

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

	10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X		
	12X		16X		20X		24X		28X				32X

EMIGRATION :
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

RETURN to an Address to Hrs MAJESTY, dated 11 August 1832 ;—for,

COPIES of any REPORTS from the COMMISSIONERS FOR EMIGRATION to the
SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, since the last
Session of Parliament.

Colonial Department, Downing-Street, }
11 August 1832.

R. W. HAY.

(*Lord Viscount Sandon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 August 1832.

SCHEDULE.

- No. 1.—Report of the Commissioners for Emigration, addressed to Viscount Goderich, dated 15 March 1832 :—(With 12 Enclosures.) - - - - p. 3
- No. 2.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Commissioners for Emigration, in reply to the above, dated 4th August 1832 - - - - p. 29

3310

—No. 1.—

REPORT of the Commissioners for Emigration, addressed to Viscount
Goderich, dated 15 March 1832:—(With 12 Enclosures.)

My Lord,

Colonial Office, 15 March 1832.

9 February 1832.

WE have the honour to enclose herewith the information which we have caused to be printed for the use of persons desirous to emigrate, or to assist others to emigrate, to the British Colonies in North America. The want of some authentic and compendious statement of this nature has long been felt, and we trust that the accompanying Paper will be found to supply the defect by the view which it presents, derived from Official Reports required expressly for the purpose, of the inducements to settle in the British Colonies in North America.

The utility of making this publication is much increased, (as your Lordship will see from what is mentioned in the statement itself,) by the incorrect representations which have been sometimes made to settlers as to the nature of the assistance which they may expect from Government. These representations, as we understand, have been put forth by agents who, having engaged portions of vessels upon speculation, have afterwards endeavoured to collect their complement of passengers by deluding uninformed persons either with expectations of gratuitous grants of land, or with the hope of a supply of tools, or even of being maintained for a limited period at the public expense. We need scarcely say that we concur in the views which prevent Government from affording any such extraordinary aid. Impolitic as it would in any case be to undertake the entire charge of large bodies of people, and thus to destroy in them the habit of reliance upon their own personal exertions, this course would be more especially unwise in countries where there exists a great and constant demand for labour, and where consequently the exercise of individual judgment and industry cannot fail to meet its own reward. Besides which it is obvious, that if 14*l.* (the lowest estimate for lodging and provisions) were required to be expended by Government for every family which should emigrate, this necessity would be an effective bar to the removal of any considerable number, and that both the colonies and the mother country must relinquish the hopes they have hitherto indulged, of great mutual benefits from increased emigration. There are, however, other objects to which we believe that the efforts of Government may be advantageously applied; and by which useful assistance may be afforded to those who emigrate. Emigrants may be benefited by the collection and gratuitous communication to them of statements showing the demand for labour in different districts; by advice and information to be given them through the Government agents who have been appointed for this purpose at the principal colonial ports, and by contributions from public funds to the hospitals and emigrant societies which exist in the principal colonial towns. These are the modes in which it appears to us that Government may with advantage interfere, and to which we learn that your Lordship has already directed the public resources to be applied.

In the despatches which your Lordship has addressed to the Governors both of the Australian and the North American Colonies, and which you have caused to be laid before us for our information, you have fully stated the grounds on which His Majesty's Government has decided no longer to permit the disposal of land in these colonies except by sale. As far as we can judge experience has shown that the most prudent course for working people in these countries is, to commence by earning their livelihood in the occupation to which they have been accustomed at home, and afterwards to acquire land, should that be their object, by purchasing it out of their savings from the high wages paid in these colonies. This course, which is rendered easy in Canada

by the moderate prices fixed on land, has already been actually followed by those emigrants who have not been tempted to a deviation from it by the facility with which the Crown lands have been given away; and we are satisfied that it is by such a process, effecting a gradual, but not a premature, conversion of labourers into landowners, that we may most confidently expect to see the continual reproduction of new means of employment for successive bodies of emigrants from this country.

Having thus stated the observations which have occurred to us on the subject of the enclosed Papers, we should here perhaps have closed our Report; but, as the statements now printed added to those previously published respecting New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, complete a series of information respecting all the Colonies to which emigration usually takes place, we feel that the time is come when it is proper to advert to the instructions we received at the time of our appointment, and to describe the manner in which they have been executed.

The instructions which your Lordship addressed to us required that we should compile abstracts exhibiting the demand for labour, and the advantages or disadvantages existing in the several Colonies to which emigrants usually resort; and further, that we should accompany those abstracts with useful information upon the mode and the terms of conveyance to those Colonies. We trust that the Papers which we have caused to be published may be considered to accomplish these objects. Our statements of the rates of wages will show the actual demand for labour in the different places for which they are cited. The addition of the market prices of the principal articles of necessity will afford the means of ascertaining the value of those wages, and of estimating the advantages or disadvantages of each Colony. By the report of the usual terms on which passages are provided, emigrants will have a rule for their guidance in the agreements which they may have occasion to make with shipowners.

There was, however, one important part of your Lordship's Instructions in which you observed, that, in the case of parties raising the necessary funds for their conveyance to the Colonies, we might undertake the application of those funds without subjecting the individuals to the necessity of making their own agreements for passage. Although, from the scanty production of funds by individuals, we have not yet availed ourselves of the extensive powers thus given us by our instructions, we shall take this opportunity to recapitulate, generally, the course of our proceedings up to the present period.

At the time when the Commission was appointed in June, the best season for emigration to North America had elapsed, and we resolved that our immediate attention should be turned to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the Colonies to which emigrants can most advantageously proceed during the autumn and winter. The Australian Colonies, chiefly, no doubt, from their distance, had not been resorted to to the extent which might have been anticipated from their fine climate, and their many natural resources. Previously to our appointment, shipowners had not even thought it worth while to provide accommodation for a poorer class of emigrants; and the lowest price of passage, being that for what are termed steerage passengers, ranged from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Under these circumstances, our first intention was to undertake the application of any funds which might be placed at our disposal, in order that, by hiring vessels for the conveyance of passengers upon a more economical scale than heretofore, we might render the Australian Colonies less inaccessible to persons of the working classes. But the notice given by us, in pursuance of this view, had the effect of directing the attention of shipowners to the subject; and the result has been, that, without any further intervention on our part, a systematic and entirely new method has been introduced of conveying emigrants to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Vessels are despatched from Liverpool every month, and others are sent from Dublin and from London, which are fitted up with a view to the accommodation of emigrants belonging to the working classes. Certain days are stated, after which, whether the vessel sails or not, the passengers are received on board, and victualled. The charge for the passage is from 18*l.* to 20*l.* for adults, and half price for children. Such is the regular and well-defined practice which has been lately commenced, and which cannot fail materially to increase the amount of emigration to the Australian Colonies. Considering, therefore, the reduction which has taken place

place in the price of passage, and adverting also to the disputes and discontent which might attend the conveyance of large numbers of persons who would provide for their own expenses, and would only be indebted to Government for a gratuitous agency in the engagement of their passages, we doubt the expediency of offering to relieve individuals from the necessity of acting for themselves in this matter.

Besides the reduction which has been effected in the price of passage, your Lordship is aware of the measure which occurred to us for diminishing, by means of loans to industrious mechanics, the difficulty involved in the expensive voyage to Australia. It is sufficiently explained in our Report of the 24th of September last*, that we look upon this measure as an experiment susceptible of very wide extension, and that, both with regard to the amount of the loan, and to the class of persons to whom it is rendered applicable, we conceive that the limits by which it is now bounded may, at some future time, be removed; for, should the advances made in this first trial of the plan be duly repaid, it will become a matter well deserving of consideration, whether loans might not be allowed to agricultural labourers as well as to mechanics, and be at the same time raised to such an amount as would render it more easy for both classes to procure the supplementary funds necessary to complete the price of their passage. It is also by no means improbable that, if this attempt should succeed, private individuals and charitable associations would grant funds upon similar conditions. Persons desirous to emigrate might likewise materially aid each other in the same manner; for several individuals, by uniting their resources, could enable one of their number to proceed to the Colony, and when that person should have repaid the amount lent to him, another could follow; and thus, by succession, the whole body would effect their emigration. With respect to the present operation of the measure, we must observe, that there has scarcely yet been time for the intentions of Government to become very generally known. The following is an account of the number of families assisted, and of the amount of aid allowed, during each month from the first promulgation of the plan.

	No. of Families.	Amount.
1st Month	12	£. 195
2d ditto	13	246
3d ditto	34	649
4th ditto	44	871
	103	£. 1,961

All these parties have actually sailed. A fifth month has not yet elapsed; but the number of applicants daily becomes greater, and so soon as the plan shall acquire additional publicity, the opportunities of dispensing the loan with advantage will doubtless rapidly increase both in frequency and importance.

In recapitulating the circumstances which have this year given a new spring to emigration to Australia, we must not omit to observe, that from the course of our correspondence we have reason to hope that the indifference, and the want of information, which have hitherto existed regarding these Colonies, are beginning to disappear. When, therefore, besides the regularity with which the conveyance of passengers to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land seems likely to be effected, we consider the eagerness with which knowledge respecting these Colonies is now sought for by people of the working classes, we are persuaded that a great step in the promotion of emigration has been gained. And whatever may be the amount of immediate relief to this country, we cannot but feel gratified at having directed additional attention to Colonies possessing within themselves such capabilities of improvement, and which may at some future time become a large field for emigration from Great Britain.

Our efforts however have not been confined to plans for augmenting the general amount of emigration to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

In

* See Papers presented 13 October 1831, No. 328.

In obedience to the instructions we received from your Lordship on this subject, we have endeavoured to direct thither such a number of female settlers as may tend to correct the existing disproportion between the sexes in Australia. Hitherto, indeed, the difficulty of selecting proper objects to be sent out separately and independently, has compelled us to limit the dispensation of the bounty placed at our disposal to females emigrating in company with their parents or immediate relatives. But by this means many females have embarked for the Australian Colonies, who, without the aid allowed on their account to their relatives, would have been detained at home, in common with the rest of their families, for want of the additional funds supplied by the Colony. And in the course of next month we shall be able to despatch one vessel to each of the two colonies, freighted exclusively with female passengers deserving of the bounty of Government.

