

24. The ordinary prices of provisions in New Brunswick are 30s. per barrel of best flour; bread, 2d. per lb.; beef, 3d. per lb.; mutton, 4d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. 3d. per bushel. [So much for statistics; in compressing which we have necessarily transposed, without, however, mutilating, the replies to sundry discursive inquiries, suggested in the progress of examination.]

25. Mr. Perley's duties consist in inquiring into and redressing complaints as to treatment of emigrants, in aiding them with advice and assistance in procuring employment, and in registering and supplying the wants of employers of labour up the country. In the course of this duty he assists them also with occasional funds, and this out of his own pocket, the emigrant tax of 5s. per head going into the general revenue.

26. The general management of emigration has greatly improved since the Passenger Act of 1842 was passed; but, nevertheless, he had to conduct thirteen prosecutions last year, to conviction, for bad provisions and other offences; this proportion forming one-tenth of the arrivals.

27. The sum of £40,000 was last year granted for local road-making, being about one-third of the revenue, which is principally derived from customs; and as, during the same period, there was extensive employment connected with shipbuilding, laying of gas and water pipes, and erection of saw-mills, a thousand families readily found employment.

28. An emigrant commences with the use of the spade, earning 25s. a month, which is advanced to £5 or more as he learns to wield the axe; thus, in the course of a year or two, he may save money to buy a farm of 100 acres, and gradually to become independent. By contract or piece work, the road-maker may earn 25s. per week. At the end of three or four years, a settler may afford to employ one man; in seven or eight years he might perhaps hire a few more, on the present system.

29. Two settlements, one English and one Irish, the "Harvey" and the "Teetotal," had been formed within the last twelve years; the former in 1835, by forty-four families, who, last year, gathered 15,000 bushels of grain and other crops; the other, by thirty-five families, in 1842, who realised 7,000 bushels; the aggregate value of buildings and crops being now £4,000 and £2,000 respectively. They were all paupers at the commencement—had "blazed" their way into the wilderness, and now, after twelve years, the Harvey road has been extended right and left between Fredericton and St. Andrew's.

30. There are gravelled mail coach roads between St. John, Fredericton, and Quebec, and from Miramichi to Fredericton; the road from Dalhousie to Fredericton is 225 miles; as the crow flies, only 100. Heavy goods proceed by water: the river is a mile wide at Fredericton, and the St. John and its tributaries embrace 4,000 miles of navigation. The roads and clearances have mainly been carried on by piece-work. There is no fund for clearing lands or for "preparation;" out of 2s. 6d. per acre, there is indeed no margin for a preparation fund.

31. The churches and schools are not paid for by the Legislature, but the gaols are; a gaol to every village. £12,000 is voted annually for education. The district, when it can afford it, builds a school, and gives £20 for a master, when the Government adds £20.