

CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

COPIES of DESPATCHES and CORRESPONDENCE
relative to CHELSEA PENSIONERS in *Upper*
and *Lower Canada*.

(*Sir Henry Hardinge.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 & 15 May 1839.

[*Price 10d.*]

24S.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

RETURN to an Address and Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 March 1839.

(From the Colonial Office.)

- COPY of a LETTER from the SECRETARY AT WAR to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, to facilitate the Emigration of Pensioners to the Colonies, dated the 26th day of September 1828 - - - - - page 5
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- COPIES of Sir FRANCIS HEAD'S DESPATCH to the COLONIAL OFFICE, of the 5th day of May 1837; with a Copy of the ADDRESS agreed to by the LEGISLATURE of *Upper Canada*, in the year 1836, and transmitted for the purpose of being laid before his late Majesty, describing the Sufferings of the CHELSEA PENSIONERS who had commuted their Pensions, which Address is referred to in the aforesaid Despatch - - - - - page 36
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Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
6 May 1839. }

H. LABOUCHERE.

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HOWICK.

(Sir Henry Hardinge.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 & 15 May 1839.

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CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

(From the Colonial Office.)

— No. 1. —

(Private.)

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary at War to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated War-office, 26 September 1828.

Dear Sir,

It has been suggested to me, that it would be very desirable to make some arrangement, with the view of affording facilities to parishes to assist military pensioners desirous of emigrating with their families, to any of the British Colonies. I have, in consequence, communicated with the Chelsea Board on the subject, and, from the information I have obtained, I have reason to think that such a measure would be practicable. I should wish, however, before I take any official steps in the business, to ascertain what Sir George Murray's sentiments are, and therefore now trouble you with a sketch of the plan which has occurred to me as likely to answer the end contemplated, and beg that, when it shall have been considered, you will inform me whether there would be any objection thereto, so far as regards the Colonial Department.

Sir H. Hardinge
to R. W. Hay, Esq.
26 Sept. 1828.

It is to be understood that any engagement on the part of the pensioner shall be strictly voluntary, and in every respect his own act, and that the engagement when made between the parish and the pensioner shall be so clearly for the advantage of the latter, that on reference to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, their approval (which is necessary in all cases) can be given without hesitation, on the ground that the arrangement is beneficial to the pensioner.

It is proposed that when a pensioner is desirous of emigrating to a British colony with his family, and the parish to which he belongs is willing to advance the necessary funds for the outfit and passage of the man and his family, and the means of enabling them to reach their destination, the pensioner shall transmit a memorial to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, praying that, for the purpose above mentioned, one-half of his pension may be made payable to the parish until the amount of the money advanced be liquidated. If the Chelsea Board consent, the pension would be issued by quarterly payments alternately to the parish in Great Britain, and to the pensioner in the colony abroad.

It is not intended that these payments to the parish should continue for a longer period than five or eight years, nor that more than half the pensions should at any time be taken from the man.

In order that the Chelsea Board may be satisfied that the prayer of the pensioner's memorial might with propriety be acceded to, the man is to be required to declare that the arrangement proposed by him has been made by his own desire, and with his full consent; that he has been made fully to understand the nature of it; and that he is aware that, in case he should make any attempt afterwards to interfere with the parish in receiving back the money advanced to him, he would be liable to have his pension suspended, and if guilty of fraud, to have it taken away.

The engagement made with the parish will accompany the memorial; the form of it can hereafter be decided upon; but it will show the detail of the proposed arrangement, and will be signed by the churchwardens and the pensioner; the minister also certifying that he has explained the intended proceedings to the satisfaction of the pensioner.

Nothing in the measure now in contemplation is to give the pensioner a right to make any assignment of his pension, unless with the consent of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital; and all restrictions now in force for the purpose of preventing a pensioner from bartering away, under a momentary temptation, that provision for life which the country has intended should be permanent shall continue to be as vigilantly protected as before.

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It is further proposed, that when in any case the approval of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, so far as their control is concerned in protecting the interests of the pensioners, shall have been obtained, the application of the man shall be sent to the Colonial Department for any observations, orders or official assistance that may be required, and on notice from that department that the arrangement is approved, and a final notice from the parish that the pensioner's passage has been taken, or that he is embarked, the necessary orders for the alternate quarterly payments will be made by the Chelsea Board.

In case the pensioner should die before the advance is refunded, the parish making it must suffer the loss.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. Hardinge.*

—No. 2.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Deputy Secretary at War to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated War-office, 11 October 1830.

Sir,

L. Sullivan, Esq.
to H. Twiss, Esq.,
11 Oct. 1830.

MANY applications having been received at this office from out-pensioners who are desirous of commuting their pension under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament (1 Will. 4, c. 41), it is desirable that some rules should be established for the disposal of these and similar cases.

For Memorandum,
vide Enclosure in
Mr. Under Secretary
Hay's letter,
20 October, with
the alterations in
italics suggested
by Sir George
Murray.

A memorandum has therefore been drawn up for the purpose of explaining to the men, that the principal object of the measure is to assist those who may be anxious to become settlers in the colonies, and also to furnish them with information upon those points upon which it is necessary that they should be instructed, both to enable them to determine whether it will be for their advantage to emigrate, and to understand how to proceed in the event of their choosing to take that step.

I now enclose a copy of the memorandum, and have to request that you will lay it before Secretary Sir George Murray, and beg that he will favour the Secretary at War with any observations he may have to offer thereupon, filling up at the same time the blanks left in the memorandum for the insertion of the places to which the pensioners might be recommended to proceed, and the names of the individuals to whom they might apply for information.

It might be useful to apprise the pensioners of the expenses to which they would unavoidably be subjected, and the articles which would be requisite for their outfit, and where it might be most advisable for them to obtain them; and if any information of this kind, or upon other points judged essential, can be furnished by the Colonial Office, it would be added to the memorandum, upon the particulars thereof being stated.

There will probably be many cases of men who wish to proceed to the colonies, not as settlers, but to carry on trades, or to obtain employment as labourers. With regard to these the Secretary at War would be glad to be furnished with the sentiments of Secretary Sir George Murray, and to know whether there are any circumstances which would render it not expedient to encourage men of this class to commute their pension, and if not, whether any course of proceeding should be suggested for their guidance, or whether any precaution should be adopted in the payment of their commutation-money, so as to prevent their being brought into difficulties soon after their landing in the colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. Sullivan.*

—No. 3.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Deputy Secretary at War, dated Downing-street, 20 October 1830.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before Secretary Sir George Murray your letter to this department of the 11th instant, enclosing, by direction of the Secretary of War, a memorandum which has been drawn up for the information of out-pensioners of the army who may be desirous of commuting their pensions under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament (1 Will. 4, c. 41), and proceeding as settlers to his Majesty's foreign possessions.

R. W. Hay, Esq.
to L. Sullivan, Esq.
20 Oct. 1830.

In compliance with the request of the Secretary at War, I am directed to return to you the memorandum herewith, with such alterations and additions as have suggested themselves to Sir George Murray; and with these exceptions the memorandum appears to Sir George Murray to be well calculated to answer the purpose intended.

With reference to the observation contained in your letter as to the expediency of apprizing the pensioners of the expenses to which they would unavoidably be subjected, and of the articles which would be requisite for their outfit, I am to request that you will state to the Secretary at War that Sir George is of opinion that it should be left to themselves to obtain information on these points, as is the case with other emigrant settlers.

In regard to those cases where the pensioners wish to proceed to the colonies, not as settlers, but to carry on trades or to obtain employment as labourers, I am to remark, that individuals of this description are a most valuable class of settlers, and may emigrate with every prospect of success to themselves and advantage to the colony to which they may proceed.

I am, &c.

(signed) R. W. Hay.

MEMORANDUM for the information of OUT-PENSIONERS desirous of commuting their Pension with a view to their becoming Settlers in the British Colonies.

By an Act of Parliament lately passed (1 Will. 4, c. 41), the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are authorized to give to any non-commissioned officer or soldier entitled to out-pension from the said hospital, who shall be recommended for that purpose by the Secretary at War, a sum of money as a commutation or equivalent in gross for all annual pension to which such non-commissioned officers or soldiers might otherwise be entitled.

The alterations in
italics suggested by
Sir George Murray.

This measure has been adopted with the view of affording to those who wish to settle in the British Colonies abroad the means of effecting that object; and will therefore be limited to cases of men desirous of living out of Great Britain and Ireland, *unless any special cases should occur in which circumstances should render a departure from this rule expedient.*

Men who wish to become settlers will be placed on the same footing, with respect to land, as the soldiers who were disbanded in Canada at the conclusion of the late war, which would entitle serjeants to 200 and privates to 100 acres each. They must, however, clearly understand that they will not receive any other assistance whatever from Government; and as experience has shown that great distress has been brought upon individuals settling with inadequate means, they must be made aware that it will be necessary that they should have the means of maintaining themselves and families for at least *twelve* months after they are placed on their lands, and of providing themselves with agricultural implements and a log-hut; and it is equally indispensable that they should be robust men, *and equal, or if they are not themselves competent, singly, to contend with the difficulties and privations of forming a settlement in the wilderness, that they should be accompanied by one or more sons possessing the necessary strength and capacity for that purpose.*

A man by commuting his pension abandons all claim to any future payment of pension; and if through his own improvidence or otherwise he fail in his attempt to settle, he will have no claim to revert to the pension list. Before, therefore, he is permitted to deprive himself of the permanent provision which he now enjoys, he must show that he is a fit subject for emigration, and that he has a fair prospect of maintaining himself in the country to which he proposes to go. With this view he must state what his age is, what trade he is acquainted with, to what place he wishes to go; what means he has of conveying himself thither, and providing necessaries, and also of subsisting *himself and his family, if he has one,* until he can bring his land into sufficient cultivation to afford him the means of living on the produce of it; and he must likewise produce a certificate as to his general character and the state of his health. If he is married and has children, he

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* Memorandum.
Sir George Murray is of opinion, that if the pensioner has a family, he should not be allowed to go out by himself and abandon his family.

must specify their number, age and sex, and whether his family are to accompany him to the colony.* And to enable the Secretary at War to make inquiries, he must also mention the names and addresses of the clergyman of the parish in which he resides, and the magistrate before whom the pension affidavit has usually been made.

As it is understood that men capable of exercising trades or desirous of obtaining employment as labourers may emigrate with every prospect of benefit to themselves, the advantages of commutation will not be confined to those pensioners only who propose to settle as agriculturists, but will be allowed to those pensioners also who may be considered likely to maintain themselves by other means. It will therefore be optional with them to take grants of land or not, subject of course to such conditions as are imposed by the colonial regulations. The amount of commutation will be governed by the circumstances of the case, but it will in no instance exceed the amount of four years' net pension; and it will not be paid without reasonable security that it will be applied to the purpose intended; as that purpose is to assist men desirous of emigrating, they will, upon their engaging a passage for themselves and their families, receive so much of the commutation-money as will be requisite to provide necessaries for the voyage, and such useful articles as they may wish to take with them to their place of settlement.

On their arrival in the colony they will receive from the Commissari at Department the balance due, or so much thereof as the proper authorities on the spot may judge proper for their present use; and the remainder whenever it will be most for their advantage to receive it, but not later than one year after having obtained their respective grants of land. Men desirous of emigrating will not be restricted to the North American Colonies; but they must clearly understand that the public will not undertake to defray any part of the expense of their conveyance, either to them or more distant countries to the destination they have first fixed upon, or to any other place, in the event of their becoming desirous to change their residence.

Sir George Murray would recommend that this paragraph should be omitted.

To such men as have not already connexions in the colonies, near whom they may wish to settle, or whose views are not directed to a particular spot, it is recommended that they proceed to _____; from whence they can procure conveyance to _____, where grants of land can be obtained upon application.

The information necessary for their guidance, prior to their being located, will be supplied to them by _____ upon the arrival in the colony to which they may have determined to proceed, will be furnished to them from the Colonial Department, through the War-office, previously to their embarkation.

The colonies in which land will be granted to pensioners under the above regulations are the following:—

In North America.—Upper and Lower Canada; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick; Prince Edward Island; Newfoundland.

In Australia.—New South Wales; Van Diemen's Land; Western Australia.

FORM to be filled up by a PENSIONER desirous of commuting his Pension with a view to his becoming a Settler in the British Colonies.

Name of the Pensioner - - - -
Regiment from which he was discharged -
Rate of Pension - - - -
Age of Pensioner - - - -
His trade or calling - - - -
Whether married or single - - - -
If married, the age of his Wife - - - -
Whether his Wife and Children are to accompany the Pensioner* - - - -
Names and dates of birth of his Children -
Place to which he wishes to go; whether he intends to take a grant of land and to settle on it, or to carry on a trade, or obtain employment as a labourer - - - -
What means he has of conveying himself thither, providing necessaries, and subsisting for the first Twelve months - - - -
Name and address of the Minister of the parish in which the Pensioner resides -
Name and address of the Magistrate before whom the Pensioner's affidavit has usually been made - - - -
Certificate of a medical man as to the state of the Pensioner's health - - - -
Certificate of one or more respectable householders as to the Pensioner's general character - - - -

* See Sir George Murray's opinion on the Memorandum.

Nos. 4 to 45.

COPIES OR EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors and Lieutenant-governors of *Upper and Lower Canada*, respecting the Condition of the Commuted Pensioners in those Provinces.

—No. 4.—

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from Secretary Sir *G. Murray* to the Governors of *Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island*, dated Downing-street, 20 September 1830.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from the War-office, enclosing an extract of a letter which has been addressed by the Secretary at War to the Adjutant-general, explanatory of certain arrangements which it is proposed to adopt for the granting of lands in the colonies to discharged soldiers, and I have to request that in all cases in which they may apply you will carry into effect the regulations which have been recommended by the Secretary at War in the enclosed letter.

Sir *G. Murray* to the Governors of *Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.*

10 Sept. 1830.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Murray.*

Sir,

War Office, 10 September 1830.

ADVERTING to the 46th and 61st articles of the Pensioner Regulations of the 14th November 1829, I have received the Secretary at War's instructions to transmit to you an extract of a letter which was addressed by Sir Henry Hardinge's directions on the 30th June last to the Adjutant-general, and to request that you will move Sir George Murray to convey such instructions to the Governors of colonies as are necessary for carrying into effect the proposed arrangements for the grants of land to discharged soldiers.

In colonies where grants of land can conveniently and usefully be made to discharged soldiers, the military officer in command will be directed to communicate with the Governor or other competent authority.