Before we close this account of our proceedings regarding New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, we must observe that the value of that which has been accomplished cannot be justly estimated by a mere reference to the numbers already gone out. The general scope and tendency of our measures must be taken into account, as well as the importance, in an endeavour to direct emigration to a quarter comparatively new, of having succeeded in making a *commencement*. For after the impulse has once been given towards countries really adapted to emigration, the letters of the settlers themselves, more perhaps than the most elaborate statements from authority, serve to maintain and propagate the disposition to resort to the same quarter. Although, therefore, the measures that have been adopted this year may be limited in their immediate influence, and it may be also impossible to predict with certainty their ulterior results, yet at least they are of such a nature that, if successful, they may serve as the foundation of a system sufficient for many years to prevent the progress of the Australian Colonies from being retarded by the want of an industrious population adequate to the development of their resources.

We now proceed to offer some remarks on Emigration to the North American Colonies. The number of persons who proceeded to Canada in the first year after the peace is said to have been not more than 1,250. But in the 10 succeeding years, up to 1826, the average number exceeded annually 9,000; and the numbers which have passed through Quebec in each year since 1826 are reported as follows:

1827	-	-	-	-	-	15,862
1828	-	-	-	-	-	12,697
1829	-	-	-	-	-	15,945
1830	-	-	-	-	-	28,100
1831	-	-	-	-	-	50,254

The emigration of such large bodies has not been carried on for a series of years without creating a competition, and an experience sufficient to establish the modes of conveyance best adapted to the circumstances of those by whom they are to be used. And when it is seen in the Statement published by us, that the passage from Dublin to Quebec, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles, is likely to be provided during one part of this year for a charge of 30 s., we think it will hardly be supposed that any further reduction can be made in the cost of conveyance.

With respect to the frauds practised on emigrants, we deeply regret the hardships to which they have too frequently been exposed, either by their own improvidence, or by the misconduct of those from whom they have engaged their passages; and we have inserted in our Notice a caution which we hope will be useful on this subject. Much good, we are persuaded, might be accomplished by a general adherence to the course we have recommended, of naming in the agreement for passage a particular day after which, whether the ship should sail or not, passengers should have a right to be received on board and victualled. We trust also that advantage will be derived from the vigilance lately excited in the colonies, and from the desire of the Colonial Authorities to concert measures with those at home for the more effectual enforcement of the law which has for its object the protection of passengers to North America. But whatever benefit may arise to emigrants from these sources, we think that their comfort during the voyage must continue to depend chiefly on their own prudence, or that of the individuals who act on their behalf.

Hitherto

Hitherto, as your Lordship is aware, emigration has gone on with very little interference on the part of Government. Of the numbers who have settled in the North American Colonies since the termination of the war, only about 3,000 in the years 1820 and 1821, about 570 in the year 1823, and 2,020 in the year 1825, have been directly assisted by the public. These large parties of emigrants were settled almost entirely by aid allowed from Government, and the result, so far as the happiness of the settlers is concerned, has been most gratifying. But as a means of relief to the mother country, the expense of such undertakings plainly rendered them unavailable, since, however beneficial to the parties actually removed, the measure was far too costly to be persevered in to any useful extent. The remainder of the settlers who have gone out during the last 16 years have established themselves in the colonies (as we have stated our belief that emigrants may continue to do) by their own means, or by the assistance of private individuals.

In order to show the course which emigration takes when left to its own unassisted efforts, we have collected in the Appendix the principal passages of the very clear and ample Reports which your Lordship obtained from the Governors of the North American Provinces on the Emigration of 1831, the largest ever yet known to any British Colonies. It will be seen that by far the greater part of the emigrants of last year found the means of settling themselves without experiencing inconvenience from the want of the former facilities for the acquisition of land. In Upper Canada, owing to the difficulty of dispersing the emigrants with sufficient rapidity from the towns at which they all arrived in the first instance, it was found requisite to place a few families upon land, and to furnish them with provisions until they should be able to support themselves, and to repay the amount expended on their behalf. But even such partial relaxations of the general rule will probably be rendered unnecessary for the future by the Instructions which your Lordship has given for offering employment on public works to such emigrants as may not immediately find opportunities of engaging themselves with private persons. And in the improbable event of every means of profitable employment proving inadequate to the immediate support of the emigrants who may arrive in one season, the power of placing them upon land will still remain a certain resource, ensuring them against want, and inspiring with confidence those who witness their departure from this country.

In the Reports on which the preceding observations are founded, enough is shown to prove that very little superintendence is now requisite at home, in order to insure the prosperity of persons who emigrate in such circumstances of health and age as qualify them to earn their livelihood by industry. We may, however, be allowed to say, that the proceedings of the Commission in execution of your Lordship's Instructions have tended to diffuse correct information respecting the Australian and the North American Colonies; to facilitate and cheapen the means of conveyance to the former Colonies, and, generally, to place those individuals amongst the working classes, who may be disposed to emigrate, in a situation more readily and advantageously to carry their intentions into effect.

We have, &c.

(signed)

RICHMOND.
HOWICK.
R. W. HAY.
F. BARING.
H. ELLIS.

APPENDIX to REPORT from the COMMISSIONERS for EMIGRATION, to
Viscount Goderich, dated 15 March 1832.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

INFORMATION published by His Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration,
 respecting the British Colonies in North America.

Colonial Office, 9 February 1832.

THE object of the present notice is to afford such information as is likely to be useful to persons who desire either to emigrate or to assist others to emigrate to the British possessions in North America.

In the first place, it seems desirable to define the nature of the assistance to be expected from Government by persons proceeding to these colonies. No pecuniary aid will be allowed by Government to emigrants to the North American colonies; nor after their arrival will they receive grants of land, or gifts of tools, or a supply of provisions. Hopes of all these things have been sometimes held out to emigrants by speculators in this country, desirous of making a profit by their conveyance to North America, and willing for that purpose to delude them with unfounded expectations, regardless of their subsequent disappointment. But the wish of Government is to furnish those who emigrate with a real knowledge of the circumstances they will find in the countries to which they are going.

No assistance of the extraordinary extent above described is allowed, because in colonies where those who desire to work cannot fail to do well for themselves, none such is needed. Land, indeed, used formerly to be granted gratuitously; but when it was taken by poor people, they found that they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise their crops; and further, that they knew not enough of the manner of farming in the colonies to make any progress. After all, therefore, they were obliged to work for wages until they could make a few savings, and could learn a little of the way of farming in Canada. But now, land is not disposed of except by sale. The produce of the sales, although the price is very moderate, is likely to become a considerable fund which can be turned to the benefit of the colonies, and therefore of the emigrants, while yet no hardship is inflicted on the poor emigrant, who will work for wages just as he did before, and may after a while acquire land, if land be his object, by the savings which the high wages in these colonies enable him speedily to make.

These are the reasons why Government does not think it necessary to give away land in a country, where, by the lowness of its price, the plentifulness of work, and the high rates of wages, an industrious man can earn enough in a few seasons to become a freeholder by means of his own acquisitions.

The land which is for sale will be open to public competition, and of course, therefore, its price must depend upon the offers that may be made; but it will generally not be sold for less than from 4s. to 5s. per acre; and in situations where roads have been made or the ground has been partially cleared, the common prices lately have been 7s. 6d., 10s., and 15s. Further particulars will be best learned upon the spot, where every endeavour will be made to meet the different circumstances and views of different purchasers.

Although Government will not make any gifts at the public expense to emigrants to North America, agents will be maintained at the principal colonial ports, whose duty it will be, without fee or reward from private individuals, to protect emigrants against imposition upon their first landing, to acquaint them with the demand for labour in different districts, to point out the most advantageous routes, and to furnish them generally with all useful advice upon the objects which they have had in view in emigrating. And when a private engagement cannot be immediately obtained, employment will be afforded on some of the public works in progress in the colonies. Persons newly arrived should not omit to consult the Government agent for emigrants, and as much as possible should avoid detention in the ports, where they are exposed to all kinds of impositions

impositions and of pretexts for keeping them at taverns till any money they may possess has been expended. For the same purpose of guarding against the frauds practised on new comers, and of preventing an improvident expenditure at the first moment of arrival, it seems very desirable that individuals who may wish to furnish emigrants with money for their use in the colony, should have the means of making the money payable there, instead of giving it into the hands of the emigrants in this country. The Commissioners for Emigration are engaged in effecting general arrangements for this purpose, and due notice will be given to the public when they shall be completed*. Agents for emigration have been appointed at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Miramichi in New Brunswick; and at Quebec and York in Canada. The Agent at Quebec is A. C. Buchanan, Esq.; at St. John's, A. Wedderburn, Esq.; at St. Andrew's, G. N. Smith, Esq.; at Miramichi, J. Cunard, Esq.; the name of the Agent at York has not yet been reported to the Colonial Department. On this whole subject of the manner of proceeding upon landing, it may be observed, in conclusion, that no effort will be spared to exempt emigrants from any necessity for delay at the place of disembarkation, and from uncertainty as to the opportunities of at once turning their labour to account.

After this explanation of the extent of the aid to be expected from Government, the following statements are subjoined of the ordinary charges for passage to the North American Colonies, as well as of the usual rates of wages and usual prices in them, in order that every individual may have the means of judging for himself of the inducements to emigrate to these parts of the British dominions.

Passage.

Passages to Quebec or New Brunswick may either be engaged *inclusive* of provisions, or *exclusive* of provisions, in which case the shipowner finds nothing but water, fuel, and bed-places, without bedding. Children under 14 years of age are charged one-half, and under 7 years of age one-third of the full price; and for children under 12 months of age no charge is made. Upon these conditions the price of passage from London, or from places on the east coast of Great Britain, has generally been 6*l.* with provisions, or 3*l.* without. From Liverpool, Greenock, and the principal ports of Ireland, as the chances of delay are fewer, the charge is somewhat lower; this year it will probably be from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* without provisions, or from 4*l.* to 5*l.* including provisions. It is possible that in March and April, passages may be obtained from Dublin for 35*s.*, or even 30*s.*; but the prices always grow higher as the season advances. In ships sailing from Scotland or Ireland, it has mostly been the custom for passengers to find their own provisions; but this practice has not been so general in London, and some shipowners, sensible of the dangerous mistakes which may be made in this matter through ignorance, are very averse to receive passengers who will not agree to be victualled by the ship. Those who do resolve to supply their own provisions, should at least be careful not to lay in an insufficient stock; 50 days is the shortest period for which it is safe to provide, and from London the passage is sometimes prolonged to 75 days.

The best months for leaving England are certainly March and April; the later emigrants do not find employment so abundant, and have less time in the colony before the commencement of Winter. The names of vessels proceeding to the North American Colonies, and the addresses of their brokers may be learnt at all ports of the United Kingdom, including the port of London, by *personal* application at the custom-house of each port. The officers of customs, however, will not be able to answer written inquiries on the subject; and persons residing inland who may require information of this nature, must depute the inquiry to some one at the port where they wish to embark. Many ships are advertised in the public newspapers.

