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### AGRICULTURE.

#### REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY J. F. W. JOHNSTON, F. R. S., S. L. & E.

(Concluded from our last.)

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

Of Emigration to New Brunswick, the success which has attended Agricultural Settlers in the Province, and the kind of Emigrants for whom there is at present the greatest demand.

I might be excused from touching upon the subject of emigration from Europe to New Brunswick as a distinct question, on the ground that the data I have already given are sufficient to enable the readers of this Report to judge for themselves, as to the propriety of choosing this Province as a place of settlement, or of recommending others to do so. However carefully worded also recommendations may be, there will still be many who will mistake their meaning, and when disappointment occurs in consequence of these mistakes, will blame the writer for the evils which have come upon them.

I consider it a kind of duty, nevertheless, to lay before Your Excellency, some of the materials towards forming a sound opinion upon this subject, which have come into my possession during my residence in the Province.

There are three points to which I shall almost exclusively confine my observations:—

First, the ability of the Province to receive, locate comfortably, and abundantly sustain a large number of emigrants.

Second, the kind and amount of success which has attended industrious agricultural settlers in past years.

Third, the class of persons who ought now to come, and the encouragement they are likely to meet with in different parts of the Province.

I. On the first of these points little need be added to what has already been introduced into the third Chapter of this Report. There is a very large extent of first rate upland in the Province, still ungranted, and much also, which though granted, is as yet unimproved, and is on sale at slightly elevated prices. The extent and position of these lands may be seen by a reference to the Agricultural Map which is intended especially to illustrate Chapter III. Indeed it is obvious to common sense, that if the Province is fitted by nature to support three or four millions of inhabitants, there must be ample room for crowds of emigrants from Europe, and that if there be much good land still ungranted, there must also be the means of locating these emigrants comfortably.

At the same time, as I have elsewhere stated, facilities are wanting to make the country enticing and easily accessible to the new settler. Roads into the new lands, facilities for obtaining speedy possession of them, offices to give information in different parts of the country, registers of lands on sale by private parties, improved and unimproved—these are a few of the points which deserve the attention of those who desire to see the wild lands early settled by intelligent and industrious emigrants.

II. The kind and amount of success which has attended industrious agricultural settlers in past years.—I have, myself, during my tour, seen numerous examples which were both interesting and highly satisfactory, as to the opportunity which the Colony presents to the industrious man, to make a comfortable living by tilling the land—to the poor man, of bringing up and comfortably settling a large family of children. Instead, however, of detailing the particulars of the many cases I enquired into, which would be both tedious and open to suspicions from the bias I may be supposed to have had in favour of the Province or against it, I shall introduce in this place the information I have received in various parts of the Province, in answer to a question as to the success which has attended settlers from the old country in the different districts.—The varied statements and opinions thus obtained from different Counties and persons, will present a much more reliable and truth-like aspect of the case, than any which a single individual could present as the result of his personal observation:—

Sober men who have attended exclusively to farming, have invariably accumulated property, and their descendants who follow agriculture, have grown up sober, industrious, virtuous, and prosperous.

D. B. STEVENS, Saint John.

There came here some years ago, thirty or seventy emigrants from Scotland, who settled altogether in the Parish of Saint James, in this County, they were all very

poor when they came, and are now living quite comfortable. There is another settlement called the Bailey Settlement, who were poor emigrants from Ireland, who I understand are very comfortable; also another settlement of English, called the Harvey, who are doing well.

JOSEPH WALTON, Charlotte.

I have known scores of persons who were landed here without a penny in their possession who are now in easy circumstances, with farms and stock, of from fifty to five hundred pounds in value.

DAVID MOWATT, Charlotte.

Industrious farmers who have attended exclusively to their business, have all done well and improved their circumstances.

JAMES STEVENSON, Charlotte.

With regard to particular settlers or settlements, I can only state that in my immediate neighbourhood (a distance, say, of 4 to 6 miles) it is settled by Scotch from Perthshire, who came to this country twenty five or thirty years ago; few of them had much or any money on their arrival, now they own farms and stock, I may say superior to their neighbours; all this is by dint of perseverance and industry. I might also state of an Irish Settlement from the North of Ireland, in the Bailey Settlement in this County, they settled in the woods and are now comfortable.

JOHN MANN, Jr., Charlotte.

Persons upon leased farms, from 10 to 50 acres, have acquired in the course of a few years a certain means of a comfortable livelihood, paid for their stock, and have money laid by. I consider one great advantage in this district to be the ready money market which the States afford, and the cheapness with which articles, other than farm produce can be procured.

JOHN FARMER, Charlotte.

There are some settlers who have gone into the wilderness, and who have in a few years, by the improvement of the land alone, acquired not only competency but comfort. Industrious farmers who have attended exclusively to their business have, notwithstanding the pressure of commerce, and the failure of the crops, improved in their circumstances.

Mr. —, Westmorland.

Farmers who have attended exclusively to their business have, notwithstanding the difficulty they have undergone, improved their circumstances.

R. K. GILBERT, Westmorland.

There is a settlement called the Irish Settlement, who are as poor now as they were twenty years ago, and not more land cleared than was ten years ago. There is another called the Golden Mountain Settlement, where the people began poor about fifteen years ago, who are now living well, and are quite independent. Farmers who attended exclusively to their business were enabled to withstand the shock of bad times better than any other people in this district.

HOWARD D. CHAPMAN, Westmorland.

