# THE WESTERN CANADIAN.

VOL. I — LONDON, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1848. — NO. 34.



## The Western Canadian.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY

**T. B. FRENCH & A. CARTER,**

*At their Office in Ridout Street, next door to the Telegraph Office.*

TERMS.—If paid in advance, 10s. Currency, per annum; if not paid in advance, 12s. 6d.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

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*Liberal allowance made to the Trade, to Teachers, and to Country Merchants.*

The Books are all printed on substantial paper, in a clear type, and strongly bound in linen for use in the School Room. They are employed in the tuition of nearly half a million of children in Ireland, and many of the principal Seminaries in Great Britain now use them exclusively. In Canada the Series of School Books has met with the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General, of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, of many influential Clergymen of the Church of England, of the Synod of the Church of Scotland, of Clergymen in connection with the Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and other Churches, of many Teachers, and of the two Superintendents of Education for Canada, East and West.

THOMAS CRAIG.
London, August 30, 1848. 29-p

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL COPY BOOK

EXPRESSLY for Beginners, having horizontal and Diagonal Lines ruled in Red Ink, as a guide to the regular formation of the Letters, thus being an assistance to the Teacher, and giving greater facility to the pupil. By R. REID, Bookbinder and Ruler, and sold only by
F. B. BEDDOME,
*Bookseller, Stationer, & Japan Ink Manufacturer,*
London, Canada West, Aug. 23, 1848.

**Land Agency.**

MESSRS. FRENCH & CARTER beg to notify the Public that they have opened an Office for the *REGISTRATION OF LANDS FOR SALE.* Emigrants wishing to purchase Lands or Farms, will find a list of properties for sale, with the description, prices, and terms attached.

*OFFICE—At the Western Canadian Office, under the Telegraph Office, Ridout Street.*
London, June 15, 1848. 18

AT A COUNCIL
**Held by the Chiefs and Principal Men,**

*At Muncey-town, 6th July, 1848, it was unanimously*

RESOLVED, That in consequence of the apparent disregard of the Law prohibiting the selling or giving of Ardent Spirits to any Indian man, woman, or child, this Council deem it expedient, for the welfare and happiness of their people, that printed notices be issued, informing all venders of intoxicating drinks that the Chiefs and Principal Men are determined hereafter to enforce the said Law to its utmost.

☞ All persons concerned are therefore respectfully requested to take notice, and act accordingly.

That Messrs. JOHN CAREY, Talbot Chief, CHARLES HALEMOON, BIG NICHOLAS, and the Missionaries, be a Committee to see that the LAW is put in force.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Council,
PETER JONES,
*Missionary and Chief.*
July, 1848. 23

**Book and Stationery Store.**

F. B. BEDDOME begs to inform the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has opened the Store formerly occupied by Messrs Shaw & Scott, No 15, Dundas-street, where he hopes, by keeping a constant and well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, to merit a share of their support.

F. B. BEDDOME has, in connection with his business, a *CIRCULATING LIBRARY*, to which he would call the attention of the reading public. It consists of a good selection of Theological Works, Travels, and the new Novels as they come out.
London, April 24th, 1848. 11p

**To Farmers and Sportsmen.**

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by F. B. BEDDOME, Bookseller and Stationer—
The Shooter's Preceptor, by F. B. Johnson;
Hawker on Shooting, by Parker, with illustrations;
Youatt on the Dog, by E. G. Lewis, M. D.;
The Illustrated Fly Fisher's Text Book, by Theophilus Smith;
The Angler's Souvenier, by J. Fisher—25 beautiful illustrations, with illustrations by Beckwith and Topham.
The Horse and his Rider, by Rollo Springfield;
The Field Sports of France, by R. O. Connor, Esquire;
The Angler's Guide, illustrated with 90 fine cuts, by G. F. Salter, Esquire;
The American Angler's Guide, with the opinions and practice of the best American Anglers;
A Treatise on River Angling for Salmon and Trout, by John Younger;
A Dictionary of Sports, by Harry Harwood;
Rural Economy, or Chemistry applied to Agriculture, by J. B. Boussingoutt;
A Treatise on Agriculture, by John Armstrong;
The Farmer's Muck Manual;
The Farmer's Instructor, by J. Beech, Esq., 2 vols.;
The Farmer's Guide, a Treatise on the diseases of Horses and Black Cattle, by James Field;
The Farmer's Treasure, by F. Falkner, Esq.;
The Farmer's Manual, by F. Falkner, Esq.;
Treatise on the Theory of Practice of Landscape Gardening, adapted to North America, with remarks on Rural Architecture, by J. Downing;
The Canadian Farrier, and Cattle-Keeper's Guide.
15, Dundas-street,
London, April 26, 1848. 11-