Various frauds are attempted upon emigrants which can only be effectually defeated by the good sense of the parties against whom they are contrived. Sometimes agents take payment from the emigrant for his passage, and then recommend him to some tavern, where he is detained from day to day, under false pretences for delay, until before the departure of the ship the whole of his money

* Since this paper was first printed, the arrangements alluded to have been completed, and will be found described in the postscript, at p. 13.

money is extracted from him. This of course cannot happen with agents connected with respectable houses; but the best security is to name in the bargain for passage a particular day, after which, whether or not the ship sails, the passenger is to be received on board and victualled by the owners. In this manner the emigrant cannot be intentionally brought to the place of embarkation too soon, and be compelled to spend his money at public houses, by false accounts of the time of sailing; for from the very day of his arrival at the port, being the day previously agreed upon, the ship becomes his home.

The conveyance of passengers to the British possessions in North America is regulated by an Act of Parliament (9 Geo. 4, c. 21), of which the following are the principal provisions: Ships are not allowed to carry passengers to these colonies unless they be of the height of five feet and a half between decks, and they must not carry more than three passengers for every four tons of the registered burthen; there must be on board at least 50 gallons of pure water, and 50 pounds of bread, biscuit, oatmeal, or bread stuff, for each passenger. When the ship carries the full number of passengers allowed by law, no part of the cargo, and no stores or provisions, may be carried between decks; but if there be less than the complete number of passengers, goods may be stowed between decks in a proportion not exceeding three cubical feet for each passenger wanting of the highest number. Masters of vessels who land passengers; unless with their own consent, at a place different from that originally agreed upon, are subject to a penalty of 20*l.* recoverable by summary process before two justices of the peace in any of the North American colonies.

The enforcement of this law rests chiefly with the officers of His Majesty's Customs; and persons having complaints to make of its infraction, should address themselves to the nearest custom-house.

Besides the sea voyage from England, persons proceeding to Canada should be provided with the means of paying for the journey, which they may have to make after their arrival at Quebec. The cost of this journey must, of course, depend upon the situation of the place where the individual may find employment, or where he may have previously formed a wish to settle; but to all it will probably be useful to possess the following report of the prices of conveyance, during the last season, on the route from Quebec to York, the capital of Upper Canada. From Quebec to Montreal (180 miles), by steamboat, the charge for an adult was 6*s.* 6*d.*; from Montreal to Prescott (120 miles), by boats or barges, 7*s.*; from Prescott to York (250 miles), by steam-

	Eastern District.		Johnstown District.		Bathurst District.	
	Lowest Price in 1831.	Highest ditto.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wheat - - per bushel	- 5 -	- 5 6	- 5 3	- 6 9	- 5 -	- 5 -
Maize - - -	- 2 6	- 3 -	- 1 9	- 2 3	- 2 6	- 3 -
Oats - - -	- 1 3	- 1 8	- 1 3	- 1 6	- 1 6	- 2 -
Barley - - -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 1 9	- 4 -	- 3 -	- 3 6
Potatoes - - per cwt.	- 1 3	- 1 6	- 1 3	- 1 9	- 1 3	- 1 9
Butter (fresh) - per lb.	- 7 ½	- 9	- 6	- 9	- 6	- 8
Ditto (salt) - - -	- 7 ½	- 7 ½	- 7 ½	- 10	- 7 ½	- 7 ½
Cheese - - -	- 6	- 6	- 4	- 6	- 6	- 6
Eggs - - - per dozen	- 5	- 9	- 6	- 10	- 4	- 8
Ducks - - - per pair	- 1 8	- 1 8	- 1 6	- 2 -	- 2 6	- 3 -
Fowls - - -	- 1 4	- 1 6	- 1 -	- 1 3	- 1 8	- 2 3
Geese - - -	- 4 -	- 5 -	- 2 4	- 2 6	- 4 -	- 4 -
Turkeys - - -	- 5 -	- 6 -	- 3 6	- 4 -	- 4 -	- 4 -
Hay - - - per ton	1 15 -	2 5 -	1 10 -	2 10 -	2 -	2 10 -
Straw - - - per load	- 16 8	- 16 8	- 5 -	- 10 -	- 7 6	- 7 6
Bread - - - per 4lb. loaf	- 9	- 10	- 6	- 8	- 10	- 10
Meat, per lb.						
Beef - - -	- 2 ½	- 3 ½	- 2 ½	- 4	- 4	- 4
Mutton - - -	- 3	- 4	- 2 ½	- 4	- 4	- 4
Pork - - -	- 4	- 5	- 4	- 6	- 3	- 3
Veal - - -	- 3	- 3	- 2 ½	- 3	- 4	- 4
Flour, per 100 lbs.						
Fine - - -	- 15 -	- 17 6	- 15 -	- 17 6	- 12 6	- 16 -
Seconds - - -	- 12 6	- 12 6	- 12 6	- 15 -	- 10 6	- 12 6

steam-boat, 7s. The journey, performed in this manner, usually occupies 10 or 12 days; adding, therefore, 11s. for provisions, the total cost from Quebec to York (a distance of 550 miles) may be stated, according to the charges of last year, at 1*l.* 11s. 6*d.* Persons who are possessed of sufficient means prefer to travel by land that part of the route where the River St. Lawrence is not navigable by steam-boats, and the journey is then usually performed in six days, at a cost of 6*l.* It must be observed that the prices of conveyance are necessarily fluctuating, and that the foregoing account is only presented as sufficiently accurate for purposes of information in this country; leaving it to the government agent at Quebec to supply emigrants with more exact particulars, according to the circumstances of the time at which they may arrive.

Rates of Wages and Market Prices.

The colonies in North America to which emigrants can with advantage proceed, are Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and New Brunswick. From the reports received from the other British colonies in North America, namely, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, it appears that they do not contain the means either of affording employment at wages to a considerable number of emigrants, or of settling them upon land.

Lower Canada.

From Lower Canada the Commissioners for emigration have not received the official reports which were required from the North American colonies for the purpose of compiling the present statement. They believe, however, that the following account of the prices of grain and of wages may be relied upon for its general correctness :

	s.	d.
Wheat, per bushel	4	6
Rye - ditto	3	-
Maize ditto	2	6
Oats - ditto	1	3
Wages of labourers	2	6 per day.
Ship-builders, carpenters, joiners, coopers, masons, and tailors	5	0

Upper Canada.

The following Table exhibits the lowest and the highest price which the several articles therein-named bore, during the year 1831, in each of the principal districts of Upper Canada :

Newcastle District.			Home District.			Gore District.			Niagara District.			London District, (Huron Tract).	
Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
- 3 6	- 6 3	- 3 9	- 3 9	- 5 3	- 4 4½	- 6 3	- 3 9	- 5 -	4 -	5 -			
- 2 -	- 3 -	- 2 -	- 2 9	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6	3 9	3 9			
- 1 3	- 2 -	- 10 -	- 1 10½	- 1 3	- 1 10½	- 1 3	- 1 6	- 1 6	3 1½	3 1½			
- 2 6	- 3 1	- 2 3	- 3 9	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6	3 9	3 9			
- 2 -	- 3 -	- 10 -	- 2 6	- 1 3	- 1 6	- 1 3	- 2 6	1 10½	2 6				
- 7½	- 9 -	- 7½	- 1 -	- 7½	- 7½	- 7½	- 7½	- 7½	1 -				
- 7½	- 9 -	- 9 -	- 10 -	- 6 -	- 7½	- 6½	- 7½	- 7½	1 -				
- 5 -	- 7½	- 6 -	- 6 -	- 5 -	- 7½	- 4 -	- 6 -	- 7½	- 7½				
- 6 -	- 7½	- 7½	- 1 10½	- 6 -	- 7½	- 6 -	- 1 6	- 7½	- 7½				
- 2 -	- 2 6	- 1 3	- 1 10½	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 1 3	- 3 -	2 -	2 -				
- 1 3	- 1 3	- 1 3	- 1 6	- 1 3	- 1 3	- 1 3	- 1 6	1 3	1 3				
- 2 6	- 3 9	- 3 3	- 5 -	- 3 9	- 3 9	- 3 9	- 3 9	2 6	2 6				
- 6 3	- 3 9	- 5 -	- 10 -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- 7 6	2 6	2 6				
1 10	3 10	1 10	2 10	2 -	2 -	1 15	2 10	-	-				
- 5 -	- 5 -	- 15 -	- 15 -	- 7 6	- 7 6	- 5 -	- 5 -	-	-				
- 7½	- 7½	- 4½	- 7 -	- 7½	- 7½	- 7 -	- 8 -	-	-				
- 2½	- 3 -	- 3 -	- 5 -	- 3 -	- 3½	- 2 -	- 3½	- 3½	- 3½				
- 2½	- 3 -	- 5 -	- 7½	- 3 -	- 3½	- 2 -	- 3½	- 3½	- 3½				
- 3 -	- 4 -	- 3 -	- 6 -	- 2 -	- 2½	- 3½	- 3½	- 7½	- 7½				
- 3 -	- 3½	- 3 -	- 5 -	- 3 -	- 3½	- 2½	- 3½	- 4½	- 4½				
- 12 6	- 17 6	- 12 6	- 15 -	- 14 6	- 15 -	- 12 6	- 15 -	15 -	15 -				
- 10 -	- 15 -	- 11 3	- 12 6	- 12 -	- 12 6	- 12 6	- 15 -	-	-				

From a comparison of all the documents before the Commissioners for Emigration, it appears that the yearly wages of labourers in Upper Canada, hired by the year, are from 27*l.* to 30*l.*; that their monthly wages, in different situations and at different seasons, range from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per month; and that daily wages range from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* In all these rates of wages, board and lodging are found by the employer. Without board, daily wages vary from 3*s.* 6*d.* out of harvest, to 5*s.* during harvest; 6*s.* 3*d.*, besides provisions, is sometimes given to harvest men. The wages of mechanics may be stated universally at from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

New Brunswick.

