

THE
EMIGRANT'S
DIRECTORY AND GUIDE

TO
OBTAIN LANDS AND EFFECT A SETTLEMENT
IN THE
CANADAS.

BY
FRANCIS A. EVANS, ESQ.

LATE AGENT FOR THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TO THE LEGISLATURE
OF LOWER CANADA.

WILLIAM CURRY, JUN. AND CO. DUBLIN;

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AND OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH.

1833.

John S. Folds, 5, Batchelor's-Walk.

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DEDICATED BY PERMISSION,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

LIEUTENANT GEN. LORD AYLMEK, K.C.B.

CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF OF BRITISH AMERICA,

&c. &c. &c.

This humble attempt to direct Emigrants to a Settlement in the Canadas, is, with the greatest
deference and respect, dedicated,

By his most humble,

Obliged, and devoted Servant,

FRANCIS A. EVANS.

Quebec, 1832.

In A Strange Land

The Emigrants Guide

Francis A. Evans

Having now for eighteen years been a resident of British America, and having in consequence of my official appointment as Agent to the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, frequently visited various parts of the new settlements, I have been enabled to obtain, from personal observation, a larger share of information respecting them than most persons, from time to time I have taken notes on my several journeys, with the intention of publishing an extensive work on the state of the Canadas (and which I had partly completed for the press,) but I considered that at present it might be more useful to persons disposed to emigrate, to publish a small work, giving such information as might be absolutely necessary to direct them to a suitable settlement according to their inclinations, occupations, or habits ; and to this determination I was strongly led, by observing the vast increase of Emigrants that arrived at Quebec last season, and who, generally speaking, had very little correct information respecting the British provinces, and were, in every sense of the word, “ Strangers in a strange land,” and therefore liable to be imposed on by interested persons, who cared little for their future prosperity.

At a very late period of the last season, a work somewhat similar to this, entitled “ Hints to Emigrants,” appeared at Quebec, brought out by some emigrants who had then arrived. It is published in the name of “ Martin Doyle,” and though evidently not written from personal observation, yet it contains *considerable information* ; however, as its object appears to me to be directed in favour of Upper Canada exclusively, I have felt it my duty at once to transmit this work to my native country, in order that it might be published immediately, so that an opportunity should be given to the public of forming a correct opinion of the present state of British America, and of the great advantages which it presents to the industrious.

I shall merely add, that this work has been submitted to persons in authority here, and it is now offered to the public, with their sanction and approbation.

It has been extracted from my papers with perhaps too much haste, but the persons for whose use it is principally intended, will not, I am persuaded, greatly fault the style or composition, provided they find it what it professes to be, namely, a “ DIRECTORY AND GUIDE to obtain Lands and effect a Settlement in the CANADAS.”

Francis A. Evans.
Quebec, 1832.

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Preface.

The Publishers feel considerable regret in having to state that the Writer of the first part of this Work has, since they received the manuscript, fallen a victim to cholera at Quebec. He had devoted a considerable portion of time and labour in procuring authentic information in the Canadas, and had prepared an extensive Work respecting the present state of the British possessions in America, which he intended to submit to the public.

In the spring of the last year, Mr. Evans extracted the following pages from his larger Work, and transmitted them to a gentleman in this city, with the intention of having them published immediately, but very shortly after they had been received several new publicat-

ions on the Canadas issued from the press, in consequence of which it was thought advisable to delay the printing of this Work for a short time, particularly as the season for emigration had nearly closed, and therefore the necessity for the information (which the publishers feel is to be found in this small treatise) was not of a pressing nature.

They have carefully examined the several new publications on the subject of emigration, many of which they freely and candidly admit possess much valuable information, and are written with the most anxious desire not to mislead the public ; but they feel it their duty not to withhold any thing within their power which they conscientiously believe contains much really useful matter, and which is not to be found in similar publications.

Mr. Evans emigrated to America in the year 1813, and shortly after procured a grant of land near Drummondville, in Lower Canada ; from time to time he visited various parts of the Canadas, and particularly within the last eight years, as about the year 1824 he was appointed Agent to the Eastern Townships in Lower Canada, and this office obliged him to become intimately acquainted with the actual state of that extensive district, in order that he might be qualified to communicate fully with the Authorities at Quebec, as at that period these townships had no Representatives in the House of Assembly (they afterwards obtained them in the year 1829). The official duties of Township Agent obliged Mr. Evans to visit Quebec frequently, and when there, to become acquainted, from the most authentic sources, with the state of the entire province, for the purpose of enabling him to procure for the particular district with the interests of which he had been entrusted, equal advantages with those parts then enjoying the privilege of being Represented in the Provincial Parliament. It is presumed Mr. Evans's conduct gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants of these Townships, as he was repeatedly re-elected by them to fill the same situation, and therefore the publishers feel no hesitation in submitting and recommending " The Emigrants' Guide" to the public, as a work containing within a very small compass more real, useful and practical information than is to be found in any other of a similar nature of double the extent. Some persons may consider these observations too strong, but time, which is the true test of most things, will determine how far they are accurate.

