered at either house ; wine of the best quality of its kind will be furnished on such moderate terms, as will afford a liberal profit, without the extravagant prices which so universally prevail.

Peculiar advantages will be afforded such gentlemen as shall erect, during the present or ensuing year, cottages or houses for their permanent dwelling or summer residences.

The streets will be laid out and marked, so that persons desirous of acquiring building lots may be accommodated. Materials for building are from 50 to 100 per cent, cheaper than in New York, or most other cities.

Mechanics connected with building, will find it their interest to acquire a residence at the proposed city.

The city will afford a most agreeable permanent residence for respectable families with limited incomes, as all the necessaries, and the chief luxuries, of life are remarkably cheap, where good schools will be formed, and the best society met, without the expense of entertaining them. While at the same time, it will prove a residence admirably adapted for placing children in the way of earning their own independence, either in the United States or Canada.

A charter will be applied for, so that aliens may hold real estate in the city.

PROPRIETORS.

The Hon. W. Allan, President of the Bank of Upper Canada. James Buchanan, Esq., His Majesty's Consul, New York. The Hon. Thos. Clarke. The Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver-General. Thos. Dixon, Esq., President of the Society of St George, New York. Lieut. General Murray, of the British Army. James Robinson, Esq. Samuel Street, Esq.

The survey, it is expected, will be completed by 1st August, and an agent will attend to give all necessary information.

N. B. General Murray, with a view to these arrangements, has already fixed his residence at the New City, and several gentlemen contemplate building.

Mr Forsyth retains the Pavilion, &c., until December next.

Practical notes made during a tour in Canada, and a portion of the United States, in MDCCCXXXI (1833)

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