The following is a list of prices compiled from documents sent in from various parts of New Brunswick :

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wheat - - - - -	-	5	-	per bushel	to	-	10 -*
Maize - - - - -	-	4	6	—	—	-	5 -
Oats - - - - -	-	1	6	—	—	-	2 6
Barley - - - - -	-	4	-	—	—	-	5 -
Potatoes - - - - -	-	1	3	per cwt.	—	-	3 6
Butter (fresh) - - - - -	-	-	9	per lb.	—	-	1 -
Ditto (salt) - - - - -	-	-	8	—	—	-	10 -
Cheese - - - - -	-	-	4	—	—	-	7 -
Eggs - - - - -	-	-	7 ½	per dozen	—	-	1 -
Ducks - - - - -	-	2	-	per pair	—	-	3 6
Fowls - - - - -	-	1	6	—	—	-	2 6
Geese - - - - -	-	3	-	—	—	-	5 -
Turkeys - - - - -	-	7	6	—	—	-	10 -
Hay - - - - -	1	10	-	per ton	—	2	10 -
Straw - - - - -	1	-	-	—	—	1	5 -
Bread - - - - -	-	-	10	per 4 lb. loaf	—	-	1 -
Beef - - - - -	-	3	3	per stone	—	-	4 -
Mutton - - - - -	-	2	4	—	—	-	4 -
Pork - - - - -	-	2	½	—	—	-	4 -
Veal - - - - -	-	2	4	—	—	-	4 8
Flour - - - - -	-	16	-	per 100 lbs.	—	-	17 6
Salt Pork - - - - -	4	15	-	per barrel	—	5	5 -
Ditto Beef - - - - -	3	-	-	—	—	3	10 -
Malt - - - - -	-	6	2	per bushel	—	-	6 4
Rye Flour - - - - -	1	2	6	per barrel	—	-	-
Indian ditto - - - - -	1	2	6	—	—	-	-
Oatmeal - - - - -	-	16	-	per cwt.	—	-	18 -
Salt Cod - - - - -	-	10	-	per 112 lbs.	—	-	12 -
Ditto Mackarel - - - - -	-	17	-	per barrel	—	1	-
Ditto Alewives - - - - -	-	10	-	—	—	-	12 -

Coals are sold at 30*s.* per chaldron. House rent at St. John's is from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per annum for families occupying one room; and for families occupying two rooms, from 6*l.* to 10*l.* Common labourers receive from 3*s.* to 4*s.* a day, finding their own subsistence; but, when employed at the ports in loading vessels, their subsistence is found for them. Mechanics receive from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, and superior workmen from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*

Upon the foregoing statements it must be observed, that emigrants, especially such of them as are agricultural labourers, should not expect the highest wages named until they have become accustomed to the work of the colony. The mechanics most in demand are those connected with the business of house-building. Shoemakers and tailors, and ship-builders, also find abundant employment.

By Order of the Commissioners for Emigration,

T. Frederick Elliot.

Postscript.

5th March.—Since the preceding pages were printed, the following letter has been received from Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths.

* Although some wheat fetched this price in the course of 1831, the price very rarely rises higher than 7*s.* 6*d.*

Lombard-street, 23 February 1832.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and, in reply, we beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for Emigration, that we have agreed to receive monies in London on account of the Montreal bank, and that any emigrant who may think it more safe or advantageous to transfer his capital to the Canadas, through the medium of the Montreal bank, than to carry it with him in specie, will have the opportunity of doing so.

On receiving a sum of money on account of the Montreal bank, we shall give a receipt in the following form :—

Received	18	of the Montreal Bank,
by <i>A. B.</i>	pounds.	
		<i>S. P. & S</i>

In cases where money is remitted to us by country bankers, on account of emigrants, receipts will be sent to the country banker making the remittance. The country banker's charges on this transaction will, of course, fall upon the emigrant.

We shall decline in all cases to take any money unless accompanied by the signature of the party who is to receive such money in Canada, excepting in cases where a remittance is wished to be made for the use of a person resident in Canada who can be readily identified by other means. The emigrant, on his arrival, will present the receipt to the Montreal bank, and the bank will, we presume, draw upon us for the amount, and pay the emigrant the proceeds of such bill at the exchange of the day, in the manner consistent with its usual rules of business.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not engage to protect the emigrant from any risk whatever, except the risk which might attach to the carrying the money with him. We simply undertake to honour the drafts of the Montreal bank, from time to time, for such sums as may be paid into our hands on account of that bank.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(signed) *Smith, Payne & Smiths.*

T. F. Elliot, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

P.S. We have omitted to mention, that we are directed not to receive less than 20*l.* on account of any one individual.

The mode of proceeding described in this letter is likely to be generally made use of, in order to avoid the risk of carrying money abroad in specie. For this purpose, persons who are emigrating to Canada will only need to deposit here the sum they desire to receive for their own use in the colony, and to draw the amount after their arrival. But for persons residing in this country, who wish to remit money to Canada for the use of others assisted by them to emigrate, some further arrangement will be requisite. One course which may be followed by such persons will be merely to give the emigrant the means of depositing in England money payable in Canada, and in this manner to guard against the chances of the money's being lost, or improvidently expended, on the voyage. Should it be further desired to establish a control over the money, not merely until the voyage shall be completed, but even after the emigrant's disembarkation, it will be necessary that the persons providing funds with that view shall pay them into the house of Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths, to the account of the Governor of Lower Canada with the Montreal bank. The Governor will be directed to confide the application of such funds to an officer appointed for the purpose, who will be required to give sufficient security, and will be bound to expend the money for the benefit of the emigrants in the course of three months after their arrival. Within that period he must be allowed the exercise of his own discretion as to the occasions and proportions of the payments he may make. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this method of procuring the superintendence of Government for the expenditure of sums destined to the use of emigrants, must fill up and sign two lists containing the names and descriptions of all the emigrants to receive portions of the deposit, together with the signature or mark of each emigrant thereto

thereto affixed, and a statement of the amount appropriated to every individual. Each emigrant must also be furnished with a separate certificate, stating his name and number on the list, and the amount to which he is entitled. Copies are subjoined of the forms in which these lists and certificates should be drawn up. The lists will be forwarded by the Colonial Department; and for that purpose they should be sent there at least three weeks before the departure of the emigrants, under a cover marked with the word "Emigration," and addressed to "The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Department, London." At the same time should be enclosed the acknowledgment of Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths, for the payment to the account of the Governor, without which acknowledgment no list will be sent forward. Neither can any list be forwarded, or the management of a deposit in the present manner be undertaken, unless the whole sum deposited by the individual signing the list amount at the least to 50*l*. The certificates must be delivered to the several parties to whom they relate; but they should be sealed up and addressed to "The Agent for Emigrants at Quebec," or "at Montreal."

Form of List.

Name of the Emigrant.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Amount to be given to the Emigrant.	General Remarks.	Signature or Mark of the Emigrant.

N.B. At the head of the list should be stated the name of the vessel in which the several parties are to embark, and the date at which she is expected to sail.

Form of Certificate.

I, *A. B.* do hereby certify, that *C. D.*, the bearer hereof, is the person described as under, on the list forwarded by me to the Colonial Office; and that the amount therein stated, namely, pounds, is the true amount which I desire to be paid to the said *C. D.*

(Signature of the person making the deposit on account of the emigrant.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Amount to be given.	General Remarks.	Signature or Mark of the Emigrant.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *J. Colborne* to Lord *Goderich*, dated York, Upper Canada, 5 September 1831.

FROM the destitute state in which they arrived here, and the difficulty of forcing them into remote townships from the ports at which they disembarked, it is evident that a great burden will be thrown on industrious settlers, who can ill afford any disbursement, unless the local government is authorized to direct the expenditure of the sums which may be collected for the temporary support of poor emigrants.

If

If they could be dispersed through the province soon after their arrival, they might readily find employment; but it is found impracticable to remove the numbers which reach Prescott and York.

The agents of the Canada Company are now selling the Crown revenues purchased in that township at 10s. per acre.

What a change has taken place in the province in 10 years, and since the Lanark settlers were located in a swampy desert! They were for a long time without roads, and excluded from a market for their produce; but the district in which they reside, by the assistance given to them and to the military settlers, has now become a very important portion of the colony, and now contains a loyal, contented and prosperous population of more than 18,000 persons, consuming the manufactures of the mother country, and obtaining a remunerating price for their crops. A similar success has attended the emigration of 1825 in the Newcastle Settlement.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

EXTRACT of a Private LETTER from Sir *J. Colborne* to Mr. *Hay*, dated York, Upper Canada, 27 October 1831.

WAGES have not fallen in any district, notwithstanding the increased number of labourers dispersed through the province.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *J. Colborne* to Lord *Goderich*, dated York, Upper Canada, 24 November 1831.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, acquainting me that a commission has been appointed by His Majesty for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information on the subject of emigration, and to forward the annexed reports respecting the number of labourers and mechanics that might probably find employment in different districts, the prices of provisions and rate of wages; from which documents a more correct opinion may be formed as to the capacity of this province, than from any summary drawn up from them.

The observations contained in the reports on the emigration of this season will be found interesting. Many intelligent settlers are confident that not less than 3,000 labours and 400 mechanics would find employment in each district; but from the difficulty experienced this year in dispersing emigrants and in sending them to the parts of the province in which their labour may be required, and the unwillingness of farmers to hire them at the rate of wages given to labourers who have been some years in the country, I am persuaded that a large number of mechanics and labourers arriving at particular ports, at the same time, could not depend on immediate employment.

During the summer months labourers are paid, in every part of the province, 12 dollars a month, and the demand for them is so general that any number of men may find work. To obtain, however, constant employment, emigrants must necessarily penetrate far into the country with their families, and frequently exhaust their means of support before they are hired. Emigrants generally expect to obtain the highest rate of wages, which farmers will not give to labourers unaccustomed to the work of a new country. The usual rate of wages is from 8 to 12 dollars a month; and this is still offered in every part of the province, notwithstanding the extensive emigration of this year, except at the ports at which most of the emigrants of this year have disembarked.

While property is so easily acquired in this province, and land can be purchased at a cheap rate, on credit, the high price of labour will continue. Both mechanics and labourers, as soon as they have saved 40*l.* or 50*l.*, purchase land, and in a few years are able to hire workmen. Therefore, the quick transition of persons from a state of poverty to independence, produces annually so great a number of land proprietors, that the demand for labour will, in fact, provide for the labouring classes of emigrants to any extent.

More than 30,000 of the emigrants, who arrived by Quebec this season, are now I imagine in this province; they are of a good description.