Mr. Evans having felt considerable anxiety respecting his friends in Ireland in consequence of accounts having reached him of the breaking out of the cholera in Dublin, wrote from Quebec in the month of June last, at which time he was in the enjoyment of perfect health, but before his letters reached their destination, he was *laid* in the *grave*, and that within nine hours from the period of the attack.

If Mr. Evans had lived, it is probable he would have transmitted additional matter which would have been annexed to, or embodied in this work, as he had been written to on the subject, but his premature death put an end to such expectations ; however, some hopes are entertained that all his valuable papers on British America will be forwarded to Ireland during the spring for publication.

The publishers, desirous that the " Emigrants' Guide" should be as perfect as possible (and not having, for the reasons mentioned, procured the expected communication from Mr. Evans,) have, in the Appendix, given such further information respecting the Canadas as they conceive may not be altogether unacceptable to the Emigrant, and upon which Mr. Evans has not fully written, it may, in the spirited language of the " Backwoodsman," be called a chapter of "*Odds and Ends*," and has been extracted from the latest and most authentic publications on British America, Emigration, &c.

The importance of the British settlements in North America as connected with the trade of the United Kingdoms, may be estimated from the fact ascertained by the Custom-house returns, that every man, woman and child in these colonies, on an average, makes use of forty

dollars worth of British goods annually ; whereas, if the thousands who have emigrated from these countries remained at home, they would not, on an average, consume one-third of that amount ; therefore, upon this ground alone, emigration is of considerable advantage to the mother country, and we most cordially approve of the motto from Napoleon, prefixed to the “ Backwoodsman,” viz. “ *Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.*”

Dublin, 10th March, 1833.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS ON ARRIVING IN CANADA.

Emigrants who have left the land of their nativity and made choice of America as their future country, have done so no doubt with a view of bettering their condition, or to avoid apprehended changes in their circumstances, to which most persons in the middle and lower classes of society are subject in the united kingdoms ; and here it may not be improper to remark, that any industrious well meaning man is certain of acquiring in the Canadas a competency for himself and his family, without fear of those sudden alterations of fortune which often destroy the fruits of long and painful toil and exertion. It is desirable that such expectations should not be frustrated, or the emigrant delayed in the attaining his object by want of information respecting the country in which he is a stranger ; this small work has therefore been written with the intention of furnishing such general knowledge of the most important portions of the Canadas, as will enable him to form a proper estimate of the soil, climate, produce of the country, amount of population, state of society, religion, agriculture, cities, towns and villages, roads and canals, lakes and rivers, the system of government, and of the various means of obtaining land and the title therein.

It is not unusual for the emigrant on arriving in America to feel disappointed and dissatisfied, and many for a short time regret having left their native country. Every thing appears strange, especially to the warm-hearted Irishman ; he cannot forget the hospitality to which he has been accustomed—strangers and interested persons are frequently to be met with—the scenery, manners, customs, and the language of a considerable portion of the inhabitants, differ from what he has been accustomed to at home, and many are watching for opportunities to take advantage of his inexperience. He is therefore for a time disposed to form an opinion unfavourable to America, without considering that he has but just landed in a strange city or seaport town, and that it was never his intention to settle in such a place. It is also probable that he may have conceived too high expectations of what was to be immediately possessed in the country—a thing which not unfrequently happens, from the numerous exaggerated and extravagant accounts that have been transmitted by ignorant and foolish persons of very little experience themselves ; it is therefore necessary to caution the emigrant against suffering himself to despond, as many persons have been led astray by such expectations, as well as by the equally fallacious and more flattering statements of others who may have pointed out various distant settlements where ease and comfort are to be had. The stranger travels from place to place, and at length, when his means are exhausted, he is obliged to settle in a situation far inferior to many that he has passed by ; finding, when too late, that he might have obtained good land in many advantageous situations, without spending his money and time as he has done, and which he could have avoided had he received a fair and unbiassed account of the country.

