

24
P A P E R S :

Colonial Lands

AND

Emigration.

PART I.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1843.*

[*Price 2s.*]



COLONIAL LANDS AND EMIGRATION.

RETURN to ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 February 1843;—*for,*

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE relative to EMIGRATION,
which has taken place since the Date of the last Despatches which were
laid before Parliament, for each of the Colonies respectively.—(*In con-
tinuation of the Papers Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed,
7 June 1842, No. 301.*)

(*Mr. William S. O'Brien.*)

Also, RETURN to ADDRESS, dated 24 May 1843;—*for,*

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE relative to the SALE of
COLONIAL LANDS, since the Date of the last Despatches laid before
Parliament.

(*Mr. G. W. Hope.*)

PART I.
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1843.*

SCHEDULE.

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C A N A D A.

CANADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 90.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right hon.
Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B.

No. 1.
Despatch from
Lord Stanley to
Sir Charles Bagot.
3 March 1842.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 March 1842.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Bill passed by the Legislature of Canada in September last, and reserved by the late Governor-General of that province for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, intituled "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands."

(No. 95.)

Vide Act annexed.

I have also had before me the Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, to whom I referred this Act for any suggestions which their general acquaintance with enactments relating to lands in the colonies might enable them to offer with advantage on this occasion. The Commissioners have bestowed so much care in the examination of the Act, and their report states with such precision their reasons for the conclusions which they have formed on the details of this measure, that any abridgement would diminish the force of their remarks. I therefore send you a copy of the whole report for your information, and accompany it now with the expression of my own views on the subject.

Colonial Land and
Emigration Com-
missioners' Report,
19 Feb. 1842, p. 6.

The differences existing between the cases of Canada and Australia, pointed at by the Commissioners, are sufficient, in my opinion, to justify the adoption of a different system in the former colony for the disposal of lands. I do not, therefore, offer any objection to the general rule of sale by a fixed price. The plan of making free grants of 50 acres of land I consider to be open to much more serious objection. To a very limited extent, and for the purpose of opening new districts, and keeping up communications, I can conceive the plan working beneficially; but I concur with the Commissioners in laying little stress on the nominal conditions imposed, so far at least as relates to the power of enforcing them. It appears to me, that this scheme will, besides, operate as a serious interference with the supply of labourers for hire, and will be justly complained of by companies and others who have bought Crown lands on speculation. If small free grants to emigrants with very limited means become common, it is evident that their chance of effecting sales to the same class is seriously deteriorated. If this clause of the Bill should stand, it will be imperative on you to be most cautious in the exercise of your discretionary power; for the pressure upon you, when it is known that you have the power, will be overwhelming; indeed I entertain very considerable doubt as to the prudence of your acceptance of such a responsibility. I would press, therefore, upon your attention the precautions recommended by the Commissioners on the subject of the free grant allotments, which appear to me to be well worthy of notice.

With respect to the clauses which provide for the commutation of existing claims to land by the issue of scrip or orders for nominal sums of money, which are to be received as money in the purchase of the public lands, I have to observe that there is no explanation afforded of the grounds on which 4s. per acre is assumed as the price. The Commissioners represent that the upset price in the western part of the province has been considerably higher, and that they are under the impression that the average selling price for the last 10 years has not been less than 8s. per acre. I hope, also, that it is quite clear that the Act will not include in this system of commuting claims to land by the means of scrip, any claims to the free grants of 50 acres, as any such provision would defeat the intention of the grant.

I trust that the Legislature will not be indisposed to give a fair consideration to such of the preceding objections as may not be susceptible of an answer by the

CANADA.

appropriate amendment of the Act; and in that reliance I propose, after the expiration of the 30 days during which the Bill must lay on the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if no address to the Queen be made on the subject, to advise Her Majesty to confirm it.

I shall have no objection to your communicating to the Legislature, by message, the suggestions of the Commissioners in respect to the application of the money derived from the sales of land to purposes of emigration.

I have, &c.
(signed) Stanley.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

(No. 96.)

4 & 5 Vict. c. 100.

COPY of an Act passed by the LEGISLATURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide by a law, applicable to all parts of this province, for the disposal of public lands therein; be it therefore enacted, by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Act of the Parliament of the late province of Upper Canada passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty, and intituled, "An Act to extend and continue for a limited Period the Provisions of an Act passed in the First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Disposal of the Public Lands in this Province,'" and the Act thereby continued be and the same are hereby repealed.

2 Vict. c.
1 Vict. c.
repealed.

No free grant of
land hereafter.

Claims to free
grants to be de-
termined by Go-
vernour and Council.

Scrip to be issued
for claims to land
duly allowed, and
to be received in
payment for pur-
chase of lands.

Scrip when and
how to be issued;

To be assignable
by delivery.

Lower Canada
militia land scrip to
be assignable by
delivery, and re-
ceived in payment
for public land.

Receipts to be
taken for scrip
issued.

Scrip to be received
in payment of
arrears.

Scrip to be issued
for claims to land

2. And be it enacted, that, except as hereinafter provided, no free grant of public land shall be made to any person or persons whomsoever.

3. And be it enacted, that all claims to free grants of land arising out of or under the authority of any Order in Council, or other regulation of the government now in force, shall be adjudged upon and determined by the governor of this province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

4. And be it enacted, that all claims for land under any Order in Council, or other regulation of the government now in force, heretofore allowed by competent authority, or which shall hereafter be allowed by the Governor in Council, shall be commuted for land-scrip or orders for nominal sums of money to be issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and such scrip shall be received as money upon all sales of lands of the Crown in this province, the proceeds of the sales of which lands are not or shall not be set apart for any specific purpose.

5. And be it enacted, that upon payment of the fees chargeable upon any such grant of land, in cases where the grant is subject to such fees, and free of any expense where the grant is free of fees, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in lieu of locating the claimant, shall issue to him or her scrip or orders for nominal amounts in money equal to the amount of his or her grant, calculating the value of such grant in that part of Canada formerly called Upper Canada, at the price of four shillings currency per acre, and that the said scrip shall be issued in amounts not greater than five pounds in any one note, and that such notes shall be assignable by delivery.

6. And be it enacted, that the militia scrip or orders for nominal amounts in money heretofore issued in that part of this province formerly called Lower Canada, under the authority of the proclamation of the Governor-general of that province, bearing date the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be assignable by delivery, and shall be received in payment upon all sales of public land in this province, the proceeds of which are not or shall not then be appropriated for any specific purpose, and shall be received at and for the nominal rate at which the same were issued.

7. And be it enacted, that the Commissioner of Crown Land take receipts for any such scrip as may be issued, and shall issue the said scrip to the claimant, or his or her legal representative, in full discharge of the claim; and such scrip may be paid by delivery upon any sale of the public land aforesaid; and that the receipts to be given for payments upon sales of the said public land shall specify the amount received in money, or in the scrip aforesaid respectively.

8. And be it enacted, that the said scrip shall be received for deferred payments or instalments upon sales of public lands heretofore made, as well as upon sales to be made under the authority of this Act.

9. And be it enacted, that all rights and claims to land assigned under the authority of the Acts hereby repealed, shall be exchanged for the scrip aforesaid by the Commissioner

of

of Crown Lands, upon application of the assignee, or his or her authorized agent, and such scrip shall thereafter be assignable by delivery.

10. And be it enacted, that no assignment of any right or claim to land assigned under the authority of the said above repealed Acts, which shall have been made by any married woman conjointly with her husband, shall be considered void or voidable by reason of the coverture of such married woman.

11. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, all unlocated rights or claims to public land shall be held and considered to be personal goods and chattels, and not liable to be governed or adjudged upon by the laws relating to real or landed property.

12. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to alter the law as respects rights to land located, or to make the same personal property, or to alter the descent or disposition thereof, or the adjudication of claims thereto arising from assignment, devise, bequest, or other disposition thereof, or the rights of the owners thereof, in any respect whatsoever, or to make good any claims thereto, forfeited or held to be forfeited by reason of non-performance of the conditions upon which the same have been assigned or located.

13. And be it enacted, that no new claims to land founded upon any regulation or order of the Government shall be allowed or entertained unless made before the first day of January which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, except where the parties originally interested and claiming shall be under the age of twenty-one years on the said day.

14. And be it enacted, that the price of such public lands shall from time to time be fixed and ascertained by the authority of the Governor of this province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof.

15. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province in Council, to appoint in each municipal district a resident agent for the sale of public lands, who shall be authorized and empowered, under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to make sale of public lands within the district for which he acts, at such prices as shall have been under the authority of this Act duly fixed and ascertained.

16. And be it enacted, that every such district agent shall keep regular accounts of sales of land within his division, and make the said sales appear in the plans or maps in his office.

17. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any district agent appointed under the authority of this Act, directly or indirectly to purchase any land which such district agent shall be appointed to sell as aforesaid; and if such district agent shall offend in the premises, he shall forfeit his said office.

18. And be it enacted, that the purchase-money upon the sale of such public land, or the scrip paid in therefor, shall, in the first instance, be paid to the district agent, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, whenever the amount in the hands of such agent shall exceed fifty pounds currency, deducting therefrom his per-centage, as hereinafter provided; and, in default of such remittance, he shall be liable to be charged at the rate of fifteen pounds per cent., as a penalty, per annum, for the time he shall retain any such sum in his hands, after the amount shall become remittable, as aforesaid; and the district agents, upon the receipt of any purchase-moneys, or scrip, shall give the purchaser or purchasers a receipt for the same, specifying therein the number of the lot, or the land purchased, or otherwise sufficiently describing the same; and such receipt shall bear date on the day on which it is actually signed, and shall authorize the purchaser to take immediate possession of the lot so sold, and to maintain actions and suits in law or equity against any wrongful possessor or trespasser on such land, as fully and effectually as if the patent deed had issued on the day of the date of such receipt.

19. And be it enacted, that so soon as the purchase-money of any particular lot or quantity of land shall have been paid up in the manner aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall thereupon become entitled to receive letters-patent for the same, free of further expense, and subject only to such reservations as are usually made in letters-patent of the same description; and such letters-patent shall be transmitted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the agent for the district in which the lands are situate, within the space of thirty days after the purchase-money shall have been paid, and the payment duly notified to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, unless, by reason of any unforeseen event or unavoidable necessity, the same cannot be so transmitted; and it shall be the duty of the district agent, upon the receipt of such letters-patent, to deliver the same to the owner or owners thereof, upon demand, without charge.

20. And be it enacted, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being, and also every district agent, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Governor of this province in Council, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and for the due payment of all monies which shall in the course thereof come into his hands; that is to say—for the payment of such monies or scrip as shall come into the hands of any district agent aforesaid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and for the payment of such monies as shall come into the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or the balance remaining unexpended in his hands, to the receiver-general of this province.

21. And be it enacted, that the district agents shall receive such a per-centage upon the amounts received by them, as well as such payments for inspection of lands and other extraordinary duties performed under the direction of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, as the Governor of this province in Council shall direct and appoint.

22. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay over, once in three months, to the receiver-general of this province, all sums remaining in

under the Acts hereby repealed. Certain assignments by married women declared valid.

Claims to public land to be personal property.

Proviso as to lands located.

No new claim to land admitted after 1st Jan. 1843, unless the claimant be a minor on that day.

Price of land, how to be fixed from time to time.

Governor to appoint a resident agent in each district for the sale of lands.

Duty of agents.

Agents not to purchase lands.

Agents to receive payments for lands, and to remit when over 50% in their hands, under a penalty.

Receipts for payments, how to be made.

Letters patent to be issued, free of expense, within thirty days after payment of purchase-money.

Security to be given by Commissioner of Crown Lands and district agents.

District agents, how to be paid.

Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay over

Influence to the Receiver-General every three months.

And to render detailed accounts to Government half-yearly, to be submitted to the Legislature.

Lists of lands for sale to be printed and exhibited.

To appear in Official Gazette and one public newspaper.

Governor may direct sales to be made to occupant in certain cases.

Free grants of 50 acres may be made to actual settlers in certain cases.

Governor and Council may appropriate lands for public purposes.

Proviso.

Errors in grants of public lands, how to be rectified.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Courts in Upper and Lower Canada empowered to annul patents for land issued through mistake.

Practice of court regulated.

Commissioner to keep a register for assignments of claims of lands located. Patent may issue in the name of the assignee.

his hands arising from the sale of the public lands aforesaid, retaining a sum sufficient to meet the contingent expenses of the department, but not exceeding five hundred pounds.

23. And be it enacted, that the accounts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall be rendered to the government of this province for half-yearly periods; and that copies of the said accounts, containing the particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the office, with lists of all sales made up to the period of accounting ending next before the commencement of each Session of the Provincial Parliament, shall be laid before both Houses within ten days next after the commencement of each Session of the Legislature.

24. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at least thirty days before any sale shall be made under the authority of this Act, to cause printed lists of the lands open for sale to be exhibited in the office of Crown Lands, and in the offices of the respective agents in whose districts the lands shall respectively be for sale, specifying the prices of such lands and the terms of payment: and copies of such printed lists shall be published in the official Gazette, and in one public newspaper in the district, in which the lands are respectively situate; and such lists shall be revised once in each year, under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

25. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province in Council, without any such publication, to direct sales of public land to be made at a fair valuation to any lessee or occupant; or to any individual who, from the peculiar situation of the property applied for, would be liable to injury by the disposal of the land to any other person or persons than such lessees or occupants or other individuals interested as aforesaid.

26. And be it enacted, that, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appropriate as free grants any public lands in this province to actual settlers upon or in the vicinity of any public roads in any new settlements which shall or may be opened through the lands of the Crown, under such regulations respecting such settlements as shall from time to time be made and declared by the Governor of this province in Council: Provided always, that such grants shall not be made to any person or persons who shall have heretofore received any grant of land from the Crown; and provided also, that the extent of any grant so to be made shall not exceed fifty acres; nor shall any such grant be made to any other than natural-born or naturalized male subjects of Her Majesty of the full age of twenty-one years.

27. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to set apart and appropriate such of the said public lands as shall be deemed expedient to be so set apart and appropriated for the site of marketplaces, gaols, court-houses, places of public worship, burying-grounds, schools, and for other like public purposes; and at any time before the issue of letters-patent therefore, to revoke such appropriation and setting apart as may seem expedient, and to make free grants for the purposes aforesaid, the trusts and uses for which the grants shall be made being expressed in the letters-patent granting the lands therein specified: Provided always, that no such grant for any such purpose shall be for a greater quantity of land than ten acres for every one of the purposes aforesaid, in any one instance in which, or for any one occasion for which, land shall be granted as aforesaid.

28. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which grants or letters-patent for land shall have issued for the same land inconsistent with each other, through error or mistake, and in all cases of sales or appropriations of land inconsistent with each other, for the same land, and in all cases wherein by reason of false survey the land supposed to be conceded shall be found wanting in the whole or in part, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province in Council to decree and order a new grant equal in extent, or equivalent to the land lost, according to the discretion of the said Governor in Council: Provided always, that no such claim on account of any error in survey shall be entertained or granted unless the land found wanting shall be equal to one-fifth of the whole quantity described to be contained in the particular lot or parcel of land granted or conceded; and provided also, that no such claim for indemnity shall be entertained after the space of five years from the issue of the letters-patent granting or conceding such lot or parcel of land, or shall extend to cover the value of any improvements made by the grantees in error or mistake under any such grant.

29. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Chancery in that part of this province formerly called Upper Canada, and for the Court of King's Bench in that part of this province formerly called Lower Canada, upon action, bill or plaint to be exhibited in either of the said Courts respecting grants of land situate in the said parts of this province respectively, and upon hearing of the parties interested, or upon default of the said parties, after such notice of proceeding as the said courts shall respectively order, in all cases wherein patents for land have or shall have issued through fraud or in error or mistake, to decree the same to be void; and upon the registry of such decree in the office of the provincial registrar of this province, such patents shall be deemed void and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and that the practice and proceeding in court in such cases shall be regulated by orders to be from time to time made and issued by the said courts respectively.

30. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of Her Majesty's Commissioner for the sale of Crown Lands for the time being to keep a book for the entry, at the option of the parties interested, of the particulars of any assignments made as well by the original nominee or locatee, as also by any subsequent assignee or assignees of any such claim on lands heretofore located in respect thereof, such assignment or assignments being first produced or exhibited

bited to the Commissioner aforesaid, together with an affidavit of the due execution thereof sworn before any justice of the peace, who is hereby fully authorized to administer the oath in this behalf, and such affidavit shall truly express the time of the execution of such assignment or assignments; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to cause the material parts of every such assignment to be entered or registered in such book of entry or registry, and to indorse on every such assignment a certificate of such entry or registration; and every such assignment so entered or registered shall be valid against any one of a previous date or execution, but not then entered or registered, except in cases of express notice; and in all cases of such assignments being duly registered, it shall and may be lawful that the patent issue in the name of such assignee or assignees: Provided always, that in case the subscribing witness or witnesses to any such assignment shall be deceased, or shall have left the province, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioner to register any such assignment upon the production of an affidavit or affidavits proving the death or absence of such witness or witnesses, and proving also the handwriting of such witness or witnesses.

Proviso.

31. And be it enacted, that any person or persons wilfully swearing falsely to the execution of any such assignment, or to the handwriting, or to the death or absence of any such witness or witnesses, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Punishment for false swearing.

32. And whereas by reason of the receipt of land-rights in lieu of money in payment upon sales of clergy reserves in that part of the province lately called Upper Canada, a certain sum of money is due and owing to the fund arising from the proceeds of clergy reserves, which under the said Act hereby repealed was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the lands of the Crown; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province to direct and order the Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay over all proceeds of sales of Crown Lands over and above the expenses attending the sale thereof, in like manner as proceeds of sales of clergy reserves, until the debt or sum due and owing to the clergy reserve fund shall be fully discharged.

Governor may direct the Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay the balance due to the Clergy Reserve Fund in Upper Canada.

Passed by the Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 25th August 1841.

W. B. Lindsay,
Clerk Assembly.

Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 25th August 1841.

Ordered, That the Honourable Mr. Harrison do carry this Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(Attest) *W. B. Lindsay,*
Clerk Assembly.

Received, and read for the first time, Wednesday, 25th August 1841.

James Fitz-Gibbon,
Clerk Legislative Council.

Read a second time, Thursday, 26th August 1841.

James Fitz-Gibbon,
Clerk Legislative Council.

Read a third time and passed, with amendments, 1st September 1841.

James Fitz-Gibbon,
Clerk Legislative Council.

Legislative Council, Wednesday, 1st September 1841.

Ordered, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

(Attest) *James Fitz-Gibbon,*
Clerk Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 2d September 1841.

Ordered, That the Honourable Mr. Harrison do carry back this Bill to the Legislative Council, to acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

(Attest) *W. B. Lindsay,*
Clerk Assembly.

I reserve this Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Sydenham.

John Clitherow.

I hereby certify, that this is a true copy of the original Bill which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, on Saturday the 18th day of September 1841.

(signed) *James Fitz-Gibbon,*
Clerk Legislative Council.

Assented by Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, 27 April 1842.

CANADA.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 19 February 1842.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., transmitting to us, for our consideration and report, a Bill passed by the Council and Assembly of Canada in September last, and reserved by the late Governor-general of that province for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, entitled (No. 96) "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands."

The object of this Bill is to regulate the method of disposing of the public land of the province; and we have the honour to report, that the principle which has been adopted by the Canadian Legislature is that of sale by a fixed, though not necessarily uniform, price, subject to the exception, in certain cases, of free grants, which are not to consist of more than 50 acres. This principle, together with the exception to which it has been made subject, was strongly recommended by the late Governor-general, who also obtained for it the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It is true that the experience of the large prices occasionally realized for land in New South Wales has led to the adoption, for the Australian colonies, of a mixed system of sale, namely, of first offering the lands to public competition, and then leaving the unsold portion to be purchaseable at the upset price, the object being to prevent the loss which might possibly be occasioned to the revenue, if lands under all circumstances and of every quality were sold at the same price. In Canada, however, under the auction system which prevailed there for several years, the variations in the price of land have been very inconsiderable. Lord Sydenham, indeed, in the despatch in which he announced his intention to establish, upon his own authority, the method of sale by fixed price, states that it was the result of Lord Durham's inquiry, which had been confirmed by his own, that "the increase of price from competition at the time of sale was nugatory." The circumstances of Canada are such as to show the inherent probability of this result. On the one hand, large tracts of waste land are the property of individuals who would be anxious to dispose of them, and to undersell the Government; and, on the other hand, an unlimited supply of public land can be obtained at a small fixed price in the neighbouring states. Competition, therefore, in the purchase of public land in Canada would seem highly improbable; while the delays and uncertainties attending even a modified system of auction must necessarily act as a discouragement in a country where the facilities for acquiring land abound in every direction. In the same despatch to which we have already referred, Lord Sydenham says that he feels it unnecessary to reproduce the arguments which are so ably and conclusively stated in the Report, forming Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report in favour of the mode of disposing of waste lands by fixed price; it is sufficient for him to say, that all his "inquiries upon the subject have led to a full conviction of their correctness, and of the propriety of their being practically adopted." Considering, then, the circumstances of the colony, and the high authority by which the system is supported, it is perhaps not unreasonable to conclude that the valid objections which have been urged against a fixed price in New South Wales, where active competition has been known to take place, are not applicable in the case of Canada; and we may add, that the present Act empowers the Governor in Council to fix and ascertain the price of public lands from time to time. It will thus be possible to prevent the alienation of any district or large portion at a price considerably below what may be considered its proper value; and we conclude that, should the Crown possess any valuable lands in long-established towns, they will be exempted, if not from the general rule of sale by fixed price, at least from the ordinary price of the colony: it further follows, that it will be within the discretion of the Governor to lower the price of land; but justice to former purchasers requires that this authority should be most sparingly, if at all, exercised.

Before adverting to the chief modification of the principle of the fixed price which is introduced into this Act, we may mention that the Governor in Council is authorized to direct sales to be made, at a fair valuation, to any lessee or occupant who, from the peculiar situation of the property applied for, would be liable to injury by the disposal of the land to any other person. It seems very proper that such discretionary power should be granted to the Governor; but we recommend that, in the exercise of that discretion, it should be a rule that no land should ever be sold for less than the established price of ordinary lands; and we would also express our hope that, as the Governor is empowered to show this consideration to occupants, as well as lessees or proprietors, he will think it desirable in all cases to give the preference, in the purchase of any land which has been squatted on, to the person so occupying it, and not allow another to obtain the benefit of his labour and capital, by purchasing the land away from him at the fixed price.

We come now to the consideration of the plan of free grants which it is proposed to permit by law as the exception to the more general rule of sale. By the 25th section the Governor in Council is empowered to appropriate as free grants any public lands to actual settlers upon or in the vicinity of any public roads, in any new settlements which may be opened through the lands of the Crown, under such regulations respecting such settlements as shall from time to time be made by the Governor in Council, provided that the extent of any such grant shall not exceed 50 acres. The plan therefore, it will be seen, contemplates that

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1840, printed in
Par. Paper, G13,
1840, p. 95.

that the Government will undertake the opening and regulation of certain new settlements and the construction of public roads through them; and that to actual settlers upon or in the vicinity of these roads it may make grants of not more than 50 acres.

By this provision the Legislature of Canada no more than gives its sanction to a plan which had already been carried into operation under the authority of the late Governor-general. In the upper division of the Province, and we believe in the lower also, a road had been opened at the expense of Government, and it had already been announced that lots of 50 acres would be laid out on each side of it, and granted to settlers on conditions of which the following are the principal: Intending settlers are not to apply for the land until they are ready to reside upon it, and they must have the means of maintaining themselves and families until a crop can be raised from the ground. The patent will not be issued until one-third of the land has been cleared and placed once under crop, and for effecting this amount of improvement four years are allowed from the date of location.

We must confess we can place no reliance on these precautions. Universal experience, wherever settlements have been formed on the waste lands of the Crown, has shown that it is in vain that such conditions are imposed. However reasonable in themselves, or well adapted to the circumstances they may seem, there is the fatal objection to them in practice that they cannot be enforced. The Government cannot really ascertain whether every applicant has the means of supporting himself and family until a crop is raised from the ground, nor can it ensure his making the best use of those means so long as they are required for the purpose; nor, on the other hand, can there be perfect security that these free grants will not be made to persons above the class of labourers for whom they are intended, and possessed of capital applicable to the purchase of the land. Again, the Government can in no way ensure a settler's remaining upon the land, which is the main object of the whole plan, if the prospect of improving his condition be presented to him elsewhere; neither can it ever really exercise the power of ejection, if at the end of the period of location the prescribed amount of improvement has not been effected on the ground; the point itself being one which it is so difficult to ascertain. Adverting to these considerations, we could not perceive without expressing some apprehension any recurrence to the system of conditional grants in any of the colonies.

At the same time we must mention, that in this case it was had recourse to by the late Governor-general, not as being in conformity with sound principles of colonization, but on political grounds, and with the view of retaining British emigrants in the province. The principle indeed of the system was strongly supported by Sir G. Arthur and by authorities connected with the disposal of land in the upper division of the province. In their arguments, however, too much stress we think was laid upon the success which had attended some settlements effected in a similar manner, but to a limited extent, and under the watchful superintendence of private parties individually interested in the success of the undertaking. These examples, we think, would form but an imperfect guide to the operation of the system when on a great scale and under the management of the Government.

We are far, however, from submitting the above-mentioned remarks as objections to the confirmation of the Act, as the clause is merely permissive, and the result will doubtless be much affected by the mode in which it may be carried into operation by the Governor. We hope that the provision of the law of only laying out these free grant allotments upon the line of some road to be opened at the public expense will be strictly adhered to and that no latitude of interpretation will be given to the expression in the Act, of settlers "in the vicinity" of these public roads. It would seem further to be desirable that the settlers should not receive their orders of location and be placed on the ground until the means had been provided, and the necessary preparations made, for commencing the construction of the road. The certainty of employment at wages appears to us to afford the only means by which the appropriation of uncleared lands by persons without capital, and exclusively of the labouring class, can be formed with any prospect of success. This condition may perhaps be also deemed the more essential, looking to the political object for which the plan has been established; for, as we have already observed, should the parties placed on these settlements meet with difficulties and obstacles which their want of means prevent them from readily overcoming, or indeed should there be any check to the prosperity of the different settlements, there will of course exist no power of compelling grantees to remain on the land when once they found it for their interest to quit it.

Having offered these observations upon what appear to be the leading features of the Bill, we shall now briefly advert to the most important of its remaining provisions.

The first in order are the clauses which provide for the commutation of existing claims to land by the issue of scrip or orders for nominal sums of money, which will be received as money in the purchase of the public lands. The land claims which are to be thus commuted are stated to be those which have arisen out of any orders or regulations "of the government now in force." What the extent of these claims may be we are not aware. We take it for granted, however, that they are not meant to include any demands which may have been made for free grants of 50 acres under the system established by Lord Sydenham, as it would obviously have defeated the sole object of his plan, if such claims as those were to be met by the issue of a scrip made assignable on delivery, and therefore affording no security for a supply of labour on the roads, nor for the settlement of the land. Reference is also made to land claims which may have been assigned under the authority of the former land Acts of Upper Canada which are by this Act repealed: and it is provided that they may be exchanged for scrip, upon application of the assignee. The militia scrip moreover of Lower

CANADA.

* See Par. Paper, 2,
1839, p. 170.

Canada is made assignable on delivery, and is to be received in payment on the purchase of the public lands. It may be right to mention, that by the Papers presented to Parliament*, Lord Durham's Proclamation, authorizing the issue of this militia scrip, appears to bear date the 11th September 1838, but that the date assigned to it in the present Act is the 11th December 1838.

The method of disposing of all claims to land, by granting assignable land orders instead of fixing the locations and granting specific portions of land, appears to have the advantage of preventing all uncertainty as to the value of the boon conferred, and of enabling the claimant to obtain land where it best suits him; or should he not desire to hold land, to part with his order to others willing to purchase it, and therefore more likely to undertake the improvement of the land. By the present Act no value is put upon the land in the lower division of the province, and we conclude, therefore, that it will, for the generality of claims, be taken at the price which will now be fixed on ordinary land by the Governor. But as far as regards militia-men, it was laid down in Lord Durham's Proclamation that the commutation should be according to the average price of public lands for the 10 preceding years, and to these particular claims therefore, should any remain outstanding, and not already converted into scrip, the same principle will, we suppose, continue to be applied. For Upper Canada, the value of land is by this Act to be calculated in the issue of scrip at 4s. per acre; but upon what principle the price has been so fixed does not appear on the face of the Act. The upset price has hitherto been considerably higher, and the average selling price for the last 10 years has, we believe, not been less than 8s. per acre.

The remaining provisions of the Act appear to us to be well calculated to facilitate the sale of waste lands, and to promote the general settlement of the country. We are glad to observe that resident agents for the sale of land are to be appointed in each municipal district. They will be under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and it will be their business to keep maps and plans of surveyed lands for inspection at their office, to publish lists of the saleable lands within their district, with the prices affixed to them, 30 days before any sale is effected, and at those prices to sell them to any person willing to purchase them. They will be paid by a per centage upon the amount of money which they receive for the sale of land, and, together with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, are to give security for the faithful discharge of their duties, and due payment of all moneys which they may receive. Payment for land will be prompt, and the purchaser will be entitled to letters patent granting the land within 30 days after the payment of the purchase-money. Indemnity is further provided for purchasers in cases of double grants, or of incorrect surveys, and a power is granted to the courts of law in each of the former divisions of the province to declare void letters patent which may have been issued through fraud or in error. The letters patent we observe are to be free of expense, but are to contain the usual reservations. In regard to this latter point it may be right to mention, that it was the opinion of Lord Sydenham, as expressed in his despatch, No. 179, 12th October 1840, that if the reservation of minerals had any effect at all, it must be injurious; and as regards the reservation of timber, that some alteration would be desirable; and he requested, therefore, that the clause relative to the reservation in grants might be omitted from the Royal instructions. We are not aware whether or not this request was complied with, but we thought that it might be useful to draw attention to it on this occasion.

See Par. Paper.
Canada, 1841,
p. 37, presented
by command.

The reservation of
minerals has been
excluded from the
Royal instructions.

A further provision of the present Act is to empower the Governor in Council to reserve such small portions of land, never to exceed in each case 10 acres, as may be required for public buildings, burying-grounds, and other like purposes of a strictly public nature. We do not observe any provision for reserving such ground as may be required for public roads.

Finally, facilities are afforded for the registry of assignments of claims on land heretofore located, and the Act concludes with making provision for the repayment of a debt due to the Clergy Reserve Fund of the upper division of the province.

Having thus gone through all the material provisions contained in the Act itself, we may perhaps be permitted to add a very few brief remarks, since another opportunity may not present itself, on some enactments that it is proposed to introduce into the Act of Parliament on Australian sales, and which have not yet been adopted in any Canadian legislation. No allusion is made in this Act to the application of the money derived from the land; and we are aware that upon the extent to which any special appropriation may be practicable for this purpose, having regard to the general finances of the province, we are not in possession of sufficient information to judge; but we are anxious not to pass over this opportunity of throwing out the remark, that if some fixed proportion at least of the proceeds of land can be devoted to the introduction of emigrants, it is a measure recommended by peculiar considerations of expediency. There is this essential difference between a revenue derived from the sale of lands and the general revenue of the colony, that the one is voluntary and the other compulsory. The former, therefore, increases in proportion to the inducements which may be held out to persons with capital to effect a purchase of waste land. But no more powerful inducement can be held out to such parties than that the value of their purchase-money shall be returned to them, either by the introduction of labourers, through whose aid alone they can clear and cultivate their land, or by effecting local improvements of a public nature, affording facilities of communication, such as roads, bridges, and the like. This encouragement is entirely wanting, if the purchase-money is to be absorbed into a common fund, forming the revenue of the colony, and applicable to the public exigencies of a general nature, from which the individual purchaser would only indirectly benefit as a member of the whole community.

.Again

Again, in the proposed Act of Parliament on Australian lands, means are provided for enabling intending purchasers to deposit money in this country, and acquire a right of nominating properly qualified emigrants for a free passage either to the full amount or to the extent of some fixed proportion of their deposits. We think, for reasons which we expressed in the latter part of our report of the 17th August last, that if some such measure were also to be adopted by the legislature of Canada, it would very probably be found to tend most decidedly to improve the character of the emigration to the province, and to accelerate the sale and settlement of its waste lands.

In conclusion, we have the honour to state that we have no objection to report to the confirmation of the present Act. We would only venture to recommend that the attention of Governor-general should be invited to the expediency of a cautious use of his discretionary power in giving effect to those provisions of the Act which have been pointed out, and that, especially as regards the system of free grants, the utmost care be taken that they be not bestowed upon persons possessing capital, and only upon the labourers for whom they are intended, in those places where regular employment upon Government works can be afforded to them.

As great anxiety prevails in this country to obtain information relative to these free grants of land, we beg to suggest that full information should be forwarded to this country, with as little delay as possible, relative to the extent to which it may be intended to lay them out for appropriation, the part of the province in which they may be placed, and the conditions annexed to the location of them.

It will be desirable also that a statement should be furnished of the prices fixed by the Governor on the public lands, together with the general size of the lots, and the parts of the province in which they are situated.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(No. 77.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*,
G. C. B. to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 2.
Despatch from
Sir *Charles Bagot*
to Lord *Stanley*.
11 April 1842.

My Lord,

Government-house, Kingston,
11 April 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, of the 3d March, No. 90, on the subject of the Bill passed, during the last session of the legislature of this province, intituled, "An Act for the disposal of the Public Lands." Your despatch is accompanied by a report from the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, for whose consideration the Bill had been referred.

Upon so much of this report as expresses concurrence in the provisions of the Bill, it is unnecessary for me to make any comment. I therefore proceed at once to the arguments urged against certain of its clauses, and more especially against the system of free grants of 50 acres extent, in the correctness of which your Lordship appears to concur.

In the argument on this point the Commissioners have evidently in their recollection; the failure which has attended former conditional grants, but they do not seem sufficiently to understand the difference between the system contemplated by the present Act, and that which, as they say, has been condemned by universal experience. Formerly, claims to land were created in the most lavish and improvident manner, not within the province alone, but in the mother country. For many years, every discharged soldier was entitled to land; every intending settler received an order for it in proportion to his alleged capital; every leader of a party was endowed according to the number of his pretended followers; in short, almost every one who applied, obtained an order for land, until it seemed as if the Government had no other object but to divest itself, as quickly as possible, of all control over the unsettled portions of the province. When an individual who had obtained an order for one of the smaller grants of 100 or 200 acres presented it at the land office, he received a location ticket for a particular range in a particular township, marked off on the office chart. To this location ticket the condition of performing certain settlement duties was attached. His name was then inscribed on the chart, and he started
off

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off to seek his land, possibly 100 miles distant from the seat of Government. An inhabitant of the old world, he was little prepared for the difficulties and dangers of forcing his way through the primeval forest, and when at last he got to his land, if indeed he ever got there, he found himself many miles, perhaps, distant from a human habitation; shut in by the almost impenetrable forest, unacquainted with the manner of clearing it, and without any one to assist or instruct him. Under such circumstances, he most likely got disheartened, and retracing his steps, either became a labourer for wages, or went off to the United States, but not without having first disposed of his location ticket, probably for the merest trifle, to some of those land speculators who were ever on the watch for such opportunities. His name nevertheless remained on the chart, and there was nothing to indicate that he had not become a settler. The next applicant for land received the next lot, and probably passed through the same process to a similar result; and thus whole townships were filled up with the names of settlers who had no existence but on the land office charts. At a later date, after the lapse probably of many years, these location tickets were presented at the land office and patents demanded for them, not in the name of the original locatee, but in that of the subsequent purchaser. Proof of settlement duties was required, and was furnished according to law by the affidavits of two individuals before a magistrate. These affidavits were commonly and notoriously false; and could, it is said, be procured to any extent from individuals who had not even seen the land respecting which they professed to certify. The patent was then issued, and the land passed altogether from the control of the Crown.

Such was the case with individual settlers; with those who obtained grants as the leaders of parties the case was still more simple. It was the practice of the leader to purchase the use of the names of so many individuals as were necessary to make up his complement. With these names he obtained the grant; but it was never contemplated that those who lent their names should really receive the land, nor did they ever demand it. A transaction thus commenced in fraud was, of course, carried on in fraud, and large tracts were in this way transferred from the Crown to individuals, without any compensating advantage of any kind whatever, and to the manifest detriment of future settlers.

When such was the system of mismanaging the Crown estate, it is not surprising that all minor correctives failed; the only surprising thing is, that any of the estate remained. Nothing probably but the depreciation produced by the system itself saved any portion of it. The great defects of the system, and what defeated every check which it was attempted to interpose, were the making location tickets transferable, the absence of any practical limits within which the settlement duties should be performed, and the ticket exchanged for a patent, and the not requiring the certificate of a responsible government officer, as to the performance of the location duties. In a young country, and more particularly where grants were extended over so large a surface, these defects were, to some extent, insurmountable; and, unfortunately, in Upper Canada, at least, no sooner was the transferable character of location tickets established, than the interests of a very large and influential body of the inhabitants came into operation against the Crown. But this scheme of free grants, the evils of which no one can feel more strongly than myself, has no analogy whatever with that contemplated by the present Act, nor can the arguments drawn from the one apply at all to the other. The plan of 50-acre grants was first adopted by Sir George Arthur, on the Garrafraxa Road, and two similar settlements were projected by Lord Sydenham, in Lower Canada, one on the Kennebec Road, the other through the townships of Lambton and Forsyth. In each case the object was to promote settlement in a situation where, for political reasons, it was advisable that population should be created. The conditions of settlement, and the reasons for the extent of the grants, your Lordship will find at length in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 14th January 1841, and its enclosures.

But your Lordship agrees with the Commissioners in considering that no stress can be laid on any regulations for the enforcement of conditions in the case of free grants. After fully inquiring into the matter, I am compelled to say that I cannot concur in this opinion. The causes which led to the failure of the former system do not exist in the present case. The conditions of the 50-acre grants are plain, specific, and of immediate operation; they are to be enforced within

For Lord Sydenham's Despatch, 14 January 1841, vide Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1841, p. 61.

within a restricted locality, and under the constant supervision of a government agent. If a settler neglects or infringes them, he is superseded at once by another; and, as far as experience has hitherto gone, there has been no difficulty whatever in the matter. So long as these settlements are not unnecessarily multiplied, and for the use of a proper discretion the executive Government is responsible, I cannot understand how any difficulty can arise in regard to the enforcement of the conditions.

Again, the Commissioners say that the Government cannot ascertain whether the applicant has the means of supporting himself and family until a crop is raised. Why not? the question is one of the simplest calculation. A man has a certain number in his family; the amount necessary to subsist them through a certain number of months can be ascertained to a fraction, and if the applicant cannot show that he either has, or has the means of obtaining this amount, he will be rejected.

The next objection is, that there can be no perfect security that the grants will not be made to persons above the rank of labourers and possessed of capital applicable to the purchase of land. The security is, that no man possessed of capital would accept, under the conditions specified, a grant limited to 50 acres, the actual value of which would not exceed from 12*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.*, and that, even if he did accept it with the intention of expending capital on it and purchasing adjacent land, it would be the very best thing that could happen; the capital which he would expend would increase the value of the Crown property in the neighbourhood infinitely beyond the money price of the grant which he had obtained. So strongly is this felt, that it is now a recognised axiom among a large class of proprietors to make free grants of a certain portion of their land, to increase the value of the rest; and there are probably few individuals who would not willingly grant 50 out of every 200 acres to resident settlers with small capital, in the certainty that the remaining 150 acres would infinitely repay them.

It is next observed, that the Government cannot ensure a settler's remaining on his land if the prospect of improving his condition elsewhere be held out to him. If the settler abandons his land before his four years are completed, he forfeits it, and another settler is put on; if he leaves it afterwards, he will be sure to sell it first to some other person, otherwise he would lose his four years' labour, and sacrifice the increased value which his land must have acquired. In either case, the public does not suffer; indeed, it is a common practice with those who are accustomed to the clearing of land to obtain wild land, for the express purpose of reselling it at an increased value as soon as they have partially cleared it. The arrangement is peculiarly advantageous to emigrants from the old country, whose inexperience in this description of labour makes them quite helpless, and it is one, the independence and freedom of which seems to have peculiar charms for the class who follow it.

Again, it is said that the Government cannot really exercise the power of ejection if, at the end of the period of location, the prescribed amount of improvement has not been effected. Whether the Government could eject or not can only be proved by experience, though I do not think there would be much difficulty; but in reality the question could scarcely ever be raised. As Government gives no assistance to the settler, he must either work or starve. If he is to work, he will be sure, even assuming that he labours generally for wages, to do enough to his own land to secure him possession of it at the end of the probationary term; if he is idle, he will be compelled, from mere want of food, to leave the settlement, and immediately he does so without leave, his land would be forfeited. The case of an individual remaining on his land four years, and finding the means to subsist himself, without putting about 17 acres once under crop, is so highly improbable, that it need scarcely be insisted on.

The Commissioners further observe, that the arguments of Sir George Arthur and the authorities of Upper Canada would form but an imperfect guide to the operation of the system when on a great scale, and under the management of the Government; and your Lordship remarks, that the pressure on me, when it is known that I have the power of making these free grants, will be overwhelming. I am afraid, from these observations, that considerable misapprehension exists as to the state of this province. I have already observed, that it is now an admitted axiom with individual proprietors to make gratuitous grants of a portion of their lands to actual settlers, with a view to increase the value of the

For Lord Sydenham's Despatch, 23 Dec. 1840, vide Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1841, p. 50.

remainder. And in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 23d December 1840, it is mentioned, that from 25,000 to 30,000 acres had, at that date, been put at the disposal of Dr. Rolph by individual landowners, to be applied in this way. As far as I can learn, however, very few, if any, settlers have been procured on these terms. But if eligible settlers are reluctant to accept small free grants from individual proprietors, they will naturally be more reluctant to accept them from the Government, which is sure to impose more stringent conditions, and to enforce them more rigidly. The only countervailing consideration is, that the Government grants would be in the neighbourhood of some road or public work, while individual grants would not have that advantage. But that this reluctance is not exaggerated is proved by experience. On the Garrafraxa Road, which has been open now nearly two years, only 138 families, containing 540 individuals, are now settled; and although this is perhaps the most fertile and healthy section of the whole province, the applications for the grants have never been so numerous as to create any pressure on the Government. On the Lambton Road, which was opened last year, and which is in the immediate vicinity of the British American Land Company's tract, and therefore, in the best district of Lower Canada, only 11 families have been located. The report from the Kennebec Road I have not yet received, but I understand that the settlers upon it are even less numerous. So far, therefore, from my being exposed to pressure from persons desirous of obtaining 50-acre grants, the difficulty will be to find eligible people to accept them. And this fact at once disposes of the apprehension of the Commissioners, that such settlements may be undertaken on too large a scale, even if your Lordship should consider that the responsibility of the head of the Government, and the watchfulness which will be exercised over him by the local Legislature, were not sufficient to ensure the discreet use of his powers. But in reality, the pressure which was felt by former governors, and which made it so difficult for them satisfactorily to manage the Crown estate, arose not from emigrants or settlers, or persons of the lower classes, whose influence must at any time be unimportant; but from the wealthier and more powerful class who had made land speculation a trade, and whose influence in the Legislative Council and Assembly, of which many of them were members, enabled them to resist any attempt to limit the creation of land rights, by which the supply of such rights would have been lessened, and their own power of buying them up brought to an end. But as these parties cannot possibly profit by the 50-acre grants, there is no risk of their attempting to embarrass the Government respecting them; and indeed the mania of land speculation has so much decreased of late years, it has proved so unprofitable, and is so likely to prove still more so under the taxation of the District Councils, that few even of the most eager of the original speculators would desire now to increase their possessions. It is notorious that many persons in Upper Canada, possessed of many thousand acres of wild land purchased from U. E. loyalists, militiamen, discharged soldiers, and others for a mere trifle, are unable to raise a sixpence upon them, and will be obliged to allow a portion to be seized for the payment of the land-tax. The existence of these extensive properties in a wild state has been the greatest drawback to the prosperity of Upper Canada; but it has been brought about, not by grants to actual settlers, but by grants in discharge of claims to persons who had nether one intention nor the means of settling.

The Commissioners, however, appear to suppose that the Government is not so capable of superintending a settlement on a system of free grants as "private parties individually interested in the success of the undertaking." To what examples they refer, in these words, I am unable to learn. The settlement of Colonel Talbot, the only one coming at all within this description, which has been successful, succeeded for the very reason that he had no individual interest in the land on which his settlers were placed. In Lower Canada, the settlements undertaken by leaders and companies have, without a single exception, failed. The Canada Company may, to a certain extent, be considered as successful; but it would indeed be astonishing had it been otherwise, considering the very advantageous bargain which they made with the Government, and the great value of the land which they hold.

In regards to the issue of scrip, the Commissioners observe, "We take it for granted, however, that they are not meant to include any demands which may have been made for free grants of 50 acres under the system established by Lord Sydenham;" and your Lordship also calls my attention to this point. It

seems

seems only necessary to refer to the Act, and to the published conditions, to set this doubt at rest. The Act authorizes the appropriation of free grants to "actual settlers," and the conditions engage that after a settler has been four years on his 50 acres, and has cleared a certain proportion, he shall receive a title to it. No claim can possibly exist on the part of such settlers until after the expiration of four years, and at the end of that period the claim can be for nothing else than the 50 acres on which the settler has been located. The proposed scrip is to be issued for land claims heretofore existent, not for what are hereafter to be created; and even if it were not so, there is no fear that a settler in an improved neighbourhood would dispose of land of which one-third had been under crop, for 4s. an acre.

The value of the scrip in Upper Canada was fixed at 4s. an acre, because that is the value at which land in that part of the province is assessed by law. This valuation has produced, as yet, no complaint, nor, considering the great advantages which the system offers to those having land claims, is there any reason to anticipate complaint.

The Commissioners conclude their report by adverting to the provision about to be introduced into the Imperial Act, respecting land sales in Australia, for the appropriation of the proceeds of a portion of them to the conveyance of emigrants. Upon this point it is only necessary to observe that as, by the Union Act, the revenue arising from sales of land forms part of the consolidated fund which is appropriated to the payment of the debt, and certain other fixed charges, and as there is little reason to expect that that fund will for many years do more than meet those charges, together with the interest on the fresh debt authorized during the last session, the discussion of this suggestion at the present moment would be superfluous. But were it otherwise, I should be inclined to doubt whether a principle, which may be quite true in regard to isolated colonies like the Australian settlements, could be applied to a colony conterminous for 1,500 miles with a foreign country, descended from the same ancestors, and speaking the same language. Were the Canadian land revenue appropriated to the conveyance of emigrants across the Atlantic, it is perfectly certain that those whose ultimate destination was the United States would endeavour to take advantage of it. No precautions or scrutiny, no obligations or contracts, would prevent this; nay, an attempt to enforce such contracts, though it might retain the emigrant for a short time in the British dominions, would make his ultimate departure only still more certain. Even now we are often imposed upon in the conveyance of emigrants within the province, though the arrival of these persons by the route of the St. Lawrence is at least *prima facie* evidence of their intention to settle here. How much more impossible would it be to guard against such imposition in the mother country?

I have thus gone through, at considerable length, the arguments contained in your Lordship's despatch and its enclosure, because it appears to me that those arguments have proceeded upon a misapprehension of the actual position of this province, which it is most desirable at once to remove. In the management of the Crown lands, as well as in other branches of the public service, it is impossible to lay down undeviating rules for the guidance of the executive; but I trust that your Lordship will give me credit for an anxious desire, in the exercise of the discretion entrusted to me by law, to act with due caution and consideration. It is far from my disposition to adopt any novel theory, and bring it at once into extensive operation, before an opportunity has been afforded of testing its utility; nor do I think that, in the present instance, if I had the will, I should have the power. But it may be truly said, that in Canada much has heretofore been done to promote immigration, nothing to promote settlement. The authority to open up fresh country by 50 acre grants, in the neighbourhood of roads, will give me, I hope, the power to do something towards this most important end; and I should, therefore, very much regret that your Lordship should think it necessary to fetter, by your instructions, a discretion which the law has placed in my hands. Upon the great line which connects the eastern townships with Quebec, it will be indispensable to adopt this system, if it is expected to throw a British population into that section of the country, and to keep open the road between those places. It may also be advisable to form such a settlement in the rear of the French settlements in the counties of Terrebonne, Two Mountains, &c.; but on this point I am not prepared at present

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to express an opinion. But your Lordship may be assured that I shall not unnecessarily multiply such settlements; and, above all, that I will take the utmost care that they be not perverted from their original and legitimate object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 78.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a pamphlet which has been compiled for the use of persons disposed to emigrate to British North America, by the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, from information supplied to this department for the purpose by the governors of the respective provinces.

I have to request that you would cause the statements contained in this pamphlet, so far as the province under your government is concerned, to be carefully examined by competent persons, with a view to the correction of errors, and to the supply of any further information which may be deemed useful to the public in this country.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 84.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston, 16 April 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 1st ultimo, No. 78, inclosing the copy of a pamphlet compiled for the use of persons about to emigrate to British North America, which your Lordship directs me to submit for the revision of competent persons within this province. I have examined this pamphlet, and find it substantially correct, and I have also submitted it to some of those who appear to me most likely to possess useful information on the subject; but as only one copy accompanied your Lordship's despatch, the collection of opinions from various quarters occupies more time than would otherwise have been the case, and it will therefore not be in my power to return it to you by this mail. I shall, however, I trust, be able to send it home by the mail of the 18th May.

The only correction it occurs to me to make is in the list of emigrant agents, in which Mr. Hawke is named as the agent at Toronto, and Mr. Roy at Kingston. On the removal of the seat of government to Kingston, Mr. Hawke was ordered to assume the agency here, and Dr. Bradley was appointed in his place at Toronto. This arrangement still subsists.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 122.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 28 May 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the Return of the agent for emigrants at the port of Quebec, for the fortnight ending on the 21st instant.

I also enclose, for your information, the copy of a letter from Mr. Buchanan, reporting the wreck of the vessel "Jane Black," with 417 passengers, at a place 250 miles below Quebec, and the measures adopted by him for the relief of the passengers. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, I have approved the measures taken by Mr. Buchanan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

No. 3.
Despatch from
Lord Stanley to
Sir Charles Bagot.
1 March 1842.

Information for
Emigrants to Bri-
tish North America,
published by autho-
rity.

C. Knight & Co.
22, Ludgate Hill.
1842.

No. 4.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
16 April 1842.

No. 5.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
28 May 1842.

19 May.
For Mr. Buchan
Letter, 19 May, vide
Papers relative to
Emigration, ordered
by The House of
Commons to be
printed 17 March
1843, No. 109,
p. 23.

Enclosure in No. 5.

WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 1st day of May to the 21st day of May 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
			Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
May 9	Rainbow - -	London - -	3	1	1	5	mechanics - - -	- - -	5 (a)
" 10	Favourite - -	Greenock - -	38	16	34	88	-- farmers, trades, and labourers.	- - -	88 (b)
" 10	Mohawk - -	Glasgow - -	22	15	8	45	- - ditto - - -	- - -	45 (c)
" 11	John Bell - -	New Ross - -	142	76	90	308	-- labourers; with a few trades, and a few farmers.	19	289 (d)
" 13	Alchemist - -	Falmouth - -	2	-	-	2	- - - - -	- - -	2
" 13	Tottenham - -	New Ross - -	61	38	22	121	labourers and trades	20	101
" 13	Monarch - -	Glasgow - -	16	11	9	36	trades and farmers	- - -	36 (e)
" 13	Crusader - -	London - -	1	-	-	1	- - - - -	- - -	1
" 14	Borneo - -	Limerick - -	137	93	61	291	- - farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	- - -	291 (f)
" 20	Prince George - -	London - -	77	67	118	262	-- agricultural labourers, and a few trades and servants.	219	43 (g)
			499	317	343	1,159		258	901

REMARKS:

(a) Employed in Quebec.

(b) A few remain in Quebec, and some in Montreal; one family went to friends in Shipton, E. Townships; the remainder proceeded to Kingston, Perth, and Hamilton, where they have friends.

(c) Four mechanics remain in Quebec, the others went in the vessel direct to Montreal.

(d) Some remain in Quebec, and others will stop at Montreal; the remainder intended going to St. Catherine's, Perth, Bytown and Toronto, where they have friends, and a small number are going to join their relations in the United States.

(e) Proceeding to Montreal, Perth, Brockville, Kingston, and Toronto, and a few, per the "Tottenham," are going to Shipton, E. Townships.

(f) A part remain in Quebec, employed; the residue went to Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, and a few went to join their relations in New York.

(g) The tradesmen intend stopping in Quebec; the farm labourers will proceed to Kingston, Lanark, Guelph, and Hamilton.

ENGLAND - - - - -	270
IRELAND - - - - -	720
SCOTLAND - - - - -	169
	1,159
Cabin passengers not included - - - - -	142
To corresponding Period last Year - - - - -	7,259

Note.—Emigrants arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation are, farmers, labourers, and mechanics, and all landed in good health. Those by the "Favourite," "Mohawk," and "Monarch," from Glasgow, 169 in number, are farmers and respectable mechanics, all in good circumstances; who, with the exception of a few of the tradesmen, are proceeding to join their relations, settled in different sections of the province. Two families went to their friends in Shipton, E. Townships.

The "John Bell" and "Tottenham," from New Ross, with 429 passengers, are chiefly labourers and farmers, many of the former very poor and depending on immediate employment for their support; the farmers generally appear to possess money, and, with few exceptions, are proceeding to their friends in Canada West.

On my boarding the "Tottenham," to inspect the vessel, I found that the master had removed all the berthing and accommodation for his passengers previous to his arrival in port, contrary to the fourth clause of the Provincial Passenger Act, for which I fined him in the penalty of £1, which he paid, to avoid costs of prosecution. The penalty I handed over to Mr. Jessopp, the collector of customs.

Barque "Borneo," with 291 passengers, from Limerick, are chiefly labourers, and a few farmers; many of the latter appear in good circumstances; the labourers are poor, and depending on immediate employment for their support.

Passengers per "Prince George," from London, are 262 in number, and, with the exception of 40, are paupers, sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, chiefly from Kent. They landed in good health, and received a free passage, with two days' provision, and 20s. sterling each adult, on leaving the ship. They are, with few exceptions, proceeding to their friends in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts. Two families, cabin passengers, who are in possession of considerable means, I have induced to settle on the Lambton-road; they have taken 50 acres each, and intend, so soon as they have made the requisite improvements, to purchase a further quantity of land from Government.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
23 May 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.

Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
6 June 1842.

(No. 128.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 6 June 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the Return of emigrants arrived in this province during the week ending 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure in No. 6.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 21st day of May to the 28th day of May 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
			Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842: May - 21	<i>Clio</i>	<i>Padstow</i>	134	75	130	339	-- farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	-	339
" - 21	<i>Apollo</i>	<i>Dundee</i>	16	9	23	48	farmers and labourers	-	48
" - 21	<i>Delia</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>	47	24	31	102	-- ditto	-	102
" - 22	<i>Try Again</i>	<i>Cork</i>	73	65	60	198	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	-	198
" - 22	<i>Aberdeen</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>	164	81	126	371	-- ditto	-	371
" - 22	<i>Ocean</i>	<i>Waterford</i>	121	38	49	208	-- ditto	-	208
" - 22	"Lumber Merchant" steam-boat, from the "Jane Black" (Gorman), from Limerick; wrecked at Pointe des Monts.		150	126	141	417	-- ditto	-	417
" - 23	<i>Brilliant</i>	<i>Aberdeen</i>	21	16	15	52	farmers and trades	-	52
" - 23	<i>Urania</i>	<i>Cork</i>	81	59	51	191	-- farmers, labourers, and trades.	-	191
" - 24	<i>Ann</i>	<i>New Ross</i>	97	42	39	178	- farmers, labourers, and	-	178
" - 24	<i>Eldon</i>	<i>New Port</i>	27	21	14	62	mechanics	-	62
" - 24	<i>Primrose</i>	<i>Limerick</i>	127	69	62	258	-- farmers, labourers, and trades.	-	258
" - 24	<i>Rockshire</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>	43	20	40	103	-- ditto	-	103
" - 24	<i>Llan Rumney</i>	<i>Hull</i>	76	17	36	129	farmers and mechanics	-	129
" - 24	<i>Ninian</i>	<i>Limerick</i>	85	60	81	226	-- labourers, trades, and farmers.	-	226
" - 24	<i>James Dean</i>	<i>Glasgow</i>	12	8	9	29	mechanics and farmers	-	29
" - 24	<i>Dispatch</i>	<i>Waterford</i>	46	24	20	90	labourers	-	90
" - 24	<i>General Graham</i>	<i>Alloa</i>	9	5	13	27	farmers	-	27
" - 24	<i>Belle</i>	<i>Padstow</i>	85	47	120	252	labourers and farmers	19	233
" - 24	<i>St. Lawrence</i>	<i>Aberdeen</i>	15	5	5	25	farmers	-	25
" - 25	<i>Wenscales</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>	4	3	4	11	trades	-	11
" - 26	<i>Colinia</i>	<i>Gloucester</i>	19	7	18	44	farmers and trades	-	44
" - 26	<i>Kent</i>	<i>Glasgow</i>	24	18	12	54	-- farmers, trades, and labourers.	-	54
	Wrecked at Seven Islands; passengers brought up by the ship "Llan Rumney."								
" - 26	<i>Leo</i>	<i>Wexford</i>	82	40	34	156	-- farmers, labourers, and servants.	-	156
" - 27	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>St. Ives</i>	45	17	28	90	-- mechanics, farmers, and miners.	-	90

REMARKS.

- (*) Proceeded to the London district, Port Hope, and Peterborough, and a few to the Gosford Road.
 (b) All proceeded to Canada West, and a few went to join their relations in the United States.
 (c) Some proceeded to the Gosford Road to work; the remainder to Montreal, Bytown, and Coburg, to friends.
 (d) Proceeded to Montreal, on their route to different sections of Canada West.
 (e) A few remain in Quebec; the remainder went to Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, and Toronto, and some of the Cork passengers to their friends in the United States.
 (f) The passengers per "Ann" are bound for different sections in Canada, West; and those by the "Eldon" are proceeding to the States.
 (g) Proceeding to Montreal, Kingston, and Prescott, and a few to their friends in the United States.
 (h) Proceeded to Montreal, Kingston, Bytown, and Toronto.
 (i) Some went to the Gosford Road for employment, and the remainder to friends in the Gore and Bathurst district.
 (j) Proceeded to Bytown, Kingston, Prescott, and Toronto, and a few to the United States.
 (k) Went to Toronto and Lake Simcoe.
 (l) All proceeded to Upper Canada.
 (m) Went to Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Port Hope, and a few to the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 21st day of May to the 28th day of May 1842—continued.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
May - 28	Andrew Marvell	Chambers - -	Hull - - -	49	20	37	106	farmers and labourers -	-	106 } (o)
" - 28	Sarah - - -	Allan - - -	Aberdeen - -	13	8	7	28	- - ditto - - -	-	28 } (o)
" - 28	St. Patrick - -	Webster - - -	Cork - - -	143	120	125	388	- - labourers, farmers, and trades.	-	388 } (p)
" - 28	China - - -	Jones - - -	Limerick - -	120	101	72	293	- - servants, labourers, and farmers.	-	293 } (p)
" - 28	Edward - - -	M'Kenzie - -	Plymouth - -	85	38	72	195	farmers and labourers -	9	186
				2,013	1,183	1,474	4,670		28	4,642

(o) All proceeded to Upper Canada for settlement.

(p) A few remain in Quebec; the remainder went to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, and a few went to the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND - - - - -	22	1,810
IRELAND - - - - -	10	2,597
SCOTLAND - - - - -	32	263
LOWER PORTS - - - - -	5	-
	69	4,670
Previously reported - - - - -	142	1,159
	211	5,829
To same period last Year - - - - -	-	9,776

Note.—Emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health, and consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers, many of them in good circumstances. Their destination is principally to Canada West; some to join their friends and others to obtain lands or employment.

The passengers from the ports of Padstow, Gloucester, St. Ives, Plymouth, Hull, and Aberdeen, are of the better class of emigrants, and all appear to possess means. Many of them have their friends settled in different sections of the province, and others, particularly from Padstow, are miners and mechanics in search of employment.

The Irish emigrants were not generally so well off; a considerable number of them are very poor. Those with large families were assisted to proceed to their friends, and to where they would meet with employment. Many of them are, however, in good circumstances, and have brought out a good deal of property. Their destination is, with few exceptions, to the western part of the province.

Among the arrivals this week are 417 passengers, brought up by the steamer "Lumber Merchant" from the wreck of the ship "Jane Black," from Limerick, lost on the night of the 9th instant at Pointe des Monts, 250 miles below this port. The poor people were encamped for 10 days, and on a short allowance of food, before the steamer reached them; they saved but little of their luggage, and many of them who left their homes in comfortable circumstances, lost everything they had. Captain Gorman stated that a large number of his passengers brought out a considerable amount of money among them. They were Protestants, and intended to settle in the western section of the province. Owing to the distressed state in which these people arrived, I was under the necessity of assisting about 200 of them with a passage and provision to Montreal, on their route to their friends.

Captain Simpson, of the ship "Llan Rumney," from Hull, brought up 54 passengers from the wreck of the "Kent," from Glasgow: this vessel was lost on the same night as the "Jane Black," at Seven Island Bay, 300 miles below this port. The passengers saved the greater part of their effects, and were able to defray their own expenses from this port. Much credit is due to Captain Simpson for his kind and humane conduct to these people during their stay in his ship. They state that several vessels had passed previously, but refused to take them off the wreck. Captain Simpson supplied them with provisions, at his own expense, until their arrival at this port.

I fined Captain —, of the "—," from —, 5*l.* for the infringement of the fourth clause of the Provincial Passenger Act, which he paid, to avoid the costs of prosecution: the amount I handed over to Mr. Jessup, Collector of the Customs.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
30 May 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 7. —

(No. 142.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. to Lord Stanley.

No. 7.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
29 June 1842.

My Lord,

Quebec, 29 June 1842.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, the weekly lists furnished by the emigration agent up to the 18th instant, together with the Returns to the 11th instant from the superintendent of quarantine at Grosse Isle. From the latter, your Lordship will regret to perceive that there has been an unusual degree of sickness among the emigrants during the present season.

The total number of emigrants who have arrived up to this date is, I am informed, 25,570.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Bagot.

Enclosure in No. 7.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 29th day of May to the 4th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
May - 29	Vittoria	M. Simpson	Fowey	46	28	39	113	- - mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants	14	99
" - 29	Agnes and Ann	A. M'Farlen	Newry	99	98	101	298		9	298
" - 29	R. Adelaide	T. Souty	Fowey	41	22	30	93	- - agricultural labourers, mechanics, and farmers	16	84
" - 29	Spermaceti	E. Moon	Plymouth	119	57	84	260		-	244
" - 29	Governor	- Gorman	Limerick	96	63	43	202	- - mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants	-	202
" - 29	M. Abercorn	J. Hegarty	Londonderry	181	173	157	511		-	611
" - 29	Minerva	J. Marr	Liverpool	2	-	-	2	- - mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants	-	2
" - 29	Tom Moore	A. Park	Sligo	76	70	42	188		-	188
" - 29	Palmerston	J. Dougle	Pr. Ed. Island	4	-	-	4	- - mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants	-	4
" - 29	Vesper	N. Harper	London	2	-	-	2		-	2
" - 29	Brudent	J. Rolingsby	- - from the wreck of the Kent from Glasgow.	5	4	3	12	-	-	12
" - 30	Sir G. Provost	W. Savago	Newry	105	99	112	316	- agricultural and common labourers and farmers	-	316
" - 30	Idea	C. Pennington	Baltimore	86	57	55	198		-	198
" - 30	Industry	T. Barrett	Sligo	83	56	60	199	- - labourers, farmers, and mechanics	-	199
" - 30	Fergus	W. Blythe	Liverpool	113	65	114	292		-	292
" - 30	Credo	J. Humphries	Aberystwith	30	29	47	106	- - labourers, farmers, and mechanics	-	106
" - 30	Dewdrop	W. Edwards	Bridgeford	22	15	27	64		-	64
" - 30	Andrew White	H. Cawsey	Liverpool	3	2	1	6	- - labourers, a few trades, and farmers.	-	6
" - 30	Emma	A. Innis	Dundee	8	6	4	18		-	18
" - 30	Dominico	H. Bowman	Cork	113	70	48	231	-	231	
" - 31	Charlotte	J. Ferrie	Lancaster	14	6	12	32	- - common and agricultural labourers, a few farmers, and a few mechanics	-	32
" - 31	Thistle	P. Thomas	Waterford	45	27	16	88		-	88
" - 31	Alexander	T. Primrose	Leith	19	9	17	45	- - mechanics, farmers, and labourers	19	45
" - 31	Emanuel	J. Pearson	Bristol	22	11	14	47		-	28
" - 31	Gem	J. Graham	Pictou	39	27	11	77	- - mechanics, farmers, and labourers	-	77
June - 1	Ann Jeffery	- Dalton	Waterford	229	137	151	517		-	517
" - 1	Louisa	- Deaves	Cork	101	67	37	205	- - farmers' servants, labourers, and mechanics	-	205
" - 2	Hampton	J. Graham	Grangemouth	3	-	-	3		-	3
" - 2	Lord Canterbury	J. Tripp	Bristol	104	67	102	273	-	54	219
" - 3	Pacific	J. Morrison	Aberdeen	43	16	30	89	- - mechanics, farmers, and labourers	-	89
" - 3	Carelton	J. Allan	Glasgow	157	87	145	389		-	389
" - 3	Dolphin	- Sullivan	Newry	107	114	137	358	- - mechanics, farmers, and labourers	-	358
" - 3	Gratitude	- Forrest	Newry	35	66	49	150		-	150
" - 4	Industry	F. Sarack	Halifax	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
				2153	1548	1,688	5,389		112	5,277

REMARKS:

- (*) Some went to Montreal, others to Kingston, Port Hope, and Darlington, and a few went to the United States; the chief part of the passengers, per "Agnes and Ann," went to join their friends in Pickering.
- (b) Proceeded to Toronto and Lake Simcoe, where some of the farmers intend to purchase; a few remain in Quebec, others in Montreal, and the remainder to West Canada.
- (c) Proceeding to Coburg, Perth, Pickering, and Toronto; a few remain in Quebec.
- (d) Proceeded to Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton; a few remain in Quebec, and some proceeded to the United States to join their friends and relations.
- (e) Going to Kingston, Belville, Port Hope, and Toronto.
- (f) The chief part went to Canada West, and a few to join relations in the United States.
- (g) A few remain in Quebec and Montreal, the remainder went to Kingston, Colborne, Prescott, and Toronto, where many have friends.
- (h) Went to the Eastern Townships, Montreal, Belville, Brockville, and Toronto, where many have friends; some went to join their relations in the United States.
- (i) Proceeded to Kingston, Prescott, Niagara, Toronto, and Hamilton, where several have friends already settled.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND	29	1,293
IRELAND	21	3,461
SCOTLAND	13	553
LOWER PORTS	12	82
	75	5,389
Previously reported	211	5,829
	286	11,218
To same period last Year		12,252

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week, consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers, a large portion of whom are in search of employment; there are, however, a number of families in good circumstances, who are, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West, where many have friends, and others with the intention of settling.

I have been under the necessity of extending relief to a considerable number of families during the past week, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour for them in this section of the province. Among the passengers arrived are 14 families in the "Carlton," from Glasgow, these people are members of the North Quarter Glasgow Society; they landed here in good health, but without a shilling in their pockets; and consist of mechanics and labourers; all appear anxious and desirous of getting employment, and many of them have relations in the Upper Province. I assisted those with large families to proceed thither. Masons are at present required on the Government works in this city, and mechanics of this class find ready employment at good wages, 6s. per day; all other description of employment is, I regret to say, scarce; this is to be attributed solely to the depressed state of trade, and the small number of vessels arrived to this date. The timber coves which, in former years, furnished employment to a large number of labourers on their first arrival here, are this season not employing a single man, and the number of resident labourers thrown out of employment completely absorb the work which formerly was open to emigrants.

Among the passengers in the "Lord Canterbury," from Bristol, were eight families, 54 in number, who were assisted by their respective parishes; they are proceeding to the western section of the province. The remaining families are all in good circumstances, and have brought out a good deal of money with them; they intend settling in the Johnston, Midland, and Home districts.

In the "Emanuel" were three families, 19 in number, also sent out by their parish; they were forwarded to Montreal at ship's expense, and are going to their friends at Prescott.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
6 June 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 4th day of June to the 11th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Year.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
June - 6	Constitution	Wilson	Sligo	61	48	74	183	-- common labourers, a few farmers, and a few agricultural labourers		183
" - 6	Rydiol	Beddell	Aberystwith	30	23	38	91			91
" - 6	Rose Bank	Montgomery	Belfast	41	38	54	133			133
" - 6	Thomas Dryden	Stummers	Dublin	66	63	58	187	-- mechanics, labourers, and agriculturists		187
" - 6	Dahlia	Barlingson	Plymouth	47	24	31	102			102
" - 6	Eleuthera	M'Donagh	Tralee	111	92	45	248	- farm servants, farmers, and labourers, with a few mechanics	130	248
" - 6	Bowlin	Gentle	Glasgow	58	42	57	157			27
" - 6	Energy	Buller	Limerick	83	59	51	193	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics		193
" - 7	Josepha	Leith	Belfast	106	92	110	308			308
" - 7	Nelson	Wait	Dublin	59	40	46	145	-- farm labourers and mechanics		145
" - 7	Nerio	Ellis	Limerick	49	38	43	130			130
" - 7	Conservative	Cary	Belfast	76	49	61	186	-- farm labourers and mechanics		186
" - 7	Elizabeth	Stocks	Leith	7	4	4	15			15
" - 8	John and Mary	Harvey	Padstow	62	40	89	191	-- farm labourers and mechanics		191
" - 8	Arabian	Renny	Belfast	161	128	114	403			403
" - 8	Auxillor	Babidge	Dublin	70	55	40	165	-- farm servants, mechanics, and labourers		165
" - 8	Helen	Nears	Londonderry	74	73	65	212			212
" - 8	Falcon	Day	Bideford	27	15	36	78	-- labourers and farm servants		78
" - 8	Transit	Ferguson	Westport	65	40	41	152			152
" - 8	Blanch	Justice	Donegal	27	27	18	72	- mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants	29	72
" - 8	Mary Weatherall	Michion	Miramichi	16	8	6	30			30
" - 9	Harper	Murphy	Glasgow	99	46	96	235	-- agricultural labourers, and mechanics		206
" - 9	Noparima	Wilson	Dublin	86	59	54	199			199
" - 9	Cornwallis	Davis	Waterford	70	30	66	166	-- farmers, farm labourers, and mechanics		166
" - 9	Sarah Stewart	Low	Belfast	108	72	80	260			260
" - 10	Renfrewshire	Barnes	Glasgow	169	110	289	568	-- farmers, farm labourers, and mechanics	568	
" - 10	Souris	Maxwell	Belfast	51	28	25	104			104
" - 11	Leven Lass	Wright	Glasgow	21	7	11	39			39
" - 11	Thetis	Hugill	Limerick	74	64	62	200			200
" - 11	Voluna		Padstow	69	41	39	149		8	141
				2043	1461	1,797	5,301		735	4,566

REMARKS:

- (*) Went to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, also to Coburg and Goderich. Several had no particular place in view.
- (b) Going to Kingston and Toronto. Several by the "Thomas Dryden" and "Eleuthera" are proceeding to Albany and New York.
- (c) Proceeding to Montreal, Bytown, and Kingston. A few remain in Quebec, and others intend going to the United States.
- (d) Going to Montreal, Bytown, Toronto, Hamilton, and New London. A few are proceeding to the United States.
- (e) Proceeding to Montreal, Kingston, Prescott, Toronto, Coburg, and Colborne.
- (f) Went to Kingston, Bytown, Toronto, and Hamilton; and a few to the United States.
- (g) A few remain in Quebec; some to the East Townships; and the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
- (h) Went in the vessel to Montreal, on their route to Upper Canada.
- (i) Some went to Huntly, Bondhead, East Hawksbury; others to Kingston and Toronto, and a few to the United States
- (k) Members of the Glasgow Emigration Society, and all going in search of work.
- (l) Proceeding to Canada West.
- (m) The chief part are going to Toronto; the remainder to Kingston. A few are going to the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND	2	611
IRELAND	8	3,646
SCOTLAND	3	1,014
LOWER PORTS	-	30
Previously reported	13	5,301
	286	11,218
	299	16,519
To same period last Year	-	13,509
INCREASE in favour of 1842	-	3,010

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed generally in good health, over two-thirds of whom are Irish. They are chiefly of the agricultural class; and the average of those who are in possession of small capital is, I consider, greater than in former seasons. Their route is, with a few exceptions, to the western section of the province; some to join friends, and others to purchase lands. I have endeavoured to persuade a few of the heads of families who have good means, but without any fixed destination in view, to visit some of our flourishing settlements in this section of the province, and judge for themselves; but I regret to say, that their dread of the winter is so great, that it is difficult to induce them to attend to any offer for settlement, no matter how favourable it may be, should it be situated in Lower Canada.

It is gratifying to state, that to this period there have been but few cases of complaint against masters of vessels. The accommodation has been very good, and passengers generally well supplied with provisions.

In the ships "Bowling," "Harper," and "Renfrewshire," from Glasgow, are 727 passengers, members of the different emigration societies. These people are all very poor, and owing to their long passages, average 54 days, arrived here short of provisions. The two former proceeded direct to Montreal, and I was under the necessity of furnishing them with a supply of oatmeal and biscuit, to enable them to reach that port. Those by the "Renfrewshire" landed here, but without provisions, or the means of paying their transport up the country; and as they principally consisted of persons with large families, for whom employment could not be obtained here, I was under the necessity of assisting the greater portion of them to proceed to the western section of the province; some to join their friends, and others in search of employment. I regret to remark that the members of the Glasgow emigration societies arrived here, both this and last year, in a more destitute condition than any other emigrants from the United Kingdom; they leave their homes with barely sufficient to pay their passage and to procure a scanty provision, and unless they have a favourable passage, land here in a state of great distress. These passengers, although much under the period allowed by law for a voyage to this port, were out of provisions some days before their arrival at quarantine.

The emigrants from England are from Padstow, Bideford, and Aberystwith; they are all able to pay their way to their destination, and many of them have brought out a good deal of money. They all emigrated on their own account, with the exception of one family, eight in number, sent out in the "Voluna," from Padstow, by parish relief.

A number of families have landed here during the week with the intention of proceeding to their friends in the United States; they have, in many instances, been sent for by their friends, and all have a fixed destination in view.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
13 June 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 12th day of June to the 18th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.				
1842:											
June - 12	Bryan Abbs	Brown	Limerick	58	61	84	193	- - labourers, a few farmers, and mechanics	10	89	
" - 14	John Walker	McBride	Liverpool	99	56	81	236		- - -	-	236
" - 14	Albion	Furlong	Sligo	38	53	32	123		- - -	-	123
" - 15	Marquis of Wellesley.	Laing	Dublin	125	62	77	264	- - farmers and farm labourers, mechanics, servants, and common labourers	-	264	
" - 15	Queen of the Isles	Leask	Glasgow	54	20	31	105		- - -	-	105
" - 15	Cabotia	Gortley	Liverpool	115	40	78	233	- - -	-	233	
" - 15	Lord Wenlock	Michell	Hull	54	18	36	108	- - -	-	108	
" - 16	Irvine	Madgwick	Bristol	27	14	43	84	- - -	32	52	
" - 16	Pussey Hall	Ware	Cowes	71	57	130	258	- - -	171	87	
" - 16	Samuel	Kelly	Killala	34	50	30	114	- - mostly common labourers, agriculturists, and mechanics	-	114	
" - 16	Percival	Robson	Cork	68	43	40	151		- - -	-	151
" - 16	Minstrel	Wright	Liverpool	79	36	60	175	- - -	20	155	
" - 16	Blager	Michell	Miramichi	14	5	4	23	- - -	-	23	
" - 18	Onyx	Hogg	Dublin	106	79	90	281	- - -	-	281	
" - 18	Chieftain	Saunderson	Larne	96	65	100	261	- farmers, farm labourers, a few trades, and servants	-	261	
" - 18	Trade	Plewes	Scarborough	22	9	8	39		- - -	-	39
" - 18	Hannah	Gregory	Killala	52	45	33	130		- - -	-	130
" - 18	Lord Oakley	Crow	Bordeaux	4	2	3	9	- - -	-	9	
				1116	705	966	2,787	- - -	327	2,460	

REMARKS:

(*) Proceeding to Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, and Bondhead; and a few are proceeding to join their relations in the United States.