**Rags! Rags! Rags!**

CASH FOR RAGS.—The Subscriber will pay CASH, and the highest market price, for RAGS.
THOMAS CRAIG.
London, 10th May, 1848.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. K. CORNISH, JR.
*Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,*
**Port Sarnia, C. W.** 15

D. M. THOMPSON,
**Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c.**
OFFICE.—*Doctor Anderson's Brick Building,* RIDOUT-STREET.
London, May 10, 1848. 13-p

WILLIAM C. L. GILL,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
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*CONVEYANCER, &c.,*
COURT HOUSE, LONDON, C. W.

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OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.
London, February 8, 1848. 1p

*PARKE & SCATCHERD,*
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OFFICES—London, C. W., Dundas-Street; Woodstock, C. W., Main-Street, (formerly that of S. F. Robertson, Esquire.)
E. JONES PARKE, *Woodstock.*
THOMAS SCATCHERD, *London.*
February 8, 1848. 1p

**DENTISTRY.**

*A. C. STONE, M. D.,*
**urgeon Dentist.**
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May 11, 1848. 13p

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*LONDON.*
London, March 10, 1848. 4-p

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☞ *Agent for the Western Canadian.* ☜

CRAIG'S BOOK & JOB
**PRINTING OFFICE,**
25 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.
ORDERS executed at the above Establishment with neatness and accuracy, on the most REASONABLE terms, and at the shortest notice.
London, Feb. 17, 1848.

R. H. BRETT,
161, *King Street, Toronto,*
**GENERAL MERCHANT,**
(WHOLESALE;)
IMPORTER OF *HEAVY HARDWARE,* Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton SHELF GOODS, EARTHENWARE and GLASSWARE in Crates and Hhds.
ALSO—Importers and Dealers in
*Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye Woods, Gunpowder, Shot, Window Glass, Cotton Batting, Wadding, Candle Wick,*
Together with a select stock of STATIONERY, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Combs' Beads, &c. &c. &c.
Toronto, March, 1848. 6

TYAS & WILLIAMS,
*Dundas-St., next to entrance to Covent Garden Market*
DEALERS IN
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.,**
BEG to announce that they have laid in a good stock, of the above Goods, and which are on sale at very moderate prices. An early call is requested.
London, March 10, 1848. 4-p

**Mansion House, Port Stanley.**

THE Subscriber takes the opportunity, on the approaching re-opening of navigation, to acquaint the travelling and mercantile portion of the community, that he has FURNISHED AND PROVIDED HIS HOUSE in a manner which he trusts will give every satisfaction to his visitors. He can assume them a LIBERAL TABLE, with every attention to their comfort.
☞ Good Stabling, and an attentive hostler kept.
DAVID THOMPSON.
Port Stanley, *March* 30, 1848. 7-p

*VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY*
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the North Half of LOT No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of London, containing 85 Acres, with a good SAW MILL, erected last Fall, a comfortable FRAME HOUSE, and about 8 Acres improved. This Lot is beautifully situated on the Banks of the Thames, about five miles from Town, and abounds with Springs affording good privileges for machinery; together with a valuable MILL SITE on the Thames,—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, Corner of Dundas and Talbot Streets, London.
DONALD McKENZIE.
July 6, 1848. 21p

**New Book and Stationery Store.**

JAMES GILLEAN

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of LONDON, and its vicinity, that he has lately opened a *Book and Stationery Store* in the Block on DUNDAS STREET, opposite the Market, and a few doors East of Mr. WM. BEGG'S Boot and Shoe-store, where he trusts, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to receive a share of public patronage.

