

From Hamilton to the Western States, by the Great Western Railroad.

The new short Route to the West.

Trains leave Hamilton daily for Detroit, connecting at that City with the Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago.

	Distance.	Emigrant Train.		First Class Train.	
		Starl.	Curren.	Starl.	Curren.
To Dundas	6	0 6	0 7½	1 0	1 3
Flamboro	9				
Paris	20	2 0	2 6	3 8	4 6
Woodstock	48	3 0	3 9	5 0	6 3
Ingersoll	47	3 6	4 4½	7 0	8 9
London	76	4 0	6 0	9 0	13 3
Eckford	96	6 0	7 6	14 0	17 6
Chatham	140	7 0	8 9	"	"
Windsor	186	8 0	10 0	20 0	25 0
Detroit, Michigan					
Chicago, Illinois	465	16 0	20 0	44 0	55 0

Steamers leave Chicago daily for Milwaukee and all the other Ports on Lake Michigan.

Emigrants on arriving at Chicago, if proceeding further, will, on application to Mr. H. J. Spalding, Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, receive correct advice and direction as to route.

Passengers for the Western parts of the United States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, must take the route via Buffalo.

OTTAWA RIVER AND RIDEAU CANAL.

From Montreal to Bytown and Places on the Rideau Canal, by Steam every Evening.

BY ROBERTSON, JONES, AND CO.'S LINE.

	Distance.	Deck Passengers.	
		Miles.	Sterling. Currency.
From Montreal to Carrillon	54	2s.	2s. 6d.
" " Grenville	66	3s.	3s. 9d.
" " L'Original	73	3s.	3s. 9d.
" " Bytown	129	4s.	5s. 0d.
" " Kempsville	157		
" " Merrickville	175		
" " Smith's Falls	190		
" " Oliver's Ferry	199	6s.	7s. 6d.
" " Isthmus	216		
" " Jones' Falls	228		
" " Kingston	258		

Passengers proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, should land at Oliver's Ferry, 7 miles from Perth.

ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emigrants proceeding to any of the following States of the American Union, viz.:—*Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania,*

By THE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.—MR. W. A. MERRY, Secretary.

Office opposite the Steamboat Landing Montreal.

	Emigration Train.	
	Sterling.	Currency.
From Montreal to Burlington	8s.	10s. 0d.
" " Whitehall	12s.	15s. 0d.
" " Troy	18s.	22s. 6d.
" " New York	19s.	23s. 9d.
" " Boston	25s.	32s. 6d.

Trains of the above Company leave Montreal daily.

From Toronto Steamers leave daily for Port Credit, 15 miles; Oakville, 25 miles; Wellington Square, 37 miles; Hamilton, 43 miles; also Port Dathousie, on the entrance of the Welland Canal, Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston:—passage, 3s. 9d.

Steamers leave Kingston daily for the Bay of Quinte and the River Trent, calling at Picton, Adolphustown, Belleville, and other landing-places in the Bay.

TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

The best and most expeditious route is by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, from Montreal to Portland, thence by Steamer, which leaves for St. John's New Brunswick every Monday and Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

ROUTE:

	Sterling.	Currency.
From Quebec to Montreal, by steamer	2s.	3s. 9d.
" Montreal to Portland, by railroad	2s.	30s. 0d.
" Portland to St. John's, by steamer	16s.	20s. 0d.
	43s.	53s. 9d.

FREIGHT STEAMERS LEAVE MONTREAL DAILY FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, AND HAMILTON.

Passage to Kingston - - - 4s. ster. 5s. cur.
" Toronto and Hamilton 10s. " 10s. "

Throughout these passages, children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under 3 years are free.

Passengers by steamers from Quebec to Hamilton, luggage free; if by railroads, 100 lbs. is allowed to each passenger; all over that quantity will be charged.

	Miles.	Fare in Dollars.
Quebec to Hamilton, by steamers	500	4.75
Hamilton to Detroit, Great Western Railroad	186	2.90
Detroit to Chicago, Michigan Central Railroad	278	2.00

Total distance, 1,964 miles—time, 5 days.

Fare through to Chicago, 1st class, 23 dollars; 2nd class, 8 dollars 75 cents.

Through tickets can be obtained at Mr. Buchanan's office in Quebec.