Persons with small farms, good land, and small families, and also persons with large families, who have plenty of help within themselves, and little or no wages to pay, who have been industrious and prudent, have improved in their circumstances; but even they, at the present time complain that they cannot make ends meet. The farmer's interest generally is in a very depressed state.

ROBT. B. CHAPMAN, Westmorland.

From the early settlement of the Province till within a few years past, such farmers as were attentive to their business were generally in improving and comfortable circumstances. Lumbering and pursuits of that nature, have operated to a limited extent in producing an unfavourable change in the habits of the people: the failure of the crops, and last, though not least, the operation of free trade principles, have caused much distress and privation amongst the agriculturists.

WM. CRANE, Westmorland.

Industrious farmers who have attended solely to their business have, in almost all cases, improved in their circumstances.

C. DIXON, Westmorland.

Industrious farmers who have attended to their business attentively have, in many cases, improved in their circumstances.

JOHN TRENHOLM, Westmorland.

The new settlers in this section of the County of Westmorland are most thriving, particularly those who have attended to their agricultural avocations.

ALEX. MUNRO, Westmorland.

Industrious farmers who have attended exclusively to their business have, without exception, improved in their circumstances.

GEORGE OTTY, King's.

From my personal knowledge, I can enumerate several settlements inhabited by the poorer class of emigrants from Ireland, who have within the last fifteen years realized what may be termed an independence—say property worth from £300 to £1200—besides bringing up large families. Mechanics, when settled in country districts soon become proprietors of land.

A. C. EVANSON, King's.

I know of many who having attended exclusively to their farms have become independent. I am acquainted with an Englishman who lived a servant with my father about 20 years ago, who is now worth £800, and when he commenced had not more than one year's wages.

HENRY HAYWARD, King's.

In King's County there are to be found many settlements grown up, and still progressing, comparatively in a very short time—some of the inhabitants doing very well, others not so well, but all possessing independent properties, and notwithstanding five years failure of the crops, still making a comfortable living.—There are the upper part of the Mill Stream, the Campbell, English, Irish, New Cork, New Bottle, Upper, Dutch Valley, &c. Many have not been settled more than 8 or 10 years; the principal part of the men began with nothing but their axe, or at furthest, one year's wages; all of them are now doing well.

THOMAS BEER, King's.

There are very many farmers who by attending steadily to their profession, have made themselves and families comfortable, and there can be little doubt that the man who minds his business and understands it, will always thrive. I must here observe, that a crying evil is the too general disposal of the wholesome farm produce at a sacrifice of time and substance for foreign grown food, &c.

ANDREW AITON, King's.

We have a neighbour who emigrated from England some twenty five years ago, with eight sons and a capital of about £300; purchased a farm; now the sons all own farms, value in the aggregate £3000. Also a number of individuals emigrated from England some twenty years since, with little save themselves and companions, located in an unbroken wilderness, aided by nothing but their perseverance and industry, now constitute a flourishing settlement, enjoying all the privileges of competency and comfort. Sober and industrious farmers have invariably accumulated property.

MATTHEW M'LEOD, King's.

Steady industrious settlers who have been brought up to farming, and attended exclusively to their business, have manifestly improved in their circumstances. It is always observable that tradesmen who have bought land, make but poor settlers; being unskilful in the art of farming, they get discouraged, sell their lands, and go off.

DANIEL M'LACHLAN, King's.

This place was settled about the year 1814, by persons of no capital; those persons have raised large families, settled them, and are now worth from 10 to £1500. All those who have attended exclusively to their business, have had success in farming.

WM. KEITH, King's.

Most all the settlers in this district were poor emigrants, and from industry on their farms have, in the course of eight or ten years, acquired property worth from 3 to £400 and are living very comfortably. Settlers in this district should pay exclusive attention to their farms and not enter into lumbering pursuits.

DANIEL SMITH, Queen's.

There are several prosperous settlements in the rear of Gagetown. Industrious farmers who have attended exclusively to their business, have improved in their circumstances.

Reverend ALAN COSTER, Queen's.

Every industrious farmer has progressed who has attended solely to his farm; the great difficulty is the want of energy and unceasing industry, with proper means.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Queen's.

Several settlements situated in the western section of Queen's County, more than two thirds of these settlers having emigrated from the old countries, within 20 years have rendered their circumstances comfortable, reflecting much credit on their industrious habits. Industrious farmers who attend exclusively to their business, have prospered more than any other class that I know of.

WM. REED, Queen's.

I know of several persons who settled in this and the adjoining settlement without capital, who are now well off. Mr. Inch, (from Ireland) in the New Jerusalem Settlement, settled on an hundred acres of wild land, about 20 years since, and now owns three farms, in all 600 acres well improved. Mr. James Mahood, in the Coohill Settlement, began on wild land without any capital 22 years since, and at his death in 1847, his property was valued at £800, and no doubt was worth £1000.

SAMUEL MAHOOD, Queen's.

A settlement of emigrants from Yorkshire, (England) was commenced in 1816, in Queen's County, and on seeing it in 1837, I was highly gratified in seeing a well settled district, intersected with good roads, and ornamented with beautiful fields and orchards. The Harvey and Cork Settlements on the Saint Stephen Road, as well as some on the borders of the Magaguadavic River, are in a thriving condition. Persons attending exclusively to farming have seldom failed to improve in their circumstances.

C. L. HATHEWAY, Sunbury.