(b) A few remain in Quebec and Montreal; the chief part went to Canada West; some families went to the East Townships; and a few to the United States.

(c) Went to Kingston, Bytown, Prescott, Whitby, and Darlington; some proceeded to join their friends in the United States.

(d) Proceeded to Montreal, Kingston, Belville, Toronto, and Emsley.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND	7	1,133
IRELAND	3	1,517
SCOTLAND	7	105
LOWER PORTS	5	32
Previously reported	22	2,787
	299	16,519
	321	19,306
To the same period last year		14,610
INCREASE in favour of 1842		4,696

Note.—Emigrants arrived during the past week consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers. In several of the vessels there has been a number of cases of small-pox, measles, and fever; and there has consequently been a considerable addition to the number of patients in Quarantine Hospital.

In the "Bryan Abbs" were 18 families, 104 persons, sent out by Colonel Wyndham from his estate in the county Clare. These people were well provided for, and received the sum of 20 s. sterling each adult, on landing here, to enable them to proceed up the country.

In the "John Walker," from Liverpool, were 236 passengers; 18 were left sick at Grosse Isle; and three deaths occurred during the voyage. They consist of English, Irish, and Scotch. There are a few respectable farmers with capital, who are proceeding to settle in the Home District; the remainder are labourers and mechanics in search of employment.

The "Albion," from Sligo, 123 passengers, generally poor, and proceeding up the country for employment; a few families are going to their friends in the United States, left four sick at quarantine. In the "Marquis of Wellesley" were 264 passengers, from Dublin, chiefly farmers, who have brought out a large amount of capital; they are all a respectable class of people. Three families are gone to their friends in the Eastern Townships, and the rest to Canada West. 76 passengers in the "Queen of the Isles," from Glasgow, are mechanics and labourers, and all appear to have sufficient means to convey them to their destination.

In the "Cabotia" and "Minstrel," from Liverpool, 408 passengers. A few English farmers have brought out good means with them; the chief part are labourers, and a few mechanics, who are proceeding to different sections of the province to their friends. The latter vessel left nine in hospital; and a few of the families were short of provisions. One family, seven in number, and a number of young men and women, were assisted by their parish; about 30 of them are gone to their friends in the United States.

Passengers from Hull and Bristol, 192 in number, are all in good circumstances, among whom are several farmers with capital. In the "Irvine" from Bristol, were four families, 32 in number, sent out by their parish.

One hundred and seventy-one passengers in the "Pussey Hall," from London and Cowes, were sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners; they were well supplied during the voyage; and the sum of 116 l. 10 s. sterling was paid to them on landing, with a free passage to Montreal. 244 passengers in the brigs "Samuel" and "Hannah," from Killala, are very poor; they all landed in good health. A number of the young men I have directed to the Gosford Road for employment; and those with families I assisted to proceed up the country.

Passengers in the brig "Percival," 149 in number, were 55 days on her passage. Passengers were short of provisions, and obliged to put into Sydney for a supply.

Passengers from Scarborough are respectable farmers, and all appear to possess means.

In the "Onyx," from Dublin, are a number of respectable farmers with money; the remainder are labourers and mechanics, proceeding to different sections of the province. 18 of her passengers were left at Grosse Isle.

In the "Chieftain," from Larne, with 261 passengers, there are several farmers with their families, who have brought out capital varying from 200 l. to 600 l.; they are proceeding to settle in Canada West; the remainder are farm servants and labourers, who have emigrated in search of employment.

I regret to say that employment continues very scarce, both in this neighbourhood and in Montreal; and, from reports received from Mr. Hawke, I regret to find the same complaint exists in that quarter, and will, I fear, continue until the harvest commences.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
20 June 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 8. —

(No. 151.)
COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.
to Lord Stanley.

No. 8.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
12 July 1842.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the Returns received from the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, and the agent for emigrants in this city since my despatch of the 29th ultimo, No. 142.

Your Lordship will perceive that the number which has arrived up to this date very far exceeds the whole number who emigrated during the last year; and although the great influx is now over, many more may yet be expected. Fortunately those who have latterly arrived, amounting in one day to upwards of 5,200, have been unusually healthy, and have accordingly been enabled to proceed up the country without delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Bagot.

Enclosure in No. 8.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 19th day of June to the 25th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
June - 19	Gazelle	George Paule	Donegal	86	67	79	232	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	232
" - 19	Jane Duffis	M'Donnell	Killala	114	44	80	238	labourers and farmers & a few mechanics	-	238
" - 19	Henry	M'Fell	Killala	69	56	23	148	labourers and farmers & a few mechanics	-	148
" - 21	Queen Victoria	W. Rosie	Sligo	60	70	65	185	farmers, trades, and labourers.	-	185
" - 21	Xenophon	Rochester	Belfast	89	83	78	250	mechanics	-	250
" - 21	Robert Monro	J. White	Leith	33	14	13	60	agricultural labourers and trades.	-	60
" - 21	Wingrave	A. Hughes	Glasgow	71	37	45	153	farmers, mechanics, and labourers	-	153
" - 22	Luna	J. Clarke	Sligo	55	67	62	184	labourers and a few mechanics	-	184
" - 22	Bowes	M. Johnston	Sligo	67	60	29	156	labourers and a few mechanics	-	156
" - 22	Standard	R. Montgomerie	Liverpool	131	93	100	324	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	324
" - 22	Jubilee	T. R. Pearson	Westport	70	51	45	166	principally labourers; a few mechanics and farmers	-	166
" - 22	Compton	R. Jeffrey	Liverpool	130	73	110	313		-	313
" - 23	Queen	R. Kerby	Sligo	71	69	46	186		-	186
" - 23	Ann Moore	R. Patton	Limerick	68	39	72	179		-	179
" - 25	Albert, Prince of Wales	T. York	Galway	119	66	24	209		-	209
" - 25	Victoria	Bequet	Halifax	5	4	2	11		-	11
				1238	893	863	2,994			2,994

REMARKS:

- (*) Proceeded to Kingston, Toronto, Caledon, and Waterloo, and a part went to the United States.
 (b) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder proceed to Bytown, Buckingham, Niagara, and Bastard.
 (c) Went to Port Hope, Hamilton, and London district, and a few young men to the United States.
 (d) These two vessels proceeded direct to Montreal, where some of the passengers will remain; all the others will settle in Canada West.
 (e) Many are bound to New York, the others proceed to Richmond, Stratford, and Toronto; one family to Frampton, Lower Canada.
 (f) Some remain in Quebec with friends; several have gone to Kingston and Richmond, and many to the state of Ohio.
 (g) Principally went to Kingston, Toronto, and London districts; some remain in Quebec, and several went to New York.
 (h) All have proceeded to Canada West.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND	3	637
IRELAND	1	2,133
SCOTLAND	3	213
LOWER PORTS	-	11
Previously reported	7	2,994
	321	19,306
	328	22,300
To same period last year		16,071
INCREASE in favour of 1842		6,229

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 19th day of June to the 25th day of June 1842—continued.

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed, with the exception of those in a few vessels, in good health, and among them are a considerable number of respectable families with capital.

In the "Guzelle" and "Jane Duffis," from Donegal, are 470 passengers, among whom are a number of respectable farmers, who have brought out a large amount of property. The capital in these two vessels (from the information I have been able to collect) amounts to from 8,000 l. to 10,000 l. Their destination is Canada West, principally in the Home and Gore districts.

The "Henry," from Killala, with 148 passengers, arrived in good health; a few families are in good circumstances, but the greater part poor; many of them have friends in the Ottawa, Bathurst, and Johnston districts. Three families are going to their friends in the state of New York. The passengers per the "Queen Victoria," "Luna," "Bowes," and "Queen," from Sligo, 711 in number, all landed in good health; and although they had long passages, average being 45 days, they, with the exception of one or two families per the "Queen," had a surplus stock of provisions on landing. A few families are in good circumstances, but the greater part are poor; about one-fourth are going to their friends in the United States, the remainder to different sections of the province. Those with large families were assisted from this office with means to enable them to reach their friends in the Home and Newcastle districts.

In the "Xenophon," from Belfast, 250 passengers are farm labourers and trades; a few of the former are in good circumstances and are proceeding to Port Hope, Hamilton, and a few families to their friends in London district, and from eight to 10 young men to their friends in the state of New York. This vessel had a long passage, 52 days, but they all landed in good health.

Sixty passengers in the brig "Robert Munroe," from Leith, are respectable tradesmen; all appear to possess means, and with the exception of three families who remain in Montreal with their friends, are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Toronto to settle; they went to Montreal direct in the vessel.

In the brig — from —, were 160 passengers; this vessel proceeded direct to Montreal, after a few hours delay here, with her passengers. On boarding her, they complained of an overcharge for emigrant tax, children under 14 and seven being charged the full tax of 4s. 6d. sterling, which is contrary to law; but as the vessel only remained here a few hours, I forwarded instructions to the agent at Montreal to take the necessary steps to give them redress in case the captain refused to refund the overcharge. A number of these families were very poor; they are members of the Glasgow emigration societies, and will require assistance to enable them to proceed up the country.

Six hundred and thirty-seven passengers in the — and —, from Liverpool, are principally labourers, and generally very poor; about one-fourth are going to the United States to their friends; among them are 10 or 12 Welch families, consisting of about 50 individuals, who are going to the state of Ohio; they appear to have sufficient means to pay their way. The passengers per — suffered a good deal from sickness; there were 12 deaths from smallpox during the voyage, and a number of cases were sent to hospital on her arrival at quarantine. This vessel had a long passage of nine weeks, and consequently a great many of the passengers were short of provisions; they all complain of the neglect and inattention of the master, —, to them during the voyage; and I regret that owing to the defective regulations of the present Passengers' Act, I could not give them any redress to their complaints.

One hundred and sixty-six passengers per "Jubilee," from Westport, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers; a number are going to their friends in the United States, and others in search of employment.

In the brig "Ann Moore," from Limerick, were 182 passengers. There was, I regret to say, a good deal of sickness in this vessel; she left 59 of her passengers at Grosse Isle, 37 of whom were sent to hospital. A passenger by this vessel, named Patrick Quiney, jumped overboard during the night, while the ship was at anchor at Grosse Isle, and was drowned, leaving a wife and eight children, who was sent to the hospital with fever; he has left 40 sovereigns in gold, which was taken charge of by the medical superintendent until his wife recovers.

The passengers by the "Prince of Wales," 193 in number, from Galway, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers and farmers, and are proceeding up the country in search of employment; a few families are in good circumstances; about 40 are going to the United States to join their friends settled there.

Employment, I regret to say, still continues scarce in this district; I have, however, succeeded in procuring employment on the Gosford Road for about 100 men, and from 100 to 150 in the Eastern Townships. Employment, I hear, is abundant in this section of the province, but I find the greatest difficulty to induce those seeking to try that section of the province.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
27 June 1842.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
June - 26	William Tell	J. Farren	Dublin	60	60	54	174	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	174
" - 26	Mary Russell	T. Turnbull	Limerick	66	51	49	166		-	166
" - 26	Dumfriesshire	J. Gowan	Belfast	250	181	184	615		-	615
" - 26	Boadicea	D. Evans	Limerick	48	32	31	111	farmers and labourers	-	111
" - 26	Messenger	Milligan	Limerick	50	43	44	137		-	137
" - 26	Euretta	T. Tucker	Hull	31	19	22	72		-	72
" - 26	Edmond	Dobson	London	39	16	29	84	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	84
" - 27	Dependent	E. Dobson	Bridgewater	31	23	44	98		52	46
" - 27	Richard Watson	H. Leeds	Dublin	64	54	72	190		-	190
" - 27	Argo	Greg	Sligo	52	42	21	115	- chiefly farmers; some mechanics & labourers	-	115
" - 27	Feronia	R. Grant	Glasgow	39	28	20	87		-	87
" - 27	Blonde	Crawford	Glasgow	208	102	86	396		-	396
" - 27	Thomas & Hannah	W. T. Hildey	Londonderry	68	91	51	210	-	210	
" - 28	Precilla	Taylor	Plymouth	42	32	32	106	- chiefly labourers, & a few trades	-	106
" - 28	Devereux	H. Burton	Liverpool	93	65	95	253		-	253
" - 28	Jane	Johnston	Cork	50	45	35	130		-	130
" - 28	Marya	Newham	Belfast	90	67	66	223	-- farmers, labourers & servants	-	223
" - 28	Velocity	M'Garth	Waterford	39	42	37	118		-	118
" - 28	Carricks	J. Scrugham	Sligo	59	60	51	170		-	170

REMARKS:

(*) Proceeding to settle in various parts of Canada West, and some went to join friends in the United States.

(b) Went to Cornwall, Bytown, and Hamilton, and a few to the United States.

(c) Gone to settle in St. Catherine's, Whitby, Coburg, and Gaelph.

(d) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal. Some of those from Sligo were determined to join friends in the United States; and the remainder, with those from Londonderry, went to settle in Canada West.

(e) One Scotch family went to Smith's Creek, near Gault. Some others went to the United States, and the remainder to Canada West.

(f) Proceeded to Bytown, Brockville, and Toronto. A few went to New York, and some remained in Quebec and Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July 1842—continued.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
June - 29	Cosmopolite	Webber	Plymouth	71	43	43	157	-- principally labourers, a few farmers, and a Jew trader.	-	157
" - 29	Ayrshire	A. Mackay	Newry	123	123	170	416			62
July - 1	Marys	Redpath	Liverpool	169	63	41	213	-- the most part are labourers, and some mechanics.	-	213
" - 1	Marys	W. Douglas	Limerick	43	37	37	117			194
" - 1	George Glen	R. M'Bride	Liverpool	15	8	9	32	-- farmers' servants, labourers, and trades.	-	32
" - 1	Orbit	Robinson	London	80	41	96	217			-
" - 1	Margaret Johnson	Groom	Belfast	119	93	85	207	-- a few mechanics; the remainder are labourers and farmers.	-	207
" - 1	Jane Avery	Booth	Londonderry	47	41	28	116			-
" - 1	Imogine	Hicks	London	12	5	5	22	-	-	22
" - 1	Ruth	Newman	Cork	59	68	49	166			-
" - 1	Mary Alice	G. Dale	Newport	89	63	34	186	-	154	
" - 1	Eliza Anne	W. Carruthers	Sligo	65	48	41	154	-	-	
				2211	1676	1,661	5,548		308	5,240

REMARKS:

- (s) Went to Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton.
- (h) Proceeded to Kingston, Toronto, and Winchester.
- (l) Gone to Manchester, Cornwall, and other parts of Canada West. Some went to join relations in the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND	47	1,254
IRELAND	-	3,811
SCOTLAND	9	483
Previously reported	56	5,548
	328	22,300
	384	27,848
To same period of last year	-	18,707
INCREASE in favour of 1842	-	9,141

Note.—The emigrants arrived this week are principally farmers and labourers. Those in the "William Tell" and "Richard Watson," from Dublin, 364 in number, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers, and a few farmers who appear possessed of small capital. Passengers in the "Mary Russell," "Boadicea," "Marys," and "Messenger," from Limerick, arrived in good health, and consist of farmers and labourers. They are, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West, with the intention of settling. In the "Mary Russell" the passengers were of a superior class. Several families brought out capital from 500 l. to 600 l.; and the master reported almost every family was in possession of from 40 l. to 50 l. in gold. These people all proceeded to settle in the Home and Gore districts. In the "Dumfriesshire," "Marys," and "Margaret Johnston," were 1,135 passengers from Belfast; they landed in good health, and are all proceeding to the western part of the province. Only eight families, about 50 individuals, out of this number, applied for assistance, which they received as they were going to join their relations settled in the western section of the province.

Passengers from Hull and Plymouth, 335 in number, are principally agriculturists, and all appear in good circumstances. A few are going to the United States, but over three-fourths intend settling in Canada West, in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts; and one or two families to the Huron tract.

Ninety-eight passengers in the "Dependent," from Bridgewater, arrived in good health, 52 of whom are sent out by the Chard Union, in Somersetshire. These people were found in provisions by the ship, and received the 20s. sterling on landing; the remaining passengers were of the better class, and possess good means. They intend going to the western section of the province to settle. A good many of the paupers intend to proceed to the United States.

The passengers in the "Blonde" and "Feronia," 483, from Glasgow, are a fine intelligent body of people, and have brought a large amount of capital with them; it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount, but from the information I have received, I should estimate it from 10,000 l. to 12,000 l. They are proceeding to the Bathurst, Home, and Gore districts with the intention of settling. Many of them are going to join their friends. Passengers by the "Ayrshire," 416 in number, from Newry and Dublin. She had a long voyage of 51 days, and had 25 deaths previous to arrival at Grosse Isle, all children, from the effects of measles. A number of families embarked at Dublin, were aided in their emigration by the Earl of Fitzwilliam, from his estate in the county of Clare. These people, owing to their long passage, landed here, as well as many of the other passengers, short of provisions, and I was under the necessity of assisting 15 families who had expended all their means, to enable them to proceed up the country.

Three hundred and twenty-six passengers in the "Thomas and Hannah" and "Jane Avery," from Londonderry, arrived in good health. They are chiefly labourers; and all very poor. I had to relieve a large number of families who were without means to proceed up the country; some to their friends, and others in search of employment.

In the brig —, —, master, from —, were 213 passengers. The vessel arrived in a most wretched state at Grosse Isle, from sickness. There had been five deaths previous to her arrival there, and 56 cases of typhus were sent to hospital, two of whom died in a few hours after. This vessel cleared from —, according to the certificate list of her passengers sent to this office by the Government agent at that port, with 192 passengers. On arrival here she was found to have 22 on board whose names were not on her list. She was also exceedingly crowded, the passengers being obliged to keep all their luggage and provisions between decks, there being no room in the lower hold (with the exception of a small space for water and fuel). It was full of salt. On measuring the superficial space between decks, I found she had only room for 165 adults, whereas she had 180 on board, being an excess of 15 passengers. The necessary information was immediately placed in the hands of the Crown officer, to prosecute the master for the infringement of the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act. The dreadful condition in which this vessel arrived may, in my opinion, be in a great measure attributed to the crowded state of the vessel, and to her having a cargo of salt in the lower hold, which was full up to the platform that the passengers occupied.

One hundred and ninety-four passengers in the "Orbit," from London and Gravesend, were sent out under the direction and superintendance of the Poor Law Commissioners. There were five deaths during the voyage, one old man, the others children, and left a number of cases at Grosse Isle. These people were forwarded to Montreal at ship's expense, and received 20s. sterling each adult on landing here.

The passengers in the "Ruth" and "Jane," from Cork, are chiefly labourers with very limited means. A large number of the "Ruth" were very destitute; and as employment in this district is very limited, I have to forward a considerable number of them up the country.

Two hundred and fifty-three passengers in the "Devereux," from Liverpool, and 186 in the "Mary Alice," from Newport, Ireland, are very poor, and principally depending on employment for their support. Notwithstanding the passage to Montreal is only 1s. 3d. each, I was under the necessity of forwarding a very large proportion of the passengers in the latter vessel. They are going to different sections of Canada West to join their friends. The passengers from Sligo, 439 in number, have landed in good health. They are principally labourers, and intend to proceed up the country in search of employment.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
4 July 1842. }

(signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
11 March 1842.

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*,
G. C. B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
11 March 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the returns with regard to land sales, for the year 1841, as required by Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 29th May last: I also enclose the copy of a letter from the surveyor-general, stating that, from causes over which he has no control, he was unable to furnish these returns earlier; but that in future they will be prepared at the commencement of each year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

For Abstract of
these Returns, vide
Letter of the Colo-
nial Land and Emi-
gration Commis-
sioners, 5 July
1842.
7 March 1842.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Surveyor-general's Office, Kingston,
7 March 1842.

Encl. in No. 9.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the returns called for in your letter of the 21st July last, and beg that you will transmit them to the proper office, in order that they may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

From causes over which this department had no control, the completion of these returns has been unavoidably postponed to a later period than is desirable; but as these causes have now ceased to exist, they will hereafter be prepared at the commencement of each year.

The Commissioner for Crown Lands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Parke*,
Surveyor-general.

No. 10.

Letter from
J. Stephen, Esq.
to the Colonial
Land and Emigra-
tion Commissioners,
26 April 1842.

— No. 10. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen, Esq.* to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 26 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed returns of lands granted and surveyed in the province of Canada during the year 1841, and of the persons employed during that year in the surveyor-general's department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen*.

In No. 58.

— No. 11. —

No. 11.
Letter from the
Colonial Land and
Emigration Com-
missioners to
J. Stephen, Esq.
5 July 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to
J. Stephen, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 5 July 1842.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th April last, transmitting to us certain returns connected with Crown lands in Canada, we have the honour to state, for Lord Stanley's information, that we have taken an opportunity to examine into and collate the contents of these documents.

We enclose, in case they should be found to present the results of the information in a more useful form for future reference, two abstracts which we found it convenient to prepare of the two first of the foregoing returns, consisting of nominal lists of all parties to whom free grants, or grants subject to settlement duties and the payment of fees, had been issued during the past year.

By

By the return connected with the subject of surveys, it appears that the quantity of land surveyed in the course of 1841 was 178,010 acres, and the average expense of survey $1\frac{1}{2}$ *z.* per acre.

The extent of land that had been sold during 1841 appeared in a former return, which accompanied Sir Charles Bagot's despatch, No. 17, of the 26th of January, and was enclosed to us in your letter of the 19th of February. It showed that the whole quantity of land in the United Province which had been sold during 1841 amounted to 60,593 acres, besides 13 village lots in Canada West, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres each. The purchase-money was nominally rather more than 19,000*l.*, of which, however, only about 316*l.* reached the hands of the receiver-general in cash applicable to the public service, the residue having been absorbed chiefly in the satisfaction of U. E. claims, outstanding army and militia claims, and also to the extent of about 1,930*l.* in remissions of purchase-money to officers of the army and navy.

We do not find that we have any remark to offer on these returns at present, with a view to any practical step, except in so far as Lord Stanley may deem that the two following cases ought to be noticed. In the list of Unconditional Grants, appears one of 400 acres to Mungo Ponton, and another of 200 acres to John Scott, and in the column headed "For what reason made," the insertion opposite to them is, "By Order in Council, 4th August 1831," and, "By Order in Council, 28th October 1841;" both those dates being subsequent to the Treasury Instructions of November 1826, which abolished free grants, and required all lands to be in future disposed of by sale. We should conjecture that the Orders in Council must have been issued in fulfilment of some obligations of prior date, and entertain no doubt that the case admits of that or some other satisfactory explanation; but having observed on the face of the returns a grant made in apparent contravention of instructions, it seems our duty to notice it, in case the Secretary of State should consider it right to request that the circumstances may be more fully explained.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot,*
Edward E. Villiers.

Schedule No. 1.

ABSTRACT of RETURN of Free Grants for which Descriptions for Patent have issued, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1841.

To whom Granted.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.
1. Retired and half-pay officers of the army, navy, and militia - - - - -	8	3,322
2. Commuted pensioners - - - - -	13	1,364
3. Discharged soldiers, sailors, and militia-men (2) - - -	49	5,000
4. Heirs, widows, assignees and devisees of officers in the army; of discharged soldiers and sailors; and of militia-men - - - - -	68	11,835
5. Heirs and assignees of U. E. loyalists - - - - -	40	7,600
6. Settlers of Lanark and Glasgow societies; and settlers located under late Military Settling Department, late Quarter-master General's Department, and late Land Board, and by Hon. P. Robinson - - - - -	34	2,851
7. To parties under two Orders in Council, dated respectively 4th August 1831 and 28th October 1841 - - - - -	2	600
8. For burial-grounds - - - - -	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL - - - - -	217	32,574 $\frac{1}{2}$

CANADA.

Schedule No. 2.

ABSTRACT of RETURN of Grants subject to Settlement, and the Payment of Fees, for which Descriptions of Patent have issued, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1841, showing under what Scale of Fees the several Grants were made.

Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Scale of Fees under which Grant made.
13	1,978	{ Scale in use prior to } Fee £.3. 5. 2. currency for less than July 1796, } 700 acres.
7	1,500	Scale of 9th July 1796, Fees { for 100 acres, £.1. 9. 4. curr. for 200 acres, £.4. 12. 8. —
1	200	Scale of 22d Dec. 1797, Fees { 100 acres, £. 3. 8. —. sterling. 200 acres, £. 6. 4. 9. —
130	10,898 $\frac{1}{10}$	Scale of 6th July 1804, Fees { 100 acres, £.5. 14. 7. sterling. 200 acres, £. 8. 4. 7. — 300 acres, £.12. 6. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. —
4	1,200	Scale of 5th Jan. 1819, Fees { 100 acres, £.5. 14. 7. sterling. 200 acres, £.16. 17. 6. — 300 acres, £.24. 7. 11. — 400 acres, £.32. 5. 8. —
5	500	Scale of 1st Jan. 1820, Fees { 100 acres, £.6. 18. 8. sterling. 200 acres, £.12. 18. 8. —
21	3,150	Scale of 31st Jan. 1824, same as those of 4th July 1804.
181	19,426 $\frac{1}{10}$	- - - - - TOTAL.

— No. 12. —

(No. 203.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right Hon. Sir *C. Bagot*, G. C. B.

No. 12.
Despatch from
Lord Stanley to
Sir Charles Bagot.
17 July 1842.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 July 1842.

By the return of free grants made in Canada during 1841, which accompanied your despatch, No. 58, of the 11th March last, I observe that allotments of 400 acres and 200 acres have been given to Mungo Ponton and John Scott, respectively, without any conditions being attached to them. The only reason assigned for these grants is, that they were issued in obedience to Orders in Council passed on the 4th August 1831 and 28th October 1841. As the system of making free grants of land was abolished by Treasury instructions dated so far back as November 1826, I should wish to receive from you an explanation of the grounds on which the grants to Ponton and Scott proceeded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

— No. 13. —

(No. 178.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B., to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 13.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
24 August 1842.

Government-house, Kingston,
24th August 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo, No. 203, requiring an explanation respecting certain unconditional allotments of land recently made to Mungo Ponton and John Scott, two reports from the surveyor-general of the province, which contain all the information that I am able to furnish upon the subject.

Your Lordship will perceive from these reports that the letters patent issued last year in Ponton's case, were in completion of a grant made by a special Order in Council, dated 4th August 1831, the reasons for which (beyond those stated in the report), in contravention of the Treasury instructions of November 1826, cannot, after the lapse of so many years, be ascertained.

In

15 August 1842.
24 August 1842.

In the case of Scott, it appears that the grant was made to rectify an official mistake committed in the year 1834, and to prevent the infliction of great hardship on a party who was settled upon the land, under a title supposed to be valid, in the year 1833.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosures in No. 13.

Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston,
15 August 1842.

By Special Order in Council, dated 4th August 1831, Mungo Ponton, a native of Scotland, who came to the late province of Upper Canada, having a family of ten children, with the intention of becoming an actual settler, was allowed a free grant of 800 acres of land.

Encl. in No. 13.

Pursuant to the above order the grant was located by the Hon. Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, on lots No. 8 in the 7th Concession, No. 8 in the 8th Concession, No. 7 in the 12th Concession, lot No. 14 in the 13th Concession, in the township of Seymour, and the locations confirmed by Order in Council, dated 20th of June 1836.

Descriptions of the two first-named lots issued from this office for letters patent on the 21st June 1836, and for the remainder of the grant on the 23d of June 1841.

(signed) *Thomas Parke,*
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston,
24 August 1842.

An Order in Council of the 11th July 1833, in favour of Thomas Fraser, as the son of an U. E. loyalist, having been lodged in this office, a letter of location was issued in his favour to Mr. Mount, the Government agent for the London district, which order must have been subsequently transferred to Mr. Jones, the Government agent for the Western District, as it was presented to and located by him in October 1833, on lot No. 18, in the 10th Concession of Moore.

The letter of location above mentioned had been given to John and William Scott, to whom Fraser had assigned his claim, and it was on their application located on the lot in Moore, on which they immediately settled. The location was shortly afterwards entered on the office plan of the township among others made by Mr. Jones.

In 1834 Fraser applied again for land, and through an official oversight was located on No. 9, in the 8th Concession of Enniskillen, no notice having been taken of the letter of location previously issued, and the action on it. For this lot a patent issued in March 1836.

Some time after this the Scotts, who had resided on the lot in Moore from their first settlement in 1833, and had made very large improvements, applied for a patent in Fraser's name, when it was discovered that from the error committed by this office that person had already received his grant, and they had in consequence lost the labour of years.

The Scotts, on learning this, petitioned the Government, setting forth their case, and the Governor in Council, to obviate the effects of the official error above stated, passed an order on the 28th October 1841, cancelling Fraser's location on the lot in Moore, and granting it to John and William Scott, under the authority of which a description for patent issued from this office on the 17th December 1841.

(signed) *Thomas Parke,*
Surveyor-General.

— No. 14. —

(No. 251.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right Hon.
Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 September 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th of August, enclosing the reports of the surveyor-general of Canada upon the grants of land which had been made to two persons named Mungo Ponton and John Scott, subsequently to the date of the abolition of the system of free grants, and without the assignment of any special reason for such deviation from the established rule.

No. 14.
Despatch from
Lord Stanley to
Sir Charles Bagot.
30 Sept. 1842.

CANADA.

I have to acquaint you, in answer, that the explanation afforded me in the case of Scott's grant is complete; and that with respect to Mungo Ponton, although the grounds for his grant are not equally clear, it will not be desirable to raise any question which can create the impression that it is intended to disturb him in the possession of the land guaranteed to him by the Order in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) Stanley.

— No. 15. —

No. 15.

Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
28 July 1842.

(No. 164.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*,
G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government-house, Quebec, 28 July 1842.

HAVING referred to the emigration agent at this port your Lordship's despatch of the 3d ultimo, relative to the infraction of the Passengers' Act by several vessels which brought out emigrants to this country in the year 1841, and relative to a discrepancy between the number of emigrants included in the ship returns and those comprised in Mr. Buchanan's report*, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the answer which I have received.

In respect to the latter subject, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to Mr. Buchanan's statement; but on the former, it appears to me that he has not made his explanation so clear as it ought to be.

By the Passengers' Act two modes of reckoning the number of emigrants that may be carried in any vessel are prescribed; first, in a certain proportion to the tonnage; second, in a certain proportion to the superficial measurement. These two modes, however, very commonly produce different results; so that a master who may be within the law according to his tonnage, may be beyond it according to his superficial measurement, and *vice versâ*. This has actually occurred in each of the cases enumerated in the enclosure to your despatch, in which the vessels were all within the law as far as their tonnage formed the standard, though beyond it according to measurement. But heretofore it had been the practice of the collector of customs at this port to look only to the tonnage of vessels, not their measurement; and being assured that the law had not been infringed in that respect, to make no further inquiry. Thus it happens that none of the vessels alluded to in your Lordship's despatch had been proceeded against for infraction of the law.

Since the receipt of that despatch, however, the emigrant agent has taken much care to ascertain the sufficiency of the superficies of every vessel for her number of emigrants; and it appears that in a very large number of cases the law is infringed in that respect. This is the case not only with vessels sailing from ports where there is no emigrant agent, but from those also where there is such an agent, and from which the masters bring with them the usual certificate of their having embarked their emigrants under the superintendence of that officer. These persons naturally feel themselves aggrieved, when, having been sanctioned by the Government agent on the other side of the Atlantic in taking on board a certain number of emigrants, they are prosecuted by the Government agent here for having more than their complement.

I would suggest, to obviate this cause of complaint, that the agents at the outports should be instructed for the future to pay more attention to the measurement of emigrant vessels; and I would also submit to your Lordship whether it might not be possible to simplify the matter, by getting rid altogether of the calculation by tonnage, and adopting that by superficial measurement only. Where the space between decks and between berths is so strictly laid down, the emigrants would be sufficiently protected by being secured a certain extent of superficial space, without reference to the tonnage of the vessel. The adoption of two different standards tends to produce much confusion and error.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Bagot.

For Lord Stanley's
Despatch 3 June
1842, vide Corre-
spondence respect-
ing Emigration,
ordered by The
House of Commons
to be printed
7 June 1842,
No. 301. p. 288.
* 26 July.

Enclosure in No. 15.

CANADA.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 26 July 1842.

Encl. in No. 15.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th ult., enclosing me a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, accompanied by an extract of a report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the cases, which occurred last year, of infringement of the Passenger Act; and also showing that the ship returns furnished from this office did not include the whole number of emigrants who arrived in 1841.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that the deficiency which appears between the number of passengers contained in the ship returns forwarded from this office, and the total number landed in this colony during the season of 1841, is owing to my not having made out returns for vessels which arrived at this port with less than 30 passengers, which I had the honour to state to you in my letter of the 24th of September last.

In reply to that part of the report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, transmitting a list of 25 vessels which appear, from the ship returns forwarded from this office, to have infringed the Passenger Act, in not having sufficient superficial space for the number of passengers on board, on examination of this table, I find there are a few errors, which must have originated in copying, and I herewith transmit a correct list, taken from the books in this office.

I also beg to state, that in these calculations I have included the children under one year, calculating three to an adult (who are exempt by the Act); these deductions being allowed, several of the vessels which have but a small excess would be within the law.

I have the honour further to report, that the collector of the customs here has heretofore enforced the penalty for excess of passengers, when that excess appears in reference to the numbers allowed according to the tonnage of the vessel, but has not taken any notice as to the numbers allowed according to the superficial contents of the lower deck or platform of the vessel; and when, in consequence of Lord Stanley's despatch above mentioned, I called his attention to cases of this latter description, he declined to interfere, and I have therefore applied to the law officers of the Crown to take proceedings in all such cases, and shall strictly enforce the penalty. I have been advised that these penalties cannot be legally taken until after conviction in a proper court, and I have therefore directed proceedings only against those who have most clearly infringed the Act.

I also beg to state, that I have forwarded to the collector of customs a copy of Lord Stanley's despatch, as also the report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, drawing his attention to the same.

In respect to such masters of vessels as may have incurred the penalty during the last season, the only evidence now in my power is the official documents of the number of passengers arrived on each voyage, and my affidavit of the superficial contents of the lower deck or platform of each vessel; these I could furnish; but considering that the time has expired within which proceedings could be taken in this colony, and it may be doubtful whether these documents would arrive in time for any to be taken at home, and that then, I am informed, they could not be used as evidence, but only as information, I have not thought it necessary to prepare them.

I have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.(signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.CORRECTED RETURN of SHIPS that have infringed the Provisions of the PASSENGER ACT
(5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53) during the Year 1841.

NAME.	Tonnage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	Number allowed by the Act, including Two per Cent.	Number taken.	EXCESS.
May:					
Borneo - - -	960	2,438	249	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thompson - - -	210	600	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Governor - - -	309	1,950	199	174 $\frac{2}{3}$	
June:					
Rose Bank - - -	308	1,472	150	165 $\frac{2}{3}$	15 $\frac{2}{3}$
Souris - - -	177	665	67 $\frac{2}{3}$	97 $\frac{2}{3}$	30
Oberon - - -	384	1,980	202	213	11
Lively - - -	299	1,100	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mary Coxin - - -	275	1,450	148	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Alexander Park -	389	1,974	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jane A. Malvaire - - -	306	1,325	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
July:					
Dumfriesshire - - -	873	4,473	456	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lord Seaton - - -	730	3,420	348 $\frac{2}{3}$	431 $\frac{2}{3}$	83
Meanwell - - -	297	1,278	130	169	39
Bachelor - - -	340	1,410	144	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nelson Wood - - -	309	506	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Huron - - -	449	2,532	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	260	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sterling - - -	203	1,036	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lady C. Guest - - -	183	1,092	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued)

CANADA.

NAME.	Tonnage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	Number allowed by the Act, including Two per Cent.	Number taken.	EXCESS.
August:					
Josephia - - -	417	2,028	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saphira - - -	275	1,410	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abecromby - - -	458	612 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wanderer - - -	235	855	87	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Astrea - - -	215	1,350	137	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andrew White - - -	256	1,104	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bruce - - -	306	1,311	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	40 $\frac{1}{2}$

— No. 16. —

No. 16.
Despatch from
Lord Stanley to
Sir Charles Bagot.
25 August 1842.

(No. 234.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Stanley to Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 August 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 164, of the 28th July, pointing out the inconvenience which attends the practice of regulating the number of emigrants on board passenger ships by the tonnage and superficial measurement of the vessels, and suggesting that the number of passengers should be calculated by measurement only.

I fully agree with you in opinion that it would be desirable to dispense with one or other of the limitations imposed by law on the number of emigrants embarked. The point, however, was carefully and minutely inquired into when the new Passengers' Act was in progress; and, in consequence of the different construction of shipping, it was found necessary to retain both checks.

In conformity with your suggestion, the emigrant agents at the outports of the United Kingdom have been instructed to pay attention to the superficial measurement, as well as to the tonnage of vessels inspected by them; and attention has been drawn to the subject in a notice which has been published for the information of the trade on the approaching operation of the new law.

I have, &c.

(signed) Stanley.

— No. 17. —

No. 17.
Colonial Land and
Emigration Com-
missioners to James
Stephen, Esq.
23 August 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to James Stephen, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 23 August 1842.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a despatch from the Governor-general of Canada, dated 28th July 1842, respecting the cases of infraction of the Passengers' Act, brought under the notice of Lord Stanley in our letter of the 7th of May last.

The subject to which Sir Charles Bagot's despatch principally relates, is the double check of tonnage and space imposed by the Passengers' Act upon the number of emigrants embarked. We quite agree with the remark which is justly made by Sir Charles Bagot, that it would have been desirable, if possible, to dispense with one or other of these limitations, but we have the honour to report, that this point was carefully and minutely inquired into when the new Passengers' Act was in course of being framed, and that for reasons connected with the construction of shipping, it was found necessary to keep up both checks. We have addressed a circular instruction, as suggested by the Governor, to the officers at the out-ports, desiring them to pay attention to the superficial measurement, as well as the tonnage of vessels; and we have drawn attention to the subject, in a notice which we have published for the information of the trade, on the approaching operation of the New Passengers' Act.

We have, &c.

(signed) T. Frederick Elliot.
John George Shaw Lefevre.

—No. 18.—

CANADA.

(No. 166.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B.
to Lord Stanley.

No. 18.
Despatch from
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley.
8 August 1842.

Government House, Montreal,
8 August 1842.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 28th ultimo, No. 164, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the emigrant agent, accompanied by a list of vessels which had infringed the Passengers' Act by carrying more passengers than are allowed in proportion to their superficial measurement. These vessels, which were within the law as regarded their tonnage, had left Quebec before the attention of the emigrant agent was called by your Lordship's despatch of the 3d June, to the necessity of calculating their passengers with reference to their superficial measurement as well as their tonnage, and it is accordingly impossible now to take any proceedings against them in the provincial court. But if your Lordship is of opinion that under the circumstances of the case it would be right to take proceedings against them in England, the emigrant agent will obtain any further evidence, should it be required, which may be pointed out to him.

28 July 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Bagot.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 28 July 1842.

Encl. in No. 18.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a list of 15 vessels who have infringed the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act in carrying an excess of persons over the number allowed by law according to the superficial contents of the lower deck or platform of the vessel.

These vessels had all sailed on their return voyage previous to my being aware of their having infringed the law.

A return of those vessels which have sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which Government agents are stationed, I have forwarded to them, in order that they may take the necessary steps to recover the penalty, against the bonds given by the masters previous to sailing.

As I am not aware of the nature of the evidence which may be required to convict these parties in the United Kingdom, I have not deemed it necessary at present to do more than report the circumstance to you, in order that I may receive his Excellency's commands on the subject.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.
Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

LIST of VESSELS with PASSENGERS from the United Kingdom, which have infringed the Second Clause of the Imperial Act Will. 4, c. 53.

Date of Arrival.	Rig.	Where belonging.	Tons.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Adults.	Superficial Measurement.	Number of Adults allowed by Law.	Excess.	Two per Cent. off.
May - 23	Barque	Cork -	286	191	157 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,240	124	33	29
" - 30	—	Quebec -	288	188	165 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,035	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	58
" - 30	—	Sligo -	290	199	164 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,307	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	29
" - 30	—	Hull -	429	292	213 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,931	193	20	14
June - 3	—	Glasgow -	533	389	193 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,385	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	47
" - 6	—	Tralee -	423	248	217 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,632	163	54	49
" - 7	—	Belfast -	417	308	234	1,697	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	58
" - 20	Brig -	Newcastle -	338	232	177 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,344	134	43	38
" - 21	—	Newcastle -	531	250	202 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,741	174	28	33
" - 21	—	Aberdeen -	261	185	148 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,281	128	20	16
" - 22	—	Dumfries -	255	185	141 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,161	116	25	21
" - 22	—	Sunderland -	242	166	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,207	120	14	11
" - 23	—	Newcastle -	274	186	158 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,198	119	39	35
" - 28	—	Liverpool -	323	223	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,600	160	19	15

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
28 July 1842. — f

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

— No. 19. —

(No. 172.)

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. to Lord Stanley.

Government House, Montreal,
13 August 1842.Emigrant Returns,
No. 8, 9, and 10.
Return of Sick,
9 July.
16 —
23 —
30 —

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the returns of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, and the reports of the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, which I have received since my despatch of the 12th July last, No. 151.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Bagot.

(No. 8)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the 3d day of July to the 9th day of July 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
July - 3	Brigalla - -	C. Hale - -	Falmouth - -	13	8	16	37	-- farmers, mechanics, and labourers	- -	37
" 3	Don - -	T. Muir - -	Liverpool - -	111	71	66	248		- -	248
" 3	Caledonia - -	T. Livingford - -	Liverpool - -	188	153	107	448	- -	448	
" 3	Susannah - -	J. Hippell - -	London - -	5	4	6	15	farmers - -	- -	15 ^(b)
" 4	Harriott - -	P. Atkinson - -	Tralee - -	47	44	29	120	labourers and trades - -	- -	120 ^(c)
" 5	Robert Bruce - -	D. Morgan - -	Bristol - -	14	8	13	35	- -	- -	35
" 5	Charlotte - -	Andrews - -	Londonderry - -	108	102	82	292	- -	- -	292
" 5	Jesse - -	J. Horn - -	Liverpool - -	55	17	32	104	- -	- -	104
" 5	Ocean Queen - -	W. Wilson - -	Londonderry - -	120	80	103	303	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics	- -	303 ^(d)
" 5	Jane Melvaine - -	M'Gill - -	Londonderry - -	70	71	59	210	- -	- -	210
" 5	London - -	Atkinson - -	Dublin - -	52	57	79	188	- -	- -	188
" 5	Prudence - -	Bridgen - -	Belfast - -	72	56	80	208	- -	- -	208
" 5	Traveller - -	J. Ray - -	Dublin - -	45	34	45	124	farmers and labourers	51	73 ^(e)
" 5	Maria - -	Evens - -	Limerick - -	62	47	59	168	- -	- -	168
" 5	Warrior - -	Robertson - -	Westport - -	71	54	50	184	-- mechanics, labourers, and servants	- -	184 ^(f)
" 5	Lord Seaton - -	W. Talbot - -	Sligo - -	107	105	107	319	- -	- -	319
" 5	Saphirs - -	R. Brown - -	Stockton - -	40	19	35	94	- -	- -	94
" 5	Sapphire - -	W. Hart - -	Limerick - -	80	44	57	181	labourers and farmers	43	138 ^(g)
" 5	Batchelor - -	J. Morwick - -	Cork - -	95	68	77	240	-- farmers, mechanics, labourers, and a few servants	- -	240
" 5	Dromhair - -	Pk. Pyne - -	Sligo - -	87	91	84	262	- -	- -	262 ^(h)
" 5	Arcturus - -	D. Hill - -	London - -	18	11	31	60	- -	48	12 ⁽ⁱ⁾
" 5	Superior - -	D. Manson - -	Thurso - -	72	19	48	139	- -	- -	139
" 5	Ann - -	T. O'Brien - -	Donegal - -	41	43	20	104	-- labourers, a few servants, and farmers	- -	104
" 5	Sherbrooke - -	A. Gray - -	Liverpool - -	70	69	63	202	- -	- -	202
" 6	Ann - -	J. Cossman - -	Plymouth - -	37	23	33	93	- -	- -	93 ^(j)
" 6	Victoria - -	M'Mahon - -	Liverpool - -	171	144	152	467	- -	- -	467
" 6	Wexford - -	J. Slatterly - -	-- Glasgow and Greenock.	68	46	86	200	-- labourers, trades, and farmers.	130	70 ^(k)
" 6	Silvanus - -	J. Oeack - -	Falmouth - -	59	32	42	133	-- agricultural and common labourers - -	- -	133 ^(l)
" 6	Britannia - -	J. Blackallan - -	Westport - -	148	138	110	396	labourers and farmers	158	306 ^(m)
" 6	Independence - -	M'Cappin - -	Belfast - -	185	155	158	498	- -	- -	498
" 6	Hector - -	Patton - -	Belfast - -	17	26	22	65	- -	- -	65 ⁽ⁿ⁾
" 6	John White - -	J. Moddrel - -	Limerick - -	43	36	54	133	-- farmers and labourers - -	- -	133 ^(o)
" 6	Mahaicu - -	W. Lump - -	Glasgow - -	69	41	35	145	- -	- -	145 ^(p)
" 7	Meter - -	D. Brown - -	Hull - -	37	9	22	68	- -	- -	68 ^(q)
" 7	Lively - -	J. Coantes - -	Galway - -	94	62	36	192	- -	- -	192 ^(r)
" 7	Harmony - -	J. Meyler - -	Waterford - -	46	43	40	129	-- farm labourers, mechanics, servants, and common labourers - -	- -	129 ^(s)
" 8	Bruce - -	T. Douglass - -	New Porte P. - -	70	56	50	176	- -	- -	176
" 8	James and Mary Sinnott.	P. Connor - -	London - -	42	17	16	75	- -	- -	75 ^(t)
" 9	Hope - -	C. Boyes - -	Limerick - -	45	43	44	132	- -	47	85 ^(u)
				2,774	2,146	2,267	7,187		477	6,710

REMARKS:

- (a) Proceeded to Blenheim, Brantford, Toronto, and other parts of Upper Canada.
(b) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal.
(c) Several went to the United States, and the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
(d) Part went to Kingston and Toronto, some to Caledon and St. Catherine's; others have no particular place in view, having no friends before them, and several of whom went to the Eastern Townships.
(e) Went to Kingston and various parts of Canada West.
(f) Some went to Belleville, others to Kingston and Toronto, and a part proceeded to the United States.
(g) All went to Canada West.
(h) Went to Bytown, Cobourg, Toronto, and Port Hope; 48 sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners.
(i) All proceeded to Kingston, Bytown, Toronto, and Brockville.
(j) Went direct to Montreal in the vessel; the 130 were members of the Glasgow Emigration Society.
(k) Several went to the State of Illinois, some went to the Gosford Road many to the Eastern Townships, and the residue to Upper Canada.
(l) Went to different sections of Canada West.
(m) Some remain in Quebec and Montreal, the remainder went to the Eastern Townships and Kingston.
(n) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal.
(o) All went to Canada West.
(p) Many of these went to the United States, the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
(q) Went to Toronto and Hamilton, and a few to New York.
(r) All proceeded to Canada West; eight families in the "Hope" sent out by Colonel Wyndham.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND - - - - -	1	2,218
— IRELAND - - - - -	2	4,024
— SCOTLAND - - - - -	6	345
	9	7,187
Previously reported - - - - -	384	27,848
	393	35,035
To same period last year - - - - -		20,589
Increase in favour of 1842 - - - - -		14,446

Note.—Over 7,000 emigrants landed at this port during the past week, 5,000 of whom arrived during the 5th and 6th inst., and all extremely healthy. By a report received from Dr. Douglas, the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, it appears he only had occasion to send four cases out of the whole number to hospital, a circumstance unprecedented. Their healthy state may in a great measure be attributed to the extremely fine passages most of the vessels have made. The average of the week is less than 40 days, and the "Sherbrooke," "Jessie," and "Victoria," from Liverpool, and "Robert Bruce," from Bristol, came over in from 26 to 30 days, without a single day of rough weather. They consist of farmers, labourers, mechanics, and servants, very many of whom have brought out a good deal of property, and are, with few exceptions, proceeding to settle in Canada West. I should estimate this number at two-thirds; the remainder are very poor, and many without the means sufficient to take them to their friends, or to where they will meet with employment.

Those who arrived here in the most distress were 35 families, 158 persons in the ship "Independence," from Belfast; and 22 families, 130 persons, in the "Wexford," from Glasgow. These families had formed themselves into societies, and collected subscriptions, which barely enabled them to procure a passage and provisions for the voyage, and arrived here destitute of both money and provisions. I forwarded them up the country, there being no employment available for them in this district. The other emigrants who received assistance to emigrate were from Dublin and Limerick, 141 in number; they all received a sum of money on landing here, to enable them to proceed to their friends, and were also well supplied during the voyage. Those from Limerick are mostly Colonel Wyndham's tenantry; they are proceeding to their friends in the Newcastle district. Ten families, 48 in number, in the *Areturus*, are paupers, sent out by their parishes, under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners; they all received sufficient means to carry them to their destination.

A case of gross infringement of the Imperial Passenger Act occurred this week, the — Captain — from — with — passengers. About 130 of these people state that they had engaged their passage with Mr. — in this vessel, to proceed to St. John's, New Brunswick, but, contrary to their agreement, they were brought to this port. I immediately took proceedings against Captain — to oblige him to fulfil the contract between these people and Mr. —, which he, to avoid prosecution, immediately complied with, and furnished those who were desirous of proceeding to St. John's with a conveyance, there being fortunately a schooner about to sail for that port. A report of the particulars of this case, with the affidavits of the passengers, I forward separate. It is but justice to the master to state, that he appears in no way to blame, having only joined the vessel a few days previous to her sailing, and he used every exertion to remedy the evil on arrival here. I have also had occasion to place information in the hands of the Crown officer to prosecute the following vessels for the infringement of the Imperial Act, in not having sufficient superficial space for the accommodation of their passengers; viz. the — from —, — from —, — and — from —, — from —, and the — from —. The — from —, the — and — from — were fined by the collector of customs for an excess of passengers over the tonnage. These vessels have each paid the penalty.

There are still, I regret to say, a good many hands unemployed at the different agencies throughout the province; but as the harvest is now approaching, I anticipate but little difficulty in being able to dispose of them all to advantage. Mr. Hawke reports that the crops look most promising, and that throughout Canada West, there is every appearance of a beautiful harvest; this, in connexion with the large additional number of hands which will shortly be required on the St. Lawrence improvements in this section of the province, will more than absorb those at present seeking employment, and also furnish for those who may arrive.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
11 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

(No. 9).—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 10th day of July to the 23d day of July 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
July - 10	Eliza - -	W. Ranklin -	Glasgow - -	2	1	3	6	mechanics and farmers farmers and labourers - farmers and trades - farmers and labourers - mechanics and labourers labourers - - - labourers - - -	{ -	6 ^(a)
" 15	Amazon - -	J. Picket - -	Hull - - -	18	11	32	61			61 ^(b)
" 17	Exile - - -	J. Fordyce -	Belfast - -	69	62	46	177			177 ^(b)
" 17	Joseph Green -	J. Volun - -	Thurso - -	100	60	79	239			239 ^(c)
" 20	Truant - - -	E. Lewis - -	Sligo - - -	36	46	21	103			103 ^(d)
" 22	Consbrooke - -	J. Pollock -	Liverpool -	35	31	37	103			103 ^(c)
" 22	Baltic - - -	W. Cawdrie -	Yarmouth -	13	4	7	24			24 ^(e)
" 22	Defiance - -	J. Robertson -	Miramichi -	43	34	31	108	108 ^(f)		
				316	249	256	821		821	

REMARKS.

- (a) The chief part are going to the State of Ohio; one family are proceeding to Hamilton, and the remainder to Toronto.
 (b) One family going to relations in the United States, and the remainder are going to Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto.
 (c) All proceeding to Canada West; many are to remain in the vicinity of Toronto.
 (d) Proceeding to settle in Canada West; principally to Kingston and Toronto.
 (e) All went to Canada West.
 (f) Ten of these were persons who have arrived from Ireland last spring, and the remainder are residents who came up here to better their condition.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND - - - - -	- - -	188
— IRELAND - - - - -	- - -	280
— SCOTLAND - - - - -	5	245
— LOWER PORTS - - - - -	- - -	108
	5	821
Previously reported - - - - -	393	35,035
	398	35,856
To same period last year - - - - -	- - -	22,586
Increase in favour of 1842 - - - - -	- - -	13,270

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health; they consist of mechanics, farmers, and a few labourers, and are generally in good circumstances.

The passengers per the "Amazon," from Hull, consist of eight families, and a few young men, chiefly mechanics; the greater part of them intend proceeding to join their friends settled in the State of Ohio, and all appear to possess good means; two families (farmers) are proceeding to settle in the neighbourhood of Toronto. One hundred and seventy-seven passengers in the "Exile," from Belfast, are a respectable-looking people, chiefly farmers; a considerable number of them have their friends in the western section of the province. The — had an excess of 18 passengers over her complement, according to the superficial measurement of her passenger deck; and I have taken the necessary proceedings against the master to enforce the penalty. The —, from —, with 239 passengers, landed in good health; this vessel also had an excess of 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ passengers over her complement, according to measurement, particulars of which I have placed in the hands of the Crown officer for prosecution. These people are, with the exception of a few families, all in good circumstances and able to pay their way to their destinations, which is to the Bathurst, Home, and Gore districts. One hundred and three passengers in the brig — from —, are a healthy set of people, and consist of farmers and labourers, many of whom have friends in the western part of the province. This vessel was ascertained, on checking her list of passengers, to have an excess of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ adults over her complement, according to tonnage, for which excess the master was fined in the penalty of 20 l. sterling, although, according to the extent of her superficial space, she might have carried from 12 to 14 passengers more. Passengers by the "Consbrooke," from Liverpool, and "Baltic," from Yarmouth, are chiefly farmers and labourers. Some respectable families in the former vessel are proceeding to settle in the Eastern Townships. I am happy to report that during the past month I have succeeded in directing a very considerable number of families to that section of the province; and by the reports I have since received, they have all succeeded in getting employment, with the exception of some few young men, who were dissatisfied with the wages offered, viz. 2s. per day, with board. The following extract of a report received from A. B. Hawke, Esq. chief agent for Canada West, dated the 20th instant, conveys most gratifying intelligence of the increased demand for labourers; and that the number of the unemployed, which I have had occasion to allude to in my former reports, are rapidly decreasing: "The accounts which I have received from Cobourg, Toronto, and Hamilton since I wrote you last, state that the near approach of harvest has increased the demand for labour, and that the number of unemployed persons was rapidly diminishing; but few emigrants, so far, have obtained employment on the public works. When we consider how few canal labourers settle and become good farmers, it is a subject of congratulation that so many have found employment in the rural districts, and unless we have a very extensive emigration late this fall, there is every prospect that all the emigrants will be comfortably settled before the winter sets in."

In the schooner "Defiance," from Miramichi, was 108 passengers, 10 of whom landed there this season; the others are old residents, chiefly farmers and labourers; employment being very scarce they have come on here seeking it; the greater part intend proceeding up the country.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
25 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

(No. 10.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 24th day of July to the 6th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842: July 24	Troubadour	J. McDowell	Glasgow	84	60	80	224	farmers and labourers	-	224 (*)
" 24	St. Andrew	J. Leith	Stornaway	34	36	63	133	labourers	-	133 (b)
" 24	Margaret Balfour	J. Baird	Belfast	32	21	17	70	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	-	70 (c)
" 30	Port Glasgow	J. Blandford	Pool	0	2	2	13 ²	farmers and labourers, and a few trades	-	13
" 31	Mary	J. Kelso	London	13	4	15	32		12	20 (d)
August 2	Anna Maria	J. Roberts	Limerick	28	23	23	74	farmers, labourers, and trades	-	74 (e)
" 2	Mary	C. Turner	Gaspe	6	-	-	6		-	6 (e)
" 2	St. George	J. Poole	Halifax	2	3	8	13	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	13
" 3	Pactolus	T. Lloyd	Glasgow	60	36	86	182		51	131 (f)
				268	185	294	747			684

REMARKS:

- (a) Intend settling in Canada West; proceeded to Montreal in the vessel.
 (b) All proceeded to the Eastern townships.
 (c) Went to Kingston and Toronto.
 (d) One family went to New Ireland, in Canada East; the remainder proceeded to the Upper Province
 (e) Went to Bytown and Kingston, and a few to the United States.
 (f) Went to Montreal in the vessel (Pactolus), on the route to Kingston and Toronto; one family going to join relations in Guelph.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	-	45
— IRELAND	-	144
— SCOTLAND	2	539
— LOWER PORTS	-	19
	2	747
Previously reported	398	35,856
	400	36,603
To same period last year	-	23,614
Increase in favour of 1842	-	12,989

Note.—The emigrants arrived at this port since the 24th ult. consist chiefly of farmers and labourers, and all landed in good health.

In the "Troubadour," from Glasgow, were 224 passengers, consisting of farmers and mechanics, many of whom are in good circumstances; they are all proceeding to the western section of the province to settle, where many of them have friends; they proceeded to Montreal in the vessel. One hundred and thirty-three passengers in the "St. Andrew," from Stornaway, are principally labourers, and a few farmers, and all very poor; they intend settling in the Eastern Townships, in Bury and Linwick; their means being very limited, I was under the necessity of assisting them with a conveyance, for the women and children, as far as Sherbrooke.

In the "Margaret Balfour," from Belfast, were some very respectable emigrants, with good means; they all went to the western section of the province for settlement and employment. Two families, 12 in number, in the "Mary," from London, are proceeding to their relations at Guelph; they were assisted to emigrate by their parish. The other emigrants by this vessel appear in comfortable circumstances, and have all proceeded up the country, some for employment and others to join their friends. Seventy-four passengers in the brig "Anna Maria," from Limerick, consist of farmers and labourers; five families are proceeding to their friends at Bytown; the remainder are going to their friends in the United States; they all appear able to pay their own way.

In the "Pactolus," from Glasgow, were nine families, 51 souls, who have been aided to emigrate by public and private contributions; they landed here very poor. Two families who have relations in the province, one at Guelph, the other near Montreal, were forwarded to them; the others were sent in to the country settlement for employment. This vessel proceeded direct to Montreal; the remainder of her passengers were all in good circumstances, and all intend settling in Canada West.

The demand for labourers throughout the country settlements has considerably increased; and I received a letter from one gentleman in the Eastern Townships a few days since, requesting me to forward him from 20 to 30 hands, to whom he will give steady employment until the winter, at 2 s. 6 d. per day. I find great difficulty in inducing any of those seeking employment to avail themselves of this offer; if they have the means of proceeding up the country, nothing will induce them to remain in this section of the province.

CANADA.

— No. 20. —

No. 20.

(No. 189.)

Governor the
Right hon.
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley,
13 Sept. 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, C. C. B.
to Lord Stanley.

Government House, Kingston,
13 September 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the weekly returns furnished by the emigrant agent at Quebec and the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, which have been received since my despatch of the 13th ultimo, No. 172.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Bagot.

11. 12. 13.

(No. 11.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 6th day of August to the 13th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842: Aug. - 7	Spring Hill	W. Wilson	Donegal	85	61	79	225	-- farmers, labourers, mechanics, and servants.	- -	225 (*)
" 7	Unity	R. Smith	Paspebiac, Gulf of St. Lawrence.	5	3	4	12	- - - - -	- -	12
" 9	Royal Bride	G. Welch	Dundee	28	19	31	78	-- farmers, mechanics, and a few labourers.	- -	78 (b)
" 10	Wm. Glen Anderson.	J. Gellees	Aberdeen	73	38	41	152	-- farmers, labourers, mechanics and servants.	- -	152 (c)
" 10	Nelson Village	G. Barclay	Belfast	74	62	62	198	-- mostly labourers; a few farmers and trades.	- -	198 (d)
" 10	Huron	A. Sibbison	Liverpool	66	29	59	154	-- farmers, labourers, mechanics and servants.	- -	154 (e)
" 11	Barelli	F. Flaherty	Waterford	6	2	-	8	farmers and trades	- -	8
" 12	St. Laurent	D. Berner	Ginspe	3	-	-	3	dealers	- -	3 (f)
" 12	Henry Volant	H. McEwing	Ballyshannon	15	10	9	34	mostly labourers	- -	34 (f)
				355	224	285	864			864

REMARKS:

- (*) Proceeding to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Goderich, and Guelph, to join their friends.
 (b) Two families went to Goderich, the remainder to Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto.
 (c) Proceeding to the neighbourhood of Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, to join their relations.
 (d) The greater part of these people are proceeding to different sections of Canada West.
 (e) Proceeded to Canada West; a few were forwarded to the Gosford road for employment, and three families to the E. townships.
 (f) Remain in Quebec.
 (f) Proceeded to Kingston and Toronto.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	- - - - -	154
— IRELAND	- - - - -	465
— SCOTLAND	- - - - -	230
— LOWER PORTS	- - - - -	15
	9	864
Previously reported	400	36,603
	409	37,467
To the same period last year	- - - - -	24,187
Increase in favour of 1842	- - - - -	13,280

Note.—The emigrants of the past week landed in good health, but a large proportion of them very poor, and requiring assistance to enable them to reach their friends; they are, with few exceptions, proceeding to different sections of Canada West, to join their friends and relations, who have been for some years residents in the province.

A number of passengers per —, from —, are very poor; and I was under the necessity of assisting them with a free passage up the country to enable them to proceed to their friends. The greater part of these people were on board the vessel over 12 weeks, as owing to a report of the vessel being unseaworthy, the Government agent at — would not permit her to proceed to sea until a proper survey was held, and she was reported fit for the voyage. Passengers by the "Royal Bride," from Dundee, are respectable farmers, and all have friends and relations settled in the province; they all appear to possess means. One hundred and ninety-eight passengers in the "Nelson Village," from Belfast, are also, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West to join their relations; they are mostly agricultural labourers, a number of whom possess money; a few young men, whose means are limited, proceeded to the Gosford Road for employment. The passengers per "Huron," from Liverpool, and "Henry Volant," from Ballyshannon, are labourers, and a few trades and servants; the greater part are proceeding up the country to their friends, and others I have directed to the Gosford Road for employment. Three families have gone to the Eastern Townships. There are but few emigrants about this city or Montreal out of employment at present. Several hundred hands are at present employed on the Beauharnois Canal, at 3s. per day.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
15 August 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

(No. 12.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 13th day of August to the 20th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.			
1842 : August 15	Macon - -	H. Milligan -	Londonderry -	100	89	84	282	- - farmers' labourers, mechanics, and servants.	- -	282 (a)
" 15	John and Robert	M'Kechney -	Liverpool -	58	37	57	152	- - trades, farmers, and labourers.	- -	152 (b)
" 16	Alice - -	S. Rees - -	Glasgow - -	38	27	42	107	farmers - - -	- -	107 (c)
" 18	St. Lawrence -	R. Burnett -	Cork - -	9	15	14	38	labourers and farmers -	- -	38 (d)
" 18	Sir Wm. Wallace	R. Anderson -	Aberdeen -	20	25	24	78	farmers - - -	- -	78 (e)
" 18	Julia Margaret -	H. Laundry -	Miramichi -	10	8	4	22	labourers - - -	- -	22
" 18	Moscow - -	R. Coulson -	- ditto - -	5	3	5	13	- ditto - - -	- -	13 (f)
				258	204	230	692	- - - - -	- -	692

REMARKS :

- (a) All proceeding to different sections of Canada West to join their friends.
- (b) Proceeding to the London, Gore, Home, and Midland districts ; a few to the Gosford Road.
- (c) A few families going to their friends in the Bathurst district ; chief part to the Huron tract and London district.
- (d) Going to friends in the vicinity of Bytown.
- (e) A few families to the United States ; the remainder are going to the Home and Gore districts.
- (f) Emigrants who arrived this season at Miramichi, but not meeting with any employment, have come on here in hopes of bettering their condition ; three families have proceeded to the Eastern Townships for employment.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND - - - - -	5	152
- IRELAND - - - - -	-	320
- SCOTLAND - - - - -	-	185
- LOWER PORTS - - - - -	-	35
	5	692
Previously reported - - - - -	409	37,407
	414	38,159
To corresponding period last year - - - - -	-	24,662
Increase in favour of 1842 - - - - -	-	13,497

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week consist of agricultural labourers, a few farmers, mechanics, and domestic servants, and nearly all appear to have their friends or relations settled in different sections of the province. They have landed generally in good health ; but owing to long and tedious passages, the average being over 57 days, very many families, whose funds were limited, were unable to proceed to their destination without assistance.

The passengers per the "Macon," 282, sailed from Londonderry on the 10th May, and after being a few days at sea were obliged to put into Belfast in distress, and were detained there until the 19th June. As these people were delayed at that port upwards of four weeks, attended with a good deal extra expense, the funds of many of the families were completely exhausted on arrival here, and I found it necessary to grant some assistance to enable them to reach their friends. The master, Mr. Milligan, was most kind and attentive to their wants during the voyage, and they all speak most favourably of his attention. They are all proceeding to Canada West.

One hundred and fifty-two passengers in the "John and Robert," from Liverpool, had also a long passage of 50 days ; many of the families were short of provisions, and being obliged to purchase from the master, they landed here very poor. They also state that they were waiting a considerable time in Liverpool for a vessel. With few exceptions, they are proceeding to Upper Canada to their friends.

One hundred and seven passengers in the brig "Alice," from Glasgow, and 78 in the "Sir William Wallace," from Aberdeen, are all respectable farmers and agriculturists, and, with the exception of one or two families in the former vessel, appear in good circumstances, and are going to join their friends and relations in the Huron tract and London district. A few families are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Perth and Bytown, and up the Ottawa River. Six families, 38 in number, in the "St. Lawrence," from Cork, are going to their friends in the Bathurst district ; they are all in good health, and appear well able to pay their way. There is a good demand for skilled labour among the farmers in this section of the province, and good hands have no difficulty in procuring employment. Common labourers find it much more difficult, and for steady employment are dependent on the public works. About 400 hands are at present employed on the Gosford Road, in this district, one-half of whom are emigrants of this season. Wages, 2l. per month and their board.

(No. 13).—WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF *Quebec* and *Montreal*, FROM THE 20th DAY OF AUGUST TO THE 27th DAY OF AUGUST 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.			
1842:										
Aug. - 24	Gem	P. Robb	Leith	16	7	7	30	mechanics, two labourers, and one farmer.	-	30 ^(a)
" 24	Mountaineer	Stickney	Liverpool	214	140	119	473	farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	-	473 ^(b)
" 24	John Bell	W. Black	New Ross	10	4	6	20		20	
" 25	Euphrosyne	Summison	Bristol	25	13	31	69	labourers, farmers, and mechanics	15	54 ^(c)
" 25	Reward	B. Frost	Hull	10	5	7	22		22	
" 26	Elizabeth	H. Wilson	Sligo	26	20	10	65	labourers	-	65 ^(d)
" 26	Caledonia	B. Allan	Glasgow	31	20	35	86	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	86 ^(e)
" 27	Elephanta	D. Ross	Greenock	46	35	42	123		123	
" 27	Edinburgh	E. Lawson	Liverpool	122	71	107	300	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	300 ^(f)
" 27	Borneo	P. O'Donnell	Limerick	40	45	50	135		135	
" 27	Blazer	J. Mechanel	Arielat	2	-	-	2		2	
" 27	Lord Sandon	Feneran	Cork	2	1	-	3		3	
				544	370	414	1,328		15	1,313

REMARKS:

- (^a) Went to Canada West for settlement; one family to join friends in Burford, London district.
(^b) A few will remain in Montreal to join relations, and the remainder proceed to Bytown, Kingston, Port Hope, Dundas, Buckingham, and Brockville.
(^c) Proceeding to St. Vincent, county of Simco, and other parts of Canada West.
(^d) Some went to Richmond, Midland district, others to Goderich in the Huron tract, and a part to Williamsburg, county Dundas.
(^e) Proceeding to join friends in the Bathurst and Johnson district. A few families intend remaining in Montreal and Kingston, where they have friends.
(^f) Proceeded to Beverly, Ramsey, township of Young, above Brockville, Toronto, and Adelaide; five families went to Prince Edward's Island, others to Troy, and the remainder to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	6	864
— IRELAND	3	223
— SCOTLAND	17	230
— LOWER PORTS	-	2
	26	1,328
Previously reported	414	38,150
	440	39,487
To same period last year	-	25,370
Increase in favour of 1842	-	14,117

Note.—A large portion of the emigrants arrived during the last week have suffered much from want of provisions and from sickness; the average length of their passage being over eight weeks.

The ship —, with 505 passengers, was 68 days on her voyage, and her passengers suffered very much from sickness, 30 deaths having occurred previous to her arrival at quarantine, and two more during her detention there, from the effects of small-pox and typhus fever. Many of the passengers were so much reduced from want of food that the medical officer was under the necessity of retaining a number in hospital for a few days to enable them to recover their strength. The stock of provisions of a great many became exhausted after being out about five to six weeks, and they were under the necessity of purchasing food from the master at most exorbitant rates. This, as well as many other complaints made by the passengers, are now undergoing legal investigation, which, when closed, will be duly reported. A large number of these people are proceeding to join their friends, chiefly in Canada West; there are a good many Scotch emigrants among them, who are in good circumstances, and who are going to their friends in the London and Western districts.

Sixty-nine passengers per the "Euphrosyne," from Bristol, are farmers and farm-labourers; two or three families have brought out a good deal of capital with them, and intend settling in the London district; this vessel was 69 days on her voyage, but they all appeared well supplied.

Passengers per the "Caledonia," 86 in number, from Glasgow, are respectable farmers and mechanics; they are all proceeding to join their friends in Canada West.

One hundred and twenty-three passengers in the "Elephanta," from Greenock, are, with the exception of a few families, in good circumstances; they had a long passage of 51 days, but were well supplied with provisions.

In the "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, were 300 passengers; this vessel was 54 days on her voyage, and many of the passengers were short of provisions; they however landed in good health; they consist of farmers' labourers and a large number of mechanics; the former are all proceeding to join their friends, and the latter in search of employment.

Passengers by the "Borneo," 135, from Limerick, and "John Bell," from New Ross, are chiefly labourers, coming out to join their friends; a number in the former vessel are going to the United States.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
29 August 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 21. —

(No. 259.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right honourable
Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B.

No. 21.
Lord Stanley to
Governor the
Right hon. Sir
Charles Bagot,
27 October 1842.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 October 1842.

HAVING referred to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration your despatches, No. 166, 172, and 189, of the 8th and 13th of August, and 13th of September, enclosing the Returns for two weeks of emigrants who had arrived at Quebec down to the 27th August, together with a list of the vessels which to that period had infringed the Passengers' Act, by carrying an excess of passengers, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the Report made to me by the Commissioners on the subject, and to acquaint you that the reasons which they have assigned for not instituting prosecutions in this country against the parties who have violated the law by carrying an excess of passengers appear to me to be conclusive.

Oct. 14.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 14 October 1842.

Encl. in No. 21.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 29th and 31st August, and 7th instant, the first transmitting to us a despatch from the Governor of Canada, dated the 8th of August, with a list of vessels which up to that period had infringed the Passengers' Act, by carrying an excess of passengers, the two latter forwarding the usual weekly returns which had been received from the emigration agent at Quebec.

The circumstances attending the greatly increased emigration of the present year had continued, upon the whole, to be satisfactory, and the emigrants appear with but little difficulty to have obtained employment, either at the public works or with private parties.

We have called for reports from the Government emigration agents upon all the cases of infringement of the law which have been brought under our notice by these returns, when the vessels have sailed from ports at which those officers are resident; and we have now the honour to report, that it does not appear to us desirable that any steps should be taken in this country for the punishment of the parties connected with the ships. The number of such cases mentioned by Mr. Buchanan in which vessels have brought a greater number of passengers than is allowed by the Act, is 14; and in nearly all of these, the excess has occurred in respect of the superficies of the deck; but we find, upon reference to the Government emigration agents, that the method of measurement adopted in the colony must differ from that which is in use in this country; and that in the opinion of those officers many of the vessels which are supposed to have infringed the Act in respect to the numbers they conveyed, are not justly liable to the charge. The doubt which is thus thrown upon the subject, it would be necessary, though difficult, and perhaps in some instances impossible, to remove, before any proceedings could be taken against the parties; and such a measure would then perhaps be considered severe, seeing that the numbers conveyed in the vessels had been sanctioned by the officers who are appointed to guard against the infringement of the Act. It is right to mention, moreover, that no inconvenience from overcrowding appears in any of these cases to have been suffered by the passengers, and that the evil of an excess of numbers will, as we hope, be more efficiently checked under the Act which has now come into operation. Any discrepancy, moreover, in the calculations of officers in this country and in the colony as to the numbers which any vessel is entitled to carry, will in future be obviated, inasmuch as by the 17th clause of the new Act, it is required that this fact shall be ascertained, and be noted down amongst other particulars in a list, which must receive the signature of the chief officer of the Customs before the vessel can be cleared; a duplicate of this list will be carried out by the master of the vessel, and be an authoritative guide to the immigration agent in the colony in all matters to which it relates.

We may mention, that among the cases before us there are two in which there would appear to have been an admitted excess of passengers; in one of them, however, assuming that the admeasurement of the deck in this country was correct, the number in excess is trifling, and was unattended with any evil during the voyage; it would scarcely seem expedient, therefore, in this case to risk a prosecution in this country, which would be dependent, after this lapse of time, upon evidence to be transmitted from the colony. In the other case to which we refer, the excess of numbers had been expressly allowed by the

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the Government emigration agent in this country before the vessel sailed, upon the ground that the parties connected with the vessel had been misled by the Custom-house officers as to the numbers which she could legally carry. It appears the passengers had come from a great distance, and being collected at the port, would have been left behind in a state of destitution if he had prevented their embarkation. We have instructed him never, in future, to exercise any such discretion, which is beyond the law; but it would at the same time, we conceive, be not right, under the circumstances, to institute proceedings against the parties belonging to the ship for the breach of the law.

We cannot, therefore, as we before had the honour to submit, recommend that any steps should be taken in this country in respect of those vessels which are stated to have infringed the Passengers' Act, and not to have been proceeded against in the colony.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

No. 22.

— No. 22. —

Governor the
Right hon.
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley
20 Sept. 1842.

(No. 191.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, C. C. B.
to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
20 September 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a letter from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent for emigration, transmitting the abstract quarterly return of immigrants arrived in this province to the 31st July; and I would call your Lordship's particular attention to that officer's observations, in reply to the fourth query annexed to the returns.

16 Sept. 1842.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Encl. in No. 22.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 16 September 1842.

I HEREWITH have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Governor-general, the abstract quarterly return of immigrants arrived in this province to the 31st July; I have also added a copy of a return, received from Mr. Hawke, of the average prices of labour, provisions, and clothing, for Canada West, during the same period.

I have, &c.

R. W. Rawson, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradesmen and people.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL Amount paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
May - - -	223	236	87	36,328	14,435	10,315	farmers, 3,090 labourers, 8,530	284	1,075	2,531	712	1,580	1,500	Adults. •	£. s. d. 7,578 14 4†
June - - -															
July - - -															
TOTALS - -	223	236	87	36,328	14,435	10,315	11,620	284	1,075	2,531	712	1,580	1,500	25,490	7,578 14 4

* The numbers stated in this line are the totals at each agency assisted out of public funds with free passages and provisions.