In colonies such as the East or West Indies or the Mauritius, where colonization may not be advisable or practicable, if the soldier proposed to be discharged wishes to have a passage to North America or Australia in lieu of a passage to Great Britain, and that the authorities on the spot accede to his application, they will be instructed to act as if the soldier is about to proceed to such destination on duty, not releasing him from military law or granting him a discharge until he is located under the authority of the Governor of the settlement where the grant of land is given.

H. Twiss, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Sullivan.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Deputy Secretary at War to the Adjutant-general, dated 30th June 1830.

To increase the facilities for soldiers settling in the colonies, the Secretary at War requests that you will submit to Lord Hill the expediency of general officers commanding on foreign stations being invested with discretionary power to grant discharges with gratuity of full pay, under the provisions of the 46th article of the Pensioner Regulations, to soldiers who may be desirous of settling abroad, without waiting to commute in each case with the authorities at home, the number being limited to such proportion as Lord Hill may determine.

Men obtaining their discharge in the West Indies, where the means of settlement are scarce, should be recommended to settle in North America, and men discharged in the East Indies, the Mauritius or the Cape, to settle at the Swan River.

To encourage them to adopt these settlements, the Secretary at War will recommend that they shall be provided with passages at the public charge, particularly as giving them those passages instead of bringing them home would, in most instances, be an economical arrangement for the public, the passage from the West Indies to Canada not exceeding the passage home, and from the Cape, and from the eastward of that settlement, to the Swan River being much less; the average passage from the Cape to the Swan River is under thirty days, while that to this country is eighty-four days.

—No. 5.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to Lord *Aylmer*, dated Downing-street, 28 May 1831.

My Lord,

R. W. Hay, Esq. to
Lord Aylmer,
28 May 1831.

A CONSIDERABLE number of military pensioners having received permission to commute their pensions, with a view to their settling in British North America, I am directed by Viscount Goderich to transmit to you a memorandum, showing the vessels in which these persons are proceeding to Quebec. It is very probable that many of them may not wish to avail themselves of the free grant of land to which they are entitled, but may prefer employment as agricultural labourers or otherwise. The agent of emigrants will feel it his duty to afford them every assistance in his power in furtherance of their views. With reference to such as may be desirous of proceeding to their original destination in the Upper Province, I have to request that your Lordship will grant them every facility for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

—No. 6.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department to Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., dated Downing-street, 28 May 1831.

Sir,

R. W. Hay, Esq.
to Sir J. Colborne,
28 May 1831.

I AM directed by Viscount Goderich to acquaint you that a considerable number of military pensioners have received permission to commute their pensions, and proceed to Canada as settlers.

It is very probable that many of these persons may prefer obtaining employment as agricultural labourers or otherwise, and the agent of emigrants at Quebec has been directed to further their views in this respect. In regard to such as may be desirous of proceeding to Upper Canada, to avail themselves of a free grant of land, Lord Aylmer has been requested to afford them every assistance in proceeding from Quebec to their destination, and I am to request that upon their arrival at York, you will take the necessary measures for ensuring their location in a body in as desirable a situation as circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

—No. 7.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Major-general Sir *J. Colborne*, K. C. B., to Mr. Under Secretary *Hay*, dated Government-house, York, 27 October 1831.

Sir J. Colborne to
R. W. Hay, Esq.
27 Oct. 1831.

THE pensioners have occasioned much embarrassment; we have now about 300 of them collected in the Newcastle district; many of them had not more than 5*l.* to receive out of their commutation-money, and are either too old or too idle to work. If an arrangement could be made with pensioners by which they could retain their pensions for two years after they may be located, and the commutation to be received at the expiration of two years from their commencing to clear their lots, deducting the sum which may be advanced to enable them to cross the Atlantic, the whole corps of pensioners might be provided for without any great inconvenience arising from their pouring into this province; but it appears to me almost cruel to tempt an old soldier, whose careless habits and improvidence are so well known, by offering him 40*l.* or 50*l.*, instead of his annuity, on which his family depends on for support.

—No. 8.—

(No. 41.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., to
Lord Goderich, Upper Canada, York, 24 November 1831.

MOST of the pensioners who came out this season are clearing their land, and have proved industrious settlers; but much inconvenience has arisen from their arriving here without any previous notification of the sums due to them. If their pensions were continued for two years after they are placed on their land, their passage contracted for, and a sum advanced to enable them to go on their lots, they might be allowed to commute their pensions with great advantage to themselves and to this province.

Sir J. Colborne to
 Lord Goderich,
 24 Nov. 1831.

—No. 9.—

EXTRACT from Mr. *Buchanan's* REPORT ON EMIGRATION, enclosed in Lord
Aylmer's Despatch, 17 December 1831, No. 91.

ABOUT 1,100 pensioners came out this year, who, with their families, may be computed at 3,500 persons; the chief part of them had commuted their pensions for four years' pay, and a free grant of land; about 250 of these pensioners, with their families, have remained in the province of Lower Canada, of whom near 100 families are settled in the townships of Inverness, Leeds and Ireland; some mechanics from amongst them remain in this city and Montreal, and are doing well. About 750 are gone to Upper Canada, and 150 have returned to the United Kingdom; these latter were principally single men, and on the whole the most worthless.

Extract from Mr.
Buchanan's Report
 on Emigration.

The amount of actual cash capital brought into the province by these pensioners was very considerable, for, in addition to what they possessed on landing, 40,000*l.* was paid them here in specie by the Commissary-general. I passed particular observation on the general habits and disposition of all those pensioners who came under my view, and from the conclusion I am of opinion, that three out of five will do tolerably well. In many instances I am sorry to record, that amongst these the heads of families are given to drunkenness, yet if they have grown up children there is not so much chance of improvidence or want. It is to be regretted that in sending out these pensioners some regulated system had not been previously determined upon: much of the resources of these poor people was completely mispent in delays and uncertainty.

—No. 10.—

N. 70.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to Lord *Goderich*, dated Castle of
 St. Lewis, Quebec, 20 August 1832.

My Lord,

I TAKE leave to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury, and of a letter also addressed to him by Mr. Commissary-general Routh, on the subject of Pensioners, who, having commuted their pensions, come out to Canada to establish themselves in this country.

Lord Aylmer to
 Viscount Goderich,
 20 August 1832.

I have little or nothing to add at present for the information of your Lordship on the subject of the letters above mentioned. Very few of the pensioners apply themselves to industrious occupations after their arrival in Canada; and there is some reason to suppose that many of them find their way back to the United Kingdom after having squandered the whole of their commutation-money at Quebec and Montreal.

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

(No. 161.)

Sir,

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 18 July 1832.

MR. Commissary-general Routh has communicated to me the copy of a letter which he addressed to you on the 25th ult., containing several suggestions for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, respecting pensioners who have commuted their pensions, and come out to settle on lands in Upper or Lower Canada.

I have now the honour of addressing you for the purpose of expressing my entire concurrence in the suggestions of Mr. Routh. Their adoption would obviate a large share of the distress to which these men are exposed on their arrival at Quebec under the existing forms now affecting them, of the labour now imposed upon the Commissariat Department, and of the responsibility which the General commanding is continually called on to incur in consequence of the absence of the necessary documents to authorize the payment of the balance due to those commuted pensioners, or, in the event of their decease, to their families.

It has been found generally that these men are persons of irregular and disorderly habits, and extremely improvident in matters connected with their own welfare. It becomes an act of kindness, therefore, to take measures to guard them against the effects of their own imprudence; and in this view I take leave to add one other suggestion to those of Mr. Routh, by submitting that the commuted pensioners, instead of receiving the whole of the balance of their commuted pensions on their arrival in Canada, should be paid by two instalments: the first instalment, equal to one-third part of the balance, by the Commissariat Department upon the production of the necessary documents, to enable the commuted pensioner to proceed to the place of destination; and the second instalment, equal to the remaining two-thirds of the balance, when he shall have established himself upon land, or shall have entered upon some employment with the view to his future maintenance and that of his family.

The latter part of this arrangement (the payment of the second instalment) may be carried into effect through the agency of the Commissioner of Crown lands or other local authority, under the directions of the Governor of the colony.

Without some check of the above description, it is much to be feared that the intentions of Government to enable these men to become serviceable to themselves and families will be defeated, and that the commutation of pensioners, instead of accomplishing that object, will be found in numerous instances to be an encouragement to dissolute habits, and an indirect mode of creating paupers of the worst description, at once a burthen to the public and a disgrace to society.

I have, &c

The Honourable James Stewart.

(signed) *Aylmer*, Commander of the Forces.

Sir,

Commissariat, Canada, Quebec, 25 June 1832.

I REQUEST you will do me the honour to submit the following case in reference to the commuted Chelsea Pensioners, for the consideration of the Right honourable my Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and if my Lords should approve of this recommendation, to solicit their favourable reference of the subject to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

The orders from home for these payments seldom, if ever, reach this country through the post-office, *via* Halifax, until from a month to six or eight weeks, and sometimes longer, after the arrival of the pensioners.

Many pensioners arrive, particularly from Ireland, whose instruction papers have been withdrawn from them on payment of the first advance.

Some are provided with letters from the War-office, stating the amount advanced at home, and in some instances, these letters have been taken from them.

In many cases they have lost all their papers of every description.

Frequently it occurs, that the rate of pension has been altered, and not corrected in the instruction paper, from a higher to a lower rate.

Adverting to these difficulties, I venture to suggest to you the following observations:—

That the instruction papers should be taken from the pensioner at home.

That a certificate should be enclosed from Chelsea Hospital to the Senior Commissariat Officer at the station to which they are proceeding, according to the annexed form.

The object of this recommendation is to enable the Commissariat to pay off these men immediately on their arrival, on identifying them.

The men would be saved from much distress, and more inconvenience, from selling their clothes for subsistence from the necessity of herding together in the midst of disease, in the filthy taverns to which they resort for shelter, and where they are tempted to intoxication and excess, and frequently robbed. Many might thus be paid without landing their families or baggage, which would enable them to proceed forthwith to their locations in the Upper Province, to a more certain employment and more congenial climate.

It would be also advantageous to assign periods for their commutations, and that no pensioner should be allowed to commute after the sailing of the spring fleet, by which means he would have time to secure something before the approach of winter. Those who arrive in the autumn have, for the most part, no alternative until the spring but the charity of the community.

The

The wives of the married men should be provided with marriage certificates, so that in case they become widows, they might be able to claim the balances due to their husbands.

I am not aware if there is any objection to the payment of these commutations by daily pay-lists; it is a plan that would obviate much labour and loss of time, and the adoption of which would relieve this department from a great mass of papers and extra duty. I should feel much indebted to my Lords to request a decision on this point; but in the meanwhile I abstain from acting upon it, until I can ascertain, through you, the opinion of the Chelsea Board.

The Honourable James Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) I am, &c.
R. J. Routh, c. g.

—No. 11.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., to Mr. Under Secretary *Hay*, dated York, Upper Canada, 6 November 1832.

THE pensioners who have commuted their pensions are in many instances found to be in great distress, while all those who retain their pensions are going on prosperously. A soldier of 45 or 50 years of age, with a large family, who squanders away his commutation-money, and has neither stamina nor perseverance to cultivate his land, becomes a discontented, troublesome subject, and thinks himself cruelly treated if he can obtain no relief nor assistance.

Sir J. Colborne to
R. W. Hay, Esq.
6 Nov. 1832.

I have called for a return of the pensioners who are without means to remain on their locations. In certain cases I should suggest that the pensions might be renewed and continued for two years, provided that the pensioners recommended for this indulgence remain on their land and clear a sufficient number of acres for the future support of their families. Some modification of the present system must take place, for the sending to the province so many discontented old soldiers may embarrass the local government. If soldiers should still be allowed to commute their pensions, a certain advance might be made to them to enable them to reach the colonies, and a reduced pension granted to them conditionally for a few years, while they are employed in clearing their land.

—No. 12.—

EXTRACT from Mr. *Buchanan's* REPORT ON EMIGRATION, enclosed in Lord *Aylmer's* Despatch, 9th January 1833, No. 3.

I WILL here take the liberty of soliciting your Lordship's consideration to that portion of the emigrants under the denomination of commuted pensioners; the number of whom arrived this year is 1,700; those of the past season were in general better adapted for farming pursuits than the pensioners of last year. It is to be exceedingly desired that in future, in lieu of advancing them their money at the port of embarkation or landing, it ought in all cases to be paid to them at their final destination. Every possible facility under the existing regulations was given by the Commissariat Department here, and at Montreal printed notices and instructions, for their especial guidance, were prepared and distributed to them (*gratis*) by this department.

Extract from
Mr. Buchanan's
Report on Emigra-
tion.

—No. 13.—

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., to Lord *Goderich*, dated Upper Canada, York, 10 January 1833.

I REGRET to state that many of the pensioners who arrived last season, having commuted their pensions, are in great distress; they have squandered away their commutation allowance, and cannot, without further assistance, remain on their land, and are either too indolent or unable to labour with energy sufficient to provide for their families. They generally are led to believe that they have been dealt with unfairly, and, being destitute and discontented, and having passed

Sir J. Colborne to
Lord Goderich,
10 Jan. 1833.

14 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

their best days in the army, must soon become settlers of the worst description for these provinces.

The discharged soldiers who have retained their pensions are all going on well.

The pensioners who have been reported to me as unable to remain on their land without further assistance are described in the annexed list. There are also others in great distress in the Newcastle District.

RETURN of DESTITUTE COMMUTED PENSIONERS, remaining at present on their Lands, in the Township of Medonte, 1832.

NAMES.	Women.	Children.	REMARKS.	NAMES.	Women.	Children.	REMARKS.
Serjeant Thomas Fitzgibbon - -	1	4	Absolute distress.	Serjeant John Grant - -	1	4	Absolute distress.
John Hammond - -	1	4		Joseph Williams - -	1	1	
Thomas Johnson - -	1	2		Serjeant Joseph Butcher - -	1	1	
Thomas Queale - -	1	4		John Whelan - -	1	3	
John Fullerton - -	1	5		William Archey - -	1	6	
Samuel Ferguson - -	1	4		George Walker - -	1	1	
Thomas Kelly - -	1	2		Samuel M'Clure - -	1	5	
John Tiernan - -	1	1		William Terry - -	1	2	
Cornelius Lawler - -	1	4		Patrick M'Gabey - -	1	4	
Patrick O'Donell - -	1	2		James Route - -	1	3	
John Fowler - -	1	5		John Seale - -	1	-	
Jeremiah Reardon - -	1	1		Serjeant J. Rutherford - -	1	7	
Patrick Hughes - -	1	2		Serjeant W. Thompson - -	1	4	
Patrick Cahelan - -	1	4		John Orton - -	1	3	
Samuel French - -	1	6		Thomas Bone - -	1	2	
Serjeant John Bell - -	1	2		John Lawler - -	1	2	
Joseph Evans - -	1	2		Patrick Joyce - -	1	4	
John M'Donell - -	1	5		Francis Keane - -	1	2	
William Smith - -	1	4		Conway Buntin - -	1	5	
James Fox - -	1	4		Thomas M'Condre - -	1	2	
Patrick Carey - -	-	-		William Hill - -	1	3	
Samuel Cowen - -	1	6		Andrew Kinghorn - -	1	3	
Serjeant John Byrne - -	1	5		James Loftus - -	1	1	
George Moore - -	1	6		Charles Fitzgerald - -	1	1	
John Hine - -	1	5		John Overs - -	1	2	
			John Lucy - -	1	1		

RETURN of COMMUTED PENSIONERS that left the Settlement for want of Means to bring their Lands into Cultivation.

