

the same punishments there as in their own country. There is no provision for them. Every man must earn his subsistence by the labour of his hands.

I have no hesitation in giving the preference to this colony. The climate is very similar to our own, and the emigrant upon his arrival there will find himself surrounded by his fellow countrymen, engaged in similar objects, willing and able to give him both their advice and assistance. The expense of the passage is much lower than to any other Colony, and the voyage shorter and less harassing. As a national object it demands our preference, when we consider the importance of creating a strong and powerful barrier on this boundary of the United States, by the establishment of a numerous and thriving population.

In addition to the satisfactory reflection that we have added greatly to the comfort and happiness of so many of our poor neighbours, by the assistance afforded to those who have emigrated, we may also contemplate the improved situations of those who remain. During the Winters of 1831 and 1832 there were constantly between 70 and 80 persons employed by this Parish, either upon the roads or in the gravel pits. This year there have been only between 40 and 50, showing a difference about equal to the number of the labourers who emigrated to Canada. Of the above 40 or 50, several are either aged or infirm, and therefore under any circumstances would require relief from the parish. The result however proves that were a similar number of persons to emigrate as last year, we should in the ensuing year have hardly one able-bodied labourer requiring employment from the parish. A most happy conclusion, when we recollect that at the present