† This includes the total expenditure for the relief of destitute emigrants for Canada, East and West, according to the returns received from the different agencies.

31 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Immigration Agent for Canada.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of Quebec, Canada East, in the Quarter ended 31st July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)					
Bread - - -	6 lb. loaf	£. s. d. - - 9	Men's stout shoes - -	per pair	£. s. d. - 7 6
Biscuit - - -	per cwt.	1 - -	Women's ditto - - -	- ditto	- 5 6
Fresh beef - - -	- lb.	- - 3 ½	Men's cotton shirts - -	each	- 2 0
Salt ditto - - -	- ditto	- - 3	Men's flannel shirts - -	ditto	- 3 4
Pork - - -	- ditto	- - 3	Men's Guernsey frocks - -	ditto	- 3 4
Veal - - -	- ditto	- - 4 ½	Cloth for coats and trowsers	per yard	- 4 7
Mutton - - -	- ditto	- - 4	Common blankets - - -	- pair	- 12 6
Butter (salt) - - -	- ditto	- - 8	Men and women's half hose	- ditto	- 1 -
Flour (fine) - - -	- barrel	1 4 9	Flannel - - - - -	- yard	- 1 3
Ditto (2d quality) - - -	- cwt.	- 14 6	Fustian jackets, ready made	each	- 7 6
Oatmeal - - -	- ditto	- 10 -	Ditto pantaloons, ditto	ditto	- 5 6
Eggs - - -	- doz.	- - 7	Cotton for women's gowns	per yard	- - 7 ½
Tea - - -	- lb.	- 3 10	Common sheeting - - -	- ditto	- - 6
Sugar (brown) - - -	- ditto	- - 5	Men's winter stocking boots	- pair	- 15 -
Candles - - -	- ditto	- - 8	Coals - - - - -	- chaldron	1 7 -
Soap - - -	- ditto	- - 4	Firewood - - - - -	- cord	- 10 -
Rice - - -	- ditto	- - 3	Potatoes - - - - -	- bushel	- 1 -
Salt - - -	- bushel	- 1 8	Fowls - - - - -	- couple	- 1 8
Herrings - - -	- barrel	- 16 -	Pepper - - - - -	- lb.	- - 9
Dry cod fish - - -	- cwt.	- 9 -	Coffee - - - - -	- ditto	- 1 3
			Cheese (American) - - -	- ditto	- - 8
			Ditto (English) - - -	- ditto	- 1 2

CANADA.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Quebec, Canada East*, for the Three Months ended 31 July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	3 5	- - -	- - -	3 3	3 2
Butchers	- - -	- - -	21 10 -	-	-
Brickmakers	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
Bricklayers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Blacksmiths	3 4	- - -	- - -	3 8	3 -
Carriers	3 10	- - -	- - -	4 1	3 8
Carpenters and Joiners	3 9	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 6
Cabinetmakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Coopers	3 9	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 6
Coppersmiths	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Carters	2 4	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 6
Cooks (women)	- - -	- - -	13 10 -	£. 16 4 -	£. 10 16 -
Dairywomen	- - -	- - -	9 9 -	10 16 -	8 2 -
Dressmakers and Milliners (sewing girls)	- - -	6d.	- - -	-	-
Farm Labourers	- - -	- - -	18 18 -	21 12 -	16 4 -
Gardeners	- - -	- - -	27 - -	31 10 -	22 10 -
Grooms	- - -	- - -	24 6 -	27 - -	21 12 -
Millwrights	3 7	- - -	- - -	4s. - d.	3s. 2d.
Millers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Painters	4 -	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 6
Plasterers	4 1	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 8
Plumbers and Glaziers	5 2	- - -	- - -	5 5	5 -
Quarrymen	2 7	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 6
Ropemakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Sailmakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Sawyers	2 6 per 1,000 feet	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 3
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -
Shoemakers (per pair)	3 10½ for shoes, and for boots	- - -	7s. 8d.	4/1 to 3/8 & 8/7 to 6/9	-
Shinglers	4 3 per 1,000	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Stonemasons	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Tailors	5 3	- - -	- - -	5 6	5 -
Tanners	2 6	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 3
Tinsmiths	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -
Wheelwrights	3 4	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 2
Whitesmiths	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-

Note.—Tradesmen are not boarded with their employers; and the charge for boarding and lodging for mechanics is 12s. 6d. per week.

(No. 4.)

Answers to Queries.

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—A warrant for 3,000*l.* has been placed at my disposal during the past quarter, out of the proceeds of the immigrant tax, on account of the expenditure incurred at the different agencies throughout the province. The amount of tax received to this date amounts to 7,058*l.* 9s. 2d.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—In the large towns of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, almost every description of artisan can find employment in building. Stonemasons and dressers, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, painters and glaziers, are in demand very generally; and the rates of wages stated in the Abstract annexed, in reference to these classes of labourers, will show that they are very fairly remunerated. Quarrymen, bricklayers, sawyers, carters, and hodmen, are furnished with support from the same source. In the erection of grist and saw mills, carding, fulling, and dressing mills for the woollen manufacture, oil-mills, paper-mills, distilleries,

distilleries, breweries, and the requisite machinery and utensils, mechanics of the same classes are required, with the addition of millwrights working both in wood and metal. It is to be remarked, however, that the climate confines building of almost every description to the summer months of the year, the winter rate of wages for the carpenters, joiners, and others who can work within doors, are very considerably reduced, while the masons, bricklayers, &c. are totally without employment in their line. Shipbuilding, which has up to the present year been a profitable direction of industry, is now almost totally at a stand throughout the province; and the wages of the ship carpenters, caulkers, and riggers have fallen to a very low standard accordingly. The failure of this branch of industry is the more sensibly felt since the lessened demand for labour occurs in the winter months. The vessels formerly in Canada were to a great extent constructed in that inclement season, which puts a stop to other building operations; and the mechanics, who would otherwise have been idle, were maintained from this source in employment throughout the year. This relief being withdrawn, the difference between the seasons must be most sensibly felt by all the classes of carpenters, joiners, sawyers, and others who have hitherto enjoyed it. Cabinet-makers, upholsterers, coopers, carriage-makers, wheelwrights, cartwrights, engineers and mechanics, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, and tin-workers, copper-smiths, plumbers, turners, chandlers, soap-makers, brewers and malsters, tailors, boot and shoe makers, tanners and curriers, butchers and bakers, may generally, without difficulty, find employment in the large towns mentioned above. In their neighbourhood, market gardeners and gardeners' assistants are in demand, in addition to the farm servants required for the agricultural districts. In the smaller towns, such as Three Rivers, William Henry, Sherbrooke, Melbourne, Bytown, Brockville, Prescott, Cobourg, Niagara, Hamilton, and in numerous villages throughout the country, there is a demand for the mechanics required in building, as also for cabinet-makers, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carriage-builders, plough, and other implement makers.

It may be made a general remark, that the highest classes of mechanics in Canada, and perhaps any new country, are not those who find themselves remunerated the most liberally; and workmen in curious branches of trade, and almost all manufacturing artisans, fail to find employment at rates of wages even equal to those they have received in Great Britain.

For the country district it is chiefly agricultural labourers who are in demand; and it may be observed, that the comparatively high wages paid by the employer in Canada form strong inducements to him to make a careful selection of his servants. A large proportion of the immigration to Canada consists in men previously unaccustomed to agricultural labour, perhaps unfitted for the employment, and that while the active, able-bodied man, acquainted with the use of the plough, the scythe, and the sickle, is sought after, and at once offered high wages, those who have been employed in factories, or in districts whose practical agricultural remains unimproved, are avoided, and often left to distress. The agricultural labourer may in almost every part of the province find ready employment; good ploughmen are always in demand, equally with mowers, reapers, waggons, and barnsmen. For the country are required also the common blacksmith, cartwright, implement-maker, wheelwright, with the carpenter and mason.

The public works of the province, at the present moment, demand a very large supply of labourers, and afford a resource to those of the immigrants whose previous employments have failed to suit them for the general wants of the country. The extension of the various canals, and the work of opening and forming the various roads in progress, can be executed by labourers of the commonest ability; and this employment, while it furnishes him at once with means of subsistence, tends in some degree to fit him for other situations of service, or to prepare him as a settler upon lands.

It may be here remarked, that contractors of public works will invariably give the preference to labourers who have been a few years in the country over the newly arrived immigrants; and among those employed on the public works in progress this season, a very small proportion are immigrants of this year, as owing to the stoppage of public works in the United States, labourers from all quarters of the Union have flocked to this province for employment, and contractors in all cases give them the preference. The number who have thus come in are variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—The annual immigration to Canada is, from the circumstances under which it takes place, crowded into the comparatively short period comprehended in the latter half of the month of May, the months of June, July, and August. The number of arrivals at Quebec between the 9th May and 31st July having been 36,328, it may be supposed that the demand for labour has been fully satisfied. The introduction of so large a number of labourers and mechanics as are comprehended in this Return, must indeed have produced a glut in the labour market, even in a much more extensive and populous country than Canada. But although a reply to the third Query must be found to convey the impression that the last quarter's immigration has fully satisfied the demand for labour, I may take the opportunity to remark, that since the supply of labour from this source will be limited to the early summer season, while the demand for labour in agricultural, and to some extent for public works, will be extended through the entire year. There can be no doubt that the country will have absorbed and employed advantageously all the immigrants of the present year before it shall be called upon to receive those of the next.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—In attempting a reply to the fourth

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Question of the series, I may take advantage of its very general tenor to notice the effects of the disposition so extensively existing throughout Great Britain to facilitate the emigration of the most distressed classes of the population. These effects cannot but prove discouraging, as well to the classes who are promised benefit by removal to Canada, or other countries, as to those whose means are employed in promoting this removal, until some system may have been established by which each emigrant on leaving his own country may be provided with such pecuniary or other sufficient aid as shall secure him from destitution at least, until he can reach his place of permanent establishment. It is true, that some instances of great liberality in landlords, parish authorities, and emigration associations may be referred to; but the means which I possess of ascertaining the particular situation, in regard to funds, of the immigrants on reaching this port, satisfy me that a very large proportion of the pauper families, whose emigration from Great Britain takes place either directly or indirectly through the assistance afforded them by their parishes in England, their landlords in Ireland, or by the working-class associations, assisted by charitable contributions, in Scotland, and who are supplied on their departure merely with the necessary stock of provisions, and a passage paid across the Atlantic, are landed at Quebec in a state of utter destitution. In by far too many instances the object of the landlords and rate-payers seems to be, not so much to benefit the emigrant; as to attain the removal of the redundant pauper labourers of a parish or district, and thereby to reduce the poor-rate, or to avoid the necessity of affording to the able-bodied poor the subsistence which they are unable to earn. Pauper emigration to Canada affords examples of the most contrary results: on the one hand may be seen many thousands of individuals, who after a few years of persevering industry, have acquired perfect independence; on the other, there are large numbers who have made no advance whatever beyond the state of extreme poverty which had been their lot in Great Britain; and although it cannot be denied that many of the former class have made their way from the lowest beginning, the failures that are observed among the latter may be in almost every case traced to the circumstances of total destitution under which the party had been landed in the province, and to the privations, hardships, and disease which were in consequence entailed upon them.

It should be carefully borne in mind by those interested in procuring the emigration of the poorer classes of their neighbours, that the season for their introduction into Canada is confined to a very few months of the year; that Quebec is practically the sole port; and that although the provincial Legislature, as well as the Imperial Government, have provided some resources for their inland transport and distribution when found to be destitute, the great body of the immigrants are necessarily thrown together in the principal towns, and must furnish a far greater supply of labour than those places can at any time require. The public works, such as canals and roads, are many of them at great distances from Quebec or Montreal, and agricultural employment cannot be readily procured unless by a search for it, extending throughout distant districts. If wholly without resources, therefore, the immigrant is necessarily in distress, whether he be at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston or Toronto; he must be himself discouraged and disappointed, while his applications for relief, directed to the neighbouring inhabitants, are burthensome to them, and considered disgraceful to the applicant. He is perhaps unwillingly idle, but cannot procure the means of seeking advantageous employment where it could be obtained; and it only requires the additional misery of disease in his family to confirm his despondency, and prevent him from ever rising beyond the condition of a daily labourer; on the other hand, the able-bodied immigrant, assisted either directly, as with a sum of money paid to him on landing, or furnished with lodgings, provisions, transport, &c., through proper agents, is enabled to afford the necessary time for a proper search for employment; can transport his family to the point at which he finds it; is never discouraged by doubt of success, still less by the dread of want; and with every progressive step in the improvement of his condition, receives increased courage to continue his exertions. He soon discovers that his future independence lies in possession of land, and whatever may have been his former state, however deficient his moral education, however degraded his habits, it may be affirmed, that a distinct perception of the practicability of the attainment of his independence in no case fails at once to improve his character, change his views, and most materially to amend his social feelings. Under a general consideration of the subject, there cannot be a doubt that it is sound policy to secure the emigrant from the probability of his remaining in Canada in a condition no better than that from which it is an object of admitted necessity to remove him at home.

It is therefore plainly the duty of those directing the arrangements of future emigrations to place the immigrants in a situation to be enabled with certainty to take advantage of the openings for industry which this new country affords, or at least to secure them from the distress which, under existing circumstances, the landing of destitute immigrants on its shores cannot fail to entail.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Kingston, Canada West*, in the Quarter ended 31 July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(N.B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony).					
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Salt Beef - - - -	per lb.	- - 3	Fire wood - - -	per cord	- 7 2½
Fresh beef, mutton, lamb, and veal - - - -	- ditto	- - 3½	Common soap - - -	- lb.	- - 3½
Pork - - - -	- ditto	- - 3	Tea - - - -	- ditto	- 3 2
Bacon and hams - - -	- ditto	- - 4	Rice - - - -	- ditto	- - 3
Butter - - - -	- ditto	- - 6½	Brown sugar - - -	- ditto	- - 5
Milk - - - -	- quart	- - 2	CLOTHING.		
Cheese - - - -	- lb.	- - 4½	Men's stout shoes - - -	per pair	- 6 9
Eggs - - - -	- dozen	- - 6½	Women's ditto - - -	- ditto	- 5 8
Potatoes - - - -	- bushel	- 1 1½	Men's cotton shirts - - -	each	- 2 9
Bread - - - -	- 4 lb. loaf	- - 5½	Flannel (domestic) - - -	per yard	- 2 3
Wheat flour (fine) - - -	- barrel	1 2 6	Cloth for coats - - -	- ditto	- 6 9
Candles - - - -	- lb.	- - 6½	Cotton for gowns - - -	- ditto	- - 8
			Fustians - - - -	- ditto	- 1 10
			Velvetceens - - - -	- ditto	- 2 3

All the above articles are supposed to be of the average quality used by labouring persons.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Kingston, Canada West*, for the Three Months ended 31st July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Annum, with Board, and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling.)	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread and biscuit bakers - - -	4 6	3 7	22 10 -	5 -	4 -
Butchers - - - -	4 6	3 7	22 10 -	5 -	4 -
Brickmakers - - - -	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Bricklayers - - - -	5 5	4 6	- - -	6 -	5 -
Blacksmiths - - - -	4 6	3 7	31 10 -	5 -	4 -
Curriers - - - -	4 1	3 2	27 - - -	4 6	3 6
Carpenters and joiners - - -	4 6	3 7	36 - - -	5 -	4 -
Cabinetmakers - - - -	4 6	3 7	36 - - -	5 -	4 -
Coopers - - - -	4 6	3 7	36 - - -	5 -	4 -
Carters - - - -	3 4½	2 8½	22 10 -	3 8	3 -
Cooks (women) - - - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 -	-	-
Dairywomen - - - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 -	-	-
Dressmakers and milliners - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
Farm labourers - - - -	3 4½	2 3	20 5 -	3 9	3 -
Gardeners - - - -	3 11	2 8½	- - -	4 6	3 4
Grooms - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-

CANADA.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling.)	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Millwrights - - - -	s. d. 6 9	s. d. 5 7½	£. s. d. 45 - -	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 6 -
Millers - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Painters - - - -	5 5	4 6	- - - -	6 -	5 -
Plasterers - - - -	5 5	4 6	- - - -	6 -	5 -
Plumbers and glaziers - -	5 5	4 6	- - - -	6 -	5 -
Quarrymen - - - -	4 1	3 2	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Ropemakers - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Sailmakers - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Sawyers - - - -	4 6	3 7	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Shipwrights and boatbuilders	4 6	3 7	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Shoemakers - - - -	4 1	3 2	- - - -	4 6	3 6
Slaters and shinglers - -	4 6	3 7	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Stonemasons - - - -	4 6	3 7	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Tailors - - - -	4 6	3 7	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Tanners - - - -	4 1	3 2	27 - -	4 6	3 6
Wheelwrights - - - -	4 6	3 7	- - - -	5 -	4 -
Whitesmiths - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*

Chief Emigrant Agent, Canada West.

A. C. Buchanan.

(No. 4.)

Answers to Queries.

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—No funds have been placed at my disposal for the relief of emigrants during the current year, except the sum of 1,500 L. currency by the Government.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—There is no particular description of labour much in demand at present; since the opening of the navigation upwards of 26,000 emigrants have come to Canada West, and have been distributed. Consequently the demand for labour has been pretty well supplied.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—Yes.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—The immigrants of the current season have been remarkably healthy, and as they have been willing to work for low wages, they have been generally successful in getting employment.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

CANADA.

— No. 23. —

(No. 276.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right honourable
Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B.

No. 23.
Lord Stanley to
Governor the
Right hon. Sir
Charles Bagot,
15 Nov. 1842.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 Nov. 1842.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 191, of the 20th September, forwarding the Abstract Quarterly Return of Emigrants who had arrived in Canada to the 31st July, accompanied by the remarks of the agent for emigration at Quebec.

The favourable account there given of the emigration of the season, so far as it had then gone, is highly satisfactory.

I fully concur in Mr. Buchanan's observations (to which every publicity will be given in this country) respecting the importance to their future prospects of emigrants of the poorer classes possessing, when they land in the province, sufficient funds for their subsistence while in search of employment, as well as to defray the expense of removal to the districts where labour is in demand. In the case of persons sent out by parishes under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, I have always understood that that sanction is never given unless, independently of the mere outfit and expense of conveying the emigrant to the province, the sum of 1 l. for each adult, and a fit proportion for children, be entrusted to the master of the vessel, to be paid into the emigrant's hands on landing, so that they may not be destitute. I should wish to ascertain from Mr. Buchanan, whether he was aware of the existence of this landing money, and if so, to what extent he is prepared to report that it is inadequate, and what change specifically he would be disposed to recommend. If there be reason to apprehend that the landing money has often hitherto been misapplied, it may be a question whether the expenditure of it should be entrusted to Mr. Buchanan, and not to the emigrants themselves.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

— No. 24. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*, dated
Government-house, Kingston, 26th January 1843.

No. 24.
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley,
26 January 1843.

I APPEND a copy of a Report from Mr. Buchanan upon the subject of the inquiry suggested in your Lordship's despatch of the 15th November (No. 276), relative to the adequacy and disposition of the present allowance of 1 l. for landing-money.

21st December.

From this your Lordship will perceive that the amount is hardly adequate, in ordinary cases, to carry the parties as far as Kingston, and that consequently they are obliged, unless they have other means, to depend upon relief, even to enable them to reach the places where they may hope to find employment. With regard to the disposal of the landing-money, Mr. Buchanan does not seem to anticipate much advantage from his having any power over it.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 21 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting me, by the command of his Excellency, copy of a despatch from the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the remarks made by me in the quarterly abstract forwarded from this department, up to the 31st July last.

Encl. in No. 24.

In reply to that part of Lord Stanley's despatch relating to the pauper emigrants sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, I have the honour to state, that it was not my intention to apply those observations in any way to the emigrants who are sent out yearly to this colony, under their sanction; on the contrary, I have frequently had occasion to bring under his Excellency's, and his predecessor's notice, the satisfaction I have experienced at the comfortable condition in which these emigrants landed here.

No. 276, 15th Nov.

CANADA.

The evil which I wished to set forth, was the practical inconvenience and distress arising from the want of system which has prevailed for several years past, owing to which large parties of emigrants, more particularly from Scotland and Ireland, have with assistance from their landlords, aided by appeals to the sympathies of the public, been enabled to emigrate to this colony; but the means thus collected have been barely sufficient to pay their passage, and procure often but a scanty supply of provisions for the voyage.

In my annual Report of last year, and in my weekly reports of this season, I had occasion to allude to several parties of emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, who landed, suffering from the above causes; and I also had the honour to bring the evils of this system under the notice of his Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, in my Report on the emigration to this province for 1840, to which I would most respectfully refer.

Of 1,079 persons aided in their emigration from England, during the past season, 831 emigrated under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and received 1 l. sterling on landing here; the remaining 248 received, so far as I could learn, only partial aid from their landlords and parishes, without landing-money; the number from Ireland was 504, and from Scotland 246; all the latter, with the exception of a few families assisted by Colonel Wyndham, required and received assistance on landing here, to enable them to proceed up the country.

In reply to the wish expressed by Lord Stanley, to ascertain if I was aware of the fact of the landing-money being paid to the emigrants sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and if I considered that sum inadequate, and what change specifically I would be disposed to recommend, &c., I have the honour to state, that the landing-money thus allowed to each passenger has in every instance been paid in my presence, and the master of the vessel is required to produce my certificate that the conditions under which these people embarked have been duly fulfilled; one-half of his freight being retained until such certificate is produced.

The money thus given, although a very great assistance to the emigrants on their arrival, in providing for their immediate wants, owing to the improvident habits of this class of persons, is seldom sufficient to defray their expenses to any great distance into the interior.

Owing to the mistaken ideas as to the climate of Lower Canada, few of the emigrants can be prevailed on to proceed to the settlements in this section of the province, which their means would generally enable them to do, and employment for very many of them would be procured; but in nine cases out of ten, their destination is west of Kingston or Toronto; and taking the rates of transport during the past season, which have been unusually low, the money thus paid does little more than defray their passage as far as Kingston, and in the event of their not securing employment, they are necessarily in a destitute condition, and become a charge on that agency. The transport of a family of five persons, equal to three adults, with eight days' provision to Kingston, without allowing for any unnecessary delay, is 3 l. 2 s. 9 d. currency, and to Toronto, allowing 10 days, 4 l. 8 s. 3 d.; the landing-money such a family would receive on arriving here, 3 l. 10 s. currency.

So long as the present limited assistance is allowed to pauper emigrants, I do not see that any material improvement would be effected by placing the disposal of it in my hands, unless by so doing the proper application of the money could be secured; but as the emigrant on his arrival here may have his destination fixed, and is at liberty to act or not on the advice which he may receive from me, I do not think that any material advantage would in the end be effected by placing the disposal of the landing-money in my hands; should, however, his Lordship think otherwise, it shall be my earnest endeavour to give his commands the fullest effect.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

— No. 25. —

No. 25.
Governor the
Right hon.
Sir Charles Bagot
to Lord Stanley,
12 October 1842.

(No. 214.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. to Lord Stanley.

Government House, Kingston,
12 October 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the weekly returns received since the date of my despatch No. 189, of the 13th September, from the emigrant agent at Quebec and the superintendent of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Bagot.

(No. 14.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 27th day of August to the 3d day of September 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
August 28	Pearl	A. McLean	Dublin	50	36	58	144	farmers and labourers	-	144 (a)
" 28	Lady Falkland	Purker	Port Glasgow	110	113	138	361	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	-	361 (b)
" 28	Catherine	J. Scott	Liverpool	62	43	39	144	labourers, mechanics, a few farmers, and servants.	-	144
" 28	City of Waterford	M'Grath	Liverpool	27	19	33	79		5	74
" 28	Berwick Castle	J. Forster	Berwick	14	10	9	33		-	33 (c)
" 29	Brutus	Robertson	Newcastle	1	-	-	1		-	1
" 29	Sarah Richardson	J. Hill	Stockton	3	1	-	4	-	4	
" 29	Merlin	D. Thompson	Greenock	78	50	57	185	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	-	185 (d)
" 29	Cato	C. Benson	Plymouth	20	14	28	71	ditto - ditto - ditto	-	71 (e)
" 29	Emerald	W. Flegg	London	6	6	7	19		-	19 (f)
" 29	Princess Royal	Lewis	Cardiff	9	6	10	25		4	21 (g)
" 29	Ceres	J. Walker	Sligo	42	52	38	132		-	132 (h)
" 29	Astria	Adams	Sligo	26	33	30	89	-	89 (i)	
Sept. 1	Lively	Brambrough	Stockton	3	-	-	3	-	3	
" 2	Susan	R. Cant	London	31	19	43	93	labourers	80	13 (j)
" 2	John Kerr	Tait	Greenock	10	5	3	18	farm labourers	-	18 (k)
" 2	Autelope	F. Digo	Perce	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
				505	407	493	1,405		89	1,316

REMARKS.

- (a) Proceeding to join relations in Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto.
 (b) Going to several parts of Canada West for settlement; some intend proceeding to Bathurst and London districts.
 (c) The chief part are proceeding to the upper province; some to Bytown, Niagara, and Toronto; a few of those by the "City of Waterford" are going to join friends and relations in the State of Ohio.
 (d) Went to settle in the Johnston, Bathurst, and London districts.
 (e) Going to Montreal and Kingston; one family, 10 in number, going to the United States.
 (f) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
 (g) Went to Canada West for settlement.
 (h) Proceeding to settle in Bytown, Toronto, Goderich, and the London district.
 (i) All proceeded to Upper Canada.
 (j) Went to Upper Canada. This vessel landed 200 passengers at Sydney.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	9	439
— IRELAND	-	365
— SCOTLAND	9	597
	18	1,401
— LOWER PORTS	-	4
	18	1,405
Previously reported	440	39,487
	458	40,892
To same period last year	-	26,377
Increase in favour of 1842	-	14,515

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed in good health, and consist of farmers, labourers, and mechanics. These vessels unfortunately all have had long passages, the average for the week being 60 days, consequently very many families were short of provisions, and obliged to buy from the master for some weeks previous to arrival, which has exhausted all their means. Over one-half are proceeding to join their relations and friends settled in different sections of the province, chiefly in Canada West; a few are proceeding to Ohio and the Western part of the State of New York, and the remainder, principally mechanics, are in search of employment. Owing to the above causes, the applications for assistance, I regret to say, have been very numerous, and I have been under the necessity of extending relief in free passages and in provisions to a very large number. In the "Catherine," from Liverpool, and "Ceres" and "Astrin," from Sligo, the passengers were very poor, and I was obliged to assist upwards of 50 families from these vessels.

Passengers by the "City of Waterford" are generally in good circumstances; about 20 of them are proceeding to Ohio; one family, five in number, was sent out by their parish. Eighty passengers, per "Susan," from London, have also been sent out by their parishes; they had a long passage of 70 days, but being found by the vessel, suffered no inconvenience. They received, on landing here, two days' provision and 20s. sterling in cash, each adult, and proceeded immediately on their route to Canada West.

The passengers per "Lady Falkland," 361 in number, all landed in good health; among them are many respectable farmers, who have brought out capital with them; a large number have relations settled in the province, and they are going to settle in the Bathurst, Johnston, Home, and London districts.

Employment of all kind is now very difficult to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city and Montreal, as also in the cities of Canada West; and it is at these points, unfortunately, all the idle, destitute, and those in search of employment will collect, and it is only by distributing them throughout the agricultural districts, where employment may be obtained for all who will take the trouble to inquire or look for it, that we can expect they will be able to provide for the themselves and families during the coming winter. This, however, is attended with expense, but it is unavoidable. The outlay thus incurred may be considered as final, and had they not been thus scattered in the early part of the season, the expense would have been much greater, and the result by no means so satisfactory. The almost certainty of an abundant harvest will, by reducing the price of all the necessaries of life, enable the poor immigrant of this season to get through the winter months with comparative comfort.

(No. 15).—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 3d day of September to the 17th day of September 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.				
1842:											
Sept. - 7	Ann Hall -	J. Valpy -	Belfast -	131	124	123	378	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	378	
" 7	Try Again -	Haycock -	Cork -	5	1	4	10		-	10	
" 8	Fulentire -	White -	Liverpool -	4	3	4	11		-	11	
" 10	Dove -	W. Smith -	Carraquet -	6	3	2	11		dealers	-	11
" 11	Mary Wilkie -	J. Miller -	Greenock -	50	28	33	111	labourers and mechanics, and a few farmers.	-	111 ^(b)	
" 12	Dispatch -	R. Walsh -	Waterford -	6	7	8	21	farmers	-	21 ^(c)	
" 12	Stamper -	Scorr -	Dublin -	11	6	3	20	farmers and labourers	-	20 ^(d)	
" 12	James Campbell	John Miller	Glasgow -	10	5	12	27	farmers and mechanics,	-	27	
" 13	Ann -	Williamson	London -	4	5	1	10	trades	-	10 ^(e)	
" 13	Carena -	Hayden -	Liverpool -	1	2	1	4	farmers and mechanics	-	4	
" 14	Delia -	S. Adey -	Plymouth -	2	3	4	9		-	-	9 ^(f)
" 14	Clio -	J. Brown -	Padstow -	30	25	54	118	mechanics, farmers, and	-	118 ^(g)	
" 14	Ellergill -	R. Hill -	Hull -	7	3	2	12	labourers	-	12 ^(g)	
" 15	Ipswich -	J. Smith -	Plymouth	22	19	40	81	farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	-	81 ^(h)	
" 15	Nelson Wood -	W. Ball -	Liverpool -	24	24	48	96	labourers, mechanics, and farmers	-	96	
" 15	Ninian -	J. Bowley -	Limerick -	2	2	4	8		-	-	8 ⁽ⁱ⁾
" 15	Maria Dolphin	Bluis -	Halifax -	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	
" 15	True Friend -	P. Godier -	St. John's, N. B.	2	1	-	3	-	-	3	
" 15	Hercules -	F. Postill -	Stornoway	20	23	16	59	labourers and farmers	-	59 ^(k)	
" 15	Ann -	J. Black -	New Ross -	5	14	7	26	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	26	
" 17	Urania -	Clark -	Cork -	2	1	-	3		-	-	3
" 17	Eliza -	Vandervoid	London -	26	24	31	81		-	60	21
" 17	Mohawk -	Bannerman	Glasgow -	22	13	27	62		-	-	62
				403	333	424	1,163		60	1,103	

REMARKS.

- (*) Some have proceeded to the vicinity of Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, and the remainder to Goderich, Gore, and London district.
- (b) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal, on their way to Darlington, Kingston, and London district. Three young men proceed to Cape Breton.
- (c) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder proceed to Toronto, where they have friends.
- (d) Two families intend going to the United States, and the remainder to Montreal and Prescott.
- (e) Proceeded in the vessels on their route to Canada West.
- (f) Went to Montreal and Township of Brock.
- (g) Proceeded to Bytown, Whithy, and Darlington; one family are going to the State of Ohio.
- (h) Some families are going to Coburg and Port Hope, and others intend to join relations in the United States.
- (i) Proceeding to Warwick, Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and the London district; two families proceed to St. John's, New Brunswick.
- (k) Went to Hamilton, Flora, and Eldon. This vessel landed 350 passengers at Sydney.
- (l) All have proceeded to Canada West.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND -	11	422
— IRELAND -	-	402
— SCOTLAND -	21	263
— LOWER PORTS -	-	16
Previously reported	32	1,163
	458	40,892
	490	42,055
To same period last year	-	27,133
Increase in favour of 1842	-	14,922

Note.—Emigrants arrived this week consist of labourers, farmers, and mechanics, and have landed generally in good health. The average passages of these vessels is 48 days.

378 passengers in the "Anna Hall" from Belfast, consist of farmers and labourers; they are all proceeding to Canada West, to join their friends. This vessel sailed originally on the 2d July with 450 passengers, but after being a few days at sea was obliged to return to Belfast, her crew having mutinied, when about 70 of her passengers returned to their homes; she afterwards sailed on the 14th July, and arrived here after a voyage of 55 days. Owing to their long passage and detention at Belfast, their supply of provisions run short, and they were under the necessity of purchasing from the master, and consequently many landed here very poor, and unable to pay their way up the country to their friends. I was therefore obliged to extend relief to upwards of 30 families.

Passengers per "Margaret Wilkie" from Greenock, 111 in number, are respectable farmers, and all appear to possess means; they, with the exception of three young men, who are going to Cape Breton, all proceed to Montreal in the vessel, on their route to the western section of the Province. The English emigrants from Padstow, Hull, and Plymouth, are all in good circumstances, and, with the exception of two families, going to Ohio, are proceeding to settle in Canada West, principally in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts. In the "Eliza" were 60 passengers sent out by their respective parishes; they were well supplied during the voyage, and received 20s. sterling on landing here. Passengers in the "Mohawk," from Glasgow, are all respectable farmers; they intend settling in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Hamilton. Fifty-nine passengers in the "Hercules," from Stornoway, are all very poor, and are proceeding to join their friends in Canada, West; this vessel landed 350 passengers at Sydney.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

51

(No. 16.)—WEEKLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS Arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 17th day of September to the 1st day of October 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
Sept. 18	Dahlia	J. Hooper	Plymouth	9	4	7	20	labourers and trades		20 ^(a)
" 19	Governor	D. Gorman	Limerick	12	19	20	51	farmers and labourers		51 ^(b)
" 20	Lady Emily	D. Sto	Cromarty and Thurso.	29	19	16	64	- ditto - - ditto		64 ^(c)
" 20	St. Lawrence	Bernier	Gaspé	3	-	-	3	dealers		3
" 21	Bows	A. Flemming	London	23	21	16	60	labourers and mechanics		60 ^(d)
" 23	Belle	G. Bower	Pudstow	28	14	29	71	- farmers, labourers, and trades.		71 ^(e)
" 24	Thistle	Thomas	Waterford	7	12	15	34	mechanics		34 ^(f)
" 25	Bellona	J. Myler	Greenock	9	2	7	18	farmers and labourers		18 ^(g)
" 25	Envoy	J. Giffney	Londonderry	3	5	1	9	labourers		9 ^(h)
" 26	Jane Brown	Wylie	Glasgow	10	8	12	30	farmers and labourers		30 ⁽ⁱ⁾
" 26	Josepha	Leitch	Belfast	36	50	64	150.	- farmers, labourers, and trades.		150 ^(k)
" 26	Roscherry	Young	London	4	3	6	13	labourers	7	6 ^(l)
" 26	Tom Moore	Park	Sligo	8	8	18	34	- ditto		34
" 26	Albert Edward Prince of Wales.	York	Galway	2	3	3	8	- ditto		8
" 26	Prinrose	Irvine	Limerick	10	4	4	18	farmers and labourers		18 ^(m)
" 26	Industry	Barrett	Sligo	14	21	9	44	- ditto - - ditto		44
" 26	Emmanuel	J. Pearson	Bristol	2	7	10	19	labourers		19
" 27	Sarah	M ^{rs} Lean	Liverpool	50	46	48	144	- farmers, labourers, and trader.		144
" 27	John Francis	J. Kent	Cork	2	6	8	16	labourers		16 ⁽ⁿ⁾
" 28	Souter Jonny	T. Little	Liverpool	5	5	1	11	farmers and labourers		11
" 29	Thetis	J. Hugill	Limerick	2	1	4	7	farmers and mechanics		7
" 29	Collina	Marshall	Gloucester	18	11	21	50	- ditto - - ditto		50 ^(o)
" 29	Idea	Pennington	Youghal	6	6	12	24	labourers and trades		24 ^(p)
" 30	Angelique	Bourdage	Miramichi	15	16	13	44	farm labourers		44 ^(q)
" 30	Water Millock	Cower	Bristol	4	1	2	7	- ditto		7
" 30	St. Patrick	Webster	Cork	1	1	1	3	labourers		3 ^(r)
October 1	Creole	Clarke	Londonderry	10	14	16	40			40
				322	307	363	992		7	985

- (a) Proceeding to join relations in Upper Canada.
- (b) Principally to Bytown, Toronto, and New London; some possess capital, and will also settle in Upper Canada.
- (c) All proceeded to Canada West; this vessel landed 102 passengers at Sydney.
- (d) Went in the vessel to Montreal, on their route to different sections of Canada West.
- (e) Proceeding to Kingston, Whitby, and Lancaster.
- (f) A few went to Bytown, and the remainder to Colborne and Prescott.
- (g) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
- (h) Went to Canada West.
- (i) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
- (j) Some are to remain in the vicinity of Montreal, and the remainder to proceed to Bytown, Toronto, and Niagara.
- (k) One family, seven in number, sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners, and received 20 s. sterling each adult on landing.
- (l) All have gone to different sections in Canada West, except a few from Sligo, who were intent on New York, having friends there, that wrote for them.
- (m) A few will remain in Montreal; one family is going to join relations in Philadelphia, and the remainder proceeded to Bytown, Aylmer, Toronto, and Hamilton.
- (n) These are respectable people, in good circumstances, and going to join relations in Toronto and Hamilton.
- (o) One family proceed to Baltimore, and the others to Bytown.
- (p) These were a year in Miramichi, and not succeeding there, are proceeding to Upper Canada to try to better their condition.
- (q) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder proceed to Upper Canada.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	29	395
— IRELAND	3	438
— SCOTLAND	14	112
— LOWER PORTS	-	47
Previously reported	46	992
	490	42,055
	536	43,047
To corresponding period last year	-	28,114
Increase in favour of 1842	-	14,933

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
3 October 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 26. —

(No. 226.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston, 28 October 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your lordship herewith the usual weekly returns, furnished by the Emigrant Agent at Quebec and the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, to the 15th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

(No. 17).—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of October 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
Oct. 2	Mersey	Hamilton	Liverpool	6	3	8	17	labourers		17 (a)
" 2	Brilliant	Elliot	Aberdeen	16	6	10	32	farmers and mechanics		32 (b)
" 3	Cornwall	Richards	Falmouth	7	8	8	23	farmers		23 (c)
" 4	Favourite	Greenhorn	Glasgow	22	17	23	62	farmers and mechanics		62 (d)
" 4	Enterprize	Dawson	Isle of Skye	5	5	3	13	farmers		13 (e)
" 5	Rose Bank	Montgomery	Belfast	30	27	56	113	farmers and labourers		113 (e)
" 5	Apullo	Walker	Dundee	4	10	6	20	Mechanics		20 (f)
" 5	Edward	M'Kinzie	Plymouth	3	1	4	4	labourers		4 (f)
" 5	Euclid	Davidson	Liverpool	11	5	4	20	ditto		20 (f)
" 7	China	Jones	Limerick	1	-	-	1	ditto		1 (f)
" 9	Pearl	Douglas	London	4	3	5	12	Farmers		12 (f)
" 9	Sarah	Allan	Aberdeen	10	7	8	25	farmers and labourers		25 (f)
" 9	Marquis Normanby	Strang	Sligo	4	2	-	6	farmers		6 (h)
" 11	Chieftain	Legate	Larne	7	3	6	16	labourers		16 (i)
" 11	Miscow	Coulson	Miramichi	3	2	6	11	ditto		11 (i)
" 11	Blazer	Thibeault	Ditto	15	5	25	45	ditto		45 (i)
" 12	Adelaide	Gale	Liverpool	8	8	19	35	farmers and labourers	8	27 (k)
" 12	John & Mary	Harvey	Padstow	17	11	25	53	ditto	7	46 (l)
" 12	Monarch	Allan	London	2	1	-	3	ditto		3 (m)
" 14	Coquette	Levey	Halifax	4	2	2	8	-		8 (n)
" 14	Crusader	Wheatley	London	3	2	9	14	farmers		14 (o)
" 14	Heroine	Walker	Aberdeen	3	4	7	14	ditto		14 (o)
" 14	Marchioness of Abercorn	Hegarty	Londonderry	3	5	7	15	labourers		15 (o)
" 14	Royal Adelaide	Lenty	Fowey	14	8	5	27	labourers and mechanics		27 (o)
" 15	Triton	Wakem	Penzance	2	3	2	7	labourers		7 (o)
" 15	Doehform	Wakeham	Bristol	1	-	-	1	-		1 (o)
" 15	Sir Geo. Provost	Savage	Newry	1	1	7	9	farmer		9 (o)
" 15	Brunette	Thompson	Liverpool	5	2	3	10	labourer and mechanics		10 (o)
" 15	Aberdeen	Duffy	Ditto	12	11	13	36	farmers, labourers, & mechanics.		36 (o)
				223	161	268	652		15	637

REMARKS.

- (a) Went to Upper Canada.
- (b) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal, on their route to Canada West.
- (c) Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
- (d) Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
- (e) Proceeding to join relations in Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, and Cohourg.
- (f) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder to Toronto and Port Dover.
- (g) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
- (h) Went to Ancaster, Toronto, and Kingston.
- (i) These people are from Ireland, and have resided in Miramichi for some time, but not succeeding to their satisfaction they are proceeding to Canada West, to settle.
- (k) Proceeding to friends in the vicinity of Montreal, Cohourg, and Phillipsburg.
- (l) Went to Montreal, Port Hope, Toronto, and Whitby.
- (m) Proceeded to Upper Canada.
- (n) Went to Montreal.
- (o) All have proceeded to various sections of Canada West.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	42	262
— IRELAND	4	160
— SCOTLAND	12	166
— LOWER PORTS	-	64
Previously reported	58	652
	536	43,047
	594	43,699
To same period last year	-	28,202
Increase in favour of 1842	-	15,497

Note.—Nothing worthy of remark has occurred during the past fortnight; the arrivals of emigrants have been limited, and chiefly consist of families coming out to join their friends and relations already settled in the province. All landed in good health, and, with the exception of a few families in the "Rose Bank" from Belfast, were able to pay their way to their respective destinations.

CANADA.

No. 27.

Lord Stanley to
Sir C. Bagot,
15 Nov. 1842.

(No. 277.)

— No. 27. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right Honourable
Sir *Charles Bagot*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 Nov. 1842.

FREQUENT applications being made to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration for information as to the terms on which Crown land is to be obtained in Canada, I have to request that you would state to me the prices at which it is at present fixed to be sold, (particularly in the Western Division since the passing of the Land Act by the United Legislature,) the general size of the lots, and the part of the province in which they are situated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

— No. 28. —

(No. 247.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 28.

Sir C. Bagot to
Lord Stanley,
19 December 1842.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston,
19 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Report from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, communicating the information desired by your Lordship's despatch of the 15th ultimo, No. 277, relative to the price of Crown lands for public sale in this province, together with a copy of a Gazette, published on the 16th instant, which contains a detailed list of the vacant Crown lands at present for sale.

15 December 1842.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 28.

Encl. 1. in No. 28.

Sir,

Crown Land Department, Kingston,
15 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, desiring certain information respecting the Crown lands for disposal in the province, and I shall, in obedience to his Excellency's commands, proceed to afford such information as will afford the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration the means of replying to the applications which may be made to them.

First, as to price: the price paid for waste lands of the Crown in the western division of the province, formerly known as Upper Canada, is 8s. currency per acre, payable in hand. In the eastern division, formerly known as Lower Canada, the lands in the county of Ottawa, and south of the River St. Lawrence, to the west of the Kennebec Road, are sold at 6s. currency per acre, and elsewhere in Canada east, at 4s. per acre, payable in hand.

As the lands in the inferior part of the province, where the soil and climate are equally unfavourable, could not be settled at the above prices, it is supposed that a reduction for the district of Gaspé and the Saguenay territory will be made, fixing the price of those lands probably at 2 s. 6 d.

It is to be observed, that the prices above-mentioned relate exclusively to advertised waste lands; for lands which have been formerly granted and resumed by the Crown (sometimes in a partially improved state) are subject to a special valuation, as are also the town and village lots.

CANADA.

In addition to these lands the Commissioner of Crown Lands has the disposal of Indian reserved lands, and the clergy reserves, both of which are subject to a special valuation.

The size of the lots may be stated (the exceptions being so limited) at 200 acres, but they are sold as frequently by half as whole lots.

For the convenience of the public generally, district agents are appointed under the Act for the disposal of public lands in each municipal district of the province, with full power to sell to the first applicant any of the advertised lands which by the Return, open to public inspection, may be vacant within his district.

As amongst the applications to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, allusion may be made to the free grants of 50 acres each, upon and in the vicinity of newly opened roads of a public character, it is necessary to mention at this time, that the only roads at present open under this regulation, are the Lambton and Kennebec, and Owen's Sound; but as it is more than probable that the greater part of these lots may be occupied before the opening of the navigation, it would be advisable to inform such applicants that no assurance can be given them of their finding any of these grants available on their arrival. The object of the grants above alluded to is to open Crown lands in the vicinity for settlement, and every hope is entertained that that object will be very rapidly attained by the sale of the waste lands thus brought within the reach of intending settlers, and every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of these free grants being made matter of speculation, actual residence being one of the conditions insisted upon.

I have, &c.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) A. N. Morin,
Commissioner of Lands.

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

Encl. 2, in No. 28.

The Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

Crown Land Department, Kingston, 9 December 1842.

List of Vacant Crown Lands for Sale in the Province of Canada.

Canada West.—Price Eight Shillings per Acre.

Conditions of Sale.

1. The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the public documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them.

2. No payments of purchase-money will be received by instalments, but the whole purchase-money, either in money or land scrip, must be paid at the time of sale.

3. On the payment of the purchase-money the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay.

Applications to purchase will be received at the offices of the local agents on and after the 16th day of January 1843.

Here follows a list of vacant Crown lands for sale in the province.

— No. 29. —

(No. 7.)

No. 29.
Sir C. Bagot to
Lord Stanley,
19 January 1843.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley; dated Government House, Kingston, 19 January 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the Emigrant Return for the three weeks ended 5th November 1842, which concludes the operations of the last season.

Enclosure in No. 29.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 15th day of October to the 5th day of November 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
October 19	Champlain	Nicholas	Cork	7	10	15	32	labourers	-	32
" 19	Jamaica	Martin	London	4	1	3	8	mechanics	-	8
" 19	Lord Seaton	Talbot	Liverpool	1	-	-	1	labourer	-	1
" 21	Douglas	Wade	London	12	6	15	33	-- farmers' labourers and mechanics.	-	33
" 21	Reterich	Masterson	Greenock	3	-	-	3	farmers	-	3
" 24	Cosmopolite	Webber	Plymouth	3	2	12	7	labourers	-	7
" 24	Unity	Smith	Percé	4	-	-	4	dealers	-	4
" 24	Antelope	Dugast	Percé	6	3	2	11	dealers	-	11
" 24	St. Lawrence	Blais	Gaspé	4	-	-	4	dealers	-	4
" 29	Bellona	Symonds	Swansea	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
" 29	Belinda	Caldwell	Percé	4	2	2	8	dealers	-	8
Nov. 3	Mariner	Gerrard	Halifax	1	-	-	1	dealers	-	1
" 3	Mary	Barbean	Percé	6	3	4	13	dealers	-	13
" 3	Carleton Packet	Lantry	Percé	7	2	3	12	dealers	-	12
" 3	Minerva	Ross	Halifax	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
				72	20	46	147			147

REMARKS.

(*) All have proceeded to join friends and relations in Canada West.

(*) In Quebec.

(*) In Quebec and Montreal.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	18	53
— IRELAND	1	32
— SCOTLAND	-	3
— LOWER PORTS	1	59
	20	147
Previously Reported	594	43,699
	614	43,846
To be deducted an error made in the Weekly Return, dated 13 June	-	86
		43,760
To the same period last year	-	28,086
Increase in favour of 1842	-	15,674

Navigation closed 29 November.

Emigration Department,
Quebec, 7 November 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 30. —

(No. 23.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.

CANADA.

No. 30.

Sir C. Bagot to
Lord Stanley,
18 February 1843.Government House, Kingston,
18 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit, for the information of your Lordship, and the Land and Emigration Commissioners, a copy of a communication which I have received from the chief agent of emigration, in which are pointed out the advantages presented by the district of Gaspé, in Eastern Canada, for the settlement of emigrants, particularly of those possessing small means.

The statements herein contained are confirmed in a great measure by the opinions of the present and late Commissioner of Crown Lands, and by the enclosed extracts from a Report recently made by a Commission appointed to inquire into the state of judicature in the district in question.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Bagot.

CANADA.

Encl. 1, in No. 30.

Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 27 Jan. 1843.

Dr. G. M. Douglas, the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, whose observations and intelligence are not confined to the special duties of his department, but devoted to the promotion of emigration generally, has furnished me with a memorandum in relation to the advantages offered by the district of Gaspé for the settlement of many classes of the emigrants now annually resorting to the province, more especially those coming from the sea coast, and islands in the north of Scotland.

The information contained in Dr. Douglas's paper, being the result of a personal acquaintance obtained by an actual residence for some years in the district referred to, and consequently entitled to the fullest confidence, has appeared to me to promise to be interesting, if not at this moment particularly valuable; and I therefore venture to transmit it for submission to his Excellency the Governor-General.

I fully concur in the views which Dr. Douglas has taken of the capabilities of Gaspé, and I have every reason to feel assured of the success of any emigrants who may be established there, under proper arrangements for their early arrival, accommodations, and subsistence, for the period which they must employ in planting their first crop. It is doubtful, however, whether every emigrant family introduced would prove competent to clear, and bring into cultivation, between the time of their landing and the close of the planting season, such an extent of land as is necessary to furnish a year's supply of food; and it might be found requisite, in the case of an extensive introduction of settlers, through Government, or other assistance, to make previous provision of cleared land, as in any other district of the province. I must, at the same time, offer a caution against the adoption and application to Gaspé of Dr. Gesner's estimate of the capital required for effecting the establishment of a settler in New Brunswick. My knowledge of the cost of maintaining a family while their first crop is growing, satisfies me that £. 9. 12. sterling is a sum much too small for this purpose, even were there no contingencies to be provided equally with the means of subsistence. Submitting this paper to the favourable consideration of his Excellency,

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

MEMORANDA, on the District of *Gaspé*, its Advantages to Poor Settlers, furnished to Mr. *Buchanan*, Chief Agent for Emigrants, by Dr. *G. M. Douglass*.

I wish to bring under your particular notice a part of this province hitherto but little known, which offers peculiar advantages to emigrants of small means, or to those sent out to this country by their parishes or landlords from Great Britain.

This country is the district of Gaspé, or that part of it more especially which fronts on the Bay de Chaleur from the Restegouche River to Percé. The want of a road to connect this valuable part of the province of Canada with the parishes on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, is one reason why it has hitherto attracted so little the attention of settlers. The appropriation of £.15,000, made at the last Session of Parliament, to open this road, and others in the district, will remove all difficulty from want of communication.

This fine country having a front of upwards of 200 miles on the sea-coast, along which are several excellent harbours for vessels of any size, and having fine rivers flowing through it, has advantages, in point of soil and climate, equal to any part of Canada East. The forests contain pine and other timber of value; and the sea and rivers abound in fish, the taking and curing of which employs some thousand people in the summer season. The soil is generally excellent and yields good returns of wheat, potatoes, and other kinds of grain and roots. The following extract from the Report of Commissioners sent by Lord Dalhousie, when Governor-general, to report upon the agricultural capabilities of this district in 1820, says—

"The country is level, and the soil of an excellent description. The Bay of Gaspé, and particularly the Bay de Chaleurs are susceptible of the most improved agriculture. For the establishment of emigrants, no part of Canada offers such immediate resources of livelihood as may be derived from the fisheries. It is a fact worthy of notice, that in the year 1816, when the lower parts of the province were afflicted with a famine from a destruction of the harvest by frost, no such inconvenience was experienced at Paspébiac, Bay de Chaleur, nor at any other place within the tract above mentioned."

And in the evidence taken before the Commission for Crown Lands and Emigration, appended to Lord Durham's Report, it is stated by Robert Christie, esquire, M.P.P. for Gaspé, in reply to questions respecting the lands in the townships of Hamilton and Cox, in the Bay de Chaleurs—

"This country is highly susceptible of agriculture, and capable of receiving 500 poor families; the townships of Hamilton and Cox; these townships comprehend some of the finest portions of land in the whole district of Gaspé, possibly in Lower Canada; they are well

well watered, and every way adapted to immediate settlement, particularly by the poorer class of settlers, who, if located there, would find themselves in the immediate vicinity of the fisheries, which would at once afford them immediate resources of subsistence, and furnish them with a permanent and profitable market for their produce hereafter."

And in answer to the question; What are the general capabilities of the district of Gaspé for supporting an agricultural population? Mr. Christie replies—

"As great as any part of the district of Quebec; its climate is nearly the same, but its soil is generally superior; at the present time, however, its capabilities have not a fair chance of development, for want of roads: if the Kempt road from Metis, a parish on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, to the Restigouche, and from thence to Carleton was completely opened and made practicable for carriages, I have no doubt that the whole line would be settled in less than three years."

The roads alluded to by Mr. Christie, as I have stated above, are now in the course of completion, and will, in all probability, be finished next fall.

The peculiar advantages which this section of country offers to poor settlers are these:—

1st. The certainty of obtaining employment and a supply of food from the fisheries, while the first crop is growing.

2d. The proximity of the land upon which settlements may be formed to the port of disembarkation from Europe.

3d. The ready sale of surplus produce to those engaged in the fisheries and timber trade.

1st. The certainty of obtaining employment and food while the first crop is growing.

In most parts of the province the settler upon new land necessarily finds himself placed at a distance from employment, and from a supply of cheap food; from the nature of his location he is to a certain degree isolated, and unless provided with money to purchase provisions he is liable to much suffering, as was instanced in the case of certain Highland emigrants in the eastern townships last summer. In the district of Gaspé the settler would not be exposed to these inconveniences; the vacant Crown lands are situated at a short distance from the sea coast, along the whole extent of which there is a tolerable road, and it is fringed throughout its whole extent by settlements of Acadian French, by the descendants of American loyalists, and by emigrants from Great Britain and the Channel Islands. These people are all, more or less, actively engaged in the fisheries in the summer season, and would willingly employ the labour of a resident population, if it could be obtained at a low rate, especially during the months of July and August, being the time when the poor settler has least to do on his land. As a proof of the demand for labour, I may state that a transient population of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons are employed in the district during the summer season, who leave it again in the autumn; these people earn from six to ten dollars a month and their board.

At this season also shoals of herring, cod, and other fish arrive upon the coast, and render it an easy matter for the poor settlers to obtain a supply of wholesome food for the year at the comparative small cost of the salt.

2d. The proximity of the land upon which settlements may be formed to the port of disembarkation from Europe.

To the different harbours of Restigouche, New Richmond, Bonaventure, Paspébiac, Port Daniel, and Gaspé Basin, all in the district of Gaspé, vessels arrive every season for cargoes of timber and fish, and as these vessels invariably come out in ballast, emigrants could be brought out at as cheap or a cheaper rate than to Quebec or Montreal. From the ports above enumerated to the vacant Crown lands the distance is trifling, rarely exceeding two miles. It is well known that the expense and loss of time which the emigrant has to encounter after disembarking at Quebec or Montreal before reaching his place of ultimate destination, is great. I am convinced that the outlay of money necessary to transport a family and their luggage, and to find them food, to the western parts of Canada, would go far towards meeting the cost of building a log-house and clearing two acres of land; taking into account the saving of time and the probable exemption from sickness, to which emigrants who follow in crowds the line of the St. Lawrence and the canals are particularly exposed, in the early part of summer.

With reference to the expense of maintaining a family of emigrants until the first crop is obtained, where they cannot obtain labour or food, I beg to give the following extract from a very able Report by Dr. Gesner, Provincial Geologist of New Brunswick, to his Excellency Sir George Colebrooke, in November 1842.

After stating that the most fertile tracts of waste lands in that province are to be met with on the tributaries of the St. John and upper branches of the Restigouche rivers, which, as I have already stated, divide the district of Gaspé from New Brunswick, the Doctor says, "By obtaining a credit of the Government for 50 acres of land, any person with a family having a capital of 12*l.* currency—9*l.* 12*s.* sterling, can maintain such family until the first crop is produced, and with sobriety and industry, in six years they can pay for the land, with the interest on the first purchase, and purchase 50 acres more on credit.

"The above may be performed in less time than six years, but I have taken this period as a medium estimate."

These remarks of Dr. Gesner apply to the interior of New Brunswick, the climate and soil of which are analogous to that of the Bay of Chaleur, which divides it from Gaspé, but where the poor settlers would not have the advantages before alluded to. It is of the utmost importance however to the success of the emigrant that he arrive early in the season in this country, I would say not later than the end of May; and in no case would

CANADA.

it be prudent for any number of emigrants to come out without arrangements having been made the year previous for their reception on arrival, by causing one or more temporary sheds to be erected in the vicinity of the land to be occupied, where protection from the weather could be obtained while log huts are being erected; the allotments of land should also be laid out the year previous, so that no time be unnecessarily lost.

3d. The ready sale of surplus produce to those engaged in the fisheries and timber trade. It is only necessary to remark with reference to this peculiar advantage to the agricultural settler in the district of Gaspé, that the whole supply of provisions consumed by those engaged in the fisheries and timber trade of the country are brought from Canada West and the United States, and retailed at a high rate, varying from 50 to 75 per cent. upon the cost in Montreal. This country would of itself for a long time consume all the surplus produce that could be raised. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the great advantage to the settler of having a market for his produce at his door. The want of this convenience is the great evil which all new settlements labour under in Canada and the United States.

Encl. 2, in No. 30.

Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the Judicature of the Inferior District of *Gaspé*, dated 6 October 1842.

IN 1819, the population of the district of Gaspé, according to the best information then to be obtained, though perhaps erroneous in a great degree, was 4,023 souls. In 1825 it had increased to 6,500 souls; in 1831, to 9,255 souls; and at the present moment, according to the best information we can collect, it amounts to at least 15,000 souls; showing an increase in the first period of one-third in six years; in the second, of one-third more in six years; and in the last period of eleven years, of nearly two-thirds; a rate of increase greatly exceeding that of some of the most populous and highly cultivated parts of the district of Montreal between 1825 and 1831.

The population of Gaspé would therefore appear to double itself in 18 years; and in this statement we do not take into account the large transient population engaged in the fisheries in summer, who come from the parishes on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and from the Channel Islands, and Lower Ports. These have been variously estimated to us at from 3,000 to 10,000, but from the best data, we believe them to average between 4,500 and 5,000.

The commerce also of the district, both provincial and foreign, has increased in a general point of view, in nearly an equal ratio with the population; and the revenue now drawn from the district through the customs alone has advanced from 1,083 *l.* in 1829, to nearly 2,000 *l.* per annum, while that derived from the sale of Crown lands and timber exceeds in some years 1,100 *l.* So that, taking into account the large amount of merchandise transhipped to the district from other parts of the province, where it has already paid duty, the contributions to the general revenue derived from the commerce and consumption of the district cannot be less than 5,000 *l.* or 6,000 *l.* per annum.

Our stay in the district was too short to allow of our collecting the requisite information to enable us to give an accurate view of the increase of its agriculture; and there having been no census since 1831, we have no exact data upon which to judge of that increase but by comparing the results of that census with those exhibited in statistical returns published in 1820, from which there appears to have been in that period of 11 years an increase in the numbers of those engaged in agriculture, and in the amount of agricultural stock, of from two to three fold, or considerably more than the increase of the general population and commerce of the district in the same period.

From personal and attentive observation in passing through the country, and from the information we received of the growth of new settlements, and the extension of cultivation in the old, we are convinced that the agriculture of the district has prospered during the last eleven years, and is prospering in at least an equal ratio to its increase in any former period. In parts of the county of Bonaventure, where, ten years ago, the native forests were still untouched, we passed through a district of flourishing farms. In the county of Gaspé, we found near Percé a small settlement of Irish, who came paupers to the country about the same period, and of whom we were told, that living independent of the fishery, except for their own consumption, "they are in debt to no one, and derive a comfortable subsistence from the tillage of the soil, and from selling its surplus produce to the fishermen." Nor was there any part of the district that we visited where we failed to see abundant evidence both of the comfortable and thriving condition of the husbandman, and of the capability of the soil to yield him, in the most useful kinds of agricultural produce, no scanty reward for patient and persevering toil.

Appendix (E).

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the POPULATION of the District of Gaspé in the Years 1810, 1825, 1831, and 1842.

SETTLEMENT OF	1810.	1825.	1831.	1842.		
Cape Chat	18	26	37	50	-- The population of these first four places is taken from an estimate by J. Le Boutillier, esq. In the census of 1825 and 1831, St. Anne's and Grand Etang are reckoned together.	
St. Anne	38	30	130	320		
Mont Louis	-	-	-	20		
Riv ^{re} Madeleine	-	-	-	15		
Grande and Petite Vallée	-	-	-	-	By re- visued to the Commissioners of Inquiry.	
Cloridorm	-	-	-	-		
Grand Etang	-	-	-	-		
Fox River	35	53	71	-		
Griffin Cove	30	-	69	-		
Cape Rosiers	18	48	40	-		
			—100	775		
Gaspé Head	-	-	-	-		Ditto.
Indian Cove	-	-	76	-		
St. George's Cove	123	276	43	-		
Grand Grève	-	-	50	-		
Cap De Beausseau and Little Gaspé	-	-	105	-		
Peninsula	-	-	61	-		
North West Branch	-	-	90	158		
Anc ^{re} aux Cousins	-	-	-	-		
South West Branch	224	256	322	-		
Gaspé Basin	-	-	-	418		
Sandy Beach	-	-	-	-	Ditto.	
New Haldimand	31	61	43	-		
Douglasstown	109	129	159	520		
Seal Cove, &c.	-	-	37	-		
Point St. Peter	52	44	190	-		
Mal Bay	141	264	361	650		
Corner of the Beach	21	-	62	-		
Percé	285	347	500	800		
Anc ^{re} au Beaufils	-	73	186	400		
Cape Cove	108	-	234	250		
Cape Despoir	-	-	-	-	By ditto of J. Le Boutillier, esq. and Rev. Mr. O'Grady. By returns furnished to Commissioners of Inquiry.	
Bonaventure Island	43	93	172	220		
Little River	-	250	145	-		
Grand River	100	-	257	1,000		
Pavos	35	152	53	-		
Newport	95	-	140	-		
Port Daniel, &c.	281	279	-	750		
Hopetown	-	334	-	540		
East Nouvelle	-	-	-	-		
Cox	434	607	2,354	1,670		
New Carlisle	334	471	-	-	-- Estimated by adding two-thirds as the rates of increase to the amount in 1831, and allowing for new settlements.	
Paspébiac	402	518	-	1,100		
Hamilton	-	-	-	-		
Bonaventure	-	-	-	-		
New Richmond	-	-	-	-		
Black Cape	283	446	-	950		
Cascapédiac	-	-	-	-		
Maria	357	475	-	1,000		
Carleton	427	576	-	720		
Nouvelle River	-	-	-	-		
Shoolbred Seigniory	-	121	2,606	800		
Cross Point	-	-	-	-		
Mission Point	-	381	-	-		
		Indians.				
Flat Lands	-	-	-	1,250	including 400 Indians.	
Kempt Road	109	-	-	-		
Matapédiach	-	-	-	-		
TOTALS	4,024	6,498	8,502	14,176		

Appendix (F).

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the TRADE of the District of Gaspé, 1818, 1829, 1831, 1841.

1818, Vessels entered	19.	1818, Vessels cleared	16.
1829, Ditto - ditto	67; 18,327 tons.	1829, Ditto	64; 10,512 tons.
- Ditto, cleared at Quebec for Gaspé, 96; 3,904 "		- Ditto, to Quebec	64; 2,807 "
Official value of merchandise imported, paying 2 ½ per cent.,	12,700 £.		
Duties collected	1,083 £.		
1831, Vessels entered	84; 14,321 tons.	1831, Vessels cleared	57; 8,900 tons.
Value of imported merchandise, paying 2 ½ per cent.,	11,581 £.		
1841, Vessels entered	87; 10,664 tons.	1841, Vessels cleared	96; 11,960 "
Value of imports, 29,027 £. (not including goods sent coastwise).			
Value of exports, 70,142 £. (not including goods sent coastwise).			
Duties collected, about	1,800 £.		

CANADA.

IMPORTS.

SPIRITS AND PROVISIONS.		1831.	1841.
Rum	- - - - - gallons	6,900	11,314
Molasses	- - - - - "	4,553	10,527
Flour	- - - - - barrels	498	4,300
Pork	- - - - - "	18	2,163
Butter	- - - - - kegs	2	126
Rice	- - - - - lbs.	6,259	15,000
Potatoes	- - - - - bushels	3,400	60

EXPORTS.

FISH, OIL, TIMBER, LUMBER.		1831.	1841.
Codfish	- - - - - cwt.s.	30,743	66,528
Ditto	- - - - - barrels	65	270
Fish oil	- - - - - gallons	15,812	6,500
Deals	- - - - - pieces	38,357	20,000
Deal ends	- - - - - "	3,897	1,443
Staves	- - - - - "	21,896	6,766
Pine timber	- - - - - "	643	600
Ditto	- - - - - tons	7,168	6,500
Treenails	- - - - - pieces	5,323	16,000
Birch timber	- - - - - "	156	--

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS, 1819—1831.

The statistical returns of 1819 furnish very imperfect data on which to calculate the increase of agriculture in the district of Gaspé up to 1831. The census of 1825, as published in the journals of the House of Assembly, contains no information on this subject.

The statistical table drawn up in 1820 (for 1819) gives a column for those "deriving their subsistence from agriculture," to the number of whom may fairly be added half the number stated in the column for "servants."

The result would be for 1819:

Proprietors or tenants living by agriculture	- - - - -	577
Servants	- - - - -	250
		<u>827</u>

The census for 1831, as published in the journals of the Assembly, only shows the number of families and persons living by agriculture in the county of Bonaventure; but the increase in that county alone over the returns in 1819, is as follows:—

1831.—Proprietors living by agriculture	- - - - -	459
Farm servants	- - - - -	330
		<u>789</u>
1819.—Proprietors living by agriculture	- - - - -	362
Farm servants	- - - - -	60
		<u>422</u>
Increase in Bonaventure	- - - - -	367

or nearly two fold.

INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

	1819.	1831.
Horses	401	677
Horned cattle	2,406	5,411
Sheep	3,470	8,980
Hogs	5,017	6,409

1819.—Four grist mills.
1831.—Six ditto ditto.

— No. 31. —

CANADA.

(No. 27.)
 Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to
 Lord *Stanley*.

No. 31.
 Sir C. Bagot to
 Lord Stanley,
 21 February 1843.

Government House, Kingston,
 21 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the abstract Quarterly Report of the chief agent of emigration, with its usual appendices, for the period from the 1st August to the close of the season of 1842.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

Encl. 1, in No. 31.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.			
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.						
August -	143	82	23	7,432	2,779	2002	1,098	85	466	696	119	118	Canada West	8,718	£. s. d. 3,741 7 0			
September -																Canada East	12,702	2,445 19 10
October -																		
TOTALS -	143	82	23	7,432	2,770	2002	1,098	85	466	696	119	118	- -	1,420	6,187 7 7			

The amount stated here includes the total expenditure of this department from 31st July to the 31st December 1842.
 31 October 1842.

A. C. Buchanan,
 Chief Immigration Agent for Canada East.

(No. 2)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Canada East*, in the Quarter ended 31st October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)
(N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)			£. s. d.		
Bread - - - - -	per loaf 6 lb.	8½	Women's stout shoes - -	per pair	5 6
Biscuit - - - - -	per cwt.	1 - -	Men's cotton shirts - -	each - -	2 6
Fresh beef - - - -	per lb.	3 - -	Ditto flannel ditto - -	ditto - -	3 4
Salt ditto - - - - -	ditto	2½	Men's Guernsey frocks -	ditto - -	3 4
Pork - - - - -	ditto	2½	Cloth for coats and trowsers	per yard	4 7
Mutton - - - - -	ditto	3 - -	Common blankets - - -	per pair	12 6
Butter (salt) - - - -	ditto	7 - -	Men and women's half hose	ditto - -	1 - -
Flour (fine) - - - - -	per barrel	1 4 9	Flannel - - - - -	per yard	1 3
Ditto (second quality)	per cwt.	14 6	Fustian jackets (ready made)	each - -	7 6
Oatmeal - - - - -	ditto	10 - -	Ditto pantaloons ditto -	ditto - -	5 6
Eggs - - - - -	per dozen	9 - -	Cotton for women's gowns -	per yard	7½
Tea - - - - -	per lb.	3 10	Common sheeting - - -	ditto - -	6 - -
Sugar (brown) - - - -	ditto	5 - -	Men's winter stocking boots	per pair	15 - -
Candles - - - - -	ditto	8 - -	Coals - - - - -	per chaldron	1 7 -
Soap - - - - -	ditto	3½	Firewood - - - - -	per cord	10 6
Rice - - - - -	ditto	3 - -	Potatoes - - - - -	per bushel	1 6
Salt - - - - -	per bushel	1 8	Fowls - - - - -	per couple	1 6
Herrings - - - - -	per barrel	16 - -	Pepper - - - - -	per lb.	9 - -
Dry cod fish - - - - -	per cwt.	9 - -	Coffee - - - - -	ditto	1 2
Men's stout shoes - -	per pair	7 6	Cheese (English) - - -	ditto	1 2
			Ditto (American) - - -	ditto	8 - -

CANADA.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Canada East*, for the Three Months ended 31 October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	s. d. 3 5	- - -	- - -	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 3 2
Butchers	- - -	- - -	21 10 -	-	-
Brickmakers	5 - per 1,000 bricks.	- - -	- - -	-	-
Bricklayers	4 3	- - -	- - -	5 6	3 -
Blacksmiths	3 6	- - -	- - -	4 6	2 6
Curriers	3 10	- - -	- - -	4 1	3 8
Carpenters and Joiners	3 9	- - -	- - -	5 -	2 6
Cabinet-makers	4 -	- - -	- - -	5 -	3 -
Coopers	3 9	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 6
Carters	2 4	- - -	- - -	2 6	3 -
Cooks (women), always engaged by the month, at 20s. to 25s. currency	- - -	- - -	12 - -	-	-
Dairywomen, always engaged by the month, at 15s. to 20s. currency	- - -	- - -	9 6 8	-	-
Dressmakers and Milliners; sewing girls, 10d. per day.	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
Farm Labourers	2 6	1 8	12 10 -	3 -	2 -
Unskilled Labourers	2 -	1 3	- - -	-	-
Gardeners	4 -	- - -	27 - -	5 -	3 -
Grooms, generally engaged by the month, at 7 to 8 dollars	- - -	- - -	20 - -	-	-
Millwrights	3 7	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 2
Millers	4 3	- - -	45 - -	4 6	4 -
Painters	4 -	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 6
Plasterers	4 1	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 8
Plumbers and Glaziers	5 2	- - -	- - -	5 5	5 -
Quarry-men	2 7	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 6
Ropemakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Sailmakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Sawyers	2 6 per 1,000 feet	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 3
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -
Shoemakers, per pair for shoes	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and for boots 7s. 8d.	- - -	- - -	4s. 1d. to 3s. 8d. shoes, and 8s. 7d. to 6s. 9d. boots.	-
Shinglers	4 3 per 1,000	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Stonemasons	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Tailors	5 3	- - -	- - -	5 6	5 -
Tanners	2 6	- - -	- - -	2 9	3 -
Wheelwrights	3 4	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 2
Coppersmiths	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Tinsmiths	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -

Notc.—Tradesmen are not boarded with their employers, but they will get their board and lodgings at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per week currency, or 8s. to 10s. sterling.

Wages are reduced 30 to 40 per cent. during the six months winter.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 4.)

1. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—The sum of 3,422l. 15s. 8d. currency, has been placed at my disposal to meet the expenditure of this department during the past quarter. The total expenditure has been 6,187l. 7s. 7d. currency, which leaves a balance due of 2,764l. 11s. 11d. This includes the total expenditure of Canada, East and West.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—See answer annexed.

3. Would

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—See answer annexed.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—See answer annexed.

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

Encl. 2, in No. 31.

ANSWER TO QUERY No. 2.

The description of labour which is in demand in the province, continues to be the same as represented at the close of the quarter ending on the 31st July last. The chief towns employ superior workmen, viz., cabinet-makers, saddlers, carriage builders, painters, joiners, tanners, modellers, brass and iron founders, copper and tin smiths, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, coopers, quarrymen, shoemakers, tailors, hatters; but it is the ordinary classes of mechanics generally who meet with the readiest employment, and to these the country districts are an equally open field of labour; farm servants of all descriptions, but chiefly those of active habits and of intelligence sufficient readily to adopt the modes of labouring suitable to the country, cannot fail to meet with situations, although the rates of wages are considerably reduced. Ploughmen, and men accustomed to the care of horned cattle and horses, are always in demand. Ordinary labourers, being in great numbers, must submit to lower wages, and expend some time in rendering themselves fit for domestic employments or for undertaking the clearing of land.

ANSWER TO QUERY No. 3.

The number of immigrants arrived within the last quarter has more than met the demand for labour, and there has been, consequently, a general reduction of wages. Other circumstances affecting the country have increased this effect, and the approach of winter has closed many of the public works. It is not impossible, however, that the comparative lowness of wages may result in an extension of the sources of employment; for the abundance of provisions and the cheapness of all other necessaries, place it within the power of almost every established settler to support, as far as subsistence is concerned, one or more labourers; with this advantage, the reduction in the money expense of hiring assistance may permit many who have hitherto been able to employ only their own families, to receive and maintain recently arrived immigrants. In this manner it may be anticipated that a proportion at least of the more destitute will find support. Those who have resources to any extent, cannot be subjected to distress, for the cost of subsistence has been reduced so much as to bring the support of a family within the compass of almost the poorest.

ANSWER TO QUERY No. 4.

The preceding replies have comprehended nearly all the remarks that I can offer at the present time on the subjects of immigration and labour. I may mention, however, that although wages have been materially reduced throughout the Province, the immigrants of the season are very generally in employment, at such rates as promise full means of support. A large immigration continues to enter the country by way of the United States; and as many of these people have passed some time as labourers on canals, roads, and other extensive works, and accordingly become acclimated, they are preferred by contractors as well as farmers, to the immigrants newly arrived by the direct route of Quebec. Notwithstanding these circumstances, I have not become aware of any serious distress in the rural districts. The abundance of provisions and the cheapness of every necessary of life, have facilitated settlement by the class of immigrants possessing some small resources; and the number of these seeking employment has been, consequently, small, even of the more destitute, many have found assistance from their friends or relations already established in the country.

The proportion of the year's immigration remaining, mere labourers is accordingly less than might have been anticipated; and I am encouraged to hope that no part of these will suffer to any great extent or be prevented from effecting an improvement in their condition. Among the immigrants annually arriving, however, there come out many who, without possessing the necessary property to become settlers, are unprepared for manual labour: these do not find encouragement in this country; indeed almost all meet with great distress. There is comparatively limited employment for overseers, bailiffs, clerks, accountants, &c. &c.; and these classes of persons should be by all means cautioned of the difficulties they will have to contend against in this colony should they emigrate with the intention of continuing their former pursuits.