Those which came here early in the summer, chiefly from Wiltshire and Yorkshire, were rapidly succeeded by others, to such an extent, that it became necessary to take measures for their removal; they were generally healthy young men with large families, and altogether destitute. It appeared very desirable to detain them in this province, and that this first trial, made for the purpose of relieving parishes at home, should not prove a failure. Had they not received every possible encouragement, their disappointment would have produced the worst effect, with reference to future emigrations to Upper Canada. I directed that the emigrants who could not find work, or could not proceed into the country with their families, should be conveyed to the township Oro, on Lake Simcoe, and to the several townships named in the annexed return. many of them were hired as they were proceeding to their locations; but about 108 families are now working on their lots in Oro, 444 in the Newcastle district, and 27 in Seymour. They have most of them received assistance in provisions, and have had a temporary accommodation afforded them in log-houses.

In considering the great relief which their removal occasioned at the time we were most embarrassed by the succession of disembarkations from the Lower Province, the quantity of land brought into cultivation, and the capital drawn to remote townships by the number of families located in them, I am persuaded that the expenditure has given the greatest encouragement to emigration, and has promoted the interests of the province in every respect. The whole sum expended this year for the payment of agents and superintendents, the purchase of provisions, transport and medical aid, will not exceed 4,800 £.

This expense has been increased in consequence of the provisions having been collected at short notice.

The experiment of this year of sending destitute emigrants on land, and giving them some assistance, proves, I think, the system might be acted on by parishes at home that require relief, by the removal of that part of their population which cannot be supported.

Fifty acres would be probably considered a sufficient portion for each emigrant family, if a prudent system of emigration were organized in England. Some emigrants would rather engage themselves as labourers, till accustomed to the work of the country, than go on their own land, and many of them would certainly find employment on the road to their locations. Wages are at present higher in this province than in the United States.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to Lord *Goderich*,
dated Quebec, 12 May 1831.

IT would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the number of emigrants who actually settle in the Canadas; of those who arrive at Quebec many pass into the United States, some of whom return from thence, and establish themselves in Canada, others return from Canada to the United Kingdom, and some of those who emigrate to the United States from the United Kingdom, come and settle in Canada.

Perhaps after making all due allowance for the circumstances above stated, it might be considered as a reasonable approximation to the truth, that the number of emigrants who finally settle and form part of the resident population of Canada do not fall very short of the numbers who arrive at the port of Quebec.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to Lord *Goderich*, dated
Quebec, 12 October 1831.

I HAVE visited the eastern townships as far as the frontier of the state of Vermont in the United States. It is extremely difficult to form an estimate of the numbers which the uncultivated parts of the townships will bear; but I think

think I am within the mark in saying that 500,000 persons might be added to the existing population, with a certainty of raising sufficient agricultural produce for their own subsistence, and for the purposes of commerce necessary for their other wants. But these must be introduced with circumspection, and under due regulations on the part of the Colonial Government, according to circumstances as they arise, otherwise the additional numbers coming into the country might be greater than the amount of surplus produce on hand, raised by the present inhabitants, would admit of, without incurring the risk of a scarcity.

The country which goes under the name of the Townships appears to me the most eligible for settlement of any I have yet visited.

The climate is represented as healthy in a very remarkable degree. The soil fertile, and abounding in forest trees of the finest growth, and of the most useful description, with great facilities of water communication by means of rivers and lakes.

In the visit made by me (soon after the date of my despatch, to which that of your Lordship, No. 54, of the 3d August, is the answer) to the River Ottawa as far as By-Town, I had occasion to notice the fine quality of soil on the banks of that river, on the side of Lower Canada, and I have no doubt that 100,000 persons might there be located with advantage in addition to the existing population. It is necessary to observe that calculations of this description must be very vague, and dependent on the nature of the soil, and other circumstances with which we are not yet accurately acquainted. These calculations must be taken more with reference to the number of inhabitants already existing in the country, and the amount of their surplus agricultural produce, for the supply, in the first instance, of the new comers, than with reference to the extent of the particular district of country, or the comparative fertility of the soil. And when it is stated that the line of the Ottawa, on the side of Lower Canada, will bear the additional population above stated, it is only meant with reference to the above principle; for the capabilities of that part of the country are prodigious, although too imperfectly known to admit of anything like an estimate of them being formed at present. Besides the districts above described, there is in Lower Canada a vast range of cultivable land in rear of the settled country on the line of the St. Lawrence, comprised between the Rivers Ottawa and St. Maurice. This range of country will become an object for settlement hereafter; but in the first instance, I would suggest the propriety of confining as much as possible the settlement of emigrants to the countries above described; I mean the Townships, and that part of the line of the Ottawa which is situated in Lower Canada.

It is highly necessary that some regulations should be adopted at home to guard against too great an influx of emigrants in any one season, as well as to prescribe the period of their departure. The pauper emigrants in particular, as being in a more dependent situation than other emigrants, should be sent out so as to arrive at an early period of the season in Canada. Pauper emigrants arriving late in the season must be exposed to great privations, and prove a source of great, perhaps insurmountable, difficulties to the local government.

Up to the present period, the number of emigrants who have already arrived at Quebec this season, amount to upwards of 46,000, and before the final close of the navigation will probably reach 50,000; and here I hope your Lordship will pardon me for observing, that I have not been unmindful of the circumstance adverted to by your Lordship, regarding, "the body of emigrants whom the (then) recent accounts from Canada had represented as encumbering the wharfs and streets of Quebec." It is very true that such was the case, but when it is considered that Quebec is (at it were) the only door of entrance into these provinces from the sea, it is altogether unavoidable from the nature of things that much individual suffering must be the result of a rush of large numbers, nearly at the same time, to the same entrance. I was perfectly sensible that the inconvenience complained of was at the same time unavoidable in its nature, and transient in regard to its duration. As the crowd pressed onward from behind, those who preceded went forward and spread themselves gradually over the face of the country, and perhaps the inconvenience, however great, might have been aggravated, had attempts been made to check the current or regulate its course in the first instance. It was suggested to me, for instance, to interfere with the proceedings of the masters of the steam vessels, who are

represented to be anxious, for the sake of the passage-money, to hurry away the emigrants from the ships in which they arrive, and put them at once on board their vessels before landing at Quebec. In this manner many more persons have been crowded on board the steam vessels than it was possible to accommodate with convenience to themselves; but this suffering, although severe, was of short duration (perhaps not more than six and thirty hours from Quebec to Montreal), and in the meanwhile others continued to arrive from seaward, perhaps in a larger proportion than the departures upwards, so that had any check been imposed on the captains of the steam vessels, the increased numbers on the wharfs and in the streets of Quebec would only have served to aggravate the evil.

I venture to trouble your Lordship with these remarks, being well aware that the exaggerated statements in the public prints, and the correspondence of individuals, are calculated to excite at a distance considerable anxiety and alarm. To return to the emigrants arrived this season, I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that notwithstanding their unprecedented numbers, the streets of Quebec and Montreal do not at present exhibit any marked appearance of an augmented population; nor has the price of labour fallen since the opening of the navigation, a certain proof that absolute want does not exist amongst the new comers up to the present time, and it is worthy of remark, that some who represent themselves as being in distress, will refuse double the amount of wages they have been accustomed to receive at home.

In proportion as the country becomes settled, and the quantity of surplus produce augments, the numbers of emigrants may be augmented in a corresponding ratio.

I take leave to observe, that the great majority of the emigrants with whom we have had to deal hitherto, are persons who come out here on their own account, not as paupers, but as settlers: many of them have relations in the country. Some have already formed plans for themselves, and all have the means of providing for their own subsistence by manual labour or otherwise, so that the only duty which hitherto (at least since the government of the province has been in my hands) has devolved on the Executive Government, as regards the emigrants, is confined to the furnishing them with such advice and assistance as the Government officers, from their local knowledge, possess the means of supplying. The emigrants, having acquired all the information necessary for their several purposes, proceed accordingly, and disperse themselves throughout the country, where they are soon absorbed in the general mass of the population; nor has it been necessary, on the part of the local government, to adopt any other measures to facilitate their views than those already adverted to by me.

There exists at Quebec an hospital for the reception of indigent sick emigrants, the funds for the support of which are provided for by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, but these funds have been found insufficient this year, owing to the unusual numbers of emigrants who have arrived from Europe, and the deficiency has been supplied by charitable contributions, which have in like manner been applied to the relief of urgent cases of distress amongst the emigrants; but I have not authorized any expenditure on Government's account besides the printing of notices, &c., amounting to a mere trifle. There are some precautions which demand attention at the points of departure of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, and which I take the liberty of adverting to here, as the evasions of such precautions by the masters of vessels conveying emigrants is often attended with serious inconvenience to the latter:

1st. The strict enforcement of regulations regarding the numbers of persons embarked in proportion to the tonnage.

2d. Sufficient supply of water and provisions.

3d. Medical assistance and medicines.

It has been rumoured, I know not how truly, that the masters of vessels sometimes purposely protract the duration of their voyage, to enhance the value to the passengers of the provisions they have to dispose of.

In closing this despatch, I take leave to transcribe an extract from the presentment of the grand jury of the district of Quebec for the September term of this year, which appears to me to contain matter not undeserving of your Lordship's notice:—

“ Notwithstanding the benefits which may result from emigration, and that probably

probably the degree of distress has not been greater this year, in proportion to the number arrived, than in former years, the grand jury have seen, with the most painful feelings and not without some degree of alarm, the crowded state of many of the vessels which have arrived in this province with emigrants, and the destitute condition in which many of them are landed on our shores. By holding out false notions of the probable time of sailing of vessels, and their tonnage, and the probable duration of the voyage, and of the means of support here, interested persons, to obtain large sums of passage-money, crowd vessels with emigrants insufficiently supplied with provisions, and for whose comfortable accommodation even room and water are deficient, and those emigrants on their arrival are sent ashore sometimes, before arriving in port, sick, filthy and helpless, whereby they become burthensome to the country, and endanger the health and safety of its inhabitants.

“ Large numbers of other persons have also been sent out by means of local or public aid or advances, many of whom, from their age and infirmities and confirmed habits, are incapable of supporting themselves by labour in this province, or providing against the hardships of a country and climate with which they are unacquainted, and thus are exposed to be reduced to beggary, so frequently conducive to crime.”

I have, &c.

(signed) *Aylmer.*

(Enclosure No. 7.)

LETTER from Lord *Aylmer* to Lord Viscount *Goderich*, dated Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 17 December 1831.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a Report of Emigration to the Canadas for the year 1831 by Mr. Buchanan, resident agent for settlers and emigrants.

To this Report is annexed a statement (derived from the weekly Returns which I directed to be made during the season) of the numbers of emigrants arrived this year at the port of Quebec, from the several ports of the United Kingdom; these are stated to amount to 50,254; but I am persuaded that the actual arrivals considerably exceed that number.