NAMES.	Women.	Children.	REMARKS.	NAMES.	Women.	Children.	REMARKS.
John Granger - -	1	4	Were in absolute distress.	Paul Hilands - -	1	1	Were in absolute distress.
Richard Lynch - -	1	1		Michael Lenard - -	1	-	
James Flood - -	1	2		James Byrn - -	1	-	
Thomas Priest - -	1	1		James Cook - -	1	-	
William Whiteford - -	1	1		William Gourly - -	1	1	
Henry Gee - -	1	3		Michael M'Donough - -	1	1	
Thomas Paisley - -	1	1		Serjeant Wm. Hawkins - -	1	4	
Owen Byrne - -	1	-		Cornelius Stewart - -	1	3	
Timothy Ronan - -	1	1		Serjeant B. Madden - -	1	5	
William M'Cartney - -	1	2		Hill Wilson - -	-	-	

There were above 60 commuted pensioners came here this summer with orders for lots: but, as they had not the means of settling on lands, I thought it useless to locate them.

18 November 1832.

(signed)

Wellsley Richer,
Agent for Settlers.

To the Honourable P. Robinson,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

—No. 14.—

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to Lord *Goderich*, dated
Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 25 January 1833.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Viscount Howick's despatch of the 26th of August last, in which was enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to his Lordship by Mr. Gough, containing complaints of the treatment experienced at Quebec by emigrants and pensioners arriving from England, I have now the honour of transmitting, for your Lordship's information, the statements of Mr. Commissary-general Routh and Mr. Buchanan, the resident agent for settlers and emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada; to whom, as being the public officers more particularly concerned, Mr. Gough's letter of complaint was referred for explanation.

The statements of Mr. Routh and Mr. Buchanan so completely embrace the subjects of Mr. Gough's complaints, that I should, perhaps, unnecessarily occupy your Lordship's time were I to add to them any observations of my own. I think it, however, due to those public officers to state, that their exertions in the discharge of their public duties are so zealous and unremitting as to leave no doubt in my mind that Mr. Gough is in error on the subject of his complaints, in so far as it affects their respective departments. Mr. Buchanan is unremitting in the discharge of his duties regarding the emigrants and settlers; and Mr. Routh, in addition to the time and trouble bestowed by him in attending to the payment of the balances claimed by pensioners on account of their commutation allowance, has on many occasions incurred serious responsibility in making payments to them in the absence of the necessary documents.

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

Lord Aylmer to
Lord Goderich,
25 Jan. 1833.

Enclosure, No. 1.

Sir,

Commissariat, Canada, Quebec, 25 October 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have given all attention to the despatch referred to me, addressed to his Lordship the Governor-in-chief from the Colonial-office, with the enclosure from Mr. Gough, representing the hardships experienced by the commuted pensioners in consequence of the delay in the settlement of their claims on their arrival at Quebec.

The peculiar nature of the trade of this country causes the arrival simultaneously of a great number of vessels, probably in the month of May, to the extent of 600 or 700 sail. Thus within a few days of each other 300 or 400 or more pensioners have been landed at Quebec, and as the orders for their payment are transmitted *via* Halifax, by the English packets, a more circuitous route than the direct voyage by the river St. Lawrence, it occurs generally that the men arrive before their orders reach this office. I have never, however, suffered this unavoidable delay to extend to the pensioners, who have been paid as soon as they could be examined and identified with their instructions; but amongst many claims some must be paid first, and some last; the business must proceed in rotation; my responsibility is not limited exclusively to this branch, nor could I abandon all other duty for this service only; but I gave up three and sometimes more days in each week, with the whole assistance of my office, to these payments. The number that could be paid daily would depend much on their examination, on the consistency of their statements, and the documents in their possession, averaging from 35 to 50, and to obviate delay, a justice of the peace sat in the office to administer the necessary affidavit. It will readily be admitted, that in the absence of the orders, when they did not reach me before the arrival of the pensioners, that these payments could not be made without caution and system; yet, with all the care that could be given to it, many over-payments were the consequence. The improvident habits of the men, their intemperance and recklessness of conduct, increased every difficulty to which by circumstances they were subjected. The cholera which afflicted them visited also the department, and contracted my assistance; the very service itself, by over-constant communication in heated rooms with the class of men, exposing us to receive the disorder.

But to leave general observation, I advert particularly to the cases cited by Mr. Gough.

The widow Fairclough presented herself here on the 22d May; she had no marriage certificate, but obtained the affidavit of one witness to the fact. She had no certificate of the death of her husband, but which was procured on the 5th of June; all these documents being prepared for her in my office. The War-office letter, 50,949, did not state the sum for passage and outfit advanced to her at home, but which she stated (though unsupported by any document) to have been 40 *l.* sterling. She was detained until the arrival of the May mail, in the expectation that the order for her husband's payment might reach me. The mail arrived on the 18th June, but unfortunately without this order. This was the period that the cholera was most intense: all business was more or less interrupted, nearly all the

shops were shut, the market almost deserted, and many of the merchants quitted the town; but the duties of the military officers, including my own, were never relaxed, except as the sickness of the departments diminished our assistance. Under these circumstances I advanced the Widow Fairclough 20 dollars, and on the 5th of July a further advance of 15*l.* sterling, to enable her to proceed to Upper Canada, where the order for payment would have followed her, but after reaching Montreal the cholera obliged her to return to Quebec.

On the 23d July I received the 12th list, in which her husband's name was included, but not agreeing precisely with her statement, for it proved he had received 50*l.* and not 40*l.* as his outfit.

This woman is now resident in Quebec with part of her family, the remainder having proceeded to Upper Canada. She informs me that she never experienced any distress, though, naturally, much anxiety to establish her family. She is a respectable woman, and is earning a decent livelihood.

With regard to the other case, in which Mr. Gough omits to name the individual, I do recollect the case of a man whose wife was confined whilst he was detained for some irregularity in his claim, of which no advice had been received, but an advance of money was made to him, as was uniformly the case under such circumstances.

Mr. Gough states, that both these individuals had the necessary papers; but he is in error, for in no instance, with or without advice, was any man or woman refused a settlement whose papers were in order. The difficulties occurred when their documents were insufficient; some of the men had lost all their papers, and to these a set of queries were put (of which I annex a form), so as to lead circuitously to their identity. A sum of money was lodged as an imprest with an officer of the department, to advance to them small sums from time to time; and if any really suffered distress, it was the result of their own improvident or intemperate habits, against which I could take no precaution.

It was quite impracticable for me to order a settlement to be made until I had some intimation of the sum which had been advanced in England; and even then, when this was noted on their instruction papers, I was not always secure; for, on such proof, when I consented to pay the balance to 12 or 15 pensioners who had arrived and were anxious to proceed, a subsequent letter from the Chelsea Board advised a further advance to have been made to them which had not been noted on their papers, and to which none confessed, though they were all examined and questioned on the fact.

I can readily conceive that Mr. Gough, in listening only to the distresses of these individuals as related by themselves, may have been led into error, but I regret that he did not see me, nor inform himself at my office, where his representation would have met with every attention, and I think in the character he assumes of interposing on the behalf of justice, he ought not to have failed in this particular. It was seeking that justice at a distance which would have been rendered to him on the spot.

But I do not mean to attribute blame to Mr. Gough, or to his zeal for the protection of these people; as it affords to me an opportunity of proving the labour and anxiety manifested by this department to give facility to a service, the nature of which, from the character and habits of the claimants, is full of such difficulties, which were aggravated by the excitement and mortality caused by the cholera. I have, indeed, rather overstepped the limits of my responsibility in looking to the exigency of the case more than to the proofs before me for my authority to act.

Thus, sir, I lay before you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, a detail of the facts connected with the representation of Mr. Gough. I abstain from all remark on the system of the commutation itself, though many of these difficulties are inseparable from it, as belonging more immediately to the consideration of his Lordship; but I venture to recapitulate some of the principal inconveniences.

The orders from home for these payments arrive through the post-office, *via* Halifax, about a month to six or eight weeks after the arrival of the pensioners.

Many pensioners arrive, particularly from Ireland, whose instruction papers have been withdrawn from them, on payment of the first advance.

Some are provided with letters from the War-office, stating the amount advanced from home; but, in some instances, these letters have been taken from them. In many instances they have lost all their papers of every description.

Frequently it occurs that the rate of pension has been altered from a higher to a lower rate, and not corrected in the instruction paper.

I have, therefore, recommended to my Lords of the Treasury that these instruction papers should be taken from the pensioner at home, and a certificate in lieu, of a given form, addressed to the commissariat officer at the station to which they are proceeding; and that none should be allowed to commute after the sailing of the spring fleet, so that they might not arrive in this country when the winter has commenced.

Still, under any circumstances, there must be more delay in these settlements here than at home. There, these men are known; here, their identity must be proved by examination. There, they are paid in sovereigns; here, in small coins; and in each case there is an outstanding account with the masters of the ships in which they have arrived for provisions and other necessaries during their voyage.

Lieut.-col. Glegg,
Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) R. J. Routh, c. c.

QUESTIONS.

To an Out-pensioner from the

per diem.

- Can you write? If so, sign your name.
 From what regiment were you admitted an out-pensioner?
 How long did you serve therein?
 Name the officer in whose company you served?
 When were you admitted an out-pensioner? State the day of the month and year.
 Where were you born? State the parish and nearest market-town.
 When were you discharged? and at what place?
 How old were you when discharged?
 On what account were you discharged?
 If you have lost a leg or an arm, state whether above or below the knee or elbow.
 If you are wounded particularly, describe the same, and state in what action or battle, and when.
 Have you served in any other regiment? If so, state the same, and the period.
 State your total service in the army.
 State the name of the officer who signed your discharge.
 State the name of the surgeon who signed your discharge.
 State the name of the adjutant at the time you quitted the regiment from which you passed the board.
 What is your calling or trade?
 Did you sign your discharge, or only affix your mark thereto?
 By whom was the receipt stating your final settlement with the regiment witnessed?
 How much money did you receive on account of pension, the day after you were placed on the pension list?
 At what place did you receive your pension after you were admitted a pensioner?
 State also the several places at which you have since received pension?
 Mention the names of any men who were admitted pensioners on the same day with yourself.

This is to certify that I have put the several Questions above stated to his Answers thereto. I have also proceeded to the examination of his disability, and find that he

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183

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N. B.—The above man appears to be

Enclosure, No. 2.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 29 December 1830.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, the following explanation with reference to a complaint made against me, for neglect of duty to some emigrants last summer, by a Mr. Gough, as stated in a letter dated 31st of July last, and addressed by that gentleman to the Right honourable Lord Howick.

Mr. Gough must have suffered himself to be greatly imposed on when he could venture to make so unfounded a complaint against me in the discharge of my arduous, and in many instances very painful, duty last summer.

The situation of this city, and the inconvenience to which the emigrant population were unavoidably exposed during the prevalence of the cholera, will be so familiar in the recollection of his Excellency, that any observations thereon at present, are, I presume, unnecessary; my attention to the duties of my office and the interests of the emigrants throughout that melancholy period were incessant; I was constantly at my post, and this office was, with very few exceptions, the only one in the Lower Town open during the cholera panic; and independent of my own more immediate duty, I was under the necessity to personally superintend the forwarding of the destitute emigrants, as none of the committee of the charitable societies could be prevailed on to come near the office or wharves.

With reference to the case of the widow Fairclough, if my recollection does not deceive me, I afforded her every information in my power, and went with her myself to the Commissariat office, and mentioned her situation to Mr. Adams, deputy assistant commissary-general, who advanced her some pecuniary assistance, and gave her case every consideration. I can assure his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, that on no occasion have I refused my most zealous advice and assistance to all classes of the emigrant population; my whole time since my arrival in the colony has been faithfully devoted for their benefit. Numerous applications are made to me by poor emigrants, for whose particular case it may be impossible to obtain redress or immediate relief; yet where there was the slightest chance that any thing could be obtained by my personal interference or exertions, I never for one moment withheld it.

I have been assured by several merchants of high character and standing in this city, and who are much engaged in shipping that brings out emigrants (one of whom I believe was consignee of the ship in which Mr. Gough came to Canada), that that gentleman's conduct during his stay was exceedingly ill-calculated to enable him to form correct opinions as to the real state of the emigrant population, or the plans best calculated for benefiting that branch of service in these colonies. It would also appear that this Mr. Gough, who has offered to throw new light on the subject of emigration and the settlement of the Canadas, never left the city; his principal society consisted of ship masters and brokers frequenting inferior taverns, sources ill adapted from whence to obtain correct information on a great national question; besides, I fear he suffered himself to be in a continued state of excitement all the time he remained here.

Mr. Cattermoule, of whom Mr. Gough speaks in his letter to Lord Howick, has, I fear, from an over-anxiety to obtain popularity among the emigrant population, been instrumental in exciting hopes that could not be realized; and I regret in being brought to the conclusion, from events that have lately transpired, that the conduct pursued by Mr. Cattermoule has been productive of considerable inconvenience, and for which I understand he has been strongly censured by the Canada Company, for whom it would appear he professed to act as travelling agent and broker. I am also informed he acted in similar situations for ship captains in England in recommending them passengers.

I have, &c.

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

P. S.—I beg to submit a note from Mr. Patton of this city, with reference to his knowledge of Mr. Gough.

Lieut-col. Craig,
Civil Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) A. C. B.

My dear Sir,

Quebec, 10 January 1833.

IN answer to your inquiries respecting Squire Gough, a gentleman from the neighbourhood of Chedder, I had occasion to see him frequently, from his having come out passenger in one of our ships with many others who had letters of credit upon us.