Enclosure 3, in No. 31.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Kingston, Canada West*, in the Quarter ended 5th October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(N.B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)			£. s. d.		
Salt Beef - - - -	per lb.	- - 2 ½	Wheat - - - -	per 196 lbs.	- 18 -
Fresh Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal - - - -	ditto	- - 2	Candles - - - -	per lb.	- - 7
Pork - - - -	ditto	- - 2	Firewood - - - -	per cord	- 7 -
Bacon and Hams - - - -	ditto	- - 3	Tea - - - -	per lb.	- 3 -
Butter - - - -	ditto	- - 7	Rice - - - -	ditto	- - 2 ½
Milk - - - -	per quart	- - 2	Sugar (brown) - - - -	ditto	- - 4
Cheese - - - -	per lb.	- - 4	Men's stout Shoes - - - -	per pair	- 7 -
Eggs - - - -	per dozen	- - 6	Women's ditto - - - -	ditto	- 6 -
Potatoes - - - -	per bushel	- - 10	Men's Cotton Shirts - - - -	each -	- 2 -
Bread - - - -	per loaf, 4lb.	- - 5	Flannel (domestic) - - - -	per yard	- 2 -
			Cotton for Gowns - - - -	ditto	- - 7
			Fustians - - - -	ditto	- 2 -
			Velveteens - - - -	ditto	- 2 6

All the above articles are supposed to be of the average quality used by labouring persons.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *A. B. Hawke*,
Chief Agent, Canada West.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Kingston, Canada West*, for the Three Months ended 5th October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).		Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).		Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).		Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Highest. s. d.	Lowest. s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers - - - -	4	-	3	6	20	-	-	-	-
Butchers - - - -	4	-	3	6	20	-	-	-	-
Brickmakers - - - -	4	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
Bricklayers - - - -	4	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
Blacksmiths - - - -	5	-	4	-	35	-	-	-	-
Curriers - - - -	4	-	3	6	30	-	-	-	-
Carpenters and Joiners - - - -	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabinet-makers - - - -	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coopers - - - -	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carters with one horse - - - -	9	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks (women) - - - -	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-
Combmakers - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairywomen - - - -	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-
Dressmakers and Milliners - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Labourers - - - -	2	-	1	9	16	-	-	-	-
Gardeners - - - -	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grooms - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights - - - -	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millers - - - -	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
Painters - - - -	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Plasterers - - - -	5 -	4 -	—		
Plumbers and Glaziers - -	5 -	4 -	—		
Quarrymen - - - -	3 9	3 -	—		
Ropemakers - - - -	—				
Sailmakers - - - -	—				
Sawyers - - - -	4 -	3 -	—		
Shepherds - - - -	—				
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders -	4 -	3 -	—		
Shoemakers - - - -	4 -	3 -	—		
Slaters and Shinglers - -	4 -	3 -	—		
Stonemasons - - - -	5 -	4 -	—		
Tailors - - - -	5 -	4 -	—		
Tanners - - - -	4 -	3 6	—		
Wheelwrights - - - -	4 6	4 -	—		
Whitesmiths - - - -	—				

(A true copy.)

(signed)

A. B. Hawke,

Chief Agent, Canada West.

(No. 4.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—The sum of 2,000*l.* was placed in my hands by the Government in the month of September, for immigration purposes.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony.—During the year 1842 at least 50,000 emigrants have been added to the population of Canada, three-fourths of whom belonged to the labouring class. There is no demand for labour that I am aware of in any part of Canada West, the supply has rather exceeded than fallen short of the wants.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—It would exceed the demand.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful.—The emigrants, very willing to work for low wages, have generally been successful in getting employment; they have been remarkably healthy, and well-behaved.

— No. 32. —

(No. 287.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Stanley to the Right honourable
Sir Charles Bagot.

No. 32.
Lord Stanley to
the Right hon.
Sir C. Bagot.
28 Nov. 1842.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 November 1842.

I ENCLOSE herewith the copies of a correspondence which has passed between the governor of the Canada Company and one of my Under Secretaries of State, relative to a proposal made by the former, that Her Majesty's Government should employ an active agent at New York to communicate with the numerous bodies of British subjects annually arriving at that port, with the view of inducing them to settle in British North America.

Mr. Hope's letter will put you in possession of my objections to the establishment of such an agency as that contemplated by Mr. Franks; but I would suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of availing yourself of the services of Her Majesty's Consul at New York, by enabling him to furnish applicants with authentic intelligence relative to the demand for labour in Canada, price of land, &c. As soon as I am informed by you that there are no local objections to this plan, I will request the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to instruct the Consul to undertake the duty.

I have, &c.

(signed) Stanley.

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 32.

Canada House, St. Helen's Place,
11 November 1842.

My Lord,

Encl. in No. 32.

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to the Canada Company that it would be of great importance to the British American Colonies that a resident agent should be appointed by Her Majesty's Government at New York, whose whole time should be employed in communicating with, and affording information to, emigrants from Great Britain, great numbers of whom are always at that city, both on their way from this country, and on their return, and are unable to obtain authentic information there, of the advantages offered to settlers in the British provinces, I am requested by the Directors of the Canada Company to make this communication to your Lordship.

The advantages which have arisen from the establishment of Government agents in various parts of the British provinces, to whom emigrants may always resort for advice, without being exposed to the frauds and machinations of land-jobbers and others, have been generally admitted; and if any such protection is desirable in the British territories, it is surely more essentially necessary at New York, when it is considered how many British subjects arrive at that port, a large proportion of whom would proceed to the British provinces if they were correctly informed, upon proper authority, of the advantages to be had therein.

Circumstances have lately occurred, probably well known to your Lordship, which bear forcibly on this question. For some months past, the packet ships from New York have brought back to this country a considerable number of British emigrants, sometimes 200 or 300 in a ship, who, finding no employment in the United States, have, it may be supposed, in despair returned to the home they had already thought it better to abandon, and where, therefore they can hardly hope for any improvement in their circumstances. To these persons, when at New York, the expense of a journey to the British provinces would have been trifling, compared with the charge of the voyage home; and I have every reason to suppose, from the accounts received from Canada regarding the emigration this season, from the observations in Sir Charles Bagot's speech on opening the session of the Legislature on the 8th September, and from the measures taken for proceeding with the public works in the province, that, if there had been an active British agent at New York, to whom these unfortunate people could have resorted for advice, they would, without hesitation, have proceeded to Canada, and been able to settle themselves advantageously there; instead of returning home at a useless expense.

It may, perhaps, be supposed that the British Consul at New York is the proper person to perform this duty; but it is stated to the Canada Company, that his other avocations make it impossible for him to attend to this business, which, if properly looked to, would be amply sufficient to occupy the undivided attention of any man.

The vast extent of emigration from this country to North America, which has been shown by the Parliamentary Returns for 1840 and 1841 to have amounted to 156,116 souls, whilst the number of emigrants to all other parts of the world was only 53,219, and the change which has taken place in the last few years, and particularly during the present, in the direction of the tide of emigration from the United States into Canada, makes the appointment of such an agent of peculiar importance at present in promoting the settlement of the British provinces.

Since the peace of 1815, and until within the last few years, the activity and apparent prosperity in the United States, which have arisen chiefly from the facility of borrowing British capital, and the employment afforded by its outlay in their public works, naturally induced numbers of emigrants from Great Britain to proceed to that country; many also to emigrate from the British provinces, and to proceed to the States through Canada as the cheapest route.

The management of affairs in the United States having proceeded upon speculative principles, chiefly dependent upon credit which has not been supported, the result is, that their public works remain unfinished, and this apparent prosperity is cut short. In the meantime the British provinces, especially Canada, whose soil and climate are as good or better than those of the United States, and whose geographical position and internal water communications are superior, have been making steady and safe progress, and little is necessary to secure for them a high degree of prosperity, and a vast addition to British power in North America.

These considerations render it very important to take advantage of the present moment in directing the tide of emigration to the British provinces. The appointment of an active agent at New York would greatly promote this object. His time and attention should be entirely occupied in this way; and he should be furnished with regular and frequent reports from the Government agents in the British provinces, stating the demand that exists for labourers, the expense and facility of travelling, the value of property, and all other information useful to settlers, either men possessed of capital or otherwise; so that, upon full and impartial authority, emigrants may be able to judge how best to establish themselves on the British territories without losing their time and money in search of information.

I have, &c.

To the Right hon. Lord Stanley.

(signed) Charles Franks, Governor.

CANADA.

Downing-street, 26 November 1842.

Sir,
I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, proposing that an active agent should be employed at New York by Her Majesty's Government to furnish information to emigrants on their arrival in that city, relative to the attractions offered to settlers by the British North American Provinces.

Lord Stanley has instructed me to acquaint you, in answer, that a full consideration of the proposal, in all its bearings, has induced him to think that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages to be anticipated from such an appointment, attended as it would be by a risk that an agent such as you contemplate would probably deem it his first duty actively to promote emigration from New York, without sufficiently adverting to the risk of overstocking the market, an effect produced by a very small excess of supply in a country, where capital is not very abundant. In addition to which, in the case of Canada, there would arise the further difficulty, that if any large number of settlers were induced to remove from New York, it would very much increase the uncertainty as to the extent to which emigration from this country could safely be encouraged. Lord Stanley, therefore, thinks that it would not be advisable to establish such an agency at New York; at the same time, however, his Lordship considers it very desirable that the authorities in Canada should keep Her Majesty's consul at New York periodically informed of the state of demand for labour in the province, the price of land, &c., in order that he may be able to communicate authentic information on those points to parties who may apply to him, and will bring the subject under the notice of the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. W. Hope.

Charles Franks, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 33. —

(No. 28.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to
Lord *Stanley*.No. 33.
Right hon.
Sir C. Bagot
to Lord Stanley,
22 February 1843.Government House, Kingston,
22 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 28th November last, No. 287, enclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Governor of the Canada Company and Mr. Under-secretary Hope, relative to a proposal made by the former, that Her Majesty's Government should employ an active agent at New York, for the purpose of inducing the British subjects arriving at that port from the United Kingdom, or returning thither from the United States, to settle in British North America.

As you Lordship has already, in the reply which Mr. Hope, by your directions, addressed to Mr. Franks, anticipated the main objection to this proposal, and pointed out the extent to which facilities may properly be given to British subjects at New York, by affording them the best accessible information as to the opening presented for advantageous settlement in Canada, I might have deemed it unnecessary to do more than to express my acquiescence in your Lordship's views, and to direct that such information should be periodically furnished to Her Majesty's consul at New York; but as opinions similar to those entertained by Mr. Franks, in favour of stimulating by artificial means an emigration of destitute labourers to these provinces, have been expressed in various quarters, and have even led to active measures for that purpose, I have deemed it right, after a full consideration of the subject with my council, to lay before your Lordship my opinion upon this subject, with the view of showing the extent to which it appears that the immigration of a labouring population into Canada can be prudently encouraged, and of endeavouring to avert the inconvenience and suffering which must arise from an excessive supply of destitute labourers.

One of the chief arguments in favour of using active means to induce labourers to emigrate to Canada, is founded upon the prospect of employment upon the public works; and the class of emigrants who are represented to have returned to Great Britain in such large numbers, because they could not find employment in the United States, are precisely those who, not having the means or inclination to settle upon land, would look to public works as the principal source of employment and support, if they were to come to Canada.

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A large portion, probably the largest, of emigrants from the mother country to the United States, has for some years past consisted of this class; of persons unwilling or unable to engage in any permanent occupation, and wandering from place to place as labour has happened to be in request. The public undertakings in the United States have for the last two years generally ceased, and those who were accustomed to be employed upon them, and who were a constantly accumulating number, have poured into Canada in greater numbers than could be received on the works. They have contended fiercely amongst themselves for employment, been subject to great distress, and have materially disturbed the peace of the sections of country in the neighbourhood of the public works, having, in several instances, rendered the presence of a military force necessary to prevent disorder and outrage.

The principle upon which the works in Canada are carried on is one of strict economy, and by contract, requiring the most open competition amongst the contractors, who in their turn employ such labourers as they find it for their advantage to engage; and the government has no power to prefer one class of labourers over another.

Little good has arisen from giving employment upon the public works to the labourers, or to the country, either in the United States or in this province, beyond the construction of the works and the supply of the immediate necessities of the labourers, the persons employed being generally committed to an unsettled and wandering life, indifferent as to whether they remained in the United States or in Canada, and, not having improved their circumstances by saving, they have remained as labourers, dependent for subsistence upon one source of employment, and liable to utter destitution upon its failure.

But nevertheless, in the particular direction in which they have been employed, they have advantages over the newly-arrived emigrant, in their habits, knowledge of the kind of labour, their accommodation to the climate, and even in their combinations; and the consequence is, that the principal number of labourers employed by the public contractors in Canada belong to the class formerly employed in like manner in the United States.

On the other hand, the labouring immigrants coming directly into the province from the British Isles, have generally been employed in agriculture, or have settled in the towns; or, when they originally possessed means, or afterwards acquired them, they have settled on land. In the great majority of instances they have improved in their circumstances, and have added to the strength and resources of the province by becoming a portion of its fixed population.

But the employment of agricultural labourers at wages must be limited by the amount of capital invested in agricultural pursuits. This resource has hitherto, happily, increased with the requirements upon it; so that, notwithstanding the great increase of immigration, employment has generally been found on diffusing the immigrants through the country, with some exertion on the part of the local agents, and on leaving the immigrants to their own exertions.

The conclusion, therefore, from past experience is, that a voluntary and unsolicited increase of even a labouring immigration may safely be permitted; but the government cannot begin a course of solicitation, or take other means of artificially inducing immigration, without pledging itself to provide for the increasing population, or without furnishing artificial means for that purpose; for although, as has been above remarked, the country has, naturally and without extraordinary means or material difficulty, received increased numbers of immigrants, yet, had all those who came to the United States been actively invited to come to Canada, the natural resources of employment at wages might have been surpassed, and great distress must have been the result.

Canada offers certain advantages to immigrants who bring with them sufficient money to enable them to become settlers upon land; and the numbers of this class may be increased with advantage to any possible extent. It may be said also, that the sum required would, in each instance, be small. The price put upon Crown lands in Upper Canada is, as I have apprised your Lordship in a former despatch, only 8s. an acre, and in parts of Lower Canada only 4s. an acre; yet, in the aggregate, it would far surpass any sum which could be appropriated for the purpose in Canada, or which could be furnished from England from private or public funds; independently of those possessed by the
immigrants

immigrants themselves. Besides the expense of passage across the Atlantic, and transit into the interior, the settlement of 100,000 emigrants upon land given for nothing, that is to say, the furnishing such a number with provisions and other necessaries until crops could be raised by the settlers, would probably not be effected for a million of pounds sterling, a sum which would be more than sufficient, if owned by the settlers themselves, and laid out with the economy attending private expenditure; and yet this sum would not be an extraordinary amount to be supposed in the possession of such a number of immigrants, none of whom were actually destitute. If the immigrants can bring such an amount with them, the country can receive them, and they can become prosperous without difficulty; but if they were to depend for their supplies upon public funds, the settling them upon land would be altogether impracticable.

If private companies, by means of subscriptions or shares, propose to purchase land, and to send emigrants to occupy them, in the expectation of repayment and of profit, it is not for the provincial government to interfere, however wild the speculation may appear.

In the Australian colonies, where an accession of population can only be gained by direct emigration from the mother country, where the expense of passage is too great to admit of persons undertaking the voyage, even upon moderate private means, where the supply of labourers at wages is far below the demand, and where the immigrants on their arrival must of necessity join the class of labourers, and have no possibility of retreat from the country, the pecuniary calculation of profit upon the introduction of an emigrant population at public expense, is as plain as the interest of a West India Island in the importation of slaves.

But in this province the only certain, and by far the cheapest, mode of procuring labourers is, by competing with the United States in the rate of wages. If labour were in demand in that country, it would be scarce and dear in the province; and now that in the United States labour is not in demand, there are plenty of labourers in Canada; and there is no possibility of preventing the ingress or exit of persons having no ties of property in either country.

If, on the other hand, the expense of the voyage be made a charge on the land to be acquired by an immigrant, and if he is expected to repay all advances made to enable him to settle on land, together with the price of the land, including its cost to the company, their expenses and profits, the immigrant will find that he has made a bad bargain, which he has a manifest advantage in breaking, and which he can break effectually by crossing the boundary.

The Canada Company have never engaged in a speculation of this nature; they have sold land to people in the country, who possessed at least the means of feeding themselves in the first instance. Payments of the price of the land will probably be made after a lapse of time, and when the territory thus disposed of becomes thickly populated, the roads good, and markets attainable. If the company had undertaken to send out poor emigrants at its expense, and to furnish them with supplies, their capital would, ere this, have been hopelessly sunk. Yet an extensive outlay of this nature must take place before destitute labourers can be sent out, and placed upon land; and therefore an extensive influx of labourers,—the public works being shown not to be an available permanent resource,—must be calamitous, in proportion as it happens to exceed the current means of employing the immigrants at wages.

Those who possess means of settlement within themselves, require no care on the part of the Government, or of private associations. Inducements to prefer one country to another, held out under such circumstances, are invariably set down as arising from interested motives. They expose the parties offering them to reproach, in all cases of disappointment, whether of reasonable or absurd expectations; and to such reproach and the claims accompanying it, the provincial government should, on no account, render itself liable.

It appears from the report of the emigrant agent and from other sources, that the ease with which so large an immigration as that of last year was provided for, arose very much from the fact, that in numerous instances persons already settled in the country wrote to induce friends and relatives to come and join them; and even when the new-comers required assistance from the government fund to enable them to reach the place of their destination, yet there the aid which the preceding settled emigrants could at small expense afford, always

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awaited them, and their further advancement became easy. This quiet and natural course of procuring immigration is one from which the province will gain very great and yearly increasing advantage, provided no distress shall happen to be created by other emigration movements, made with the purpose of getting rid of surplus and destitute population, either for the advantage of the mother country or for the pecuniary profit of parties embarking their capital in the speculation, without care of what may afterwards become of the emigrants.

These considerations have led me to the conclusion, that it would not be advisable for the Government, by means of agents, or otherwise, to force an emigration of destitute labourers to this province. If money can be furnished to those who come, or if they have it of their own, they would not stand in the predicament of being destitute; but advice or persuasion is not sufficient for a beneficial purpose, and can scarcely be offered without an implied pledge which this province has no means of redeeming.

The opinion above expressed does not, however, extend to deny to the subjects of Great Britain who require information, any that Her Majesty's consul at the port of New York may be placed in a position to afford them. The progress of population in the province, the price of government land, the state of the immigrants of the past season, and of the current year, can be reported to him periodically, and I concur most fully in your Lordship's opinion, that every pains should be taken to keep him furnished with such returns as will enable him to satisfy those who may make inquiries of him. Such information has been periodically transmitted to England, and might, perhaps, be advantageously published at shorter periods than hitherto for the use of intending emigrants; and thus, while all knowledge essential to enable the latter to choose a place of destination will become attainable by them without difficulty, all reality and appearance of holding out interested and undue inducements for emigration to this province, and all hazard of an event so calamitous as the arrival of a numerous and destitute body of emigrants, beyond the means of the country to relieve, will be avoided.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

P. S.—It is almost unnecessary to state that there is at present no person in England holding the situation or authority of emigrant agent from this government, a fact which is perhaps as necessary to be publicly known there as it is in this province.

— No. 34. —

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right honourable
Sir *C. Bagot*, G. C. B.

Sir.

Downing-street, 30 Nov. 1842.

SOME doubts having arisen as to the extent to which the privileges hitherto granted to military and naval settlers in acquiring portions of the public lands in Canada, may be affected by the Land Sales' Act recently passed by the Provincial Legislature, and it being desirable that full information on the subject should be possessed by the authorities in this country, I request that you will have the goodness to report to me, at your earliest convenience, 1st, Whether, under the present law regulating the disposal of lands in that country, any privileges in the acquisition of land are granted to military and naval settlers; and 2dly, If such be the case, whether a fixed extent of land is granted to them according to their rank, or a certain amount of purchase-money remitted to them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

No. 34.
Lord Stanley to
the Right hon.
Sir *C. Bagot*,
30 Nov. 1842.

CANADA.

— No. 35. —

(No. 30.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to
Lord *Stanley*.

No. 35.
Right hon.
Sir C. Bagot to
Lord Stanley,
23 Feb. 1843.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston, 23 Feb. 1843.

HAVING taken the opinion of my council upon the questions proposed in your Lordship's despatch (No. 16) of the 30th November last, relative to the extent to which the privileges hitherto accorded to military and naval settlers continue to subsist under the present law for the regulation of the sale of lands in the province, I have the honour to submit the following report for your Lordship's information.

By the second section of the Provincial Act, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 100, intituled, "An Act for the disposal of Public Lands," it is enacted that, except as hereinafter provided, no free grant of public land shall be made to any person or persons whomsoever.

By the 13th section it is enacted, that no new claims to land, founded upon any regulation or order of the government, shall be allowed or entertained, unless made before the 1st day of January 1843, except where the parties originally interested and claiming shall be under the age of 21 years on that day.

By the third section it is enacted, that all claims to free grants of land arising out of, or under the authority of, an order in council or regulation of the government now in force, shall be adjudged of, and determined by the governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

And by the fourth section, provision is made for the commutation of such claims into scrip for nominal sums of money to be received upon sales of all lands of the Crown, the proceeds of which are not, or shall not be, set apart for any particular purpose.

Thus it is apparent that the second section above quoted takes away the power of the government to make any new regulation or order for the free granting of land to officers.

And that the 13th section put an end, on the 1st January last, to the preferring of new claims to free grants of land arising out of any regulation or order of the government then in force.

And that the third and fourth sections provide, not for the allowance of new claims preferred after the 1st day of January last, but for the allowance of old and new claims preferred before that time, which had become vested interests.

The order from the Colonial-office of the 15th August 1834 provided that, in buying land from the government, officers who should retire from the army and navy for the purpose of settling in the colony, should be entitled to certain remission in the purchase-money of lands bought from the Crown.

The distinction to be drawn between free grants of land and remission of purchase-money seems immaterial; and if any such distinction could be drawn, the surrender of the land revenue to the provincial Parliament would certainly make the concession illegal, in the shape of a remission of purchase-money belonging to that revenue.

I therefore agree with my council in the opinion that no new claim of any officer to a free grant of land or remission of purchase-money, not preferred before the 1st day of January last, can now be allowed.

The policy of the putting an end to free grants of land, except in particular cases specially mentioned in the Act, is obvious to any person who is acquainted with the land-granting system, and has had an opportunity of observing its effects on Canada. By way of rewarding services and of promoting settlement in the country, vast quantities of land have been conceded, beyond the means or inclinations of the grantees to occupy them. The lands thus conceded are un-

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inhabited and unimproved, and form a great obstacle to the settlement of the lands, remaining the property of the Crown; and a very large amount of claims for land remain to be made good in scrip, sufficient to prevent any revenue from sales of land for several years to come. This scrip will probably in many instances fall into the hands of persons actually wanting land for the purposes of settlement, and thus the evil of ownership without occupation of land, will in some measure be avoided; but much of it will no doubt be employed in speculative purchases, which will long remain an inconvenience and drawback to the province.

If this wasteful system, pursued for many years, had not deprived the Government of lands, in, or near the actual settlements, and had the provincial government now in its possession lands eligible for the occupation of officers, it would be desirable to encourage their settlement in the province by allowing them to acquire land upon favourable terms. But the sale of all the Crown reserves to the Canada Company, and the lavish and useless grants above alluded to, have left the Government destitute of land, unless in remote positions, where officers would not reside, and where, if they were granted land, these grants would be almost useless to them, and would form a serious obstacle to any settlement of the new country.

The officers who have come into Canada, and who have succeeded best, are those, who purchased from private landholders cultivated farms, or lands within the settled country. The lands which they procured for remission-money, remain in most cases in a state of nature; and in most of the instances where officers have undertaken settlement in the wilderness, they have spent all the money arising from the sale of their commissions, and have been reduced to poverty.

The provincial government has been for some time past endeavouring to place the back country in a condition for settlement. Its distance from the inhabited parts is the greatest difficulty; this is to be overcome, at a considerable expense, in making, or rather in opening roads, in building bridges, in supplying provisions to be sold to settlers, probably by building mills, and by giving small free grants of land on the new communications. All this would have been unnecessary, but for the improvidence of the early governments in divesting the Crown of lands not wanted for actual settlement, as well by grants made in early times, as by pledges to grant lands to classes of claimants then unborn. All attempts to form prosperous settlements in the interior must be in vain, if large tracts of land are permitted to be acquired by individuals, not to be occupied, but to remain wild, on speculation of a future price. The allowance made by the order of the 15th August 1834 does not seem large as a sum of money; but were even one officer of the army of each of the ranks therein mentioned to obtain land in a new township, the remission-money would purchase upwards of 7,000 acres, which if selected, as it would be, in favourable positions, would form a most formidable impediment in the way of actual settlers, while it would not to the officers be worth half the nominal remission-money. The continuing such a grant would be conferring a very small favour at a very great loss to the giver; and therefore, however deserving the retiring officers may be of reward for services, or of encouragement to colonise, the granting lands remaining in the possession of the Crown in Canada is not the mode of serving them. These observations seem necessary, to show that it was by no inadvertence that the grants to officers were discontinued. If officers choose to settle in Canada, lands can be purchased on easy terms from individual holders; and if the back woods should be chosen by any one of them as a residence, a very small sum will purchase from the Government more land than the officer can ever use or cultivate; but he will at least be in a country rapidly improving, instead of inhabiting a wilderness, caused by free grants to non-residents of his own class.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

CANADA.

— No. 36. —

(No. 11.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord Stanley to the Right honourable
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. G. C. B.

No. 36.
Lord Stanley to
Right hon. Sir
T. Metcalfe,
31 March 1843.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 March 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Charles Bagot's despatch of the 26th January, No. 16, transmitting the annual report of the chief agent for emigration to Canada for the past year, accompanied by an appendix and other enclosures.

For Sir C. Bagot's
Despatch, 26 Jan.
No. 16, with the An-
nual Report of the
Chief Agent for Emi-
gration to Canada, vide
Papers relative to Emi-
gration, ordered by the
House of Commons to
be printed 17 March
1843, No. 109, p. 1.

Pursuing the practice adopted in former years, this Report upon Canadian Immigration has been presented to both Houses of Parliament.

It appears that on the whole the result of the emigration to Canada during the past year is satisfactory; and that, although the infractions of the late Passengers' Act have been numerous, they were for the most part of that description which will be obviated by the provisions of the new law. With the view of affording increased protection to the emigrants, it will be desirable that you should instruct the agent at Quebec to send to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration in this country an immediate report of all cases of infraction which may hereafter occur, together with the result of the proceedings, if any have been taken in the province, in order that it may be determined what further steps it may be requisite or advisable to adopt in England, where the parties connected with the ships are under bond to the Crown.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for the sum of 2,244 *l.* sterling, in aid of the amount raised by the provincial tax for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants. It has appeared to Her Majesty's Government that the assumptions of Mr. Buchanan in respect to the emigration of this season, were sufficient to justify the reduction of the vote hitherto taken for this service; and that, as that officer did not consider that the expenditure of the present year could possibly exceed that of the past season, it was proper to reduce the estimate to the actual amount which was found to have been required during the last year. The proceeds of the emigrant tax being computed by Mr. Buchanan at 8,500 *l.* currency, and the amount required according to the expenditure of the last year, at 10,993 *l.* currency, a grant from Parliament of only 2,493 *l.* currency, or 2,244 *l.* sterling, was necessary to make up the probable deficiency of the tax fund.

£.	
8,500	Estimated Provincial Tax.
2,493	Imperial Vote.
1,671	= £. 1,500 strlg. Imperial Vote.
<u>12,664</u>	Currency.

You will observe that it is not proposed to make any alteration in the grant for defraying the expenses of local agents in Canada.

Sir Charles Bagot having stated in his despatch that the charge for the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle ought to have been included in Mr. Buchanan's estimate of expenses, I would remark that there appears to me to be no charge which could with greater propriety devolve upon local resources, than that which is incurred in protecting the province from the introduction of infectious disorders; I should therefore recommend the exclusion of such an expense from the fund appropriated to the relief of the emigrants. I am also of opinion that the charge incurred in printing Mr. Abbot's pamphlet should not be borne upon the fund which is voted to defray the expense of local agents.

I have, &c.

(signed) Stanley.

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— No. 37. —

No. 37.
Letter from
Commissioners of
Colonial Land and
Emigration to
J. Stephen, Esq.

LETTER from the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration to
James Stephen, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 24 March 1843.

Sir,

WITH further reference to your letter of the 23d ultimo, we have the honour to state that we have perused and considered the various annual Reports therewith transmitted to us from Mr. Buchanan and the other emigration agents in Canada.

These documents, together with the well-digested statistical tables by which they are accompanied, furnish a complete view of all the circumstances connected with the immigration into the province during the past year. The following is a very brief summary of the principal results.

The emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada,

In 1842, was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,374
In 1841, was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,086
Increase last Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,288

To the whole number last year must also be added more than 6,000 persons who appear to have arrived from the United States; and the increase accordingly to the population of the province in one year cannot be stated to have been less than 50,000. Of the number who came from the United Kingdom only 2,529 were aided to emigrate by their parishes, by societies, or by friends; the remainder came out by their own means.

The proportion of Irish emigrants to those from Great Britain appears to have diminished. Last year it was about five to four, whereas in the preceding year there had been nearly double the number of Irish compared with English and Scotch; and on an aggregate of the last 14 years, the proportion appears to have been about six-and-a-half Irish to four of the others.

The proportion which the sexes bore to each other amongst the adult emigrants appears to have been about ten males to seven females.

The amount of tonnage employed is not given; but the number of ships appears to have been 322 in 1842, and 293 in the previous year; showing an increase of 39 in 1842.

The emigrants arrived for the most part in good health, having had favourable passages, and the mortality upon the whole does not appear to have exceeded three-fourths per 100 souls; the larger proportion of deaths occurring, as is usual in the removal of large numbers of people by sea, amongst infants and children under seven. 800 persons received medical relief upon their arrival, at the quarantine station, and at the hospital at Quebec.

The infraction of the Passengers' Act were numerous, but they were for the most part of that nature which, we hope, will be obviated by the provisions of the new Act. In one sense they may have seemed more numerous in proportion to other years than they really were, because owing to a recommendation from our Board, measures were agreed upon, and, we observe, were very efficiently carried out in Canada, for enforcing that provision of the Passengers' Act, which requires the number of emigrants to be limited, not merely by the tonnage of the ship, but by the size of the deck on which they live.

A proportion appears to have come of persons possessed of the means of living, and even of settling themselves upon land; but the majority of emigrants were in a state of great destitution. And a sum equal to not less than 12,388 *l.* sterling was expended in relieving their wants, and in enabling them to proceed to the parts where their labour was required. Of this sum, however, it is right to mention that a sum equal to about 7,701 *l.* sterling, was drawn from the proceeds of the emigrant tax.

The emigrants who settled in Canada West appear to have been nearly six times more numerous than those who remained in the eastern division. This great and almost sudden influx of labouring people caused, as might have been expected, a reduction of wages; but we are happy to observe that the chief agent is able to report his having reason to think that, at the conclusion of the year, few of the industriously disposed of the population remained without employment.

For the annual
Reports of the
Emigration Agents
in Canada, vide
Emigration Papers,
ordered by the
House of Commons
to be printed,
17 March 1843,
No. 109.

As regards the future, the same officer entertains the opinion that the emigration of the present year to Canada will not fall short of that of the past. At the present moment we have reason to believe, that in this country much less activity prevails than at the corresponding period last year; but, on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan's anticipation would seem to be supported by the circumstances, first, That emigration to all the Australian colonies is for the present suspended; and next, because the greatest discouragement must have been given to emigration to the United States by the remarkable fact, which we find recorded in these documents, on the authority of Her Majesty's consul at New York, that from that port alone there returned to the United Kingdom during the past year, no fewer than 9,500 emigrants.

The prospect which Canada offers for those who are possessed of present means of support, and to a fair proportion of artisans who understand their business, appears to be as good as ever. Very small encouragement, however, or hope of employment is held out to the entirely destitute and unskilled labourer. Even as regards the public works to which such persons might naturally have looked, it appears that the contractors invariably prefer labourers accustomed to the country and to the usual mode of working, of whom they can obtain an abundance from the United States.

We have the honour to state that we shall take every means in our power to make generally known the information which we have here obtained concerning the prospects of emigrants during the ensuing year.

In conclusion, the only practical remarks which we find it necessary at present to offer, are as follows:

First, We have adverted to Mr. Buchanan's suggestion, that in consequence of the prevalence of contagious diseases on board of emigrant vessels, there should be a medical inspection of the emigrants previous to embarkation, and that persons supposed to be infected should be prevented from embarking. But we have to report that there are no funds for defraying the expense of such inspection, or for supporting the persons who should be prevented from emigrating after having secured their passages; nor, in the next place, is there any power by which such persons could be detained on shore if they wished to proceed.

Secondly, With reference to the infractions of the Passengers' Act, we would suggest that the chief agent at Quebec should be instructed to transmit to this country an early report of all cases which may occur, with the result of the proceedings, if any, in respect to them in the colony, in order that we may be able to judge how far any further steps may be requisite and advisable in this country, where the parties connected with the ships are under bond to the Crown.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

— No. 1. —

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 72.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *John Russell*.

No. 1.
 Viscount Falkland
 to Lord John Rus-
 sell, 3 May 1841.

My Lord,

Government House, Halifax, 3 May 1841.

I HEREWITH transmit a copy of some resolutions of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, having relation to the present system of selling the public lands at auction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland*.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

In the House of Assembly, 10 April 1841.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this House that the system of selling public lands at auction ought to be modified or abolished, so that grants thereof may pass at once, and without the present delays, which are found to operate to the injury of immigrants from the United Kingdom, and to retard the settlement of the country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that it would be of great public advantage were his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and the Executive Council authorised, as heretofore, to permit the sale of public lands, under peculiar circumstances, at the minimum price of one shilling sterling per acre.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to bring the foregoing resolutions to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

(signed) *John Whidden*, Clerk.

— No. 2. —

(No. 54.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*.

No. 2.
 Lord John Russell
 to Viscount Falk-
 land, 22 May 1841.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 22 May 1841.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 72, of the 3d instant, enclosing some resolutions of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relating to the present mode of disposing of the Crown lands.

You will inform the House that I am quite ready to agree to any plan for making the grants of land pass without delay, and I should not object to the minimum price being fixed in the same manner as in Canada. I enclose for your information copy of a Parliamentary paper, containing the regulations adopted by Lord Sydenham.

Whatever change may be decided upon, I apprehend it can only be effected by an amendment of the provincial law, 3 Vict. c. 12, relating to Crown lands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to remark that the Lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia is deprived by that law of the power of granting the remission of purchase-money, formerly enjoyed by naval and military officers on settling in the province. I would wish your Lordship to consider the propriety of affording special encouragement to that class of settlers, and, if you should think it advisable, to propose to the Legislature a remission in their favour, according to the practice in New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell*.

*Vide Papers relative to
 Emigration, ordered by
 The House of Commons
 to be printed, 8 August
 1840, No. 613, p. 94.
 Vide Act annexed.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA, 3 Vict. Cap. 12, No. 2,053.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Encl. in No. 2.

AN ACT to establish sundry Regulations for the future Disposal of Crown Lands within the Province of Nova Scotia, passed the 27th day of March 1840.

WHEREAS numerous settlers, subjects of Her Majesty in this Province, have gone into possession of lands belonging to the Crown, and have built on and otherwise largely improved the same, and it is just and proper that such persons should be enabled to acquire title to the lands so occupied and improved by them, on paying a reasonable purchase-money therefor. And whereas it will greatly facilitate the settlement and cultivation of other portions of the Crown lands in this Province, to establish regulations for the valuing and disposal thereof:

Preamble.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to appoint three or more persons in each and every county, who shall constitute a Land Board within the same, and the said persons, or any of them, from time to time, at pleasure, to remove, and to supply any vacancies caused by such removal, or by death, resignation or absence, by further and other appointments. And it shall be the duty of such Boards respectively to receive and collect all information within their said counties, touching the ungranted lands therein, their quality and description, and the real and *bonâ fide* value of the buildings and improvements on such portions thereof as are occupied by any person or persons whomsoever, and to receive all applications that may be made for grants thereof; and to ascertain and determine what ought, to the best of their judgment, to be the upset price of each and every lot so applied for, when the same has not been occupied or improved as hereinafter mentioned. And when the same has been occupied and improved to the value of not less than 20% sterling money of Great Britain, by a subject or subjects of Her Majesty, occupying the same previous to the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1840, then to ascertain and determine, to the best of their judgment what ought to be the price or purchase-money of said lot, with reference to its original value, independently of such improvements. And it shall further be the duty of such Boards respectively to transmit from time to time, to the Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, all such information, applications and reports as to the value and price of ungranted lands, accompanied with such remarks as in their judgment will tend to facilitate the acquiring of title by *bonâ fide* and actual occupants as aforesaid, and the settlement and improvement of such portions of land as are fit for cultivation, and the sale for the best price of timber lands within each county respectively.

Three or more persons in each county to constitute a Land Board.

Boards to collect information and to receive applications for grants.

2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to determine and settle, by an order in that behalf, the price or purchase-money, to be estimated as aforesaid, of all such lots of ungranted land as have been actually and *bonâ fide* occupied and improved to the value, and at the time herein mentioned, by a subject or subjects of Her Majesty, on the payment of which said price or purchase-money, so to be determined and ordered, within 12 months from the date of such order, by such *bonâ fide* and actual occupants, such occupants, their respective heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to receive a grant of such number of acres, not exceeding 200 in all, as may be specified in such order.

Information relative to ungranted lands to be transmitted by the Board.

On payment of purchase-money occupants entitled to a grant not exceeding 200 acres.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to determine and settle, by an Order in that behalf, the upset price of all such lots of ungranted land as have been applied for, and have not been occupied and improved as aforesaid, such upset price to be in no case less than 1s. sterling per acre, at which said upset price, so to be determined and ordered, all such lots shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, within the county wherein the lands respectively lie, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette, and in three of the most public places of the county. And the purchaser or purchasers at such sales, their respective heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to receive a grant of the several lots knocked down to them at such auction, on paying the full consideration money therefor, in such manner as the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, may direct and appoint.

Unoccupied and ungranted lands to be offered for sale at an upset price.

4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.

To continue three years.

By his Excellency Lieutenant-General C. Campbell, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Act passed in the last Session of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand at Halifax, this 10th day of April 1840, in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *Rupert George.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

— No. 3. —

(No. 84.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland* to
Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord,

Government House, Halifax, 18 June 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 54, dated May 22d, 1841, stating that you have no objection to the minimum price of lands being fixed in this province in the same manner as in Canada, and enclosing, for my information, a copy of a Parliamentary Paper containing the regulations adopted in this respect by Lord Sydenham.

I will immediately bring the subject under the consideration of the Executive Council, in order that such improvements in the existing system of disposing of Crown lands as shall be found practicable, without an amendment of the provincial Act of 3 Vict. c. 12, may be at once made; and I shall be prepared, on the meeting of the legislature, to submit for adoption any further modifications which may be necessary to prevent delay in the passing of grants, but which cannot be effected without the aid of the provincial parliament.

In reference to the latter part of your Lordship's despatch, I would beg leave to direct your attention to the correspondence between this government and the Colonial Office, noted in the margin, by which it will be seen that to encourage the settlement of officers of the army and navy in Nova Scotia, that class of persons are allowed in this province free grants of land on the same terms as formerly, instead of the remission of part of the purchase-money, to which in other colonies they are entitled; and any alteration of the existing practice in the sale of Crown lands in this colony will not therefore be required to meet your Lordship's views of affording special encouragement to such settlers.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland*.

1.
Mr. Jeffery to Mr.
Spring Rice,
17 February 1834.

2.
Lord Monteaule
to Sir C. Camp-
bell, 2 Aug. 1834.

3.
Sir C. Campbell to
Mr. S. Rice,
12 August 1834.

4.
Mr. Spring Rice to
Sir C. Campbell,
3 September 1834.

— No. 4. —

(No. 61.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Right Honourable
Viscount *Falkland*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 19 July 1841.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 84, of the 18th June, reporting the measures which you have taken for executing my instructions relative to the price to be set on waste land in Nova Scotia, and to the issue of title deeds to the purchasers.

On referring to the resolutions of the House of Assembly which occasioned those instructions, I perceive that the Assembly are desirous that you should be authorised "to permit the sale of public lands under peculiar circumstances at the minimum price of 1 s. sterling per acre." I am not aware what may be the peculiar circumstances contemplated by the House of Assembly, but I observe by the official Return for 1839, that upwards of 19,000 acres were sold in that year, and are reported to have fetched about 2 s. an acre. So long, therefore, as any sales could be effected at that price, it would seem injudicious to lower it. Looking at the price of land in New Brunswick, and to the still higher price established in Canada, and generally to the increased interest attaching to the North America colonies, I should be inclined to think that it might, at no distant period, be found expedient to raise the price of land in Nova Scotia. It also appears to me that if one universal price be adopted in that province, it ought, as in all other colonies where that system has been introduced, to be higher than the minimum at which land had been offered to the public at auction. Upon this point, however, local knowledge is of so much importance, that I would wish you to consider and report to me your opinion how far it might be expedient to give effect to the wish of the House of Assembly.

I have apprised the General commanding in chief of the encouragement held out to officers of the army to settle in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell*.

No. 4.
Lord John Russell
to Viscount Falk-
land, 19 July 1841.

— No. 5. —

(No. 20.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 5.
Viscount Falkland
to Lord Stanley
21 December 1841.

My Lord,

Government House, Halifax, 21 Dec. 1841.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having desired in his despatch, numbered 61, dated 19th July 1841, that I will give my opinion as to how far it may be expedient to give effect to the wishes of the House of Assembly here (as expressed in the Resolutions of that House, transmitted by me on the 3d of May last, with my despatch No. 72,) in regard to the sale of Crown lands, I have given the subject my best attention, and beg to offer the following observations for your Lordship's consideration.

The attempt to decide in what mode the disposal of Crown lands should be regulated, is attended, in as far as relates to Nova Scotia, with difficulties which are not felt, or at any rate not felt in an equal degree, in the other North American colonies; these difficulties arise from the inferior quality of the disposable land, and from the poverty of the greater number of settlers who come to this country, they being generally of a different class from those who emigrate to New Brunswick or to Canada, and possessing frequently no wealth but their labour. Emigrants of this description squat as a matter of course, nor has the Government in general the means of preventing their doing so even on Government lands, as they proceed at once to the wilderness, where it would be difficult to track, and next to impossible to dislodge them, for if traced and driven from one spot by means of an expensive and tedious legal process, they would immediately occupy a lot of land a few yards distant, and the same measures would have to be again resorted to until far more than the value of the land had been expended in its protection, which after all would not be secured against the very next intruder. But the settler who wishes to establish himself without paying for the ground he occupies, can do so unembarrassed by any fear of opposition on the part of the Government: enormous grants of wild land having been made to absentees, who have no representatives in Nova Scotia; he has only to fix his habitation on one of these tracts, and reside in security, undisturbed either by the Crown or by the legal owner of the soil.

The foregoing remarks are more particularly applicable to the island of Cape Breton, and an illustration of the statement I have made with regard to the poverty of the emigrants who visit that part of this colony, and their disposition to settle illegally, is afforded by what has lately taken place there. Having received intelligence from the member for the county of Cape Breton that a body of strangers amounting to upwards of a thousand had landed, and that it was probable they would, if not located according to law, spread themselves over the island, and take possession of unoccupied lands without authority, I consulted the Executive Council, and with their concurrence directed notice to be sent to the deputy surveyor-general resident at Sydney, that the usual regulations with respect to sales by auction should be dispensed with, and, as will be seen by a copy of a letter of the provincial secretary, which I now enclose (see paper marked No. 1), instructed that officer to establish the new-comers without delay on Crown lands, charging the usual upset price of 2s. 6d. sterling per acre.

Mr. Crawley in his answer, (see paper marked No. 2) states, and his statement is corroborated by the letter of Mr. Dodd, a member of the Executive Council resident at Sydney, a copy of which I enclose (see paper No. 3), that the number of emigrants who have arrived during the present year in Cape Breton is about 1,500; that they are chiefly natives of the Hebrides, of the poorest class; that they have neither power nor inclination to purchase land; and that the greater number of them are already settled on one of those large grants held by absentees, to which I have before alluded. But too many of the emigrants who resort to Cape Breton are of the class of these poor people, the evils of whose condition Mr. Dodd truly describes; nor am I able to point out any regulations, in respect of Crown lands, which could either beneficially affect them, or promote, in their instance, the interest of the province.

The reason of the difference between the circumstances of those who come

No. 1.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

as settlers to this colony, and the circumstances of those who go to the other North American Provinces, is not very apparent; but this difference appears to me to spring from several causes, such as the fisheries that are established all round the coasts of Cape Breton, and on the western shore of Nova Scotia, which at once afford a subsistence to those accustomed to similar pursuits in Europe; the inferiority of the disposable land in this province, as compared with that to be obtained either in Canada or New Brunswick; and, lastly, the greater obstacles which are here opposed to the speedy settlement of the agricultural emigrant, by the want of general surveys and the system of sales by auction. The regulations I am about to propose would remove some of these obstacles, although they could of course neither improve the character of the soil nor mitigate the inconvenience arising from the want of sufficient surveys, which inconvenience is felt here infinitely more than in either Canada or New Brunswick, the local legislatures and land companies having caused extensive surveys to be made in each of those governments. The evils existing here, and arising from a deficiency in this respect, cannot be remedied (unless indeed the Imperial Government should interfere) without the action of the House of Assembly, and of this there is but little hope; for although what is stated of the Canadas in Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report on the Affairs of British North America, p. 30, may with equal truth be asserted of the greater part of Nova Scotia, viz. that "with very few exceptions no man can be said to possess a secure title to his land, or even to know whether the spot upon which he is settled belongs to himself, his neighbour, or the Crown;" the evils which must arise from this cause will be perpetuated, on account of the expense to be incurred in their removal, a strong disinclination existing in the House of Assembly here to grant money for surveys, which disinclination arises from the fact that little or no revenue is derived from the sale of Crown lands, only 2,720*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* currency, or 2,176*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* sterling, having been paid to the casual revenue from this source during 10 years, as the produce of sales in Nova Scotia Proper, the expenses of the surveyor-general's department absorbing the remainder, while nothing whatever has been derived from Cape Breton during the same period; added to this, the feeling is very general throughout the community, that a settler, however poor, is a benefit to the province, and that settle in what manner he may, he ought to be encouraged and not molested. Further, it is thought that the land is not in general of sufficient value to pay by its sale the additional expenses of accurate general surveys, as, surveyed or not, Nova Scotia would probably be visited only by the same description of settlers as at present, the better soil and climate of Canada and the United States still continuing to attract the more opulent. These conclusions may be just or not, but it is certain that so long as such sentiments influence the public mind, no grants for surveys are to be expected from the local legislature.

It may be a matter of doubt whether it is desirable to encourage emigrants who have not the means to buy land, to come to a country where it is to be obtained (legally) only by purchase, where such strong temptations to illegal occupation subsist, and in which, unless they do by some means or other establish themselves as cultivators, destitution must inevitably be their portion, fishermen only being exempted from the general calamity. Independent, however, of its being uncertain that any laws or regulations, could prevent their coming in times when a succession of bad seasons and failing crops at home has left them no alternatives but emigration or starvation, the medium through which the question is viewed by the provincial politician would render it most difficult to carry through the legislature any provisions having such a tendency.

The feeling is almost universal, that vast portions of the best land in the province, which would be most likely to tempt the emigrant in easy circumstances to fix himself permanently, and the improvement of which would conduce to the general advantage, are held by individuals who contribute in no way to the prosperity of the colony, with which in many instances they are totally unconnected, except in so far as their legal rights interfere with the public interests; while the squatter brings with him, if he bring nothing else, at least the ability to support the privations incidental to the settlement of a new country; and that although he may probably lead a life of poverty and hardship himself, the children of such an individual will form a valuable addition to the population, and therefore if not absolutely fostered and protected, he should at all events not be severely dealt with.

The

The Nova Scotian is thus naturally inclined to look with indulgence on the unlawful appropriation of land unprofitably kept out of cultivation, and the public sympathy is enlisted in favour of the offender. What the ultimate consequences will be to the squatter himself, or to the public, does not seem ever to be thought of: the endless lawsuits, and the numerous acts of oppression which must take place, when the owner of the land, long unlawfully occupied, but cleared and improved by the occupier, shall claim his own, and take advantage of the years of toil bestowed upon it, the odium which must attend the enforcement of the law, and ultimately rest on the government, being all lost sight of by the native of the colony in his desire to see his country advance with rapidity.

Having found my inability to cope with the difficulties arising from the want of sufficient general surveys, or from the sudden influx of emigrants of the description of those who have lately come to Cape Breton (and it will be presently seen that few with greater means come to Nova Scotia proper), I have applied myself to remedy such obstacles as I could hope to remove by new regulations in the case of emigrants arriving with the intention of becoming settlers by purchase, or of natives wishing to become proprietors. Returns which I now enclose (see papers marked No. 4) show that these latter form a very great majority of the purchasers of Crown lands in Nova Scotia proper, during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841; 224 persons having become purchasers of Crown lands, to the extent of 26,165 acres, during those three years; while the number of emigrants or strangers among the buyers is but 18, or only about eight per cent., the number of acres sold to Nova Scotians being 24,569, and to strangers 1,596, or in the proportion of more than 15 to 1. Returns of a like nature relative to Cape Breton (see paper marked 5) show a dissimilarity in this respect, the number of purchasers of Crown lands in the island during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 (it having been found impossible to get an accurate return for the present year in time to forward it by the next packet) having been 164, of whom 116 were strangers, and only 49 natives; while the total number of acres sold is 16,188, the quantity bought by strangers is 11,831 acres, and by natives 4,357. But it will be seen by Mr. Crawley's letter, attached to these returns, that the majority of those reckoned as strangers have been from 12 to 18 years in the country, and many had arrived while children with their parents, and may therefore be considered as Nova Scotians, the immediate descendants of settlers, a class to which I have already referred as constituting a most valuable portion of the population of a new country. The purchasers alluded to by Mr. Crawley were, it appears, though illegally, occupiers of Crown lands, which they have now bought, and are therefore contradistinguished from the 3,000 stated to have arrived within the last three years, of whom not a single individual has purchased land; and I learn from the best authority that they never can buy the land on which they are located, unless at an exorbitant price, as they have fixed themselves not on Crown lands, but on tracts already granted to others, who, in the price they may hereafter demand, will add to the original cost of the land the value which the squatter will have himself given to it by his labour. Mr. Crawley has received information that 3,000 more pauper emigrants may be expected in Cape Breton next summer; and if, as will doubtless be the case, there being no means of preventing their so doing, they settle on land already granted to absentees, there will be in that island a population of 6,000 so settled, whom the enforcement of the rights of the original grantees, or of their representatives, would consign to the most abject misery, after perhaps many years of toilsome industry, and who would in consequence be rendered discontented subjects.

Taking the facts set forth in the above returns in conjunction with what I have before said as to the quality of the land, and adverting to the amount actually received from the department of the surveyor-general, it seems impossible to regard the question as one of any material importance as connected with the revenue; and I have therefore looked at it with a view to determine by what mode of disposing of Crown lands the greatest benefit may be derived to the province in other respects.

There can be little doubt that the more immediate the settlement of these lands the greater will be the advantages resulting from them, provided always that the settlement is conducted on principles sound in themselves, and adapted to the local peculiarities of the colony. I have endeavoured by every means in

No. 4.
A. to C.

No. 5.
A. to C.

No. 6.

NOVA SCOTIA. my power to arrive at a just conclusion as to what those principles should be, and I am of opinion, that considering the comparative sterility of the soil, and the impediments offered by the climate to agricultural pursuits, and having regard to the better climate of a great part of Canada and the United States, that in the regulations to be established here, three things should be specially kept in view, and these attained, that the emigrant should receive every possible encouragement, being allowed to obtain the land of Nova Scotia at the lowest price which the expenses attendant on the local surveys necessary to his own security will admit of.

The first thing to be aimed at is the maintenance of the relative proportionate value which the soil bears to that of the neighbouring provinces and states.

This value is, I have every reason to believe, so low, that the mere expenses of the local surveys nearly equal it, and therefore I need dilate no further on this point.

The next point to be looked to is the prevention of large purchases of land by speculators; and the third to which attention should be directed, after having removed every vexatious impediment to the speedy acquisition of land by the settler, is

The discouragement of a desire on his part to become possessed of more than he can occupy and cultivate, profitably to himself.

I think these objects may all be compassed, and I am prepared to recommend, for reasons which I shall presently state,

First, That sales of Crown lands by auction should be discontinued, as is already the case in Canada.

Secondly, That one fixed and uniform price of 1 s. 9 d. sterling should be adopted as a general rule in respect of all agricultural lots, the Crown reserving the right, to be however cautiously exercised, of selling by auction, or by private sale, at an enhanced price, quarries, mill seats, or such portions of land as circumstances have endowed with an adventitious value, care being taken that when the superior value of a lot is discovered by an individual, but for whose enterprise or exertions it would have remained unknown, that he should in such case have the full benefit of his discovery.

Thirdly, That the price should in all instances be paid at once, the title to the land being perfected and delivered at the time of sale. I conceive that sales by auction should be discontinued here, for the reasons given by Mr. Baldwin Sullivan in his evidence, published at page 108, Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of British North America, viz. that "the sale by auction is, in as far as relates to the raising the value of the land, in reality a cumbrous dead letter, from which the public derives no advantage, while the settlers are seriously delayed in their locations; the minimum price in this country being in fact the maximum, competition rarely if ever taking place, the bidders at these sales considering it a duty they owe to each other not to bid up these lands where there is so much choice." That these reasons apply to Nova Scotia experience has fully proved. It has been found likewise that the difficulty in obtaining land at once encountered by the settlers, causes them often to expend their means before they have an opportunity of purchasing, when being destitute, they squat; the facilities for doing so that are afforded by the vast grants of unoccupied land, I have already described. I think 1 s. 9 d. sterling per acre is a fair price.

High enough; because experience has proved it to be sufficiently so to prevent extensive tracts being bought up by speculators, or to deter the emigrant from seeking to acquire land in greater quantities than his means will allow him to cultivate with profit, (if, however, it were hereafter found to be necessary, regulations that would ensure this latter effect might easily be framed,) while I believe it to be the full value of the land, in proportion to the price paid for the better soil of Canada and the United States, the value of land in which countries, more especially the latter, must always have an influence on the price here.

Not too high; because it has not prevented the purchase of land by the most valuable class of agricultural settlers, born Nova Scotians, and because a less amount than that produced by the sale of land at this rate would scarcely defray the expenses of the Surveyor-general's department; surveys of isolated lots being rendered expensive by the distance it is sometimes necessary to travel in order to make them.

Whether

Whether or not the purchase-money should be payable at the time of sale is a question which cannot be determined here on the same grounds that appear to have led to its decision in Canada, the land in this province being never "purchased for the mere sake of the timber, and then abandoned;" a practice to which Mr. Buller alludes, p. 34, Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report, as having prevailed to a considerable extent in other colonies, there being no timber in Nova Scotia of sufficient value to induce such a custom; neither is there any danger of converting, by the indulgence of instalments, a number of people into "indigent and useless farmers," who, without such indulgence, "would become useful labourers," (p. 25. Appendix (B.) as this country would not absorb labourers, the labouring emigrant (except in the case of fishermen) being, as I have before stated, unable to procure money by his labour, which is only productive to him in case he obtains land. The advantages or disadvantages likely to result from the system of prompt payment must, therefore, be weighed apart from these considerations; and I have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that prompt payment should always be insisted on, were it only because it has been found to be next to impossible to obtain payment by instalments in the great majority of instances, not only here, but in Canada, and that while a class of national debtors is thus created, and the emigrant is induced to acquire land in too great quantities, the uncertainty of ultimately enjoying the reward of the labour he has expended upon it, has a disheartening effect, and renders him less strenuous in his exertions.

By what I have said it will be evident, that while I agree with the House of Assembly as to the propriety of abolishing sales by auction of Crown lands, except in very peculiar cases, I would advise that the price of Crown lands in Nova Scotia should be reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, being the price at which land was, until lately, sold here; and that I do not concur in opinion with the House that it would be a great public advantage were "the Lieutenant-governor and Executive Council authorized, as heretofore, to permit the sale of Crown lands under certain circumstances at the minimum price of 1s. per acre," because the cases are very few in which it would be right to grant such an indulgence, and when they do occur, may easily be referred by the Lieutenant-governor to the Secretary of State; and because I am apprehensive that such a practice once introduced, augmenting by degrees, would tend to lower the price of land generally to 1s. per acre, and thus produce many of the evils to be dreaded from too low a price, while a sufficient sum would not be afforded by the money paid for the lots to defray the expenses of such surveys as are absolutely necessary even for the partial security of the purchaser.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland.*

Enclosures in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

(No. 1.)

Sir,

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax,
20 October 1841.

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that many emigrants have arrived this season in Cape Breton, who are desirous to become settlers upon Crown lands, and who would be put to great expense and inconvenience should they be obliged to go through the regular routine of application and waiting for the sale of lands, besides which, the season would elapse in which it is highly desirable the preliminary steps for clearing the lands should be taken. His Excellency has fully considered the subject in Council, and has commanded me to give you directions to make immediate private sale of lands at the disposal of the Crown in Cape Breton, to such persons, emigrants, as may have arrived in the island during the current year, for the purpose of becoming settlers; the land to be disposed of at the upset price of 2s. 6d. sterling per acre, in lots not exceeding 200 acres to any one head of a family, or single person desirous of making a settlement by himself, and payment to be made in the same manner as is now done upon the sale being made at auction. I am also directed by his Excellency to request you, without delay, to make for his information a report as to what lands are at the disposal of the Crown, and may be made available for the above purpose, and stating what measures may in your estimation be most advisable on the part of Govern-

NOVA SCOTIA. ment, in relation to persons situated as those alluded to, arriving in the island, and wishing to become settlers without delay.

H. W. Crawley, Esq.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. &c. &c.
Sydney, Cape Breton.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Whidden.

(No. 2.)

Sir,

Sydney, C. B. 27 Oct. 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, signifying to me the Lieutenant-governor's permission to dispose at private sale of such lands as may be required by emigrants arriving in this island during the present year, and requiring for his Excellency's information, a report of the Crown lands which may be free for settlers, and a statement of the measures which may appear to me advisable to facilitate their settlement.

As far as I have been able to learn, the emigrants who arrived during this year amount to about 1,500 in all, children included, and are chiefly natives of the Hebrides of the poorest class. There has not been an inquiry for land made at this office from more than two or three of these people, and they confessed that their intentions were not to purchase, but to ascertain where vacant land was to be found, in order that they might immediately settle on it, without purchase or permission. I understand that the greater number of them repaired, soon after their debarkation, to the tract of land known as the old Mira Grant, which is the common resort and resource of those Scotch emigrants, who are not in circumstances to acquire land by purchase, and where, as the proprietors are absent and the government does not interfere, the strongest helps himself, and the weak takes what is left him.

It is therefore, I think, improbable that the people who have arrived the present season will avail themselves of his Excellency's considerate permission. I have nevertheless prepared a list of the principal tracts of land fit for settlement remaining at the disposal of the Crown, deducting such portion as I consider may be already occupied by persons settled without leave; but I should distinctly state, that in making this deduction I am obliged to proceed, in a great measure, by conjecture.

These lands are nearly altogether what is called rear land, not having a front on the water or on a road; and, in my opinion, the most efficacious mode of assisting inquirers for suitable lots, would be to cause the several tracts to be explored in the first instance, in order to determine the most advantageous localities in each tract; afterwards to run direct lines through the best land thus ascertained, marking the trees conspicuously along the whole length of the lines, which would serve as base lines for future surveys, and on which the width of the lots, on either side of the lines, should be pointed out, by cutting the numbers on the trees at intervals of a quarter of a mile. These lines would unerringly conduct the stranger through the forest; and he could at any time indicate the lot he had chosen, by taking note of the nearest number.

This measure might be very advisable, if purchasers were to be found to repay the outlay; but, as matters stand at present, I fear that its adoption would but conduce to the seizure of the remaining Crown lands, by persons who set the Government at defiance, in the same manner as possession has been already taken of so great a portion of those lands throughout the island.

John Whidden, Esq.
Sc. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. W. Crawley.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

Sydney, Cape Breton, 14 November 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th October, requesting me to communicate, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, the state of the emigrants that arrived at Sydney this season, and how their intentions of becoming settlers may have been affected by the present Crown Land Regulations; and, in reply, I beg leave to state that, with few exceptions, all the emigrants arriving this season at Sydney, came from the Western Islands of Scotland, possessing means the most limited, and, with few resources within themselves, beyond the ability to undergo privations peculiar to the settlement of a new country. The little property they possessed in Scotland was sold to realize a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of their passage to Cape Breton, and the emigrant agents, as they are called, were heartless enough to impose upon these poor people, by making them pay before their embarkation, the head money formerly levied by an Act of the Legislature of this province, but which was repealed last winter, and thus leaving them, on their arrival here, so perfectly destitute of means as to throw them on the bounty of others for the expense of transporting their families and luggage to the residence of their friends in the interior of the country, who will be obliged to support them until next year: fortunately the potato crop has been abundant this season, and consequently there is no apprehensions of their being in immediate want; nearly the whole number, 1,500 that arrived this year, are now residing in the county of Cape Breton, and the only portion

portion of them requiring the assistance of Government, are those at Cape North, whose NOVA SCOTIA case is already under the consideration of his Excellency.

The operation of the Crown Land Regulations do not at present affect these poor people, for to purchase land is quite beyond their means, indeed, so much so, that if Government allowed them to settle on Crown lands, by merely paying the former price of a ticket of occupation, they could not do so, and, like hundreds of their countrymen that have preceded them, they settle without permission upon any lands they find unoccupied; the tendency of which will be eventually to involve them in litigation with private proprietors, or otherwise, if the present system of sale of Crown lands is continued, of having their improvements sold to any person disposed to make the usual application, and who will risk the purchase at public auction by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and thus after several years of extreme suffering and hardships they will find themselves deprived of their only means of support, and again be compelled to undergo all the misery incident to the settling upon wilderness lands. How those evils are to be altogether remedied it is difficult to suggest, but I cannot help thinking, if an accurate survey of all the ungranted lands in the island capable of cultivation was made, that some regulations might afterwards be enforced by Government, which would secure to those unfortunate persons the extent of their improvements, and at the same time give to the Crown an equivalent.

That some immediate measures on the part of the Government are necessary is evident, from the fact, that at the present time there are several thousand persons in this county settled upon Crown lands without authority; and next year, I am informed, double the number that arrived this may be expected in Sydney, whose circumstances are not likely to be better than those that have preceded them, and who will follow the example of settling upon any lands they find unoccupied.

John Widden, Esq.
Deputy Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Halifax.

I have, &c.
(signed) Edward M. Dodd.

(No. 4, A.)

A RETURN of the LANDS sold by the Crown during the Year 1839, with the Names of the Purchasers, specifying whether Nova Scotians or Strangers.

Purchasers.	Counties.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.	Purchasers.	Counties.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.	
Donald M'Lennan	Halifax	1	160		Augustine Comeau	Digby	2	501		
Abraham Patterson	Colchester	1	100		James Elderkin	King's	3	440		
John Coolen	Halifax	1	1		John Fowler	Ditto	2	256		
John James Boutillier	Ditto	1	100		John M'Dade	Ditto	1	100		
E. B. Cutten	Cumberland	1	200		Robert Ward	Ditto	1	100		
James Chappell	Ditto	1	100		Stephen Read	Cumberland	1	100		
James Drouett	Yarmouth	1	200		Donald M'Kay	Ditto	1	100		
Martin G. Black	Halifax	2	water lots		Rufus Brundidge	Ditto	1	130		
John E. Fairbanks	Ditto	1	ditto		Stephen Leuman	Ditto	1	100		
Fred. E. Boutillier	Lunenburg	1	100		Abra. Thompson	Ditto	1	100		
William Ross	Ditto	1	300	- - An emigrant, but several years since.	William O'Brien	Ditto	1	100	Am doubtful.	
David Tied	Cumberland	1	120		Michael Davis	Shelburne	1	32	- - An emigrant, but 20 years since.	
Ichabod Betts	Ditto	1	100		Lothrop Freeman	Queen's	1	60	Doubtful.	
William M'Nutt	Ditto	1	100		John Newcomb	Halifax	1	38		
William Quigley	Ditto	1	100		Alexander Stewart	Ditto	1	100		
Robert Donkin	Ditto	1	150		Cecil Godet	Digby	1	300		
Sutcliffe Minard	Queen's	1	200		Robert Harrison	Cumberland	1	100		
John Minard	Ditto	1	200		John Knowlton	Ditto	1	130		
E. P. Freeman	Ditto	1	100		Randall M'Donald	Queen's	1	160		
Peleg Freeman	Ditto	1	100		Patrick Jones	Ditto	1	100		
Benjamin Annis	Ditto	1	120		John and W. Chisholm	Sydney	1	-		
E. C. Barss	Ditto	1	600		Catherinae M'Niel	Ditto	1	100		
Samuel Freeman	Ditto	1	132		William Carrigan	Ditto	1	100		
Stewart Freeman	Ditto	1	100		Amos Black	Cumberland	1	400		
Freeman Park	Ditto	1	135		James Elderkin	Ditto	1	190		
James Elderkin	King's	1	125		Mathew Brown	Ditto	1	100		
John Vaughan	Ditto	1	107		Randolph Morris	Ditto	1	100		
John Fowler	Ditto	1	100		Conrad Shelnut	Halifax	1	50		
John Woodworth	Hants	1	162		Richard Preston	Ditto	1	100		
Randall M'Donald	Queen's	1	100		John Joyce	Colchester	1	200	Doubtful.	
Robert Robertson	Ditto	1	100		Philip Awalt	Lunenburg	1	40		
Michael Robertson	Ditto	1	100		John Levine	Halifax	1	100		
Thomas Kempton	Ditto	1	100		Dom ^c Boudreau	Yarmouth	1	31		
William Butler	Ditto	1	100		Charles Darland	King's	1	100		
Barnabas Miles	Ditto	1	100		James M'Alpine	Digby	1	100		
Conrad Weagle	Lunenburg	1	100		Hugh M'Kay	Shelburne	1	50	- - An emigrant, out 20 years since.	
James Mereton	Ditto	2	250						Doubtful.	
Elisha Doliver	Ditto	1	100							
John C. Rice	Ditto	1	water lots		James Munro	Colchester	2	300		
James M'Commistry	Shelburne	1	200							
Caseton Solnier	Digby	1	248							
							TOTAL	85	10,612	

I have no doubt that, with the exception written in the above Return, the purchasers are Nova Scotians or very old settlers.

Department, Crown Lands, 15 Nov. 1841.

John Spry Morris, Commissioner Crown Lands.

78 purchasers; 10,612 acres of land. Six purchasers supposed to be strangers.

J. S. Morris.

(No. 4, B.)

A RETURN of the LANDS sold by the Crown during the Year 1840, with the Names of the PURCHASERS, specifying whether they are Nova Scotians or Strangers.

Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.	Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
Nath. B. Westwell	Cumberland	1	105		W. A. Kempton	Queen's	1	220	
Edward Tinkham	Yarmouth	1	80		Stephen S. Kempton	Ditto	1	220	
Geo. Westherer	Halifax	1	50		Samuel Freeman	Ditto	1	200	
Francis Swartz	Ditto	1	50		Freeman Tupper	Ditto	1	100	
Fred. Miller	Ditto	1	100		W. H. Freeman	Ditto	1	200	
P. J. Dunford	Hants	1	100		J. C. Kempton, sen.	Ditto	1	137	
George Munro	Halifax	1	water lot.		J. C. Kempton, jun.	Ditto	1	137	
Josiah G. Seely	Digby	1	100		Allan Mennard	Ditto	1	100	
George Fitch	Lunenburg	1	200		Geo. W. Freeman	Ditto	1	120	
John Moore	Ditto	1	100		O. M. Kempton	Ditto	1	250	
John M'Kenzie	Pictou	1	150	- doubtful, but many years in the province.	Enoch Dexter	Ditto	1	150	
Donald M'Intosh	Ditto	1	100		Nathan Tupper	Ditto	1	132	
James Watt	Ditto	1	104		Joseph Ford	Ditto	1	250	
James Langill	Ditto	1	200		J. A. Freeman	Ditto	1	100	
Bryan Durlance	King's	1	100		E. H. Freeman	Ditto	1	100	
David Loomer	Cumberland	1	100		William Gill	Ditto	1	100	
N. & S. Mosher	Hants	1	water lot.		R. M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Catherine Fish	Ditto	1	ditto.		A. M'Donald	Halifax	1	50	
Edwin Tomlinson	Ditto	1	ditto.		John Smith, jun.	Ditto	3	114	
Thomas & W. Smith	Halifax	1	52		John Dahlguen	Digby	1	water lot.	
Simon Kempton	Queen's	1	150	James H. Roop	Ditto	1	25		
John Lyons	Yarmouth	1	130	James Mellan	Halifax	1	3		
J. J. Schlagenivert	Halifax	2	200	Thomas Purcell	Ditto	1	62		
Amelia Balcolm	Ditto	1	51	Casper Harnish	Ditto	1	250		
J. S. Morse	Cumberland	1	350	Ralph Hodgson	Cumberland	1	100		
Elizabeth Coleman	Halifax	1	town lot.	John Hopkins	Halifax	1	200		
William Boutilier	Ditto	1	60	John Hubley	Ditto	1	50		
Charles Cleaveland	Ditto	1	50	Mark Le Blanc	Digby	1	150		
E. Cunningham	Sydney	1	26	J. M. Macolla	Ditto	1	205		
John Dauphiney	Halifax	2	180	Robert Terries	Cumberland	1	120		
Thomas Laidlaw	Ditto	1	water lot.						
							65	6,993	

I have no doubt that, with the exceptions written in the above return, all the purchasers are Nova Scotians, or very old settlers in the province.

Department of Crown Lands, }
15 November 1841. }

John Spry Morris,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

(No. 4, C.)

A RETURN of the LANDS sold by the Crown during the Year 1841, with the Names of the Purchasers, specifying whether Nova Scotians or Strangers.

Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.	Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
Thos. and A. Fraser	Pictou	2	4 1/2		Lots applied for and put up for sale, upon which the requisite payments have not been made:				
Charles Drysdale	Halifax	1	60		Mather Sheridan	Lunenburg	1	120	
J. V. Pennington	Yarmouth	1	140		Cornelius Felkin	Ditto	1	100	
George Edwards	Halifax	1	3		John Reddy	Ditto	1	100	
William Geese	Ditto	1	50		Simeon Rhyne	Ditto	2	120	
Cyrus Boutilier	Ditto	1	50		Christian Seaman	Ditto	1	100	
John Ross	Ditto	2	water lots.		Patrick Butler	Ditto	1	100	
E. B. Dickey	Colchester	1	100		Christian Rhulan	Ditto	1	200	
John Moakler	Digby	1	100		George Fisher	Ditto	1	100	
Isidore Thebault	Ditto	1	100		Dennis Morton	Yarmouth	1	130	
Stephen Prime	Ditto	1	65		Donald M'Donald	Sydney	1	200	
Ganard Welshreth	Ditto	1	25		Christopher Grant	Ditto	1	160	} doubtful.
Leonard Rynard	Lunenburg	1	100		Archibald M'Lellan	Ditto	1	200	
Frederic Rafuse	Ditto	1	100		Donald M'Innis	Ditto	1	200	
James Millberry	Ditto	1	100		Taddy Teabode	Digby	1	100	
David Palmer	Halifax	1	100		John Minard	Annapolis	1	100	
Elisha W. Randall	Sydney	1	184		William Gunn	Pictou	1	200	
Alexander M'Donald	Halifax	1	36		Henry G. Fader	Halifax	1	50	
Frederick Hartling	Ditto	1	30		Elizabeth Higgins	Ditto	1	50	
John V. Hatfield	Yarmouth	1	50		John Dauphiney	Ditto	1	100	
Thomas Minard	Queen's	1	100		Joseph Bennett	Ditto	1	100	
David Dow	Hants	1	350		Thomas Faulkner	Ditto	1	100	
Jonathan Archibald	Halifax	2	300		Joseph Martin	Ditto	1	50	
Alexander Hurley	Ditto	2	100		James Dick	Ditto	1	100	
					Peter Iserra	Ditto	1	50	
					John Landers	Ditto	1	50	
		27	2,261						

Purchase money on the above lots, agreeable to the conditions of sale, paid in.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.	Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
John Winter -	Halifax -	1	167		George Gray -	Yarmouth -	1	200	
Arthur Johnson -	Ditto -	1	100		Josiah Harding -	Ditto -	1	188	
James Humlach -	Ditto -	1	100		Isaac Hamilton -	Ditto -	1	200	
E. B. Dickie -	Ditto -	1	50		Samuel Hamilton -	Ditto -	1	90	
John M ^c Michael -	Ditto -	1	50		Frederick Waterman -	Queen's -	1	5	
Thos. Robinson -	Ditto -	1	100		James Millberry -	Lunenburg -	1	100	
James Wilnough -	Lunenburg -	1	100		Chr. Solines -	Ditto -	1	120	
Charles Smith -	Ditto -	1	100		Garret Wile -	Ditto -	1	12	
William Weasel, sen. -	Ditto -	1	100		Samuel Lowe -	Ditto -	1	100	
Michael Simon -	Halifax -	1	10		John Millard -	Pictou -	1	104	} doubtful.
John Fraser -	Ditto -	1	50		Alexander M ^c Kenzie -	Ditto -	1	50	
Christopher Solines -	Lunenburg -	1	10		William M ^c Kenzie -	Ditto -	1	53	
John Broom -	Ditto -	1	100		David Mengo -	Ditto -	1	147 1/2	
Jacob Ramey -	Ditto -	1	150		John Buchanan -	Halifax -	2	9	
Michael Kieser -	Ditto -	1	18		William Edward -	Ditto -	1	fish lot.	
Lots sold at Private Sale, and not paid for; viz.					Jonathan Archibald -	Ditto -	1	230	
Walter Dulairs -	Yarmouth -	1	206		Edward Hayes -	Ditto -	1	fish lot.	
Colin Gray -	Ditto -	1	150		A. Johnston -	Ditto -	1	50	
Samuel Gray -	Ditto -	1	200		Sophia Lorman -	Ditto -	1	30	
							91	8,630	

I have no doubt that, with the exceptions written in the above Return, all the purchasers are Nova Scotians, or very old settlers in the province.

Department of Crown Lands, }
15 November 1841.

(signed) John Spry Morris.

(No. 5, A.)

RETURN of CROWN LANDS in the Island of Cape Breton Sold during the Year 1838.

Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.	Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.
Murdoch Kempt -	Cape Breton -	1	100	} Strangers.	Farquhar Matheson -	Richmond -	1	30	} Strangers.
John Fraser -	Ditto -	1	100		Roderic Ferguson -	Ditto -	1	100	
Finlay M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	100		Daniel Doyle -	Ditto -	1	50	
Donald Morrison -	Ditto -	1	200		Patrick Devereux -	Ditto -	1	100	
Norman M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	100		James Freeman -	Ditto -	1	1	
E. F. & Thos. Bennet -	-- Ditto, the lot purchased reside in Newfoundland.	1	water lot		John Matheson -	Ditto -	1	100	} Nova Scotian.
Simon Carhen -	Ditto -	1	100		Hector M ^c Neil -	Cape Breton -	1	100	
Angus M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	100		Joseph Dobson -	Ditto -	1	100	
Thomas Phelan -	Ditto -	1	30		Executors of John Kidd -	Ditto -	1	269	-- ditto (heirs of Kidd.)
William Butler -	Ditto -	1	water lot		John Kennedy -	Ditto -	1	70	} Nova Scotians.
Alexander M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	2	200		Richard Lockman -	Ditto -	1	100	
Angus M ^c Donald -	Inverness -	1	100		James Smith -	Inverness -	1	100	
Alexander Fraser -	Ditto -	} 1	100		Allen M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	} 1	100	
James M ^c Kay -	Ditto -								
Alexander M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	100		Geo. F. Bown -	-- Ditto, the lots purchased reside in Newfoundland.	2	-- town & water lots.	
Hector M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	50	John Morgan -	Richmond -	1	100		
Alexander M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	100	John Nicole -	Ditto -	1	25		
Alexander M ^c Killup -	Ditto -	1	100	Thomas Bew -	Ditto -	1	25		
William Renell -	Ditto -	1	340	Michael Boudrob -	Ditto -	1	25		
Roderic M ^c Donald -	Ditto -	1	100			40	3,515		
John Matheson -	Richmond -	1	100						

Strangers - - - - - 27 }
Nova Scotians - - - - - 13 } 40 Purchasers.

(No. 5, B.)

RETURN of CROWN LANDS in the Island of Cape Breton Sold during the Year 1839.

Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.	Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.
Alexander M'Kenzie	Cape Breton	1	100	} strangers.	John M'Arthur	Inverness	1	100	} strangers.
Kenneth M'Auley	Ditto	1	100		John M'Kay	Ditto	1	100	
David M'Leod	Ditto	1	100		Ranald M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Norman M'Donald	Ditto	1	150		John M'Donald	Ditto	1	200	
William M'Kay	Ditto	1	100		John Kempt	Richmond	1	100	
John M'Donald	Ditto	1	100		Thomas Johnson	Ditto	1	104	
Charles M'Kinnon	Ditto	1	100		George Holm		1	100	
Jonathan Griffiths	Ditto	1	100		John B. M'Neil	Ditto	1	1	
Neil M'Kinnon	Ditto	1	100		Edward Lavin	Ditto	1	water lot.	
Richard C. Campbell	Ditto	1	100		Frederick Forst	Ditto	1	100	
Patrick Byrnes	Ditto	1	100		James Lamey	Ditto	1	26	
Finlay M'Rae	Ditto	1	100		Allan Landrie	Ditto	1	100	
Kenneth M'Auley	Ditto	1	100		Allan Morrison	Inverness	1	100	
Michael Bowden	Ditto	1	100		George Bagnell	Cape Breton	1	100	
Miles M'Daniel	Inverness	1	100		Denis Marche	Ditto	1	100	
Duncan Matheson	Ditto	1	100		Joseph Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Donald Campbell	Ditto	1	100		William Boutillier	Ditto	1	100	
Hector Fraser	Ditto	1	100		Bruno Gautereau	Ditto	1	100	
Archibald Morrison	Ditto	1	100		Charles Martill	Ditto	1	water lot.	
Allan M'Donald	Ditto	1	200		Michael Weir	Inverness	1	100	
Donald M'Lellan	Ditto	1	200	Mathew M'Daniel	Ditto	1	100		
Duncan Matheson	Ditto	1	100	William M'Keen	Ditto	1	24		
John M'Isaac	Ditto	1	200	Francis Petipas	Richmond	1	60		
John Beaton	Ditto	1	280	Simon Richard	Ditto	1	44		
Maurice Keighley	Ditto	1	200						
James M'Donald	Ditto	1	100						
							49	5,089	

Strangers - - - - - 39 } 50 Purchasers.
 Nova Scotians - - - - - 11

(No. 5, C.)

RETURN of CROWN LANDS in the Island of Cape Breton Sold during the Year 1840.

Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.	Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.
Alexander M'Donald	Cape Breton	1	100	} strangers.	Peter Smyth	Inverness	1	150	} strangers.
Donald M'Donald	Ditto	1	100		Lachlan M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Angus Morrison	Ditto	1	100		Donald Kennedy	Ditto	1	100	
Angus Morrison	Ditto	1	100		James M'Lean	Ditto	1	1	
Angus Bell	Ditto	1	200		John M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Peter Gautereau	Ditto	1	100		John M'Leod	Ditto	1	100	
John Smith	Ditto	1	100		Hugh Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Bartholomew Ronan	Ditto	1	100		Robert M'Nab	Richmond	2	200	
John Buchanan	Ditto	1	200		Francis Crome	Ditto	1	200	
William Fyff	Ditto	1	100		Christopher Crome		1	200	
Francis Oliver	Ditto	1	3		Lachlan M'Arthur	Ditto	1	200	
John M'Donald	Ditto	1	100		Donald M'Casekell	Ditto	1	200	
Andrew Laing	Ditto	1	100		Angus Morrison	Ditto	1	100	
Donald Laing	Ditto	1	100		Patrick Rotchford	Cape Breton	1	100	
Norman Morrison	Ditto	1	100		John Murche	Ditto	1	100	
Thomas Phelan	Ditto	1	85		John Ball	Ditto	1	100	
John M'Aulay	Ditto	1	100		John Martin	Ditto	1	100	
Peter M'Millan	Ditto	1	100		James Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Michael M'Neil	Ditto	1	100		Malcolm M'Dougall	Ditto	1	30	
Duncan M'Aulay	Ditto	1	100		William Bagnell	Ditto	1	100	
Archibald M'Dougal	Ditto	1	100	Charles Barrington	Ditto	1	100		
Thomas Carroll	Ditto	1	100						
Anne M'Kenzie	Ditto	1	200	Thomas Moffatt	Ditto	1	100		
Duncan Stewart	Ditto	1	100	William Long	Ditto	1	85		
Angus M'Askill	Ditto	1	100	George Rigby	Ditto	1	100		
Donald M'Leod and Mother.	Ditto	1	100	Thomas D. Archibald	Ditto	1	fish lot,		
John M'Neil	Ditto	1	100	George Stubbart	Ditto	2	100		
John Beaton	Ditto	1	200	Benom Shepard	Ditto	1	200		
Alexander M'Donald	Inverness	1	100	Samuel G. Archibald	Ditto	1	100		
Donald Beaton	Ditto	1	30	Francis Dauphigny	Ditto	1	100		
Angus Beaton				John Clark	Ditto	1	100		
Philip Le Breq	Ditto	1	water lot	Angus M'Kinnon	Inverness	1	100		
Donald M'Lean	Ditto	1	100	William M'Neil	Ditto	1	100		
Murdoch M'Lean	Ditto	1	100	Jacob Ross	Ditto	1	100		
Lachlan M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	Angus Gillies	Ditto	1	100		
Justin M'Carthy	Ditto	1	100	Thomas Ethridge	Ditto	1	100		
Patrick Byrnes	Ditto	1	100	Abraham Sanson	Richmond	1	100		
Norman M'Intyre	Ditto	1	100						
							74	7,534	

Strangers - - - - - 49 } 74 Purchasers.
 Nova Scotians - - - - - 25

(No. 6.)

Sir,

Sydney, Cape Breton, 8 December 1841.

IN pursuance of his Excellency's commands, conveyed to me in your letter of 31st ult., I transmit returns of the Crown lands in this island sold during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, by which it appears that the number of purchasers in that period was only 164, of whom 115 were strangers, and 49 Nova Scotians. Although the greater number of those persons are set down as strangers, I do not believe that any of them were emigrants lately arrived. The majority were Scotch Highlanders, or Islanders, who had been some years in this country, and a part arrived while children with their parents from Scotland.

With the exception of very few, I do not consider that any of the purchasers enumerated had been less than five or six years in the country at the time of their obtaining their land, and most of them, probably, had been resident twice or thrice that number of years.

The number of emigrants arriving in Cape Breton during those three years was perhaps not short of 3,000, of all ages, not one of whom do I think has yet purchased land.

The persons set down in the returns as Nova Scotians were, with few exceptions, natives of Cape Breton.

I observe a trifling discrepancy between the returns now transmitted and those already sent to your office, in the number of acres, but as to investigate the cause would delay me till after the closing of the mail, I judge it best not to make the attempt at present.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Crawley.*John Whidden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 6. —

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right hon. Viscount *Falkland*.No. 6.
Lord Stanley to
Viscount Falkland
15 March 1842.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 15 March 1842.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 20, of the 21st December last, with its enclosures, reporting the result of your inquiry into the present mode of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown in Nova Scotia, and pointing out the modifications which you are prepared to recommend, with a view to meet the wishes expressed by the House of Assembly on the subject.

Having referred your despatch to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, I have received from them a Report, of which the enclosed is a copy. In recommending to your attentive consideration the important observations and suggestions contained in that Report, I beg to state that I am disposed generally to concur in the views expressed by the Commissioners. But, with regard to the resumption by the Crown of land for non-fulfilment of the conditions on which it was granted, I must impress on you the necessity of being very careful how you exercise the powers given to you by the local law of escheat.

February 1842.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Westminster, February 1842.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 31st ult., we have perused and considered the despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia therewith transmitted to us relative to the settlement of the waste lands of that province.

From this full and able despatch much valuable information may be derived on the subject to which it relates. It appears that the amount of Crown land which has been sold during the last few years has not been considerable, and that it has been purchased chiefly by the resident inhabitants; that the immigration which annually takes place into the colony consists almost exclusively of persons in a completely destitute condition; that

NOVA SCOTIA. the means do not exist of affording employment to these persons, nor, indeed, does it appear that they seek it, for the facilities for unauthorised occupation of land are so great, or, rather, the means of preventing it so inadequate, that they immediately spread themselves over the waste portions of the colony, which belong, for the most part, to absentee proprietors, or, in some instances, congregate on particular spots, but in either case are exposed to the risk of want and misery. It further appears that the boundaries of all lands, whether belonging to the Crown or to individuals, have been so imperfectly ascertained, that the account which was given by Lord Durham's Commissioner of the state of Canada in this respect may be considered applicable to Nova Scotia; viz. that "with a very few exceptions, no man can be said to possess a secure title to his land, or even to know whether the spot upon which he is settled belongs to himself, his neighbour, or the Crown."

Upon a review of these circumstances it has appeared desirable to Lord Falkland, as the first step to improvement, to render the acquisition of the Crown lands as free from difficulties and impediments as the means at his disposal and the nature of the case will admit. For this purpose he proposes that, subject to the reservation of such portions as the Governor might think proper to reserve, all Crown land should be sold at a fixed price; that this price should, for the present, be 1 s. 9 d. per acre; that the payment should be prompt, but that the proper title to the land should be immediately granted.

With reference to the chief feature of this plan we may remark, that it will be in entire accordance with the wish of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia that the public lands of the colony should be sold at a fixed price; and this consideration, joined to the arguments by which the plan is supported in Lord Falkland's despatch, render it desirable, we think, that it should now be adopted. It may be right to mention that an Act, to be in force for three years, regulating the disposal of the public lands in Nova Scotia, passed the local Legislature in the autumn of 1840, and that in that Act it is provided that the waste land shall be put up to auction in lots as applied for, and at an upset price to be fixed by the Governor in Council. We presume that before Lord Falkland's plan can be carried into operation this Act must be amended.

With regard to the actual price which it is proposed to put upon all public lands, although it certainly appears to be very low, when it is considered that a fixed price is a maximum as well as minimum, and should therefore always be higher than an upset price, we are not insensible to the deference that is due to the local knowledge of the Governor, and to the reasons connected with the inferior soil and climate of Nova Scotia, as compared with the neighbouring settlements, which have led to its being fixed at that sum. There are, however, some considerations connected with the subject to which we should wish to be sure that the Governor had fully directed his attention.

By the evidence of the surveyor-general, given before Lord Durham's Commissioner of Inquiry, it appears that the price at which lands belonging to private individuals were sold was generally from 3 s. to 3 s. 6 d. per acre. It also appears, from the evidence of the same gentleman, and from official returns, that from the year 1827 to the present time a large amount of Crown land has been sold at a price varying from 2 s. to 3 s. per acre. The effect, therefore, of offering all the remaining Crown lands for sale at a fixed price of 1 s. 9 d. per acre might, we fear, perhaps be to lower the value of landed property in the colony, and be considered as unjust by those who have so recently been required to pay a higher price for the lands which they obtained from the Crown.

In the next place, we are not sure whether it is intended that the fixed price now proposed should cover the expense of the grant, and the cost of the survey. The surveyor-general has stated that those expenses are about 12 l. for a grant of 100 acres, and from 22 l. to 25 l. for one of 200 acres. We think that it would advance the object which Lord Falkland has in view, of promoting the sale of Crown lands, if all charges connected with the survey and grant of the land were to be included in the price per acre at which the land was offered to the public. The purchaser would then at once know the whole extent of the charges which he would have to meet. The cost of survey for this colony is estimated, we observe, at from 3 d. to 5 d. per acre, and it might be sufficient perhaps that the former sum should be added to the proposed price of the land, thus raising the fixed sum to 2 s. per acre. We have no doubt that to these considerations on matters of detail, should Lord Stanley think they ought to be forwarded to the colony, the Lieutenant-governor will give the proper weight; and it is far from our wish to urge them as objections to the general character of the measures which he has recommended.

But although it may be hoped, by thus facilitating the sale of the Crown Lands, to render the colony attractive to a less poor description of emigrants than at present resort to it, and to improve its general condition by the introduction of capital, there are evils existing, of which the nature and magnitude are forcibly delineated in Lord Falkland's despatch, and to which it is urgently requisite that a direct remedy should if possible be applied. We shall proceed therefore to submit any views that have occurred to ourselves for this purpose.

1. We would allude first to the state, described to be one of utter destitution, in which emigrants find themselves upon their first arrival in the colony. Fifteen hundred persons, chiefly from the Hebrides, arrived last year in Cape Breton alone, all of them of the poorest class,

class, who had parted with everything they possessed in order to find the means of paying their passage. Mr. Dod, a member of council, residing in Cape Breton, informs the Lieutenant-governor, that on their arrival these emigrants were thrown on the bounty of others, for the expense of transporting their families and baggage to the interior of the country. A remedy for this evil, though we admit in such an extreme case possibly an inadequate one, may be effected, by requiring the master of every vessel bringing emigrants to pay a certain sum per head on all the emigrants before they are allowed to land. Up to the year 1841, there appears to have been a local enactment authorizing the levy of this duty, and we think it most desirable that it should be renewed. As Lord Stanley is aware, the payment is made by the emigrant himself before he leaves this country, the amount of the duty or head-money being included in the money he pays for his passage, to which however it makes but a very slight addition. The expediency of requiring this payment on account of all immigrants on their arrival was strongly urged by the late Governor-general of Canada, and for that colony the tax has been lately renewed by one of the first acts of the legislature of the united province.

2. We would next advert to the system, which is perhaps more prevalent in Nova Scotia than in any other of the North American colonies, of the unauthorised occupation of land. Whatever may be thought of its present operation, the evil which is likely to result from it in future can hardly be exaggerated. As appears from Lord Falkland's statements, all the emigrants who arrive during the year become squatters as a matter of course. Even if they selected Crown lands for this purpose, the Government could never undertake to track them through the wilderness, nor bear the expense of ejecting them by any formal process; but in point of fact, nearly all the good land of the province having been alienated from the Crown, it is upon the grants belonging to absentee proprietors, who have no representative in the colony, that these immigrants settle themselves. Of 1,500 persons who arrived last year at Cape Breton, the greater number are reported to have at once taken possession of private land in this way. It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that few of these immigrants ever made inquiry about Crown land at his office, and those who did, confessed that their intention was not to purchase, but to ascertain where vacant land was to be obtained, in order that they might immediately settle on it without purchase or permission. Lord Falkland states that from recent information there is reason to expect the arrival, during this summer, of 3,000 more pauper emigrants, who will immediately become unauthorised occupiers of land, and that there would then be in that island alone, 6,000 newly-arrived persons so settled, whom at some future period "the enforcement of the rights of the original grantees would consign to the most abject misery, after perhaps many years of toilsome industry, and who would in consequence be rendered discontented subjects." In the evidence taken under Lord Durham's Commission of Inquiry it appears, that the secretary of the province estimated that the whole number of persons in Cape Breton who were seated on land to which they had no title, or merely a license to occupy, then amounted to not less than 20,000, or one-half of the population of the island. Throughout the whole of the province, indeed, the same feature is remarkable. Vast tracts of the best land, which alone is available for settlement, are the property of individuals who, as Lord Falkland observes, contribute in no way to the prosperity of the colony, with which in many instances they are totally unconnected, except in so far as their legal rights interfere with the "public interests." If the proprietors should eventually allow persons who have squatted on portions of these lands to purchase them, it may be expected that in the price which they demand, they will add to the original cost of the land the value given to it by the labour of the individuals; or it is possible that they may avail themselves of the improvements effected by representing them to the local government as a compliance with the original conditions of their grants, and then eject the persons by whom those improvements had been made. Lord Falkland most justly calls attention "to the endless law-suits, to the unnecessary acts of oppression, which must take place when the owner of the land long unlawfully occupied, but cleared and improved by the occupier, shall claim his own, and take advantage of the years of toil bestowed upon it, and to the odium which must attend the enforcement of the law, and ultimately rest upon the Government." It is impossible to dwell upon all the evils which have resulted, and which will still further, and to a greater extent result, from this mode of settling the waste lands of a colony, without arriving at the conviction that they are of such magnitude and importance, as urgently to require the application of any remedy which it may be in the power of the Government or the Legislature to afford.

The surveyor-general of the province stated in his evidence, to which we have before referred, before Lord Durham's Commissioner, that of lands more immediately known to himself there were upwards of one million acres liable to escheat from neglect and non-fulfilment of the terms of the grants. The first remedy therefore to which it would be natural to have recourse, would be the recovery by the Crown of the lands thus liable to forfeiture. There does exist a law of escheats in the colony, and from the evidence of the surveyor-general before Lord Durham's Commissioner it appears, that by means of it more than two million acres have been recovered, though chiefly at a very distant date; much of it so far back as 1783, and the greater part of the remainder between 1816 and 1820. The form of proceeding under the law is expensive, and the Government do not appear to have the means, or to be disposed, to put the law in force, nor are individuals apparently willing to undertake the task, even though the land should be offered to them on easy terms, if they succeed in obtaining its forfeiture from the original proprietors. We are unable

NOVA SCOTIA. therefore to suggest that any further steps should be taken in this direction, but we doubt not that the question will receive due consideration from the Governor, in what manner it may be possible, and to what extent advisable, to enforce the rights of the public under the present law, or under any modification of it.

With reference in the next place to the hardship which it is feared might be inflicted upon occupants of the soil by the assertion at a late period of the proprietary rights of absent grantees, we are not aware whether there is in force in Nova Scotia the Statute of Limitations, or some analogous law which would protect parties after a long possession, but if not, some legislative enactment may very possibly be deemed desirable. It would appear to be so in all new countries where the public welfare is so deeply involved in the proper settlement of the waste lands, and where the appropriation of large tracts by non-resident and non-improving proprietors, places an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of cultivation and the general prosperity of the country. We therefore would beg to draw attention to the question whether the undisturbed and unquestioned occupation, during a definite number of years, of land which was waste at the time of occupation, should not be declared by law to confer a valid title on the occupant. Again, whenever the proprietor should exercise his rights in the ejection of an unauthorised occupant of the land, after he had been for some moderate period in undisturbed possession of the same, the law ought perhaps to secure to such occupant payment from the proprietor of the value of any improvement which he may have effected on the land.

In those cases on the other hand in which the intrusion has taken place upon the Crown lands, the intruders should, we think, always have the preference shown to them of purchasing, before any other parties, the land they have occupied; and, to any extent to which they have *bonâ fide* occupied and improved it, at the fixed price of ordinary waste lands of their district. By the law at present in force, we observe that such parties are merely allowed to purchase the land when they have proved a certain amount of expenditure upon it, and then only to the extent of 200 acres.

Lord Falkland observes, that sympathy for the squatters is in Nova Scotia the prevailing feeling throughout the community, and it appears therefore probable that the Legislature would be disposed to sanction any measures, such as we have above suggested, which were calculated to afford them due protection, and encourage them to continue their labours in effecting improvements on the land they occupy.

3. We cannot but think, looking to the very peculiar circumstances of this colony as regards the settlement of its lands, and to the very great social evils which threaten to result from them, that it would be right to submit to the Legislature the expediency of imposing a tax, however small, upon all the appropriated land in the colony, whether waste or cultivated. To make distinction between those two classes of land would be difficult and invidious in practice, and unnecessary if the amount of the tax were so small as to be scarcely felt by the *bonâ fide* cultivator of the land. The unanimity in favour of such a measure, on the part of all the witnesses connected with the province who were examined by Lord Durham's Commissioner, was most remarkable. The surveyor-general, with reference to the extent to which large grants had obstructed the settlement of the country, said, "That a general tax on all wild lands would seem to be the only remedy" for the evil complained of. Mr. Titus Smith, a resident in the province for above 50 years, considered that the large blocks in the hands of proprietors and not under any improvement were a decided check to the advancement of the country, but that "a tax would cause those lands to be settled and disposed of." Mr. Brown, a settler and engineer intimately acquainted with the state of the colony, considered that for the great drawback to improvement caused by the large grants to absentees, a tax on land "would be the best remedy." Mr. M'Kenzie, a cultivator of land for nearly 20 years and a surveyor considered that a remedy for the evils which he described as having resulted from the vast amount of private land kept in a wild state would be "to require parties holding wild lands to pay a tax towards general improvement." Mr. Fairbanks, a native of Nova Scotia, thought a tax on wild land to be "absolutely called for." Mr. Hartshorn, also a native of the province, considered that a tax on wild lands "would no doubt have a most beneficial effect;" and Mr. Cunard, a gentleman of whom we need not say how intimately he is acquainted with the province and interested in its welfare, expressed his opinion in favour of a tax; and when asked, as a large proprietor, to state what the amount of the tax should be, replied, "I do not feel myself competent to say what the tax should be, but I should think large proprietors should be compelled to contribute towards the general improvement of the country."

The sum named by these different witnesses as that which it would be proper thus to levy annually from land varied from 2s. to 15s. per 100 acres, but they all agreed that the tax should only be imposed upon unimproved lands. We think, as we have before said, that it would be better to impose a very low amount, and to require all lands to pay it. A payment, for instance, of 2s. per 100 acres, which is less than a farthing per acre, could scarcely be felt by persons who were raising a crop from the ground, while it would still be sufficient, being repeated each year, to induce absentee proprietors either to commence clearing their lands or to abandon a portion of them in redemption of the rest from the tax. It may be remarked, as diminishing any hardship which might be supposed to attach to the imposition of such a tax, that a large proportion of the lands of the colony are
subject,

subject, by the terms of the grants under which they are held, to the payment of quit-rents; and though the House of Assembly has agreed to pay to the Government an annual sum in lieu of these rents, yet it appears to be fully understood that it has reserved to itself the right of imposing upon all granted lands the charges to which they from the first were liable, whether in the form of quit-rents, or in any other form which may be thought most expedient.

All money derived from this tax should, we think, be applied, first, to completing the surveys of land, and next to local improvements of a public nature; all the witnesses under Lord Durham's Inquiry spoke of the great evils which had resulted, and which were likely to result, from the total want of accurate surveys in the colony. Lord Falkland also considers that the inconvenience from this cause is felt infinitely more in Nova Scotia than in Canada or New Brunswick; he enumerates it among the chief sources of discouragement to settlers with capital, to resort to the colony, and he apparently contemplates the possibility of assistance from the Imperial Government in the matter, seeing that decided indisposition prevails, from a variety of causes, in the House of Assembly to make any effectual provision against the evil; it is probable, however, that if a new fund were raised by the proposed land tax, the same objection would no longer be felt in making an appropriation to the purposes of a general survey.

4. If it should prove that the legislature of Nova Scotia are unwilling to impose the tax in question, we would then suggest whether it would not be expedient that land should be made liable to assessments for local purposes: one of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of the colony is the want of roads; at present each person is required to contribute towards their construction, three days' statute labour, or money in lieu of it. This system the surveyor-general, in common with other witnesses, condemns; it produces no satisfactory results, while, from the principle upon which it rests, the absentee proprietors who in so many ways inflict injury upon the colony, and effectually bar its progress, are relieved from all payments on account of it, in the same way as they escape from every other form of contribution to the exigencies of the community to which they belong. It is competent to the Governor under the Land Act at present in force, to appoint local land Boards in each county of the province, and to these, in concert with the commissioners whom we find by the evidence of the surveyor-general are appointed annually by the Governor to attend to roads, might be entrusted the regulation of these assessments, and the application of the money derived from them; they should be payable, we think, in land, in the same manner as was proposed for the tax.

In conclusion, we have the honour to state, first, that we have no objection to offer to the measures proposed by Lord Falkland respecting the mode of disposing of Crown lands in Nova Scotia, but would merely request attention to some points of detail that we have noticed in the part of our report which relates to that subject; and secondly, that in bringing before Lord Stanley, in the remainder of this report, some additional measures which a review of the evils so clearly described in the Governor's despatch suggested to our minds, our object has been, should his Lordship deem them deserving of further inquiry, to obtain an opportunity of their being considered and reported upon by Lord Falkland.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 7. —

(No. 142.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right hon. Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government House, Halifax,
3 February 1843.

No. 7.
Viscount Falkland
to Lord Stanley,
3 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, Returns of immigrants who have arrived in this province during the year 1842, made up according to the revised printed forms which accompanied your Lordship's despatch of the 25th March 1842, No. 33.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Encl. in No. 7.

Enclosures in No. 7.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
April 1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	3	—	—	161	89	72	32	—	—	35	—	161	—	—	—
June	2	—	—	172	112	60	75	5	—	15	—	172	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	—	—	333	201	132	107	5	—	50	—	333	—	—	—

5th day of July 1842.

Thos. N. Jeffery, Collector of Customs.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Prices of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of Nova Scotia, in the Quarter ended 5 July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)
(N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)			Sugar	per lb.	£. s. d. — 3 ½
Beef and mutton	per lb.	— 3	Tea	ditto	— 2 9
Bread	per loaf of 4 lb.	— 7 ½	CLOTHING.		
Butter	per lb.	— 9 ½	Coats	each	1 12 —
Coffee	ditto	— 8	Jackets	ditto	1 4 —
Coals	per bushel	— 8	Trowsers	per pair	— 10 —
Candles	per lb.	— 10	Vests	each	— 6 —
Fish (dry salted)	ditto	— 1 ½	Shoes	per pair	— 8 —
Molasses	per gallon	— 1 8	Socks	ditto	— 10 —
Flour	per stone	— 2 —	Calico	per yard	— 7 ½
Oatmeal	ditto	— 1 6	Flannel	ditto	— 1 6
Potatoes	ditto	— 1 3	Blankets	per pair	1 — —

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in Colony of Nova Scotia, for the Three Months ended 5 July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	Highest. s. d.	Lowest. s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	- - -	1 8	30 - -	- - -	- - -
Butchers	2 4	1 6	24 - -	2 6	2 3
Brickmakers	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bricklayers	6 -	4 6	- - -	6 6	5 6
Blacksmiths	4 -	2 8	- - -	4 6	3 6
Curriers	6 -	2 8	- - -	5 6	3 6
Carpenters and Joiners	3 9	2 3	- - -	4 -	3 6
Cabinet-makers	4 6	3 2	- - -	5 -	4 -
Coopers	3 9	2 4	- - -	4 -	3 6
Carters	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -
Cooks (women)	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
Combmakers	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dairywomen	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dressmakers and Milliners	1 9	1 3	- - -	2 3	1 6
Farm Labourers	- - -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -
Gardeners	2 6	2 9	- - -	4 -	3 -
Grooms	- - -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -
Millwrights	5 6	4 -	- - -	6 -	5 -
Millers	5 -	4 -	- - -	5 -	4 -
Painters	4 6	3 2	- - -	4 9	4 -
Plasterers	4 6	3 2	- - -	4 9	4 -
Plumbers and Glaziers	4 -	3 2	- - -	4 6	3 6
Quarry-men	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ropemakers	3 3	2 -	- - -	3 9	3 -
Sailmakers	4 -	2 8	- - -	4 6	3 9
Sawyers	5 6	4 -	- - -	6 0	5 -
Shepherds	- - -	None employed.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 -	4 6	- - -	6 6	5 6
Shoemakers	3 4	All piece work.	- - -	4 -	2 -
Slaters and Shinglers	4 -	2 8	- - -	3 9	4 6
Stonemasons	6 -	4 6	- - -	7 -	5 6
Tailors	4 -	All piece work.	- - -	4 3	3 9
Tanners	2 6	1 6	- - -	2 9	2 6
Wheelwrights	3 9	2 6	- - -	4 -	3 6
Whitesmiths	4 -	2 9	- - -	4 6	3 6

(No. 4.)

1. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Any but such as of late have been landed in the colony, being generally of the lowest order of paupers.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—The immigration of the last quarter, being chiefly of the above description, exceeded the demand for labour, even during that season of the year in which employment can be obtained, and after which period they become, to a serious extent, a burden on the country.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—I am of opinion that the labourers who arrive here from Newfoundland and St. John, New Brunswick, are sufficient for any demand for labour in the colony, the native population of which being all that is required; very few ever settling in the colony, having the United States generally in view for their final settlement.

Thos. N. Jeffery,
Collector.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 5.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
From 5th July to the 10th October inclusive -	1	none	none	32	13	7	13	none	none	none	none	all	none	none	£. s. d. 68 - -
TOTALS -	1	none	none	32	13	7	13	none	none	none	none	all	none	none	68 - -

Pictou, 10th day of 1842.

J. G. Boggs, Acting Sub-Collector.

(No. 6.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of
in the Quarter ended 10th October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.		
The labourers in this country are usually clothed in coarse woollens and cottons, the manufacture of Great Britain, purchased at various prices, depending entirely on the mode of payment. If purchased with cash, at an advance of from 75 to 80 per cent. on the sterling cost; if at a credit, 100 per cent.; if payable in produce, 135 to 140 per cent. advance; and if in labour, frequently 200 per cent. is paid.		
The price of foreign provisions vary in the same ratio, depending on the mode of payment.		
The present prices of country produce, with cash, are:—		
Pork, salted - - - - -	barrel	£. s. d. 2 - -
Beef, salted - - - - -	ditto	1 - -
Ditto, fresh - - - - -	lb.	- - 2
Oats - - - - -	bushel	- 1 -
Oatmeal - - - - -	cwt.	- 8 -
Potatoes - - - - -	bushel	- - 9
Flour, Wheat - - - - -	barrels	1 7 6
Butter - - - - -	lb.	- - 7

Pictou, 10 Oct. 1842.

J. G. Boggs, Acting Sub-Collector.

(No. 7.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Pictou, Nova Scotia*, for the Three Months ended 10 October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling.)	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	-	-	none employed.		
Butchers	-	-	paid at the rate of 4s. sterling per head of cattle.		
Brickmakers	-	-	none employed.		
Bricklayers	-	-	none employed.		
Blacksmiths	4s.	not employed	32 l.	5s.	3s.
Carriers	-	-	entirely paid by piece-work.		
Carpenters and Joiners	-	-	-		
Cabinet-makers	4s. 6d.	not employed	not employed	6s. 6.	4s.
Coopers	-	-	-		
Carters	-	-	at all times paid by the load.		
Cooks (Women)	-	-	8 l. not employed by the day.		
Combmakers	-	-	none in employ.		
Dairywomen	-	-	none in employ; work performed by general farm servants.		
Dressmakers and Milliners	2s. 6d.	1s. 3d.	none	3s.	1s. 3d.
Farm Labourers	-	-	-		
Gardeners	3s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	18 l.	4s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Grooms	-	-	-		
Millwrights	5s.	not employed	not employed	6s. 3d.	4s.
Millers	not so employed.	not so employed.	32 l.	not so employed.	not so employed.
Painters	-	-	only employed and paid by job-work.		
Plasterers	5s.	not employed	not employed	6s.	4s.
Plumbers and Glaziers	-	-	none, and no employment.		
Quarrymen (Stone)	not employed	not employed	36 l.	not employed	not employed.
Ropemakers	-	-	none.		
Sailmakers	-	-	these are paid at 3 1/2 d. sterling per yard for work.		
Sawyers	6s. 6d.	not employed	40 l.	7s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Shepherds	-	-	only one, in a state of starvation.		
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	-	-	this work is done by job-work, and remuneration equal to carpenters.		
Shoemakers	4s.	not so employed	not so employed	6s.	3s. 6d.
Slaters and Shinglers	-	-	slaters, none; shingling performed by carpenters.		
Stonemasons	-	-	paid entirely by job-work; in fact no employment.		
Tailors	-	-	no journeyman tailors employed at present; all apprentices.		
Tanners	-	-	See Carriers.		
Wheelwrights	-	-	See Millwrights.		
Whitesmiths	-	-	none employed.		

Pictou, 10 October 1842.

J. G. Boggs, Acting Sub-Collector.

(No. 8.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Farm labour is in the greatest request; mechanics and tradesmen are principally supplied by the natives of the county or province to an extent that leaves but little demand for immigrants of that description, although occasionally they find employment.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—From the depressed state of trade, the small immigration of last quarter was sufficient to satisfy the demand for labour.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—From the low prices of produce of every description, and the total stop to ship-building, a total reaction must take place before any means of remunerating labour can be pointed out for this port.

Pictou, Nova Scotia, 10 October 1842.

J. G. Boggs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 9.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
From 5th April to 5th July -	1	1	none	34	25	7	25	-	2	-	-	32	-	-	£. s. d.
TOTALS -	1	1	-	34	25	7	25	-	2	-	-	32	-	-	-

Custom-House, Lunenburg,
Nova Scotia, 5th day of July 1842.

H. M. Moyle,
Sub-Collector.

(No. 10.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing, in the County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, in the Quarter ended 5th July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
<i>(N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)</i>					
Superfine Wheat Flour	per barrel	£. s. d. 1 16 -	Potatoes	per bushel	£. s. d. - 1 3
Rye and Barley ditto	ditto	1 4 -	Pork (salted)	per barrel	3 - -
Indian meal	ditto	1 - -	Beef	ditto	2 5 -
Biscuit	ditto	1 - -	Fresh Meat	per lb.	- - 4
Melasses	per gallon	- 1 6	Mackerel (pickled)	per barrel	1 - -
Rum	ditto	- 4 9	Herrings	ditto	- 12 6
Clothing, &c. about 15 per cent. on Halifax prices.					

Custom-House, Lunenburg, N. S. }
5 July 1842.

H. M. Moyle,
Sub-Collector.

(No. 11.)

QUARTERLY RETURNS:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in the County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, for the Three Months ended 5th July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	-	-	-	-	-
Butchers	-	-	-	-	-
Brickmakers	-	-	-	-	-
Bricklayers	-	-	-	-	-
Blacksmiths	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	- 5 6
Curriers	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters and Joiners	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	- 4 6
Cabinetmakers	-	-	-	-	-
Coopers	- 4 6	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	- 4 -

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).			Average Wages per Diem with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).			Average Wages per Annum with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).			Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling.)	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Highest.	Lowest.
Carters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks (Women)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairywomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers and Milliners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm labourers	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Gardeners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millwrights	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Millers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painters	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Plasterers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers and Glaziers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarrymen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ropemakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailmakers	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4 3
Sawyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepherds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaters and Shinglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stonemasons	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 9	5 9
Tailors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanners	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 6	4
Wheelwrights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitesmiths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Custom-House, Lunenburg, N. S. }
5 July 1842.

H. M. Moyle,
Sub-Collector.

(No. 12.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.
2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—There appears to be no demand in this county for labourers, excepting that those engaged in agricultural pursuits occasionally require extra help.
3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—Yes.
4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—There are still disposable Crown lands in this county on which immigrants might be located. Labourers are generally remunerated in money.

Custom-House, Lunenburg, N. S. }
5 July 1842.

H. M. Moyle,
Sub-Collector.

(No. 13.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter ending 5 July 1842.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number Employed on Government Works.	Number Assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.	
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.				
3 Months -	4	none	none	178	65	52	65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	£. s. d.
TOTALS -	4	none	none	178	65	52	65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Custom House, Sydney, Cape Breton, }
5 July 1842.

C. E. Leonard,
Acting Collector of Customs.

(No. 14.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Cape Breton*, in the Quarter ended 5th July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(N.B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)			£. s. d.		
Fresh Beef	per lb.	2½	Best Soap	per lb.	5
„ Mutton	ditto	2½	„ Tea	ditto	4
„ Veal	ditto	3	„ Coffee	ditto	10
„ Pork	ditto	2	„ Rice	ditto	2½
„ Fowls	pair	1	„ Sugar (Brown)	ditto	5
„ Butter	lb.	7	„ Ditto (Refined Loaf)	ditto	7
„ Milk	quart	2	CLOTHING, &c.:		
„ Eggs	dozen	5	Men's Stout Shoes	pair	8
„ Potatoes	bushel	1	Women's ditto	ditto	6 6
Best Wheat Flour (196 lbs.)	barrel	1 12 6	Men's Shirts	each	3
Seconds - ditto	ditto	1 10	Flannel	yard	1 6
Best Oatmeal	cwt.	15	Cloth for Coats (Pilot cloth)	ditto	14
„ Coals (1½ tons)	chaldron	15	Cotton for Gowns (print)	ditto	8
„ Candles	lb.	9	Velveteen	ditto	2

C. E. Leonard, Acting Collector.

(No. 15.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Sydney, Cape Breton*, for the Three Months ended 5 July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Highest. s. d.	Lowest. s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers	5	4	—	—	—
Brickmakers	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	6	4 6	—	—	—
Blacksmiths	6	4 6	—	—	—
Curriers	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and Joiners	5	4 6	—	—	—
Cabinet-makers	—	—	—	—	—
Coopers	6	4 6	—	—	—
Carters	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks (Women)	—	—	—	—	—
Combmakers	—	—	—	—	—
Dairywomen	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers and Milliners	—	1 3	—	—	—
Farm Labourers	2 9	2	—	—	—
Gardeners	3	—	—	—	—
Grooms	—	—	—	—	—
Millwrights	6	4 6	—	—	—
Millers	—	—	—	—	—
Painters	6	4 6	—	—	—
Plasterers	6	4 6	—	—	—
Plumbers and Glaziers	—	—	—	—	—
Quarrymen	3 6	2 9	—	—	—
Ropemakers	—	—	—	—	—
Sailmakers	—	—	—	—	—
Sawyers	6	4 6	—	—	—
Shepherds	—	—	—	—	—
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 6	—	—	—	—
Shoemakers	4	—	—	—	—
Slaters and Shinglers	—	—	—	—	—
Stonemasons	6	4 6	—	—	—
Tailors	4	—	—	—	—
Tanners	5	—	—	—	—
Wheelwrights	6	4 6	—	—	—
Whitesmiths	—	—	—	—	—

C. E. Leonard, Acting Collector.

(No. 16.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.
2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Farm labourers.
3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—No.
4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—The emigrants which arrive at Cape Breton (being chiefly from the islands of Scotland) make but indifferent farm labourers, not having sufficient knowledge of agriculture; but a better class would both benefit themselves and the colony.

(No. 17.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
5 July to 31 Aug.	5	6	6	1,100	326 3	359 3	318	-	-	8 3	-	-	-	-	£. s. d.
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October, to 10th.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS -	5	6	6	1,100*	329	362	318	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-

* Included those bound to Canada and Prince Edward's Isle.

Custom-House, Sydney, }
10 October 1842.H^y Davenport,
Acting Collector of Customs.

(No. 18.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Cape Breton*, in the Quarter ended the 10th October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)			Candles	per lb.	£. s. d. - - 9
Beef, fresh	per lb.	2d. to 3d.	Soap	-	- - 5
Mutton "	ditto	2d., 2½d.	Tea	-	- 4 -
Veal "	ditto	- - 3	Coffee	-	- 1 3
Pork "	ditto	- - 2	Rice	-	- - 3
Fowls "	per pair	- 1 -	Sugar	-	- - 5
Butter "	per lb.	7d. to 10d.	Codfish, dried	-	- 9 -
Milk "	per quart	- - 4	CLOTHING:		
Eggs	per dozen	- - 6	Men's Stout Shoes	per pair	- 8 -
Potatoes	per bushel	9d. to 1s. 6d.	Women's ditto	ditto	- 6 6
Wheat Flour	196 lbs. per barrel.	1 10 -	Men's Cotton Shirts	each	- 3 -
Rye ditto	ditto	1 2 6	Flannel	per yard	- 1 6
Oatmeal	per barrel	1 - -	Cloth for Coats	ditto	8s., 25s.
Coals	1½ ton per chaldron.	- 18 -	Cotton printed for Gowns	ditto	- - 8
			Velveteen	ditto	- 2 -
			Hats and Caps	each	- 1s. 6d. to 15s.

Custom-House, Sydney, }
10 October 1842.H^y Davenport,
Acting Collector.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 19.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Cape Breton Island*, for the Three Months ended the 10th October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 l.	-	
Butchers - - - - -	5 - -	4 - -	-		
Brickmakers - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-		
Bricklayers - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Blacksmiths - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Curriers - - - - -	5 - -	6 6	-		
Carpenters and Joiners - - - - -	6 6	5 6	-		
Cabinet-makers - - - - -	6 6	5 6	-		
Coopers - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Carters - - - - -	3 - -	4 - -	20 l. to 24 l.	-	
Cooks (Women) - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Combmakers - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Dairywomen - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8 l. to 10 l.	-	
Dressmakers and Milliners - - - - -	- - - - -	1 3	-		
Farm Labourers - - - - -	3 6	3 - -	-		
Gardeners - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Grooms - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 l. to 24 l.	-	
Millwrights - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Millers - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	24 l.	-	
Painters - - - - -	5 6	4 - -	-		
Plasterers - - - - -	7 6	6 - -	-		
Plumbers and Glaziers - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Quarrymen - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Ropemakers - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Sailmakers - - - - -	7 6	6 - -	-		
Sawyers - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Shepherds - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders - - - - -	7 6	6 - -	-		
Shoemakers - - - - -	4 - -	- - - - -	-		
Slaters and Shinglers - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Stonemasons - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Tailors - - - - -	4 - -	- - - - -	-		
Tanners - - - - -	5 - -	6 6	-		
Wheelwrights - - - - -	6 - -	4 6	-		
Whitesmiths - - - - -	- - - - -	none.	-		

Custom House, Sydney, }
10 October 1842. }

H^y Davenport,
Acting Collector.

(No. 20.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.
2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Farm labour.
3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—The immigrants settle upon their allotments, and labourers are as difficult to be had as if none ever landed in the colony.
4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—Farm servants, domestic (female) servants, and several kinds of mechanics are required. The persons who come hither, except as clearers of the forests, are the very worst; bad farm labourers, and know nothing of agriculture; a better class of farmers would be of great service. The fisheries and agriculture of the island would profitably employ several thousand families who would emigrate.

(No. 21.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Cape Breton*, in the Quarter ended 31 December 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
<i>(N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)</i>					
Beef, fresh	per lb.	£ s. d. 1½ d. to 2½ d.	Soap	per lb.	5 d. to 6 d.
Mutton	ditto	— 2	Tea	ditto	— 3 6
Veal	ditto	— 2½	Coffee	ditto	— 10
Pork	ditto	2 d. to 3 d.	Rice	ditto	— 3
Fowls	per pair	— 1	Sugar	ditto	— 5
Butter	per lb.	7 d. to 9 d.	Dried Fish	quintal	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Milk	quart	— 2	CLOTHING :		
Eggs	dozen	— 5	Men's Shoes	—	— 8 —
Wheat Flour	barrel	1 10 —	Women's ditto	—	— 6 6
Ditto seconds	ditto	1 7 6	Men's Shirts	—	— 3 —
Oatmeal	cwt.	12s. 6d. to 15s.	Flannel	per yard	— 1 6
Coals	1 ½ ton or chaldron.	— 15 —	Cloth for Coats	—	— 14 —
Candles	per lb.	— 9	Cotton for Gowns	—	— 8
			Velveteen	—	— 2 —

H^y Davenport, Collector.

(No. 22.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Cape Breton*, for the Three Months ended 31st December 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	6 —	4 6	—		
Butchers	5 —	4 —	—		
Brickmakers	6 —	4 6	—		
Bricklayers	6 —	4 6	—		
Blacksmiths	6 —	4 6	—		
Curriers	—	—	—		
Carpenters and Joiners	6 —	none.	—		
Cabinet-makers	—	4 6	—		
Coopers	—	none.	—		
Carters	—	none.	—		
Cooks (Women)	—	none.	—		
Combmakers	—	none.	—		
Dairywomen	—	none.	—		
Dressmakers and Milliners	—	1 6	—		
Farm Labourers	2 9	2 —	—		
Gardeners	—	none.	—		
Grooms	—	none.	—		
Millwrights	—	—	—		
Millers	—	—	—		
Printers	6 —	4 6	—		

NOVA SCOTIA.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Plasterers - - - -	6 -	4 6	—		
Plumbers and Glaziers - - -	- - -	- - -	—		
Quarrymen - - - -	- - -	- none.	—		
Ropemakers - - - -	- - -	- none.	—		
Sailmakers - - - -	6 -	4 6	—		
Sawyers - - - -	- - -	- none.	—		
Shepherds - - - -	- - -	- none.	—		
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 6	—	—		
Shoemakers - - - -	4 -	3 -	—		
Slaters and Shinglers - - -	- - -	- - -	—		
Stonemasons - - - -	- - -	- - -	—		
Tailors - - - -	4 -	3 -	—		
Tanners - - - -	5 -	4 -	—		
Wheelwrights - - - -	- - -	- - -	—		
Whitesmiths - - - -	- - -	- - -	—		

H^y Davenport,
Collector.

(No. 23.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.
2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Agricultural labour.
3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—There has been none.
4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—A better class of agriculturists would be of great service to the island, and it is believed farm labourers with a small capital would find a profitable source of employment. Fishermen from the Scotch islands are also required.

H^y Davenport,
Collector.

— No. 8. —

(No. 157.)

No. 8.
Viscount Falkland
to Lord Stanley,
3 April 1843.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right hon. Viscount *Falkland* to
Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Government House, Halifax, 3 April 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the province of Nova Scotia for the year ending the 31st December 1842, with the usual yearly Report on the state of the province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland*.

GENERAL REPORT relative to the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Year ending 31st December 1842; made in pursuance of Directions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Civil Establishment is supported chiefly by duties levied in the province, also partly from The Queen's casual revenue, and in a minor degree from the post-office revenues applied towards paying the expenses of that department; the Home Government, in aid of the customs' establishment, furnishing a sum through the Receiver-general of the Customs in England, in addition to the amount of the old Crown duties, and the proceeds of seizures, &c. made by the customs' department, which are likewise applied to the maintenance of that establishment:

	£.	s.	d.
The charge on the duties collected in the province being - - -	15,294	5	-
On the casual revenue, including 1,000 <i>l.</i> salaries of commissioners of Crown lands - - - - -	4,991	19	8
On post-office revenue - - - - -	1,235	5	5
From the receiver-general of the customs, old Crown duties, seizures, &c. - - - - -	3,437	5	1
£.	24,958	15	2

Making the whole of its ordinary expense, including that of the custom-house and post-office department and the legislature, 24,958*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

All the officers on this establishment are personally discharging their respective duties, except the provincial secretary and the officer holding the situations of surveyor-general and commissioner of Crown lands, who are in Europe on leave of absence.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
The revenue for the year ending 31st December 1842 amounts to -	84,869	2	8
And is derived as follows:			
From duties collected under provincial statutes - - - - -	38,185	10	10
From duties under Acts of the Imperial Parliament - - - - -	30,937	15	2
From rent of the coal-mines and other royalties - - - - -	4,389	17	3
From miscellaneous sources;—Such as the sums paid from the military chest, and by bills drawn on Her Majesty's Treasury in support of the ecclesiastical establishment; deposits in the savings bank, paid into the treasury; the payments into the casual revenue, from proceeds of Crown lands, fees received at the secretary's office, &c. &c. - - - - -	11,355	19	5
£.	84,869	2	8

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The following courts of judicature are established in Nova Scotia:

1. *Court of Chancery.*

The Lieutenant-governor is chancellor *ex officio*. No salary is attached to the office; but fees are received by him upon hearings and decrees, amounting, in the year 1842, to 28*l.* sterling. He is assisted by a master of the rolls, with an annual salary of 650*l.* sterling, and by four masters in Chancery, who are entitled to certain fees, but receive no salaries; and on appeals from the decisions of the master of the rolls he is also assisted by the judges of the Supreme Court, as he may think proper to require their services respectively, who receive no remuneration therefrom.

2. *Court of Error.*

The Lieutenant-governor and Executive Council constitute this court, to which appeals from the Supreme Court are allowed, if the sum exceed 300*l.* No business has been done in this court during the year, nor for some years past. An appeal lies from this court to the Privy Council in England.

NOVA SCOTIA.

3. *Supreme Court.*

Consists of a chief justice, with a salary of 1,000 *l.* sterling, and of four assistant or puisne justices, three of whom receive a salary of 650 *l.* sterling each, and the fourth 560 *l.* sterling. In addition to these salaries, the chief and assistant justices receive one guinea per day each for travelling expenses while on their circuits, averaging about 50 *l.* sterling to each. This court sits three times in the year at Halifax, and twice in the year in every other county, exercising civil functions as regards the collection of debts, &c., and those of a criminal nature, as a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery.

4. *Courts of General Sessions of the Peace.*

These courts, established in each county, are similar in constitution and practice to the courts of quarter sessions in England, except in as far as the trials by jury for misdemeanors, &c. have been transferred to the Supreme Court by a recent Act of the Legislature.

5. *Court of Vice-Admiralty.*

The master of the rolls in chancery is the judge in this court, the chief business in which consists in proceedings in regard to seamen's wages, and the prosecution of charges against foreign vessels, chiefly American, for infractions of the treaty in relation to the fisheries on the North American coasts. But little business has been done in this court during the current year (1842), owing principally, as it is believed, to the prevention of the trespasses of the American fishing vessels, by the employment of provincial cutters to guard the British fishing grounds, under a liberal provision of the provincial legislature for that purpose. There is no salary attached to the office of judge of this court; but certain fees are received by him, amounting in this year, according to his return, to about 20 *l.* sterling.

6. *Court of Marriage and Divorce.*

Under a recent Act of the Legislature this court is now so constituted, that the Lieutenant-governor, or, in his absence, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, or the master of the rolls in Chancery, may preside, with two members of the Executive Council. The chief justice, under the provisions of the Act, having been appointed vice-president of the court, sits as, and is, *de facto*, chief judge of the court, assisted by two members of the council. There are no salaries attached to those offices, but some trifling fees are payable upon hearings.

7. *Courts of Probate of Wills, &c.*

These courts, which were established on their present footing by a provincial Act, passed in the session of 1842, and specially confirmed by the Queen in Council, exist in each county of the province, taking cognizance of the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. The judges and registrars of the courts have no salaries, but are remunerated by fees specified in the Act.

In addition to the foregoing, there are courts of minor jurisdiction, under provincial Acts, by which justices of the peace throughout the province (and in Halifax, as an incorporated city, the mayor's court), determine civil suits when the sum in dispute does not exceed 8 *l.* sterling, and impose fines, not exceeding 4 *l.* sterling in amount, for certain criminal offences, such as assaults, &c., with imprisonment in some cases.

The whole ordinary expense of the judicial establishment in this year, charged on the revenues, is 6,334 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* exclusive of 720 *l.* for pensions of judges of the courts of common pleas, abolished by a recent provincial Act.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

This consists of a bishop, with a salary of 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum, besides 400 *l.* sterling as a missionary allowance; of one archdeacon, who is also ecclesiastical commissary, his salary being 300 *l.* sterling, with an allowance of 175 *l.* sterling as a missionary, and of about 30 other missionaries, each receiving from the Society for Propagating the Gospel from 100 *l.* to 200 *l.* sterling per annum, the whole ordinary expense being 7,640 *l.* sterling, nothing of which, however, falls on the provincial revenue.

EDUCATION.

King's College, at Windsor, was founded under a Royal charter in 1802. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the patron, the bishop of the diocese the visitor, and the Lieutenant-governor, bishop, and other provincial officers form a Board of directors or governors. Its statutes are similar to those of Oxford. It has an annual allowance from the provincial treasury of 400 *l.* sterling, under a permanent Act, and is otherwise supported by benefactions from societies in England and other sources, to the amount of 1,000 *l.* sterling per annum. It is under the immediate management of a president, who has a salary of 368 *l.*

368 l. sterling per annum, including his allowance as chaplain. The president must be a clergyman of the Church of England; but religious tests formerly existing in regard to graduates have been removed many years past. There are at present 22 students. In connexion with this college, there is an academy or grammar school, with at present about 58 scholars. The principal of this academy has an annual salary of 160 l. sterling, and an assistant 80 l. sterling, those salaries being exclusive of tuition fees.

Dalhousie College, in the city of Halifax, is an institution originally founded under the patronage of the late Earl of Dalhousie, when Lieutenant-governor of the province, in the year 1819, and was intended to be upon the model of the Edinburgh University; the funds requisite for the buildings and endowment of the establishment being derived from the duties of customs received at Castine, an American port in the temporary occupation of His Majesty's Government during the war with the United States, to the amount of 8,500 l. sterling, in addition to which, aid was granted by the Provincial Government to the amount of 6,400 l. sterling. A fine building was erected of freestone, but owing to the want of sufficient funds and other causes, the institution did not go into operation until the year 1838, when an Act of the Assembly was passed by which the principal professor in the Picton Academy was transferred to this college, and one-half of the sum theretofore allowed from the provincial treasury for the support of the academy, namely, 160 l. sterling out of 320 l. sterling, was also transferred to the college for the support of that professor, who was assisted by two others. In the year 1842 an Act of the Assembly was passed (which has since received the assent of Her Majesty in Council), authorizing the Lieutenant-governor to appoint a new Board of Governors of this college (the trust having been previously confined to a few persons of an official character), with powers of conferring degrees, in addition to the corporate capacity which had before existed, and providing that no religious tests should be required from the governors, professors, graduates, or others. As this was done with a view of removing from this college every thing of a denominational or sectarian character, a Board of Governors has been formed, consisting of a number of influential gentlemen of different denominations; statutes have been framed; and the present number of professors is two, in addition to which a professor of modern languages, much required, is to be added as soon as a suitable person can be procured. Under the present system of constitution and government, the number of students has already increased (being now 24), and when the college shall have been put upon the efficient footing contemplated by the governors, it is confidently anticipated that a very large addition will be made to the number. The funds of this institution are at present about 300 l. sterling per annum from dividends on account of sums invested in the three per cent. consols, and 320 l. sterling per annum granted from the provincial treasury.

Acadia College, incorporated by Acts of the General Assembly passed in 1840 and 1841, is situated at Horton, in King's County, having been established by the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society. There are in this institution three professors of the Baptist denomination, and 33 students. There is connected with the college an academy with two teachers and 45 pupils. £.400 sterling is granted by the Legislature in aid of private contributions towards the support of this college, which is under the more immediate superintendence of the above-mentioned Baptist Society. Both institutions are open to all denominations, and no religious tests are required from either professors or students. The power of conferring degrees is given by the Act of Incorporation.

St. Mary's Seminary or College was founded by the Roman-catholics about three years since, and was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in the session of 1841, which has received Her Majesty's assent. The Act gives the power of conferring degrees, and provides that no religious tests shall be required from any of the trustees or students. The principal professor is a Roman-catholic priest, assisted by other professors and teachers of the same persuasion. The students in the college and seminary, which have not as yet received distinctive characters, are about 72. This institution receives an annual grant from the provincial treasury of 326 l. 5s. sterling, and is otherwise supported by subscriptions and tuition fees.

It may be remarked in regard to these collegiate institutions, that there appears to be an increasing inclination throughout the province that they should all be merged in one common university, divested of any sectarian or denominational character, upon a similar footing to that of Dalhousie College.

The minor academies and grammar schools throughout the province are numerous. Besides the grammar school at Halifax, receiving by a permanent endowment 100 l. sterling annually from the provincial treasury, and the Picton Academy, receiving from the same source 160 l. sterling per annum, there are in each of the other counties of the province an academy or grammar school, with an annual provincial allowance each of 80 l. sterling; and in addition to these the General Assembly, by an Act of 1841, granted 4,800 l. per annum for four years for the support of common schools.

The several enactments in regard to colleges, academies, and common schools provide for the admission of free scholars, thus liberally affording the means of education to all classes.

COMMERCE.

Commerce has in this province, as in the other British North American possessions, suffered some depression during the past year, to which depression the diminution of the revenue is to be attributed. But the public credit has been maintained, all demands upon

NOVA SCOTIA. the provincial treasury having been discharged; and although doubtless the same cause will affect the public income for 1843, it is yet to be confidently anticipated that, by a provident reduction of the expenditure for local objects, there will be no serious inconvenience sustained during the coming year.

IMPORTS into the Province for the Year ending 31st December 1842.

FROM WHENCE.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.		SHIPS INWARDS.		
			NUMBER.	TONS.	MEN.
	£.	s. d.			
Great Britain - - - -	337,364	- -	107	40,090	} 19,489
British West Indies - - -	44,023	- -			
British North American Colonies	204,979	- -	1,909	132,238	
British Colonies elsewhere -	98,178	- -			
United States of America - -	373,739	- -	1,266	121,724	
Foreign States - - - -	113,275	- -	175	22,390	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,171,558	- -	3,452	316,442	19,489

EXPORTS for the same Period.

TO	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.		SHIPS OUTWARDS.		
			NUMBER.	TONS.	MEN.
	£.	s. d.			
Great Britain - - - -	79,784	- -	81	29,062	} 2,047
British West Indies - - -	433,425	- -			
British North American Colonies	237,891	- -	2,202	167,445	
British Colonies elsewhere -	6,042	- -			
United States of America - -	72,699	- -	1,214	121,345	
Foreign States - - - -	29,413	- -	57	7,771	
TOTAL - - - £.	869,254	- -	3,549	73,477	2,047

The balance of trade against the province is not so great as may appear from the foregoing tables; the value of exports being placed very low in proportion to the returns, and the West India trade being exclusively carried on by vessels owned in the province, as is generally that with Great Britain.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are few in number; among them may be named cordage, coarse woollens and chocolate; tobacco is also manufactured in different ways. The grinding of wheat and other grain is universal throughout the country, and to some extent the preparing of deals for exportation. Grindstones are made and exported from the county of Cumberland, in which there are extensive quarries supplying the material. The value of this latter export is about 10,000*l.* sterling per annum. Mills for the grinding of plaster of Paris or gypsum have been established in the county of Hants, but their operation is very limited, from the restrictions imposed upon the trade by the American government.

Manufactured articles in common use are generally obtained from Great Britain, and in a lesser degree from the United States, the high price of labour in the colony preventing the embarkation of capital in manufacturing speculations.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is steadily advancing; it has already received some impulse from an Act of the General Assembly of 1841, under the provisions of which importations of improved breeds of live stock, and implements of husbandry, to serve as models, have been made; and it is expected that further benefits will accrue when the system established by that Act, which gives encouragement, by provincial grants, to local societies throughout the country, under the superintendence of a central board at Halifax, shall have come more fully into operation. This year the crops have proved very abundant; the plenty thereby occasioned, and the general depression of trade, have caused prices of agricultural produce to be lower than usual; but this branch of industry may be considered as prosperous, the lands being mostly held by proprietors in fee simple, who having no rents to pay, are, with a good harvest, not much affected by a reduction of prices.

Vide Act. annexed.

GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.

The quantity of land sold by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, in Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton, during the year ending 31st December 1842, is 5,893 acres. The gross amount of purchase-money upon sales made during this and former years, and received in this year, being 1,232*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotia not having received sufficient to pay his salary up to the maximum amount, there being by his account 263*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* due to him, and the Commissioner for Cape Breton having paid into the casual revenue fund 20*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, as the balance received by him after payment of his salary and contingent allowances. The regulations in regard to the sales of these lands having been found inconvenient and oppressive, the subject has been brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and a report thereupon, made by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, will be brought under the consideration of the Legislature in 1843, with a view to a modification of those regulations, affording greater facilities to settlers.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During this year the following public works have been completed, or partially advanced; namely,

1st. The bridewell, or penitentiary, near Halifax; a large stone building, upon which 5,840*l.* sterling have been already expended, and it is estimated that it will require upwards of 2,000*l.* sterling additional to complete it. The expense is wholly defrayed from the provincial treasury.

2d. A lighthouse at the entrance of Louisbourg Harbour, Cape Breton. This has been completed at an expense of 1,140*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and put into operation. The building for the light was constructed for a lighthouse contemplated in the previous year at Partridge Island, near the head of the Bay of Fundy; but objections having arisen as to the latter site, it was deemed advisable to transfer the work to Louisbourg Harbour, where a light was much needed, and approved of by the Legislature.

3d. A lighthouse at the north entrance of the Strait of Canso, completed at an expense of 897*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* sterling, paid from the provincial treasury, the light being now in efficient operation.

4th. Large sums have been expended, drawn from the provincial treasury, for the improvement of the roads of the province, especially to facilitate the transit between Halifax and Canada of the mails received and sent between Halifax and England by the steam-packets. With this view, the roads between Halifax and Picton, and from the latter place to New Brunswick, have been altered, by avoiding the larger hills on those routes, and making a tolerably level and good road the whole distance, which however will require a considerable annual expenditure to keep it in good repair.

POPULATION.

No census has been taken since 1838, and, owing to the way in which that was made, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, the returns were very imperfect. Taking into account the probable increase by births and immigration, the population of the province may be estimated at about 220,000. Nearly 2,000 emigrants have arrived in the course of the year, chiefly from Scotland, who have settled in Cape Breton.

PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES.

In the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia, about 1,500*l.* sterling has been annually expended from the revenues of the province for several years past, to prevent the aggressions of American fishermen. This has been found so effectual, that during this year there has been but little complaint of the encroachments of foreigners, who from the effect of seizures made in former years, have generally avoided fishing within the proscribed limits, and consequently there have been no seizures in the course of this year. The mackerel fishery on the eastern coasts of the province has been unusually productive, and it is generally attributed to the protection thus afforded.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SABLE ISLAND, AND HUMANE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN AND PASSENGERS.

THE establishment of Sable Island for the saving and relief of shipwrecked persons and property, continues in the most effective state: 320*l.* sterling is granted by the provincial legislature for this establishment, in addition to 400*l.* from the Imperial Government.

There are humane establishments, affording provisions for the same purposes, at the islands of St. Paul and Scattarie, where the occurrence of shipwrecks is frequent, and at the Seal Islands, which are supported by the provincial government; the two former receiving in part aid from other provinces of British North America, towards the expenses of the light-houses and humane establishments upon them, under the charge of the government of this province.

(signed) *Falkland,*
Lieutenant-governor.

ANNO QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. 2.

An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Rural Economy in this Province.

(Passed the 29th day of March. A. D. 1841.)

Central Board.

BE it enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to appoint and commission a central Board of agriculture at Halifax, consisting of 11 fit and proper persons, of whom seven shall be resident in Halifax, or its vicinity, and one selected from the eastern, western, and middle divisions of Nova Scotia, and one from Cape Breton, four of whom shall be a quorum, and from time to time, as vacancies occur in the commissioners composing such Board, by revocation, death, resignation, or continued absence from the province, to supply such vacancies by new appointments.

Annual grant of 500*l.* for four years.
How to be expended.
Salary of clerk.

Importation of implements, seeds, live stock, &c.

2. And be it enacted, that there shall be granted and paid to the said commissioners, out of the public funds of this province, the sum of 500*l.* annually, for four years, from and after the passing of this Act, whereof the said Board shall be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding 100*l.* annually, for the salary of a clerk or secretary, to be appointed by them, and removed at pleasure, and a further sum for their incidental expenses; and shall lay out and expend the balance, during the aforesaid period of four years, in the importation from abroad of the most improved implements of husbandry; and also of seeds and live stock of various kinds, in the encouraging and circulating of agricultural publications, and the diffusion of knowledge on the different branches of husbandry, and in such other objects, for the agricultural improvement of the province, as the said Board may from time to time approve; and that the said Board shall be at liberty to expend the balance on any one or more of such objects, in every year, as their experience and judgment may from time to time suggest; and shall exhibit an account of such expenditure to the Legislature in each year, verified by the oath of one of the members of the said Board, and by proper vouchers in that behalf.

Importations how to be disposed of.

3. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall be at liberty to dispose of all implements, seeds, or live stock, imported by them from time to time in such way as may appear to them most conducive to the general improvement of the province, either by offering such importations, or any of them, for sale, in such counties and on such terms as they may direct; or by distributing the same, or any of them, gratuitously, or placing the same under the charge of any societies or individuals whom they may select, and on such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; and in case such importations, or any of them, shall be offered for sale, all instruments or bonds that may be directed by the said Board to be taken in respect thereof, shall be in the names of the commissioners for the time being, and shall be valid and binding on the parties executing the same, for the purposes to be therein declared; and the net proceeds of such sale shall be applied and accounted for by the said Board in manner aforesaid; and until such sales shall be had, all implements, seeds, live stock, or other articles, imported by the said board, shall be accounted the property of the commissioners for the time being, and be held by them for the purposes of this Act.

To correspond with agricultural societies, &c.

4. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall open and carry on a correspondence with the several agricultural societies already formed, or which may be hereafter formed in this province, and shall aid and direct them, as far as may be required, in prosecuting their several objects; and shall import for the said societies, out of funds to be provided by them, such implements, seeds or live stock, as they may respectively want from abroad; and shall likewise inspect and audit the accounts to be rendered by the several societies, of the application and expenditure of their funds, as hereafter mentioned; and from

from the reports to be furnished by the said societies, and from such other sources of information as may be accessible to the said Board, shall furnish to the Legislature, at every session, a general report of the progress of agriculture throughout the province, and of the expenditure of all monies granted therefor.

To report to the Legislature.

5. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, to grant his warrant on the public treasury of this province, annually, for the period of four years, from and after the passing of this Act, for the sum of 1,275*l.*, being at and after the rate of 75*l.* for each of the 17 counties in this province, to be applied and expended as hereafter mentioned.

Annual grant of 1,275*l.* for four years for the several counties in this province.

6. And be it enacted, that the said Board, in each and every year, shall ascertain whether agricultural societies that now are, or hereafter may be, formed in the several counties, ought to receive a proportion; and shall likewise determine what proportion, if any, each one of such societies shall receive out of the aforesaid grant of 75*l.*, such proportion to be regulated by the said Board, with reference to the numbers and contributions of the members of each society, and to its local position and usefulness, and so as one society, if there be no more than one in any of the said counties, may receive, with the assent and approval of the said Board, the whole of such grant; and that the president and secretary of each society shall be entitled to draw out of the treasury, for the purposes of this Act, the sum that may have been assigned to it as aforesaid by the said Board; provided always that no society shall be entitled to any portion of the said grant which shall not raise annually, by private contribution, the sum of 10*l.* at the least; and that no more than three societies shall receive any proportion of the said grant in any one county: and provided also, that in all cases where a Central County Society, with a branch or branches in the county, shall be formed and approved of by the Central Board, that the said sum of 75*l.* shall be given to the said Central Society for distribution, for the purposes of this Act, in all cases where the sum of 20*l.* shall have been raised by the Central Society, and the branch or branches thereof, jointly, in manner before mentioned.

How to be applied.

7. And be it enacted, that the sums so assigned and paid to the several societies, shall be applied and expended by them in the importation of live stock, implements or seeds, the offering of judicious premiums, or in such other agricultural objects and uses as in the judgment of each society may be best adapted to its local position and wants; and that such objects may be varied or altered, from time to time, at the discretion of each society; but no part of such sum shall be applied in the expense of managing the said societies.

How to be expended by the societies.

8. And be it enacted, that each one of the said societies throughout the province shall render to the said Board, on or before the 31st day of December in every year, a full and exact account, verified by the oath of the president or secretary thereof, to be administered by any one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, of the expenditure of the sum so assigned and paid to such society out of the aforesaid grant, as also of the amount and appropriation of the funds contributed by or belonging to such society, with a report of its proceedings for the past year; and that any society which shall neglect or refuse to furnish such account and report, unless excused therefrom by the said Board, shall not be entitled, in any future year, to receive any proportion of the aforesaid grant.

Societies to render account to the Central Board.

9. And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue in force for the period of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly.

To continue for four years.

By his Excellency the Right honourable Lucius Bentinck, Viscount Falkland,
(L. s.) Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Act passed in the last session of the General Assembly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1841, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(signed) *Falkland.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

— No. 1. —

(No. 53.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.No. 1.
Lord Stanley to
Lieut.-Governor
Sir *W. M. G. Cole-*
brooke,
24 April 1842.

Downing-street, 24 April 1842.

Sir,

I ENCLOSE herewith the copy of a placard containing the names and addresses of the principal emigrant agents in British America, which has been printed for the information of emigrants, with a view to protect them from the misrepresentations of designing individuals.

Copies of this placard will be delivered to the master of each vessel, with the other papers which he receives on clearing from the custom-house. It is desirable that similar placards should be supplied to the agents at the usual places of disembarkation in New Brunswick, stating the names and addresses of the agents and sub-agents, or other persons selected to advise with the immigrants on their passage through the country, and that the agent at the port of landing should be instructed to distribute the placard among the passengers on the arrival of emigrant ships.

I have therefore to request that you would issue the necessary directions on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

NOTICE.

Encl. in No. 1.

LIST of GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS in the *North American Colonies*, from whom all Emigrants may, on application, obtain Information gratuitously.

CANADA.

Quebec.—A. C. Buchanan, esq., Chief Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.

Montreal.—James Allison, esq.

Bytown.—George Burke, esq.

Kingston.—John Roy, esq.

Toronto.—A. B. Hawke, esq., Chief Agent for Western (Upper) Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John's.—Alexander Wedderburn, esq., Chief Agent.

Fredericton.—Edmund Ward, esq., Assistant Emigration Agent.

— No. 2. —

(No. 56.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*
to Lord *Stanley*.No. 2.
Lieut.-Governor
Sir *W. M. G. Cole-*
brooke to Lord
Stanley,
27 May 1842.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
27 May 1842.

My Lord,

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 46, April 30, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship, a report from the emigrant agent in St. John's.

The notification contained in your Lordship's despatch, No. 53, dated April 24th, has been duly transmitted to St. John's and the outports. Where emigrant agents have not been appointed, the deputy treasurers are required to officiate. But as it would be desirable that such agencies should be appointed at Miramichi, St. Andrew's, and probably at other ports, I submit whether it would not be advisable to insert a clause in the Act of Parliament, for imposing the charge

For Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke's* Despatch, 30 April 1842, vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 7 June 1842, No. 301, page 336.

charge of head-money on emigrants in the colonial ports, to authorise the payment of the emigrant agents from that fund.

A few of the emigrants who have arrived have found employment in the province, but the greater proportion have proceeded to the United States, and will, I hope, be attracted to Canada by the public employment held out to them in that quarter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

Sir,

St. John's, New Brunswick, 18 May 1842.

Of the vessels advertised with emigrants at sea, only two have arrived at this port, whither those noted are destined. The Andover, from Cork, came into harbour yesterday. The Londonderry is detained at the quarantine ground, having fever on board, but only to a very limited extent.

In the details of my arrangements to instruct emigrants, the accompanying printed notice is put on board of every vessel as she is boarded in the bay; and I have been in the habit of giving copies to masters of regular traders, as preliminary instruction for those embarking at home. The "Emigrant's Hand Book" is also put on board by the medical officer, and copies deposited for their information in the wards of the "Reception House," and hospital, and every means in my power used to meet their inquiries and views; and I respectfully hope that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor will believe, that almost every case of our promiscuous and voluntary immigration is truly (or very often) *sui generis*, and has to be treated accordingly.

The people on board the Andover generally engaged their passages with the view to proceed immediately to Boston. I had the honour to intimate on a former occasion, for the consideration of his Excellency, that the navigation laws of the United States restricting numbers on board, and the municipal and state imposts for head-money, &c., induce the emigrants, by a saving, to take a British colonial port *in transitu*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn, G. E. A.*

Alfred Reade, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICE to Emigrants arriving at the Port of *St. John, New Brunswick,*
and Out Bays.

WHEN the medical officer has inspected the emigrants, and discharged the vessel with a clean bill of health, they will be visited by Mr. Wedderburn, the Government emigrant agent for the province, who will afford them instructions and assistance in procuring employment, public lands, and private farms, as their cases may require.

Immigrants are earnestly cautioned not to remain idle in town, where the expenses of living will greatly impair whatever means they may possess. These should be carefully husbanded, to enable them to settle in the country without delay.

Facilities of conveyance are found by steam-boats and other vessels, to many of the most eligible points for settlement and employment in the country. Steamers leave this place or Indian Town (close by), every morning and evening, for Fredericton, the capital, passing Gagetown, the shire town of Queen's County; and Oromocto, of Sunbury. After leaving Fredericton, conveyances are found by water, &c. to any part of Prince William and adjacent parishes; onward to Woodstock, Brighton, and county of Carleton. Between St. John and Fredericton are the extensive farming districts of Sheffield and Mangerville, with the lakes of Grand Lake and Washademaak, inlet Bellisle, river Kennebecasis, and surrounding settlements, accessible at all times in summer by covered wood boats. Besides the Kennebecasis River, there is a main post road to Kingston, Hampton, Norton, and Sussex Vale, in King's County, which leads to Petitcodiac, Sackville and Dorchester, in Westmorland, whither also there is water communication on the Bay of Fundy, with opportunity of land at Quaco (St. John's County), Shepody or Hopewell, Memramcook, and the Bend of Petitcodiac, from which there is a land carriage to Shediac, of about 14 miles, on the way to Richibucto and Miramichi. To the westward steamers and sailing-vessels also ply regularly, viz. to Campo Bello, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen, in the county Charlotte, where emigration societies are established, and by whom every attention will be shown to forward the emigrants' views.

The Crown lands are sold by the Government here on very moderate terms, and the emigrant agent earnestly recommends them to form themselves into associations for immediate settlement, before leaving the vessels; they will then, without delay, be enabled to proceed either to the vicinity of friends who may reside in the country, or form locations on the several surveys recently made for that purpose, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor in Council; viz. the Victoria, Oregon, and Albert settlements.

The industrious of all classes of immigrants need apprehend no want of success in this province, if they steadily persevere in their avocations. The emigrant agent will also afford

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any aid in arranging for passages from Great Britain and Ireland, for any parties who may be desirous to join their connexions or others, in this province.

It is very desirable that those arriving should bring with them testimonials of character, from persons of known respectability at home.

(signed) A. Wedderburn,
G. E. A. for N. B.

N. B.—The Emigration Society, of which his worship the mayor, is president, will furnish passes for employment to the respective district agents in the country.

A. Wedderburn,
Secretary to Emigration Society, St. John.

Government Emigration Office, St. John's, New Brunswick,
21 May 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the sailing of the following vessels for this port with emigrants was this day reported to me; viz.

Agnes, from Sligo	- - - - -	82
Aisthrope, from ditto	- - - - -	134
Cordelia, from Belfast	- - - - -	76
Elizabeth, from Liverpool	- - - - -	196
Odessa, from Londonderry	- - - - -	213
John Francis, from Cork	- - - - -	237
Martha Ann, from ditto	- - - - -	134
Argyle, from ditto	- - - - -	192
British, from ditto	- - - - -	197
Pons Ollii, from ditto	- - - - -	208
Martha, from ditto	- - - - -	151
Thomas Hanford, from ditto	- - - - -	150
Clifton, from ditto	- - - - -	236
John Wesley, from ditto	- - - - -	109
Total	- - - - -	2,315

With about 1,600 stout male adults reported and arriving, I trust I may be pardoned if I express regret that some of the useful public works suggested by his Excellency were not opened for employment of such useful and valuable immigrants.

I have, &c.
Alfred Reade, Esq. (signed) A. Wedderburn, G. E. A.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke to Lord
Stanley,
13 June 1842.

(No. 59.)
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke
to Lord Stanley.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
13 June 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the copy of a letter from the emigrant agent in St. John, with a further return of emigrants who have embarked for the province chiefly from the ports in Ireland.

These persons, when they quit their homes, probably repair to the nearest ports, where they are induced to embark in the ships bound to this province, without any accurate information, and possibly in many cases without any settled views of their future destination. Single men, and those who have any resources and who could readily find a settlement in the province, are influenced by designing or interested persons to proceed on their arrival to the United States; but families in a state of destitution are landed, who have no other resources than such scanty relief as can be obtained from parochial funds or charitable contributions. Of the numbers thus chargeable in St. John, I have no report, but in Fredericton there are at this time from 60 to 70 women and children wholly unprovided for, while the men have gone into the country in search of employment; and in some cases, where the families have accompanied them, they are dependent for their support on the hospitality of the farmers.

Their patient endurance under the severe trials and privations to which they are often exposed, is creditable to these poor people; and not less so the numerous instances where they apply the resources they acquire by their industry, in assisting their parents and relatives at home.

Left

Left to the spontaneous influence of their natural feelings, there are dispositions in the Irish peasantry giving them the strongest claim to protection and sympathy.

Referring to the suggestion contained in my despatch, No. 56, of the 27th ult. I beg leave to urge on your Lordship's consideration, the advantage of raising, under the authority of Parliament, an emigrant tax, to provide for the establishment of agencies in the colonial ports.