The facts which have been established in some cases during the season just terminated, justify the inference that in many others the provisions of the Passenger Regulations Act, have been evaded by the masters of vessels, and that on arriving at the port of Quebec, their reports of the numbers of their passengers often fall very far short of the numbers actually on board.

This evil can only be averted by vigilant attention on the part of the proper authorities at the port of embarkation; and by the enforcement of severe penalties in the colonies in cases where the provisions of the Act shall be found to have been disregarded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Aylmer.*

(Enclosure 1, in No. 7.)

EXTRACTS from REPORT of the Resident Agent for Emigrants to Viscount *Aylmer*, dated Quebec, 12 December 1831.

As the arrival of emigrants may be considered over for this year, I shall proceed to lay before your Lordship a Report thereof, particularizing the several places from whence they came, and other details in conformity with the outline of the weekly returns made to your Excellency from this department, and from which returns it will be seen that the number recorded at this office amounted to 50,254. The same paper contains a comparative statement of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec for the last three seasons, the uniform and progressive increase of which is worthy of remark.

Your Lordship will also find an outline of the situations to which the emigrants of this year have generally proceeded, which, from the inquiry I have lately made, will, I am sure, be as correct as it is possible for any return of the kind to be.

Your Excellency in perusing the Report which I have now the honour to submit, will perceive, that the expectations I entertained last winter as to the probable extent of emigration to these provinces this year has been more than verified, and so great was the desire among the agricultural and labouring classes in every part of the United Kingdom to emigrate during the summer, that had shipping been obtained, a much larger number would have come out. It is however fortunate that more did not come, as from the want of many necessary facilities for their reception, considerable disappointment must have been the consequence.

Your Lordship will also observe, that emigration from all parts of the United Kingdom rapidly increases, and vast numbers come from counties that hitherto were not in the habit of sending any. In every portion of Ireland the small farmers and labouring peasantry are also becoming more sensible of the advantages to be gained by transferring their industry to these fine provinces; and from Scotland, particularly the Highlands, the rage for emigration to the Canadas is much on the increase.

Among the emigrants from England a very large portion were possessed of considerable property, particularly those from Yorkshire and Cumberland; and from some of the midland and western counties, many respectable emigrants came out. The number of persons sent out or aided by the parishes or landlords from the United Kingdom were not so great as is generally supposed, amounting to 4,981 persons; and although some of this class were a little burthensome on the charity of the Quebec public, yet I am warranted in stating that the real situation of many of these poor emigrants was by no means half so bad as represented. From Wiltshire and Somersetshire a considerable number of labourers and manufacturers came out, chiefly from the estates of the Marquis of Bath and Lord Heytesbury. These emigrants were well provided, and I am happy in having it in my power to state that they are in general doing well. The greater portion of these emigrants I forwarded to Upper Canada; some found employment about the city; and 20 families I located in the township of Leeds. The most helpless and poorest emigrants who arrived this year from England, came principally from the counties of Suffolk, Northampton, Kent, and Lincolnshire. It is to be exceedingly desired that in future should the gentry and parish officers in the United Kingdom send out any able-bodied labouring paupers, they will transmit such funds as it may be found necessary to give them on landing here, instead of entrusting it to the emigrants themselves, who not unfrequently either make improper use of it or loiter away much time in importuning charitable societies, whence the donation granted them fails in its intended effects.

Very many respectable and wealthy farmers came out this year from almost every portion of Ireland, but more particularly from the counties of Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, Mayo, Sligo, Tyrone, Dublin, Limerick and Wexford. A number of poor tenants, principally from estates near Castlecomer, came out; they embarked at New Ross and Waterford, and were in general poor and apparently ill-provided. From the counties of Mayo and Roscommon many poor tenants also came. Some of these emigrants pleaded great distress on arrival, but I had good reason to think their tale not correct. For many of them I got employment in the country; but so soon as the Quebec Emigrant Charitable Society began its operations on a more extended scale, several of these emigrants, as well as many others, returned to the city, and loitered many weeks importuning the dispensers of that charity; who, I fear, in too many instances were deceived by their tales of distress. Whenever I made personal examination into the situation of these begging emigrants, I almost invariably found them deceptive; and I cannot avoid here noticing the very injurious consequences, in promoting mendicity and idleness, resulting from the practice of some of the clergy of Quebec in giving tickets or a sort of licence to female emigrant poor to go about soliciting relief, when perhaps a lazy husband is lurking away in idleness or drunkenness at his lodgings.

The extent of actual capital brought into the Canadas this year by the emigrant population has been exceedingly great, and from the most accurate data that

that I can draw may fairly be put down at 250,000*l.* sterling. I have heard of one shopkeeper in Quebec who received from emigrants in exchange 18,000 gold sovereigns; and the harvest in general to every class of lodging-house keepers, tavern-keepers, grocers, victuallers, bakers and steam-boat proprietors, has been exceedingly profitable. The number of persons dependent on labour on arrival bore a small proportion to the total, and considering the vast numbers who landed at Quebec, exceeding anything of the kind ever known in the history of emigration to any country, it is matter of much congratulation to find, at the close of the season and setting in of winter, so very few of the emigrants now to be met with. It is very generally remarked that this city, as well as Montreal, and in truth the whole province, was never more free from an unemployed emigrant or native population, nor the city and country so free from mendicity as at the present period.

Much inconvenience was felt in the months of June and July from the number of emigrants that became sick through exposure on the wharfs and landing-places, occasioned chiefly by the unfeeling manner and unseasonable periods at which their disembarkation was effected. The number of sick adult emigrants on board the ships on arrival was exceedingly trifling, and considerably less in proportion to the total emigration than in the last or the preceding year.

The voyage from the United Kingdom to the St. Lawrence is one of perfect health. The majority of the emigrants are from Ireland and Scotland, and principally live on the light food of potatoes, or *stirabout* made from oatmeal, so that very rarely indeed does any serious sickness occur; besides, the *fogs* and cold weather generally experienced in crossing the Banks of Newfoundland, are a complete extinguisher to disease or contagion.

I am warranted in stating that almost every interest in the province has within the current year experienced increased activity; and I doubt if ever at any antecedent period was employment more easily obtained, or more actual business done with shops and stores in general than during the past season. I mention these circumstances to guard your Lordship from what may be asserted by some persons, that the native population has been thrown out of employment by the great influx of emigrants. Such assumptions cannot be maintained on inquiry, and are in opposition to the fact. At no former period was the demand for the labour and industry of all classes in the province greater than during the present year, and I have the concurrent testimony of many respectable master tradesmen in this city and Montreal in corroboration of this statement.

Owing to the want of an organized agency, and proper guides under this department, I experienced considerable difficulty in the course of the summer in directing many persons in want of employment to situations where I had reason to expect they would find it. Having received numerous communications from the eastern townships that a large number of labourers and mechanics would find good employment in that part of the country, I directed a portion of industrious emigrants thither. The very circuitous route by way of Three Rivers, added to the apathy and jealousy of some of the inhabitants of these townships, produced considerable obstruction to any large number of emigrants proceeding thither this year. These matters will soon cure themselves; and I am happy to find that, notwithstanding the circumstances here detailed, many families found their way among our Township Anglo-American neighbours. When once a good direct route is opened from the city to the eastern townships, an extensive field will be thrown open for the reception of any number of British Emigrants; and as the new road now extends to the thriving settlements in the township of Inverness and the borders of Halifax, very little is wanting to make the route complete.

Having in the early part of the season received instructions from his Excellency Sir John Colborne that very extensive preparations were making in Upper Canada for the reception of British emigrants, I felt in consequence every confidence in urging all I could to proceed thither; and I am happy to state, that every account I have received from the sister province speaks loudly in favour of the thriving state of the settlements there. The greatest activity now prevails in surveying new townships and opening roads; and the scale of preparations going on in Upper Canada for the reception of emigrants next year, will be very extensive. I daily expect the honour of a communication from the

Lieutenant-governor on the subject of emigration to Upper Canada; and when received, I shall do myself the honour to lay it before your Lordship*.

With reference to the state of settlement of emigrants this year in the province of Lower Canada, the largest portion will be found in the district of Quebec. The great success that has attended the settlements in the townships of Inverness and Leeds, which I began in 1829, has been followed up this year by a considerably augmentation, principally the friends of those who came out in 1829 and 1830; and so great has been the influx of respectable industrious settlers into them and the adjoining townships, that scarcely a vacant lot of Crown land is now to be had. The embarrassment caused to settlement by large tracts of land, the property of private individuals, as also by the clergy reserves, proves exceedingly detrimental to the increase of population in this section of the country, and I trust will not escape your Lordship's particular notice. The Highland settlement of New Hamilton, in the south-west of the township of Inverness, begun in July 1829, nine miles from any habitation, now numbers about 50 dwelling-houses, with barns and stables, more than 129 head of cattle, a considerable number of sheep and hogs, poultry, &c., and a large surplus of produce to sell this winter. There is scarcely a new settler whom I located in the township of Inverness or Leeds within the last three years that is not doing well.

In the seignories of St. Croix and St. Giles a very considerable increase of emigrant population has taken place this year; particularly on the line of the new projected road to the eastern townships, passing across Nelson and Inverness. The majority of these settlers are Irish. A few industrious Highlanders from the Island of Isla have begun a settlement in St. Croix, which, by your Lordship's permission, I would designate New Argyle, as I have good reason to think it will increase rapidly in numbers by the friends and followers of the present founders. To nearly all the new settlements in Inverness and Leeds I gave (under the approval of his Excellency Sir James Kemp) names in association with places from whence the majority of the emigrants came; such as Ulster Settlement, Yorkshire, Dublin, New Hamilton, Wiltshire, &c. &c., and the recollection seemed to gratify the settlers. A very large portion of the emigrants located in this situation during the current year, went to their lands in September and October, and consequently will not appear in the new population returns.

In the township of Frampton all the lands are nearly occupied, and considerable settlement has extended into Cranbourn, the seignory of St. Mary's, and along the Kenebec Road. The settlements of Jacques Cartier and Val Cartier, Dechambaud and Port Neuf, as well as Stoneham, Tewkesbury, Waterloo and Beauport, have also received a large augmentation of emigrant population this year; and these settlements, from what I can learn, are in a thriving condition.