Steamers occasionally proceed direct from Quebec, and goods and passengers are now conveyed in them from the ship's side, at Quebec, without transshipment, through the St. Lawrence and Welland ship canals, to any of the ports on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, or Michigan. The navigation thus opened from Quebec to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, in the state of Illinois, is about 1,600 miles, and the time

occupied in the transit would be about ten days. The expense, during the season of 1851, from Quebec to Cleveland in Ohio, is stated to have been about five dollars, or 18s. sterling per adult. The steamers touch at the ports of Cleveland, Sandusky, (whence there is a railroad to Cincinnati,) and Toledo, in Ohio district, in Michigan and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin. The entire length of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals is 66 miles.

The dimensions of the locks on the former are 50 feet long by 26½ wide, and on the latter 200 feet by 45. They are, therefore, capable of admitting vessels from 300 to 400 tons burden, carrying from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels of flour. The length of the Erie Canal, in the state of New York, is 363 miles, with a lockage of 688 feet. It is navigable by vessels carrying from 600 to 700 barrels of flour. There are 84 locks, each 90 feet long by 15 feet wide, with a draught of 4 feet water. From Quebec to Cleveland the expense is supposed to be less than from New York to Cleveland; as on the latter route there are at least two transhipments, and the time required for the journey is a week longer.

11. *Rate of Exchange.*—In January 1855, the English gold sovereign was worth 24s. 4d. currency, the English shilling 1s. 3d. currency, and the English crown piece 6s. 1d. In the Australian colonies the sovereign passes at the same value as in Great Britain.

12. *Expense of erecting a log hut.*—The cost of a log hut, such as settlers usually erect, may be stated at from 5l. to about 19l. But when the chief part of the work is performed by the emigrant himself, the cost is much less. These huts, if properly constructed, are very warm and comfortable.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

1. *Length of Voyage.*—The usual length of the voyage to the Australian Colonies is about four months and to New Zealand a little longer; and as, at whatever season of the year it may be made, passengers have to encounter very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both.

2. *Outfit.*—The following is a list of the principal articles required; but it cannot be too strongly impressed, as a general rule, that the more abundant the stock of clothing each person can afford to take, the better for health and comfort during the passage:—

Single Man's Outfit to Australia.

	s.	d.
1 coloured drill jacket	2	9
1 beaverteen ditto (warm lined)	6	6
1 ditto waistcoat with sleeves	3	6
1 ditto trousers (warm lined)	6	6
1 duck ditto	2	3
1 coloured drill ditto	3	0
1 ditto ditto waistcoat	2	6
1 blanket over-coat	10	0
Or, 1 waterproof coat	11	0

* For use on the voyage, shoes or slippers are much more convenient than boots. The following is a cheap and excellent composition for preserving leather from the bad effects of sea-water: Linseed oil, 1 gill; spirit of turpentine, 1 oz.; bees-wax, 1 oz.; Burgundy pitch, ½ oz.; to be well melted together and kept covered in a gallipot; lay it on boots or shoes, rubbing it in well, and set them in a hot sun, or before the fire.

1 blue serge shirt	-	-	-	-	4	6
1 Scotch cap, or thresher's hat	-	-	-	-	1	0
1 Brazil straw hat	-	-	-	-	0	10
6 striped cotton shirts, each	-	-	-	-	1	6
1 pair of boots	-	-	-	-	8	6
1 pair of shoes	-	-	-	-	4	9
4 handkerchiefs, each	-	-	-	-	0	4
4 pair worsted hose, each	-	-	-	-	0	11
2 pair cotton hose, each	-	-	-	-	0	9
1 pair braces	-	-	-	-	0	3½
4 towels, each	-	-	-	-	0	4
Razor, shaving-brush, and glass	-	-	-	-	1	6

Single Woman's Outfit to Australia.