The tax now levied under an Act of this province is inadequate to meet the charges which are annually incurred, for the relief of the emigrants, by the guardians of the poor; and the heavier tax to which the masters of ships are subject who take them to the United States, operates as an inducement to bring them to this province, from whence those who have any funds proceed to Boston by the steam-vessels. When they are landed at Miramichi, they are often exposed to a fatiguing journey across the country to St. John or St. Andrew's.

The presence of an officer in each of the ports where they arrive, whose advice and assistance they might claim, would thus enable them to avoid much of the difficulty and distress to which they are now exposed. Those who possess resources would be directed where they could settle advantageously in the province, and others would be advised where employment could be obtained.

From the tenor of the concluding observations in your Lordship's despatch, No. 60, of the 18th of May, I find that I have omitted to report that I have abstained from taking any steps for the introduction of British emigrants from the United States, although I am informed that many have arrived in the present year, who would have proved valuable settlers in the British colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 4 June 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieut.-governor, a report of vessels having sailed with emigrants from home for the port, amounting to 1,596 souls on board.

None of the vessels have yet appeared; but as they do arrive, numerical corrected returns will forthwith be submitted to his Excellency.

The instructions communicated to me by Mr. Odell, under date 23d April last, to "transmit the returns quarterly," seemed to supersede other arrangements; but with a little delay as the service admits of, such reports as the Lieut.-governor requires will be forwarded to you after arrivals.

The placards sent from the secretary's office have been posted, and in part issued, according to his Excellency's commands.

I have, &c.

A. Reade, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn, G. E. A.*

REPORT of VESSELS having sailed from *England and Ireland* with Emigrants for *St. John, New Brunswick, &c.*

VESSELS' NAMES.	SAILED.	MASTER'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN UNDER		TOTAL.
						14	7	
Maria - - -	May 12	- M'Doran -	Londonderry -	19	21	2	3	45
Creole - - -	7	- Clarke -	Ditto - - -	86	78	22	23	214
South Esk - -	11	- Nisber -	Liverpool -	50	15	1	14	66
Dykes - - -	-	- Harrison -	Sligo - - -	57	57	13	20	147
Jessie - - -	3	- Fitlock -	Limerick -	50	28	14	15	107 (a)
Carrywell - -	4	- Buchanan -	Belfast - -	36	25	15	15	71
Trial - - -	13	- - - -	Dublin - - -	27	35	14	23	99
Mary Caroline -	4	- Brewer -	Cork - - -	174	155	22	72	423
Mary - - -	-	- Grade -	Ditto - - -	43	48	2	24	117
Kingston - - -	-	- Small -	Ditto - - -	37	28	4	12	81
Eliza Ann - -	-	- Walton -	Ditto - - -	95	61	22	48	226 (b)
TOTAL, Souls - - -								1,596

(a) May go to Quebec.

(b) May go to St. Andrew's.

Government Agent Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 4 June 1842.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn, G. E. A.*

For Lord Stanley's despatch, 18 May 1842, No. 60, vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 336.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

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Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

COPY of an ACT passed by the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, intituled, "An Act to regulate Vessels arriving from the United Kingdom with Passengers and Emigrants."

Anno Secundo Gulielmi 4, Regis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the practice of landing passengers and emigrants from the United Kingdom who are in a destitute and diseased condition has become extremely burthensome, and sometimes dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of this province. And whereas such disease and distress are often occasioned by the practice of taking on board ships in the ports of the United Kingdom more passengers and emigrants than can be comfortably accommodated; and whereas it is just and expedient that the inhabitants of this province should be relieved from some of the heavy burthens thus imposed upon them.

Masters of vessels, arriving from the United Kingdom, to pay 5 s. for each passenger when the vessel is sanctioned by His Majesty's Government to take out emigrants to the North American Colonies, and 10 s. when not so sanctioned.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council, and Assembly, that the man or person having charge of any ship or vessel, which may arrive at any port or place in this province, from any port or place in the United Kingdom with passengers and emigrants shall, at the time of reporting such ship or vessel, pay to the treasurer of the province, or any deputy treasurer, at the port or place where such ship or vessel may arrive, the sum of 5s. for each and every such passenger and emigrant, when the master or person having charge as aforesaid, shall make it appear, by a certificate from the officers of the customs, at the port of clearance in the United Kingdom, that such ship or vessel had the sanction of His Majesty's Government to take out passengers and emigrants to the North American Colonies; and when no such certificates are produced to the said treasurer or deputy treasurer, as the case may be, then and in such case the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, shall pay to the said treasurer or deputy treasurer the sum of 10s. for each and every passenger and emigrant on board such ship or vessel; all which sum or sums the said treasurer and deputy treasurers respectively are hereby authorized and required to demand and receive: provided always, that two children, each being under the age of 14 years, or three children, each being under the age of seven years, or one child being under the age of 12 months, with the mother of such child, shall in all such cases be computed as one person for the purposes of this Act.

Proviso, as to children.

Separate accounts to be kept of the money arising under this Act. Application of the Act.

2. And be it further enacted, that the treasurer of the province, and deputy treasurer respectively, shall keep a separate account of all monies received under and by virtue of this Act; which sums so received shall be applied from time to time, by grants from the Legislature, towards relieving destitute and diseased passengers and emigrants, and in assisting them to reach their several places of destination within the province, and paid by warrant of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being.

Mode of recovering the duty in cases of neglect or refusal to pay.

3. And be it further enacted, that upon the refusal or neglect of the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel arriving with passengers and emigrants as aforesaid, to pay the sum or sums for each and every passenger and emigrant aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the treasurer, or deputy treasurer, as the case may be, to sue for and prosecute the same before any two of the magistrates of the county where the vessel may be; and on conviction, the said magistrates shall and may levy the same by warrant of distress under their hands and seals, directed to any sheriff, marshal, or constable, at or near the place where the vessel may be, and by sale, under the said warrant, of the guns, boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture of such ship or vessel, and the overplus (if any) of such distress and sale, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel.

Suspending clause.

4. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall not be in force, or come into operation until His Majesty's Royal Assent be first thereunto had and declared.

(signed) *Archibald Campbell,*
Lieut.-Governor.

Note.—This Act has been confirmed by His Majesty in Council.

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BRUNSWICK.

— No. 4. —

(No. 65.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.No. 4.
Lieut.-Governor
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord
Stanley,
28 June 1842.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 June 1842.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 53, May 14th, I regret to have occasion to report that, notwithstanding the precautions taken by your Lordship to discourage the emigration of indigent persons to this province under the present depression to which all classes are subject, large families have come out, and especially to the Port of St. John, who, from their indigence, have seriously aggravated the pecuniary distress of the community. When they arrive it has been found impracticable to discriminate between those who are possessed of any resources or who may be entirely destitute, and they are indiscriminately thrown on the charity of the country already overburthened by the destitution arising from general want of employment. From these circumstances the men sometimes proceed in search of employment through the province or to the United States, leaving their families to be supported when the resources of society are already exhausted and the Government is destitute of funds. Some whole families set out to travel through the country, depending for subsistence on the casual hospitality of the distressed farmers, and often refusing employment, their object being to proceed to the United States by crossing the frontier. By this expedient the heavy charges to which the masters of emigrant vessels are subject in the American ports are evaded.

For Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke's* Despatch, 14 May, No. 53, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 338.

It was my intention by the present mail to have replied to the observations contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 66, of the 31st of May; but from the importance of the subject, I am desirous of entering more fully upon it than I can at this time. That it is practicable to devise means for averting the evils attendant on the system of colonization heretofore pursued, I have no doubt; and I will take this opportunity of explaining that the disposal of lands otherwise than by public sale has at no time entered into my views for the settlement of the colonies.

For Lord *Stanley's* Despatch, No. 66, of the 31 May, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 333.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

— No. 5. —

(No. 71.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.No. 5.
Lieut.-Governor
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord
Stanley,
9 July 1842.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 9 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the return of emigrants who have arrived in the principal ports of this province, from the United Kingdom, in the quarter ending the 30th of June.

From these returns your Lordship will perceive that the number in the present season has been greater than usual; and although many respectable settlers have come out, and, from the prevalence of temperate habits, there is a marked and general improvement in the condition of the emigrants, the more indigent have been exposed to great suffering, in consequence of the general distress to which the inhabitants of all classes are at present exposed.

Since the date of my Despatch, No. 59, of the 13th of June, the influx of so great a number of people, many of whom are ascertained to be paupers, has been a serious aggravation of the difficulties to which the province is still subject, with no prospect of abatement in the present year; for representations have been made to me that many farmers are without the means of subsistence, and that in several instances they had been obliged to consume the seed corn and potatoes required by them for planting in the spring, while the banks have been obliged to suspend their usual accommodation, partly owing to the large advances of capital they had already made to the Government.

Enclosure A.

1 to 4.

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The check given to the timber trade in the last year, did not lead to a corresponding change in the habits of the people; and the lumbering parties having continued their pursuits under an expectation of the markets being relieved, they obtained on credit their usual supplies from the farmers and merchants, for which they cannot now make payment, being unable to dispose of their lumber except at a great loss.

From the reports of which copies are inclosed, your lordship will comprehend the extent of the pressure which the influx of an unusual number of indigent emigrants has occasioned.

This pressure has fallen with the greatest severity on Saint John and the outports; and also on this town, in consequence of the numbers who come up in search of subsistence by the river steamers from Saint John. In explanation of the condition of the people, I enclose an extract of a petition from a respectable farmer, and the affidavit of an emigrant who came out from Ireland, with his family and 60 other emigrants to Miramichi; also a report from the magistrates in the county of Carleton.

In recurring to my despatch, No. 20 of the 26th of February, and to that of your Lordship, No. 66, of the 31st of May, I am prompted, from the importance of the subject, to offer such further observations as may assist in determining the extent and manner in which the assistance of the Government may contribute to the effective settlement of the colonies.

To any one who has had an opportunity of observing the effects of the ancient mode of colonization still prevalent in eastern countries, and contrasting it with the system adopted in the British colonies, must be apparent the practical advantages attending the former.

The policy of the ancient governments having been to hold out the highest encouragement to agriculture, from which it was early discovered that resources could alone be derived to avert the pressure of increasing population, the occupation of new lands was effected by a skilful application of means for reclaiming them.

The district to be reclaimed and occupied might require to be cleared of wood or to be irrigated by waters to be conducted from distant rivers, by the excavation of tanks or reservoirs, or the construction of them by dams or dykes raised across the gorges of hills: the ruins of the most ancient works, as well as those which still exist, afford proof that they were executed with extraordinary skill and judgment.

That capital, in the modern sense, might have been in some instances employed in their execution, is probable; that they were as often the result of the co-operative industry of colonies of free settlers who reclaimed the lands, is shown from the enterprises of this nature which are still in progress in various countries of the East.

When the reclaiming of lands was thus effected by co-operative industry, the settlers necessarily carried with them their implements and the means of subsistence, and were organized under such intelligent direction as rendered their labour effective; the division of the land or of the produce, when cultivated in common, being regulated by a consideration of the arrangement under which the lands might be rendered in the highest degree productive. By carrying out at once all the arts applicable to their situation, and by the participation of all classes in the profits of various industrial pursuits, their independence of extraneous resources was in a great degree secured, and they were able to make the contributions required for their defence and for the maintenance of their public works.

The organization of such colonies, united as they usually were by a common faith and with bye-laws adapted to their various circumstances, will account for the remarkable fact that countries thus settled should have survived the violent conquests and revolutions to which several of them have for ages been subject, and have retained so much of their organization.

From the superiority of the common law of England, and its adaptation to the varied circumstances of society in its progress, it was to have been expected that the English colonies would have acquired the same advantages in a high degree; and the early success and expansion of the colonies of New England, may be mainly referred to this source.

It is, however, remarkable that the arts and improvements of the older communities have been slowly carried to the colonies; and as it was impracticable
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B.

No. 5 to 7.

C.

No. 8.

D.

No. 9.

E.

No. 10.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, No. 20, 26th February, and Lord Stanley's, 31 May, No. 66, vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, pp. 330-333.

to realize the means of obtaining the productions of these arts by exchange, the desire for them was lost, and a rude system of agriculture and mode of life obtained, which the more indigent classes, forming the great body of the emigrants, were unable to improve. Hence too the wealth acquired in commerce continued to be accumulated in the towns, and was not to any extent employed in reclaiming the country, whereby territorial influence might have been acquired, and the general condition of society ameliorated and improved.

The settlement of the French Canadian colonies under a feudal organization secured some of the advantages derivable from such a system, but it has been unfavourable in other respects to the advancement of society. Such settlements would, however, by the example of others organized on better principles, have improved their system; and it is to be apprehended that this improvement has been retarded by the desultory influx of indigent settlers from the United Kingdom, especially since the war, and the absence of all organization amongst them. That such settlements could be successfully formed by individual or associated capitalists, I entertain no doubt; but it would be much facilitated by the adoption of a system of home colonization on the same principle, when the skilful occupation of land might be successfully combined with the practice of various arts and trades, which it would be desirable to carry to the colonies.

Such colonies would provide for their support and make a return for the capital invested in them, and they would become the means of training the people of every class for emigration to the colonies, and of cementing the bonds with the parent country. I need hardly add that the formation of such colonies in the United Kingdom would operate as a signal relief to the distressed labourers and operatives who are suffering at home, or who emigrate to the colonies without resources; and there is no part of the British colonial possessions, with which I am acquainted, in which such organized settlements might not be carried out with advantage.

Even in tropical countries, the formation of such settlements is the only practical mode of improving the colonies, and avoiding the evils incidental to the desultory introduction of indigent settlers of whatever class. And whether we advert to the evils of what was called "the redemption system," in the West Indies, which was succeeded by the African slave trade, or to the modern expedient of introducing labourers, chiefly males, from Africa or India, the same defects were inherent in them, and are such as will be found to have retarded the improvement of the colonies.

A primary advantage would attend such a system of organized colonization, that provision would be made for the spiritual care of settlements so formed, and for the education of the young, the neglect of which has been so unfavourable to the moral condition of the colonies.

In support of these views, I enclose to your Lordship an extract of a letter I have recently received from a gentleman of property in Antigua, now in England, who had opportunities of judging of the practical advantages of the village system in operation in that island; and which, under the principles of the common law, I would be glad to see introduced into all the colonies.

Your Lordship has justly remarked that the Government can do little more than, by regulating and diminishing the cost of conveyance of settlers, facilitating the acquisition of lands, and circulating correct information, to leave such undertakings to the operation of private interest. I am aware also that the intervention of the Government beyond these has, in some cases, involved the public in expenses, and ended in failure. It is, therefore with no object of directly engaging the Government in such projects that I have entered into an explanation of these views, but in order to promote them by the means which your Lordship has indicated, and to discourage undertakings not founded on such principles. The prosecution of useful public works on the credit of the colonies would tend greatly to facilitate their settlement; and the advantage which the local communities would derive from the support of Her Majesty's Government, would chiefly be in the opportunity of obtaining the funds required by them on more favourable terms, when large loans were negotiated. For this purpose, and to provide for the gradual redemption of the debt of this province, I am still of opinion that 500,000*l.* will be required, for which adequate provision may be made. If the half of this sum had been raised in the present year, not only would the country have been relieved from the existing distress by enabling the banks

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to resume their accommodation, and by affording employment to the people, but the revenue would have been largely augmented, and have sustained the public credit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

(A. No. 1.)

Government Emigrant Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 4 July 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a return of the vessels that arrived at Partridge Island on the 30th of June, with emigrants. I recently submitted to Mr. Odell, for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor's consideration, whether I should include them in the return closing on that day, or open the current quarter's account with them as they enter at the public offices here. All the other reports are ready, and only wait a private opportunity to be transmitted, the postage being very heavy.

The numbers arrived up to the 1st of July, are 5,599 souls, all ages included; and the accompanying abstract shows 1,387 more; total, 6,986, coming in 40 sail of British vessels. The printed forms of Ship Reports are exhausted.

5,599 souls
1,387

6,986 souls.

Alfred Reade, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn, G. E. A.*

(A. No. 2.)

RETURN of EMIGRANT ARRIVALS, and at Anchor off Partridge Island, 30 June 1842, St John, New Brunswick.

DATE.	VESSEL'S NAME.	TONS.	MASTER'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	SAILED.	ARRIVED.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	STATE OF HEALTH.
						MEN.	WOMEN.	14	7		
	Pons Oli -	315	H. Bright -	Cork -	Apr. 27	94	64	19	31	208	clean*. - - two cases of typhoid fever on the island, from "Silksworth."
	Lavinia -	-	D. Evans -	Tralce -	- 21	66	57	21	20	164	
	Silksworth -	337	John Meldum -	Cork -	- 23	93	77	14	34	218	
	Lady Douglas -	-	Serin -	Drogheda -	- -	38	39	7	23	107	
	Trial -	168	Hugh Bell -	Dublin -	- 13	27	35	14	23	99	
	Carrywell -	132	R. Buchannan -	Belfast -	- 4	36	25	15	15	91	
	Agnes -	123	James Evans -	Sligo -	- 27	33	30	8	5	96	
	Thomas -	211	James Edmonson -	- - -	- 21	53	49	6	39	147	
	Mary -	186	W. Gard -	Cork -	- -	43	48	2	24	117	
	Comet -	-	Gilpin -	Dublin -	- -	19	20	13	7	59	
	Kingston -	129	J. Small -	- - -	May 9	37	28	12	4	81	
	Susan Jane -	-	- - -	Donegal -	- -	not yet reported.					
TOTAL, souls - -										1,387	

* Having gone to Halifax for provisions on the voyage.

Up to the 30th instant	- - - - -	5,599 souls.
On the 30th	- - - - -	1,387
TOTAL	- - - - -	6,986 souls.

Government Emigrant-office, St. John, New Brunswick, }
1 July 1842.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn,*
G. E. A.

Remarks.—A melancholy accident took place yesterday afternoon (Sunday). A number of the emigrants (supposed 18), in their anxiety to get on shore, went on board in a small boat, in a thick fog, now prevailing, and in coming up the harbour got in contact with the steam ferry-boat, and upset. I was immediately among them with aid for the survivors, on shore; five are believed to be drowned; one body, a man's, was found this morning. Fortunately Dr. Boyle was on board the steam-boat, and by his benevolent professional exertions was enabled to resuscitate the sufferers, who would otherwise have died. As soon as the case was known, Drs. Paddock and E. Smith gave kind attention to them on shore and on landing. They are all doing well.

Closed, 4 July.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn,*
G. E. A.

(A. No. 3.)

Government Agent Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 6 July 1842.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to state for the information of his Excellency, that last evening I received accounts of two more vessels coming to this port with emigrants; viz. :—

VESSEL'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	SAILED.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
					AGE. 14	AGE. 7	
Friendship - -	Londonderry -	14 June -	25	48	8	18	99
Defiance - -	Cork - -	2 -	45	54	5	24	128
			70	102	13	42	227

Another vessel, the "Aisthope," of which I began to entertain apprehensions, she having sailed from Sligo with 144 emigrants on the 22d April; she was dismasted, and returned to Londonderry, and sailed again (being repaired) on the 13th June, with 104 passengers, for this port. I have no detail of the latter, but the former was laid before his Excellency.

I have, &c.

Alfred Reade, esq.
&c. &c. &c.(signed) Alexander Wedderburn,
G. E. A.

The foregoing two, with two others that were for this port, by post entry consent, went to St. Andrews, make 50 sail cleared for St. John with emigrants within three months.

(A. No. 4.)

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 1 July 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th June. I should have yesterday closed the quarterly accounts of immigration for his Excellency's information, but while doing so the signal was made for a fleet, and I found no less than 13 sail having emigrants on board, which are at anchor off Partridge Island, therefore coming immediately within the quarter ending 30th June. Up to their arrival 5,405 had been entered, and 1,256 l., at 5s. head money, paid. These arrivals will raise the number to about 7,000; of which circumstance I pray you to have the goodness to acquaint his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor. Although the printed forms are not sufficient for the number of ships, I shall endeavour to make intelligible detailed reports.

Sickness has yet been very little among the emigrants, and the mortality six or eight.

We have heard here that there is a want of men and women at Woodstock; but in obedience to recent instructions, I have abstained from sending any to Fredericton.

I have, &c.

Hon. W. F. Odell,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Alexander Wedderburn.

(B. No. 5.)

LETTER from the Provisional Overseer of the Poor respecting Distress of Emigrants in
St. John's.

Sir,

St. John, 23 June 1842.

A SHARP illness, contracted in the exercise of severe public duty, had disqualified me for acknowledging in a proper manner before this date, the communications I have had the honour of receiving under date 9th and 14th instant (received here on 13th and 16th), informing me of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor's desires in regard to emigrants forwarded to the upper part of the province for employment, and forbidding any more families being sent up to Fredericton at present. In reference to the same, I beg to state in reply for the information of his Excellency, that I had ceased myself granting passages for emigrants to Fredericton on the 7th instant; consequently any passengers of this description arriving there after such period, must have proceeded under another agency, or were aided in so doing by means of their own. On becoming acquainted in such precise terms with the wishes of his Excellency, I have not failed, so far as I have yet been afforded opportunity, of advising all parties concerned accordingly; and will continue the same course until the interdiction is removed. While submitting the foregoing, I must at the same time venture earnestly to entreat that the benevolent notice of his Excellency may be directed to the pitiable state of distress which prevails amongst the crowd of unemployed new passengers filling the city at present, destitute of the means for leaving this, and without the smallest chance of obtaining any work to support themselves here; and I feel bound to add that unless some prompt and efficient steps be taken more than is presently allowed or provided by

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by the local authorities, either for giving emigrants public employment here, or dispersing them through this province or elsewhere before the summer heats set in, the greatest accumulated misery and disease must ensue, not only to the unfortunate and destitute strangers pent up here under such unusual restrictions, but also to the resident labouring population of the city, already steeped in the deepest poverty, and for some length of time past suffering the extremest privations in every shape. I would further beg leave to state that the public buildings in the city, including five hospitals for sick emigrants, are overpressed now with the sick and indigent, while the numbers assisted besides with provisions weekly on the outside already exceed considerably 100 families, and yet fresh passenger vessels are daily arriving, and adding to this desponding and helpless mass of human beings. Such a state of things here presently, and at this early period of the season, must fill every mind concerned for the lives of the inhabitants of this seemingly devoted city with alarm, at the possible and indeed too probable evil effects likely to result therefrom affecting the health of the population, if not corrected in season by a rapid dispersion of the increasing host of poor from abroad. It may be proper that I should mention here also, for the information of his Excellency, in case the same may not have already been given from other sources, that the number of emigrants arrived in port up to this period amount to about 5,000 souls, and that more than half of the whole number landed yet remain in and about the city.

Trusting that the importance of the interests concerned will plead as an excuse for the length into which I have been drawn in this letter,

Hon. W. F. Odell,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Matthews,*
Pl Or Poor, City of St. John.

(B. No. 6.)

TO His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William Machean George Colebrooke*, K.H.
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.

The Petition of James W. Chandler, Peter Smith, Thomas Berry, Thomas Sime, and John Parkinson, Commissioners of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrew's, in the County of Charlotte:

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the legislature of the province of New Brunswick, at its last session, voted to your petitioners the sum of 383*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to reimburse them for outlays and expenditures made for the support of emigrant poor at St. Andrew's, during the preceding year:

That having been informed that the warrant for the above sum had been issued, and was in the hands of Beverley Robinson, esq. provincial treasurer, your petitioners applied for it, and received a formal answer from him, merely stating that such warrant was in his hands, bearing interest from the date of their said application:

That the warrant, in its present state, is utterly useless to your petitioners; inasmuch as they cannot realize one shilling thereupon.

Your petitioners further beg leave respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that they have recently had a great accession of emigrant poor to their almshouse, amounting to over 60 persons; and that your petitioners have no means of supporting them unless they furnish the funds from their own private resources; and that, in addition to this state of affairs, the contractor for the supplies of provisions for the almshouse has refused to make any further advances, owing to the inability of your petitioners to pay him the amount of his last year's bill; and under such circumstances they apprehend that no person will be inclined to contract in his stead, in which case the emigrant poor must be removed from the establishment, and either suffer the privations of extreme distress, or be relieved by the private charity of individuals.

That formerly a board of health existed in St. Andrew's, which was authorized to draw for sums of money to meet its wants in providing for the sick emigrant upon his arrival here; but since the dissolution of that board the duty of providing for such sick has devolved upon your petitioners, who have been obliged to hire a hospital therefor.

Your petitioners conceive that the law never contemplated that the commissioners of this or any other parish should, in addition to their ordinary duties, be obliged to take charge of the emigrant poor who arrive upon their shores distressed: nor do they imagine that they would be justified in anticipating the wants of the emigrant pauper, and have their parish assessed to provide sufficient means for such contemplated emergency; though it is their duty, by representation to the court of sessions, to have an amount raised through the same channel to meet the requirements of their own poor.

That owing to the natural position of this town in its contiguity to the United States, it has become an understood place of deposit for the wives and children of emigrants, who either from choice or necessity leave them here while the husbands and fathers proceed elsewhere for employment; and your petitioners from charitable feelings have been induced to admit into their almshouse such families so left, where they remain expensive to the parish for many months.

That this and other seaboard parishes will be always subject to such burdens, is a fact too well known to be disputed; and your petitioners most earnestly solicit that a fund may be

be placed at their disposal, to enable them to meet the current expenses of such emergencies.

And in conclusion, your petitioners beg to submit most respectfully to your Excellency, that in case no relief should be granted to aid them in their present difficulty, that they will be compelled, however reluctantly, to open the doors of the almshouse, and expel from thence the present emigrant inmates of the establishment; a step which the humane feelings of your petitioners revolt at, but one imperative upon them under the circumstances, if no pecuniary relief can be afforded.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and devise such means of relief as you in your wisdom may deem fit.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

(signed)

James W. Chandler,
Peter Smith,
Thomas Berry,
Thomas Sime,
John Parkinson,

Commissioners of the Poor and
Overseers of the Almshouse
for the parish of St Andrew's,
in the county of Charlotte.

We the undersigned take the liberty of saying, we have read the foregoing petition, and believe the statements therein contained to be true.

(signed)

Thomas Wyer, J. P.
James Boyd, M. P. P.
William Garnett, J. P.
C. R. Hatheway, J. P.

(B. No. 7.)

May it please your Excellency,

Fredericton, 4 July 1842.

I beg to state to your Excellency that I have been requested by a number of the inhabitants residing in the parish of Perth, and in the upper part of the county of Carleton, to come down to Fredericton, to represent their distressed situation at the present time.

In the parish where I have resided for the last 30 years, and in all the upper part of the country, the population generally are in a most deplorable state of destitution for want of bread. In many instances known to me, whole families are entirely without food, and actual starvation must take place unless some relief can be promptly afforded them.

There is little or no provision in the country for sale; and from causes generally affecting all sections of the province, from the withholding of the bye-road appropriations upon which they were accustomed to depend, and the general depression throughout the country, no employment can be afforded them; and thus being unable to earn any means, they are obliged to throw themselves upon the merciful protection of the government to afford them immediate relief, and save them and their families from actual suffering.

(signed)

William Hallett, J. P.
Carleton County.

(C. No. 8.)

EXTRACT of a PETITION from a respectable, but distressed farmer, in York County.

But your petitioner is at a loss how to approach your Excellency in a proper manner to show the reduced state he and his family are come to; he set himself down upon a lot of land, the uppermost occupied farm in this settlement, surrounded on three sides by woods. Your petitioner landed in this province in the month of July; therefore had one whole year to support himself before he could expect to raise anything upon his land, and the farm being so much exposed to the woods in various ways, that strange cattle broke in and destroyed the whole of my first crop; although I had more than eight acres sown that year I did not get 1s. worth of it; I have also met with considerable loss in horses, but never had any fear of getting bread till now. I have been obliged to send a year-old wether 12 miles to Fredericton, and sell it for the trifling sum of 8s. to purchase a few pounds weight of meal for my family; and since compelled to send a young man two journies, amounting to more than 40 miles, with 16 pounds of butter, which produced only 10s. 4d., to buy a few pounds of flour, which is now made use of. Your petitioner has a good crop in the ground, nearly 30 bushels of seed sown and 40 bushels of potatoes planted, with an expectation of 25 tons of hay or more; but it is quite impossible for him ever to secure this crop unless he can raise the sum of 10*l.* required for tools and provisions to support nature.

New Brunswick, 14 July 1842.

(D. No. 9.)

COPY of Affidavit of a Poor Emigrant.

E. C. late of Rockfield, in the parish of Adair and county of Limerick, Ireland, maketh oath and saith that he, this deponent, is of the age of 42 years or thereabouts; that some time in April in the present year this deponent, who had for the last

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20 odd years been living at Rockfield, on about six acres of land which he rented as tenant, was induced (in consequence of the failure of his potatoe crop for the last five or six years, and from representations and reports which were spread throughout the country, and recommendations to the poorer classes throughout the neighbourhood where he lived, by notices printed in handbills stuck up in the chapels and everywhere on the road side, circulated by a Mr. —, a Mr. —, and Messrs. —, all merchants of Limerick, about 10 miles from Rockfield, and owners of ships for passengers) to come out to this country. That this deponent is a married man, and has with his wife a family of seven souls; three sons, the eldest in his 21st year, and the youngest about 13. The eldest daughter out here is about 23 years of age, is a widow, and has an infant at the breast. That some time in April last, this deponent with his family went to Limerick to Mr. —, and took passage in the —, Captain —, bound for Miramichi; that he paid Mr. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling for the passage of himself and family out. That after a six weeks' voyage, the vessel arrived at Chatham, Miramichi; 65 emigrants being the whole number of passengers. That as soon as this deponent could land, both himself and his sons sought for work in every direction, but the two eldest sons only could get employment, and that at the rate of 2s. a day each, and to find themselves, and this only for two days; that this deponent himself could get no work, and that the only means he had of supporting his wife and young children was from a sum of 30s. which was the extent of his pecuniary means when he landed.

That having remained about Chatham and Newcastle for nearly a month and being unable to get any employment for himself and family, this deponent set out for Fredericton, being advised that he could get work along the road, and do better for his family by coming here; that he has been travelling from Miramichi here with his family on foot, for the last 10 or 12 days; that on the journey, his eldest boy hired out at Bois town, with one Ford, as a farm labourer for 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ a year; that the second boy, aged about 18, hired with one M'Leod for 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ a year; and the youngest boy was bound out for a twelvemonth to one Mr. Nimic, for his board and lodging. That on the journey this deponent and family subsisted entirely on the charity of the farmers and others on the road-side, and at times suffered much from fatigue and want of food, one day being entirely without any; that this deponent has sought for work since he came here, and can get none for any price whatever, and his eldest daughter, who would make a good house servant, cannot find a place, and at the present they are living with another family in a crowded room; and being unable to procure employment and without any means whatever, unless they get relief from some other source they know not where to get a morsel to eat.

That among other inducements which Mr. — held out was his saying, that if they could not get work in Miramichi, the Government would give them support, and have them removed to where they could get it in the province at the Government expense. That the rest of the passengers who came out with deponent, with the exception of five or six individuals, have scattered throughout the country, and made to the United States (as deponent believes), seeking for employment.

Sworn at Fredericton, in the county of York, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1842, before me,

(signed) John Allen, J. P.
his

(signed) E. + C.
mark.

(E. No. 10.)

MINUTE of Special Session respecting Distress in Carleton County.

At a special Session of the Peace, holden in and for the county of Carleton, at the Clerk's Office, on Tuesday, 12 July 1842:

Present:—John Dibblee, James Upham, John Bedell, Rufus S. Demill, Asa Upton, Jeremiah M. Connell, Charles Perley, esquires, justices.

N. B. Read a communication from the Hon. W. F. Odell, under date of 7th July, enclosing copy letter from William Hallet, esq. addressed to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, representing the distress existing in this country, and requesting the attention of the magistrates to the situation of the inhabitants as represented.

Whereupon resolved, that the distress, as represented in the above letter, is not at all exaggerated; but this court, from information derived to them, are of opinion that unless relief can speedily be afforded, a large portion of the settlers must be reduced to the utmost state of despair, if not positive starvation. Indeed, instances are not now wanting where fathers of families, respectable men and of hitherto acknowledged honesty, have, to secure sustenance for starving wives and children, been actually driven to steal. There are other numerous instances where large families have for some time past been obliged to subsist on milk and greens; and where contiguous to streams, some of them have been enabled to procure fishes. With these facts unhappily existing, resolved, that it be humbly solicited of his Excellency to take the above into consideration, and to be mercifully pleased to extend such relief in such way as to his Excellency may seem meet.

Extract from the minutes.

(signed) A. K. S. Wetmore,
Clerk Peace, Carleton County.

(F. No. 11.)

COPY of a Letter from Mr. *Moses*, Trustee for Parish Schools at West Isles.

Sir,

West Isles, Charlotte, 8 June 1842.

I HEREWITH enclose the licence of Richard Delany, the only licensed teacher in the above parish. He has for the last three years taught a school in the parish in school-house No. 2; but was, on the 1st of June last, appointed by the subscribers and trustees to a new school-house lately erected in Clam Cove, in said parish, being No. 5. I am personally acquainted with him. He is a capable teacher in every respect, and of good moral character, and sober.

I am sorry it is not in my power to say that the schools in the parish have been visited quarterly. I have never till the present year been in office as a trustee, and am quite certain that for the last seven or eight years no quarterly visitations have taken place.

The parish is deplorably off at present; only one school being in operation, when there might, from the population, be at least six or seven. We have no minister of any denomination, nor is there a place of worship in the whole parish; but I believe a Baptist meeting-house is at present being built. The people are all Baptists; I believe, in a great measure in consequence of no clergyman of the Established Church, with one solitary exception, ever having performed Divine service in the parish for upwards of eight years.

I have, &c.

To the Hon. William F. Odell,
&c. &c. &c.
Fredericton.

(signed) *Thomas Moses*,
Trustee for Parish Schools in West Isles;
and by desire of the other two Trustees,
Walter Calder, and
Thomas Lord.

(G. No. 12.)

EXTRACT of a private Letter to Sir *William Colebrooke*, dated 13 May 1842.

THE date of this letter will tell you that we are on a visit to our old friend, who is in expectation of being examined by the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the working of freedom in Antigua. His views are pretty much the same as my own.

* * * * *

The first and great cause of our success was undoubtedly the moral and religious instruction which for a long period had, perhaps contrary to the wish of the majority of the planters, yet nevertheless faithfully and effectually, been given to the negroes. The next was the Act of immediate abolition, without the intervention of the apprenticeship; and the third, the perfect freedom of the labourers to seek a domicile wherever they please. The two former were absolutely wanting to Demerara, Jamaica, and most of the other colonies; and the latter was virtually impracticable, while at the same time it was in practice the most essential of all. The villages, for which we are much indebted to your exertions, rendered it, however, perfectly practicable with us, and the discontented labourer had only to give a monthly notice, and he might at once migrate to one of these. The stimulus also which these villages gave to his labours, by fostering the hope of his one day becoming the owner of a house and land, was most salutary; and perhaps, as an immediate cause, did more to retain the discontented at work than any other. I am glad to hear that these villages are prospering and extending; and I hope that they will ere long render the planter independent of the resident labourers. Then, but I fear not till then, the negro houses may become villages. A great step has been made towards this consummation by the agreement of a large number of the proprietors to give the same rate of wages to the residents as to the independents. This brings the people back to the estates; as they find it better for themselves to labour near their homes than to wander over the island for employment. When this has become general and is fully established, the proprietor will soon discover that it is better for himself and for all parties to have a flourishing village on his property than an assemblage of decaying and decayed huts. The locality will in some instances require to be changed, and I think that if we go back to Antigua I shall seriously set about the foundation of a village; I mean not of tenants, but of small proprietors. Proprietors will not become emigrants; and if there were no other reason for the preference, this alone would be sufficient to vindicate the policy of the measure. But proprietors are better in every respect than tenants. It was the yeomen of England that made her what she is, and it is the destruction of this independent peasantry that is now threatening her with dissolution. This most powerful work of the political and moral chain has given way, and neither centralization nor universal suffrage will supply its place. The power of the few will be hated and opposed; the power of the many will be tyrannical and oppressive; but the general voice of an independent and moral population will always be heard and attended to. In this sense the adage is true, "*vox populi, vox Dei*;" and I hope and trust Sir R. Peel will soon make the experiment in England.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.

Licut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke to Lord
Stanley.
28 July 1842.

(No. 73.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*
to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 July 1842.

REFERRING to my despatch, No 71, dated the 9th instant, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship the Quarterly Abstract and Ship Returns in the forms required by your Lordship's despatch, No. 42, of the 25th of March, together with a copy of a Report from the emigrant agent at St. John.

These documents will confirm to your Lordship my observation as to the undue pressure to which the province, and especially the port of St. John, has been subject, in consequence of the arrival of so large a number of indigent settlers; and recurring to the observations and suggestions contained in my despatches, No. 59, of the 13th, and No. 65, of the 28th of June, I hope it will appear to your Lordship that the advantages taken by interested persons of the ignorance of the people, would justify the appointment of agents in the ports of the United Kingdom, to whom those desiring to emigrate might address themselves for information and advice. As a provision would require to be made by Parliament for such appointments, your Lordship may object to my proposal to provide in this manner for the agencies I have recommended to be established in the provincial ports; and having, since the date of my despatch above-mentioned, had an opportunity of referring to your Lordship's correspondence laid before Parliament on the subject of an Act of the Canadian Legislature, "to create a fund for defraying the expense of enabling indigent emigrants to proceed to their places of destination, &c.," I have been led to consider that the provisions of this Act might be advantageously substituted for those of the Act of this province, and that the provincial agencies might be defrayed from the emigrant tax now raised. By the Canadian Act a tax of 5s. currency is imposed on account of every passenger, and as the tax levied in this province is also 5s. a head for each emigrant, I conceive that it would be inadvisable to increase this charge; but in order that it should be applied to the purpose contemplated by the Canadian Act, some alteration in the provisions of the Provincial Act, 2 Will. 4, c. 36, would be desirable. By this Act a separate account of the revenue received is required to be kept by the treasurers, from which payments are made from time to time by grants of the legislature for relieving destitute and diseased passengers and emigrants, the practice having been for the guardians of the poor to make advances in anticipation of such grants, the aggregate of which has often exceeded the amount collected. Not only have the emigrants who have sought assistance been thus relieved as paupers, but there have been no available funds to assist them in proceeding to their places of destination. The guardians of the poor at the seaports have, in some cases, to relieve their respective counties, defrayed the expenses of the emigrants in proceeding to Fredericton, sending whole families to prevent them from becoming chargeable. A similar course had been adopted by the guardians here; but on my suggestion they have latterly provided employment at reduced wages for such as could not immediately find work for themselves.

The amount collected from the emigrant tax in 1840 was 1,965 *l.* currency, and in 1841, 1,742 *l.* In the present year, from the increased number who have arrived, it will probably exceed 2,000 *l.*; and if 400 *l.* should be set apart for the expenses of agencies which are required at Fredericton, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, and Bathurst, I would recommend that the officers so appointed should be associated with local Boards, and authorized to provide for the prompt removal of emigrants to their destination, or to places where they could obtain work. The fund, which is altogether inadequate to relieve the distressed emigrants as paupers, would be found ample to provide for their removal, if measures should be taken in England to discourage pauper emigration, and to afford information to emigrants of the situations where employment would be open, or where facilities might be afforded them of proceeding to their destinations, the sufferings
of

Enclosure, No. 1.

Enclosure, No. 2.

of many being occasioned by the difficulties they experience in joining their relations in Canada and the United States.

Your Lordship is aware that in the last year I promoted the formation of emigrant societies in the several counties, and an effort was made by those formed in St. John and St. Andrew's to assist the removal of the emigrants. In the present year, owing the prevalence of distress throughout the province, it has been found impracticable to obtain the co-operation of the people in these undertakings, and an attempt to organize societies that would facilitate the employment of all classes in farm work has also failed, although I am convinced that the distress so much complained of might be materially alleviated by a combined effort.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure, No. 3.

Enclosure, No. 4.

Enclosure, No. 5.

Enclosure, No. 6.

From the various and urgent appeals made to me, I called the attention of the magistrates of the several counties to the subject, as well to ascertain the real extent of the distress as to obtain their assistance in devising a remedy for it. The resolutions passed at meetings of the magistrates in Fredericton and St. John are herewith enclosed, and I hope the result of these proceedings will be to induce a spirit of co-operation in the people, and a disposition to support such measures as are calculated to relieve the affairs of the province, and to revive its prosperity. There is every prospect at present of a favourable harvest, and as the coasts and rivers abound with fish, the destitution of the people, to whatever extent it exists, may in a degree be ascribed to their dependence for so long a time on sources of employment which have failed them. The improvidence and indigence of the Indian race is proverbial, and they are exposed in common with others to many privations; but as they depend on the fisheries at this season, I do not find that they suffer any unusual distress.

In the last year a public hospital was established in Fredericton under the direction of an able physician, and which has proved a valuable resource in cases of sickness.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

(No. 1).—GENERAL ABSTRACT.—QUARTERLY RETURN.—EMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.		Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	Total Amount paid.
		Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.							Parochial Funds.		Private Funds.				
April - - -	1	none	none	224	M. 89	F. 95	no list	M. no list	F. no list	no list	unknown	none	none	£. s. d.	none required.
May - - -	18	7	7	2,625	1,178	919	405	99	174	123	- -	307	none	-	(*)
June - - -	23	none	none	3,483	1,364	1,217	336	77	67	11	4	112	-	-	(*)
TOTALS - -	42	7	7	6,332	2,631	2,231	741	176	241	134	4	419	-	-	-

(*) These questions cannot be satisfactorily answered until the accounts of the parochial officers are made up at the end of the year: but relief is afforded to bring emigrants in need, annually absorbing a large sum beyond that arising from the emigrant fund, and paid by a local legislative appropriation.

To 30th day of June 1842.

Note.—The Return from Richibucto, Bathurst, Shediac, and Bay Verte, called for in ample time, but not received up to date, July 29, 1842. Supplemental Return for the month of July called for from emigrant agent at St. John, but not received at date, July 29, 1842.

Immigration Agent for

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

(No. 2.)—QUARTERLY RETURN.—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in the Colony of
New Brunswick, in the Quarter ended 30th June 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
<i>(N.B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)</i>		
		£. s. d.
Salt beef - - - - -	per lb. -	- - 4
Salt pork - - - - -	ditto -	- - 5
Fresh beef - - - - -	ditto -	- - 3
Fresh pork - - - - -	ditto -	- - 5
Mutton - - - - -	ditto -	- - 4
Veal - - - - -	ditto -	- - 3
Salt codfish - - - - -	per quintal -	- 12 6
Salt herrings - - - - -	per barrel -	- 15 -
Flour, superfine - - - - -	ditto -	2 - -
Ditto, rye - - - - -	ditto -	1 5 -
Oatmeal - - - - -	per cwt. -	- 16 -
Corn meal - - - - -	per barrel -	1 2 6
Potatoes - - - - -	per bushel -	- 2 -
Molasses - - - - -	per gallon -	- 2 -
Sugar, brown - - - - -	per lb. -	- - 6
Tea - - - - -	ditto -	- 4 -
Coffee - - - - -	ditto -	- - 10
Men's jackets (moleskin) - - - - -	each -	- 8 -
Men's trowsers (ditto) - - - - -	ditto -	- 7 -
Flannel - - - - -	per yard -	- 1 7
Cotton for gowns - - - - -	ditto -	- - 6
Strong shoes, men's - - - - -	per pair -	- 8 -
Ditto - women's - - - - -	ditto -	- 5 -
Firewood - - - - -	per cord -	- 10 -
Coals - - - - -	per chaldron -	1 10 -

(No. 3.)—QUARTERLY RETURN.—WAGES.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE WAGES of MECHANICS and Others in the Province of New
Brunswick, for the Three Months ended 30th June 1842.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bread and biscuit bakers	4 -	3 -			
Butchers - - - - -	- - -	- - -	£. 50		
Brickmakers - - - - -	4 6	3 3			
Bricklayers - - - - -	5 9	4 9			
Blacksmiths - - - - -	5 -	3 6	40	7 6	4 6
Carriers - - - - -	5 -	3 6	40	6 -	4 -
Carpenters and joiners - - - - -	4 6	4 -	36	7 6	2 9
Cabinet-makers - - - - -	5 -	4 -	- - -	7 6	4 6
Coopers - - - - -	4 10	3 4			
Carters - - - - -	2 10	2 -			
Cooks (women) - - - - -	- - -	- - -	£. 8 to £. 10		
Combmakers - - - - -	none.	- - -			
Dairywomen - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 to 9		
Dressmakers and milliners - - - - -	2 -	1 3			
Farm labourers - - - - -	2 10	2 -	15 to 20		
Gardeners - - - - -	4 -	3 -	25 to 30		
Grooms - - - - -	- - -	- - -	18 to 24		
Millwrights - - - - -	4 10	4 -			
Millers - - - - -	- - -	- - -	30 to 40		

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Painters - - -	5 -	4 -	- - -	8 -	4 -
Plasterers - - -	7 -	6 -	- - -	9 -	5 -
Plumbers and glaziers - - -	5 -	4 -			
Quarrymen - - -	3 6	2 6			
Ropemakers - - -	-				
Sailmakers - - -	6 -	5 -			
Sawyers - - -	6 -	5 -			
Shepherds - - -	-				
Shipwrights & boatbuilders	4 6	3 4			
Shoemakers - - -	4 10	4 -	£. 35		
Slaters and shinglers - - -	4 6	4 -			
Stonemasons - - -	6 10	5 4	- - -	8 -	4 -
Tailors - - -	4 3	3 -			
Tanners - - -	4 7	3 6			
Wheelwrights - - -	4 7	3 6			
Whitesmiths - - -	25 -	per week.			

(No. 4.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Agricultural.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—During the last quarter it has been almost impossible to procure employment for emigrants in town or country, owing to the general depression in the province; much distress therefore prevails among them.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—It is very desirable that steps should be taken to give immediate employment, at low wages, to immigrants on their arrival in public works, under the control of Government, particularly in opening roads, &c., the cost of which would in a great measure be eventually defrayed by the increased value of the adjoining lands.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 16 July 1842.

May it please your Excellency,

In obedience to the commands of you Excellency, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the ship returns and quarterly abstract for immigration here for the past quarter have been transmitted to the provincial secretary for submission to your Excellency; and I now respectfully beg leave to offer some observations, induced by duty and the circumstances of the times.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

While I was in the act of making up the report on the 30th June, a signal was made for a fleet; I immediately repaired to Partridge Island, and found 14 sail having emigrants on board, anchored at the quarantine ground, raising the numbers arrived during the two latter months to about 7,000 souls; the detail of those arrivals will appear in the current quarter's report. From the great and general depression in business here, it is impossible to procure labour for the able immigrants in either town or country, consequently they are in much distress, and as the season advances and winter arrives, it is painful to contemplate the misery that will ensue amongst them. To relieve it there are no adequate means. The Emigrant Fund raised by the Local Passengers' Act, 2 Will. 4, c. 26, s. 2, falls annually greatly short of the expenditure necessary on the legitimate objects contemplated in it. To add to the emigrants' distress, they have been, and are subjected, to most gross and reprehensible delusions by the shipping agents throughout Ireland; they not only induce the poor people to believe that they will get lands here for nothing, but that they will also receive provisions for settling on them. The readiness with which the uninstructed receive this flattering, erroneous, and cruel encouragement only augments their subsequent disappointments; and the more particularly so, as they are further assured that there is a Government fund provided here to convey them to any part of British North America or elsewhere; and under this delusion there are now really here parties whose destinations were

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parts of Lower Canada, and as far as Toronto and Dundas in the upper country. Another evil to emigrants now existing, and, I regret to say, gaining ground, is through the cupidity of ship-masters and their coadjutors, the shippers persuading the emigrants that the quantity of provisions required for the voyage is much less than it really is. This deceit enables the master at sea to supply the needy on exorbitant terms, for their own or for their employer's speculation in provisions, and thus the passengers are stripped of every farthing they may possess. The consequence is, that they land here without money and without food, and being unable to work, are driven, through necessity, to dispose of, for a trifle, their bedding and their clothes to procure sustenance for themselves and their families. I am well aware that it is difficult to check the actions of such persons as are engaged in the emigration recruiting parties for ships in Ireland; nevertheless, very decided notices of their nefarious practices may be circulated through the public prints, or otherwise, and with good effect; for, apart from the general and individual interests of emigrants, I apprehend that such a course would prove provincially and politically useful. The deluded emigrants now inveigh, though unjustly, yet in no measured terms, against the government for the disappointments created by the actions of those agencies at home, and their already formed predilections to go to the United States are confirmed, and they pass from the provinces with ill feeling never again to return to their country; whilst, on the other hand, the communities here complain of being made the fiscal support and reservoirs of the pauperism from parishes and poorhouses of the United Kingdom. Private industry, too, is at present paralysed here, and the public exchequer having nothing wherewithal to originate and advance public works, the thoughts of all classes are earnestly turned to the metropolitan Government for some means to put such works into operation (but to what particular they should be directed can be better and more properly stated by the executive authority than by me), and beneficial employment given to immigrants.

I, however, respectfully claim leave (in the event of any donative system of emigration being contemplated and pursued at home) to refer your Excellency to that system of amelioration acted upon by the late Lord Egremont, which in the provinces whither the emigrants were sent has proved eminently successful; and if so to an individual estate, is reducible to a like practice in any other private, parochial, or governmental courses of emigration. It was also reported that the late Earl of Derby adopted a similar mode of emigration from his estates; but I am unacquainted with the detailed *modus operandi* of those patriotic and benevolent noblemen. There is no doubt, however, but that such a course would prove highly advantageous to all interests, if directed to this province, where there is yet great abundance of excellent vacant soil for settlement of solvent immigration to much extent; and here, indeed, is also an ample field of reward afforded for the industry of all such.

By solvency for the above purpose is meant those who on arrival here in health have means for obtaining their lands on the terms prescribed by the provincial executive, and to support their families with necessary provisions for at least one year; but without such means, it is only abetting misfortune to carry the poor into wilderness locations in even ordinary or more successful seasons, but far more indeed would it be in seasons such as this.

I have to plead an apology to your Excellency for the inconvenient length of this communication, but humbly hope that my responsibility for an ingenuous discharge of my duty will not be overlooked in vindication of the extent of this report.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, (signed) *A. Wedderburne, G. E. A.*
&c. &c. &c. I have, &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

At a special Sessions of the Peace for the County of York, convened pursuant to Notice, and holden at the County Court House, in Fredericton, on Monday the 19th day of July 1842.

WHEREAS very great distress prevails in many parts of this county, and unless immediately relieved, very serious consequences may be apprehended; therefore,

Ordered, that the credit of this county be pledged to the extent of 200 £, in order to meet the distress; and that the said sum be distributed in such parishes as may apply for relief through the overseers of the poor thereof respectively; and the relief so afforded under the direction of the magistrates of the several districts, shall be chargeable upon the said parishes, in proportion to the amounts received by each parish.

And further ordered, that the following persons be a Committee to negotiate the said loan, and to carry the contemplated objects into effect; viz. Mr. Justice Pickard, Mr. Justice Taylor, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. Spafford Barker.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

Geo. J. Dibblee,
Clerk of the Peace, York.

For

For the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions entered into by the magistrates of the county on Monday, published in to-day's Gazette, and by which the distress and destitution alleged to exist in some of the parishes will be relieved, a sum of money sufficient for this object has been advanced to the Sessions, on the guarantee of the magistrates, with which Indian meal and Indian corn has been purchased and placed in the hands of Thomas Pickard, esq., and Mr. Spafford Barker, of Fredericton, which will be distributed agreeably to the following list, on the order of George J. Dibblee, esq. clerk of the peace for the County.

The attention of the magistrates and overseers of the poor in the different parishes is particularly requested to the circular letter to the overseers of the poor hereto subjoined, in which specific directions are given as to the manner and the terms on which the supplies of meal and corn will be furnished.

These supplies will become a parish charge, and whatever amount remains unpaid by the individuals to whom the relief is extended, will be included in the assessment of the poor rate of the parish, to be made at the January Sessions.

SCHEDULE.

Parish of *Douglas*, to be furnished by Mr. *Pickard*, viz.—

12 barrels corn meal; 10 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Queensborough, to be furnished by ditto.

10 barrels corn meal; 6 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Southampton, to be furnished by ditto.

10 barrels corn meal; 6 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

St. Mary's, to be furnished by Mr. *S. Barker*.

8 barrels, corn meal; 5 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Dumfries, to be furnished by ditto.

8 barrels corn meal; 10 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Prince William, to be furnished by ditto.

8 barrels corn meal; 5 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Kingsclear, to be furnished by ditto.

12 barrels corn meal; 8 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

The price to be charged by the overseers of the poor is 22 s. 6 d. per barrel for meal, and 11 s. 3 d. per sack for corn, not to be delivered by Messrs. Pickard and Barker in less quantities than a barrel of meal or sack of corn.

Gentlemen,

Fredericton, 21 July 1842.

At the meeting held by the magistrates on Monday last, a resolution was made, sanctioning a loan for the several parishes of this county, with the view of relieving those persons who may be destitute of the means of providing themselves and their families with food. To carry into effect this object, several of the magistrates have procured, on their present personal guarantee, the advance of a sum which it is hoped will be sufficient to relieve actual want and destitution. The extent of relief each parish will be allowed, if required, is stated in the accompanying schedule; but it will only be advanced on the undertaking of the overseers of the poor for your parish, and of one of the resident magistrates.

The form of the undertaking is hereby enclosed, and is made payable to the clerk of the peace for the county, which must be executed before the advances are made.

From all persons whose circumstances you may consider such as to render them fit subjects of relief, you will be required to take notes, payable on the first day of November next, agreeably to the printed forms enclosed; and from such persons as may possess property, repayment will be rigidly enforced.

The deficiency which may exist, and which cannot be collected from the persons thus relieved, will be assessed next January sessions on the parish for the support of the poor thereof; and when collected, your undertaking to George J. Dibblee, esq. the clerk of the peace, will be cancelled.

You will, in conjunction with the resident magistrate or magistrates of your parish, endeavour to relieve such persons as are incapable of getting food for their own support from any other source, as the assistance is to be extended only to such as are entitled to be relieved by the parish in which they reside.

(signed) *George J. Dibblee*, Clerk of the Peace.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of _____.

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Form of Notes taken from Persons receiving Relief, by Overseers of Poor.

For value received in provision _____ promise to pay _____ overseers of the poor for the
parish of _____, in the county of York, or to their order, the sum of _____ on
the 1st day of November next, with interest from the date hereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1842.

Form of Securities taken from Magistrates and Overseers of Poor, by Clerk of Peace.

£.

For value received in provision, we promise to pay George J. Dibblee, esq., clerk of the
peace for the county of York, or his order, the sum of _____ payable on the 1st day
of January next.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1842.

HEADS OF REGULATIONS for the Establishment of a Loan and Labour Fund in each County,
proposed to be raised by a Society to be called "The Land and Emigration Society
of the County of _____."

At a period when distress is so prevalent throughout the country, from the failure of the ordinary resources on which the people have depended for subsistence, and when, consequently, the difficulty of obtaining employment, and, to employers, of paying for the labour required on their farms, may injure the prospect of a good harvest, it is proposed to raise a fund from which every inhabitant, having a demand for labour on his farm, may derive immediate accommodation. The ordinary farm work at the present time, and till the hay harvest, being chiefly in hoeing and weeding, it is probable that many persons, men, women, and children, could be advantageously employed at once, and continuously, throughout the season,

The wages of labour, it is proposed, should be fixed at 1s. 6d. a day for men, 1s. for women, and 6d. for boys and girls under 12 years of age, and able to perform light work. The labourers, also, to be subsisted, and their wages agreed to be paid weekly in money.

All persons desirous of procuring labourers on these terms, are to send in to the treasurer or trustees of the respective county society, their names, specifying the number of labourers (men, women, and children), whom they desire to employ, and for what period, at those rates, from which return the amount required to be advanced may be estimated. It being understood that such persons are to give security in themselves, and one collateral surety, for the sum, as a loan, to be repaid to the trustees, with interest at six per cent. per annum, at the end of three months from the date of the advance when made.

When 60*l.* have been subscribed and lodged in the hands of the treasurer or trustees of a county society, the premium of 60*l.* granted for emigration societies, to be applied for. This fund, in 12 counties, will amount to 720*l.*, and the government to be requested, under the circumstances, specially to authorize the payment, in cash, to the trustees, on the terms of the grant.

This emigration premium of 60*l.* in each county, to be employed in co-operation with the labour fund, in defraying the expenses of emigrant labourers and families, in proceeding to those parts of the country where labour offers for them, and to be expended by granting billets at such houses on the roads as may agree for a reasonable charge to subsist the emigrants, of which charges a tariff to be fixed and published. All transactions of the society being prompt payment in cash.

The labour fund in each county to be raised either by donations, or by loans on debentures at six per cent. per annum; the advances for labour to be made through the banks, and the subscribers to the fund to have a preference in such advances, to the extent of their donations or deposits.

By the co-operation of these societies in every county, the expense now incurred in the removal of labourers and their families may be effected without the pressure on the farmers in the country, and the inhabitants of the towns, which at present obtains from the great influx of indigent emigrants at the sea-ports, when immediate employment for the number who seek it cannot be found, and who must, consequently, when destitute, be subsisted.

Secondly, Those who require labour, may be assisted in procuring it at reasonable rates; and a more abundant harvest, by reason of the application of such labour, will furnish in itself the means of reimbursement.

It will be understood that labourers will only be forwarded to a district when applied for, and that the people in the country who require employment at the rates proposed, will have the first offer of it. The societies proposed to be established at Fredericton, at St. John, and the out-ports, to co-operate with the other county societies. Although it is proposed that the assistance of the societies should be given only on the terms stated, it would be open to employers and labourers to make their own terms by contract or otherwise.

If the loans should be punctually repaid after the harvest, the fund might again be advantageously employed, under proper regulations, as a loan fund, to aid industrious persons of good character, with small loans during the winter, on proper security; and an Act might be obtained in the next Session, modelled on the English Loan Fund Act, to provide for the incorporation of the society, and for the prompt recovery of small loans by instalment.

Enclosure 4, in No. 6.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 18 July 1842.

VARIOUS and urgent representations having been made to the Lieutenant-Governor, from different counties, of distress prevailing in the rural districts, I am directed by his Excellency to desire you to call a special meeting of the magistrates in your county, with a view to ascertain the real condition of the people, and to consider what measures can, with advantage, be adopted for their relief, if assistance be required.

As no available means have been placed at the disposal of the Government, it may be proper to consider how far it may be in the power of the magistrates to guarantee funds to be raised in the county, and advanced for the purpose of alleviating any urgent present distress; and how far it may be practicable for the government to aid in carrying out any suggestions on the subject, will be duly considered when the reports are received.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. F. Odell.*

To the Clerks of the Peace of
the several Counties.

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Encl. 4, in No. 6.

Enclosure 5, in No. 6.

MEETING of the Magistrates of the City and County of *St. John.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the magistrates, convened by direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, was holden at the Court-house on Monday, the 25th July. The following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

Encl. 5, in No. 6.

Resolved unanimously, That this Board regret to learn, from his Excellency's circular, that so much distress exists in various parts of the province; that in the city of *St. John* it prevails to a great extent, but the justices have no available means to meet any extraordinary emergency which may arise for supplying the wants of the unemployed poor; that they view with much alarm the present year's assessment in the city and county of *St. John*, amounting, for various purposes, to the enormous sum of 8,000 *l.*, besides an unrealized sum of about 3,000 *l.* yet due for the past year, and thereby inducing the apprehension that those taxes, although short of what must be required, will only be partially collected; that any pledge of the city and county credit for repayment of a temporary loan, it is considered would, on the part of the sessions, be illegal, and if it were not so, under the present universal embarrassment of the mercantile community, they think there is not a possible hope of obtaining the aid of funds by local loan.

The justices are therefore of opinion, that if distress so generally prevails, as his Excellency's circular induces them to believe, the relief will not fall within the province or power of the sessions, but it is rather a matter which can only be provided for by legislative enactment.

(A true Extract from Minutes.)

(signed) *Jas. Peters, C. Clerk.*

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

Subscribers' Names.	In Donations.	In Debentures at Six per Cent. per Annum.	Grand Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A. B. - - -	2 - -	- - -	
C. D. - - -	- - -	10 - -	
E. F. - - -	- 10 -	- - -	

N. B.—The fund to be raised on debentures, redeemable in 6 or 12 months, with interest.

— No. 7. —

(No. 98.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 September 1842.

I HAVE considered with the most anxious attention your two despatches of the 9th and 28th of July, Nos. 71 and 73, in which you report the unusually large number of emigrants who had arrived in New Brunswick in the course of the present season, the distress and suffering which had resulted to themselves and

No. 7.
Lord Stanley to
Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke.
15 Sept. 1842.

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to the community, the steps which you had taken for the relief of that distress, and the further measures which you recommend for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. The questions involved in these despatches are of the deepest, and in some respects, of very painful interest; and require that the principles in which the Executive Government proceeds should be most carefully considered, lest its over-interference, with the most praiseworthy motives, should have a tendency to aggravate the evils which it seeks to mitigate.

I do not think that it would answer any useful purpose that I should enter upon the discussion opened in your despatch of the 9th of July, of the comparative merits of various systems of colonization, although you there lay down several positions in which, with great deference for your authority, I could not with truth signify my acquiescence. We have to inquire rather what is practicable, than what would be abstractedly and theoretically desirable, and to consider the mode of most advantageously availing ourselves of existing circumstances, rather than the benefits which might be derived from a state of things which we cannot create. It is undoubtedly true that to the wellbeing of a society a due proportion between the labour supplied and the capital capable of employing that labour is of primary importance; but I cannot, with any hope of promoting that end, hold out encouragement to the idea of establishing "home colonies in the United Kingdom", "with a view of training the people of every class for emigration to the colonies." On this subject I must refer you to my despatch of the 31st of May, the principles contained in which you do not appear to me to controvert, and I conclude therefore that while you consider the formation of "home colonies" to be a desirable object, you abandon it as an impracticable one. In point of fact, emigration from this country, especially to North America, will at all times be composed mainly of the poor and indigent class, seeking to carry their labour to countries where it may command a better remuneration than in the overstocked market of the mother country; and it is to the gradual accumulation of capital in the colonies, the produce of that labour, that we must look for the means of employing, in successive years, successive bands of immigrants. But this accumulation of capital must be real and substantial; and the attempt to swell it unnaturally to forced and artificial dimensions, though for the moment it may have the effect of apparently relieving a temporary pressure, can hardly fail, in the end, of leading to disastrous consequences. For this reason, as in colonies to which the facility of access from the United Kingdom is so great as to those of British North America, there is always some risk of the supply of labour exceeding the means of the capital of the colonies to absorb and to employ it; so it is peculiarly incumbent in the Executive to take no steps which, by giving an artificial stimulus to the introduction of mere labour, may tend to aggravate this disproportion.

Bearing this in mind, it may not be unprofitable to review the course of events for the last 18 months, in order that the experience of the past may lead us to sound conclusions as to the policy to be pursued for the future.

I find that in the year 1839, the emigration to New Brunswick was to the extent of 3,123 persons; in 1840, it increased to 7,777, without apparently causing any particular distress; and again in 1841, the number exceeded 7,000, without any ill consequences. But in this latter year, I find that more than one-half re-emigrated to the United States, where many of them had relations, by whose advice they came out, passing through New Brunswick, as stated by you in your despatch of 28th July, No. 65, partly with a view of avoiding the emigrant tax imposed in the ports of the United States, and partly to avail themselves in passing of the opportunity of "obtaining, at high wages, the temporary employment," "which usually terminates with the departure of the spring ships." The extent of this re-emigration probably indicated with tolerable accuracy the degree to which the influx of that year exceeded the capability of the province to furnish employment; though I do not deny that absence of correct information might lead some to quit the province for whom there existed the means of profitable employment, had they known in what quarters to seek it. Actuated no doubt by this opinion, and with a laudable desire to promote the settlement and improvement of the province committed to your care, you informed my predecessor on the 29th of May 1841, that you had taken measures for the settlement of the province which you hoped would "greatly augment its strength and resources, and induce those emigrants to remain in it who have hitherto been accustomed to transfer their industry to the United States." From the enclosures

For Sir W. M. G.
Colebrooke's Des-
patch 29 May 1841,
vide Correspon-
dence respecting
Emigration, order-
ed by the House of
Commons to be
printed, 7 June
1842, No. 301,
292.

to

to that despatch it appeared that emigrant societies had been formed at the instance of the government throughout all the counties of the province, to collect funds and publish information, and that the government agent at St. John's had issued a notice warning all persons against being led astray by the idea that they would not get employment in New Brunswick, assuring them that the contrary was the case, and enjoining them not to "listen" to advice of an opposite character; and the notices to this effect were sent on board the emigrant ships as they arrived, by the quarantine officers or the pilots, before any other parties could be permitted to board them.

Acting upon the same views, and carrying them still further into operation, you informed me, in your several despatches of the 15th of September, 12th of October, and 30th December, of the steps which you contemplated taking, and had taken, with the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Consul at New York, for reversing the course which had previously prevailed, and for inviting from that city and from Boston great numbers of destitute emigrants, who were then suffering great privations, having been disappointed in their hopes of obtaining employment.

I confess that I received the intimation of these projects not without serious misgivings as to the result of carrying them into operation, more especially when I considered them in combination with the disordered state of the finances of the colony, to which you called my attention by your despatch of the 12th November 1841; and accordingly, on the 5th of December, I stated thus pointedly the condition on which alone I was prepared to give my assent to the experiment: "Having given my best consideration to the general question of promoting the removal to the North American provinces of such subjects of Her Majesty resident in the United States as might be desirous of living under British institutions, I am of opinion that there would be no objection to the measure, provided there was a fair probability that, on their arrival, they would be able to obtain permanent employment. This point, however, I think ought to be carefully attended to and satisfactorily ascertained, in justice to all the parties concerned." I further observed: "The employment of emigrants in New Brunswick seems to depend, in great measure, on public works, and these on the funds which may be available for their execution. The financial question must, therefore, be first solved, before any measures can properly be taken for attracting labourers to the province." At a subsequent period, when the plan of inviting back emigrants from the States was again brought forward, the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, on the 24th of February 1842, made the following remarks: "We should be disposed to consider the general aim of the plan, supposing that the individuals affected by it are out of employment and in distress, and that it will give no offence to the Government of the United States, may be deemed good or bad, in proportion as the means exist in New Brunswick for giving employment to the persons whom it may introduce into the colony. If they can be employed at good wages upon public works, or by private parties, they will not need in their distress in a foreign land to be tempted by diagrams of well-circumstanced lands, and by offers of free grants. The use of diagrams, especially, we must note as specious in appearance, but in reality quite a useless expense, since no man of sense who is going to a new locality would choose his land before he sees it. If, on the other hand, the means of paying the immigrants remunerating wages do not exist in New Brunswick, we are satisfied, by the experience which has universally attended the location of paupers upon waste lands, that their introduction into the colony ought not to be encouraged." In a despatch of the 29th March 1842, you first mentioned your fears of a want of capital for the employment of labour. On the receipt of this despatch, I immediately caused a warning paragraph to be inserted in the daily newspapers; and a similar caution was introduced into the pamphlet published about that time by the Emigration Board. I at the same time instructed you forthwith to countermand, if you had not already done so, all proceedings at Boston and New York for inviting emigrants back from the United States, and strictly prohibited you from expending any public money, during the distress, in facilitating a removal of British settlers from that country into New Brunswick. In another later despatch (Private, 2 April 1842), I declared to you strongly the impossibility, especially in the then state of the provincial funds, of complying on the part of Her Majesty's Government with your proposal for an advance of 500,000 l.

Notwithstanding these precautions, however, it is obvious that the immigra-

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatches of 15 Sept., 12 Oct., and 30 Dec., vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, 313. 315. 319.

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tion of destitute persons in search of employment has, in the course of the present season, been far greater than the capital of the province could absorb, and that severe suffering to the immigrants, and heavy pressure upon the inhabitants, has been the result.

I have recapitulated these facts, not so much for the purpose of reflecting upon what has been done, as with the view of aiding our consideration of the direction in which we are to look for the remedy.

I am aware that several causes have combined to render the pressure in the province peculiarly severe in the present year. The destruction of property in the disastrous fire at St. John's no doubt largely diminished the funds for the employment of labour. You state, in your despatch of the 9th of July, that the banks, partly owing to the large advances of capital which they had already made to the Government, have been obliged to suspend their usual accommodation; and that the lumbering parties, notwithstanding the check given to the timber trade during the previous year, had continued their pursuits, under an expectation of the market being relieved, and obtained upon credit their usual supplies from the farmers and merchants, for which they cannot now make payment. Taken in conjunction with this circumstance, and with previous overtrading, I fear that the alteration of the timber duties may, for the moment, have added to the difficulties of the province, augmenting the supply of labour seeking employment, while it diminishes the available capital to employ it; and in such a state of things, it is obvious that even a small excess in the number of immigrants may add, disproportionately, to the public distress.

That the excess of this year's immigration has been, of itself, inconsiderable, I think I am warranted in saying. In 1840 the province received nearly 8,000; in the first half of 1841, notwithstanding an influx of 7,000, you considered yourself warranted in taking active measures for largely increasing the numbers; in the first half of 1842 the total number has only been 8,514. If this excess be the whole addition made to the ordinary ratio of increase of the population, it is difficult to conceive that to it alone, or even mainly, is the existing distress to be attributed. But I cannot avoid entertaining some apprehension, that neither in the former nor in the present year was New Brunswick capable of employing an additional population of 8,000 to 9,000 immigrants; and that while in the former year re-emigration to the United States in some degree counterbalanced the excessive importation, the inducements which have been held out by the Government to remain in the province have produced the unusual pressure experienced in the present year.

I proceed to consider the steps which you recommend, and the course of policy which, in my judgment, it is necessary to pursue, for the relief of this admitted pressure.

It is admitted that for the moment the supply of indigent labour, seeking employment, exceeds the effective demand for such labour. You propose, in the first instance, to meet this excess by a loan from this country of 500,000*l.*, to be expended in public works; and you state, that "if half of this sum had been raised in the present year, not only would the country have been relieved from the existing distress, by enabling the banks to resume their accommodation, and by affording employment to the people, but the revenue would have been largely augmented, and have sustained the public credit." On this subject I cannot too strongly or too earnestly press upon you the caution which I conveyed to you more than once last year, not to build upon the expectation of being enabled to have recourse to such an expedient. I do not deny that the raising of an additional quarter of a million to the public means of expenditure for the year would, for the time, have dispelled distress, and produced the temporary appearances of prosperity to which you refer. But even if I could overlook, as I cannot, the consideration that New Brunswick, in the present disordered state of her finances (the annual expenditure exceeding the annual revenue), can give no valid security even for the payment of interest upon such a sum; if I could be thoroughly convinced that such an outlay, if security could be given to the parties advancing it, would be of sufficient advantage to the province to outweigh the additional heavy annual burthen imposed upon her, I should yet seriously doubt the policy, not so much of the outlay itself, as of the principle on which it would be avowedly founded, of giving an artificial stimulus to the employment and introduction of labour. I conceive that its inevitable tendency would be, by creating high expectations, to bring upon the province, in succeeding years, more formidable

formidable bodies of destitute claimants for employment. When it is considered that in the first half of the present year, according to the official returns, very nearly 100,000 persons, of whom a large proportion may be considered as bordering on destitution, have emigrated from the United Kingdom to British North America and the United States, I need hardly point out to you the imminent danger to New Brunswick of calamities far greater than she has yet experienced if a general rumour should become prevalent that that colony is prepared to undertake, and the credit of Great Britain is to be pledged for carrying on, public works to such an extent as may be necessary to provide for the employment of all who may resort thither with nothing but their labour to dispose of.

You proceed in your despatch of the 28th of July, in reference to your former despatches of the 13th and 28th of June, to express your "hope that the advantage taken by interested persons of the ignorance of the people would justify the appointment of agents in the ports of the United Kingdom, to whom those desiring to emigrate might address themselves for information and advice." I need hardly remind you that this measure was carried into effect when last I had the honour of holding the seals of the Colonial Office, in 1833; that at this moment officers, charged with the very duties you point out, are stationed in every port of the United Kingdom from which emigration is carried on to any extent; and that the amended Passengers' Act of the late session gives to these officers additional powers, and to intending emigrants additional protection, and increased means of enforcing the penalties of the law.

With reference to the appointment of provincial emigration agents at the ports of St. Andrew's, Miramichi, and Bathurst, I have to observe that as the payment of such agents, and the purposes for which they should be established, would be matters of peculiarly provincial interest, I should hardly feel myself justified in expressing more than an opinion upon the subject. I must, however, suggest for your consideration, how far it would be desirable to impose upon the colony a charge for the maintenance of salaried officers for the superintendence of immigration at ports at which the number of immigrants in 1841 were respectively 681, 212, and 13. I do not find that there has hitherto been any difficulty in carrying on the necessary duties at Fredericton through the ordinary officers of government; and I confess I do not see, in the present circumstances, sufficient reason for burthening the province with a new appointment in that city.

I entertain decided objections to the payment of emigration agencies out of the proceeds of the emigrant tax, and to the proposition which you have made in your despatches of the 13th and 28th June, that the Imperial Parliament should impose an emigrant tax to provide for the establishment of agencies in the colonial ports. It appears to me that the legitimate objects to which an emigrant tax should be applied are the relief of sick and destitute emigrants and the forwarding of unemployed emigrants to places where their services are required; and that the latter, wherever there is a choice, is in my opinion the preferable application of the fund. Both these objects are provided for by the existing Act of New Brunswick, 2 Will. 4, c. 36.

The evils of which you complain appear rather to be the results of the vicious practice which has sprung up under the Act than of the Act itself. If the guardians of the poor at the different outports have the power of making advances at their discretion in anticipation of grants of the Legislature, it is not extraordinary that abuses should have prevailed in the application of the funds, or that large sums should have been expended, and yet that there should have been no funds available towards the primary and legitimate object of the tax—the forwarding of emigrants absolutely destitute to the place of their destination. I take it to be indisputable, that with a view to the impartial and economical administration of these funds, their distribution should be entrusted to officers immediately responsible to the Government, and free from all local interests and prejudices; but I very much doubt whether the amount of business to be transacted at the outports would justify the appointment of officers charged exclusively with that duty.

You observe that "the fund which is altogether inadequate to relieve the distressed emigrants as paupers, would be amply sufficient to provide for their removal, if measures should be taken in England to discourage pauper emigration, and to afford information to emigrants of the situations where employment would be open, or where facilities might be afforded to them of proceeding to their

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their destinations." I conceive that to afford such information is the peculiar duty of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, and it is one which I know they are anxious to execute scrupulously and faithfully; but in order to execute it, it is necessary that they should be furnished with detailed and accurate information from the local authorities in the various colonies: they can be little more than the channel for the diffusion of the intelligence which it is the duty of those authorities to collect and to transmit; and there is no subject more deserving of your serious attention than the means of obtaining accurate and trustworthy information on these points, of transmitting it through me for the benefit of the classes in this country who may be disposed to emigrate, and making arrangements, with the concurrence, if necessary, of the Provincial Legislature, by which emigrants on their arrival may be furnished with authentic advice as to their proceedings, and, in cases of absolute emergency, but in such only, with the means of proceeding to their destination.

For this object, it is no doubt desirable to secure the co-operation of local Boards, composed of persons on whose reports full reliance may be placed; but I am very much inclined to the opinion, that the functions of those Boards should be as much as possible confined to furnishing information, and restricted from the administration of private, and still more of public, funds for the relief of distress. Entertaining this opinion, I cannot bring myself to share in the regret which you express at the failure of the attempt to renew country emigration societies, with the object of raising funds to make loans to farmers, proportioned to the number of people they were willing to employ, and of forwarding labourers to such persons, to work at a reduced rate of wages. I cannot look upon it as a misfortune that a plan should have failed which contemplated the application, on so large a scale, of an artificial stimulus, the ultimate consequences of which could, I think, hardly have been foreseen when it was recommended.