J. G will keep on hand a Stock, comprising most of the articles usually kept in such Establishments, viz.:
**Blank Account Books, Writing Paper,**
*COPY-BOOKS, INK, INK-STANDS, POCKET, Do.*
**SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES & PRAYER BOOKS,**
*Hymn Books, Slates, Pencils, Steel Pens, Psalm Books, in English, & Gælic, &c. &c. &c.*
N. B.—Books neatly and expeditiously Bound.
JAMES GILLEAN,
*Dundas Street, opposite the Market.*
London, July 6, 1848. 21-p

**Church of England Prayer Books &c.**

THE Subscriber has *Just Received* a large assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Wesley's Methodist Hymn Books, &c. &c.
JAMES GILLEAN,
*Dundas Street, opposite the Market.*
London, July 6, 1848. 21-p

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

NEW or old Books *Re-Bound neatly and substantially.* Libraries Repaired or Bound on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
JAMES GILLEAN,
*Dundas Street, opposite the Market.*
London, July 6, 1848. 21p

*A few Tons of good Clean Cotton and Linen*
RAGS!!
WANTED, for which *Cash* and the *Highest Price* will be paid.
JAMES GILLEAN,
*Dundas Street, opposite the Market.*
London, July 6, 1848. 21p

BOOKS.

**Just Received, at James Gillean's Book Store**
*Dundas Street, opposite the Market,*
DICKENS' LAST, COMPLETE, WITH PLATES
For 2s. 6d. Currency; also,
A VARIETY of New Works, among which will be found the following:
Lord Byron's Works, complete in one volume
Dowling's History of Romanism, illustrated
Milner's Church History
Beckman's History of Inventions, in 2 vols.
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises
New Clerk's Assistant
Chambers' Miscellany, complete, 20 vols bound in 10
Bible in Spain and Gypsies in Spain, by Borrow
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Dick's Lectures on the Acts
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal
Nelson's British Library
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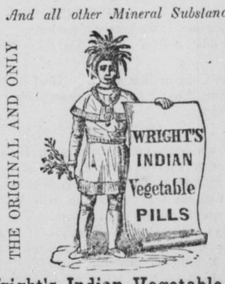
Water Cure in America
Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings, by Bulwer
N. B. A large assortment of [illegible]
JAMES GILLEAN,
*Dundas Street, opposite the Market.*
London, July 19, 1848. 23-p

WARRANTED
UNDER A PENALTY OF
**A THOUSAND DOLLARS**
FREE FROM MERCURY,
*And all other Mineral Substances.*

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY — GENUINE INDIAN MEDICINE.




**Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,**

OF the North American College of Health, *THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE PREPARATION.* Every day is this celebrated medicine extending the sphere of its usefulness, and every year adding to the long catalogue of its triumphs.

A MILLION OF BOXES

are distributed annually without fully meeting the demand. For some time past the sales have been limited solely by want of facilities of supply. Truly this is a universal remedy. Unheralded, these Pills have found their way into the remotest corners of the Union, every where proving their title as

*THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND SICK MAN'S HOPE—THE MARVEL AND BLESSING OF THE AGE.*

For a trifling sum every individual and every family may have health insured to them for an indefinite period, and what is life without health but a miserable existence?

It is too precious a boon to be tampered with by trying all sorts of experiments upon it. The sick should use those medicines only which experience has shown to be best.

*CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.*

The success of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in the cure of Fever and Ague has been most remarkable. Before the proprietor was fully satisfied to recommend them in this complaint, he had case after case come under his notice, in which it was proved that if there was one complaint over which the Pills had more complete control than another, it was Fever and Ague. The following is from a well known citizen of Indiana:

Russellville, Putnam Co., Indiana, July 17, 1848.

