

A synopsis of this year's emigration will be found in the Appendix. On reference to this table it will be seen that the total number that left Europe was 37,587 steerage and 523 cabin passengers. There were born on the passage 64; forming a total of 38,174. The deaths were, at sea 164, and in quarantine 18; making the mortality 182, and leaving 37,992 as the number of emigrants landed in this province from the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe. To this amount must be added 1,184 persons from the lower provinces; making the total number of persons landed in this colony 39,176. This number as compared with the emigration of 1851, shows a decrease of 1,900, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in this year's emigration.

The following is a comparative statement of the emigration of the last two years:—

| | 1851. | 1852. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| From England | 9,677 | 9,276 |
| Ireland | 22,381 | 15,983 |
| Scotland | 7,042 | 5,477 |
| Continent of Europe | 870 | 7,256 |
| Lower provinces | 1,106 | 1,184 |
| | <u>41,076</u> | <u>39,176</u> |

This statement shows that from English ports there has been a decrease of 4.14 per cent., from Ireland 28.59 per cent., and from Scotland 22.78 per cent., while, on the contrary, from the continent of Europe, the emigration has increased nearly ninefold. From the lower ports there has been a small increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The very large increase in the emigration from the continent of Europe has nearly compensated for the decrease from the United Kingdom. The emigration from Liverpool should more properly be placed under the head of Ireland, as fully seven eighths of the emigrants from that port are natives of Ireland. A reference to the passenger lists of the vessels from that port shows, that of the emigrants embarked there were, natives of

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Ireland | 3,551 |
| England | 514 |
| Scotland | 14 |
| Foreigners | 88 |
| | <u>4,167</u> |

There were also 69 natives of Ireland on board of vessels from Scotland, and 12 foreigners from other ports in England.

The emigration from Europe may therefore be classed as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Natives of England | 5,611 |
| Ireland | 19,603 |
| Scotland | 5,422 |
| Germans | 5,159 |
| Norwegians | 2,197 |
| | <u>37,992</u> |

On further reference to this return (Table No. 1.), it will appear that the number of vessels engaged in the passenger trade from Europe generally was 345, measuring 140,317 tons, and navigated by 4,973 seamen. Of this number 33 were foreign vessels, 10,886 tons, 432 seamen, 29 of which came from continental ports, and 4 from Ireland.

Of the whole number of passenger ships, 20 brought exclusively cabin passengers. 67 had not a sufficient number on board to bring them within the the Passengers Act.

Eighty-eight had less than 100 persons on board, 113 under 200, 34 under 300, 15 under 400, 2 under 450, and 4 vessels had over 500 persons on board. The greatest number on board any one vessel was 619. 43 of these vessels made two voyages during the season, so that 302 vessels were employed in the conveyance of emigrants to this port within the year.

The adult passengers on board the whole number of vessels (345) were 31,002, while these vessels, under the Passenger Act, would have been permitted to carry 65,185, exclusive of their crews.

The 135 vessels from England might have legally carried 18,537 adult passengers more than the number embarked.

The 67 vessels from Scotland might have carried 11,485 more, and the 96 vessels from Ireland 3,720, and the 47 vessels from foreign ports had their full complement to within 469.

The average length of passage to the quarantine station was, from England 31, from Ireland 43, from Scotland 32, and from the continent of Europe 52 days; being a small decrease on that of 1851.