1 warm cloak, with a cape	s.	d.	2 net do. for neck, each	s.	d.
2 bonnets, each	3	10	3 caps, each	0	10
1 small shawl	2	3	4 night caps	0	7
1 stuff dress	11	0	4 sleeping jackets		
2 print ditto, each	4	0	each	1	4
6 shifts, each	1	3	2 black worsted hose, each	0	10
2 flannel petticoats, each	2	0	4 cotton do., each	0	10
1 stuff ditto	3	9	2 pairs of shoes, each	2	6
2 will cotton ditto	2	0	6 towels, each	0	4
1 pair of stays	2	6			
4 pocket handkerchiefs, each	0	3			

Each person would also require,—

1 knife and fork, 1 deep tin plate, 1 pint tin drinking mug, 1 table-spoon, 1 tea-spoon, 1s. 6d.	
2 lbs. of marine soap, at 4d.	3 sheets, each 1s.
1 comb and hair brush, 1s.	2 pots blacking, ea. 4d.
2 shoe brushes, each 7½d.	} A married couple require only one set of these articles.
1 pair of blankets, 8s.	
1 counterpane, 1s.	
1 strong chest, with lock, 7s. 3d.	

Cost of above Outfit for a Single Man, about	£5	5	0	
Ditto ditto Single Woman	„	5	0	
Ditto ditto Married Couple	„	9	10	0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size. Generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and 14, may be clothed for about 5l.; but a well grown girl or boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

3. Expense of erecting a Dwelling suitable to an Agricultural Labourer.

NEW SOUTH WALES - - - - - 10l. to 40l., according to materials, locality, and extent of accommodation.

VICTORIA.—Very few country dwellings are in course of erection. The necessary materials are not procurable, and the labour can scarcely be obtained.

Country labourers are always provided with dwellings rent free, by their employers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, about - - - - - 20l.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, from - - - - - 20l. to 60l.

Country labourers are provided with dwelling-houses, rent free, by their employers.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, a hut fit for a labourer 10*l.* to 15*l.*; a slab hut in the bush for shepherds for 5*l.*; in the towns, a building of brick or stone for 20*l.* or 25*l.*

NEW ZEALAND, a cottage built of rushes, in the native manner (which can be made very comfortable), 4*l.* to 6*l.*; of timber 20*l.* to 40*l.*; of scoria, or brick, 30*l.* to 50*l.*

4. *Rent of a Town Lodging for a Mechanic's Family.*

New South Wales - - - - 6*s.* per week.

Victoria, { in country townships, about 30*s.* " }
 { in Melbourne, about - 60*s.* " }

Western Australia, about - - - 5*s.* per week.

South Australia, from - - - 5*s.* to 6*s.* " ,,
 Van Diemen's Land, from 2*s.*, average 5*s.* " ,,
 New Zealand - - - 3*s.* to 5*s.* " ,,

5. *Caution not to linger in the towns.*—Emigrants to the Australian colonies are strongly advised, with a view to their own advantage and health, to look immediately on arrival for employment in the country, and not to linger in the crowded dwellings of the towns.

NOTICES.

VICTUALLING SCALE FOR GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT SHIPS TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Rations according to this scale are to be issued during the voyage to each male and female passenger of 14 and upwards. Children between 10 and 14 are to receive 2-3rds, and children between 2 and 10 years of age half of such rations.

	(a) Biscuit.	(b) Beef.	(c) Pork.	(d) Preserved Meat.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Rahbins.	Suet.	Peas.	Rice.	(e) Preserved Potatoes.	Tea.	Coffee, weight when roasted.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Butter.	Water.	Mixed Pickles.	Mustard.	Salt.	Pepper.	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	quarts.	Weekly.				
Sunday	8	..	..	8	6	3	2	1½	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday	8	..	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	8	..	..	8	6	3	2	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday	8	..	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday	8	..	..	8	6	3	2	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday	8	..	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday	8	6	..	..	6	3	2	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Children between four months and two years old are to be allowed 3 pints of water and a quarter of a pint of milk daily; also 3 ozs. of preserved soup and one egg every alternate day, and 12 ozs. of biscuit, 4 ozs. of oatmeal, 8 ozs. of flour, 4 ozs. of rice, and 10 ozs. of sugar, weekly. To infants under four months old, the surgeon may issue such nutriment as he may in any case think necessary, with any quantity of water, not exceeding one quart, daily. He may also, if he thinks fit, issue three times a week, to children between two and seven years of age, 4 ozs. of rice or 3 ozs. of sago, and one egg, in lieu of salt meat.

While in any port in the United Kingdom, or in any port into which the vessel may put in, and for one or two days after sailing, if practicable, 2-3rds of a lb. of fresh meat, 1½ lb. of soft bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes, per statute adult, are to be issued with a suitable supply of vegetables, in lieu of all the other rations, except, tea, coffee, sugar, and butter.