I observe that a circular had been addressed to the magistrates of the several counties of New Brunswick, suggesting that they should adopt measures to endeavour to meet the most urgent distress. And whenever public aid becomes indispensable, I should certainly be disposed to think that, if the laws admit, it is well that the funds should be raised and applied locally, because this seems to afford most probability of vigilance and economy. But it is impossible to be acquainted with the administration of relief funds in any shape, and not be conscious how many dangers they involve, unless there is both much experience in their management and also an established agency for the purpose. It would seem very desirable, therefore, that such funds should not be set on foot except to the extent to which there is an unequivocal necessity for them; that every endeavour should be made to secure their being only distributed amongst those who truly require their aid; and that in such a country as North America, they should in all practicable cases be rather applied to forwarding emigrants to situations where they are wanted, than to maintaining them at places where there is no private demand for their labour. In the present instance, I remark an allusion in the rules established for the county of York, to strictly enforcing repayment from such persons having received provisions from the public, as are possessed of property of their own: possibly due precautions against abuse will be taken in practice; but in so far as the above allusion conveys information, it is scarcely necessary to observe that persons possessed of property do not seem fit objects for public relief.

You will probably observe that I have hitherto confined myself to remarking upon the steps which have been taken, or which you have recommended, and that, in objecting to them, I have not myself suggested any measures for the relief of the distress of which the colony, not without reason, complains. I will confess to you that it appears to me that in such a case the duty of a government is rather negative than positive; that its active interference is more likely to be productive of injury than of advantage; and that, upon the whole, it is wiser and safer to trust to the operation of individual self-interest (always supposing sufficient information as to facts) for the application of labour, than to attempt to force it into any particular channel.

You state that the expected produce of the emigrant tax for the present year is 2,000 *l.*; a sum certainly wholly insufficient to maintain, as paupers, a large body of emigrants, but adequate, I should hope, to meet the demands upon it, limited, as they ought to be, within the bounds of the most urgent necessity. But in order that they may be adequate, I hold it to be indispensably necessary that

that all expenditure should take place under the immediate control of an officer directly responsible to yourself, reporting to you in detail from week to week, and tied down by such restrictions as you may think it right to impose upon him. Emigration societies, particularly if they are entrusted with the disposal of public money, are too apt, with the best motives, to be lavish in their expenditure, from a desire to avoid the appearance of harshness, and from mistaken views of charity. The government agent should be authorised, in cases of proved destitution, and in those alone, to furnish the means of conveyance to districts where labour may be in demand; and, as a test, even to find for the emigrants any laborious work, to be paid for at less than the ordinary rate of wages; but he should on no account assist any one who having been offered either work or conveyance shall have refused to avail himself of it; nor should he permit the wives and families of those who may absent themselves on the plea of seeking work to be maintained in the almshouses, or otherwise, at the public expense. Some deviation from the rules may be allowed in cases of sickness, or of females or children whose husbands or fathers may have died on the passage and left them wholly destitute; but these cases will be comparatively few. Your aim for the present must be the dispersion of the emigrants as speedily as possible where work may be found for them, whether within or without the limits of the province; and for the future, the land agents and others whom you may employ in the various districts should periodically, and especially at the season when emigrants may be expected to arrive, keep the agent at St. John's fully informed of any particulars, each in his own district, of the demand for labour, the rate of wages, the price of provisions, the means of conveyance, and generally such information as may enable the agent at St. John's to advise and direct arriving emigrants. The summary of this information should be transmitted to me in every year by the month of March at latest, and thence throughout the season, that timely warning of the probable state of affairs may be circulated in this country, and that if no effective demand for labour exists, emigrants without capital may be dissuaded from resorting to New Brunswick. I must for the future absolutely prohibit any inducement being held out on the part of the Government to destitute persons to enter the province from any part of the United States. If there be fair prospects of employment, they will find their way in sufficient numbers; but it is necessary to give no colour to a claim for being maintained at the public expense, founded on an allegation that their distress has been caused by listening to an invitation from the Government itself. The same prohibition of course applies equally to dissuading any persons from quitting the province as to inviting them to enter it.

The summary of my advice to you is, to limit the intervention of Government as much as possible to obtaining and diffusing correct information on all points which may be useful to enable the immigrant to decide upon his own course; to carry this to as great an extent as the means within your reach will allow; but steadily to set your face against all artificial stimulus, by loans or otherwise, to the employment of labour, and to restrict within the narrowest possible limits all direct interference, and especially all pecuniary aid.

The extent of the means which the province may have of employing labour must depend upon its internal prosperity, and its accumulation of capital; and it would be most dangerous for the Government to seek to enhance the apparent amount of this accumulation by the creation of fresh debts, ultimately adding to its embarrassments. Your object should rather be directed to a rigid examination of the real financial condition of the colony; to placing its expenditure upon such a footing as to be fairly met by its revenue, and thus maintaining the public credit upon a solid foundation. Until this is done firmly and decidedly, I fear that New Brunswick, with all the advantages of her geographical position, with all her facilities for commerce, and her freedom of access to the market of Great Britain, with all her agricultural capabilities, imperfectly as they are at present developed, cannot look for any real and lasting prosperity. I cannot but fear that the present distress is much aggravated by previous financial improvidence, of which no one is more sensible, and no one has been more anxious to check than yourself; and if this be so, the remedy is to be found, not in a continuance of the system which has produced the evil, not in seeking to obtain fresh means for increased expenditure, not in inviting additional labour, and endeavouring to give it forced employment by the creation of fictitious capital; but in retracing steps proved to have been erroneous; in limiting lavish expenditure;

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ture; in proportioning the public outlay to the public means; in economising and accumulating capital; and trusting to the natural inducements of self-interest, and the nearness of the redundant population of this country, always to furnish you with as large a supply of labour as there is capital to employ; a supply which you may usefully direct and regulate by the diffusion of correct information, but which if you seek unnaturally to force and stimulate, I am afraid your efforts, with the best intentions, will prove ultimately injurious rather than beneficial to the permanent interest of the province.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 8. —

No. S.

Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord
Stanley.
12 Sept. 1842.

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 12 Sept. 1842.

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 53, dated the 14th May last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. L. A. Wilmot, explanatory of the condition of the settlement which was formed under his superintendence during the last winter, and which, considering the pressure upon all classes throughout the year, may be regarded as favourable to their prospects. The only assistance received by the settlers has been in the advance of 100*l.* for opening a road to the settlement, which was executed early in the season; and they are now proposing to erect a school-house for the benefit of their children.

From the distress still prevailing among the mechanics in St. John's, a number of them who are without employment, and who possess some means, have organised themselves with the object of forming a settlement upon the same plan, their co-operation being found to facilitate the labours of a first settlement; and being accustomed to the use of the axe, they have great advantages over the emigrants, who from their poverty and inexperience are unable to maintain themselves in the wilderness, or labour in it with the same advantage; and where, unable to obtain employment, they are in great distress.

Some English farmers who had emigrated to Rhode Island have recently settled in the province, encouraged by those who came here in the spring, and they have found no difficulty in purchasing improved farms.

The settlement of this class is calculated to improve the agriculture of the province; and their anxiety to settle in situations where they can obtain the means of education for their children, attests the advantages which the colonies derive from receiving an improved class of settlers, whose attachment to the institutions of their country is not less strongly evinced by their voluntary removal hither after a two years' residence in the United States. The present circumstances of the province being favourable to the views of this class of settlers, I am induced to state these particulars for your Lordship's information.

I am glad to be able to report that the crops are abundant in the present season, and that more land has been cultivated than in any preceding year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

Sir,

Fredericton, 31 August 1842.

Encl. in No. 8.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I returned to town last night from an inspection of the Teetotal Settlement.

The result of the encouragements given to those worthy settlers is, so far, of the most gratifying and surprising character. In the month of January last scarcely a tree had been felled on one of the lots; now there are 41 lots, averaging from six to seven acres each, partly under crop, and partly prepared for a crop for the ensuing year; while there are 17 log-houses erected (besides several camps), and others about being built.

Some of the potatoes and oats are looking well, and promise a good return; but in several instances the seed potatoes have failed to such an extent that the produce will be very small.

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The settlers have turnpiked the whole of the road, a distance of almost 4 ½ miles; and I am happy to inform your Excellency that the work has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and that the road throughout is equal, if not superior, to the best parts of the great road from Fredericton to St. Andrew's.

It was truly gratifying and delightful to me to drive over so fine a road, and to witness such extensive clearances where, in December last, I saw only a vast wilderness, a boundless contiguity of shade, and where at that time it was with great labour and fatigue I made my way through the forest as one of the chainbearers in laying off the lots.

As it was a part of the original arrangement with the settlers that they should have the making of the road at a specified price, I have assumed the responsibility of advancing supplies and seed on account of the work, the accounts whereof I shall immediately lay before your Excellency; and I have every reason to hope they will meet with your Excellency's approval.

The superintendence and management of this settlement has caused me much trouble and anxiety; but I assure your Excellency that the astonishing results more than compensate me for all my labour.

The tract of land is generally superior to my expectations, and the men are filled with hopes of future success. At present many of them are compelled to look for labour in different parts of the country, and I regret to say that some of them have failed in procuring employment at any rate. The coming winter will, no doubt, bear hard upon some of them; but another year, under the blessing of Providence, will find them abundantly supplied, and in a condition to be classed with the most thrifty settlers in the province.

One practical case of this kind is worth a thousand theories; and with a similar expenditure similar settlements may be formed in many parts of this and other counties of the province.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) L. A. Wilmot.

— No. 9. —

(No. 89.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*; dated Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27 September 1842.

DURING my visit to the city of St. John's a deputation of the most respectable mechanics waited on me to represent that having no prospect of employment, they desired to settle in the country, and all who have the means of maintaining themselves in the wilderness during the winter have been encouraged to do so.

They have selected blocks of land some miles distant from the city, which I have caused to be laid out; and they have associated themselves in parties, under the direction of gentlemen whom I have appointed to superintend the new settlements. I enclose copies of two petitions.

The impulse having been thus given, I entertain no doubt that their example will be followed by others. Provision will be made for the establishment of schools in these settlements; and when employment again offers in St. John's they will be prepared to take advantage of it, either by letting or selling their farms. By the operations of these skilful men, locations may be cleared during the winter, and disposed of at a profit to agricultural settlers emigrating with capital, who would find it advantageous to purchase their improvements. It is probable, however, that experience will have taught the mechanics of St. John's the advantages of possessing lands which may afford them the means of support when unemployed, and contribute to their resources at other times; and if the habits they acquire should lead the mechanics and the labouring classes ordinarily to derive a part of their subsistence from the cultivation of allotments in the environs of the city, it would improve their condition, prevent pauperism in seasons of distress, and facilitate a reduction of wages, without a diminution of comforts. The advantage, though important to the employer in a new country, where wages are ordinarily high, is of even greater consideration to the labourers themselves. It has been justly remarked, that "no man can be accounted poor who has anything growing for himself under the sun;" a truth which has been strongly impressed on the people of this province by the events of the last year. The failure of public and private credit, the consequent suspension of employment, and the reduction of the country to a condition of barter, has led all classes to look to agriculture as the only avail-

No. 9.
Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke to Lord
Stanley.
27 Sept. 1842.

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able resource; and the lands which have been broken up and planted for subsistence in the winter having yielded abundant crops, others have been encouraged to come forward, who are preparing land for cultivation in the next year.

The parties formed in St. John's, including as they do men of different trades, will be able to interchange the products of their labour and industry, and thereby possess many advantages over the unskilled settlers, who for the most part emigrate to these provinces, and who would find the advantage of settling amongst them, whereby many of the inconveniences attending a settlement in the wilderness would be obviated.

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

TO his Excellency Sir *William MacBean George Colebrooke*, K.H. Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of *New Brunswick*, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of *Azor W. T. Betts*, of the City of *St John*, Master Joiner, on behalf of himself and Associates,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is a native of the city of St. John, where, since the expiration of his apprenticeship, he has carried on the business of a joiner, somewhat extensively: that he is a married man with a family, and possesses some means: that being out of employment, owing to the pressure in St. John's, he is desirous of settling in the country without delay, that he may be prepared to support his family by the cultivation of the soil, before his means are expended in idleness.

* That several tradesman and others who are in a similar situation with your petitioner, have associated themselves with him, for the purpose of forming a settlement: that having examined some wilderness land on the Pollet River, in the county of Westmorland, they find it of good quality, and are desirous of settling upon it as soon as the necessary survey and allotment can be made.

That the associates of your petitioner, 17 in number, are all at present residing in the city of St. John, and are described as follows:—(For Names, see Abstract at foot.)

That all the said persons (with one exception) are natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, possessing sufficient means of their own to form a settlement, and are all persons of good character and standing: that several others, desirous of joining the association, have been refused, as not possessing the requisite means, or being otherwise objectionable; but your petitioner fully expects that others will join them who do possess means, and are unexceptionable.

Your petitioner now prays, on behalf of himself and associates, that a tract of land on the east side of the Pollet River aforesaid, commencing near the outlet of the Pollet Lake, and extending down stream, may be surveyed into lots for settlement on the established terms. And your petitioner further prays, that the order of survey may be issued at once as himself and associates are prepared to start on the instant to take up their respective locations, and commence chopping, for which they are fully prepared, and have ample means.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.

St. John's, 19 August 1842.

(signed) *Azor W. T. Betts*.

Blacksmiths	-	-	4	Cartmen	-	-	-	5	Saddlers	-	-	-	2
Shoemakers	-	-	4	Millers	-	-	-	2	Farmers	-	-	-	28
Carpenters	-	-	28	Masons	-	-	-	6	Others	-	-	-	36

127 in all; principally Wesleyan Methodists.

A SURVEYOR to be immediately appointed to survey the location pointed out, and Mr. Freeze, the member of King's County, has been required to assist in forming the settlement. A school lot to be reserved, and a church lot, and such other reserves as may be necessary. Alternate lots to be sold by auction. The parties, who are highly respectable, will go into immediate possession, and commence work, having means for their support.

(signed) *W. M. G. C.*

May it please your Excellency,

St. John's, 22 August 1842.

With reference to the petition of Azor W. T. Betts, presented on Friday last, praying for a tract of land on the Pollet River, for immediate settlement by himself and 17 associates, I beg to represent to your Excellency that two other persons, namely, John G. Ray, ship carpenter, married, and family, Thomas Proud, plasterer, married, and family, have applied for leave to join Mr. Betts and associates, to which Mr. Betts, on behalf of the petitioners, has consented, being satisfied as to their characters and sufficiency of means. I therefore pray that the names of John G. Ray and Thomas Proud may be added to the list in Mr. Betts's petition.

I beg respectfully to suggest to your Excellency's consideration the propriety on this occasion of laying out a large body of land on the Pollet River and its vicinity (provided it should be vacant and of good quality), and of erecting the same into a town, borough, or municipality, with reserves for churches, schools, public buildings, and common lands for general use; such reserves to be held by the Crown in trust for such town, borough, or municipality, until it shall be incorporated by general or special enactment.

The persons who have now applied for lands on the Pollet River are natives of this country, active, intelligent tradesmen, with means quite sufficient for forming a good settlement. They have entered into an agreement to assist each other this autumn in clearing the land and erecting houses. Until fairly established, they will be almost as one family. An excellent opportunity is therefore offered of establishing a borough or municipality, by laying out and designating the settlement as such, and transacting all business with the settlers as if they were a body having common interests, which would be strengthened and improved by their acting on all occasions in concert. A habit of acting thus together, and speaking with one voice, would be productive of many advantages, and lead to the establishment of a corporation by legal authority as a natural consequence, for which the settlement would be in every way fully prepared.

If a tract of land should be laid out as proposed, it would attract to it many persons of equally good standing with the present applicants, possessing the same, or perhaps more ample means. With a due degree of caution in the admission of associates, and some little arrangement as to the manner of conducting their general business, an association might be very soon formed, at the present time, which would serve as a model to the whole colony. It would lead to other settlements of the like stamp throughout the province, and by degrees change the whole of the present imperfect mode of settling the wilderness into a sound, healthy, and effective system, which would relieve the country from the burthen of supporting new settlements, to which it is now constantly subjected.

As such settlements grew up into strength and opulence, a due proportion of the labouring classes might be admitted into them, who, by receiving occasional employment from their more wealthy neighbours, would soon establish themselves.

With a humble hope that these suggestions may obtain consideration,

His Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H. Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Perley.

May it please your Excellency,

St. John's, 23 September 1842.

With reference to the petition of David Collins, for himself and 50 associates, which I forwarded on the 19th instant, praying for allotments of land on the Pollet River, in The Mechanics' Settlement, I crave leave to represent to your Excellency that the undermentioned persons, mechanics and others, are desirous of being added to the list of Mr. Collins's associates, and to have allotments of land in the same line of country, on the like terms and conditions.

The present applicants are as follows:—

[For Names, see Abstract.]

On behalf of the foregoing parties, 57 in number, and with the approbation and consent of David Collins the petitioner, I pray that these names may be added to the list of 50 set forth in Mr. Collins's petition, and may be considered included therein as applicants for lands in the same township or line of country, being persons of sufficient means desirous of actually settling on the lands which may be allotted them.

I also beg to represent, on behalf of all the applicants for lands in The Mechanics' Settlement, that they are all stated to be Protestants, the greater part belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, and that they earnestly desire suitable lands to be reserved for churches and schools in convenient situations.

His Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H. Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Perley.

Abstract not received.

Let additional allotments be laid out, and reserves made in the Pollet settlement for these settlers, and put up to public sale.

(signed) W. M. G. C.

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—No. 10.—

(No. 97.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
14 October 1842.

No. 10.
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord
Stanley,
14 October 1842.

My Lord,

ON my return on the 12th instant from a tour through the northern districts of this province, I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch (No. 98) of the 15th September, in acknowledgment of mine of the 9th and 28th July (Nos. 71 and 73), on the subject of emigration.

As my despatches of the 12th and 27th September (Nos. 85 and 89) relate to the progress which has since been made in the settlement of provincial mechanics and others, who had been thrown out of employment, and by British emigrants who had arrived with means of self-support, I shall proceed to communicate to your Lordship such observations as have occurred to me in my progress through the districts I have lately visited.

In the summer of 1841 I made an extensive circuit through the southern counties; and in my despatch (No. 37) of the 15th July 1841, I stated the result of my observations on the capabilities of the province.

At that time the distress, which subsequently occurred to discourage its enterprise and to impair its resources, had not been developed; and although anticipating, from the financial situation of the province, as reported in my previous despatch of the 21st June (No. 28), that difficulties were likely to arise, I had hoped that, by the prudence of the Legislature in the adoption of a sounder system, the embarrassments which have since occurred might have been averted.

Your Lordship is aware that these hopes were disappointed; and I have since been anxious to complete the circuits, which have enabled me partially to appreciate the effects upon the country of the pressure which ensued, and which your Lordship has justly referred to the various occurrences which conspired for a time to paralyse the industry and enterprise of the people.

The counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, although partially settled soon after the separation of the province from Nova Scotia, remained a part of the county of Northumberland until a recent period.

The inhabitants were chiefly engaged in lumbering and the timber trade, carried on in the Bay of Chaleur and the Miramichi river, and which gave employment to a great number of large ships, many of which were built in those ports.

The check given to these operations within the last two years, added to the financial embarrassments of the province, had led to a suspension of the resources on which the people had mainly depended for their subsistence; and as all hope of an early revival of the timber trade was necessarily abandoned, as well as the prospect of obtaining advances from the Government for roads, under the grants of the Assembly, the attention of the people was directed to the only available resource in the cultivation of the land; and I have the gratification to state, that throughout the province their efforts, under Providence, have been blessed with an abundant harvest,—the supplies raised being adequate to their plentiful subsistence through the winter, and in many cases with a considerable surplus.

Besides the productions of oats and potatoes, a considerable quantity of wheat has been grown, which will lessen the importation of flour from the United States, and may be expected to lead in future years to a surplus sufficient for exportation.

Although agriculture will henceforth constitute the leading pursuit of the inhabitants, and the foundation of its future prosperity, it would be wrong to overlook that the spirited improvements which have been effected in roads and bridges, by which the settlement of the country has been facilitated, have been mainly the results of the efforts of gentlemen engaged in the shipping and timber trade; and that although the system pursued has been erroneous in drawing too largely on the public revenues of the province, its progress will, in a material degree, be referable to their exertions.

The main roads from Fredericton to Newcastle, and thence to Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbelltown on the Restigouche, are nearly completed and bridged, and several bye-roads are partially opened from them to detached settlements.

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The lands traversed by these roads are for the most part favourable for settlement; and it was gratifying to me to find that the people were prepared to appreciate the advantage of settling together.

The limited number of persons possessing education, and the means of directing their operations, and of providing for the administration of the country, constitutes a formidable obstacle to its progress.

There are extensive parishes in which it has hitherto been impracticable to appoint a single magistrate, and others where the appointments made are not satisfactory to the people, from the extensive powers conferred on the magistracy, especially in the local courts.

Sometimes single families are met with who are prosperously settled in the wilderness, and whose numerous families are growing up without education, or the means of spiritual communion.

Where such efforts have been made to open communications through the country, it may be expected in time that these insulated settlements will be connected by the influx of new settlers, and this will probably ensue from the increasing attention to agriculture, except where large tracts of land along the lines of road and the margins of rivers have been taken up on speculation by persons not disposed or possessed of the means of improving the country.

The practice in the neighbouring states of laying out the wilderness lands in townships, and of imposing on the purchasers a moderate rate to provide for schools and roads, has induced a habit with the settlers of providing for these essential objects, which the practice in this province of contributing to them so largely from the public revenue has discouraged.

The inability to provide so lavishly for them in future I have endeavoured to impress on the people, and I hope the effect will be to induce a disposition to bear the local charges on which their future execution and maintenance must depend.

A moderate rate upon property, as a commutation of statute labour, would be adequate to support the annual disbursements hitherto made under the grants of the Assembly, and the capital advanced on such securities, and invested in the execution of roads, and perhaps the erection of schools, would be progressively redeemed in a term of years, without imposing the whole burthen on the first settlers. Such a principle also is just, as these improvements are permanent.

The issue of funds on such securities, for objects so essential to the improvement of the country, has been the only application of the public credit which I have at any time contemplated, and which, under a guarantee for the due execution of the works in question, by placing them under the superintendence of an efficient department, holds out the only means by which they can be provided for until private capital can be applied to them. From these observations, I trust your Lordship will perceive that, so far from leading the inhabitants to rely on the continuance of the system of anticipating the public revenue for these objects, I have uniformly impressed on them the necessity of relying on themselves, and have afforded to them such an exposition of their financial affairs, that they are enabled to judge of the ruinous consequences of pursuing a system which has impaired the provincial credit. My views in the last session were limited to the establishment of a guarantee fund for the existing debt, and for the completion of the works already in progress, under proper superintendence.

For these the public revenues would have been ample, notwithstanding the commercial depression and the heavy losses sustained on Government warrants from the depreciation of the public credit; and the pressure on the money market, from the amount unpaid, would have been obviated; neither would the banks have been so restricted in their operations by the large amount of these warrants held by them, on which no provision had been made for the payment of the interest accruing.

The suspension of this accommodation, added to other causes, led to the unusual pressure on all classes of the inhabitants; and the urgent appeals made to me to issue warrants for bye-road appropriations, regardless of their certain depreciation, from the inability of the Government to take them up, induced me to propose to the county magistrates to devise the means of assisting the inhabitants, on their own responsibility, to whatever extent might be required.

Their proceedings appear to have been judicious; and the result has been, that the funds, which to a very limited extent were applied in small loans, to enable the people to plant their lands, and which, under ordinary circumstances, they could

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could have obtained from the banks, have been amply secured in the result of the present harvest.

It was not intended that such assistance should be rendered to those classes who had a claim to aid from the commissioners and guardians of the poor, either as emigrants or paupers, and who generally resorted to the towns for relief, from the absence of employment in the country. I should also observe to your Lordship, that the settlement of this class of persons, except where funds for their employment might be provided, has never been regarded by me as favourable to the prospects of the colonies. The exertions made by American agents in the United Kingdom to induce those who possessed resources to settle in the United States, and the disappointments to which many have there been subject, I have formerly alluded to; and as lands have been laid out in locations adequate for the settlement of many thousands, if they should possess the means of maintaining themselves till their lands could be made productive, there was no ground to apprehend inconvenience from the influx of such a class, although the introduction of indigent settlers was calculated to aggravate the public distress.

Indeed, the arrival of several farmers from Rhode Island, induced by the troubles in that state, has been hailed as a benefit, and the settlement of the mechanics of St. John on wilderness lands is regarded as a change in the views of that class highly favourable to the agricultural prospects of that province.

There can be no doubt that its great natural resources will, in time, be appreciated by others of the same class, whose views have been directed to other quarters.

I regret to have overlooked that emigrant agents in the United Kingdom had been appointed during your Lordship's former administration of the colonies. There can be no doubt that they are able to render valuable assistance and advice to the emigrants.

The erroneous information given to them by interested persons may in this manner be counteracted, and especially where they are induced to embark for ports from which they cannot conveniently remove to their ultimate destinations.

I am fully impressed with the importance and justice of your Lordship's observations regarding the administration of the emigrant funds, and, I hope, for the support of the Legislature, in directing their application more strictly to the purposes for which they are raised. It is just, however, to observe, that much praiseworthy zeal has been evinced by the local commissioners in assisting and relieving destitute emigrants and their families. The appointment of an emigrant agent (Mr. Ward) at Fredericton by my predecessor originated in the number who came up from St. John's in the river steam-boats, which ply daily, and where many are induced to repair in consequence of the practice of selling the public lands at the Crown Land Office, and which are bid for either by the settlers themselves or by their agents.

Mr. Ward has exerted himself to obtain employment for the emigrants in the country, but no salary has been granted to him.

I am of opinion that it would be desirable to make some provision for these duties at Fredericton and at the outports; and where the numbers arriving are insufficient to call for a separate appointment, a small allowance to the officer of customs might with advantage be granted.

The funds raised by emigrant societies, under the premiums granted by the Legislature to the counties, were intended to afford assistance chiefly to the families of indigent emigrants, who often arrive in a state of destitution, until they could obtain employment. The distresses of the country in the last year have unavoidably rendered them inoperative. I am impressed with the justice of your Lordship's remark, that all adventitious stimulus should be as far as possible withheld; but in seasons of distress at home and abroad, when multitudes of destitute people repair to the colonies, the adoption of means of relief, which is often required for the preservation of the lives of women and children, cannot always be regulated by prudential considerations, affecting the community on which they are cast. The hospitality of the people of the province towards the emigrants is a creditable feature in their character.

I am happy to have your Lordship's concurrence in my opinion, that the introduction of labourers, without adequate capital for their employment, it is of primary importance to discourage; and as emigrants are naturally prone to seek a settlement on land, and as such condition of the labouring class I conceive to be the most favourable for their social improvement, and for the advancement of the

the colonies, I have been naturally led to consider of the means of promoting this object in a manner the best calculated to secure the advantage of the emigrant, and of the country to which he transfers his labour.

Having in a long course of public service in the colonies been impressed with the defects of the systems adopted, and having witnessed the failure of several praiseworthy undertakings both public and private, I have been attentive to the causes which produced them.

Looking, as I have done, to the means of preserving those social advantages to which Englishmen justly attach so much importance, I have been accustomed to regard with regret that the settlement of the colonies should so entirely depend on the immigration of the poor and indigent classes; and during my occasional residence at home, I have been attentive to the means by which other classes of people could be induced to take part in such undertakings, and thus to provide for the settlement of the colonies under the most favourable circumstances. Having been associated with several gentlemen in an attempt to carry out these views in the United Kingdom, I only relinquished them when I proceeded to the West Indies in 1834, but not before I had assured myself of the practicability of establishing such colonies at home, and of the advantages to be derived from them as auxiliaries to a system of colonization abroad.

I trouble your Lordship with these observations only that I may contribute, so far as the expression of my opinion can avail, in the promotion of an object which I consider would reward the exertions of those who might undertake to promote it; but, apart from such views, it is not unreasonable to hope that the natural advantages of this province are such as to prove, at least, as attractive as the Canadas and Prince Edward's Island, where settlements are understood to be forming by emigrants of a superior class, who possess not only the resources required for the employment of the indigent emigrants, but who are able to contribute their valuable assistance in the preservation of those habits and institutions on which the prosperity of society more essentially depends.

I need not add, that they would find in the old inhabitants of the province a disposition cordially to co-operate with them in the promotion of objects calculated for their common benefit, and to perpetuate the connexion with the parent country on terms reciprocally advantageous.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

—No. 11.—

(No. 100.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
28 October 1842.

My Lord,

HAVING since the date of my despatch (No. 97) of the 14th instant revisited the southern districts of the province, I proceed to offer to your Lordship such further observations as have occurred to me in the course of my circuit.

A direct road from Fredericton to St. Andrew's on the St. Croix river having been opened in 1839, I proceeded by that route, passing through a prosperous settlement which had been formed by a party of agricultural emigrants from Northumberland in that year. These persons had been induced to come out by the prospect of employment in the settlement of the New Brunswick Land Company at Stanley, and, disappointed in this, their views were directed to the formation of a settlement on the projected line of road, to which their labour with that of others was usefully applied; and a direct mail communication has thus been opened from hence through St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's to the United States. Adjacent to this line has been formed the other settlement alluded to in my despatch (No. 85) of 12th September.

Along the entire route which I pursued, I had occasion to observe the successful efforts which had been made to improve the agriculture of the province, and, under the depression to which the trade in all the commercial ports has been subject, it was gratifying to observe the prosperous condition of the farmers, notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from the suspension of public and private credit, and their inability to obtain a present market for their surplus produce.

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The number of able hands heretofore annually withdrawn to engage in lumbering operations has been seriously injurious to the agricultural districts, not only in the neglect of such farm-work as could be performed in the winter, but from the loss of the early part of the summer season, which, being short, demands promptitude and the unremitting exertions of the farmer in order to secure his crops. In the present year, extensive preparations are making for the improvement of the land by composts, of materials which can be readily obtained; it having been ascertained that the negligent husbandry which settlers from necessity have recourse to when isolated, can thus be superseded with advantage under a system of combined labour and its intelligent application.

The practice heretofore has been for the isolated settler to cut down the forest trees, leaving the roots in the ground for several years, and cultivating the intervening spaces with the hoe; but wilderness land has recently been completely cleared and improved with compost manure under the plough, at 2*l.* 8*s.* sterling per acre.

3*l.* currency.

Efforts are being made to introduce machinery for the abridgment of labour in the fabrication of the woollen clothing commonly used by the farmers and their families. A factory of this description in a district favourable for sheep-farming promises to be successful, affording as it does a market for the wool, in exchange for the articles of clothing required.

The command of water-power facilitates the introduction of such works, as well as the establishment of corn and grist mills. In the establishment I have alluded to, the machinery has been obtained from the United States, the duties having been remitted to the importer.

Common manufactures of this description, which are essential to the prosperity of every country, and ought therefore to be encouraged, are favourable to general commerce, augmenting the resources of communities, and thereby facilitating the interchange of their varied products, directly or circuitously. In reference to this subject, it would be inappropriate in this despatch to enter on the subject of the trade of the province as it is affected by the British and American tariffs, on which I shall have occasion separately to address your Lordship.

As the period approaches when the Legislature will resume its labour, I feel it to be important that the views of the Government in regard to the financial interests of the province should be clearly understood.

In my despatch of the 21st June 1841 (No. 28), I observed that from the great disproportion between the extent of the lands granted and the domains of the Crown, it was obviously impossible that the inhabitants of the settled parts of the province could defray, from their own resources, the expense of opening so large an extent of wilderness; but the works required being reproductive, there could be no difficulty in raising the funds required for the purpose, and of providing for the payment of the interest, and the ultimate redemption of the principal. On this principle, I proposed in my despatch (No. 37) of the 15th July 1841, that a capital should be raised on the credit of the province, and on the security of a guarantee fund to be provided, with the object of continuing the works in progress, and of carrying out such further improvements as might be recommended.

In the formation of such a fund, it was not my intention that it should constitute an exclusive charge on the provincial revenues; the attempt to carry out local improvements by such means having involved the province in debt, for which no provision had been made; and as I stated in my despatch of the 21st June, that the import duties should be lowered to protect the fair trader and to prevent smuggling, I considered that no greater sum could be available for such fund than the surplus which might remain after defraying the expenses of the Government.

No charge, however, being imposed on the lands for local improvements, and many such works being in progress, a contribution from this source for their completion might be obtainable, and from the commutations of forced labour; and if the fund thus raised should be adequate to redeem the capital advanced in a moderate term of years, it could be considered not otherwise than just that future settlers should thus be made to contribute to works necessary to the settlement of a thickly-wooded country intersected by rivers and streams, the banks of which were already occupied.

The establishment of tolls at a more advanced period of settlement might relieve the inhabitants in part from these charges.

In illustration of these remarks, I may observe that extensive works have been executed

executed or are in progress from no other funds than annual contributions from the public revenue; and while the spirit of improvement is to be applauded, the mode in which it has been sustained is manifestly objectionable.

The commercial distress which arose towards the end of the last year, leading as it did to a decline of the revenue, induced me to limit my views in the last session to a provision for the redemption of the provincial debt, and for the completion of the works already in progress; and if a guarantee fund had been formed, on security of which capital could have been raised for these objects, the loss occasioned by the non-completion of such works, and much of the difficulties which have since been experienced, would have been obviated.

In the present circumstances of the province, it would be impossible to calculate on any available surplus from the public revenue, and although it may be expected gradually to improve, a guarantee fund can only at present be derived from such rates or tolls as may be imposed for the execution or completion of works, for which the inhabitants are willing thus to provide; and when the Legislature has restored public credit by redeeming its engagements, the effect on the provincial revenue cannot fail to be favourably experienced.

Applauding as I do the spirit with which the Assembly has promoted many useful works, but which were obviously beyond the present means of the province to provide for, except by raising the necessary capital on the security of an adequate fund for its gradual redemption, a further consideration presents itself in the necessity of guarding against the loss of capital from the unskilful execution of the works, and the inadequate means applied to them.

The practice of carrying roads over the summits of hills to avoid crossing streams, and the construction of bridges, has led to the abandonment of lines of road on which much labour had been bestowed; and the same remark is applicable to what are called "winter roads," where the forest trees are merely cut down. When covered with snow, such tracts may be traversed on sleds, but at other times they are impracticable, and the improvement of them is often attended with more labour than would be required for the completion of a new line of road. The losses, also, which are sometimes sustained from the defective construction of bridges should be guarded against by placing such works under the direction of a scientific department.

How far a change in the Crown lands, or, in other words, in the casual revenue, may hereafter be imposed in aid of these improvements, by which the value of the lands would be raised in common with the lands of the inhabitants, will be a subject for future consideration; meanwhile the rapid augmentation in the value of lands, where they are rendered accessible by means of roads, is strikingly evidenced in all parts of the province, and from the high price which they have attained in favourable situations, it is evident that no charge is more certainly compensated to the settler than that which is incurred in opening and improving communications throughout the country. In the older settlements it will in general be fully adequate for the purpose, and may be assisted by tolls; but the construction of roads and bridges through extensive tracts of wilderness, which may separate them as completely as if the ocean intervened, will, in most cases, require to be undertaken on the security of some general fund, to which the lands thus opened for settlement would afterwards contribute.

Settlers who possess resources to maintain themselves in the wilderness till the lands they purchase can be rendered productive, are generally disposed to contribute their labour, at moderate rates, in redemption of the charge by which they tax themselves for improvements essential to them, and the charges thus liquidated are public contributions to such works, by which the market value of the reserved lands is augmented.

Works of this description will sometimes admit of being progressively executed as funds become available; but in most cases it will be found preferable to delay them until adequate funds can be applied for their completion on approved estimates and plans.

From the adoption of the first mode, unfinished works have been subject to injury through neglect and dilapidation, the early completion of which could alone save the capital already expended on them, or render it reproductive as an investment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

—No. 12.—

No. 12.
Lord Stanley to
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke,
7 October 1842.

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

For General Report
of the Colonial
Land and Emigra-
tion Commissioners,
vide Papers ordered
by the House of
Commons to be
printed,
12 August 1842.
No. 567.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 October 1842.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, bearing date the 30th July last, of the proceedings during the preceding year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

—No. 13.—

No. 13.
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke to Lord
Stanley,
14 November 1842.

(No. 103.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*
to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,

14 November 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch (No. 104), dated 7th October, transmitting for my information the copy of a General Report of the proceedings of the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

I have perused with interest the observations of the Commissioners, and I am desirous of affording them all the information that may enable them fully to comprehend the measures in progress for the settlement of the lands in this province.

Having in former despatches explained the principles by which I have been guided, I now enclose a Report by the Commissioner, Mr. Wilmot, who undertook to superintend the first settlement on the St. Andrew's road in the winter of 1841. From this report it appears that the forty settlers who occupy 2,000 acres or 50 acres each, have cleared 200 acres of land, and have opened and constructed a road of 16 feet wide and of four miles in length through the forest to connect their settlement with the main road to St. Andrew's; that the contracts made with the whole party under a joint guarantee were executed at the current rate for such work in 1841, and that the labour performed has been equivalent to the supplies advanced.

If the 2,000 acres of reserved land in the settlement should sell by auction at 5s. an acre—the former upset price of wilderness lands, and less than the average price of private lands—the proceeds would be equivalent to the value of the labour expended on the road; and from the great reduction in the value of labour and subsistence in the present year, the same contracts could now have been executed at half the cost.

When it is further considered that these settlers with their families were at the beginning of the last winter in a destitute condition and without employment in Fredericton, and that in twelve months their labour has acquired to them a property valued at 1,300*l.* sterling, and that they have performed public work valued at 471*l.* sterling, no question can be entertained of the advantage accruing to the public as well as to the settlers themselves from the undertaking.

The Commissioners have noticed that the further prosecution of this plan of settlement has been arrested by the financial difficulties of the province, and they observe that advances of public money may be expected unduly to encourage the influx of emigrants in search of labour. This observation necessarily applies to works of every description in which public funds may be expended in the colonies.

The opening of roads in a new country covered with forest is essential to its occupation and improvement. The money expended on them is of the nature of an investment of capital; and while there is an effective demand for wild lands and a progressive augmentation in its value, such works are not only a means of effecting the settlement of the country, but of increasing the revenue, from which the necessary funds may be derived for their further prosecution.

Without pursuing the subject at present, and admitting the necessity of a vigilant superintendence where public monies are advanced, and indeed of placing

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placing them in the hands of those who are intrusted with their disbursement on the works to be performed, I wish to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the settlements now in progress have been undertaken by associated parties, who, possessing the means of maintaining themselves in the wilderness, have required no advances to be made to them, and who have entered into voluntary contracts in some cases to open roads required for access to their locations. Several settlements on this plan are now forming on lands selected in different parts of the province, the most considerable of which is situated near the Kennebeckasis river, where a party of 200 unemployed mechanics of St. John's are now settling.

From the enclosed Report of Dr. Gesner it will be observed, that a number of squatters were found by the surveyors on the land, and who will have an opportunity of purchasing at the sales the allotments which they occupy.

No person will be allowed to purchase more than 50 acres on credit, and those who desire to purchase the reserved lots must pay for those they have first acquired.

To ensure the effective occupation of the lands, the bonds will be enforced where it is neglected.

I will take an early opportunity of transmitting the regulations under which these settlements are now forming; and I hope that their effect in raising the value of the Crown lands will recommend the equitable claim of the settlers to the remission of a part of the price of their lands in consideration of the work performed by them in opening roads. I should not propose that this should be done except where the roads have been properly laid out and executed; and the sum remitted would be regulated by the extent of the road and the ordinary contract price of the work performed.

Hitherto the revenue derived from the sales of Crown lands has been inconsiderable, and the extent to which it is occupied by persons without title is generally complained of. In the prosecution of this plan of settlement, I anticipate that with the improvement of the country the revenue will be augmented, and a limitation of the occupancy of the settlers will facilitate the acquisition of titles, which it is as much the policy of the Government as it is advantageous to the people to encourage. In the expectation of a progressive rise in the value of lands, the settlers will be anxious to redeem the bonds on their first purchases, in order that they may be enabled to bid for the reserved allotments at the public sales.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Sir,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 2 November 1842.

Encl. 1, in No. 13.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the account of work on the road through the Teetotal Settlement, showing a balance due to me of 389*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the whole of which has already been advanced to the men, and which I have had to make provision for in the mean time at great inconvenience.

I have never obtained the actual measurement of the road until this morning.

I also enclose a return of crop produced on the clearances during the summer.

I shall have the account of disbursements made up to-day, showing the items of expenditure.

The prices for grubbing and making are those submitted to and approved of by the council at the formation of the settlement.

I have, &c.

Honourable W. F. Odell,
Provincial Secretary.

(signed) *L. A. Wilmot,*
Commissioner.

P.S.—There are now twenty-five houses erected in the settlement.

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Executive Government,

To L. A. Wilmot - - Dr.
Currency.

To grubbing 940 rods road through Teetotal Settlement, 16 feet wide, at 2s. per rod	£.	s.	d.
Turnpiking and draining the whole distance from the St. Andrew's road to end of Settlement, 1,319 rods, at 7s. 6d.	494	7	6
Discount on warrant, &c.	1	4	11
	<hr/>		
	589	12	5
Cr. By sundry warrants	200	-	-
	<hr/>		
	£.	389	12 6

Fredericton, 2 November 1842.

L. A. Wilmot, of Fredericton, Esq., maketh oath and saith; that the above account is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn the 2d day of November 1842, before

(signed) T. A. Robertson, Justice Peace.

RETURN OF CROP, TEETOTAL SETTLEMENT, 1842.

NAMES.	Bushels Potatoes.	Stooks or Bushels Oats.	Bushels Turnips.	NAMES.	Bushels Potatoes.	Stooks or Bushels Oats.	Bushels Turnips.
George Wynne	20	12	—	John M ^c Curdy	40	—	—
John O'Brian	30	—	—	Dan Sullivan	35	—	—
Dennis Riorden	40	15	10	Michael O'Brien	35	—	—
Simon Leary	15	—	—	John Kingston	30	—	—
Michael Malney	50	—	—	James Calley	30	—	—
Daniel Hurley	40	10	10	Timothy Daley	50	6	—
John Maloney	50	8	10	James Crane	40	4	—
Dan O'Brian	54	—	—	Jerry Coughlan	60	6	—
Owen Smith	35	6	7	Michael Sullivan	40	6	—
James Gorman	52	—	—	John Russell	50	8	6
James Driscoll	30	—	—	John Sullivan	40	—	—
Dan Coughlan	40	4	6	Jem ^y Daley	35	—	—
Jerry Crowley	50	8	6	James Brennen	55	—	—
Jerry Donovan	30	—	—	Jem ^y Carty	20	—	—
Patrick Ryan	36	—	—	Dan Donovan	54	—	—
John Driscoll	40	—	—	Jerry Leary	—	—	—
David Scanlin	50	—	8	James Barrett	10	—	—
John Barry	60	—	4	Henry Wynne	20	—	—
Cornelius M ^c Donald	30	—	—	James M ^c Mahon	—	—	—
Edward Connors	60	—	10				
John Clancy	35	—	10				
				TOTAL	1,491	93	87

2 November 1842.

L. A. Wilmot, Commissioner.

ABSTRACT OF FOREGOING RETURN.

Produce raised by 40 men (with families numbering 160 souls), Potatoes, 1,491 bushels; Oats, 93 bushels; Turnips, 87 bushels.

Acres cleared for cultivation next year, 200.

Largest clearance on 100 acres, 9.

Road opened and made for traffic, 4 miles 39 rods.

Charge for labour on road, 2s. currency, equal to 1s. 7d. sterling per rod, for rooting out trees on a road 16 feet wide

Number of rods previously rooted out and not charged - 370

TOTAL Rods rooted - 1,319

Constructing and draining road to connect the settlement with great road to St. Andrew's road, 1,319 rods, at 7s. 6d. currency, equal to 6s. sterling

Currency. Sterling.
£. 94 - - equal to £. 75

£. 194. 7. 6. equal to £. 396

TOTAL - - - £. 471

The

The supplies purchased in the winter of 1841 consisted of pork, fish, flour, potatoes and other articles at the market prices, of the issues of which an account was kept with each settler.

The settlers having contracted collectively to perform the work at the rates specified in the account, the Commissioner has recredited them for the amount of work done, at the contract rate, against the supplies advanced to them for subsistence and aid, in planting their lands with potatoes, oats and turnips.

Due to Government from 40 settlers, purchasing 50 acres each, at 2 s. 8 d. sterling per acre, including survey, 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

1. Value of 200 acres cleared land, at 4 l. sterling per acre - - -	£. 800	} £. 1,300.
2. Value of 25 houses built, 20 l. sterling each, not including camp-houses, root-houses or cellars, &c. - - - - -	£. 500	

Probable value of intermediate Crown allotments reserved in the settlement, 2,000 acres, at 8 s. sterling per acre, 800 l.

The average rates of labour in the present year are reduced nearly one-half from the above rates, at which the labour-work was contracted to be performed in 1841; and the price of provisions has been subject to an equivalent reduction.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

REPORT.

(No. 103.)

To his Excellency Sir *William M^cBean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,

In compliance with your Excellency's instructions, I have visited the settlement now opening by the Mechanics' and other associations situated between the sources of the Kennebecasis and Pollet river, and the old road between St. John and Shepody, in the county of King's and Westmorland. The greatest number of the persons forming these associations are mechanics of St. John, among whom there is a part of the natives of the above counties, who I had encouraged to go into the woods on account of their knowledge of clearing wild lands, which knowledge will be communicated to settlers from the city. Encl. 2, in No. 13.

About 350 lots, each of 100 acres (to be subdivided), have already been surveyed on one tract, and the settlement will be about 12 miles long and six miles broad.

The land in general is of a good quality, and is covered with beech, birch and other kinds of hard wood, among which is the sugar maple, a tree of much value to the new settler. The tract contains but little pine, and not more spruce or fir than will be required for the use of the settlement. The streams passing through the land offer good sites for mills.

Roads have been reserved between every alternate range of lots, and also a sufficient number of cross roads to secure free communication when the tract became strictly inhabited.

A road has been laid out to the middle of the settlement, and I have been able to procure as much labour by subscription as will render it passable for the settlers to carry in their provisions and other supplies during the winter.

It is very desirable that a road should be made from the settlement to the Shepody road (five miles), and to the Bay of Fundy (20 miles). The distance to the Shepody road will be only six miles, and to the Bay of Fundy the distance is 15 miles.

These roads will allow the settlers to procure fish at a cheap rate in the summer season.

Already a number of persons have commenced making clearances, erecting log-houses, &c., and the settlers are advancing daily to the place of their future labour. The number of persons desirous of taking up land in this settlement is about 200.

The most serious difficulty had been likely to arise from the great number of squatters who had settled upon ungranted lands, a list of which, with brief notes, is appended to this report. A number of these had cleared lands, built houses, and made themselves comfortable; others have only felled and burnt from one acre to four acres, and a few had expected to hold occupation by cutting down a few trees, after an order had been issued to survey the whole tract.

Under a consideration of these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to allow such persons to join one of the associations. It is desirable that the survey of every tract should be completed before settlers enter upon the lands. Firmness is also required on the part of surveyors; in order that the general good of the whole may not be sacrificed for the benefit of a few. No possession should be given of the reserved lots.

Should the lots sold on credit never be paid for, the increase in the value of the reserved lots by the adjoining clearings, roads, &c. will be more than a four-fold compensation to the Government for all the lands thus disposed of.

When any body of emigrants, or persons from the towns, associate to open a new settlement, jealousies immediately arise between them and among the inhabitants near the districts

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selected for settlement. To remove this evil, encouragement should be given to the young men of the province to mix with the strangers, and this will prove a certain and an effectual remedy. The labours of an efficient and zealous emigrant agent or commissioner are, in my opinion, highly necessary in the opening of new settlements in the province.

A plan of the settlement, with another report, will be laid before his Excellency as soon as the surveys are completed.

Sussex, King's County, 27 October 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Gesner.

MEMORANDUM of Persons settled on ungranted Lands near Salmon River, Pollet River, and West Branch of the Kennebecasis.

John Walter cleared half an acre in June last; has an order of survey; the lot is in Mr. Wilmot's survey, and is chosen by Mr. Storms.

William Taylor has cleared one acre.

John Martin has cleared two acres near Pollet Lake.

Edward Haley, a pensioner, has cleared 10 acres and built a house; he purchased his improvements from one Malone for 10/.

George Sprague and John Sprague cut three acres, on Nos. 4 and 5 of Mr. Wilmot's survey in June last; the lots are chosen by Messrs. Storms, of the Mechanics' Association.

Morton M'Leod, and others, had lots surveyed by Deputy Arnold, crossing Cunningham's survey, after the land had been selected by persons belonging to the association; they have taken possession.

Samuel Cleaveland has cleared two acres near Pollet Lake.

James Le Babcock has cleared 20 acres; has a house and barn; has been on the Crown land two years.

John Gordon has cleared two acres.

Robert Workman has cleared four acres, and built a house.

— Cook has cut two acres.

William Hawks has cut half an acre.

James Hawks has cut 10 acres.

John Corrigan has made a small clearing.

Eastman Neckinson has cleared five acres, and built a house.

Patrick Swift has cleared two acres.

Owen O'Brien has cleared four acres, and is building a house.

Humphrey Howard has a clearing.

Howard & Sons occupy 700 acres of ungranted lands.

Francis Gallagher has a clearing.

Edward Owens has a clearing.

John Huggins has a clearing.

Robert M'Lean has a clearing.

John Hall has a clearing.

The above squatters are settled within an area of 10 square miles.

27 October 1842.

(signed) A. Gesner.

—No. 14.—

(No. 114.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.

No. 14.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
12 December 1842.Fredericton, New Brunswick,
12 December 1842.

My Lord,
REFERRING to my despatch (No. 103) of the 14th November, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship copy of the Regulations passed by me in Council, on the 1st instant, to give effect to the measures which are in progress for the settlement of the Crown lands.

Previous to the adoption of the plan of laying out locations for the settlement of the people together, small allotments of land were applied for by individuals, and the applicant was put into possession on paying a first instalment, and defraying the expenses of a special survey.

In this manner numerous families have settled in the wilderness, who, failing to pay the subsequent instalments, have received no grants; while others, to avoid the first expenses, have taken possession of lands without authority, and formed settlements in situations where they might escape observation. The ill effects arising from the habits thus acquired, and the decline of the revenue from the sale of lands, necessitated a change; and by receiving applications from associated parties for the sale and survey of blocks of land laid out in locations,

Not received with
this despatch.

locations, a general disposition has been evinced to form such associations, in which men of great respectability have taken a lead.

The expenses attending the surveys of land on this plan have been greatly reduced, and the funds of the settlers, formerly absorbed in defraying these charges, are now applicable to the improvement of the farms, or the purchase of additional land, by redeeming the bonds on the credit purchases, which credit purchases are limited to 50 acres.

I transmit, also, some extracts from a Report of Dr. Gesner, the provincial geologist, in which he has pointed out the situations of extensive tracts of valuable lands, which are open to settlement in all parts of the province.

The upset price at which it has been usual, of late, to offer the public lands for sale, will readily admit of being raised to the average rate at which private lands are disposed of in the same situations; and if the Assembly should concur in the application of a part of the land revenue to the opening of roads, which are essential to the occupation of the country, capital may be expected to be invested in the purchase of lands, by which that revenue will be considerably augmented. What proportion may admit of being so applied, I am unable at present to anticipate; but the application to such objects of the capital thus invested, and especially in connexion with the new settlements which are forming, will operate as a powerful incentive to the improvement of the country; and if the expenses of the Government could be otherwise provided for, and without drawing on this fund; I should consider such an application of it to be equally just and legitimate.

To whatever amount this revenue may be increased, the circumstances of the province altogether preclude the application of the principle of applying any part of it to the purpose of promoting the introduction even of such settlers as it is desirable to encourage, and the limited credit given to such settlers in the purchase of their first allotments can hold out no inducements to emigrants who are destitute of the funds necessary to maintain themselves in the wilderness, until their lands can be rendered productive for their support. Those who possess resources for their maintenance during the first year willingly apply their labour to the opening of such roads as are necessary to connect their locations with the sea-coast and the rivers and principal highways—a neglect of which has so much retarded the settlement of the country; and it is only after the work has been executed in a proper manner that a regulated remission would be made (in consideration of it) of a part of the purchase-money for their lands.

The circumstances which have led to so rapid a rise in the value of wild lands in Australia and New Zealand, as stated in the Land and Emigration Commissioners' Report of the 30th July last (pages 7 and 10), through the speculations of capitalists in England, do not apply in this province, where the only capital now available for the purchase of lands is derived from the savings of the industrial classes, who, in the present dearth of employment, are unable to find occupation in the practice of their trades.

The high prices, however, ordinarily paid for land in favourable situations, especially of the alluvial lands along the banks of rivers, called *intervale*, indicate that the introduction of capital would lead to a considerable and even rapid rise in the value of the Crown domains, there being still much land of superior quality at the disposal of the Government. The average price of lands, as quoted in the Commissioners' Report (page 11), of 2s. 5d. per acre, is merely nominal. This conventional rate was generally adopted under the Act commonly called the Restraining Act, which expired in the last year, and the distresses of the province since the lands have been sold at public auction have checked the competition which may be expected to arise, and which I am desirous of encouraging.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. G. Colebrooke.

P. S.—I enclose a Return of the parties now forming settlements under the Regulations I have alluded to.

W. M. G. C.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Encl. 1, in No. 14.

REGULATIONS for the Disposal of Crown Lands. By Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor in Council, 1 December 1842.

1st. No land to be sold, unless in locations previously surveyed under the directions of the Government.

2d. Purchases of lots of 50 acres and under (not being indebted to the Crown for any land previously purchased) may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase-money, upon giving bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent., and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale; upon executing which bond a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3d. In default of regular payment of the interest annually, when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effective settlement of the land, the bonds will be put in suit.

4th. Persons purchasing more than 50 acres must pay the whole amount of the purchase-money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the 50 acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th. Persons who have occupied and improved, without title or permission, portions of Crown land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements; but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase-money to the extent of 50 acres, in common with other settlers, and receive titles on executing bonds, and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th. Reserves to be made in every location of lines of roads and allotments for schools and places of worship; which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Notice to be given at the time of advertising lands for sale, and also at the time of sale.

It is to be clearly understood that no grant will be passed until the interest for one year upon the purchase-money is paid, and the bond for the purchase-money has been duly executed and delivered; and that the bonds will be peremptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land (which is a security for the debt), or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the timber, without making efficient settlement.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Sir,

Crown Land Office, 13 Dec. 1842.

Encl. 2, in No. 14.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit, agreeably to your Excellency's commands, a schedule of applications for land under the association system, with such remarks as the nature of each case might appear to me to require.

I have, &c.

His Excellency
Lieut.-col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Thomas Baillie,
Surveyor-gen.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have formed themselves into ASSOCIATIONS, and applied to purchase CROWN LAND for SETTLEMENT, under the CREDIT SYSTEM, during the Year 1842.

No.	First Name in the Association.	Number of Persons, Heads of Families.	SITUATION.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
1	Edward Armstrong	19	-- South Branch, Sussex.	King's - -	Survey in progress.
2	Walter Caverhill -	24	Nackawicac River -	York - -	Surveys in progress.
3	James Clark - -	20	-- Eel River, Max- well Settlement.	-- Carleton and York.	-- Extensive improve- ments already made.
4	Robert Crawford -	12	Shepody Road -	King's - -	Survey in progress.
5	Samuel Corbett -	26	Clones Settlement	Queen's - -	- - Surveyed, and improvement com- menced.
6	Timothy Corbet -	21	Newbury Settlement	Carleton -	-- Surveyed, and ex- tensive clearances already made.
7	John Costigan -	67	Grand Falls - -	- ditto -	Survey completed.

No.	First Name in the Association.	Number of Persons, Heads of Families.	SITUATION.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
8	David Collins	211	-- Mechanics' Settlement.	-- Westmorland and King's.	-- Nearly 500 lots of 100 acres each; surveyed, and extensive preparations made for settlement by mechanics of St. John.
9	Robert Fulton	15	- - Presqu'ile and Green Settlements.	Carleton	- Surveys in progress.
10	Archibald Ferguson	32	Bass River	Gloucester	- Survey in progress.
11	Isaac T. French	158	Douglas Valley	Queen's-	- Surveys in progress.
12	Solomon Good	33	Big Presqu'ile	Carleton	- -- Survey completed, and preparations made for improvement.
13	James Hines	131	-- East Side, Nashwalk.	York	- - Survey completed.
14	Joel Ellis	11	Cold Stream	Carleton	- - - Surveyed, and extensive improvements made.
15	Francis Hanna	14	Salmon River	King's	- - Survey in progress.
16	Ezekiel Jordan	23	Victoria Settlement	-- Sunbury and Queen's.	Survey completed.
17	William Kirkup	19	Washademoac River	Queen's-	- - Land previously surveyed.
18	Elim Lawson	219	Douglas Valley	- ditto-	- Surveys in progress.
19	Samuel Mills	40	- ditto	- ditto-	- - ditto.
20	Peter Madden	42	Teetotal Settlement	York	- - Surveyed, and very extensive improvements already made.
21	Arthur Monaghan	30	Williamston	Carleton	- - Survey completed, and preparations made for improvement.
22	John M'Ewin	20	Trout Creek	King's	- Previously surveyed.
23	William M'Grath	197	Saint Martin's	Saint John	- - Survey completed of 300 lots, of 100 acres each.
24	Roderick M'Leod	33	Maxwell Settlement	Carleton	- Survey completed.
25	John M'Lardy	41	Friendship Hill	Queen's-	- - Survey completed, and improvements commenced.
26	John Nesbit	25	-- Little Digdeguash River.	York	- Survey in progress.
27	Joel Perkins	31	Portage Settlement	Carleton	- - Surveyed, and extensive clearances already made.
28	Thomas Shannon	7	Canoose River	Charlotte	- Survey in progress.
29	John Youngclause	25	Magaguadavic River	Charlotte	- - Surveyed, and improvements commenced.
30	Charles Commeau	26	Tattigouche River	Gloucester	- - Surveys in progress; large improvements made.
31	Edward Hodnett	29	Tattigouche River	Gloucester	- - Surveys in progress; large improvements made.
32	Garret Moore	35	Lyon Stream	York	- Survey completed.
33	John Prior	10	- - Big Presqu'ile Settlement.	Carleton	- - Surveyed, and several large improvements made.

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No.	First Name in the Association.	Number of Persons, Heads of Families.	SITUATION.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
34	James Moody	10	Garden's Creek	York	- - Surveyed, and improvements com- menced.
35	John J. Hogan	16	Nerepis Road	Sunbury	- Survey completed.
36	Michael Tidd	10	Howard Settlement	York	- - Vacant, not yet surveyed; good land.
37	James Dunlap	37	Rockwell Stream	Sunbury	- - Vacant, not yet surveyed.
		1,697			

Crown Land Office,
13 December 1842.

Thomas Baillie, Surveyor-gen.

N.B.—Assuming an average of five persons to each family, the number of persons connected with these settlements would be upwards of 8,000.

—No. 15.—

(No. 130.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Stanley to Lieutenant-governor
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

No. 15.

Lord Stanley to
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke,
3 February 1843.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches (No. 89) of the 27th September and (No. 103) of the 14th November last; in the former of which you state that a fresh body of unemployed mechanics, belonging to the city of St. John's, had obtained assignments of land under the arrangements adopted at the close of 1841, for the settlement of the Crown lands; and, in the second, you report the progress which has been made in one of the settlements previously formed, and advance arguments in favour of the continuance of the system.

In my despatches of the dates noted in the margin, I pointed out the objections entertained to the measures suggested by you for encouraging the location on the waste lands of persons of the labouring classes; and I was led to believe that the intention had been abandoned, from the remark contained in your despatch of the 30th April last, that it was unnecessary to discuss the subject any further, as, "in the present state of the public finances, no prospect could be held out of promoting the settlement of the province on this plan." It was therefore not without considerable surprise that I learned from your present despatches, not only that the scheme is still in operation, but that the local Government affords the utmost encouragement to its extension throughout the province, with this modification, however, that it no longer forms part of the plan to make loans to the settlers from the public funds.

Before proceeding further, I would wish to offer a few remarks on what is stated to be the result of the first experiment made on the original plan, as you refer to it in proof of the successful operation of the system. The settlement was composed of 40 men, numbering with their families 160 souls; and, at the end of 12 months from taking possession of their land, they appear to have raised a certain amount of potatoes, oats and turnips, and to have cleared 200 acres for cultivation next year. They have also erected 25 houses, and opened a road of rather more than four miles in length. So far the experiment would appear successful. But, on the other hand, not to mention the alienation of 2,000 acres of public land, for which, it is probable, no price will ever be paid, the charge made on the executive Government by Mr. Wilmot, the Commissioner for this settlement, amounts to 589*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, the greater part of which sum he had, at great inconvenience to himself, advanced from private sources. I conclude, of course, that funds exist for his repayment; but, I confess, I cannot look without great apprehension upon the continuance and general extension of any system which can, even remotely or indirectly, involve the Government in responsibility for the expenses and risk of forming settlements in the wilderness.

An essential difference doubtless exists between the plan now proposed and that previously acted upon, as, by the present scheme, the settlers are to be persons
who

No. 39, 2 March
1842.
No. 66, 31 May
1842.

For Lord Stanley's
Despatches, 2 Mar.
and 31 May 1842,
vide Corres-
pondence relating
to Emigration,
ordered by the
House of Commons
to be printed,
7 June 1842,
No. 34, pages 325
and 333.

who possess the means of supporting themselves through the winter. I observe, however, that the regulations transmitted with your subsequent despatch (No. 114), of the 12th December, do not make any provision for ascertaining, and in fact do not require, that the persons obtaining land under the new system should have the means of supporting themselves in the wilderness. But, even supposing this condition to be insisted upon, I fear the difference between the two plans would prove to be less real than is expected. How the fact of the possession of the requisite means is to be ascertained is not stated; there is, however, reason to believe that any test which might be applied for the purpose would prove fallacious. For example, it is matter of experience that the same property may be passed from one to the other of the applicants, in order to establish their right to land; or individuals may borrow, for the moment, from friends; or the property which they exhibit may be their own at the time, but may be parted with to pay their debts before they leave their present habitations for the settlements.

Independently of this consideration, I fear that, if the local Government offer encouragement to mechanics and artisans to abandon their present trades and callings, and resort to the wilderness for the purpose of clearing and cultivating the land, it will hardly be able to escape from the responsibility of preserving them from destitution, when, from the failure of their own resources, or from sickness, or possibly from their own misconduct, they may become unable to support themselves. This danger, I believe, would be considerable, even in the settlements of moderate extent, which, up to the present time, are reported to have been formed under the more immediate superintendence of the Government, and which, according to the Surveyor-general's report enclosed in your despatch (No. 114), appear already to contain a population of 8,000 souls. The risk would obviously become much greater when the system had gone into operation all over the province, and when it had become generally known in this country and in the adjacent colonies, that land could be obtained in New Brunswick by what would soon be considered as only nominal purchase. As illustrative of the evil consequences of such rumours, I beg to call your attention to the following passage in the General Report furnished by the emigrant agent at St. John's in the course of last summer. It shows how rapidly any supposed advantage offered by a particular colony to settlers is communicated to the poor of this kingdom by interested persons. "To add to the emigrants' distress, they have been, and are, subjected to the most gross and reprehensible delusions by the shipping agents throughout Ireland. They not only induce the poor people to believe that they will get lands here for nothing, but that they will also receive provision for settling on them. The readiness with which the uninstructed receive this flattering, erroneous and cruel encouragement only augments their subsequent disappointment, and the more particularly so, as they are further assured that there is a Government fund provided here to carry them to any part of British North America or elsewhere; and under this delusion there are now really here parties whose destinations were parts of Lower Canada, and as far as Toronto and Dundas in the Upper Country."

The plan of settlement now proposed appears objectionable in another point of view. It proceeds on the principle, its chief recommendation, that assignments of land are to be made to associated bodies of the poor. But in the cases reported in your despatches, (Nos. 89 and 103), the applications for land appear to have been made by some chief person as head of the others; and even when gentlemen interested in the undertaking request the local Government to include other persons in the associations already formed, they think it necessary to state, that the consent of the head of the associates to the application had been previously obtained. Considerable power, therefore, of deciding on whom the favours of the local Government should be bestowed would thus appear to be thrown into the hands of individuals of the working class, and it is not improbable that, in the course of time, a desire to traffic in such power might arise and be acted upon. Again, if bodies of poor people associate together for the purpose of obtaining land, and acting with the advice and under the superintendence of colonists of a superior class, it is impossible not to feel some apprehension lest the plan, when fully developed, would lead to the abuses which attended the old system of leaders and associates in Canada. Indeed, it seems difficult to conceive that there can be any form in which free or conditional assignments of land could be made to encourage settlement, which has not been tried at various times in different British colonies. The great mistake pervading all attempts of the kind is to suppose either that capital is not necessary to successful coloniza-

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tion, or that it can be supplied by the Government. To settle a country with the rapidity desired in New Brunswick, capital and labour must be poured into it simultaneously; and any attempt to force the result by the application of labour alone will end in failure, or else entail indefinite expense.

The truth of this principle, derived not so much from speculative reasoning as from a long course of experience, has come almost to be universally admitted. Practical effect has been long since given to it by the positive instructions which have issued from this department to the various colonial governors, never to alienate the public lands, except by *bonâ fide* sale; and still further, in some cases, by the enactment of laws prescribing the mode of sale to be adopted.

I have thus far stated the grounds on which I should consider the continuance and extension of the present system to be fraught with danger to the real and permanent interests of the province. But a much more serious objection remains, to which I advert with great reluctance. The course which you have pursued is not only in direct violation of the Royal Commission, which enjoins the Governor of New Brunswick to "conform to and observe the provisions in that behalf contained in any Act or Acts made or to be made by the Governor and Council and Assembly," for regulating the sale and settlement of the waste lands, but it is also in violation of the statute law of the province. That law (8 Will. 4, cap. 1, sect. 5.) provides, "That all and every grant, lease or other assurance which, during the continuance of this Act, shall be made or granted by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any lands, tenements, rents, woods, mines, royalties, revenues, or other hereditaments" in the colony, "shall be utterly void and of none effect, unless such grant, lease or assurance be made upon sale or rent to the highest bidder at public auction in the province, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette." Unless, therefore, some explanation can be afforded, which I have sought in vain to discover, it follows that, in sanctioning a departure from the rules prescribed by the Legislature, you have involved yourself in a heavy responsibility, and have subjected the settlers who have accepted the grants in question to great risk of inconvenience and loss. Entertaining the strong opinions which I do, I cannot authorize you to propose to the Legislature such an alteration of the law as should legalize and extend the system for the future; but I think it due to those who have entered on the cultivation of these lands, on the faith of an undertaking from the Executive, that they should be protected from injury. You will, therefore, take an early opportunity of applying to the Legislature for an Act legalizing what has heretofore been done, and granting an indemnity to those who have acted in violation of the existing law. You will place before the Legislature the grounds on which I entertain very strong doubts as to the policy, and very grave apprehensions for the consequences, of a continuance of such a system; and although, if the Legislature should take a different view, it will be my duty carefully to weigh the reasons which they may assign, and to receive with due respect the expression of their opinions, you will consider yourself as absolutely and positively prohibited from giving any further extension to the system without my express sanction, and from assenting to any Bill which may be passed by the Legislature for its continuance, which shall not contain a clause suspending its operation till Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been signified.

I have, in conclusion, to instruct you to take care that the conditions attached to these grants be most strictly enforced in every instance, and in all particulars; and I should wish to receive from you quarterly Reports of the progress made in their fulfilment.

I have, &c.

(signed) Stanley.

—No. 16.—

(No. 14.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*
to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,

27 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch (No. 130), dated 3d February, and to obviate any misconception as to the measures which have been taken for the settlement of wilderness lands in this province, I will briefly recapitulate to your Lordship the facts and circumstances which have attended them.

No. 16.

Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke to Lord
Stanley,
27 February 1843.

In my despatch (No. 77), dated the 9th of August, I alluded to the effects of the speculations in land, which had obtained previous to the passing of the Civil List Act in 1837; and in 1838 the Surveyor-general, in a report, pointed out the defects of the system under which lands were then granted, the principal objections to which consisted in the demand of payment for the lands with 14 days after the day of sale, which could not be complied with, and the delay and inconvenience of referring to the Governor in Council every application for the purchase of land. This regulation subsisted under the Act for restraining the operation of the Civil List Act, which authorized the special grant by the Governor in Council of allotments of 100 acres on application to them.

When I assumed the government in 1841, I found this regulation in operation, and the practice had been to assemble the Executive Council monthly for the consideration of all such applications, the expenses of the members residing at a distance being defrayed on such occasions from the gross proceeds of the casual revenue.

The inconvenience of such a system of management, and its effects in leading to detached and desultory settlement in the wilderness, were generally complained of, added to which the expenses attending the special surveys of small allotments constituted an exorbitant charge on the settlers, without any benefit to the revenue.

In the Session of 1839, the Assembly addressed the Lieutenant-governor to obtain an alteration in the regulation, requiring prompt payment for land, and the substitution of a system of payment by instalments; and in the Session of 1841 they again addressed him, praying that lands might be surveyed for settlement in blocks of 2,000 acres each, and subdivisions of 100 acres; premiums at the same time were granted to encourage the formation of emigrant societies in each county. The lands selected and laid out pursuant to this address were not generally taken up, and in September 1841, the Act to restrain the Civil List Act having expired, the provisions of that Act (8 Will. 4, c. 1, s. 5) for the sale of all lands by public auction, for the first time came into force, and it was strictly in conformity to these provisions, and after full consultation with the law officers of the Crown, that the settlements were formed in the winter of 1841-42, under regulations then adopted by the Government.

In the Session of 1842, a Bill was introduced to restrain the Civil List Act, but was finally lost, and no further interference has since been attempted in the Legislature to check the salutary provisions of that Act.

On reference to my despatch (No. 65) of the 28th June 1842, your Lordship will observe it stated, that the "disposal of lands, otherwise than by public sale, has at no time entered into my view for the settlement of the colonies."

The regulations enclosed with my despatch (No. 114) of the 12th December last, are in strict conformity with the law, and I may add my opinion, that no other mode of sale than by public auction ought at any time to be sanctioned.

In the despatch last mentioned, I pointed out that the plan of settlement previously pursued had led to the failure of engagements, and to the extensive occupation of lands without title. I now enclose an estimate of the probable extent and value of the lands thus occupied.

As the squatters naturally select the best lands, they have been found in occupation of allotments in every location which has been surveyed; and as their settlements have in many instances been far advanced, they have availed themselves of the opportunity of purchasing at the auction sales their respective allotments.

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By this means I entertain a hope that the facility of acquiring land by purchase will check the practice of squatting hitherto so prevalent, and which has operated so injuriously to the revenue, and to the habits of the people.

In the progress of these measures the Government has merely followed the disposition of the people to acquire lands for settlement, directing the surveys to be made only when the applications were sufficiently numerous to ensure purchases when put up for public sale.

The necessity of opening roads led to advances being made in the winter of 1841 and 1842, in one instance, by petition of the settlers to the Legislature during the Session of 1842; and other petitions presented in the present Session are herewith enclosed. Whether these roads be made by the settlers on grants of money, or by remission of the purchase money on their lands, the necessity of opening them is generally acknowledged, as affording the only means of providing for the settlement of the country; and at the end of the Session I will be prepared to report to your Lordship the views of the Legislature on the subject.

There being no employment at present in the country, and no public works in progress, it would be impossible for any persons not possessed of resources to settle in the wilderness, where for the first year they must be dependent on the supplies of provisions they carry with them. Nor do I conceive that the British emigrants, even if possessed of such resources, would be able, until they have acquired some experience of the country and climate, to encounter the hardships of such a life.

The numbers who have formed associations with this object have possessed this experience, and having no employment, they have necessarily applied the resources they would under any circumstances have exhausted in supporting themselves and families while forming independent settlements in the forest. There they have obtained abundance of fuel during the long winters, which, had they remained in the towns, they must necessarily have purchased. The Government, in seconding the views of these settlers, by surveying the lands and selling them at auction, have doubtless prevented many from exhausting their resources and becoming chargeable, and others from adopting the alternative of emigrating to the United States, from whence, in too many instances, respectable mechanics have returned after spending the money they took with them.

Should employment again present itself, they can readily sell their improvements to emigrants or others, or let their locations upon shares, thus realizing an ample return upon the product of their labour in the value of their cleared lands.

At the same time the Government will have acquired an improved security for the bonds taken for the purchase money of the fifty-acre allotments sold on credit, should it be advisable at any time to enforce those bonds.

As the settlers desire in all cases to purchase a hundred acres, there can be little doubt that efforts will be made to redeem the bonds in the first purchases should they not be redeemed by labour on the roads, and that the settlement of the country will be more advantageously effected under the operation of this system than under the free grants in Canada, which are necessarily withheld as under the instalment system in this province until the conditions may be fulfilled, leaving a large quantity of land occupied for an indefinite time without title, and without any intermediate security to the settler, that he can realize the value of his improvements. The means of support which the settlers in these associated parties possess until they can clear land and raise crops for their subsistence, consisting of their implements, clothing and supplies of pork and biscuit, are their available capital in the undertaking, and if funds should be applied to the object of opening roads in the wilderness, they must be converted into such supplies, either by the employer or by the labourers themselves. That capital may be profitably invested in the construction of roads and other improvements, by which the value of the wilderness lands will progressively be raised, there can be no doubt, and the clearing of the land and the erection of habitations for settlers may, if judiciously executed, make a return to the capitalist; but the application of capital, which in all cases requires experience and vigilant superintendence, will in such operations be more frugally and economically applied by the actual settlers for themselves, than by the agents of capitalists.

In elucidation of this remark I may observe, that in the settlements formed by the New Brunswick Land Company, a large capital has been invested for which no adequate return has hitherto been made, although from the opinion of the present

No. 2.

present intelligent superintendent, in the report which I enclose, such operations may be profitably undertaken.

Your Lordship has apprehended that the settlements which have been encouraged under the Addresses of the Assembly in 1841 and subsequently, will hold out encouragement to indigent emigrants from the United Kingdom; but as little employment is likely to be available to them in this province, they could not possibly maintain themselves in the wilderness without resources of their own.

The complaint rather is, that many who come out linger about the towns and become chargeable on the inhabitants, or on the rates, rather than seek the employment that offers in the country farms; and even if they possessed the means of supporting themselves in the wilderness, they would be still less disposed of themselves to engage in operations for which they are generally unprepared on their arrival by their previous habits and experience.

From the enclosed abstract of the collections under the Passengers' Act from 1833 to 1842 inclusive, and of payments for the relief of emigrants, your Lordship will perceive that the disbursements have exceeded the sums received; and as the petitions of the Commissioners of the Poor who have dispensed the relief have attracted the attention of the Assembly, I hope it will lead to the passenger duties being applied in future in such a manner as will render the fund available in effecting the settlement of the emigrants rather than in their indiscriminate relief as paupers.

Copies of the petitions from St. Andrew's are herewith enclosed, and as the inducement to indigent emigrants to embark for that port, from the facility of passing into the United States by the bridge over the St. Croix at St. Stephen's, may lead to future embarkations of persons in a destitute condition, I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the enclosed petition of the Commissioners of the Alms and Workhouse, addressed to myself and to the Legislative Council and Assembly, with the correspondence to which it has given rise.

That a number of poor families should have been sent abroad from any part of the United Kingdom in the destitute condition here described, including aged and infirm persons who are likely to be permanently chargeable, is greatly to be lamented, and especially to a quarter where it was well known that employment could not be held out even to the most effective; and whether their removal may have been effected at the charge of the proprietor on whose estate they resided, or under the 5th section of the Irish Poor Law, it must be regarded as equally objectionable.

