



By Command.

THE information contained in the following columns has been compiled from the answers received from the several Counties in New Brunswick to questions proposed by the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration in London.

Emigration Societies having since been formed at Fredericton and Saint John, and others being in progress of formation throughout the Province, it has been considered that the publication of these details would assist their views, by diffusing authentic information for the guidance of persons who may be desirous of emigrating from Europe. It being in contemplation to promote the formation of new Settlements, in favorable situations, surveys of extensive tracts of Land, carefully selected, are in progress, of which due notice will be given; and it is hoped that persons possessing capital will be thus encouraged to unite their resources, in joint undertakings, by which they would derive the advantage of mutual support and co-operation, and be able, at an early period, to benefit from the public contributions in aid of the establishment of Schools and Bye Roads.

Besides the ready employment which offers to labouring Emigrants on their first arrival, both in Town and Country, the Public Works in progress will constitute a further resource to them, until possessed of the means of effecting a settlement on land. These works consist in the opening and improving of Roads and the construction of Bridges, for which large appropriations have been made.

The salubrity of the climate of New Brunswick, situated between the Latitudes of 44° and 48° North, is well established, as well as its congeniality to the northern European. Among its natural advantages may be enumerated the valuable supply of Timber in its Forests, and the existence of extensive formations of Coal, Iron and other Minerals.

The navigation of the Rivers and their tributaries in Summer, the formation of tracks on them during Winter, and the number of good Roads that have been constructed throughout the Province, afford great facilities of internal communication, and which will be further improved.

As it is desirable that the information published from time to time should comprehend all that would be useful as a guide to the European Emigrant, the Committees of the various local Associations are recommended to correspond on these subjects with the Committee of the Emigration Society in Fredericton, communicating such further details as may appear to them to be important.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1st June, 1841.

For information of Emigrants with Capital, intending to settle on Land.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the smallest quantity of land which can be bought of the Government in the Colony?

2. What is the upset price? and, if this varies, what is the average?

3. What is the average price actually fetched by ordinary country lands?

4. What is the average price of land partially cleared and fenced?

5. Is it easy, and not expensive, to ascertain the validity of titles to private lands?

6. What is the cost per acre of clearing waste lands ready for the drag or harrow?

7. What kind of lands cost most in clearing?

8. Can a capitalist, on arrival, immediately see, by list and charts in the office of the Crown Land Commissioner, or the Surveyor General, what lands already surveyed are open to sale?

9. If the lands applied for be not surveyed, can they be occupied first, and surveyed after?

10. Will the survey be commenced as soon as the land is applied for?

11. How long after having chosen a lot amongst lands already surveyed, is a purchaser liable to be detained, before he can effect his purchase, and obtain possession of the land?

12. Are any rights in the land reserved to the Crown?

13. Are there established charges upon the land?

14. Should the settler take out all his property in money? or would it be better to invest as much as he can spare in farming stock, &c., before leaving this country?

15. Is the great proportion of cleared land under tillage?

16. Are there parts in which grazing is chiefly used; and, if so, name the districts, and the advantages for that pursuit?

17. What are the comparative gains of grazing and tillage?

18. What is the usual mode of letting; and, if by leases, state the conditions, and for what terms of years?

19. What is the rate of profit on farming operations generally?

ANSWERS.

Fifty acres, smaller tracts may be purchased, but the cost of such would be the same as for fifty acres, the expence of the Grant to Government being alike in both cases.

Generally 3s. Currency—(2s. 8d. Sterling,) but varies according to situation, &c.

From 5s. to 10s. Currency—(4s. 6. to 9s. Sterling,) for uncleared land near Settlements, according to situation, value, &c.

This also depends upon situation and quality, varying from 10s. to £10 Currency—(9s. to £9 Sterling,) per acre.

Very easy and not expensive, as there are Register Offices in every County.

Average £3 to £4 Currency, (£2 14s. to £3 12s. Sterling,) for cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing.

Swampy Lands.

Yes—on application at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton.

No, but reserved lands will be prepared for Emigrants.

Immediately on application.

From a week to a month. Measures are in progress to obviate this delay to the purchaser by surveying and laying out locations in favorable situations.

Coal and precious Metals.

None except the charges for Surveying the land.

Either British Gold and Silver or Spanish Dollars. Farming Stock can be purchased in the Province.

Not easy to be determined. In many situations the greater proportion is appropriated to the growing of Hay.

None where grazing is exclusively pursued; after the Hay Harvest the cattle are turned upon the Meadow Lands.

Cannot be stated, no comparison having been made.

By lease for short terms, from three to five years, sometimes for money rent, but generally upon shares of half the produce.

No settled rate of profit. Farmers who perform the labor by their own families obtain a liberal profit, but if they hire labor the profit is small.