Dr. Wright—Some time since your agent left the supply of your Indian Vegetable Pills. I have found said Pills to be in great demand lately in the cure of Fever and Ague. Mr. James Boyd had a son who had been laid up with Fever and Ague; and had tried various other remedies, all of which proved of no avail; he determined to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and by using one box is now sound and well. Mr. T. Spencer had a daughter, Mr. Hugh Groves a son, and Mr. Charles Nichols and three of his family were all down at the same time with Fever and Ague, and had also tried the various other remedies without effect—your Indian Vegetable Pills soon restored them to perfect health. I can assure you from what I have seen, your Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on for a certain cure of Fever and Ague.

Yours respectfully,
JACOB DURHAM, P. M.
Also acting Justice of the Peace.

*Agents for the Sale of these Pills:*

In *London*, A.W. Gibbs, J. Michie; *Woodstock*, Thomas Scott and J. S. Stratford; *Brantford*, H. Wade; *Delaware*, S. M. Towle; *Ingersoll*, Matheson and Jarvis, *Beechville*, Cruttenden and McAuley; *Mount Vernon*, D. Mott; *Burford*, H. Catton; *St. Thomas*, George Southwick: *Port Stanley*, J. Tomlinson; *Sparta*, H. B. Smith; *Temperanceville*, W. Sutherland; *Plymouth*, W. Sutherland; Richmond, S. Cook.

And for Sale Wholesale and Retail, by T. M. Tisdale, Hamilton; S. F. Urquhart, Toronto; Eberts & Robinson, Chatham; and W. Lyman & Co., Montreal. 30


## "Right About" St. Stephen's.

FROM PUNCH.

Get you gone! Turn out! Depart! Go along with you!
Tramp! Start!
Close your session—and a pretty one you've passed!
Vanish! Toddle! There's the door!—what you should have done before,
Go about your business, Gentlemen, at last.

Stop though—ere you disappear, it is well that you should hear
Just a word or two that I have got to say,
As the spokesman of the nation, of intense disapprobation
Of the mode in which you've thrown your time away.

*You* a house of legislators? Bah! a pack of idle praters,
Do you call yourselves a Parliament? What, *you?*
*You* a Parliament? A flam, a deceit, imposture, sham,
An unqualified unmitigated "do!"

After full nine months' gestation, in the way of legislation,
Is there any thing to which you've given birth?
Yes—the Sanitary Act—mutilated, clipp'd and hack'd,
Nothing else of any consequence on Earth.

Ah! you well may feel ashamed of that measure mauled and maimed,
Of that inefficient miserable Bill,
Which has left its work half undone in permitting noisome London,
Filthy City, to continue filthy still.

Scarce one movement of progression have you made this blessed Session,
Scarce a single pledge or promise have you kept;
Not one expectation answer'd, and for all I find in Hansard,
It appears that you might just as well have slept.

Your attention, 'twas expected, would be first of all directed
To the question of the Currency, for one;
You referr'd it to Committee, which concluded—'twas a pity,
But unfortunately nothing could be done.

Then your next great end of meeting was some remedy for treating
Ireland's complicated evils to invent;
And your course has been reversion to the system of coercion,
Of repressing, not removing, discontent.

After Ireland and its shindies came the state of the West Indies,
Where our colonists are likely to go smash;
It was trusted that your cares would have settled their affairs;
I believe you've settled nothing but their hash.

Your interminable jaws on the Navigation Laws,
Which I understood that you were to amend,
Are postponed, and I may say, that's the Irish kind of way
That your sage deliberations mostly end.

What's the reason? Talk and chatter always foreign to the matter,
Recrimination, disputation loose,
Whilst irrelevant discussion, upon Eastern or on Russian Questions, Urquhart and his Anstey introduce.

Talk of gagging Chastist spouters! Gag your own—those out-and-outers,
Who five mortal hours stand raving at a pull;
What you want's another Burke, to stop mouths that hinder work,
To the detriment and damage of John Bull:

Well, your palaver's finished, with taxation undimish'd,
On the other hand you've added to the debt;
Now, when you have pondered duly on the question, tell me truly,
Don't you think you are a very pretty set?