Many industrious farming emigrants have taken improved lands from one to ten miles off Quebec, and the advantages already derived by the citizens of Quebec from the augmented supplies and quality of almost every article of agricultural produce brought to market, is a sufficient testimony of their acquisition to the population of the country. Within the city and district of Quebec several respectable tradesmen, together with a large number of servants and labourers, have found profitable employment. The state of the saving's bank will show that the industry of those people met a fair reward; and I have experienced very great satisfaction in witnessing the decent deportment and well-dressed appearance of the vast body of Irish servants and labouring classes that attend the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon's church on Sunday, some of whom, perhaps only a few months previous, landed with scarcely a shoe to their foot. It is gratifying to know that crime has undergone no increase in consequence of this augmented emigrant population in the city and district of Quebec; but on the contrary, that at no former period did there appear so few new comers on the calendar of offences or crimes at the criminal term or quarter sessions, as during the present year. I am not aware of any feeling in opposition to good-will, and honest competition in industry, being manifested by the emigrant population

* This communication has been subsequently received, and is hereto appended.

tion towards the hospitable and polite natives of the province, and it is my fervent wish to see them amalgamated in the mutual bonds of good feeling and friendship.

In the district of Three Rivers very few British emigrants have yet found settlement. The only route going above Quebec being by steam-boats, forms a difficulty to strangers in spreading into the country at any intermediate place below Montreal. The hurry and confusion that prevails during the stoppage of the steam-boats at Three Rivers, the crossing the ferry to the South shore, the ignorance of the language, and the separation from their fellow passengers and friends, all tend to prevent settlement in that part of the province; and this will require time to overcome, until the mode of intermediate conveyance becomes more easy, and that each village on the banks of the St. Lawrence shall have its own regular passage boat to and from the city of Quebec. These observations will partly apply to the eastern townships; the present inconvenient route from Quebec (being by rivers) forming a serious obstacle to emigrants proceeding thither; but as already stated in a preceding part of this report, it is hoped it will soon be obviated by a continuation of the new Inverness Road in a direct line to Shipton, to the accomplishment of which many influential landed proprietors would gladly contribute.

The city and district of Montreal has received this year a considerable increase of emigrant population. The settlements in the seigniory of Chateauguay, Godmanchester and Sherington, has been very extensive; and all the good lands in that section of the province are nearly occupied. Twenty-one families of Scotch emigrants, in number 130 souls, who arrived in the Summer, have lately come down to settle in the county of Megantie, alleging that they could not get lands in Godmanchester or its neighbourhood. Many respectable families have taken farms in the vicinity of the city of Montreal; and in the townships of Kildare, Kilkenny and New Glasgow, several emigrants of this year have located themselves; as also in the seigniory of St. Mary's and neighbourhood of St. Cæsar. In the Ottawa district, settlement progresses but slowly; and I do not apprehend that any very extensive increase of population will take place in that section of the province until all the good lands on the south side of the St. Lawrence are occupied. Besides, I consider the lumber trade, which is extensively carried on up the Ottawa, rather at variance to the formation of sound agricultural settlement, and the increase of a farming population. In the district of Gaspé and Chaleur, settlement proceeds but slowly. The general class of emigrants who proceed thither are Irish fishermen, who, in the first instance, spend a season at Newfoundland, or who struggle up from Cape Breton or New Brunswick.

To the United States no doubt a small portion of the emigrants that arrived at Quebec would find their way; and, on the other hand, many come into the province from thence. The route *via* the St. Lawrence is found the cheapest to all parts of the States of Ohio, Michigan, and the parts of New York and Pennsylvania bordering on the River St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie; but I am warranted in stating, that a very decided turn has taken place in favour of this province, and that it is becoming more apparent every day. Very few Irish or Scotch think of settling in the States now; and the English emigrant will soon find out that the gold-tinged paradise of the aguish Prairies of Illinois, or Michigan, are not to be put in comparison with the fertile and more convenient portions of these provinces. In corroboration of this I would beg to mention, that there are now in this district several most respectable English emigrants, who came out this year, and who, previous to fixing on any particular situation, took the precaution to visit a considerable portion of this continent; and the result of their inquiry led them to prefer where they are now located.

As I have had the honour of being in personal communication with your Excellency, during the season, on the several subjects to which this Report generally refers, many details are omitted which I do not consider it expedient to recapitulate, more particularly as your Lordship's own observation will doubtless supply the deficiency. Thus, my Lord, I sincerely trust that I may have succeeded in conveying to your Lordship a faithful outline of the very important and arduous duty that has devolved on me during the past year, in the discharge of which duty the most unflinching energies and exertions of my

REPORT FROM THE

mind and body have been in continued occupation, and in the accomplishment of which nothing but the most ardent solicitude, in trying to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government, and the kind consideration and protection of your Lordship, could have sustained me.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 7.)

NAMES of PORTS from whence Emigrants came during the Year 1831 :

Ireland :					
Dublin	- - -	7,157		Gloucester	- - - 2
Wexford	- - -	229		Frome	- - - 4
Waterford	- - -	1,216		Bideford	- - - 51
Ross	- - -	2,159		Liverpool	- - - 2,261
Dungarvan	- - -	1		Lancaster	- - - 43
Youghall	- - -	209		Whitehaven	- - - 138
Cork	- - -	2,735		Maryport	- - - 421
Tralee	- - -	114		Workington	- - - 399
Limerick	- - -	2,759		Sunderland	- - - 86
Galway	- - -	452		Berwick	- - - 209
Westport	- - -	720		Newcastle	- - - 30
Killala	- - -	514		Whitby	- - - 471
Sligo	- - -	4,079		Hull	- - - 2,780
Ballyshannon	- - -	200		Yarmouth	- - - 514
Londonderry	- - -	2,888			
Belfast	- - -	7,943		Total from England & Wales	10,343
Newry	- - -	1,591			
Strangford	- - -	169	34,133	Scotland :	
				Dumfries	- - - 49
England and Wales :				Ayr	- - - 40
London	- - -	1,135		Inverness	- - - 361
Dartmouth	- - -	9		Cromarty	- - - 460
Southampton	- - -	4		Greenock	- - - 2,988
Plymouth	- - -	474		Glasgow	- - - 176
Falmouth	- - -	77		Peterhead	- - - 13
Penzance	- - -	19		Dundee	- - - 249
Milford	- - -	15		Grangemouth	- - - 196
Padstow	- - -	5		Leith	- - - 664
Newport	- - -	1		Aberdeen	- - - 158
Carmarthen	- - -	45			
Bridgwater	- - -	280		Total from Scotland	5,354
Bristol	- - -	764		From Newfoundland, Halifax, } Cape Breton, Prince Edward's } Island and Miranichi - - }	424
Poole	- - -	106			
					50,254

Comparative STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec during the Years 1829, 1830 and 1831 :

FROM WHENCE.	1829.	1830.	1831.
Ireland - - - - -	9,614	18,300	34,133
England and Wales - - -	3,565	6,799	10,343
Scotland - - - - -	2,643	2,450	5,354
Newfoundland, Halifax, &c.	123	451	424
	15,945	28,000	50,254

RECAPITULATION :

1829	-	-	-	-	15,945
1830	-	-	-	-	28,000
1831	-	-	-	-	50,254
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	94,199

Quebec, 12 Dec. 1831.

A. C. Buchanan.

THE following Statement shows the Weekly Arrival of Emigrants during the year 1831, specifying the Number of Males, Females, and Children under 12 Years, also the Number who received Parish Aid, and the Number of those who came on their own resources.

WEEK Ending	Males.	Females.	Children.	Parish Aid.	Came on their own Resources.	TOTALS.
30 April 1831	388	267	165	493	327	820
7 May -	368	317	218	288	615	903
14 May -	477	399	195	100	971	1,071
21 May -	1,603	1,164	531	143	3,155	3,298
28 May -	4,446	2,695	1,156	437	7,860	8,297
4 June -	2,561	2,091	1,085	356	5,381	5,737
11 June -	2,203	1,908	1,035	390	4,756	5,146
18 June -	1,163	1,081	618	200	2,662	2,862
25 June -	1,131	993	620	458	2,286	2,744
To 9 July -	829	677	404	273	1,637	1,910
16 July -	1,003	968	617	725	1,863	2,588
23 July -	772	655	538	244	1,721	1,965
To 6 Aug. -	658	584	401	27	1,616	1,643
To 20 Aug. -	546	458	379	150	1,233	1,383
27 Aug. -	550	474	316	28	1,312	1,340
3 Sept. -	436	365	282	15	1,068	1,083
10 Sept. -	932	877	530	74	2,265	2,339
17 Sept. -	456	365	240	145	916	1,061
24 Sept. -	708	516	351	169	1,406	1,575
1 Oct. -	160	118	102	-	380	380
To 15 Oct. -	742	575	409	216	1,510	1,726
29 Oct. -	176	78	51	-	305	305
12 Nov. -	51	16	11	-	78	78
Totals - -	22,359	17,641	10,254	4,931	45,323	50,254
			17,641			
			22,359			
		Total - -	50,254			

A. C. Buchanan.

Disposal of the Emigrants of 1831.

City and District of Quebec* - - - - -	8,500	
Of whom there are in the townships of Inverness, Leeds, Ireland, and adjoining situations 350 families or persons	2,000	
In the Seigniories St. Giles, St. Croix, and St. Antoine -	1,000	
Townships of Frampton and Seigniory of St. Mary's and vicinity - - - - -	650	
Val Cartier, Jacques Cartier, Portneuf, Dechambaud, Stoneham and vicinity - - - - -	1,000	
City, and within 10 miles in circumference of Quebec -	3,500	
Returned to United Kingdom - - - - -	350	
	8,500	
District of Three Rivers - - - - -	500	
District of St. Francis and Eastern Townships - - - - -	1,500	
City and District of Montreal - - - - -	5,500	
Ottawa and scattered situations - - - - -	1,000	
Gaspé and Chaleur - - - - -	500	
		17,500
Upper Canada - - - - -	26,500	
United States - - - - -	6,254	
		32,754
Total - -		50,254

* *N. B.*—A great portion of these emigrants went to their settlements during September and October, and consequently would not be included in the late census returns.

To the new settlements in the county of Megantie, more than 150 families have proceeded since the 1st of October.

A. C. Buchanan.

(Enclosure 3, in No. 7.)

LETTER from *E. M^cMahon*, Acting Secretary, to *A. C. Buchanan*, Resident Agent, Quebec.

Government House, York,
26 November 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to thank you for your communications of the 3d October and of the 12th instant, and to acquaint you that he could not transmit you the information which you were anxious to receive from him till the superintendents in the general townships employed in locating emigrants, had forwarded their reports.