Being aware of instances in which infirm emigrants have been returned to Europe at the public charge, I trust it will be apparent to your Lordship that some amendment of this law is required.

In the United States, the emigrants are only permitted to land, on security being given by masters of vessels or others that they will not become chargeable, and as such a provision would be open to objection in a British Colony, the Act which encourages the emigration of paupers should also provide for their proper equipment for the voyage, and for their maintenance in the colony till they can obtain employment.

To counteract the delusions practised upon the poorer classes by interested speculators in the ports of the United Kingdom, means must be taken to diffuse accurate information; in Canada the employment on public works holds out inducements which do not offer in this province, and it would be in the power of the emigrant agents to ascertain when such delusions have been practised, and to advise the emigrants of the prospects that await them.

I enclose herewith copy of the Resolutions of the Assembly of 1839-41; a Return of land surveyed in pursuance of the latter; a letter from Dr. Gesner respecting the settlement of the Mechanics; and a copy of the Regulations of the 1st December, for the sale of the lands at public auction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 9.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

Encl. 1, in No. 16. ESTIMATED State of the CROWN LANDS in *New Brunswick*, which are occupied under incomplete Purchases; under Deposits on Petitions presented to the Lieutenant-governor in Council, or without any Authority by Squatters. January 1843.

	£.	£.
Instalments due on purchase of Crown Lands to 31 December 1841, on 596 sales :		
95,529 acres, £. 11,957. 17. 6., but say - - -	12,000	
Interest per annum, at 6 per cent. - - -	- - -	720
Number of Deposits made by Petitioners for Crown Lands upon which no further action has been had, 1,591, supposed 100 acres each :		
But say in all, 159,000 acres, at 3s. each - - -	23,850	
Interest per annum, at 6 per cent. - - -	- - -	1,431
Number of persons supposed to be settled or squatted on Crown Lands without any authority, say 1,600 in the whole province, each claiming 100 acres :		
160,000 acres, at 3s. each - - - - -	24,000	
Interest per annum, at 6 per cent. - - -	- - -	1,440
TOTALS - - - - - £.	59,850	3,591

Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

PETITIONS for LANDS.

Encl. 2, in No. 16.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.; the Honourable Legislative Council; and the Honourable House of Assembly of the same Province, in General Assembly convened.

The Petition of the undersigned Purchasers of Land in the Settlement called the Mechanics' Settlement,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have at considerable expense explored a tract of land in the counties of King's and Westmoreland, and having purchased a number of lots agreeably to the last regulations of the Government, they have commenced making clearances, and the opening such paths as are requisite to convey to the settlement the necessary provisions which at present are carried into the forest on men's shoulders. The whole number of applicants for land in the settlement exceeds one hundred and fifty. The whole district in which your Petitioners' lands are situated is in a wilderness state, and consequently without any roads whatever. In order to open the country where they have begun to clear, ten miles of road are required through the settlement, and twelve miles to the Bay of Fundy, besides cross roads. The opening of these roads will greatly enhance the value of Crown Lands adjoining the settlement, and improve the district.

In consequence of the exertions of your Petitioners, surveys of adjoining lands have been applied for, and there is every prospect of a large parish being formed in the vicinity of their operations.

From the present depressed state of business, your Petitioners desire to direct their attention to agriculture in New Brunswick rather than remove to the United States, and being fully aware of the benefits which have arisen from the liberality of the province in opening and improving roads, and in the encouragement offered to new settlers, they feel that in submitting their own claims to the consideration of your Honourable Bodies, they are also seeking the good of the country generally.

The want of the ordinary means of transportation is the chief difficulty the settler upon wild lands has to contend with, and your Petitioners feel assured that the large settlement in which they are engaged must languish unless roads are opened through it.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable Bodies will be pleased to grant them a sum of money to assist them in opening roads through the Mechanics' Settlement, or allow them

them to apply the purchase-money of the first fifty acres of land to that object under an authorized Commissioner, and in such a manner as may be deemed most meet and expedient.

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And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

St. John's, January 30, 1843.

(39 Signatures.)

To his Excellency Lieutenant-colonel Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H.,
Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.

The Petition of *Bryan M'Quaid* and seventeen others,

Humbly showeth,

THAT some time past they applied for a tract of land for immediate settlement, on the association system, situate in the rear of the Daly Settlement.

When Deputy Janett received orders to survey said land into lots, your Petitioners found that a number of other settlers would have been willing to settle on said lots had there been a road by which to reach them, but none existed from the Neropis road to the lots, a distance of about three miles, so that there was no access to the lots; consequently no other settlers were found who were willing to join in forming the settlement.

Your Petitioners, sooner than the undertaking should fail, formed a design themselves to make the road, and having consulted your Excellency, and receiving encouragement to proceed, they commenced operations, and have actually cut 901 rods of road of 20 feet wide, that being the distance required to each, nearly to the rear of the settlement, thus laying it open to settlers.

Your Petitioners beg further to state that they are poor men, and have been put to considerable expense in obtaining supplies to enable them to cut the said road.

Therefore your Petitioners pray that they may be allowed such compensation as your Excellency may see fit to allow them, and that the same may be placed in account of the land applied for by Petitioners; for since said road has been made, others have come forward and are desirous of settling on said land; the settlement of which will consequently be owing to the exertions of your Petitioners in making the road.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take their case into favourable consideration,

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed)

Bryan M'Quaid.
James Baxter.
And 15 others.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, Lieutenant-governor of the
Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County
of Carleton,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT your Petitioners have located on a tract of land situate in the Williamston Settlement (so called), in the aforesaid parish, surveyed by Deputy Garden upon the application of your Petitioners, who, being without a road, have no suitable mode of ingress and egress to or from the land they are about to occupy and clear; and being desirous of commencing farming operations early in the spring, will labour under serious disadvantage for want thereof.

Your Petitioners, therefore, solicit your Excellency to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable, to lay out a road from Maclauchlan's clearing to the ninth lot in the said emigrant settlement, and allow your Petitioners to work out the price of their land, or a part thereof, on said road.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(23 Signatures.)

**NEW
BRUNSWICK.**

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of St. James, in the County of Charlotte,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT large tracts of excellent land, amounting to nearly 30,000 acres, are held by the respective proprietors in a wilderness and uncultivated state, in the northern part of the said parish, to the great injury and annoyance of your Petitioners, who are thereby kept at great and inconvenient distances from one another, compelled to make extensive lines of roads through large portions of the said lands, and otherwise subjected to all the privations and peculiar hardships ever attending a scattered population in a wilderness country.

May it therefore please your Excellency and Honors to enact a law, requiring the owners of wild lands, in various parts of the province, either to cultivate or settle the same, or to pay a reasonable annual tax for the benefit of such settlers as are compelled to make roads through such lands, or to grant such other relief as the hardship of the case may demand.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by John Arbuckle
 Alexander Dunn.
 And 209 others.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c., the Honourable the Legislative Council, and the Honourable the House of Assembly, of the said Province.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers and other Residents of the Parish of Queensbary and its vicinity, in the County of York,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have associated together for the purpose of obtaining vacant Crown lands from Government for immediate settlement. The lands have been recently surveyed, and are situated on the Nackawickac, between the north-east and north-west branches of the said stream, and distant by a road proposed to be made about 14 miles from the river St. John, and about eight miles from the Caverhill settlement. That the line of road to connect the proposed settlement with the main river, at present appearing most eligible to Petitioners, would run from the above proposed settlement, through the Hickey or Southern end of the Campbell settlement, thence join the main river at the upper end of the Nackawickac bridge, and traverse in its course some excellent land for settlement between the proposed new settlement and the Campbell settlement.

That your Petitioners, although possessing the means of support for themselves, while they would be engaged in clearing a sufficiency of land to support them, are, owing to the depression of the trade and the scarcity of money, unable to advance ready money enough to pay Government the purchase money for the land, and therefore respectfully pray your Excellency and Honourable Bodies to grant Petitioners, as a means of paying for said land, permission to cut and work a road from the said proposed new settlement towards the main river, under the supervision of a competent person; and that Petitioners would give bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of the said road work, to the satisfaction of the person appointed to superintend the same; which work, when so done as aforesaid, your Petitioners pray should be credited respectively to Petitioners, at a reasonable rate, towards the purchase money of their land; and that Petitioners would further engage in their bonds to perform the work on the said road in the space of two years from the compliance of your Excellency and Honourable Bodies with the prayer of this their Petition.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Excellency and Honourable Bodies to take the prayer of Petitioners into your favourable consideration, and grant unto Petitioners such assistance towards the completion of the undertaking which Petitioners are so anxious about, as to you in your wisdom may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(13 Signatures.)

Enclosure

Enclosure 3, in No. 16.

REPORT of *R. Hayne*, Esq., Commissioner of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

Sir,

Stanley, February 25, 1843.

Encl. 3, in No. 16.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, I beg herewith to forward an Abstract of the Expenditure of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, from the commencement of their operations in 1834, up to the 31st December last.

Your Excellency will perceive, on reference to the accompanying document, that large sums have been expended in the construction of roads, and in clearing land and building habitations for emigrants; with regard to the first item, I beg to mention, as the fruits of experience gained, both to this province and in the Canadas, that in no way can money be more profitably or advantageously laid out than in the construction of good roads, provided they be made to pass through lands well adapted for agricultural purposes.

I am of opinion, too, that money, if prudently and judiciously expended in building log-houses, and clearing a few acres adjoining thereto, and in otherwise preparing for the reception of emigrants having means to carry on their farming operations, would essentially promote the objects and interests of settlers, as by this means emigrants not only avoid the most trying period of a backwoodsman's life, but may be said to be advanced upwards of a twelvemonth in their contemplated labours.

I beg leave most respectfully and deferentially to observe to your Excellency, that I consider the very low price at which Crown lands in this province are offered for sale to be detrimental to the best interests of the country at large, but particularly so to those of a Company whose territory was purchased at a comparatively high rate, and who have made such large sacrifices for its improvement; for land, when thus purchased, is never sufficiently valued for itself, nor is it, under these circumstances, but rarely properly cleared and well cultivated. Again, as intending emigrants are apt to estimate the quality of land by the price at which it is sold, your Excellency will at once perceive how inconsiderable must be the value of land in this province, when compared with New Zealand, the Canadas, South Australia and the United States. Now, reflecting on the geographical position of this province of New Brunswick, on the salubrity of its climate, and on the general good quality of its soil, I am impressed with a firm conviction that, if the price were raised to 7s. 6d. per acre, cash, or annual payments with interest, or 10s. per acre, if settled on and made payable on the terms now adopted by your Excellency, the province land would command attention at home, the tide of emigration would set this way, and capital and intelligence would rapidly flow in.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. Hayne*, Comr,
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

SUMMARY of the CROPS raised, LAND cleared, &c. by the Settlers on the Lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company in 1842 and 1841.

	Acres cleared in 1842.	Wheat.	Oats.	Buck Wheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Oxen or Steers.	Horses.	Cows.	Heifers.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cattle.	As prepared in 1843.	Acres under plough.	Barley.	Turnips.
Total produce in 1842	291½	611	4,808	1,367	11,610	234	72	38	95	56	181	127	11	470½	24½	26	1,110
Ditto - ditto 1841	131½	121	2,375	653	5,387	287	27	42	73	-	130	123	-	29½	-	20	737
Excess in 1842 - -	160	490	2,433	714	6,223	-	45	-	22	56	51	4	11	440½	24½	26	973

(signed)

R. Hayne, Commissioner,
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE on the LANDS belonging to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, from the commencement of their Operations up to the 31st December 1842.

SERVICES.	1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.		1842.		TOTAL.		
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Roads and bridges	1,521	3 4	757	19 7	4,877	13 2	499	19 2	38	3 1	44	15 8	230	7 4	-	-	252	10 10	8,112	12 2	
Clearing land and surveying	319	14 8	411	11 5	2,334	4 10	1,561	10 2	3,821	17 3	131	14 9	65	13 3	44	5 2	188	15 2	8,809	5 8	
Log-houses built for settlers	-	-	-	-	1,399	10 4	302	3 7	103	11 -	179	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	11 6	
Advances made to settlers	-	-	-	-	2,064	18 11	202	13 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15 -	-	-	2,277	7 10	
Buildings in Stanley	427	10 5	3,594	19 11	6,889	4 7	5,111	8 3	692	2 1	904	11 2	589	14 10	92	12 9	17	16 9	18,330	- 9	
Purchase of property on the S.W. Miramichi	4,843	15 7	5,032	8 2	3,684	1 7	1,443	12 10	239	16 11	19	18 7	2	-	-	-	-	-	15,243	14 3	
Mills at Stanley	817	4 9	1,077	15 2	1,770	18 3	421	16 7	156	19 2	-	-	22	6 5	-	-	5	5 -	4,272	15 4	
Stock, stores, utensils, forage and imported seed, and farming implements	770	8 4	1,311	16 -	3,225	10 10	7,669	9 7	2,880	19 1	851	17 10	261	17 4	19	19 8	290	13 2	17,353	11 7	
Salaries, law expenses, printing, &c.	807	19 11	1,059	11 8	1,084	17 10	1,834	11 10	2,213	4 10	1,382	9 -	1,335	19 3	1,353	4 -	1,237	7 6	12,318	5 3	
Purchase of private farms	33	3 -	1,193	12 11	119	9 2	125	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,471	5 1	
To make the river Nashwaak navigable	-	-	-	-	360	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	- -	
																			TOTAL	87,533	10 4

N. B.—In addition to the above amount, the whole of the Company's purchase-money, say £.72,358. 17. 9. has been expended in full. The Legislature have made no money grants for improvements on the Company's Territory.

* The stores, &c. &c., amounting to £. 17,353. 11. 7. have been issued for labour. Some importations of seed, &c., not entered herein.

(signed) R. Hayne, Commissioner,
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

Stanley, 25 February 1843.

Enclosure 4, in No. 16.

ABSTRACT of PASSENGER DUTIES collected, and Sums paid for relief of EMIGRANTS, in each year, from the commencement of the Act to this date. Encl. 4, in No. 16.

DUTIES.			Net receipts.			EXPENDITURE.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Paid in	£.	s.	d.
1833 - - - - -	1,179	1	7							
Received - - -	35	4	2							
	<hr/>			1,143	17	5	1833 - - - - -	250	-	-
1834 - - - - -	-	-	-	2,100	14	2	1834 - - - - -	920	15	8
1835 - - - - -	712	15	10							
Returned - - -	153	7	6							
	<hr/>			559	8	4	1835 - - - - -	1,225	3	6
1836 - - - - -	1,762	19	7							
Returned - - -	95	4	2							
	<hr/>			1,667	15	5	1836 - - - - -	853	16	2
1837 - - - - -	2,310	6	5							
Returned - - -	117	9	2							
	<hr/>			2,192	17	3	1837 - - - - -	3,258	16	-
1838 - - - - -	-	-	-	262	18	4	1838 - - - - -	3,472	16	2
1839 - - - - -	-	-	-	792	18	8	1839 - - - - -	1,395	6	5
1840 - - - - -	1,942	14	-							
Returned - - -	90	-	10							
	<hr/>			1,852	13	2	1840 - - - - -	369	13	10
1841 - - - - -	1,764	8	10							
Returned - - -	235	9	8							
	<hr/>			1,528	18	2	Do. charged to ordi-			
1842 - - - - -	1,938	12	10				nary revenue -	1,684	5	8
Returned - - -	142	9	2							
	<hr/>			1,796	3	8	1841 - - - - -	2,567	15	11
							1842 - - - - -	3,221	10	4
							Applied for as expended in 1842	2,447	8	10

Frederickton, 18 February 1843.

(signed) B. Robinson, O. T.

Enclosure 5, in No. 16.

PETITION from COMMISSIONERS of ALMSHOUSE of ST. ANDREWS.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. Encl. 5, in No. 16.

The Petition of *J. W. Chandler, Peter Smith, Thomas Berry, Thomas Sime* and *John Parkinson*, Commissioners of the Alms and Workhouse, and Overseers of the Poor for the parish of St. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT by the accompanying accounts it will be seen that for the support of emigrant poor, and other necessary outlays advanced on their behalf, from the 11th day of January 1842, to the 10th day of January instant, both days inclusive, your petitioners have expended the sum of 635*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

That a large portion of these emigrants were passengers in vessels which arrived during the season, and became chargeable to the parish in consequence of illness and indigent circumstances; and that of those who came by one vessel from Ireland, in the month of June last, were upwards of 40 individuals whose passages were defrayed by an extensive landholder (to get quit of them off his estate), and landed here in a state of absolute pauperism, the major part without clothing of any kind suitable for the climate, and the whole destitute of both money and food. The immediate consequence was that they became chargeable to the parish; and your Excellency will see, upon reference to our list from the 23d day of June onwards, the names and numbers of those admitted into the poor-house; and three distinct families, of the name of —, compose 20 members thereof. Your petitioners are convinced that, in the charge per week, they do not exceed the sum which it has cost to maintain each person; and therefore humbly pray that your Excellency would be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and grant them the sum of 635*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* to reimburse them for their expenditure.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(signed) J. W. Chandler.
Peter Smith.
Tho^r Berry.

Tho^r Sime.
John Parkinson.

St. Andrews, N. B.
January 26, 1843.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Parish of *St. Andrews* to *W. C. M'Stay*

Dr.

1843: Jan. 10.

For attendance on and medicine supplies to emigrant poor from } £. 71 4 1
 11 January 1842 to date - - - - - }

Before me, John M. Lachlan, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Charlotte, personally appeared Wm. C. M'Stay, above named, and made oath, that the foregoing account, amounting to 71 l. 4 s. 1 d., is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. C. M'Stay.

Sworn on this 14th day of January 1843,

J. M. Lachlan, J. P.

The Province of *New Brunswick* to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, for SUPPORT of EMIGRANT POOR from 11th January 1842, to 10th January 1843.

Names of Emigrants.	Commencement of Charge.	Termination of Charge.	From whence arrived.	Time in Weeks and Days.		Remaining chargeable 11th January 1843.
				Personal.	Total.	
—	1842: 11 Jan. -	1842: 5 July -	St. John - -	25 1	50 2	
—	11 " -	5 " -	" - -	25 1		
—	11 " -	12 Jan. -	" - -	- 2	74 2	
—	11 " -	26 Sept. -	" - -	37 -		
—	11 " -	26 " -	" - -	37 -	27 -	
—	11 " -	18 July -	" - -	- - -		
—	11 " -	26 " -	" - -	28 1	56 2	
—	11 " -	26 " -	" - -	28 1		
—	11 " -	12 Dec. -	" - -	48 -	240 -	
—	11 " -	12 " -	" - -	48 -		
—	11 " -	12 " -	" - -	48 -		
—	11 " -	12 " -	" - -	48 -		
—	11 " -	12 " -	" - -	48 -		
—	11 " -	8 June -	" - -	21 2	106 3	
—	11 " -	8 " -	" - -	21 2		
—	11 " -	8 " -	" - -	21 2		
—	11 " -	8 " -	" - -	21 2		
—	11 " -	8 " -	" - -	21 2		
—	20 " -	18 July -	" - -	- - -	25 2	
—	7 Feb. -	3 May -	" - -	- - -		
—	4 April -	23 " -	" - -	- - -	7 1	
—	18 " -	9 " -	" - -	- - -	3 1	
—	16 " -	20 Sept. -	" - -	- - -	23 3	
—	24 May -	23 June -	" - -	4 3	13 2	
—	24 " -	23 " -	" - -	4 3		
—	24 " -	23 " -	" - -	4 3		
—	6 June -	19 Sept. -	Cork - -	- - -	15 1	
—	8 " -	21 July -	St. John - -	6 2		
—	8 " -	21 " -	" - -	6 2	18 6	
—	8 " -	21 " -	" - -	6 2		
—	15 " -	10 " -	" - -	3 5	7 3	
—	15 " -	10 " -	" - -	3 5		
—	15 " -	22 June -	- - -	1 1	2 2	
—	15 " -	22 " -	- - -	1 1		
—	23 " -	remains -	Cork, "Eliza Ann"	28 6	155 5	
—	23 " -	- " -	" - -	28 6		
—	23 " -	- " -	" - -	28 6		
—	23 " -	10 Sept. -	" - -	11 3		
—	23 " -	remains -	" - -	28 6		
—	23 " -	- " -	" - -	28 6		
—	24 " -	21 July -	" - -	4 -		
—	24 " -	21 " -	" - -	4 -		
—	24 " -	21 " -	" - -	4 -		
—	- - -	21 " -	" - -	4 -		

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name of Emigrants.	Commencement of Charge.	Termination of Charge.	From whence arrived.	Time in Weeks and Days.		Remaining chargeable 11th January 1843.
				Personal.	Total.	
—	1842: 24 June -	1842: remains -	Cork - -	28 5	- -	—
—	24 " -	" " -	" " -	28 5	- -	—
—	24 " -	" " -	" " -	28 5	- -	—
—	24 " -	" " -	" " -	28 5	- -	—
—	25 " -	28 June -	" " -	- 4	114 6	—
—	25 " -	28 Sept. -	" " -	11 1	- -	—
—	25 " -	10 " -	" " -	11 1	- -	—
—	25 " -	28 June -	" " -	- 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	remains -	" "E. Ann" -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	" " -	" " -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	" " -	" " -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	" " -	" " -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	" " -	" " -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	" " -	" " -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	" " -	" " -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 " -	30 June -	" " -	- 4	- -	—
—	27 " -	30 " -	" " -	- 4	- -	—
—	27 " -	12 July -	" " -	2 2	250 4	—
—	27 " -	12 " -	" " -	2 2	- -	—
—	28 " -	1 Aug. -	" " -	5 -	4 4	—
—	28 " -	11 Sept. -	" " -	10 6	- -	—
—	29 " -	10 Oct. -	" " -	14 6	15 6	—
—	29 " -	10 " -	" " -	14 6	- -	—
—	29 " -	10 " -	" " -	14 6	- -	—
—	29 " -	10 " -	" " -	14 6	- -	—
—	29 " -	10 " -	" " -	14 6	- -	—
—	6 July -	18 July -	St. John -	- -	74 2	—
—	9 " -	remains -	" " -	26 4	1 6	—
—	9 " -	" " -	" " -	26 4	- -	—
—	9 " -	" " -	" " -	26 4	- -	—
—	9 " -	" " -	" " -	26 4	- -	—
—	13 " -	26 Sept. -	" " -	- -	106 2	—
—	2 Aug. -	remains -	" " -	23 1	10 6	—
—	19 July -	2 Aug. -	" " -	2 1	- -	—
—	26 Aug. -	10 Oct. -	" " -	6 4	25 2	—
—	26 " -	remains -	" " -	19 5	- -	—
—	26 " -	" " -	" " -	19 5	- -	—
—	6 Sept. -	4 Nov. -	" "Volant" -	8 4	46 -	—
—	6 " -	4 " -	" " -	8 4	- -	—
—	6 " -	4 " -	" " -	8 4	- -	—
—	6 " -	9 Dec. -	" " -	13 4	25 5	—
—	6 " -	9 " -	" " -	13 4	- -	—
—	6 " -	9 " -	" " -	13 4	- -	—
—	6 " -	9 " -	" " -	13 4	- -	—
—	9 " -	remains -	" " -	- -	54 2	—
—	9 " -	" " -	" " -	- -	17 5	—
—	18 Nov. -	9 Dec. -	" " -	- -	10 -	—
—	15 " -	remains -	" " -	- -	3 1	—
—					3 6	—
AMOUNT of Time in Weeks and Days					1,619 3	

(signed) J. W. Chandler,
Peter Smith,
Thos. Berry,
Thos. Sime,
John Parkinson. } Commissioners.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William M^cBean George Colebrooke*, K. H.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Petition of *J. W. Chandler, Peter Smith, Thomas Berry, Thomas Sime* and
John Parkinson, Commissioners of the St. Andrews Alms-house, and Overseers of
the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrews.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT in the petition already submitted to your Excellency, your subscribers have only
claimed as remuneration for the support of emigrants therein named, who had been resident
in the St. Andrews Alms-house but one year immediately preceding the date opposite
their respective names, this course having been pursued in consequence of information that
one branch of the Legislature has passed a resolution that no relief should be granted for
the support of emigrants who had resided in the St. Andrews Alms-house more than one
year prior to the time of petitioning your Excellency for a remuneration for their support.

That the subjoined list contains a just and true account of the names of emigrants who
have resided in the St. Andrews Alms-house for more than one year preceding the period of
this application, and the number of weeks board with the clothing furnished to each of them
respectively.

That these persons have been and are now (with the exception of — and —,
who are discharged) and probably will continue during their lives to be supported in the
said alms-house, as they are all either infirm or aged.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to
grant them the sum of 86*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, to reimburse them for the outlay made upon the grounds
above stated.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

(signed) *J. W. Chandler.* *Thomas Sime.*
Peter Smith. *John Parkinson.*
Thomas Berry.

St. Andrews, N. B., 27 Jan. 1843.

The Province of *New Brunswick* to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, for the SUPPORT of EMIGRANT
POOR, from 11th January 1842 to 10th January 1843, inclusive.

Names of Emigrants.	When Chargeable.	When Discharged.	Time in Weeks and Days.		Remaining 10th January 1843
			Personal.	Total.	
—	1842:	1842:			—
—	11 Jan. -	- - -	- -	52 -	—
—	11 " -	- - -	- -	52 -	—
—	11 " -	- - -	- -	52 -	—
—	11 " -	1 May -	- -	15 6	—
—	11 " -	27 Sept. -	- -	37 1	—
—	6 July -	- - -	26 6	- -	—
—	6 " -	- - -	26 6	- -	—
				53 5	
—	13 Dec. -	- - -	4 1	- -	—
—	13 " -	- - -	4 1	- -	—
—	13 " -	- - -	4 1	- -	—
—	13 " -	- - -	4 1	- -	—
—	13 " -	- - -	4 1	- -	—
				20 5	
			TOTAL TIME - - -	283 3	

ACCOUNT.

For maintenance of the above-named emigrants with the alms-house, 283 weeks and 3 days at 5 <i>s.</i>	£. 70 17 2
Amount expended in clothing the same	- 15 7 3
	£. 86 4 5

(signed) *J. W. Chandler.*
P. Smith.
Thos. Berry.
Thos. Sime.

Before me, *William Babcock*, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the
county of Charlotte, personally appeared the above-named overseers of the poor for the
parish of St. Andrews, and made oath, that the foregoing account is just and true to the
best of their knowledge and belief.

St. Andrews, N. B., 27 Jan. 1843.

Wm Babcock, J. P.

Sir,

Sir,

St. Andrews, 15 February 1843.

To yours of the 8th instant, requesting, for his Excellency's information, to be supplied with the names of the vessels which brought the emigrants to St. Andrews, as mentioned in our late petition, and also the name and residence of the extensive landholder who sent so many of them out from off his estate, we beg to give the necessary information:—

- 1st.—Ship "Pallas," from Cork.
- 2d.—Brig "Eliza Ann," ditto.
- 3d.—Brig "Volant," from Jamaica.

The full particulars respecting whose arrival, and the number of emigrants in those from Ireland, may be more fully obtained upon inspecting the returns made to Fredericton, by D. Jack, Esq., deputy-treasurer of this town, who is also the acting emigrant agent so styled.

The greatest number of emigrants who became chargeable upon the parish of St. Andrews, last summer, arrived in the "Eliza Ann," among whom were those sent out by the extensive landowner; a statement of which case is detailed in full by the deposition of one of the passengers, — taken under oath, and attested to before one of our local magistrates, hereunto annexed, to which please refer.

Hon. W. F. Odell,
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Peter Smith,*
John Parkinson,
Overseers of the Poor at present only in St. Andrews.

THE DEPOSITION of —, an Irish Emigrant, at present residing in the Alms-house of St. Andrews.

I, —, am a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, and for many years, with my family, resided as tenant on the estate of —, in said county, the property of —. That, in the month of March 1842, I and my family, with a number of other tenants, were ejected from our farms by the aforesaid —, on account of non-payment of rents to him; said rents having been duly paid by myself and the other tenants to —, the middle-man (so called), who himself had failed in his payments to the proprietor. Accordingly, therefore, all and every of the tenants, to the number of 43 individuals, including myself, were expelled from our little farms. In consideration of our distress by such ejection, and the more fully to get us out of the country, the said — furnished myself and other tenants, to the number of 43 individuals, with a free passage from Cork to St. Andrews, in the brig "Eliza Ann," and provided us with all necessary food for such voyage. We sailed from Cork in the month of May, and landed here in June of last year; whereupon, having exhausted our provisions, and being otherwise destitute, I, with many more of the said tenants, were admitted into the alms-house. I myself had not one halfpenny upon landing in St. Andrews wherewith to buy one meal. Some of the others had a few shillings, but the residue not a penny. I am 57 years of age, and my wife is seven years younger.

The names of the families of the tenants, and the number of persons in each, who were ejected as aforesaid, as follows, viz., — (myself), and family, seven; — and family, three; — and family, five; — and family, eight; —'s family, eight; —'s family three; —'s family, three; —'s family, six; in all, as aforesaid, 43 individuals; the greater part of whom, including myself and family, are still residing in the St. Andrews alms-house. Now, I, —, having read and understood the foregoing statement, in my own name, and for and on behalf of all such of my fellows who are now residents in the said alms-house, subscribe to this as a just and true statement of the cause and means which brought me and the other individuals herein named upon these shores. In witness whereof I have hereunto placed my signature, this 15th day of February 1843.

(signed) —.

Before me, William Ker, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Charlotte, personally appeared the above-named —, and in my presence voluntarily and freely signed the above declaration, and moreover made oath and said that he verily asserted the same to be a true and correct statement of the aforesaid case, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

St. Andrew's, N. B., 15 Feb. 1843.

(signed) *William Ker, J. P.*

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Enclosure 6, in No. 16.

EXTRACTS from JOURNALS of the House of Assembly, New Brunswick, in reference to
Surveys and Sale of Lands. 20 March 1839.

On Motion of Mr. Fisher—

Encl. 6, in No. 16.

WHEREAS the present practice of requiring the purchasers of land for actual settlement to pay for the same immediately retards the settlement of the province; and whereas the sale of lands for agricultural purposes, in lots not exceeding 100 acres, to persons requiring the said lands for actual settlement, and who could not afford to pay therefor, except by instalments, would be a great relief to the poorer class of settlers: therefore,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to grant lands for agricultural purposes to such settlers as may require allotments for actual settlement, in lots not exceeding 100 acres, payable by instalments.

24 March 1841.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be surveyed in each county one or more blocks of land fit for immediate settlement, not exceeding 2,000 acres in each block, and laid off in lots of 100 acres each, with a reserved road of not less than four rods wide through the centre; and that the lots on one side only of such road be sold in the first instance, on the most favourable terms that the law will admit of, reserving the lots on the opposite side for future sale.

25 March 1841.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor with the Address of the House of the 24th instant, praying that his Excellency will cause surveys of ungranted lands to be made for immediate settlement in the several counties of the province, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say that he would be most happy to carry into effect the wishes of the House in this behalf.

Enclosure 7, in No. 16.

Encl. 7, in No. 16.

SCHEDULE of LANDS surveyed in each County under the Resolution of the Assembly.

	Acres.		Acres.
York - - - - -	33,475	Kent - - - - -	2,000
St. John - - - - -	22,400	Gloucester - - - - -	11,100
Westmoreland - - - - -	51,000	Northumberland - - - - -	11,600
Sunbury - - - - -	5,900	Charlotte - - - - -	22,746
Queen's - - - - -	20,400	King's - - - - -	12,700
Restegouche - - - - -	2,000		
Carleton - - - - -	33,362	TOTAL - - - - -	228,083

(signed) T. Baillie.

Enclosure 8, in No. 16.

LETTER from Dr. Gesner, Surveyor of Land, to his Excellency Sir William M'Bean George Colebrooke, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Encl. 8, in No. 16.

I beg leave to state, for the information of your Excellency, that during the past year I have aided in settling upon wilderness lands 232 families; of these 81 are Catholics, and 151 Protestants; of the whole number 104 are freemen of the city of St. John, or freeholders in the province, and 103 were born in New Brunswick. All these consist of persons who were previously settled in the province, but who, from the general depression in the state of trade, the demand for their labour as mechanics, &c., have been compelled to turn their attention to agriculture; and I am fully of the opinion that any check put upon the settling of wild lands, upon the system of giving a credit on 50 acres, will be the means of increasing the unlawful occupation of Government lands, and emigration from the province to the United States.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Gesner.

Enclosure

Enclosure 9, in No. 16.

REGULATIONS for the disposal of Crown Lands, by Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor in Council, 1st December 1842.

1st.—No land to be sold unless in locations previously surveyed under theth directions of Encl. 9, in No. 16. the Government.

2d.—Purchasers of lots of 50 acres and under, not being indebted to the Crown for any land previously purchased, may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase-money, upon giving bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent., and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale, upon executing which bond a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3d.—In default of regular payment of the interest annually when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effective settlement of the land, the bonds will be put in suit.

4th.—Persons purchasing more than 50 acres must pay the whole amount of the purchase-money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the 50 acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th.—Persons who have occupied and improved without title or permission portions of Crown land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements, but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase-money to the extent of 50 acres, in common with other settlers, and receive titles on executing bonds and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th.—Reserves to be made in every location of lines of road, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Persons desirous of forming a settlement may make application at the Crown Land Office, stating their names, and pointing out the situation where they may wish to settle, when, if approved of, a survey will be ordered, and the lots when surveyed will, after due notice in the Royal Gazette, be put up for sale at public auction, at an upset price to be fixed by the Government.

Purchasers at such sale are distinctly to understand that they must come prepared, either by themselves or their agent, to pay the first year's interest on the purchase-money at the time of sale, and that no grant will be passed or permission given to occupy the land without such payment being made, nor until the bond for payment of the purchase-money shall have been duly executed and delivered; and that the bonds will be peremptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land, or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the timber without making efficient settlement.

The attention of persons desirous of purchasing more than 50 acres is also called to the 4th article of the Regulations, by which they will observe, that no part of such purchase is to be on credit, but the whole purchase-money is to be paid down at the time of sale.

By Order of the Lieutenant-governor,

Secretary's Office, 2 December 1842.

Wm. F. Odell.

—No. 17.—

(No. 118.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
30 December 1842.

No. 17.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
30 December 1842.

As the season approaches when emigrants usually make arrangements to come out to the colonies, I consider it to be incumbent on me to apprise your Lordship that no alteration has taken place in the circumstances of this province which enable me to hold out that there will be any opening for the employment of those who are without funds, unless persons of capital should entertain views of settlement in the province, who would be prepared to employ them.

Those who may possess the means of maintaining themselves in the wilderness while engaged in clearing and cultivating land for their support would be able to settle with advantage on any of the lands which have been selected and laid out in locations, and they would have an opportunity either of settling apart, or of associating themselves with some of the numerous parties who, from the decline of employment in St. John's, and other ports, are now forming settlements in the country, under the regulations referred to in my despatch (No. 114) of December 12th.

I consider that these settlements afford a favourable opportunity for the investment of capital in the improvements that would raise the value of the lands adjacent, and that as the settlers would be glad to obtain employment on moderate terms near their locations, the settlement and improvement of the province would be greatly accelerated by such undertakings.

If the provincial Assembly should concur in my view of remitting a part of

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the purchase-money of the lands in consideration of the opening of roads and construction of bridges, for which grants of public money have been hitherto made, great inducement will be held out to capitalists to settle in the province, the varied resources of which would thus be developed.

I enclose a further Report to your Lordship from Dr. Gesner, the provincial geologist, and a letter, informing me that he has recently discovered coal near Gardner's Creek, opening into the Bay of Fundy, 15 miles to the eastward of St. John's, and in the vicinity of the new settlements.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

Sir,

St. John, New Brunswick, 22 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to submit for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor a Report, and to state that myself and son have been engaged in exploring for coal with the best hopes of success in the neighbourhood of Gardner's Creek and Ten Mile Creek, eastward of St. John. The early arrival of a deep fall of snow has prevented us from completing the exploration, which must be deferred until spring; I have not, therefore, thought it necessary to make a report upon what has been done, as such a report would be imperfect.

I have, &c.

A. Reade, Esq.
&c. &c., &c.

(signed) *A. Gesner.*

REPORT.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Beau George Colebrooke*, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration the following Report, made in compliance with instructions received.

I have proceeded to examine the vacant tracts of country between the waters of the Petticodiac and the settlement of Quaco and Sussex Vale, or such parts of them as had not been previously explored.

At the heads of Salmon river and Pollet river there is a large tract of ungranted land of a good quality. Upon this tract extensive surveys have been recently made, and the Mechanics' Association, consisting of upwards of 200 persons, besides others resident in the counties of King's and Westmorland, are prepared to purchase lots and open a very extensive settlement.

Application has also been made for lands northward of the above surveys, called the Gosham settlement; upon these are a number of persons settled upon ungranted lands; I am of the opinion that it would be desirable to have the lands in the Gosham settlement surveyed and offered for sale, for as those lands are of a good quality and are favourably situated, they would be purchased, and the squatters would have an opportunity to obtain titles upon the recent terms proposed by the Government.

A survey has also been made of lands northward of Quaco and near the old Shepody road. The soil in this quarter is also good, but the surface of the country is much broken by hills, and some of the lands will be found very stony when they are cleared of timber. A number of persons are also desirous to obtain lots in this survey, and are prepared to commence clearing.

The old road extending from Shepody to St. John was almost abandoned for several years; it will now be found of great advantage to these settlements, and by opening new roads into it, and thence to the shores of the Bay of Fundy, a free communication will be afforded to the settlers in this district.

The proximity of the above surveys to roads already opened and to the Bay of Fundy are highly advantageous. At Salmon River, Martin's Head and Salisbury Cove abundant supplies of herrings and other kinds of fish may be obtained in the summer season. There is scarcely any pine timber on any land in this quarter, and the fine groves of spruce still remaining are too remote from the rivers or the bay shore to render them valuable for exportation at present. The hard or sugar maple is abundant, and will supply with little labour a luxury to persons employed in clearing farms.

There are some excellent tracts of vacant lands at the sources of Coverdale River and Turtle Creek; at the latter place I observed some of the richest soil in the province. The lands here are unimproved; but how far the ungranted lands extend I was unable to ascertain.

There is a ridge of elevated land situated between the tracts recently surveyed at the head of Pollet river and Shepody mountain. The greater part of this tract is fit for settlement, but there are patches which are too rocky for cultivation.

Northward

Northward of the extensive settlement of Shepody the hard wood trees of the forest were almost entirely destroyed, a few years ago, by a gale of wind, which took place when the trees were loaded with ice, and almost all their branches were broken down.

Coal has also been discovered at the sources of Coverdale River and Turtle Creek, and there is limestone in different sections of the district.

With reference to that part of my instructions wherein I was directed to inquire into the causes of complaint made by persons residing westward of the Petticodiac, on account of Dorchester, the shire town of the county, being inaccessible during the winter season, I beg leave to remark, that from the great rise of the tides in Shepody Bay and the Petticodiac and Memramcook rivers, the ice is broken up, and they are frequently neither navigable for boats, nor safe to be crossed in any way, and even in the summer season the passage between Dorchester and Shepody, across the mouths of the above rivers, is expensive, disagreeable, and sometimes dangerous.

The distance between Dorchester and Shepody, at its most remote settlements by land, is upwards of 90 miles, and as all the public offices and courts for the county are held at the former place, much inconvenience is complained of; and from the nature of the tides when the Petticodiac and Memramcook can be crossed, persons are frequently detained, especially when the wind is unfavourable.

The inhabitants of the western parishes of Westmorland have, from time to time, petitioned the Legislature to have the county west of the Petticodiac made into a separate county; but they have heretofore been unsuccessful in obtaining their wishes, and much dissatisfaction prevails from the expense, delay and inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants from the above causes.

Westmorland is a large and populous agricultural county, and its area on the west side of the Petticodiac is nearly equal in size to either the county of Sunbury or Kent, and that area contains a population greater than either Sunbury or Restigouche. This part of Westmorland will also become more populous by the opening of the settlements of the recent surveys.

The western parishes of Westmorland, in my opinion, possess a sufficient amount of wealth and intelligence for the purposes of local government; and the general good of the country would be promoted by their separation from the eastern parts of the county.

Independent of agriculture, the resources of both divisions of the county are coal, gypsum, freestone and grindstones: all these are abundant.

I am fully of the opinion that it would be advisable to form the western parishes into a new county, making the Petticodiac river the boundary on the east and north, King's on the west, and the Bay of Fundy on the south.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Abraham Gesner.*

St. John,
17 December 1842.

—No. 18.—

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir
W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 November 1842.

No. 18.

Lord Stanley to
Sir W. M. G. Cole-
brooke, 30 Novem-
ber 1842.

DOUBTS having arisen as to the continuance of the system of granting privileges to military and naval settlers in the acquisition of land in New Brunswick, inasmuch as the Act of the Provincial Legislature by which those privileges were authorized was not to remain in force beyond the month of September 1839, and it being desirable that full information on the subject should be possessed by the authorities in this country, I request that you will have the goodness to report to me at your earliest convenience—1st. Whether under the present law regulating the disposal of lands in that country, any privileges in the acquisition of land are granted to military and naval settlers; and 2dly. If such be the case, whether a fixed extent of land is granted to them according to their rank, or a certain amount of purchase-money remitted to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

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— No. 19. —

(No. 11.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*
to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 19.

Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord
Stanley, 24 February
1843.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 24 February 1843.

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatch (No. 5) of the 30th November last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Surveyor-general, reporting that since the expiration of the Act to restrain the 5th section of the Civil List Act, no regulations have been in force granting privileges to military and naval officers in the acquisition of Crown lands, and that all lands must be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. I may add, that the Government would have no authority to remit the purchase-money without the consent of the House of Assembly.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, 2 January 1843.

Encl. in No. 19.

YOUR Excellency having referred to me the despatch of the Right honourable Lord Stanley of the 30th November last, respecting the continuance of the system of granting privileges to military and naval officers in the acquisition of land in this province:

I have the honour to report that since the expiration of the Act to restrain the fifth section of the Civil List Act, no regulations have been in force for granting privileges to military or naval officers in the acquisition of land in New Brunswick, but all lands must be sold by auction to the highest bidder.

His Excellency
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos Baillie*.

8 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 1.

AN ACT for the support of the Civil Government in this Province.—

[Passed 17 July 1837.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS his most gracious Majesty has been pleased to signify to his faithful Commons of New Brunswick, that his Majesty will surrender up to their control and disposal the proceeds of all his Majesty's hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, and of all his Majesty's woods, mines and royalties now in hand, or which may hereafter during the continuance of this Act be collected in this province, on a sufficient sum being secured to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the support of the Civil Government in this province: And whereas we, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, with hearts full of the warmest duty and gratitude, are desirous that ample and liberal provision should be made for the expenses of the said Civil Government during the continuance of this Act, by charges on all and every of the revenues now and hereafter to be levied and collected in this province have therefore freely and unanimously resolved to give and grant unto his Majesty King William the Fourth, his heirs and successors, a certain sum for the aforesaid expenses of the Civil Government, payable out of the joint revenues of this province;

Proceeds of his Majesty's Hereditary, Territorial and Casual Revenues made payable to the Provincial Treasurer.

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the proceeds of all and every the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, and the proceeds of all sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines and royalties which have been collected and are now in hand, or which shall be collected hereafter during the continuance of this Act (except the monies which shall be expended in the collection and protection thereof as specially authorized and provided for by the fourth section of this Act), shall immediately be payable and paid to the provincial treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive the same for the use of this province; and from and after the expiration of this Act, the proceeds of all the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenue, and of the said lands, woods, mines and royalties, shall revert to and be payable and paid to his said Majesty, his heirs and successors.

To revert to the Crown on expiration of this Act.

14,500l. per annum granted for the support of the Civil Government.

II. And be it enacted, That there shall be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and during the whole period of the continuance of this Act, the clear yearly sum

sum of Fourteen thousand five hundred pounds current and lawful money of this province, and that the said sum shall be charged on and made payable out of the afore-mentioned and all other revenues raised, collected and paid into the treasury of this province, and shall commence from and immediately after the Thirty-first day of December now last past, and to be paid by the said treasurer by warrant under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, with reference to all other charges or payments which have heretofore been or which shall hereafter be made upon or payable from the said revenues, such payments to be made quarterly (that is to say), on the Thirty-first day of March, the Thirtieth day of June, the Thirtieth day of September and the Thirty-first day of December, in each and every year, by equal and even proportions, out of the monies in the said treasury; the first charge for the same to be made on the quarter day next immediately after the passing of this Act, and to include the proportion of the said sum which may become due for the support of the said Civil Government by the said quarter day.

III. And be it enacted, That all the monies which shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer under and by virtue of this Act, except the said sum of Fourteen thousand five hundred pounds hereby granted, shall remain in the Treasury until appropriated or disposed of by an Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this province, to be passed for that purpose.

All monies paid to the Treasurer except 14,500 £ to remain until appropriated by the General Assembly.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to expend out of the gross proceeds of the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, and of the said sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines and royalties, such sums of money as they may from time to time deem necessary and requisite for the prudent management, protection and collection of the said revenues; and that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being shall within Fourteen days next after the commencement of each and every session of the Legislature, cause to be laid before the Assembly a full and detailed account, stating all the particulars of the income and expenditure of and relating to the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines and royalties, with all vouchers to the same appertaining, for the then previous year.

Governor, with the advice of Council, to defray expenses of management out of the gross revenues.

Detailed accounts of revenue and expenditure to be laid before the Legislature.

V. And be it enacted, That all and every grant, lease or other assurance which, during the continuance of this Act, shall be made or granted by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any lands, tenements, rents, woods, mines, royalties, revenues, or other hereditaments within this province, now belonging or hereafter to belong to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, whereby any estate or interest whatsoever in law or equity shall or may pass from his Majesty, his heirs or successors, save and except as hereinafter provided, shall be utterly void and of none effect; unless such grant, lease or assurance be made upon sale or rent, or to the highest bidder at public auction in this province, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette, and unless all such sums of money and rent as may be payable in consideration of such grant, lease or assurance be made payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, during the whole term or time of the continuance thereof respectively.

Grants, leases, &c. to be void unless made upon sale or rent to the highest bidder at public auction.

VI. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend in anywise to impair or affect any rights or powers of control, management or direction, which have been or may be exercised by the authority of the Crown, or other lawful warrant, relative to any suits or proceedings for the recovery of the said hereditary, territorial, casual and other revenues, or to composition made or to be made on account of any of the same; or to any remission, mitigation or pardon of any penalties, fines or forfeitures incurred or to be incurred, or to any other lawful act, matter or thing which has been or may be done, touching the said hereditary, casual, territorial or other revenues, or to disable his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to make any grant or restitution of any estate or estates, or of the produce thereof, to which his Majesty hath or shall become entitled by escheat for want of heirs, or by reason of any forfeiture, or by reason of the same having been purchased by or for the use of any alien, or to make any grant or distribution of any personal property, and devolved to the Crown by reason of the want of next of kin or personal representatives of any deceased person, and that the said rights and powers shall continue to be used, exercised and enjoyed in as full, free, ample and effectual manner to all intents and purposes as if this Act had not been made, and as the same have or might have been heretofore enjoyed by the Crown, subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions and regulations hereinbefore made and provided, it being the true intent and meaning of this Act that the said rights and powers shall not be in any degree abridged or restrained, or affected in any manner whatsoever, but only that the monies arising from the full and free exercise and enjoyment of them, so subject as aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of this Act, be carried to and made part of the joint revenues at the disposal of the General Assembly of this province.

Act not to impair the rights or powers of control, management or direction by the Crown, or disable his Majesty to make restitution of forfeited estates.

VII. And be it further enacted and declared, That nothing in this Act contained shall operate to annul or prejudice any sale, purchase, grant, lease, enfranchisement, exchange, contract, rent-charge, agreement, bond, mortgage, security, exoneration or other act, matter

Act not to prejudice previous sales, grants, agreements, &c.

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matter or thing relating to the said lands, woods, mines or royalties which at the time of passing this Act shall have been made, done, given, effected or created, but the same shall remain as good, valid and effectual for the benefit or security either of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or of any of the parties to or with whom or in whose favour any such sale, grant, lease, enfranchisement, exchange, contract, rent-charge, agreement, bond, mortgage, security, exoneration or other act, matter or thing shall have been made, done, given, effected or created, and be of as full force and virtue as if this Act had not been passed.

Limitation.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be of full force and effect for and during the full and complete term of ten years, commencing from and immediately after the Thirty-first day of December in the year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-six last past.

8 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 2.

AN ACT to restrain the Provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," and to establish sundry Regulations for the future disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases.—[Passed 22d July 1837.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS in and by the fifth section of an Act made and passed at this present Session, intituled, "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," it is enacted, that all disposals of any of his Majesty's lands, woods, mines and royalties within this province, made during the continuance of the said Act, shall be utterly null and void and of none effect unless made at public auction to the highest bidder; and whereas it is deemed advisable to restrain the operation of the said fifth section in certain cases;

Act 5 Will. 4, c. 1, not to prevent the Governor in Council from disposing of land by private sale to persons settled on such land without legal authority.

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That nothing in the aforesaid in part recited Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, at any time during the continuance of this Act, from disposing, by private sale, of any tract or tracts of ungranted Crown lands to any person or persons who shall, prior to the passing of this Act, be actually settled upon and shall have improved such tract or tracts without any legal authority for so doing: Provided always, That in no case shall more than One hundred acres be granted to any one person, and that no grant be made as aforesaid for less than Two shillings and sixpence currency per acre for immediate payment, or Three shillings currency per acre by four annual instalments; and that the names of the grantees, with a statement of the quantity of land granted to each, where situate, and the terms and conditions of sale, be laid each year, with the other casual revenue accounts, before the General Assembly.

Return to be made to the General Assembly.

Governor in Council may grant annual licenses for cutting timber by private sale, at specified rates.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, if they shall see fit, to grant licenses for cutting and hauling timber, logs, or other lumber, immediately on their being applied for, and to renew the same to the former occupant or occupants who may have worked the same during the previous year, on his or their making timely application therefor before the previous license expires, and to grant the same by private sale, on petition, without public auction, at the following rates, viz.:—

For square red pine timber, Two shillings and sixpence per ton;
For square white and sapling red pine, Two shillings per ton;
For square birch, spruce and hemlock, One shilling and sixpence per ton;
For pine and spruce logs, Three shillings and sixpence per thousand superficial feet;
And for all other descriptions of wood, the sum of Ten pounds upon every One hundred pounds of its estimated value;

And in case two or more persons shall apply on the same day for a new berth, if the said Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, shall see fit to dispose of the same, that then and in such case it shall be sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands or his Deputy to the highest bidder, and be competed for between the applicants only; provided that no such license be granted for a longer term than one year, and not to extend beyond the first day of May next after the issuing thereof.

Relief may be granted to persons exceeding their license.

III. And whereas cases may arise where persons licensed to cut timber, logs or other descriptions of lumber may exceed the quantity so licensed; Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice aforesaid, to grant relief to the person or persons so exceeding their license upon payment of the lawful tonnage money; provided that the person so exceeding the quantity licensed make such application for such excess and pay the tonnage before the first day of May in each year; and provided also, that such excess shall have been cut within the limits of his license.

IV. And

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Governor in Council may make rules relating to the disposal of land, licensing of timber, and for guiding of applicants.

Governor in Council empowered to sell land by private sale for immediate settlement.

Governor in Council may remit the purchase money to Officers of the Army or Navy desirous of obtaining land for actual settlement.

Scale of remission.

Grants, &c. under the great seal to be evidence that the requisitions of this Act and of 8 W. 4, c. 1, have been complied with.

Limitation.

IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to make such rules and regulations relating to the disposal of land and the licensing of timber, logs and all other descriptions of lumber, and for the guidance of applicants, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this Act, as may be deemed expedient and proper to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, which said rules and regulations shall be published in the Royal Gazette.

V. And whereas cases may arise where industrious emigrants or natives not having any land may be desirous of procuring small allotments for immediate settlement: And whereas there are in this province sundry tracts of ungranted Crown land not valuable for lumbering purposes, but fit for agricultural improvement, and which should be disposed of on reasonable terms to persons of the above description; Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to sell and grant by private sale to any emigrant or native, being British subjects, not having any land, and who shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Governor and Council that he is deserving of such privilege, and has not applied for the same for any other purpose than that of immediate settlement and cultivation, a quantity of land of the description mentioned in the preamble of this section, not exceeding 100 acres to each individual: and that an account of such disposals be annually laid before the General Assembly, specifying the name of grantees, the quantity granted to each, where situate, and the terms and conditions of sale: Provided always, That no land shall be sold and granted as aforesaid for less than Two shillings and sixpence currency per acre, to be paid immediately on the application being complied with, and before the applicant take possession thereof.

VI. And be it enacted, That in case any officer of the army or navy of the United Kingdom shall be desirous of purchasing land from the Crown in this province, and shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being that the same is for the purpose of actual settlement by such officer, that then it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to grant a remission of the purchase money or part thereof to all such officers, according to the following graduated scale, on the production of testimonials of unexceptionable character from the General Commanding-in-chief or from the Lords of the Admiralty.

Field officers of the army of Twenty-five years' service in the whole and upwards, Three hundred pounds;

Field officers of the army of Twenty years' service in the whole and upwards, Two hundred and fifty pounds;

Field officers of the army of Fifteen years' service in the whole or less, Two hundred pounds;

Captains in the army of Twenty years' service in the whole and upwards, Two hundred pounds;

Captains in the army of Fifteen years' service in the whole or less, One hundred and fifty pounds;

Subalterns in the army of Twenty years' service in the whole or upwards, One hundred and fifty pounds;

Subalterns in the army of Seven years' service in the whole or less, One hundred pounds;

And officers of his Majesty's navy of the corresponding ranks and terms of service, in the like proportion:

Provided always, That no remission of purchase money be made to any officers of the civil departments of the army or navy.

VII. And be it enacted, That all grants, leases and other assurances under the great seal of this province, made and entered into under and by virtue of any of the provisions of the said in part recited Act or of this Act, shall in all cases and in all courts of law and equity within this province be deemed and taken to be evidence, that all the requisitions of the said in part recited Act or of this Act, as the case may be, in regard to the mode and terms of disposing of the lands, tenements or hereditaments in such grants, leases or assurances contained, have been duly observed and complied with.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of September which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-nine.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

—No. 1.—

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir
H. V. Huntley.

No. 1.
Lord Stanley to
Sir H. V. Huntley,
4 August 1842.

Vide Act annexed.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 August 1842.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act (No. 568) passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in April last, and transmitted in your despatch, No. 35, of the 30th of last May, intituled, "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the Place of their Destination."

The provisions of this Act, for the most part, coincide with those of the Emigrant Tax Act, which has lately come into operation in Canada; but there are certain distinctions between the two measures to which I have to direct your attention.

In the first place, the penalty upon infringing the law is not in every case the same, and what is of more importance, the Act excludes from the benefit of the relief fund single men and married couples without families, who are not sick; whereas the Canada Act, more correctly, as I conceive, makes no such distinction.

The tax is there paid by all emigrants indiscriminately, and all who can prove themselves to be in a state of destitution seem to have a fair claim for assistance out of the fund proceeding from the tax.

I have, therefore, to direct you to communicate to the Legislature my opinion, that should circumstances require a revision of the Act before its appointed termination (viz., 1st of May 1845), which the passing of the new Imperial Passengers' Act may render necessary, it might perhaps be desirable that this portion of the enactment should be re-considered, advantage being taken of such experience as may then have been had of its operation.

The remaining point on which there is some difference between the Act now under consideration and that which has been passed in Canada, is in the persons by whom and under whose authority the fund is to be administered. By the Canada Act the money levied under its provisions is to be applied by officers appointed by the Governor (who I apprehend will be paid), and under regulations established by the Governor. By the present Act the money is to be paid by the Governor to the local boards of health, and to be expended under their direction. Upon referring to the several Acts under which these boards have been established, I find that they are nominated by the Governor, but that there is no limit to the number of members of which each may consist, and that apparently they are not paid. I think, therefore, that some caution will be necessary in securing the proper and discreet application of the funds, and that it would be proper to draw the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

I would moreover suggest, that inasmuch as the money is by the present Act to be first paid into the public treasury, and afterwards paid out by the Governor to the local boards, it would be desirable that it should not be so paid out, unless upon such conditions in regard to its application as you or the Lieutenant-governor for the time being may think proper to impose.

In conclusion, I have to acquaint you that, concurring generally in the purpose and provisions of this Act, the Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving it to its operation, will be forwarded to you by the next opportunity.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

ACT, No. 568, passed by the Legislature of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CAP. V.

AN ACT to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the Place of their Destination.—[Passed 16 April 1842.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to impose a rate or duty, payable by masters of vessels bringing emigrants into this island, for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of medical care and attention for sick emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to places of their destination;

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council and Assembly, That there shall be raised, levied and collected a rate or duty, payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed, by the master or person in charge or command of every vessel arriving in any of the ports of this island, from any port of the United Kingdom, with passengers or emigrants therefrom, and such rate or duty shall be Five shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant, and such rate or duty shall be paid by the master or person in command of such vessel, or by such person on his behalf, to the collector of impost of the port at which such vessel shall have first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of passengers actually on board the vessel, and no such entry shall be deemed to have been validly made or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties be so paid as aforesaid.

Imposes a tax of 5s. per head on emigrants from the United Kingdom, to be paid by master of vessel to collector of impost.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That on any ship or vessel arriving with passengers from any port of the United Kingdom at any port or place in this colony, at any time before the First day of July next, and such passengers being declared in a healthy state by any medical person authorized by any board of health in this island to visit and examine such passengers, no tax shall be exacted from the master of any such ship or vessel on account of such passengers, in case the said master upon his arrival shall duly make affidavit before some one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this island, that there has not been received or exacted from any of such passengers any sum or sums of money for or on account of any tax for which he might be made liable upon the introduction of any such passengers into this or any other British colony.

Exempts immigrants arriving before 1st July 1842, if in a healthy state, from tax.

if master makes oath that he had not previously received such tax from them.

III. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act, two children, each under the age of Fourteen years, or three children, each under the age of Seven years, shall be reckoned as one passenger, and that no child under the age of Twelve months shall be reckoned among the number of passengers.

Immigrant children how rated for tax.

IV. And be it enacted, That no master or person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port or ports in this colony, shall permit any passenger to leave such vessel, until he shall have delivered to the collector of impost at such port a correct list of all the passengers on board of such ship or vessel, at the time of her arrival at such port, nor until such list shall have been certified to have been correct, and a certificate of such correctness, and a permission to allow his passengers to leave the vessel, and a receipt for the duties payable by him under the provisions of this Act, shall have been given to him by the said collector of impost, under a penalty of Twenty pounds currency, to be paid by such master or person having the command, for every passenger leaving his ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that the said list shall contain the name of each such head of family or single person, being a passenger on board of such vessel, his trade or profession, his country, and the place of his destination, and the number of grown passengers and children belonging to his family on board such vessel: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the master or person having the command of any ship or vessel from permitting any passenger to leave the vessel, at the request of such passenger, before the arrival of the vessel in any port of this island; but in every such case the names of the passengers who shall so leave shall be entered in the manifest or the list of emigrants made out at the time of clearing of the vessel from the United Kingdom, and shall be certified under the signatures of the passengers so leaving the vessel; and if the number of passengers remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel in the harbours of this colony do not correspond with that mentioned in such manifest, after deducting those who shall have so left the vessel, the master or person having the command of such vessel shall incur a penalty of Five pounds currency, for each passenger not found on board or entered on the manifest as having left the vessel as aforesaid.

Master not to permit immigrants to land until he delivers a list to collector, &c.

Nor until list is certified to be correct, and permission given after payment of tax.

Penalty on master offending herein.

Requisites of list furnished to collector.

Master may permit passengers to land at any port not within this island.

Duty of master in such case.

Penalty on Master offending herein.

V. And be it enacted, That every passenger on board any ship or vessel arriving in any harbour of this island to which the master or person commanding such vessel shall have engaged to convey him, shall be entitled to remain and keep his baggage on board such vessel during Forty-eight hours after her arrival in such harbour; and every such master who shall compel any passenger to leave his vessel before the expiration of the said term of Forty-eight hours shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five pounds currency, for every passenger he shall so compel to leave his vessel; nor shall any master or person commanding such vessel remove, or cause to be removed, before the expiration of the said Forty-eight hours, any berthing or accommodation used by his passengers, under a like penalty.

Immigrants may remain on board 48 hours after arrival.

Penalty on master compelling immigrants to land before the expiration of forty-eight hours after arrival.

VI. And be it enacted, That every pilot who shall have had charge of any vessel having passengers on board, and who shall know that any passenger has been permitted to leave

Duty of pilot in charge of immigrant vessel.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.Penalty on pilot
offending herein.Money received
under this Act to
be paid into Treas-
ury.Mode of recovery
of penalties imposed
by this Act.Appropriation of
penalties.Lieutenant-governor
may advance from
the monies received
under this Act, to
any board of health,
&c.Money received by
board of health, how
to be appropriated.Boards of health to
account to Legis-
lature for expen-
diture of monies
received by them.Mode in which
boards of health are
to make up accounts
of monies received
by them.

Continuance of Act.

the vessel, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall not within Twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel in any harbour of this island, to which he shall have engaged to pilot her, inform the collector of impost at such place that a passenger or passengers has or have been so permitted to leave the vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five pounds currency, for every passenger with respect to whom he shall have wilfully neglected to give such information.

VII. And be it enacted, That the monies levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the collector of impost by whom they shall have been received, into the Treasury of this island, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all penalties imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered with costs, on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor, in a summary manner before any Two Justices of the Peace in this island; and such Justices may commit the offender to the common gaol of the county until such penalty and costs shall be paid; and one moiety of every such penalty shall belong to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and shall be paid into the Treasury, to be applied to the purposes to which the other monies levied under the authority of this Act are hereby appropriated, and the other moiety shall belong to the prosecutor.

IX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor, or person administering the Government, by warrant under his hand, at any time after the passing of this Act, to advance to the boards of health in the several counties, such sums of money as may be required for the purposes of this Act, out of the money paid into the Treasury under the authority of this Act, to be applied and expended under the direction of the said boards of health.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no part of the said money paid and received by the respective boards of health shall by them be employed in making advances in money to any emigrant, but shall be expended in forwarding poor and destitute emigrants to the place of their destination, in this or the adjacent provinces; and in no case shall any grown person, in good health, and unencumbered with a family, except unmarried females who may be unable otherwise to join their friends or relatives, receive assistance out of the said monies: Provided nevertheless, that house rent, fuel and other unavoidable expenses may be paid out of the said monies so received by the said board of health as aforesaid, together with a reasonable allowance to the secretaries of the said boards of health respectively, to be determined by the Lieutenant-governor in Council.

XI. And be it enacted, That the said boards of health into whose hands any money shall be paid under the authority of this Act shall within fifteen days after the meeting of each session of the Legislature, during the continuance of this Act, lay before each of the branches thereof a faithful and detailed account of the expenditure of such monies, and a correct list of the emigrants by them respectively relieved, distinguishing the nation and country of such emigrant, the place to which he or they shall have been forwarded, and his or her age, and the amount expended in affording such relief (and in what manner expended), to every grown person, and his or her trade or name.

XII. And be it enacted, That the persons composing the board of health to whom shall be intrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated, shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure, showing the sum advanced to the board of health, the sum actually expended, the balance (if any) remaining in their hands; and that every such account shall be supported by vouchers therein distinctly referred to, by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account.

XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the First day of May in the year One thousand eight hundred and Forty-five.

—No. 2.—

(No. 69.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. V. Huntley* to
Lord *Stanley*.Government House, Prince Edward Island,
28 January 1843.

My Lord,

No. 2.

Sir *H. V. Huntley*
to Lord *Stanley*,
28 January 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a return of the number of emigrants who have arrived in this colony during the past year; also returns showing the quantity of Crown lands sold during the same period, as required by Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 29th May 1841.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*.

Enclosure

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.
RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived, during the Year 1842.

Whence Emigrating.	14 Years and upwards.		Between 7 and 14.		Children under 7.		Deaths on the Voyage.			Births on the Voyage.		Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling Articles of Food.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.		Number of other Mechanics, &c., not included in the foregoing Columns.	Amount per Head of Emigrant Tax.	Gross Amount of Emigrant Tax received during the Year.	REMARKS.
	Total.		Total.		Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.			F.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.				
England	104	91	57	55	71	73	451	-	-	-	-	-	30	37	67	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	133	107	111	113	124	107	695	-	-	-	-	-	31	34	65	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
The rest of Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	237	198	168	168	195	180	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	61	71	132	-	-	-	44	-	-	-

Secretary's Office, 28 January 1843.

T. H. Harland, Secy.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.
RETURN of LAND Reserved, Sold or Granted, during the Year 1842.

COUNTY or DISTRICT.	Number of Acres reserved for Public uses.	PURCHASES MADE IN THE COLONY:						Total Number of Acres sold.	Average Price per Acre, if sold by Auction.	Number of Land Orders from the Land and Emigration Commissioners presented in Colony.	Number of Acres specified in Land Orders.	Number of Acres actually conveyed under Land Orders.											
		Acres purchased for Public uses.		Not exceeding 80 Acres.		Not exceeding 160 Acres.							Not exceeding 320 Acres.		Not exceeding 640 Acres.								
		No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.						No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	Exceeding 640 Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.						
Queen's County	-	10	84½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's County	-	-	98½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince County	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	43	270½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Surveyor-general's Office, 1 January 1843.

(signed) Geo. Wright, Surveyor.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

— No. 3. —

(No. 71.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *H. V. Huntley* to Lord *Stanley*, dated
Government House, Prince Edward Island, 13 February 1843.No. 3.
Sir *H. V. Huntley*
to Lord *Stanley*,
13 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, the Surveyor-general's "Statement of Account of Sales of Crown Lands."

Directions have been issued to the Surveyor-general to call for payment of the monies due by purchasers of Crown Lands, and this produced 258*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* by the end of the last year; since this time I have been petitioned to delay calling in the remainder until next July, when I am assured that the whole amount will be paid into the hands of the Government.

Although I am not disposed to think that these assurances will be completed, yet I believe that they will be by those who really intend to keep the land they have purchased of the Crown; while those who do not, will have no cause to complain of the forfeiture of their deposit-money and land, after such a liberal allowance of time for payment.

I should not be inclined to ask the sanction of your Lordship for this extension of time, but from the heretofore very loose manner in which these sales have been conducted; as far as the payment has been involved, purchasers have been permitted from time to time to put off payment until, I believe, many supposed that it would never be called for; and some have certainly purchased the land merely as a speculation, paying the deposit-money, the loss of which they risk, hoping to realize it, and any further money by reselling.

All parties are, however, my Lord, now fully aware that peremptory measures will be adopted in July, and appear extremely well satisfied with the arrangement, which is provisionally made.

Enclosure in No. 3.

STATEMENT of Account of SALES of CROWN LANDS, from 11th April to 31st December 1842.

Dr.			Cr.		
1842. 11 April.	To this sum in hands of the Surveyor-general, as per statement made 11th April 1842	Currency. £. s. d. 133 15 -	1842.	By this sum paid into the Colonial Treasury, from 11th April to 31st December - - -	Currency. £. s. d. 470 4 4
"	To amount due by purchasers, on the 11th April 1842 -	1,306 6 6	31 Dec.	By Surveyor-general's expenses - - -	68 5 6
	To amount of sales from 11th April to 31st December 1842	387 5 -		By this sum now in hands of the Surveyor-general - - -	132 5 11
				By amount due on eight town lots in George Town, forfeited and resold on the 9th July last - - - - -	112 18 3
			31 Dec.	By amount due by purchasers at this date - - - - -	1,043 12 6
		£. 1,827 6 6			£. 1,827 6 6

REMARKS.—Of the sum of 537*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* paid by purchasers of Crown Lands from 11th April to 31st December 1842, 258*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* was paid subsequent to the 26th September, the period at which they were called upon by public notice to pay the respective amounts due by them before the end of the year, or forfeit their deposits.Surveyor-general's Office, Prince Edward Island,
31st December 1842.*Geo. Wright,*
Surveyor-general.

Dr.			CROWN LANDS.			Cr.		
1842. 6 Dec.	To cash paid Thomas H. Haviland per order of Lieutenant-governor, being his Excellency's travelling allowance for the current year, under the authority of Lord John Russell's despatch of 23d September 1839 - - -	£. s. d. 100 - -	1842. Mar. 24.	By balance, as per return furnished - - - - -	£. s. d. 1,022 11 10½			
	Balance - - - - -	1,693 2 7½	April 9.	By amount from Acting Surveyor-general, on account of sales - - - - -	300 6 5			
		£. 1,793 2 7½	Aug. 16.	Ditto - ditto - - -	115 5 -			
			Dec. 31.	Ditto - Surveyor-general	354 19 4			
			Dec. 31.	By balance - - - - -	£. 1,693 2 7½			

Treasurer's Office, 14 February 1843.

J. Spencer Smith, Treasurer.

—No. 4.—

(No. 65.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor
Sir *H. V. Huntley*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 March 1843.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th February, No. 71, enclosing a statement of the account of sales of Crown lands in Prince Edward Island from the 11th April to the 31st of December last, and reporting that you had obtained payment of the arrears due by purchasers of Crown lands to the extent of 258*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, but that you had been requested to delay calling in the remainder of the arrears until the ensuing month of July.

I have to acquaint you in answer, that provided that this postponement is final, and the purchasers are peremptorily required to make their payments or abandon their land, I have no objection to sanction the proposed extension of time for receiving the money which is due to the Crown.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

No. 4.
Despatch from
Lord Stanley to
Sir H. V. Huntley,
18 March 1843.

NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
H. U. Addington,
Esq., to J. Stephen,
Esq., 25 February
1843.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. U. Addington, Esq.* to *J. Stephen, Esq.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, 25 February 1843.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, enclosing the particulars relating to the formation of an Emigrant Society at that port for the relief of distressed British emigrants.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. U. Addington.*

Jan. 28, 1843.

(Extracts.)

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

My Lord,

Boston, 28 January 1843.

My attention having been particularly given to the subject of emigration from the United Kingdom to this continent, I have the honour of laying before your Lordship some details of the efforts I have made to forward what I presume to be in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government in relation to the question.

A considerable increase in the number of arrivals at this port, chiefly from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has taken place within the last two years, and, in consequence of the completion of the railroads, and almost all the other public works in this state, a large portion of the European labourers have been falling out of employment, and great distress among them has been the consequence, chiefly from their remaining in this city and its neighbourhood instead of proceeding into the interior of the country. At once to relieve such persons, and to promote the advantage of the island of Jamaica, I entered into correspondence with Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Governor, in the year 1841, and in the latter part of that year four vessels were despatched from this port with settlers, chiefly Europeans, with some Americans and a few coloured persons. From various circumstances these experiments failed, the settlers, but more particularly the Europeans, having given little satisfaction to the authorities of the island, and almost all the coloured people having died or returned to the United States.

I next turned my attention to New Brunswick, and interchanged several communications with Sir William Colebrooke on the subject; but I soon found that, from the scarcity of general employment and the non-existence of public works in that colony, it was fruitless to think of sending emigrants there from this place. The information I have at different times received from various emigration agents in Canada, with whom I have had personal and written communications, were not more satisfactory. I then directed all my exertions towards the establishment of an Emigrant Society in this city, for the object of giving information to emigrants, procuring them employment, and preventing the pauperism which throws them into the poor-houses and gaols, or causes their being sent back to Her Majesty's dominions to be a burthen to the country, and to prevent, by exaggerated accounts of the causes of their own failure in America, the emigration of many others, whose absence would be a considerable relief at home, while their coming here would, under good management, greatly benefit them, and enable them to contribute from their earnings to swell the very large amount of money remitted to relatives in Ireland by the labouring classes in the United States.

* * * * *

I am happy to have it in my power to inform your Lordship of the complete success of my efforts, in consequence of personal explanations with the Governor and other functionaries of the state, the various gentlemen who have filled the office of mayor of the city for the last 20 years, and many of the leading citizens of all political parties. I have the honour to enclose some of the newspaper reports containing the accounts of the formation of the Emigrant Society, and a copy of Constitution.

Your Lordship will perhaps allow me to observe, that I strongly recommend the encouragement, to its greatest extent, of emigration from Ireland to the United States in preference to urging it in the direction of New Brunswick in the first instance. The Irish peasantry look to this country as their land of promise, and nothing is so likely to make them satisfied with a final settlement in the British North American colonies as having tried and been disappointed in the United States. They will then willingly seek their fortunes in Canada or the other provinces; and by the means of the society just established, every facility will be afforded to them for proceeding in those directions whenever they find that this portion of the country is overstocked with emigrants of the labouring class, and that they are looked upon by the natives with small regard, except while they are wanted to do the rough work which the former are unfit for.

Several hundred British subjects, in a state of total destitution, were sent from this city during the last year to various parts of England and Ireland, chiefly by vessels from New York.

York. The funds from which the expense of such removals is defrayed are furnished by the payment of a capitation tax of two dollars, paid by every foreigner on landing at this port and the other ports of Massachusetts. The Act of Legislature authorizing this tax is called "An Act relating to Alien Passengers," and is dated April 20th, 1837. It expressly stipulates that the money thus raised is for the support of foreign paupers, and by virtue of the Act a superintendence of aliens was appointed, to whom the entire management of the funds were intrusted. Believing that this money can be legally employed only for the relief of foreigners, I hope to obtain, by an application to the Legislature, through the highly respectable persons composing the Emigrant Society, an appropriation of a portion of it for the support of the society.

Hoping that my conduct in this matter will be approved of by your Lordship,
I have, &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) T. C. Grattan.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOSTON EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Article First.—The style of this association shall be "The Boston Society for the Diffusion of Information among Emigrants."

Article Second.—The object of the Society being to disseminate information and to give useful advice to strangers who have arrived in the United States, and to those who are desirous of emigrating from foreign countries to establish themselves in America, all the funds which may be at the command of the Society shall be devoted to this purpose, unless expressly otherwise ordered by donors who may choose to make this Society the medium of their benefactions.

Article Third.—Any person shall be and continue a member of this Society, who shall sign this Constitution, and shall pay into its treasury the sum of two dollars a year; the payment of 25 dollars shall entitle any person to be a member for life.

Article Fourth.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Monday of January in each year after the first organization. At each annual meeting the Society shall choose by ballot 24 directors, 10 of whom at least shall be native Americans, and 10 of foreign birth, to hold their offices for the ensuing year and until they shall be re-elected or others shall be elected in their place. The Mayor and the President of the Common Council of the city of Boston, and all resident foreign Consuls, and Vice-Consuls acting as Consuls, shall also be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors. The first Board of Directors shall be chosen at such time after the adoption of this Constitution, as the Society may by vote determine.

Article Fifth.—The Board of Directors, at their first meeting after their election, shall choose from their own number a President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Society. They shall also at the same time choose a Secretary, who shall have a stated annual salary as general superintendent, to be fixed by the Board. All the said officers shall hold their offices until the close of the next succeeding annual meeting, provided that the Secretary and Treasurer shall be liable to be removed at any time and replaced by others, by vote of a majority of the whole Board. The Directors shall also have power to fill such vacancies in their own body as shall occur between two annual meetings, by death or resignation.

Article Sixth.—For the better transaction of the business of the Society, the Directors shall divide themselves into Committees, one of which shall give particular attention to it for each month in the year.

Article Seventh.—The Society shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the first Monday of April, July and October, at such place as the Board of Directors shall appoint. At each quarterly meeting the Board of Directors, through their Chairman, shall report their doings of the preceding quarter.

Article Eighth.—Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by any six of the Directors; notice of the same being given in not less than two newspapers printed in Boston, within not less than three days of the time of the proposed meeting.

Article Ninth.—The Board of Directors shall establish Regulations and Bye-laws for the administration of all the affairs of the Society, not provided for in this Constitution, and not inconsistent with the same.

P A P E R S :

Colonial Lands

AND

Emigration.

PART I.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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