I recommended him particularly to visit, in the first place, our townships in the neighbourhood of Quebec; then the eastern townships, and afterwards Upper Canada: however, on his calling to take leave, on his returning home, I was very much surprised to hear from him that he had never left Quebec.

He was only in Quebec a month, and I never was more surprised when you informed me that he had been in communication with the Colonial-office respecting the settlement of these provinces.

I should think Mr. Gough's opinion of our provinces was formed entirely from what he may have read; certainly not from any thing he may have seen during his stay here.

I have, &c.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c.

(signed) William Patton.

— No. 15. —

EXTRACT from the *Quebec Gazette*, dated 6 March 1833, enclosed in Lord *Aylmer's* Letter of 7th March 1833.

MILITARY PENSIONERS.

THE Emigrant Society of Quebec has made a report on the subject of the military pensioners who have commuted their pensions for a sum of money, and have come out to Canada. The subject, besides the natural feeling which the misfortunes of these people have excited, is of importance, as connected with the question of the immigration of persons who have not been supported by their own means at home.

Extract from
Quebec Gazette,
6 Mar. 1833.

Several thousands of these pensioners, including their families, have come out during the last two years. They must have brought with them, or received here since their arrival, probably about 100,000*l.*, and we believe that few will assert that they are not now generally in a worse condition than they could possibly have been at home.

The extent of the delusion under which they, as well as the British Government, have been acting, is astonishing; for there is no one who will say that either they or the British Government contemplated the fate that has overtaken them.

We have said, and we repeat it, that no one is fit for settling on land in Canada but those who have been brought up to agricultural labour, or been in the habit of placing no dependence on any thing but their own labour and care; that greater labour and care is required of the new settler in Lower Canada to ensure success than at home, and particularly a stronger habit of self-command, the power of resisting the many temptations to which a change of locality, a change of companions and circumstances expose him; and we say that these cannot be supplied by any advantages of capital, nor by any regulations, nor by any means that can be devised and executed; that every hope held out to the contrary is deceptive, and ends in supporting useless agents, the suffering of the emigrants, and burthening the country. We believe these pensioners, the military settlements, and the whole history of settlements in America and elsewhere, will support our position better than the most lengthened arguments.

The first thing that ought to be told to every emigrant to America is, "You are going, or are come to a country where nothing but labour will support you, where care and self-control are more necessary than ever. If you have money with you, you will be in danger of losing it, or it will 'make itself wings.' If you contract debts, you will be ruined; and you will see the man, who had not a farthing when he landed, rising over your head, and he and his family thriving, while you and your family are sinking down to a state of hopeless misery and degradation. Trust to your own labour and care, and in a kind Providence, but in nothing else."

Although we are confident that no one of these pensioners who has come to Canada has been compelled to commute his pension, although we believe that the Government has given a value for the amount which would have purchased a life annuity equal to the pension, yet we think it has not altogether discharged its duty to these people: why was a pension granted at first, instead of a sum of money? was it not because it was known that the habits of these men, formed in the long period of military service in which they had been engaged, render them unfit to secure their future permanent subsistence with a sum of money? was it not that the honour of the nation required that those who fought its battles in many a bloody field should not be suffered, upon any contingency, to be reduced to beg their bread from door to door, a melancholy example to those who might hereafter be called upon to hazard every thing for the support of the national character? The Government took upon itself the trust of guardians to these people, no longer fit to take care of themselves; and it ought not to have co-operated in the delusion of which they are the victims. We think it is still bound in honour to do something for the survivors, and to assuage, in some measure, the sufferings to which it has inconsiderately contributed.

—No. 16.—

(No. 102.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Goderich* to Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., dated Downing-street, 7 March 1833.Lord *Goderich* to
Sir *J. Colborne*,
7 March 1833.

WITH respect to the information you have afforded me upon the military pensioners who emigrated last season, I have to acquaint you, that the Secretary at War has decided, upon a review of the accounts he has received on this subject from various quarters, not to propose to Parliament this year any grant for the commutation of pensions; the emigration of pensioners, therefore, except so far as any of them may be able to pay for themselves the whole price of their conveyance, will cease.

—No. 17.—

(No. 181.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Goderich* to Lord *Aylmer*, dated Downing-street, 8 March 1833.Lord *Goderich* to
Lord *Aylmer*,
8 March 1833.

I HAVE reason to believe that the Secretary at War will not deem it expedient to apply to Parliament this year for the means of continuing to commute the pensions of military pensioners in aid of their emigration. Nevertheless I have directed to be transmitted to the War-office that part of Mr. Buchanan's report which bears on this subject, in order that if the practice of commuting pensions be hereafter renewed, Mr. Buchanan's remarks may be taken into consideration.

—No. 18.—

(No. 18.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., to Lord *Goderich*, dated Upper Canada, York, 26 March 1833.Sir *J. Colborne* to
Viscount *Goderich*,
26 March 1833.

My Lord,

IN my despatch of the 10th January last, I alluded to the distressed state of many of the old soldiers whose pensions have been commuted, and I now beg leave to forward the accompanying report of the Quebec Committee on that subject; and I am persuaded your Lordship will be of opinion, from the facts mentioned in the report, that the system of encouraging pensioners to accept the commuted allowances, with a view of their settling in Canada, has failed. I have used every exertion to induce them to go on their land, and there are 400 or 500 of them that have established themselves on their lots with success, but there are many whose families are in a destitute state.

Annexed is a petition from some of the pensioners in the Newcastle district, praying for assistance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colborne*.

The Sub-committee appointed by the Emigrant Committee to collect facts relative to the present system of sending out pensioners to this colony, submit the following queries, and respectfully solicit your answers thereto.

By desire of the Committee.

(signed) *James Hamilton*,
Chairman, Sub-committee.

Quebec, 12 January 1833.

1. Are you acquainted with many facts connected with the pensioners sent out to the Canadas under the commutation system?

2. Can you state how many are now receiving alms through your church, and if distress exists to a great extent among this class of emigrants?

3. Do the pensioners generally proceed to occupy lands on receiving the amount of their commuted allowance from the commissariat department?

4. Please to state your opinion generally as regards the present system. Do you deem it inexpedient? If so, does it arise from physical disability, or what other cause?

To the Venerable the Archdeacon.
14 January 1833.

1. I have had occasion, holding the charge of this parish, to become intimately acquainted with the many disastrous effects of the system as it respects the pensioners and their families, and the great embarrassments consequent upon it in the administration of funds for the relief of the poor.

2. I cannot at this moment state the number of commuted pensioners who have become burthensome to the charity dispensed at the vestry; nor would it be by any means easy to do so, because several of the gentlemen who have there attended in their rotation of duty have probably omitted, when applicants of this description have presented themselves, to enter this particular circumstance in the book. If they are in health, moreover, they and their families are not considered subjects for relief according to the rules of the vestry; but the urgency of their wants has often been admitted as a dispensation from a rigid observance of rule. Having been on duty last week myself, I caused it to be noted whenever the applicants were commuted pensioners or members of their families, and the proportion of such applicants from that time, I can, in a day or two, state if required.

As to the more general inquiry with which the question is closed, I can only say that it is notorious that the streets swarm with beggars of the most wretched description in the shape of commuted pensioners and their families; and that the sufferings which many of them have undergone in the rigours of a Canadian winter, have been such as frequently to obliterate the recollection of the imprudences which have brought them on, as well as to disarm a feeling, which very generally prevails, that they are an odious and, in a manner, an unfair burthen imposed upon the charity of the city.

The Military Committee who administer to soldiers' widows and others, having a claim upon the compassion of the army, the collections made in church among the troops, have done what they could for these unfortunate objects; but they found them multiply so fast upon their hands, that, fearing they would swallow up the fund, they established a rule to relieve no commuted pensioners: from which, however, they are induced occasionally to depart, upon the same grounds which have influenced the vestry as stated above.

3. I presume that an exact account may be procured from the proper officers of the pensioners who have actually settled upon their land. I can only speak from the vast numbers who do not attempt to establish themselves upon their land, and the many who make a beginning, and abandon it to beg in Quebec. The actual settlers do not fall under my observation; but, from my too painful observation of the others, I should judge them to be very few indeed; and I believe that a great deal of the land has got into the hands of land-jobbers. (This, however, I do not say from any precise and positive information.)

I have been informed at the Commissariat-office that between 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* has been there paid out during the last summer to pensioners alone; and I believe that by far the greater proportion of the persons who received this money are now in a state of beggary. It is truly melancholy to reflect how large a proportion of the money itself has been spent in public-houses.

I have also learnt at the Commissariat that a printed address to these pensioners, which was drawn up by one of the churchwardens of this parish, exhorting them to lodge their money in the savings-bank, was quite without effect. Copies were put into their hands when they received their money, with an offer to send a person to conduct them to the bank, but there was hardly an instance in which they would listen to the proposal.

4. My opinion, generally, as it regards the present system, may sufficiently be gathered from my answers to the foregoing questions. I certainly regard the experiment as a complete and utter failure—more than a failure—it has brought ruin and misery upon the unfortunate subjects whom it was intended to benefit. In very many instances it has brought them to death.

As to the cause of the failure, I do not think it is to be found generally in "physical disability," but in the improvident habits of the pensioners, and their unfitness, generally speaking (for, of course, there are exceptions), for the routine of clearing and cultivating land. Men who have led a wandering military life heretofore, unaccustomed to steady labour, and not dependent upon it for their support, acting, in many respects, in mechanical obedience to martial discipline,—when they are made the masters of a large sum of money at once, and their own masters at the same time, and when they are herding together with old comrades, among whom habits of intemperance, more or less, prevail; such men so circumstanced, with the temptation, on one side, of the multitudes of public-houses which this city exhibits, and the cheapness of rum; and the uninviting task, on the other, of going into the depths of the forest to hew down trees for their habitation, and their clearing, with half a year's winter to contend with, are not calculated to make good settlers in Canada. I have spoken with great freedom of the effect of measures planned by greater and wiser persons than myself, but human sagacity could not foresee all the peculiar local difficulties which would impede the prosperous operation of the experiment; and in my humble judgment, it could only successfully be tried in the case of picked men of known and tried steadiness of character, combined with physical activity and strength.

I could support the foregoing observations by a multitude of examples, but I will only adduce one case, which is that of an old pensioner labouring under hernia, who, by his own confession, had 100*l.* at his disposal in 1831, when he came to this country. Before the winter set in, a very great part of it was expended in public-houses; upon the near approach

of winter, he had so much forethought as to lay in a stock of wood and some provision, for the winter's use, in his lodging at Quebec (for he had never made any attempt upon his land). But the force of his old habits was such, that he actually sold again what he had thus provided to meet the most urgent necessities of nature, to convert it into the means of destructive indulgence; and that very winter, himself and his wife became beggars in the streets, to save themselves from freezing and starvation. They are now pensioners upon the poor fund of the church.

Signed on behalf, and by the desire of the select vestry,

(signed) *G. J. Mountain*, D. D., Rector of Quebec,
Chairman.

Le brick "Rachel," de Leith, arriva à Montreal, samedi dernier, avec 74 émigrés, parmi lesquels se trouvent un nombre de vieux soldats qui ont commué leurs pensions pour une certaine allowance. Ils doivent avoir dépensé une grande partie du dernier paiement qui leur a été fait à Québec pendant que leur bâtiment était devant cette ville, ayant toujours été depuis dans un état d'ivresse. Le nommé M^rPherson est mort lundi d'avoir bu le jour précédent. L'un d'eux a reçu 15*l.* du bureau de l'ordonnance la semaine dernière, qui lui ont été volés en s'en retournant chez lui dans un état d'ivresse. Le lendemain il s'adressa au bureau pour savoir s'il avait été payé, disant qu'il ne pouvait pas se rappeler où il avait pris l'argent qu'il avait dépensé la veille.—*Gazette de Quebec*, 23d October 1832.

The following is the Address, drawn up by the Churchwarden, mentioned in the answer to question 3.

ADDRESS to PENSIONERS now receiving their Commuted Allowance, by a FRIEND.

It having come within the personal knowledge of the author of this address, that the greater part of the pensioners who received their commuted allowance last year, for want of a careful application of their money, have come to poverty, and many to a premature death, leaving their wives and children destitute; that some have been robbed; that others have squandered it, by living in idleness till all was gone; and that too many have actually spent it in intemperance, and have been cut off as well by other diseases consequent upon this fatal indulgence, as in particular, that awful scourge the cholera morbus, the dreadful effects of which are to be seen daily in the streets, in the utter destitution of their widows and orphans, who form a large portion of the present poor of this city:

To warn you from the same danger is the object of this address. As soon as you receive your money place it in the savings bank, which is open every Tuesday between the hours of eleven and two; by doing this, you will avoid the risk of being robbed and otherwise cheated, and particularly of being constantly tempted to spend it in a useless manner; you can draw it out any Tuesday, in whatever sums you may think proper, and interest will be allowed for the balance remaining in the bank.

If you intend to settle on land (which I would recommend you strongly to do), go to it immediately, taking with you only a small sum for present use, leaving the rest in the bank, till you learn, by experience, how to lay it out to the best advantage for your future support; if you remain here (which should be avoided as much as possible), seek employment, drawing out only a small sum weekly, till you obtain an income by your industry. You should bear in mind that this is your last resource, and if you should be so unwise as to spend it unprofitably, it will leave you in a distressed state of body and mind, and will have proved an evil instead of a blessing.

Quebec, July 1832.

To his Excellency Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, Governor of Upper Canada, K.C.B.

The Petition of the Commuted Pensioners in the Newcastle District,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT we, the undersigned commuted pensioners, most humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to take our present deplorable and distressed situation into your serious consideration, and that you would be pleased to make known to the Home Government the many deprivations we suffer, in hopes that our gracious Sovereign may be pleased to render to his faithful servants and loyal subjects some aid to relieve them from their present indescribable destitute situation. The greatest part of your petitioners are, from want of means, wounds and bad health, rendered unfit to provide for their helpless families; and many of their comrades, who have braved all dangers in defence of their king and country, have given themselves up to despair, and died in the woods, monuments of the greatest wretchedness; leaving behind them widows and orphans to pine away in hopeless solitude and want. And whatever step your Excellency may be pleased to take for the relief of your unfortunate petitioners will be remembered with gratitude; and your petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray that your Excellency may long continue to govern this part of his Majesty's dominions.

(63 signatures.)

—No. 19.—

(No. 38.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to Lord *Goderich*, dated
Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 12 April 1833.