- The surgeon may draw an additional quart of water daily for the use of each person sick in the hospital.
- (a) The biscuit must not be below the second quality of that article.
 - (b) These articles are to be prime new Irish or American East India Beef, and prime Irish India pork.
 - (c) No part of the supply to consist of soup and bouilli.
 - (d) The peas may be issued in a cooked state, as the surgeon may direct.
 - (e) From September to March inclusive, parties will have the option of taking a supply of fresh potatoes for the first month or six weeks, substituting 1 lb. for the ½ lb. of preserved potatoes.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., OF EMIGRANTS TO CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

By a Canadian Act (8 and 9 Vic. c. 31):—"Wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects not merchandise, implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen, in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the province for the purpose of actually settling therein," are exempt from Customs duties. A similar provision is in force in New Brunswick.

TIME OF SAILING FOR NEW ORLEANS.

In order to avoid arriving at New Orleans, in the United States, during the unhealthy season, when a fearful mortality is found to prevail among new comers, emigrants proceeding to that port should not start from this country during the months of June, July, August, and September.

CAUTION RESPECTING EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

Emigrants are warned that the statements recently circulated respecting the salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, and the richness of the mineral productions of

Texas are reported by authority to be greatly exaggerated, and that the Commissioners have received information that some British subjects who were recently induced by an Association in this country to emigrate to Texas have fallen into great distress.

CAUTION AGAINST EMIGRATING TO THE RIVER PLATE.

Emigrants are warned that in the present state of affairs, it is highly inadvisable to proceed to the River Plate.

ADVICE TO PARTIES ABROAD WISHING TO PAY THE PASSAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS HERE.

Parties in America wishing to assist the emigration of their friends in this country, are recommended either to remit the money to persons here in whom they can confide to make the requisite arrangements, or else to pay in America only a part of the passage money, taking at the time a written engagement that their friends should be provided with passages before a given day, and retaining the balance until their arrival.

NOTICE RESPECTING PASSAGE-BROKERS LICENCES.

By the Passengers' Act, all licences of Passage Brokers expire on the 31st of January in each year. To obtain fresh licences the parties must give 14 days' notice to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners of the intention to apply for a licence, and also must give annually to the Crown a bond (without stamps) with two sureties for the sum of 500*l.* The form of the notice and of the bond is prescribed in the schedules to the Act. The application for a licence must be made to the Petty Sessions held for the district in which the applicant has his place of business.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE FALKLANDS.

From a Report made by Capt. Maxwell, of the ship "Dido," to the Admiralty, it appears that the Falklands offer advantages to homeward-bound ships from the Pacific, not possessed by the ports in Brazil generally resorted to. The "Dido" left East Falkland on the 5th December 1843, and arrived at Spithead in 49 days,

and as the average passage from Rio Janeiro at that period of the year, is 50 days, the time required for the passage from the Falklands to Rio (about three weeks) may be considered as saved.

Capt. Maxwell states, that in the voyage direct from the Falklands, a ship proceeding to the northward, is enabled to cross the southern tropic about the meridian of 25 degrees west, with the full advantage of the SE. trades; whereas, in sailing from Rio, a vessel is 20 degrees to the westward, on the same parallel, and is often compelled to proceed 6 or 8 degrees to the south, before making sufficient casting to weather the Brazil coast. The Falklands furnish a cheap and abundant supply of cattle, which can be obtained at Port Stanley, and at Port Louis, in Berkeley Sound, with facilities for watering at both places.—Vegetables were then scarce, but were likely to become more plentiful.—Capt. Maxwell also states, that spirits, salt meat, and other sea provisions, are supplied from the Government stores at Stanley.

LONDON: Printed for the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, by G. E. EYRE and W. SPOTTISWOODE, Her Majesty's Printers: Published by CHARLES KNIGHT and Co., 90, Fleet Street; GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster Row; SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill; J. BIGG and SON, 63, Parliament Street; EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross; and to be had (Postage free, on remitting 5 Postage Stamps.) of the Emigration Commissioners, or of any of the Emigration Officers mentioned in Page 2, of SAMUEL ELLIS, 2, Marlborough Street, Dublin, and of WILLIAM BOWIE, 17, South Saint David Street, Edinburgh.