To emigrants of the labouring class, I would recommend a speedy application for work, and if it cannot be had in Quebec immediately after they land, they should at once proceed into the country, to some of the nearest settlements, where they will most probably succeed without any considerable delay. Let them, however, not refuse the first fair offer of employment, as it is much better to be engaged ; and in a short time they will become acquainted with the manners and customs of the people, their method of farming, &c., and, if indust-

rious, sober, and honest, they will speedily get higher wages and *certain* employment. Public works are also carried on, such as canals, roads, bridges, and public buildings, in which many find employment and good wages, varying from half a dollar to three shillings per day without board. In the Townships of Upper and Lower Canada, higher wages for labour are given than in the French Canadian settlements near the St. Laurence : the inhabitants on each side of that river, all through Canada, and to the extent of five or six miles back from its north and south banks, are generally of French extraction and speak that language ; for which reason, to the British labourer many difficulties present themselves that are not to be feared among his own countrymen. There are many, however, that can speak English, and if the emigrant can obtain employment he should not refuse it, as he may have offers in the French settlements ; but it would not be adviseable for him to *seek* for work among them, when the Townships, which are inhabited by British and Irish emigrants, lie so convenient, being immediately in the rear of the French Seigniories. In a short time, the labourer will be enabled to purchase a lot or farm, which is easy to be had in all parts of the country ; so that in a few years, he may, by sober honest industry, expect to live comfortably, and get forward in the world. When he once becomes the proprietor of a piece of land, all his work is for his own benefit, no rent or taxes being to be paid : he has the full produce of the soil for his support ; and the surplus he can send to market, when and how he pleases, as he is not in dread of the agent coming to distrain him *for the rent*, or the collector *of the county cess*, or the tithe proctor, with many others which are the daily visitors of the farmer in England and Ireland. It is this that makes the Canadian farmer feel *really independent* ;—in fact he is the lord and master *of his own estate*, and many that have landed in Quebec *without a pound in the world*, have been able to realize by this course what is here represented, and can now, from their having had themselves substantial proof of its reality, testify that it is not an imaginary picture, but one to be met in Canada every day. However, it is necessary to observe that the *idler*, the *drunkard*, or the *seditions*, must abandon his vicious practices and habits, and in fact become another man, before he can expect to succeed in Canada :—to such it holds out no expectations of success ; and many are to be met with who, while they have left their native country, have not, however, left behind them their former vices—these were poor and wretched before they set out for Canada, and their condition has been little improved by change of country. How galling has it often been to the sympathies of a tender-hearted emigrant, to recognise some old neighbour reaping the fruits of his misconduct, while chained to the stocks or undergoing some other deserved penalty, notwithstanding a hope he might have entertained that the unhappy culprit had left home with full purpose of amendment.

Emigrants who have got any capital should, as soon as possible after landing, decide on the part of the country they wish to settle in, and at once proceed to examine it ; the distance and delay to be measured by the depth of their purses—that is, if their means be small they must seek for land as near as they can reach themselves, and not foolishly exhaust their money in moving to distant places, while suitable situations may be obtained near at hand. Prudence and promptitude should guide their conduct, and they may comfort themselves with the expectation that in a reasonable time, by perseverance and industry, their exertions shall be crowned with success.

Strangers on arriving in Canada are often liable to be imposed upon, not because in it are to be found more impostors than in other countries ; but they meet many person willing to offer their advice, which, unless from an intelligent friend, should be received with the utmost caution. Wild, visionary, or romantic ideas or situations should not be the objects of pursuit, and nothing, however attractive at first view, should determine the choice, unless upon sober deliberation it were found to have circumstances connected with it to render the speculation a prudent one :—the salutary counsel of a disinterested friend should always be a desirable thing, as it will ever be found to be of great service, but especially in cases where inexperience is a bar to the competency of our own unaided judgment.

In Quebec his Majesty has appointed A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Resident Agent, for the purpose of giving information *gratis* to settlers ; to him they should apply, as he will be able to give them much useful information and instructions, and point out where lands and employment may most probably and readily be obtained.