I HAVE already had occasion to address your Lordship upon the subject of commuted pensioners, pointing out the evil effects to the public and themselves resulting from their imprudent expenditure of the commutation-money on their arrival in this country. The same want of forethought is observable in their disposal of the gratuitous grants of Crown lands to which they become entitled under the existing regulations upon landing in Canada; few of these men apply themselves steadily to the cultivation of the land thus acquired, large quantities of which are sold annually for a mere trifle, and when it is considered that in the years 1831 and 1832 discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners received gratuitous grants of land in this province to the amount of 114,700 acres, some idea may be formed of the injurious effect of this system of free grants to such persons upon the sale of Crown lands; for, in fact, who will be disposed to purchase from the Commissioner of Crown lands a lot of 100 acres of land at 5*s.* per acre (for instance), that is to say, for 25*l.*, when he may perhaps obtain the adjoining lot of equal extent, of probably as good land, from a discharged soldier or commuted pensioner, for the price of a bottle of rum?

Lord Aylmer to
Lord Goderich,
12 April 1833.

I submit, therefore, for your Lordship's consideration, either that discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners should no longer be entitled to gratuitous grants of land in this province, receiving an equivalent for the same in money; or, at least, that the same principle which now applies to officers may be made applicable to them, by allowing credit in the purchase of Crown land equal to a fixed amount in money, in place of a determinate number of acres. But even this modification of the existing regulations, as it regards discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners, is objectionable, for it would operate against a principle laid down in your Lordship's despatch above referred to, by creating at once a class of landed proprietors, where it is considered desirable to add to the stock of disposable labour for hire.

If to the above-mentioned circumstances be added the advanced age (generally speaking) of the discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners, their intemperate habits (of the latter especially) and the diversified nature of their previous occupations, in many cases rendering them unequal to the due management and cultivation of land, I submit to your Lordship that little benefit can be expected to arise to the province or to the individuals themselves by the attempt to convert them into landed proprietors, by continuing to bestow upon them gratuitous grants of the Crown lands.

—No. 20.—

(No. 26.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B.,
to Lord *Goderich*, dated Upper Canada, York, 16 April 1833.

FREE grants to a great amount are made annually to military claimants, U. E. Loyalists, and their children, and should these grants be continued on the present scale, they will soon absorb a large portion of the best land in the province. It cannot be expedient to grant land to every soldier or sailor whose service extends only to a few months, nor can it be necessary to grant a serjeant 200 acres when a subaltern officer in many instances can receive but 300 by the late regulations. I should therefore submit for your Lordship's consideration whether grants should not be confined to soldiers or sailors who have served during the war, or nine years during peace. I should recommend, however, land to be granted to all soldiers discharged in the province, and to prevent desertion, which is now so frequent, that all soldiers serving in Canada may be entitled to a free discharge before they leave the province.

Sir J. Colborne to
Lord Goderich,
16 April 1833.

—No. 21.—

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Stanley* to Lord *Aylmer*, dated
Downing-street, 4 June 1833.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 12th April 1833, in answer to the instruction which was addressed to you by my predecessor on the 1st January last, on the subject of the sale of the

Mr. Secretary
Stanley to Lord
Aylmer, 4 June
1833.

Crown lands, and the distribution of emigrants; and I shall take an early opportunity of furnishing you with such further instructions on the subject as may appear to be required.

At present I shall only advert to that part of your despatch which relates to the injurious effect of the present system, by which free grants of land are made to discharged soldiers and sailors, and commuted pensioners.

It has been a principle laid down by my predecessor, and one in which I entirely concur, that indigent emigrants should, under no circumstances, be allowed to possess themselves of land from the Government on more favourable terms than other settlers. The policy of such a regulation has been so clearly explained in the despatch above alluded to, that I do not think it necessary to enlarge upon it. It is, however, a principle which appears to me to be particularly applicable to the cases of discharged soldiers and sailors. It is not intended any longer to afford the means of emigrating to military pensioners by commuting their pensions. The pensioner, therefore, who emigrates at his own expense, may with propriety be considered a pauper emigrant; and his own interest, and that of the colony of his adoption, will be best consulted by including him in the class of labourers, rather than in that of landowners. It is, therefore, my desire, that the system of making free grants to discharged soldiers and sailors may be altogether discontinued. I am not prepared to say that there may not be cases in which this rule may be, in a certain degree, modified. In the cases of persons in the staff corps, for instance, who have been employed in the construction of canals and government works, and also of soldiers who have been discharged from regiments serving in the province, it may not be improper that some small grant should be made. The previous residence of such persons in the colony, and the experience which they may have had the means of acquiring of the mode of life of a settler, may justify a reward for their former services which would not be attended with public inconvenience. But on no account should grants of this description be sanctioned to an extent which would place the lands of the Crown in any quantities in the hands of persons who have not the means at their disposal of bringing them into cultivation, and who may be again tempted to throw them again in the market, to the deterioration of the property belonging to the Crown.

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

—No. 22.—

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Stanley* to Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K.C.B., dated Downing-street, 4 June 1833.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th April last (No. 26), in answer to the instruction which was addressed to you by my predecessor on 1st January, on the subject of the sale of Crown lands and the distribution of emigrants, and I shall take an early opportunity of furnishing you with such further instruction on the subject as may appear to be required.

At present I shall only advert to that part of your despatch which relates to the injurious effect of the present system, by which free grants of land are made to discharged soldiers and sailors, and commuted pensioners.

It has been a principle laid down by my predecessor, and one in which I entirely concur, that indigent emigrants should under no circumstances be allowed to possess themselves of land from the Government on more favourable terms than other settlers. The policy of such a regulation has been so clearly explained in the despatch above alluded to, that I do not think it necessary to enlarge upon it. It is, however, a principle which appears to me to be particularly applicable to the cases of discharged soldiers and sailors. You have already been informed that it is not intended any longer to afford the means of emigrating to military pensioners by commuting their pensions. The pensioner, therefore, who emigrates at his own expense may with propriety be considered a pauper emigrant, and his own interest and that of the colony of his adoption will be best consulted by including him in the class of labourers rather than that of land-owners. It is therefore my desire that the system of making free grants to discharged soldiers and sailors may be altogether discontinued. I am not prepared

Mr. Secretary
Stanley to Sir *J.*
Colborne, 4 June
1833.

pared to say that there may not be cases in which this rule may be in a certain degree modified. In the cases of persons in the staff corps, for instance, who have been employed in the construction of canals and Government works, and also of soldiers who have been discharged from regiments serving in the province, it may not be improper that some small grant should be made. The previous residence of such persons in the colony, and the experience which they may have had the means of acquiring of the mode of life of a settler, may justify a reward for their former services, which would not be attended with public inconvenience. But on no account should grants of this description be sanctioned to an extent which would place the lands of the Crown in any quantities in the hands of persons who have not the means at their disposal of bringing them into cultivation, and who may be again tempted to throw them into the market, to the deterioration of the property belonging to the Crown.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. G. Stanley.*

—No. 23.—

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. Under Secretary *Hay* to Major-general Sir *John Colborne*, K. C. B., dated Downing-street, 29 June 1833.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch, No. 18, of the 26th March last, enclosing a petition from some of the pensioners in the Newcastle district, praying for assistance, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanley to acquaint you, that as it appears from a communication which has been received from the Secretary at War, that these pensioners have already had all that the law allows in commutation of their pensions, no further assistance can be afforded them.

R. W. Hay, Esq. to
Sir J. Colborne,
29 June 1833.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

—No. 24.—

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Spring Rice* to Lord *Aylmer*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 14 August 1834.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by my directions to the Deputy Secretary at War, and of the reply, by which you will observe that free grants of land are no longer to be made to discharged soldiers. The single and temporary exception to this rule will be, in the case of men of the Sappers and Miners employed on the Rideau Canal, to whom a special expectation of grants of lands appears to have been held out in 1829, and who must therefore be allowed a twelvemonth in which to advance their claims, before they be finally barred, in conformity with the general arrangement now adopted. I enclose, for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter from the Ordnance Department on this subject.

12 July 1834.
No. 1.

31 July 1834.
No. 2.

30 July 1834.
No. 3.

12 August 1834.
No. 4.

I have the honour further to transmit to you the enclosed copies of communications, which I have caused to be addressed to the Military Secretary, to the General commanding in chief, and to the Secretary to the Admiralty, as well as of the Regulations which have consequently been issued, respecting the privileges allowed to officers of the army and navy in acquiring land in the colonies.

As the principles on which the measures embodied in these several letters clearly appear from the documents themselves, and indeed have formed a subject of frequent explanation and remark in the correspondence between this department and your government, it is only necessary for me to desire that your Lordship will guide yourself according to the rules now laid down, which I hope you will find adapted, in many respects, to meet such difficulties in detail as have

occasionally been reported to the Secretary of State to obstruct the practical proceedings of the local governments respecting military settlers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Spring Rice.*

N. B.—Similar despatch, with the necessary alterations, addressed to the other governors of the North American and Australian colonies.

Enclosure, No. 1.

Downing-street, 12 July 1834.

Mr. Sullivan
30 Sept. 1830.
Ditto, 23 Oct. 1830
Mr. Hay, 4 Nov.
1830.

Sir,

IN reference to the correspondence enumerated in the margin, relating to the granting of lands in the colonies to discharged soldiers, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Spring Rice to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that since the time when that correspondence took place, the value of land in the colonies has very much risen, and that the practice of making gratuitous grants has been found to be injurious to the colonies, and not beneficial to the settlers themselves, when they are of that rank in life to which discharged soldiers must belong. The result of the experience on this subject cannot be more clearly stated than in the accompanying extract of a Report from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Secretary of State, and of a notice which the Commissioners published for the information of persons in the working classes proposing to settle in the British possessions in North America. After maturely weighing all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Secretary Spring Rice has come to the opinion that it would be inconsistent with the attention due to the interests of the colonies to continue the practice of granting lands to discharged soldiers, and that this conclusion is equally applicable, whether they obtain their discharge elsewhere and are removed to the colonies in which land has usually been given, or whether they are discharged in those colonies themselves. I am, therefore, to request that you will move the Secretary at War to enter into communication with the General commanding in chief, upon the steps which should be adopted for making the present decision known to soldiers about to be discharged, and for conveying the necessary directions to general officers commanding on foreign stations.

Soldiers discharged in Canada were admitted so early as the year 1829, before the arrangement became general, to the indulgence of receiving grants of land; but it is not proposed that they should be excepted from the measure now to be carried into effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Spring Rice would observe that, reluctant as he must have felt to propose the withdrawal of any important advantage from the soldiers of the British army, it is a satisfaction to him in the present instance to have seen, from the extracts already alluded to of documents founded on a wide examination of the circumstances of the colonies, that the boon to be discontinued is rather apparent than real; and as the Australian and North American colonies offer many inducements to industrious people, quite as valuable to them as the acquisition of land, Mr. Spring Rice hopes that the measure which it has been his duty to advise will not prove a material discouragement to the settlement of discharged soldiers in those countries.

With reference to this latter point, it will be for the Secretary at War to consider whether the regulations for conveying soldiers, discharged elsewhere, to Australia and North America shall remain in force, merely apprizing the men that they must not expect grants of land, or whether the whole of the arrangements effected in 1830 should be entirely cancelled.

L. Sullivan, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

EXTRACT of a REPORT from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Secretary of State, dated 15th March 1832.

As far as we can judge, experience has shown that the most prudent course for working people in these countries is, to commence by earning their livelihood in the occupation to which they have been accustomed at home, and afterwards to acquire land, should that be their object, by purchasing it out of their savings, from the high wages paid in these colonies. This course, which is rendered easy in Canada by the moderate price fixed on land, has already been actually followed by those emigrants who have not been tempted to a deviation from it by the facility with which the Crown lands have been given away; and we are satisfied that it is by such a process, effecting a gradual but not a premature conversion of labourers into landowners, that we may most confidently expect to see the continued reproduction of new means of employment for successive bodies of emigrants from this country.

EXTRACT of a NOTICE published by the Commissioners of Emigration, respecting the *British Colonies in North America.*

LAND used formerly to be granted gratuitously; but where it was taken by poor people, they found that they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise their crops, and further, that they knew not enough of the manner of farming in the colonies to make

make any progress. After all, therefore, they were obliged to work for wages until they could make a few savings, and could learn a little of the way of farming in Canada. But now land is not disposed of except by sale. The produce of the sales, although the price is very moderate, is likely to become a considerable fund, which can be turned to the benefit of the colonies, and therefore of the emigrants; while yet no hardship is inflicted on the poor emigrant, who will work for wages just as he did before, and may after a while acquire land, if land be his object, by the savings which the high wages in these colonies enable him speedily to make.

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

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

Enclosure, No. 2.

Sir,

War Office, 31 July 1834.

HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your letter of the 12th instant, notifying that the practice of making gratuitous grants of land in the colonies has been discontinued, I have received his directions to state that the Pension Regulations so entirely restrict the continuance of grants of land to discharged soldiers during the pleasure and according to the discretion of the Government, that no other measure would appear necessary on the part of this office than to transmit a circular letter to the general officers commanding in the colonies, communicating the decision of the Secretary of State on the subject, and this will accordingly be done.

I have to add, that for the reasons stated in your letter, the Secretary at War entirely concurs in the expediency of Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's decision on the subject.

R. W. Hay, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) L. Sullivan.

Enclosure, No. 3.

Sir,

Office of Ordnance, 30 July 1834.

2.

HAVING laid before the Master-general and Board your letter of the 21st ult., adverting to their communications of 5th January and 18th March 1829, relative to the propriety of holding out the reward of discharge and a grant of land on the Rideau Canal to deserving men of the Royal Sappers and Miners employed on that service, on the completion of the work, and signifying Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's wish to be informed whether any persons are still employed on the Rideau Canal who could become claimants for land under the arrangement alluded to, I am directed to transmit herewith, for Mr. Spring Rice's information, a list of men, late of the 7th and 15th companies of Royal Sappers and Miners, disbanded at the Rideau Canal in December 1831, and at other periods, who, under the arrangement in question, have claims to allotments of land in Canada; but no Return has been made to the Board of the individuals who have or intend to avail themselves of the grants.

The Master-general and Board, at the same time, request you will submit to Mr. Spring Rice the enclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel By upon this subject; and under the circumstances therein stated, and with a view of bringing the business to a conclusion, they have deemed it advisable to order notice to be given to the men, that if they do not claim their lots within twelve months from the date of notice, they will forfeit their claim to the grant alluded to.

R. W. Hay, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Butler, for the Secretary.

Sir,

Sherfold Park, 7 July 1834.