We know that about 22,000 emigrants have disembarked here at Coburg, and at the head of the Lake; that many families proceeded direct to the Gore and London districts, the number of which we have had no opportunity of ascertaining correctly; and that another portion of the emigration of this season has been absorbed in part of the Newcastle district, and the four districts to the eastward of it. Thus at least 30,000 emigrants are now in the Upper Province.

The indigent settlers who have been located in Ord, now called Heytesbury, on Lake Simcoe, chiefly from Wiltshire and Yorkshire, and those located in Dummer, Ops and Douro in the Newcastle district, are going on well. And 108 families are clearing their lots in Heytesbury, and 444 families in the latter townships, occupying about 60,000 acres.

They have already cleared 80 acres in Heytesbury. The great risk which has been incurred this year has arisen from locating so many destitute families together in remote townships. Many emigrants are too idle to work hard, and many are unable to complete their contract from sickness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *E. M^cMahon*,
Acting Secretary.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Major-General Sir *Archibald Campbell* to Lord *Goderich*, dated 23 October 1831.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch, acquainting me with the appointment of an Emigration Commission, and requiring various returns and other heads of information to enable the Commissioners to diffuse knowledge on the subject of emigration, as far as it regards the province under my charge.

These returns I have now the honour to enclose, showing the prices of provisions, the rates of wages, and the probable demand for labour next season.

From these documents the Commissioners will, I trust, have no difficulty in publishing a fair statement of the capabilities of this province, for a beneficial annual absorption of emigrants, provided they are of the right class; persons of sober and industrious habits, accustomed to out-door labour, or mechanics, and not as heretofore has too frequently been the case, the outcasts of the work-house.

But viewing the subject of emigration as intimately connected with the future prosperity of this province, your Lordship will, I am sure, expect that I should fairly state my views and opinions of the mode in which *an eligible class* of settlers might be induced to people and bring into cultivation the vast wilderness still at our disposal.

There are still 14,000,000 acres of ungranted land (exclusive of the disputed lands) in the province, equal, perhaps superior, to any yet granted, and I feel assured that *roads* alone are wanting to ensure its gradual disposal at a price that would amply reimburse the original expense of opening the roads; for while Government land is selling at the absurd rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* an acre, private property equally uncleared is in the market at 20*s.* and even 30*s.* an acre, merely because the one is easy of access, while the other has not even a footpath leading to it; and until some means are provided for opening communications things will, I fear, remain as at present. The most valuable emigrants who come out to this province are disheartened at the prospect of the untracked wilderness before them, and too frequently pass on to some part of the States. A tolerable road to the place of their location would change the whole aspect of affairs, and raise the price and *value* of land at once throughout the colony.

Connected with this subject I should, for reasons which your Lordship will appreciate, recommend as a proper line to make the experiment on, that tract of country (said to be fine land) lying between Miramichi and the Great Falls of the St. John. It is in that quarter that we ought by every means to endeavour to plant a thick and loyal population, to serve hereafter as a firm basis of union between these nether provinces and the Canadas; and I am satisfied that if a road were opened on this line, it would not only repay the labour by the speedy settlement of the land at greatly advanced prices, but create a fund for the prosecution of other works of similar utility. I should not despair of seeing the Banks of the St. John near this place soon afterwards connected by a good line of communication with those of the Restigouche, joining the new Canada roads at the Rapids of that river.

I will not detain your Lordship longer on this subject at present, but its importance may perhaps justify me in returning to it at some future period.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-General Sir *Archibald Campbell* to Lord *Goderich*, dated 2 November 1831.

I QUITE agree with Mr. Richards, that the poor and indigent but able pioneer alone will lead the way into the Wilderness; but a good road once completed, a different class of settlers would compete for the purchase of the Crown reserves on very different terms from those adverted to.

In fact, my Lord, this province only requires the opening of roads into the Wilderness (as the woody lands are here termed), to enable us to receive and locate, with every certainty of comfort and independence, an immense body of emigrants, having yet upwards of 13,000,000 acres ungranted, and I may add, almost unexplored. My opinions on this head are not speculative; they are confirmed in the example of the United States, and that in our immediate neighbourhood, not far from Presquise, on the river St. John, where lands, claiming neither the advantages of climate or soil, which belong to our own, are selling at 10s. per acre: and to whom? probably to those very emigrants who would not purchase from us at 2s., disheartened and dismayed at the prospect of having to grope their way into the dense forests.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

EXTRACT of a REPORT of the Council of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, 3 June 1831.

ALL the land adapted for settlement in this province, fronting on its harbours, bays, navigable rivers, roads and other communications, have been disposed of by the Government. What remains in the interior, to the extent of about one million of acres, cannot be rendered available for the settlement of emigrants without incurring a heavy expense. To render these lands accessible, composed as they are of disconnected irregular tracts, scattered over an extended surface, and, with the exception of only one tract of 40,000 acres, consisting of patches of from 5,000 to 8,000 acres each, roads of communication must necessarily be opened to and through them upon the proper lines to be ascertained by careful explorations and admeasurement; and on these lines of road, when rendered passable, farm lots of 100 acres each would require to be laid off with proper metes and bounds.

Upon mature consideration of this interesting subject, we are compelled to remark, that while so many millions of acres of valuable lands, in regular spacious and uninterrupted tracts, remain at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in Canada and New Brunswick, affording every facility by roads, rivers, lakes, or canal communications, and ample encouragement to settlers, we think it most advisable for the present to leave the forest lands of this province to be settled by its native population, and the emigrants who annually arrive from Newfoundland with acquired means to enable them to distribute and form settlements without any expense or burthen to the Government or the country.

(Enclosure No 11.)

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Sir *Peregrine Maitland* to Lord *Goderich*, dated Halifax, Nova Scotia, 12 August 1831.

FOR many years past emigrants of the most needy class have landed in great numbers in Cape Breton. These persons, chiefly from the northern parts of Scotland, have been humanely subsisted by persons not provided with more than a sufficiency for themselves; and the distress thereby occasioned in the island has often been such as to demand interference and aid from Government, which, on such occasions, have been reluctantly and sparingly, but necessarily granted; for there has certainly been no desire to encourage an emigration of this description, which is attended with many and serious inconveniences. Among these, not the least is, that it has been usual with these persons, and they can scarcely be blamed, to commence clearing and planting on the first unoccupied spot they discover. The result follows, that the settler toils hard for three or four years, when the lot having been rendered valuable by his labour, he is forced, after much useless resistance, to resign it to its rightful owner, and seek subsistence elsewhere. In this manner irritation, discontent and wretchedness are continually augmenting among the people.

I have been much relieved by the perusal of the following extract of a letter from one of the magistrates at Sydney to Mr. Wallace, which will doubtless prove satisfactory to your Lordship.

“ We

“ We learn by one of the vessels which has arrived with passengers from Scotland, that M'Niven, the principal emigrant agent in the islands, has sent most of his people to Quebec instead of Cape Breton, from which circumstance we are not likely to have the number originally intended for this place.”

(Enclosure No. 12.)

EXTRACT of STATEMENT transmitted by Sir *Peregrine Maitland* from Nova Scotia, for the use of the Commissioners for Emigration.

LITTLE encouragement can at present be offered to people of the working classes to emigrate to Nova Scotia; there being already an ample supply of labour in every branch of industry. In fact, emigrants in considerable numbers are continually leaving the province in search of employment elsewhere, which they cannot find here; and a large proportion of those who remain become dependent for support during the Winter on the charity of the public.

— No. 2. —

DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Commissioners for Emigration, in reply to their Report.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 4 Aug. 1832.

I HAVE taken into consideration your Report of the 15th of March last, enclosing the notice which you had caused to be printed for the information of persons proposing to emigrate to the North American Colonies, and describing the general course of your proceedings in execution of the instructions addressed to you at the time of your appointment.

I beg to thank you for the plain and useful statement which, in the paper published by you on this subject, you have furnished to people intending to emigrate to Canada or New Brunswick. It is also satisfactory to me to perceive the favourable tendency which has already made itself apparent in the measures you have adopted for encouraging emigration to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. I observe from returns in my office that the number of emigrants to the Australian colonies during the four months ending the 30th of April last, exceeded the number of emigrants during the whole of the year 1830. And whereas formerly few persons proceeded to these colonies unless they were possessed of a small capital, it now appears that the majority of those who go out are people proposing to subsist by the wages of their labour. When, therefore, I advert to the universal complaint of an insufficient supply of labourers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and when I consider how entirely the supply which does exist depends upon the continuance of the system of transportation from this country, I feel with great force the value of that disposition to resort to these colonies which since the time of your appointment has shown itself among people really belonging to the working classes. With respect to your measures for directing an additional number of females to the Australian colonies, I shall only observe that I am sure they will be received with gratitude by the colonists themselves, and by all who are acquainted with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

You have now fulfilled the principal objects pointed out in the instructions addressed to you at the time of your appointment; and it is a great pleasure to me to convey to you the satisfaction of His Majesty at the mode in which you have performed this duty. The reduction in the price of passage to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land has rendered it no longer expedient that you should offer to provide the conveyance to them of all persons, possessing the requisite funds, who should apply to you for the purpose. In the case of the North American Colonies there are many reasons why the intervention of a Government Board, in providing the conveyance of emigrants, would neither be desirable nor, unless with the aid of a large and expensive establishment, practicable. I am not aware, therefore, of any further duties in the performance of which I can avail myself of your services. The correspondence to which your appointment has given rise differs rather in quantity than in kind

from the usual correspondence of the Colonial Department. An increased disposition has been created to apply to Government for information ; but as that information is now collected, and arranged in a form convenient for circulation, the distribution of it becomes a comparatively easy task. The management of the expenditure which you have instituted for the encouragement of emigration to the Australian Colonies may also, I think, be carried on in my office. I shall still leave the more immediate superintendence of the business hitherto transacted by you to the gentleman belonging to my department who has acted as your secretary, and who, by the experience he has acquired under your authority, will be enabled to preserve the same spirit that has heretofore governed the conduct of this business. Under these circumstances, I feel that the time is come at which I may relieve you from your duties ; and, with a full sense of the valuable aid I have derived from your labours, may take upon myself the direction of all future correspondence respecting emigration.

I have, &c.

(signed) GODERICH.





**EMIGRATION:
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.**

COPIES of any Reports from the COMMISSIONERS
FOR EMIGRATION to the SECRETARY OF STATE
for the COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, since the last
Session of Parliament.

(Lord Viscount Sandon.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 August 1832.*

