

But you will
ports which
and the two
all the emi-
—and of the

fferent direc-
nong the re-
onsider pau-

Wherever,
now is gen-
at State. So
h are indeed
atement very

re no pauper
d Baltimore,
ending the
ceive all the
nties practi-
s. In Mary-
e poor. The

Alleghany
Baltimore. In
proceedings,

ces thus indi-
, that to the
ef afforded is
only what is
ies namely of
here needed;
ong the pau-
o each person
10 Governors,
lass through-
2 each. The
e whose relief
ete.

other Atlantic
New England
iple that each
ous who have
ves a person
une State, the
it have been
ates, however,

provide very differently for those persons, who, like these emigrant paupers, have no "settlement" any where.

Massachusetts alone, undertakes in a manner, to support them from the Treasury of the State. The amount of this support has been reduced from time to time, and its conditions restricted, but at present this is its general feature, that any town which supports a pauper who does no labor at all, may receive forty-nine cents a week for that support, or, if he be a child, twenty-eight cents a week, from the treasury of the State. Funeral expenses of such persons are also paid by the State. And those who are lunatics, amounting in 1851 to 265, are supported at the Insane Asylum by the State. This relief is rendered to all foreigners, no matter how long they have resided here, unless, which is very unlikely, they have acquired a "settlement" in any town. I say "very unlikely," for, as I shall show, it is very much more difficult to acquire a settlement than to acquire any other of the rights of a citizen.

No other New England State undertakes any such system.

Connecticut alone reimburses her towns for the support of disabled paupers for the first three months that they are chargeable.

In New Hampshire foreign paupers may be made a charge on the *county* treasuries.

In Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island, the overseers of the poor in each town are bound to take care of them, but, — and this is provided in Connecticut and Rhode Island also, *may remove them out of their limits* at discretion.

In fact this removal is the practical measure adopted. The practice, in Connecticut, is called "shouldering them off." — One town sends them a distance of two or three towns,—they are then taken up and forwarded further, till they have crossed the State line.

To a certain extent, the same system is doubtless carried on by poor-boards in Massachusetts. Only their temptation to do so, for saving money to their towns, is reduced very much by the State Treasury's providing fully half the charge of such paupers,—and in the case of insane persons, the whole charge of their support.

The result is, that Massachusetts supports 13,205 foreign paupers from her State and local Treasuries, 265 of them in the expensive care of her Insane Asylum:—while all the other New England States do not, probably, have the charge of one half that number.

This is the first result of her system with regard to them.

The second result is no less unfortunate.