But enough! Decamp! Be quick, ere I help you with a kick!
Take away that bauble, yonder, of a mace!
Since old Noil compelled the Rump with indignity to stump,
Never Senate was dismissed with such disgrace.

## Papers on Emigration.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to Earl Grey.

Government House, Montreal
July 5, 1848.
(Received July 5, 1848.)

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment for the year 1847, as directed in your Lordship's Despatch of the 6th ult.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

QUEBEC, December 27, 1847.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Tabular Return (A) showing the number of emigrants who have been admitted, discharged, and who have died at the Quarantine Hospital Establishment for the season ending 3rd November.

To enable a comparison to be drawn between the proportion of sick this season with that of former years, I have added a Table (B) exhibiting the number treated in the hospital since 1833, a period of 14 years, with the per centage of sick and deaths each bears to the total number of emigrants arrived.

These returns will show that, while the emigration of this year has been more than double that of any previous year, the sickness and deaths have been in a much greater proportion.

In the conclusion of my Annual Report of last season, I remarked that "from the experience of many years of the causes which produce disease among emigrants, I am persuaded that next season the number of sick will exceed that of any previous year. The partial failure of the potato crop last season (1845) caused much sickness; its almost total failure in that country and the north of Scotland this season (1846) will have the effect of pouring upon our shores thousands of debilitated and sickly emigrants." The result of the emigration of last season has more than fulfilled my prediction. Two causes, which could not have been foreseen, have conspired to augment beyond all calculation the number of destitute and diseased emigrants.

The first of these was the enactment of a law by the general government of the United States, which, by limiting the number which each passenger vessel could carry, made the cost of a passage so high as virtually to exclude all but those having a certain amount of means of their own. A law previously in existence in the State of New York, which obliged the owner or master of a vessel bringing passengers, to give bonds, that no emigrant brought out by them became chargeable to the commonwealth for a period of two years after arrival, was more strictly enforced.

The effect of these laws was to turn the stream of pauper emigration to the British provinces. I estimate the accession to our emigration this year, through the operation of this cause, at from 30,000 to 40,000.

Another cause of the increase this season, has been the application to Ireland of a poor-law. To avoid the enormous expense which will attend its execution in some parts of the country where destitution abounds, many landlords have given free passages to those having claims on the land. In selecting these, they have, naturally enough, abstained from choosing the young, strong, able-bodied laborer, but have sought to rid their estates of helpless widows with large families, cripples unable to work, aged persons, the confirmed idle and lazy, and those whose constitutions had been enfeebled by previous sickness and destitution. Such was the character and description of many of the settlers sent out from the ports of Liverpool Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, as more particularly described in my official reports at different times during the past season.

I will enter upon a detailed statement of the operations of the season.

[Dr. Douglas then particularizes four vessels that arrived, and refers to the want of accommodation of sick on the Island.]

On the 28th I received by steamer a large number of tents and hospital marquees, with an additional supply of hospital bedding. I received at the same time instructions to detain all passengers where fever had prevailed for a period of ten days. With some difficulty the tents and marquees were pitched, as few men could be found to engage in any work which brought them near the hospitals, and the regular hospital attendants were overworked in their attendance on the sick, and in burying the dead.

On the 30th of the month four large hospital marquees were pitched add fitted with 64 beds each, and a large number of bell-tents were also fitted with beds, and that evening 400 more sick were landed, increasing our number to 12,000. But there still remained 35 vessels in quarantine, having on board 12,175 souls, and great numbers of these were falling ill and dying daily. It was with much difficulty that people could be found to make coffins, dig graves, and bury the dead, as already observed, our regular hospital servants were either ill or exhausted by fatigue. Dr. Benson, the gentleman engaged to assist, took fever and died, after a short illness. On the 1st of June, I received the aid of two other medical assistants, in addition to Drs. Jacques and M'Garth; and the Superintendent of the Board of Works was employed to erect new hospitals, and to build cook-houses, for the passengers' sheds were used as temporary hospitals, and now crowded in every part.

