

PROPOSALS

FOR THE
EMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT OF SCOTTISH FISHERMEN,
AT THE ISLAND OF
GRAND MANAN, IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Island of Grand Manan is situated at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, in North America, and forms part of the British Province of New Brunswick. It is just on the boundary between the United States and North America, and is separated from the main land by a Strait, eight miles in width.

The south side of the Island of Grand Manan is already inhabited by about 1,700 fishermen, who make a comfortable livelihood, in part by the cultivation of the soil, but principally by fishing. The north side of the Island is woodland, and has hitherto remained unsettled in consequence of the want of a harbour on that side. With the view of promoting the fisheries on the north side of Grand Manan, a Grant from the Crown has been obtained, and a harbour has been formed, called "Dark Harbour." This locality has the singular advantage of a salt-water Lake, which is only separated from the ocean by a sea-wall of stones and gravel, a few hundred feet in width. This Lake is one mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in width, with water from five to ten fathoms in depth. The sea-wall has been cut through, and a ship channel established between Dark Harbour and the sea. Ships of 500 tons burthen can now enter Dark Harbour with facility, and there be perfectly secure during the greatest gales. The Legislature of New Brunswick recently granted the sum of £200 to build a breakwater, in order to protect the entrance, fully aware of its importance as a harbour of refuge. The Legislature has also just granted the further sum of £200 towards making a road to the Settlements on the south side of the Island.

There is not, perhaps, on the whole coast of North America, any locality where better fishing can be found than around the Island of Grand Manan, and it can be followed at all seasons of the year. Cod, Haddock, Pollock, and Hake, are always abundant; the Herrings are larger than those taken on the coast of Scotland; and Mackerel in the season are found in immense numbers, and of the best quality. From the highlands of Grand Manan, one thousand sail of vessels may frequently be seen actively engaged in the fisheries; still the supply of fish for the Colonies and the United States falls far short of the demand, which is constantly increasing. During storms, and when bait cannot be obtained elsewhere, it can always be had in abundance in Dark Harbour, which also in itself is full of fish of every description.

The land around Dark Harbour is of good quality, well adapted for settlement and cultivation. The valuable timber trees, such as the Spruce, Birch, Larch, and Maple, of large size, can be turned to immediate profitable account.

In order to promote the settlement of the land, and establish a body of resident Fishermen at this very important fishing station, it is proposed to divide the lands into lots of twenty acres each, and to dispose of these lots to *Fishermen from Scotland*. It is further proposed to erect a house, twenty by twenty four feet, on each lot, one story in height, one chimney, one floor, two glass windows with twelve lights in each, one door, and a bark roof, the same as usually put up by backwoods settlers.

These Lots, with a House, would be leased for a term of ten years, at a rental of £3 per annum, with liberty to purchase the freehold at any time within that term for £25 sterling. The abundance of Birch, Maple, and Beech, would furnish ample employment for a family during the severity of the weather, in cutting and hauling it out to the shore, where it could always be sold for

ready money, at remunerating prices, there being great demand for the United States market.

It would be advisable for Emigrants to form small associations, to take passage together, and settle near each other, as they would, in such case, effect a considerable saving in expense, and become settled much more readily and comfortably. They would embark at any port in Scotland, and be landed at Dark Harbour in thirty five days, or less, under favorable circumstances. Ships, in proper seasons for the voyage, will be provided, at £3 sterling, passage and provisions included, for each adult; two children under fourteen years of age being reckoned as one adult; and children under one year go free.

A Plan of the Island, showing the locality and the Allotments for Settlers, can be seen. A guarantee will be given, that the Houses, as above described, shall be ready on any portions selected, for the reception of the Emigrants instantly on their arrival, without the slightest expense, after leaving the Ship, two months' notice being given.

It may be mentioned, that Grand Manan, from its insular position and proximity to the Atlantic, has not so severe a winter as the mainland, and that sheep may feed upon it nearly the whole year.

Noblemen and large landed proprietors in Scotland, having too numerous tenantry on their estates are strongly recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity, whereby, at a very small cost, a system of Colonization may be commenced which cannot fail to become popular, and will naturally lead to very extensive voluntary emigrations.

A grant of the entire property (about 8,000 acres,) would be made, if desired, either for the value in money, or a rent for the whole would be taken. A contract would be entered into for carrying out Settlers, in parties not less than twenty families, of five each, on the average, and the Houses built for their reception, at the cost stated.

Applications for further information may be made to the Proprietor, JOHN WILSON, Esq., Saint Andrews, New Brunswick; M. H. PERLEY, Esq., Government Emigration Agent, Saint John, New Brunswick; JOHN DE WOLF, Esq., or JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., Liverpool; or, to

WILLIAM PEMBERTON & Co.,
Alderman's Walk;

CHARLES WALTON, Ship Broker,
3, Newman's Court, Cornhill;

Messrs. MACDOUGALL & NEWALL,
Parliamentary Solicitors,
44, Parliament Street,

LONDON.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE DIOCESE
OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, June 23, 1847.

Reverend and dear Brethren,

The season having arrived when it is usual to make the half-yearly Collection, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, I beg to name Sunday, the 18th of July for this purpose, and request you to preach a Sermon on that day, or as soon after as is convenient, and to solicit contributions from your Parishioners in the Church or Churches within your Mission. You will do well to furnish your flock with all the information within your reach respecting the objects and usefulness of the Church Society, and the desirableness of extending its sphere of action, and of increasing its funds. Reference might also, with great propriety, be made to the extended efforts of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and to the success of those efforts among