

tal have been suggested, but independently of its inaccessability save at high tide and in smooth weather, the distance is such as to render it impossible to transport Emigrants to and from in open boats with their baggage; and there is not space or convenience but for a very limited number, nor any of those facilities for washing, &c., which experience has shewn to be necessary, and which have been constructed at so much expense at Grosse-Isle. And again its situation in the immediate vicinity of a populous suburb inhabited by a very excitable people, who would either fly their homes on the first report that a cargo of sickly Emigrants had been landed to wash and be disinfected; or, what is even more likely, would resort to acts of violence such as took place within a short time at Staten Island and obliged the authorities of the State of New-York to abandon the Establishment on that now populous Island, and remove the hospitals to Black-wall Island which possesses the advantage of isolation, &c., as Grosse-Isle also does in an eminent degree.

It is well known that every State and Province, having Atlantic sea ports, have been compelled to establish some place (generally an Island) where Emigrant vessels on arrival are visited, and afforded the convenience of washing and purifying, and have their sick passengers landed and sent to hospitals.

There is nothing in Europe analagous to the transit of passengers to the coast of America. It is an *exodus* of a multitude of both sexes of all ages from the new born infant to the tottering non agenanarian; and they are composed in a great measure of a class of people in humble circumstances, whose lives have previously been passed in agricultural pursuits in the open country, accustomed to breathe a pure