

nion upon such a subject would be entitled to more weight.

It appears to me that the emigration proposed might be directed to the province of New-Brunswick with great facilities, and more useful results, than to any other colony, for the following reasons.

The passage to New-Brunswick is shorter than to Quebec, and opportunities are more frequent than to Nova Scotia; either of which circumstances ought in some degree, to lessen the expense.

On arriving, from the business and activity that prevails in every part of the province, the emigrant will be more likely to receive some casual employment and temporary assistance for his support.

A more important reason is that New-Brunswick offers a larger quantity of vacant land, of a good description and in excellent situations. One of the greatest obstacles in the settlement of a new country, is the want of roads, and the difficulty in making them; but so universal is the water communication throughout this province, that lots may be easily laid out abutting some stream, or at no great distance therefrom, which, besides supplying the want of roads, may afford convenient seats for mills (another of the chief requisites which the emigrant finds it difficult to obtain,) and fish for his support.

The winter here is colder than in Nova Scotia, but the summer is warmer, and less clouded by fog; nor is the severity of the winter any inconvenience to the labours of the emigrant; on the contrary, the snow makes fine roads over the whole country, and as the frost continues uninterrupted, he enjoys the advantage it affords for clearing his land, for a longer time, and without intermission.

Every thing which the settler has to buy is as cheap, if not cheaper, and every thing he has to sell is dearer, than in any other part of the colonies. Owing to the ease with which we can pay by the timber trade, manufactures from Great Britain are imported in abundance, and sold at reasonable profit; and owing to the excess of consumption above the produce of the country, arising from the same cause, the timber trade, corn of all kinds, meats, and all the fruits of the earth, and above all, the price of labour, are

exorbitantly dear. However this may operate on other classes, to the farmer and the emigrant it has the effect of a high premium. In no case is the market distant, or access to it very difficult.

Considerable sums of money are appropriated every year by the Colonial Assembly for repairing and improving the roads to the remote plantations which are paid to the settlers themselves for their labour, and at the rate of from three to four shillings a day. This must prove an important assistance to the emigrant. For the same purpose, a bounty is given for the clearing of new land, or rather for the first crop of corn raised upon such a clearance.

From these circumstances, and from my acquaintance with the province, and from witnessing the success of numerous emigrants, I have no doubt that after a period of seven years repayments can well be made to government for the supplies and assistance it is proposed to advance. That there will be instances to the contrary, must be expected; but I am of opinion that in all such cases, from the advance of the land in value, either by the partial improvements the settler may have made, or even by those of the neighbouring lots, government will find sufficient security for all the outlay.

But every thing will depend on the description and character of the persons sent out. English and Welsh emigrants succeed well. The Scotch never fail; they are industrious, thrifty, sober, and obedient to the laws—qualities in which the Irish are often deficient. As it seems by Mr. Uniacke's evidence that the Irish do well in Nova Scotia, I should hope the Scotch might be sent to us.

Mechanics of all kind would find ready employment in this province, and particularly carpenters and masons, who would receive wages from six to ten shilling a day. Such emigrants would require no further advance than the expense of their passage, which they would be able to repay in the course of a twelvemonth.

There exists in this province an Emigrant Society supported by subscription and a small annual grant from the colonial revenue, whose objects are to encourage and assist the poor emigrant, in which they have been very useful, and considering their limited means very successful. They have planted

several little settlements in different parts of the country, which are doing well, and will soon possess comparative comfort and abundance.

Indeed the whole colony is little more than an aggregate of similar instances of success; and the encouragement it holds out to emigration may be learned as well from considering the nature & situation of the country as the history of its settlement.

New-Brunswick, with the Gulf of St. Lawrence on one side, and the Bay of Fundy on the other, possesses a valuable fishery on its own shores, and lies not far from those of Newfoundland and Labrador. Its coasts are indented with numerous Bays and harbours, and the whole country intersected by rivers and lakes, and innumerable smaller streams, to such a degree that there is not, it is said, a point in the province eight miles distant from a navigable stream. In fertility of soil, it yields to no part of America. The face of the country is level, and is covered with an almost inexhaustible forest of large and fine timber; beneath are mines of coal, free-stone, lime and gypsum; and it may be added, that the ports of the Bay of Fundy are the only harbours, north of New-York, that are never closed by ice.

That these advantages are not merely speculative, is shown by the progress of the colony. Forty-three years ago the country was one vast wilderness; uninhabited, except by a few French Canadians, and the thin and wandering tribes of the native Indians. At present it contains and supports, 80,000 inhabitants, whose exports are I think underrated at £500,000 annually, which are principally exchanged for British manufactures, and which give employment, (a thing of far higher consequence) to above 150,000 tons of British shipping, and more than 7,000 seamen. The Colonists have been able to exchange their trees with the mother country for her various manufactures, their fish with the West-Indies for sugar and rum, and gold and silver, and even their very stones for bread with the U. States.

In addition to these, there are I think other reasons, of a political nature, for directing to this province the course of the proposed emigration. New-Brunswick is at all times the principal, and for the greater part of the year the sole rout of communication, not only be-

tween the colonies themselves but between the Canadas and the mother country, excepting through the United States. The United States may possibly again become an enemy's country, and the advantages, in that case, of possessing, not merely a rout for the mails, but a military line of communication through this province, with Nova Scotia, with the sea, and with Great Britain, must, I conceive, most forcibly show the necessity of not only securing for New-Brunswick a defensible frontier, which shall include and protect that communication, (an object which we are, I fear, in some danger of losing) but also in filling up the vacant land with the body of loyal and industrious emigrants, who, instead of being a burthen at home, would find immediate employment for their own industry, and becoming consumers of British manufactures, would add to the industry of the mother country, and add to the strength and defence of the empire in an exposed and important point.

I observe some questions were put to Mr. Uniacke, as to the colonies making provision for the expences of their own civil and military establishments. If it were thought necessary by His Majesty's government, I believe the colonies would already bear the expense of their civil list; not, however, without some inconvenience, and I should be sorry, on many accounts, if such a requisition were at present made. It is but a small sum for Great Britain to pay (that for New-Brunswick amounting to but £7,000) and at the same time a most important one for the colony to receive. Were it withdrawn, we should be compelled to divert too large a proportion of the provincial revenue from the making of roads and bridges, improving the navigation of rivers, cutting canals, and establishing schools, objects of primary necessity in the planting a new country, to which that revenue is now principally devoted. This would retard the advancement of the colony, and consequently check or prevent the increase of consumption and importation, and thus I think the mother country would lose more on the one hand, than she would gain by the saving on the other. Besides, the payment of the civil list is an important link in the connection between the parent state and the colony, and if not the most powerful, is not the least allur-