I HAVE the honour of returning the papers received with your communication of the 5th instant relative to the Royal Sappers and Miners discharged on the Rideau Canal, and most respectfully beg to state that I am of opinion *the whole* of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th and 15th companies of Sappers and Miners who served on the Rideau Canal are entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land each, when their services in the Royal Corps are dispensed with; as the grant was held out to them to check desertion, which, I am happy to report, it certainly did; but many of the two companies would not take their discharge, fearing they would thereby forfeit their claim to a pension, and returned to England.

28 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

I regret it is not in my power to state the number who have actually been put in possession of their grant. His Excellency Sir J. Colborne having kindly offered to give the men, either collectively or separately, any vacant lots they chose, created a delay, as the men took time to choose the lots; and when I left Canada, few, if any, of the men had fixed on their lots. I am therefore most respectfully of opinion, that the best mode of bringing this business to a close will be to give notice to the non-commissioned officers and men, late of the 7th and 15th companies Royal Sappers and Miners, who served on the Rideau Canal, that unless they claim their lots within a twelvemonth from the time of the date of the notice, they will forfeit their grant.

I have &c.

(signed) *John By,*

Lieut.-col. Royal Engineers.

To Colonel Ellicombe,
&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Royal Sappers and Miners,
Woolwich, 28th July 1834.

NOMINAL LIST of Non-commissioned Officers, Privates and Buglers of the Companies of Royal Sappers and Miners disbanded at the *Rideau Canal* in December 1831.

RANK.	NAMES.	Company.	RANK.	NAMES.	Company.
Serjeant -	William Addison -	7th.	Private -	John Smith -	7th.
Corporal -	Thomas Jenkins -	-	—	Samuel Patrick -	-
—	William Clyma -	15th.	—	John Ayres -	-
2d Corporal	Archibald Sands -	7th.	—	Hugh Patrick -	-
—	George Hog -	-	Bugler -	Thomas Duffy -	-
—	Daniel M'Donald -	-	Private -	William Adour -	15th.
—	John Richard -	15th.	—	William Flowers -	-
—	Jones Jones -	-	—	Thomas Dickson -	-
—	William Mitchell -	-	—	Robert Peck -	-
Private -	Thomas Jones -	7th.	—	Robert Snowdell -	-
—	Alexander Burns -	-	—	John Newman -	-
—	Henry Hog -	-	—	Philip Clogg -	-
—	John M'Donald -	-	—	David Mitchell -	-
—	Thomas Green -	-	—	Thomas Newman -	-
—	George Nebbs -	-	—	William Smith -	-
—	Charles Taylor -	-	—	Michael Rowe -	-
—	Robert Bray -	-	—	Roderick M'Kay -	-
—	Cornelius Connor -	-	—	Henry Bullen -	-
—	Andrew Gray -	-	—	William Fielding -	-
—	William Muchmore -	-	—	James Dykes -	-
—	William R. Broad -	-	—	Robert Clements -	-
—	Thomas Finn -	-	—	Edward Pascoe -	-
—	Robert Gillvear -	-	—	George Sims -	-
—	Henry Lavis -	-	—	Patrick Pullen -	-
—	James Hume -	-	—	Robert Jones -	-
—	John Fraser -	-	—	Stephen Simmonds -	-
—	James Boundly -	-	—	James Deovy -	-
—	Thomas Little -	-	—	John M'Laren -	-
—	Joseph White -	-	—	Thomas Smith -	-
—	Robert Mitchell -	-	—	James Coll -	-
—	David Nesbitt -	-	—	John Burgoyne -	-
—	James Calloway -	-	—	John White -	-
—	William Fraser -	-	—	George Hamilton -	-
—	John Serjeant -	-	—	John Porteous -	-
—	William Fleming -	-	—	Samuel Spry -	-
—	James Murdoch -	-			

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS. 29

The following MEN returned to *England* on the Disbandment of the Companies :

RANK.	NAMES.	Company.	REMARKS.
Col.-Serjeant	John Eads - -	7th.	Now serving at Gibraltar.
—	John Johnston - -	15th.	Ditto - - at Woolwich.
Serjeant -	Joseph Coombs - -	-	Discharged 9 March 1832, and gone to Canada.
Corporal -	George Raff - -	7th.	Now serving at Chatham.
—	Denis Ryan - -	15th.	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, and to reside at Thurles, Ireland.
—	Thomas Simmonds - -	-	Now serving at Purfleet.
Private -	James Burrel - -	7th.	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, and to reside at Dunfermline.
—	Andrew Kinross - -	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto - at Stirling.
—	Charles Turner - -	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto - at Haywood
—	Edward Councill - -	-	Ditto, 31 March 1832 - - at Dublin.
—	William Smith - -	-	Ditto, 31 Oct. 1832 - - - at Forres.
—	William Bond - -	-	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, and to reside at Probus.
—	Thomas Edrington - -	-	Now serving at Woolwich.
—	James Burlace - -	-	Discharged 31 March 1832, to reside at Devonport.
—	George Cooke - -	-	Ditto 14 Jan. 1832.
—	William Kemshaw - -	-	Now serving at the Mauritius.
—	John Welford - -	-	Ditto - - at the Cape.
—	Arthur Kelly - -	15th.	Discharged 31 January 1832, to reside at Omagh.
—	William Trusk - -	-	} Now serving at the Cape.
—	John Cook - -	-	
—	William Colwell - -	-	Ditto - - at Woolwich.
—	Owen M'Grath - -	-	Discharged 16 Jan. 1832.
—	William Harris - -	-	} Now serving at Woolwich.
—	Henry Solrey - -	-	
—	John Baird - -	-	Discharged 7 Sept. 1833.
Bugler -	William Cameron - -	-	Now serving at Bermuda.

Enclosure, No. 4.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 August 1834.

IN reference to the advantages which are allowed to the officers of the army in the acquisition of land in the colonies, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Spring Rice to convey to your Lordship, for the information of the General commanding in chief, his opinion, that it is advisable to define with more precision than has heretofore been done, the class of persons entitled to those privileges.

Land in the North American and Australian colonies has risen of late years to a value far exceeding any which could be contemplated previously, and experience has at the same time proved, that the power of acquiring land with too much facility is injurious to the prosperity of the colony, and, therefore, ultimately unfavourable to the interests of the settlers themselves. The liberality with which the Crown lands used to be alienated, threw into the hands of individuals large tracts of land too large to be cultivated by them, and separating one settler from another, so as to prevent the benefits of neighbourhood and mutual assistance. Besides these reasons for caution in disposing of the Crown lands, it may be remarked, that in the present condition of the colonies the general prospects which they hold out are quite sufficient, without the aid of any peculiar inducements from Government, to attract great numbers of emigrants possessed of capital and respectability of station, so that it can no longer be necessary, as a matter of policy, and for the sake of obtaining settlers of a superior character, to offer special indulgences to any class whatever. The foregoing considerations seem to Mr. Spring Rice clearly to establish the propriety of construing very strictly the claims of persons seeking the privileges allowed to officers of the army in the acquisition of land in the colonies.

Mr. Spring Rice is of opinion, therefore, that military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, should not be allowed to possess any privilege which confers a claim upon the Crown lands, whether or not some members of these classes may hitherto have been allowed, under a different state of circumstances, to participate in those advantages.

Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to the service should not, in Mr. Spring Rice's opinion, be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled when in the army. Being no longer officers, there is no reason why they should enjoy the privileges of officers. Mr. Spring Rice, however, does not wish to affect by this rule officers who desire to sell out for

the express purpose of settling in the colonies; he would only suggest that they should be required, when they dispose of their commissions, to apply for a certificate from the General commanding in chief that they do so with the view of emigrating; and he would provide that such a certificate, if produced to the governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, should be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers in his Majesty's service.

Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favour, shall be withholden for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back. This delay will be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ fide* settler.

I am to request that your Lordship will submit the foregoing observations to the General commanding in chief, and will suggest to him, for the purpose of preventing disappointments and needless applications, that the substance of the rules already laid down should be made known generally among officers, in such manner as Lord Hill may deem most fitting.

To Lord Fitzroy Somerset,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. W. Hay.

[A similar letter, with the necessary alterations, to J. Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty.]

1. Annexed is a statement of the Regulations, according to which, with such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary, lands belonging to the Crown are disposed of in the several British colonies in North America; as well as a statement of the regulations in force in the Australian colonies.

2. Under these regulations, military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land; but in buying land they are allowed a remission of the purchase-money, according to the under-mentioned scale:

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole	-	-	£. 300.
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	-	-	250.
Field officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	-	-	200.
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	-	-	200.
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	-	-	150.
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	-	-	150.
Subalterns of seven years' service or less, in the whole	-	-	100.

Surgeons in the army or navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule.

3. Officers of the army or navy who propose to proceed to the colonies in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the General commanding in chief or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. Officers on half-pay residing in the colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, cannot be allowed any privileges on the subject of land. Pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be excluded.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to his Majesty's service cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies. It is only required, that when they resign their commissions they should apply for a certificate from the General commanding in chief or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in his Majesty's service.

Officers who have sold out within the last twelve months preceding the date of this memorandum, will be allowed the usual privileges, notwithstanding their want of the certificate required by these regulations, if they present themselves to the Governor of the colony within a year from the present date; and all officers who have already been recommended by the General commanding in chief will be entitled to their privileges, without regard to any obstruction which might otherwise be offered by the regulations now established.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favour, shall be withholden for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back. This delay will be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ fide* settler.

8. By the annexed regulations for the disposal of Crown lands, it will be observed that the general sales will take place periodically. In order to prevent inconvenience to officers who may arrive in the intervals between those sales, and be desirous at once to obtain an allotment, the Governors of the colonies are authorized to allow officers to acquire at any time, on payment of the upset price, lands which have previously been offered for sale at some general sale and not been bought.

Officers will thus be relieved from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the colony. They will also be enabled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be exactly equivalent to the amount of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

9. There being little or no Crown land available in Prince Edward's Island, officers cannot be offered any privileges in the acquisition of land in that colony. In Cape Breton, an island in which the natural inducements for the settlement of officers are not very considerable, it is necessary, from local circumstances, that there should not be a remission of purchase-money as in other colonies. To such officers as may wish to settle in this island, allotments of land will be granted on the same scale and conditions as before the general introduction of the system of selling the Crown lands, viz. :

To a Lieut.-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 acres.
Major	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 —
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 —
Subaltern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 --

REGULATIONS for the Disposal of Lands belonging to the Crown in the *British North American Provinces.*

THE lands are no longer to be given away by free grants, but are to be sold.

The Commissioner of the Crown lands will, at least once in every year, submit to the Governor a report of the land which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the then ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered: the land so offered having been previously surveyed, and valued in one or more contiguous tracts of those which are most adapted for settlement, according to the local peculiarities of the province, and in proportion to the number of deputy-surveyors who can be employed.

The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and plans of such parts as are surveyed to be prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor-general, or in that of his deputies in each district, on payment of the fee of 2s. 6d.

The Commissioner of Crown lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner: He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspapers as may be circulated in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of the lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to be offered: he will give notice that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder; and if no offer should be made at the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

The purchase-money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalment at intervals of half a year.

If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit-money will be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

Public notice will be given in each district, in every year, stating the names of the persons in each district who may be in arrears for the instalments of their purchases, and announcing that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in that district for the following years, the lands, in respect of which the instalments may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain, after satisfying the Crown of the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

The patent for the land will not be issued, nor any transfer of the property allowed, until the whole of the instalments are paid. The lands sold under this regulation are not to be chargeable with quit-rents, or any further payment beyond the purchase-money and the expense of the patent.

Persons desirous of buying land in situations not included in the tracts already surveyed, must previously pay for the expense of survey, and the price must of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation.

The Crown will reserve to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

The regulations for granting licenses to cut timber will be learnt by application to the Surveyor-general's office in the respective colonies.

Colonial Office.

TERMS upon which the Crown Lands will be disposed of in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*.

It has been determined by his Majesty's Government that no land shall in future be disposed of in *New South Wales* or *Van Diemen's Land* otherwise than by public sale; and it has therefore been deemed expedient to prepare, for the information of settlers, the following summary of the Rules which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those colonies:—

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress; when that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 square miles.

2. All the lands in the colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land, and its local situation; but no land will be sold below the rate of 5s. per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale must transmit a written application to the Governor in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor-general's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.

5. A deposit of 10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of 40s. will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of 5s. to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the Governor in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

Colonial Office, 20 January 1831.

INFORMATION for the Use of those who may propose to embark as Settlers for the *New Settlement in Western Australia*.

It has been determined by His Majesty's Government that land shall in future be disposed of in *Western Australia*, upon the same principles as in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*; but the encouragement hitherto given to persons who might incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to the colony will not be entirely withdrawn at present.

The following is a summary of the Rules which it has been thought fit to substitute for those dated the 20th July 1830:

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress; when that division shall be complete, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 square miles.

2. All the lands in the colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land, and its local situation; but no land will be sold below the rate of 5s. per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor-general's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.

5. A deposit of 10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of 40s. will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of 5s. for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the Governor in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

9. Those settlers who may incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to the settlement will be entitled to an abatement of the price at which the land may have been purchased, at the rate of 20 l. for the passage of every married labourer and his family.

10. Persons claiming such an abatement from the price paid for land, will be held responsible for any expense the colonial authorities may be compelled to incur for the maintenance, during the first year after their arrival, of the labourers in respect of whom it has been allowed.

Colonial Office, 1 March 1831.

—No. 25.—

(No. 27.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *J. Colborne*, K.C.B., to the Earl of *Aberdeen*, dated Toronto, Upper Canada, 1 June 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE to request your Lordship's attention to a subject which I am persuaded should be brought under the immediate consideration of his Majesty's government, the miserable and disgraceful condition of certain discharged soldiers, at present depending on charity for their support, who consented two or three years since to accept a commuted allowance in lieu of their pensions, and were encouraged to proceed to this province, although maimed or unfit for any kind of hard labour.

Sir J. Colborne to the Earl of Aberdeen, 1 June 1835.

On the arrival in Toronto of the soldiers who had commuted their pensions, they were conveyed by my directions to the districts in which they could be advantageously located and procure employment, while they gradually brought their own land into cultivation. Those who were strong and healthy, industrious and sober, have remained on their land, but the maimed and infirm soon abandoned their locations, where they had become either a burden on the neighbouring settlers, or were in danger of perishing in the woods, and took up their residence in Toronto, as a place in which it was probable they could subsist on charity, or attract the notice of the local government. They are frequently seen begging in the streets with their children, and inhabiting hovels in the most unhealthy parts of the town; their families suffer severely from the diseases which prevail in the summer, and from the severity of the winter.

