

hand. The largest amount from any city district was from £246 15s. from Kings ward, while £129 was collected in St. Malachi's and St. Peter's churches. In all, more than £2,600 was sent from St. John, and probably much more was sent through the banks, by individuals, of which no record has been kept. The legislature of New Brunswick made a grant of £1,500 sterling, and that of Nova Scotia granted £1,000. Over £200 was raised at Miramichi, and other parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Canadas gave according to their means. There was need of every dollar, for the situation was growing worse and worse every day. Though the poor-houses of Ireland were crowded with a hundred thousand inmates, multitudes were still suffering for the most common necessities of life, while the fever continued to carry off its victims by scores in every part of the stricken country.

The first of the immigrant ships to arrive at St. John was the brig Midas, on the 5th of May, 1847. It was from Galway, and had made the passage in 38 days. During the voyage two adults and eight children had died, and many of the passengers were sick when landed at Partridge Island. Following this came other vessels, and on the 16th the barque Aldebaran arrived. It had left Sligo with 418 passengers, and of these 34, chiefly children, had died during the 48 days of the voyage. More than a hundred of the passengers were sick on their arrival, and more than 80 of them subsequently died and were buried on the Island. It was charged that this vessel was overcrowded, that the provisions and water were bad and that the deaths of the children were due to the scarcity of soft food for their sustenance. This was true of many of the vessels which arrived later, and one of the saddest features of these ocean tragedies was the proportion of infant mortality. The graves on the Island are chiefly those