On the fourth of this month His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to appoint a commission of three medical gentlemen to visit, examine, and report upon the means to be adopted to relieve the distress. Upon the report of these gentlemen orders were sent to permit the healthy passengers of all vessels detained ten days at the station, to embark on board steamers sent to convey them direct to Montreal. On the 6th, the passengers from 11 steamers were embarked on board three steamers, and the day following, the passengers of seven other vessels were transhipped by two steamers. A few days previous to this, a small steamer had been chartered specially by the chief agent to ply daily among the vessels in quarantine, and supply the passengers with fresh provisions and comforts. An additional boat's crew was also employed in visiting vessels in quarantine, with a medical man and a supply of medicine.

On the 8th of this month another of the medical gentlemen was attacked with fever, and three days previous the Rev. Mr. Gaurean, the Roman Catholic chaplain, who had been unwearied in his attendance upon the sick and dying, was down with the same disease. On the 10th of June our number of sick had increased to 1800, who were crowded into every place that could afford shelter, hospitals, sheds, tents, and churches; these last, through the kindness of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and His Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop, were given up for the use of the sick. In the mean time the greatest exertions were being made to put up new buildings; contracts were entered into by the Board of Works for the erection of two, capable of accommodating 120 sick each. Two others of equal size were building, under the immediate direction of the active superintendent of the Board, and a fifth was contracted for in Quebec by the Chief Agent for Emigrants, to be sent down in frame ready to be put up.

On the 11th of June, the healthy passengers from those vessels where fever had prevailed, were landed on the East end of the Island, where tents had been pitched on the cleared land, capable of lodging 3000 to 4000. The most destitute of these were supplied with fresh meat and soft bread, under the control of the Commissariat Department, an officer from which was stationed permanently on the Island, with a sergeant issuer, by and through whom the whole expenditure of the establishment was made.

The police of the station was increased to ten men, and a detachment of troops was stationed on the Island to aid in preserving order, and to prevent intercourse between the healthy in the tents and the sick in hospital. A medical assistant resided permanently at the east end, to afford aid to those taken ill, and to pass them over to the hospitals, for which purpose a horse and vehicle was kept expressly to convey them. A deputy agent, from the Emigrant Department, and a clerk presided also at the tents, to afford assistance and advice, and to forward by steamer to Montreal those unable to pay for their passage.

In the hospitals, the number of sick continued to increase, being limited only by the amount of accommodation.

The accumulation of so vast a multitude of fever cases in one place, generated miasma so virulent and concentrated, that few who came within its poisonous atmosphere escaped. The clergy, medical men, hospital attendants, servants, and police, fell one after another. With respect to the clergymen, a judicious plan was adopted of retaining them for a week only; by this means many escaped: [illegible] medical men and attendants, this could not be done. The average [illegible] which a medical man withstood the disease, was from 18 to 21 days; out of 26 employed during the season in the hospitals and visiting the vessels, two and myself alone escaped the fever, though otherwise severely affected in general health, from breathing the foul air of the vessel and tents. I subjoin a Table (C.) exhibiting the number of clergymen, medical officers, hospital attendants, police, &c., who contracted fever and died during the season. I experienced much difficulty at one time in retaining any nurses or attendants, and on those days of the week, when an opportunity of leaving the island offered by the arrival of the steamer, great numbers of servants came forward and insisted upon their discharge. I found myself obliged firmly to refuse such applications, unless the applicant could produce a substitute. It is needless to observe, that many so retained against their will neglected their duty to the sick, and sought by every means to provoke their dismissal. Those sent down to be engaged were, in many cases, the vilest and most profligate of both sexes, and were influenced by the most sordid motives.

On the 11th of June a new hospital, capable of accommodating 600 sick, was completed and occupied: two others of the same size and dimensions were finished by the end of the month. From the 10th to 26th of this month, much rain fell, with a high temperature and fog; this had a most pernicious effect upon the sick under canvass, though the tents were, in the first instance, floored with boards, after which iron bedsteads were substituted, as soon as a supply of the same was obtained from the barrack department, yet they afforded but insufficient protection from the weather when wet, and the mortality was, in consequence, much greater among the sick in tents than in the hospitals.