Before giving further directions it may be necessary to insert a few cautions to the stranger arriving in Canada. And in the first place, temperance is earnestly recommended ; many upon landing feel elated at having once more fixed their feet on *firm land*, and all sorts of spirituous liquors being cheap, when their prices are compared with those for which they are purchased at home, they are often led to indulge too freely in the use of them ; not always with the intent of *pursuing* such a course of intoxication, but to gratify the desire of the moment, when, alas ! a vicious inclination gratified, even for a short time, more generally leads to a confirmed habit, and this brings on, as its necessary consequence, poverty, disease, and all sorts of misery, which by a very natural combination must eventually secure the death of their unhappy victim ! Hundreds, yea thousands, have in these provinces been hurried to an untimely grave by this habit—persons who were once temperate, but whose intemperance it is believed may be traced to the above mentioned origin. Emigrants will therefore do well, both for themselves, their families, and society in general, by avoiding this baneful practice, however difficult their palates may find it to resist its baneful solicitations, or whatever false estimate they may themselves form of its contributing to promote sociability. They should always be cautious of taking draughts of cold water in warm weather, or when heated by labour and exertion, as it frequently in this country causes instantaneous death.

Again, it is necessary to caution the stranger that he may often meet persons who will urge him to travel inland to distant parts, *out of pure regard* for his welfare as they will assort ; but, on enquiry, they are generally found to be individuals interested in the disposal of lands to which they would direct the attention of the unsuspecting emigrant, or in steam boats and other modes of conveyance from which, of course, a profit must be derived to themselves proportional to the number that may avail themselves of the accommodation which they offer to persons proceeding in the same direction. Nothing is more common in Quebec on the arrival of a vessel with passengers, than for agents of steam boats, and such *friends*, to go on board and advise those who are about landing to proceed to Montreal since, according to their representations, no wise person would stop short of that part of the country. [1] The poor deluded stranger is again advised in Montreal, by other pretended friends who may be found interested in transporting goods or passengers to Upper Canada, that he should by all means proceed upwards ; for what wise man, say they, who has yet to settle himself, would remain in the lower province where he could get nothing but *French onions and soup meagre*.—The thankful wanderer is in this manner handed from one to another until he is at length introduced to the blessings of the western wilderness ; and no doubt should often be forwarded to the pacific ocean, if his purse continued unexhausted, or could he find *friendly carriers* to accommodate him with the modes of conveyance. He will also meet *friends* still *more* lavish of their benevolence, who would fain persuade him, that no wise man desirous of pursuing the most effectual plan for the advancement of his interests, should remain in the British provinces, and that *friendly persons* could be procured who for a *reasonable* compensation would conduct him into the United States. Such has been heretofore the practice, and the newly arrived emigrant would do well to weigh in the balance of sense and discretion the advantage and necessity of proceeding very far inland, as, if led on by no other prospects or certain inducements than wild speculations, he may run the risk, after having considerably diminished his capital by the expenses connected with travelling, of being reduced to the alternative of taking up his abode in a settlement considerably inferior, in point of all advantages, to what he might have procured lower down, with much less trouble, and before he should have incurred the expenses of his journey ; or, taking all things into consideration, not better than he might have possessed himself of in a week after landing. Doubtless, having connections in distant parts, and particular views, with various other considerations, will and

should influence a man to make a choice and proceed accordingly ; but more on this head hereafter. These cautions are given merely to make the stranger aware, that every inducement which may be held out to him on landing will not always prove such as should have any weight in regulating his determination. In most parts of the Canadas good land is to be found, but in this the emigrant must expect to find some disadvantages connected with advantages, as well in America as in any part of Europe.

The following papers have been circulated by His Majesty's Agent at Quebec ;

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 to 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 everything 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 wait 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 em-

ployment. 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 millwrights 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 £20 to £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 land is

“Free and Common Soccage,” as in England. In the Scigneurial 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 or 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, are 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 Niagara.	10s.

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 districts, or vicinity of Lake St. Clair. Persons going to settle on the lands of the Canada Company will proceed to York or Burlington 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 Quinte, 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 districts, proceed by the Niagara frontier, to Lake Erie, and the Talbot Settlement. If for By-Town, Grenville, Hull, Horton, or other situations on the Ottaway 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 Commissioners 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 seigniory 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 seigniory 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-carriage 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 *Sherbrooke*, by Nicolet, La Bale, 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 Sorrel ; 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 seigniory 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 seigniory 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.

[1] It is but fair to state that the proprietors of the steamers on the St. Lawrence are very liberal to emigrants in reducing the fare.

[2] Carefully clear the timber and brush to a distance from your dwelling and out buildings ; or, in the event of fire in the woods, great risk is incurred of their being destroyed.

The emigrant's directory and guide to obtain lands and effect a settlement in the Canadas (1833)

Author : Evans, Francis A., d. 1832

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