

EMIGRATION.

Report.
Comparison with
the Emigration of
1845.

These numbers, on comparison with the emigration of 1845, show an increase on the steerage passengers, from England, of 4½ per cent., and from Ireland of 48 per cent., while the emigration from Scotland shows a decrease of 24 per cent.

	1845.	1846.	Increase.	Decrease.
England . .	8,511	8,890	379	..
Ireland . .	14,060	20,842	6,782	..
Scotland . .	2,011	1,525	..	486
Germany	896	896	..
Total . .	24,582	32,153	8,057	486

Port of Liverpool.

Of the emigration from England nearly two-thirds was from the port of Liverpool, the number being 5701, of which number, 5,344 were natives of Ireland, 175 were English, 107 Scotch, 61 Welsh, and 14 Germans, making the total amount of the Irish emigration of this season, 26,186, or equal to nearly five-sixths of the whole.

German Emigrants.

There has been an emigration this season direct from Germany, numbering 896 persons, the only arrivals direct from any foreign port, since the year 1836. A further party of Germans, numbering 144 persons, came from the port of Hull, to which they had proceeded, not being able to procure a vessel direct from Hamburg. These, added to some others from the port of Liverpool, will make the total number of foreigners who have landed at this port this season, 1084.

Emigration of 1846
compared with
former years.

The emigration of the past season is the largest since 1832, with the exception of 1842, when the number was 44,374. Paper No. 4 furnishes a statement of the total aggregate emigration to this important province since the year 1829 inclusive, a period of 18 years. The total number of emigrants landed here has been 466,178.

Total number
arrived during the
last 18 years.

Number of admis-
sions and deaths in
Hospital.

Paper No. 5 furnishes a return of the admissions, discharges, and deaths at the Quarantine Station, and at the Emigrant Hospital, in this city. The number of admissions at these two establishments, in the course of the season of 1846, has been 1325, viz., 454 men, 492 women, and 379 children. The deaths have been 105, viz., 31 men, 30 women, and 44 children. This return, I regret to say, shows a very great increase, both in admissions and deaths, over any former year. There has been also, in the course of this year, a very great increase in the mortality among the emigrants during their passage. According to the reports made to this office, the deaths at sea were 25 men, 43 women, 85 children, between 1 and 14 years; and 51 infants: total, 204; and to these are to be added the number of deaths in Quarantine Hospital referred to, 68, making the total of the deaths previous to the landing at this port, 272, which is an increase of near 100 per cent. over the year 1845.

Deaths during the
passage.

Cause of increase
of sickness and
deaths.

This great increase in the proportionate sickness and mortality has been, no doubt, fully brought under the notice of your Excellency, by the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment, in his Annual Report. In my weekly reports made from time to time during the season, I have had occasion to remark on the sickly state in which a number of vessels arrived. Disease, in many cases, has been plainly increased by the want of proper care and cleanliness among the passengers themselves.

Passenger vessels.

The number of passenger-vessels arrived during the past season has been 306, having a tonnage of 119,402 tons, and navigated by 4670 seamen. Of this number of vessels, 171 came within the regulations of the Passenger Act, there being from England, 45; from Ireland, 109; from Scotland, 10; and from Hamburg and Bremen, 7, having a tonnage of 68,570 tons; and their crews numbered 2670 men. The number of vessels which had their full complement of passengers on board was 54, viz., from England, 5, and from Ireland, 49; and 135, having less than 30 adult passengers, were exempt from the operation of the law.

Vessels sufficiently
found.

These vessels have been generally sufficiently found in provisions and stores, so far as the law requires. But the passengers, in many cases, were dependant almost entirely on the allowance the law afforded them, their own private stock being, after a few days at sea, wholly consumed; from which it appears that but little attention is paid to the private supply which the emigrants may provide, so that the ship have the requisite quantity of bread stuffs-which the law requires on board. Since the passing of the existing Act, the masters of passenger-vessels, being bound to issue a certain supply throughout the voyage, are indifferent as