It would be discreditable to the Government to permit these wretched objects to remain in the state of destitution which I have described. I have therefore directed the number of families mentioned in the annexed list to be removed from this unhealthy town before the summer, and conveyed to Penetanguishene on Lake Huron, to be placed under the charge of the officer of that post, until I receive your Lordship's instructions as to the manner in which they can be provided for by his Majesty's Government.

No. 1.

They will receive an allowance of bread and meat, and occupy the log-houses which I have ordered to be built for their reception, at the expense of 3l. each.

The children of these unfortunate persons, after they have been some time established at Penetanguishene, under strict regulations, may probably be pro-

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vided for by distributing them among the farmers of the neighbouring townships; but were they to continue in this town, no respectable settler would receive them.

No. 2.

No. 3.

You will perceive from the annexed document the extent of the aid which I have authorized to the party removed to Penetanguishene; and from the enclosure No. 3, the assistance which they received during winter.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my despatches of the 10th of January and 26th of March 1833, relative to the prospects of the soldiers who had commuted their pensions, and the distress which I predicted their improvidence would assuredly bring on them.

It may be said, that as they freely accepted an equivalent for their pensions, they have no longer any claim on the country or Government. I hope, however, that the temptation held out to them will be duly considered, and also the discredit which must attach to the Government in permitting them to be again thrown on the community, and into the deplorable state from which I have felt it incumbent on me to rescue them, till a permanent arrangement can be made for their support.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Colborne.

RETURN of COMMUTED PENSIONERS forwarded from Toronto to Penetanguishene.

Regiment.	NAMES.	Date of Admission as Pensioners, and Rate per Day.	Period of Service.	Where Born.	Date of Certificate of Commutation.	PLACE Where Paid.	Number in Family.	Age of Children.
Kerry Militia	Pat ^t Fitzgerald	in 1829, 5d. p. day	26 years -	Tralee, Co. Kerry -	1832	Tralee, Ireland	Two children -	Year. 8. 6.
7th Regt Foot	James Monaghan	„ 1809, 9d. „	1 year & 6 mo'	Killieran, Co. Monaghan	1832	Inniskillen -	Two children -	10. 6.
85th „ -	Patrick Casey -	„ 1826, 1 s. 1 d. „	23 „ - -	Roscommon - -	1831	Roscommon -	Wife & 3 child ⁿ	14. 7. 3.
98th „ -	Patrick Brown	„ 1818, 9 d. „	17 „ & 6 „	Castle Hide, Co. Cork	1832	Cork - -	„ & 2 „	13. 7.
65th „ -	John Dunnan -	„ 1820, 1s. 2½d. „	21 „ - -	Newtownard, Co. Down	1831	Down - -	„ & 4 „	14. 13. 8. 5.
22d „ -	John Lawler -	„ 1816, 1s. 5d. „	31 „ & 6 mo'	City of Dublin -	1832	Dublin - -	„ & 2 „	7. 4.
12th Battalion	Patrick Clarey	„ 1814, 1 s. 1 d. „	23 „ - -	Clourush, Co. Clare	1831	Bandon, Co. Cork	„ & 1 „	1.
9th Foot -	James Haney -	„ 1813, 9d. „	13 „ - -	Raeline, Co. Longford	1831	Dublin - -	„ & 4 „	13. 12. 9. 7.
1st „ -	Daniel Gates -	„ 1822, 9 d. „	17 „ & 5 mo'	Middlesex, P. Harrow	1831	Chelsea - -	Wife - -	-
16th „ -	Mich ^l M'Guines	„ 1826, 1 s. „	26 „ & 8 „	Parish of Downey, Queen's Co.	1831	Dublin - -	Two children -	14. 8.
86th „ -	Peter Doyle -	„ 1823, 1 s. „	5 „ & 4 „	Town of Cork, Co. Wicklow.	1832	Dublin - -	Wife & 1 child	1.
44th „ -	Fenton Whelan	„ 1822, 9 d. „	16 „ - -	Mount Rath, Queen's Co.	1832	Dublin - -	„ & 2 child ⁿ	9. 7.
58th „ -	Philip Riley -	„ 1826, 6d. „	5 „ - -	Town of Cavan, Co. Cavan.	1832	Cavan - -	„ & 1 „	2.
52d „ -	James Smith -	„ 1821, 6d. „	12 „ & 8 mo'	Drumlunnin, Co. Cavan.	1832	Cavan - -	„ & 5 „	12. 10. 8. 6. 4.
66th „ -	Mich ^l Haughey	„ 1826, 7 d. „	16 „ & 6 „	County of Cavan, P. of Kill.	1831	Armagh - -	„ & 3 „	12. 7. 4.
16th Dragoons	Michael Hughes	„ 1828, 1 s. „	22 „ & 10 „	Dublin - - -	1831	Dublin - -	& 3 „	5. 3. 1.
56th Foot -	John Halfpenny	„ 1821, 1s. 2½d. „	26 „ & 8 „	Dublin - - -	1831	County of Dublin	„ & 1 „	10.
							TOTAL - -	68 Persons

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 30 May 1835.

(signed)

A. B. Hawke.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 30 May 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying return of the commuted pensioners sent from this city to Penetanguishene.

I would beg to observe, that the total number of applicants was twenty-seven, and that out of this number I selected the seventeen whose names are mentioned in the return, all of whom appeared to me to be incapacitated, by age, wounds or infirmities, from earning a living for themselves and families. Out of the number two are blind and three have lost a limb each in the service.

They have been placed under the supervision of the officer in command at that post, and shanties are being erected for their reception. Authority has also been given to supply them with the following daily rations, viz. :—

Each commuted pensioner, 1½ lb. flour and ½ lb. pork. His wife, 1 lb. flour and ½ lb. pork. Each child under 14 years 1 lb. flour only.

Two

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS. 35

Two acres of land are to be appropriated to each shanty for a garden, and a spade and an iron pot given to each family, as well as a small quantity of garden seeds; but strict orders have been given, in obedience to his Excellency's commands, not to supply them with any thing beyond what the most absolute necessity demands, most of them, as well as their wives, being very abandoned characters, who have with their families been a burthen and a reproach to the town since the summer of 1832.

In addition to the number already forwarded, I have received applications from seventeen others, out of which number I have selected six who are evidently incapable of labour, either by loss of limb or eyesight. These persons and their families are to be forwarded and provided for at the rate above-mentioned in the course of a few days.

Colonel Rowan, Civil Secretary.

(signed) ^{nave, &c.} A. B. Hawke.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 31 March 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-governor, that I have been under the necessity during the last winter of rendering assistance to twenty-five commuted pensioners and their families. I have given notice to those residing in this city, that all relief will cease at the opening of the navigation, but as many of these unfortunate men are maimed, and as all of them are broken in constitution and utterly destitute, I wish to be made acquainted with his Excellency's pleasure before I withhold assistance from them.

The number of commuted pensioners in this city in the situation above-mentioned is nineteen, and the majority of them have abandoned their lands because they could not obtain food for their families.

Under these circumstances I beg to observe, that the only way of providing for them which suggests itself to me, is to forward them to Nottawasaga, and to place them under the direction of Mr. Young, the government agent in that township, and to authorize him to issue rations to all who are not able to work, until some more permanent provision can be made.

To Colonel Rowan.

(signed) I have, &c. A. B. Hawke.

— No. 26. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Deputy Secretary at War to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated War Office, 28 July 1835.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch received from Sir John Colborne, relative to some commuted pensioners now in Canada, I have received Viscount Howick's directions to state that the men having, as mentioned in my letter of the 5th June 1833 to Mr. Hay, had all that the law allows in commutation of their pensions, no further assistance can be afforded to them from this office.

L. Sullivan, Esq.
to Sir George
Grey, 28 July
1835.

(signed) I have, &c. L. Sullivan.

— No. 27. —

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Glenelg to Major-general Sir John Colborne, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29 July 1835.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch of the 1st of June last, No. 27, reporting the measure which you had adopted in the case of certain military pensioners who, having commuted their pensions, had proceeded to Upper Canada, but in consequence of wounds and infirmities had been unable to support themselves, and had therefore become dependent upon the casual charity of the inhabitants of Toronto.

Lord Glenelg to
Sir J. Colborne,
29 July 1835.

The measures which you have adopted in regard to these people appear to me to have been judicious and humane, and I have therefore to convey to you my approbation of them. I have not failed to communicate upon the subject with the Secretary at War, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there exists any fund applicable to the maintenance of persons in such a situation, through which the Province of Upper Canada might be relieved from all expense upon their account; but I regret to state, that these persons having already received every thing which was allowed by law in commutation of military pensions, it is

impossible for his Majesty's Government to contribute further towards their support.

I am not, however, without hope, that in consequence of the measures which you have adopted for weaning them from their dissipated habits, and for locating them at Penetanguishene, they may be able hereafter to contribute in great measure towards their own support, and their exertions will every year derive more assistance from the labours of their children, who, as I observe, from the list enclosed in your despatch, are at present of tender years. Of course you will take strict care that no stores are gratuitously supplied to these individuals beyond what may be indispensable for their subsistence, and also, that they be not allowed to resume their vagabond habits. With these precautions, I cannot but hope that, in a province where the necessaries of life are so cheap as in Upper Canada, the expense which will accrue to the public on their account may be reduced to a merely nominal amount, far below what would be necessary to transfer them to this country, even if there were the means of supporting them when here. You will therefore consider yourself authorized, until you shall receive further directions from me, to contribute towards the subsistence of these people, taking care, however, to confine your assistance to the narrowest limits consistent with a regard to their health.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

— No. 28. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to Major-general Sir *J. Colborne*, K.C.B., dated Downing-street, 30 November 1835.

Lord *Glenelg* to
Sir *J. Colborne*,
30 Nov. 1835.

I PERCEIVE with satisfaction that the whole of the emigrants are stated to have obtained employment, and to be earning their subsistence, with the exception of the commuted pensioners whose case was submitted to me in your despatch of the 1st June last, No. 27. As I have already communicated with you respecting these individuals, it is unnecessary for me now to revert to that subject.

— No. 29. —

(No. 84.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *Francis Bond Head*, K.C.H., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Toronto, Upper Canada, 19 October 1836.

Sir *F. B. Head* to
Lord *Glenelg*,
19 Oct. 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship two joint addresses to the King, from the Legislative Council and the Commons House of Assembly, adopted during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.

* * * * *

The second, praying his Majesty may be graciously pleased to restore to the Pension List such old soldiers as are now living in this province, who accepted a commuted allowance in lieu of the pensions formerly enjoyed by them from his Majesty, and who are now in poverty and distress.

With respect to the commuted pensioners, I would respectfully recommend that the pensions, at least of those who are disabled, should be immediately restored to them.

From what I have seen of their distress, and I made it my duty to visit their establishment at Penetanguishene, I can assure your Lordship that if the British Government would generously relinquish the hard, advantageous bargain it made with these brave but improvident veterans, their restored pensions would not be long demanded; as, in all human probability, a few Canadian winters will for ever silence all that the three branches of this Legislature now humbly supplicate of his Majesty in favour of these men.

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to acquaint your Majesty, that a number of Chelsea pensioners, old and faithful servants of your Majesty, who came to this province, were induced to commute their pensions some years ago on receiving a sum equal to

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to four years' pension only, and on obtaining a grant of 100 acres of the waste lands of the Crown in this province.

That many of the said pensioners were old and infirm, and some of them had lost limbs in your Majesty's service, and were unable to earn a livelihood by hard labour.

That the grant of land allotted to those pensioners has not proved so advantageous to them as was contemplated by your Majesty's Government, and with the money advanced to them does not form an adequate remuneration for the pensions they had formerly enjoyed from your Majesty's Government.

That many pensioners who came to this province at an earlier period received grants of land, and enjoy their pensions also, to the present day.

That the pensioners who commuted their pensions have not, since such commutation, received any pension, and as their numbers are few, and some of them dead, we therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will restore such of them as are still living to the Pension List, and thereby prevent them and their families from suffering the distress of poverty.

(signed) *John B. Robinson,*
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
11 March.

(signed) *Marshall C. Bidwell,*
Speaker.

— No. 30.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Deputy Secretary at War, dated Downing-street, 3 January 1837.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Secretary at War, an extract of a despatch from Sir F. B. Head, enclosing an Address to his Majesty from the Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, on the subject of certain military pensioners who appear to have disposed of their pensions under the statute 1 Will. 4, c. 41, and to have proceeded to that province, where they now are in a state of great destitution.

19 Oct. 1836,
No. 84.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

(No. 130.)

— No. 31.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to Sir *F. B. Head*, K. C. H., dated Downing-street, 12 January 1837.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch of the 19th October last, No. 84, and to the Address to his Majesty enclosed therein, on the subject of certain military pensioners who had disposed of their pensions and proceeded to Upper Canada, I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary at War, requesting to be furnished with more ample information respecting these persons, in order that it may be ascertained whether there is any possibility of affording relief to any of them.

Lord Glenelg to
Sir F. B. Head,
12 Jan. 1837.

9 January 1837.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

Sir,

War Office, 9 January 1837.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing an extract of a despatch from Sir Francis Head on the subject of certain military pensioners who appear to have disposed of their pensions under the statute 1 Will. 4, c. 41, and to have proceeded to Upper Canada, where they now are, in a state of great destitution, and to acquaint you that upon being furnished with a list of the men alluded to, with full particulars of each man's case, the Secretary at War will consider whether any mode of relief to any of them is within his power.

Jas. Stephen, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Sullivan.*

(No. 56.)

— No. 32.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *F. B. Head*, K. C. H., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Government House, Toronto, 5 May 1837.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th January last, No. 130, in which is enclosed a letter from the Deputy Secretary at War, stating that on being furnished with a list of the military pensioners referred to in my despatch,

Sir F. B. Head to
Lord Glenelg,
5 May 1837-

29 April 1837.

19th October 1836, No. 84, with full particulars of each man's case, the Secretary at War will consider whether any mode of relief to any of them is within his power; I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report from emigrant agent A. B. Hawke, affording all the information he is enabled to impart.

As the three branches of this Legislature have already respectfully supplicated his Majesty in behalf of these miserable men, I feel it would be improper for me to say any more in their favour. It would appear by Mr. Hawke's report that an exact list of them cannot be obtained, and consequently that full particulars of each man's case cannot be submitted to the Secretary at War; the following general description however will apply nearly to them all.

The commuted pensioner in Upper Canada is an improvident veteran, with whom the British Government has profitably made a hard bargain; having spent his best days in the service of his country, from severe service and hard drinking he has not remaining strength to gain in this climate sufficient subsistence, and consequently every winter he suffers most bitterly both from cold and hunger.