During the prevalence of this rain, it was found impossible to wash or dry the vast quantities of hospital bedding.

The great number of sick in the early part of this month, whom it was found impossible to land from want of accommodation, rendered it necessary to employ two of the medical assistants to visit and prescribe for them on board.

Throughout the following months of July and August passenger vessels continued to arrive in great numbers, each more sickly than the other. The calm sultry weather of these two months increased the mortality and sickness on board to an appalling extent, some vessels having lost one-fourth, and others one-third of their passengers before arriving at the quarantine station. Of these I may cite the ship "Virginius," of Liverpool, this vessel left with 476 passengers, of whom 158 died before arrival at Grosse Isle, including the master, mate, and nine of the crew. It was with difficulty the few remaining hands could, with the aid of the passengers, moor the ship and furl the sails. Three days after her arrival there remained of the ship's company, only the second mate, one seaman, and a boy, able to do duty; all others were either dead or in hospital. Two days after the arrival of this ill-fated ship, the barque "Naomi" arrived, having left Liverpool with 334 passengers, of whom 110 died on the passage, together with several of the crew. The master was just recovering from fever on his arrival.—The barque "Sir Henry Pottinger" arrived about this time from Cork, which port she had left with one cabin and 339 steerage passengers, of whom 106 died, including the master's son and several of the crew. The passengers of the two first vessels were sent out at the expense, and from the estates of the late Major Mahon in the County of Tyrone, and the survivors were, without exception, the most wretched, sickly, miserable beings I ever witnessed.

I would cite as a further instance of the extent to which sickness and mortality prevailed about this time, the case of five vessels, namely the "Sarah," "Erin's Queen," "Triton," from Liverpool, and "Jessie," and "Avon," from Cork. Those vessels left their respective ports with an aggregate of 2239 passengers exclusive of infants under 12 months; of this number 239 died at sea before arriving at Grosse Isle. A great number were sent to hospital, and the apparently healthy were landed at the tents where those who fell ill were passed over to hospital. After a detention of 13 days the whole number able to leave the island was 915, and of this comparatively small number I am convinced a great proportion would fall ill at various places on their route.

Those who were landed at the tents in comparative good health, fell ill from the exciting causes of change of air and diet, and many died suddenly before they could be transferred to the hospitals.

By the end of August, however, long ranges of sheds had been erected with berth places, capable of lodging 3500 people, at the east end of the island. These buildings enabled us to dispense with the sheds.

The completion of five new hospitals, in addition to the three alluded to, enabled us to remove all the sick from the marquees and bell tents, and to restore the churches to their former use. The sickness and mortality were sensibly diminished from this period. Notwithstanding, from this to the final closing of the establishment, on the 3rd November, every vessel coming with passengers from Liverpool, Cork, Dublin, Sligo, or other ports in the south and west of Ireland, had more or less sick. The greatest number was invariably found, as in former years, in vessels from Liverpool. The overwhelming number of sick Irish who crowded every part of this town has earned for it this year, the appellation of the hospital and cemetery of Ireland. Cork and Dublin rivalled Liverpool in sending out sickly emigrants.

I have had occasion to observe in former reports, that emigrants who come from distant country places to large sea-ports, there to await the sailing of a vessel, living in the meantime in crowded cellars and lodging-houses, invariably suffer more from illness during the voyage, and arrive in a more unhealthy condition than those who have but a short distance to come, and little delay at the port of their embarkation.

I have had fewer complaints from passengers this year of the quality of the ship's stores. I think, upon the whole, these were better than past seasons. No Indian corn meal was issued, and the biscuit and oatmeal was in most cases good and sound. The only exception to this remark was the use in some vessels, chiefly from Sligo and Killala, of what was called *whole meal*, a kind of coarse flour made from wheat, barley, rye and pease, ground together, and not bolted; this, though a good article of food when freshly ground, and properly baked into bread, speedily attracts moisture on shipboard, where it heats and becomes caked into a solid mass, requiring to be broken down with an axe before using. In some