QUESTIONS.

20. Are failures of crops common?

21. What is the rate of interest for money lent on mortgage?

22. What is the expence of erecting a suitable house for a small farmer? and also of a barn, and stables for three horses?

23. What is the usual rates of money wages to labourers, by the year, and by the month, or by the day?

24. Are there any laws peculiar to the Colony, regulating contracts between masters and servants?

25. What is the ordinary price of articles named in the annexed table?

26. Are there places of education for the children of the middle classes?

27. What is the cost of the passage to any of the Ports in New Brunswick?

28. Is it desirable to take out furniture, clothes, beyond those of immediate use, iron-ware, and saddlery of all kinds?

ANSWERS.

Not more common than in other Countries.

Six per cent. is the legal interest.

A comfortable frame-house, from £150 to £200, Currency—(£135 to £180 Sterling)—a frame barn, from £30 to £50 Currency—(£27 to £45 Sterling.)

Average, about £24, Currency—(£21 12s. Sterling,) per annum, 40s. Currency—(36s. Sterling,) per month, with board. Day labourers, 3s. Currency—2s. 8d. Sterling per day, without board, but in harvest, 4s. Currency—(3s. 7d. Sterling.)

None peculiar. Similar to the Laws of England.

See Table. (Annexed.)

There are numerous Elementary Schools in every Parish, and also a Grammar School in each County, towards the support of which the Legislature contribute liberally, and there is also a well endowed College at Fredericton, where a liberal education may be obtained at moderate expence.

Saint John, (New Brunswick,) Miramichi and Saint Andrew's, are ports to which considerable numbers of Emigrants annually resort, there being great facilities from the number of vessels returning to the Province which are employed in the export of timber to Europe. Average cost of the passage £3 to £6 Currency—(£2 14s. to £5 Sterling.) Many Emigrants to the United States come out in ships bound to Saint John and Saint Andrews, and it may be hoped that when the advantages of a settlement in this Province are more generally known and appreciated, that many of them will be encouraged to remain.

Only clothes and bedding, the other articles can be easily obtained in the Province.

TABLE OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND FARMING STOCK.

	CURRENCY.	STERLING.
Wheat, per bushel,	£0 7 6	£0 6 9
Barley, do.	0 4 6	0 4 0
Rye, do.	0 4 6	0 4 0
Oats, do.	0 2 6	0 2 3
Maize, do.	0 4 6	0 4 0
Peas, do.	0 8 0	0 7 2
Beans, do.	0 10 0	0 9 0
Hay, per ton,	3 0 0	2 14 0
A good Cart Horse,	25 0 0	22 10 0
A serviceable Riding Horse,	30 0 0	27 0 0
A yoke of Oxen,	25 0 0	22 10 0
Sheep, per score,	15 0 0	13 10 0
A good Milch Cow,	7 0 0	6 6 0
A Breeding Sow,	3 0 0	2 15 0
Pigs, Sucking 5s. Currency—4s. 6d. Sterling,		
Weaned, 10s. Currency—9s. Sterling, upwards,	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Cart, (of the description used by Farmers,) do.	10 0 0	9 0 0
A Waggon, do.	12 0 0	10 15 0
A Plough, do.	3 10 0	3 3 0
A Harrow, do.	2 0 0	1 16 0

For the information of Emigrants of the Labouring Classes.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is it desirable for agricultural labourers to take with them any implements, either for their ordinary occupation, or for clearing land? and if so, what are they?

2. Is it desirable for artizans to take with them the tools of their trade?

3. Should bedding be taken out from England exclusive of what is necessary for the voyage?

4. Should cooking utensils and crockery be taken out?

5. Should warm clothing be provided, or could it be procured more cheaply in the Province?

6. Is there any kind of constitution to which the climate may be considered peculiarly hurtful or unsuitable?

7. What class of country labourers is most in demand?

8. Do the wives and children of agricultural labourers readily find employment?

9. What kinds of mechanics and artizans are most in request?

10. What is the best time of year for labourers to arrive at New Brunswick?

ANSWERS.

Not desirable, as the necessary implements can be readily procured in the Province.

Desirable but not absolutely necessary.

A moderate quantity, especially should the emigrant leave home late in the Season.

Not unless required for the voyage.

It had better be provided, as it cannot be procured so cheaply in the Province.

None excepting to persons who have a tendency to pulmonary consumption.

Agricultural labourers.

They do, especially in seed time and harvest, but it is not generally the practice to employ them in field work.

There is an ample demand and good wages for almost every kind, but perhaps House Carpenters, Masons, Brick Layers, Blacksmiths, Shoe Makers, and Tailors are most in request, and Ship Builders at the Sea Ports.

The latter part of April and beginning of May.