The braver he is, the less he complains; but his sufferings have at last attracted such general commiseration, that last year the Legislature felt it their duty to address his Majesty on the subject.

If relief be withheld from these poor, worn-out, improvident men, another winter or two will be more than many of them can bear. When all are gone, the transaction, so far as regards the pecuniary saving, will undoubtedly be at an end; but I respectfully assure your Lordship it is generally considered here that a little blot will remain upon the brilliant history of this province, which it will then be too late to efface.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. B. Head.*

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 29 April 1837.

IN obedience to the commands of the Lieutenant-governor, I have endeavoured to ascertain the number of commuted pensioners in this province, but in consequence of their being classed at the public offices under the general head of "discharged soldiers," I regret to say that I cannot furnish his Excellency with a return that can be depended upon. It is generally supposed that about 800 persons belonging to that class settled in this colony; but I am of opinion that not more than 450 are now living of this number I assume that 300 still reside upon their grants of land, that 23 are provided for by the Government at Penetanguishene, and that the remainder are scattered through the towns and villages of the province.

In order to bring their situation fully under his Excellency's notice, I beg to submit a few remarks showing the progress they have made as settlers, and to what extent they have been assisted by the Government.

I was brought in contact with the parties in question in the year 1832, having been sent by the Government to take charge of the route between Montreal and Cornwall during the summer of that year. One-half of their commutation money having been paid to them before they left home, and the remaining moiety at Quebec, I found that most of them had squandered their money in the town, and as they could not be allowed to accumulate during that fatal season, it became necessary to send them forward at the expense of the Emigrant and Sanatory Society to Prescott, whence they were provided with passages at the expense of this Government to the different ports on Lake Ontario, as well as to the townships in which they were to be located. As they were entirely destitute, it became necessary to provide work for them, and they were employed by the Government in opening roads, building shantees, &c. I cannot ascertain the expense incurred on their account at this period; but as the emigration expenditure from May 1832 to June 1833 was nearly 20,000*l.* and as more than half of that amount was expended in providing indigent settlers with provisions and labour, it must have been very considerable. This expenditure could not be continued; and it was no sooner put a stop to, than many of them left the new townships and repaired to the towns, followed by their families, where many of them continue to reside and to pick up a precarious subsistence by begging and other less creditable means.

In order to relieve this city, I was directed by Sir John Colborne, in 1834, to send upwards of forty of these wretched men and their families to Penetanguishene; and to afford temporary relief to many others who continue to occupy their land; it having been ascertained that a large number of them, unless immediately relieved, would be obliged to abandon their lots and throw themselves upon the public charity.

It would swell this report to a tedious length to trace every measure adopted by the Government for their relief, under the delusive hope that a period would arrive when they would

would be able to provide for their own wants. More or less, assistance has been granted every year since their landing in Canada; but so far are they from having bettered their condition, that the necessity for relieving them is at this moment as imperative, if not more so, than at any former period. This is proved by the fact, that during the current year his Excellency has found it necessary to exercise the authority with which he is invested by Lord Glenelg's despatch, and to grant relief to upwards of 80 persons of this class (having families), to the extent of four pounds currency each.

Dated 29 July 1835.

The number of applicants was upwards of 140, but relief was afforded only in extreme cases. It was also confined to those who continued to live with their families upon their land, and who generally produced certificates from magistrates or respectable persons living in their respective neighbourhood, stating that they actually wanted food. I would beg to observe, that assistance was not rendered in money, but in coarse flour, and in a few instances a small quantity of salt pork.

This timely supply, to quote the words of one of our most respectable magistrates, whose letter I had the honour to submit to his Excellency yesterday, "has kept them from impending starvation." But as they have no seed to sow their ground, they must either be supplied by the Government, or their lands must remain uncultivated; in which case they will, I fear, be compelled to throw themselves and families on the Government or public charity for support next winter. During the summer months, particularly in harvest, they and their families can earn sufficient to keep them from starving; but they cannot lay up any thing for the winter. Under these circumstances his Excellency has given authority to supply each family with from three to five bushels of seed potatoes, and the quantity required may be estimated at 800 bushels. I do not think that they can be brought and delivered for less than 6 s. per bushel, at which rate the total cost will be 240 l. currency.

With reference to the annexed pensioners at Penetanguishene, I would beg to observe that the number is at present only 23. They and their families, 101 persons, are supplied with daily rations, which cost 1 l. 9 s. 1 d. currency per day, or 531 l. 3 s. per year; to which must be added for clothing and bedding to each family 5 l.; making the total annual cost of that establishment 646 l. 3 s. It was expected, when they were located at that post, that they would be able to contribute towards their own support by fishing and the cultivation of the five-acre lots assigned to them; but this expectation has not been realized. If every application to be sent to this post had been granted, the expenditure would have absorbed all the funds placed at the disposal of the Government for emigration purposes (5,000 l. sterling a year), and I know of no other fund from which such expenses can be paid. These persons are infinitely better provided for than persons of the same class living upon their lands.

Although a portion of the existing distress which the commuted pensioners are subject to may be attributed to the badness of the last harvest, yet I am convinced that it is mainly to be attributed to their habits and infirmities. They are not able to bring their grants into cultivation to an extent that will provide them with food, or able to earn their bread as labourers; while their habits preclude the possibility of our employing them as domestic servants, and unless they are otherwise provided for, they must become, with very few exceptions indeed, a permanent burthen to the colony.

They have spent, as their certificates prove, the best of their days in the service of their king and country; many have lost limbs, and all may be said to be broken down in constitution; with a little assistance at stated periods, they may be kept upon their lands; but unless that be afforded, they must abandon them.

It is not so generally known as it should be that the poor settler upon wild land has to submit to far greater privations and to work much harder than an English labourer, and that whatever may have been his previous occupation, he has every thing to learn. Nothing short of the feeling that his exertions will ultimately lead him to comparative independence will enable him to succeed as a settler.

Many of the statements I have made may appear uncalled for, as they are already known to his Excellency, who has had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the condition of the parties in question; but I was anxious to bring the situation of these unhappy men fully under the notice of the Government, and if in my endeavours to effect that object I have been led to say more than may have been necessary, I trust to be excused.

To J. Joseph, Esq.
Civil Secretary, Toronto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

— No. 33. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Deputy Secretary at War, dated Downing-street, 20 June 1837.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th January last, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Secretary at War, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, enclosing a report from the Emigration Agent at Toronto, relative to the commuted military pensioners who have settled in Upper Canada.

5 May, No. 56.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

—No. 34.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Deputy Secretary at War to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated War-office, 5 July 1837.

Sir,

L. Sullivan, Esq. to
J. Stephen, Esq.
5 July 1837.

HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your letter of the 20th ult., I have received Lord Howick's directions to request, that you will express to Lord Glenelg his opinion, that the information contained in the despatch enclosed therein from the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, would not justify an application to Parliament for power to replace the commuted Chelsea pensioners on the pension list.

The circumstance of its having been found impossible to furnish a list of the commuted pensioners, with such a statement of the particulars of each case as would be requisite, in order that the Chelsea board might decide upon replacing the man upon the list, if a discretionary power of doing so were conferred upon them, would be decisive against asking for such a power, more particularly as it appears that the claim on the ground of distress is preferred, not only on behalf of those men whose pensions have been commuted, but also of those who have been discharged without pensions. The Secretary at War would therefore recommend, that an application should be made to the Treasury (if relief is absolutely indispensable) for authority to apply a moderate sum from the extraordinaries of the army, in the purchase of provisions, to be issued in kind, in cases of the greatest necessity. In doing this, however, it appears to Lord Howick that it is indispensable that far greater caution should be observed than he collects from the papers you have transmitted, to have been hitherto practised.

The report from the emigrant agent, Mr. Hawke, seems clearly to prove, that no small portion of the distress which is now so strongly complained of may fairly be attributed to the injudicious manner in which assistance has been given to these persons, thus encouraging them in improvident habits, and teaching them to rely rather upon the Government than upon their own efforts. Lord Howick is led to this conclusion by observing, that a numerous class of emigrants, generally having families, which in Canada ought by this time to have been able materially to contribute to their support, are stated to be now, after having received assistance for several years, as much, if not more, in want of it than ever, a result at which Lord Howick cannot be surprised when it farther appears that the entire charge of the families which were supposed to be the most destitute was undertaken by the Government three years ago; that they were established at Penetanguishene, in a situation where it was supposed they might have contributed to their own support by fishing and by cultivating five-acre lots, which were assigned to them; but that having failed to do so, they have still been allowed to receive daily rations at a cost of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a day for each individual, including women and children, besides bedding and clothing, at the public expense.

It is stated in Mr. Hawke's report that these individuals are infinitely better provided for than persons of the same class living upon their lands, which may well account for the absence of more strenuous efforts on the part of the latter to maintain themselves, and for the numerous applications which they are stated to have made to be sent to the place where such superior advantages are allowed.

Lord Howick would therefore suggest, that authority should be given to the Governor to afford relief in very urgent cases of distress; but that at the same time the most positive orders should be given to him to do this in such a manner as not to take away the motives to industry; and to endeavour to put an end to the expectation which has, his Lordship fears, been too much encouraged amongst this class of emigrants, that they may escape the usual consequences of idleness and improvidence, and obtain the restoration of their pensions, by loud complaints of the distress which these faults have alone produced.

I am, &c.
(signed) *L. Sullivan.*

— No. 35.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Downing-street, 19 July 1837.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you herewith the copies of a correspondence which has lately taken place on the subject of certain military pensioners who, having commuted their pensions under the Statute 1 Will. 4, c. 41, had emigrated to Upper Canada, where they are now existing in a state of great destitution.

You will observe that the Secretary at War, after considering the applications made on behalf of those individuals by the Legislature and the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, has declared his inability to interfere in any way for their relief, but has suggested that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury should be moved to authorize some slight assistance to these individuals out of the military chest, in any case of extreme emergency. Lord Glenelg entirely concurs with Lord Howick as to the necessity of using great caution in administering any such assistance—a necessity which his Lordship felt, and endeavoured to impress on Sir J. Colborne when the circumstances were first brought under the notice of this department. But adverting to the helpless condition of many of these persons by reason of age or infirmities, I am to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury Lord Glenelg's recommendation that the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada should be authorized to grant some slight relief to them out of the military chest of the province, the utmost care being at the same time taken that this relief shall be limited to the most urgent cases, and shall not degenerate into an inducement to others of the same class to continue in habits of idleness and improvidence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

Mr. Stephen, 3 Jan. 1837.

Mr. Sullivan, 9 Jan. 1837.

Lord Glenelg to Sir F. Head, 12 Jan. 1837.

Mr. Stephen, 20 June 1837.

Mr. Sullivan, 5 July 1837.

— No. 36.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated Treasury Chambers, 8 August 1837.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting copies of a correspondence which has lately taken place on the subject of certain military pensioners who, having commuted their pensions, had emigrated to Upper Canada, where they now are, existing in a state of great destitution, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Glenelg, that however much my Lords regret the situation in which the parties referred to are placed, their Lordships have no power by law to make any such grant from army extraordinaries as that proposed by his Lordship.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. Y. Spearman.*

A. Y. Spearman, Esq. to J. Stephen, Esq., 8 Aug. 1837.

— No. 37.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Deputy Secretary at War, dated Downing-street, 10 October 1837.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th July last, on the subject of the claims to relief of the military pensioners who, having commuted their pensions, proceeded to Upper Canada, where they are living in a state of great destitution, I am directed to request that you will inform the Secretary at War that Lord Glenelg has submitted to the Lords of the Treasury the proposal suggested in your letter; but that their Lordships have informed me that they have no power by law to make the proposed grant from army extraordinaries for the relief of those persons. Under these circumstances, and as the public funds of the

J. Stephen, Esq. to L. Sullivan, Esq., 10 Oct. 1837.

province cannot fairly be burthened with any charge on this account, Lord Glenelg apprehends that the parties must be left to seek assistance from private sources. Before, however, communicating this decision to Sir Francis Head, Lord Glenelg thinks it right that the Secretary at War should have an opportunity of reconsidering the subject, in the hope that Lord Howick may find it in his power to extend relief at least to the more aged and infirm. I am therefore to request that you will bring their claims under his Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

—No. 38.—

(No. 29.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *F. B. Head*, Bart., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Government House, 10 March 1838.

My Lord,

Toronto, 10 March
1838.

IN addition to the communications, which I have had the honour to address to your Lordship respecting the commuted pensioners in this province, and to which I have not as yet received an answer, I beg leave to transmit the accompanying letter on the subject, which I have received from emigrant agent *A. B. Hawke*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. B. Head.*

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 10 March 1838.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that I have closed my account of the expenses incurred for relief afforded to commuted pensioners during the year 1837. The amount is 775*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* I have no means of ascertaining the sum expended by the commissariat for the relief of persons of that class located at Penetanguishene, but the warrants issued in my name to repay the commissariat department amount to 598*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, making a total of 1,374*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* currency.

I am sorry to add, that the condition of the commuted pensioners has not improved since the date of the report which I had the honour to submit to his Excellency on the 29th April last; and from the present prospects of the colony, I am apprehensive that it will be found extremely difficult to provide for so large an outlay from the casual and territorial revenue during the current year for similar services.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to state, that during the late disturbances, the commuted pensioners capable of bearing arms, without a single exception, came forward in defence of the province; that many of them travelled for miles without shoes (their feet being protected only by such old clothing as their circumstances could supply) in the depth of winter, to offer their services. Whatever vices they may possess, they have always shown that they are faithful subjects.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

John Joseph, Esq.
Civil Secretary.

—No. 39.—

(No. 106.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Durham*, G.C.B., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 30 October 1838.

My Lord,

Earl of Durham to
Lord Glenelg,
Oct. 1838.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the purpose of being laid before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, a copy of a memorial recently addressed to me by *Edward Shuel*, one of that class of pensioners on the above establishment who were induced some years ago to commute their pensions on the above view to becoming settlers in the colonies; and I avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded me, to call your Lordship's attention to the circumstances of the individuals of this class in the two provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

It would be unbecoming, and I believe unjust, to the members of his late Majesty's Government, by whom the arrangement with these pensioners was devised and carried into effect, to express any doubt that they proposed it in perfect

perfect good faith; they acted in all probability under a conviction that both the public and the pensioners would be benefited by the arrangement, the former from the saving effected by the cessation of a large annual payment, and the latter from the change in their position from that of idle pensioners on the public bounty in England to that of industrious and independent landowners in the colonies; and it is probable, also, that they were further induced to propose this plan by a consideration of the benefits which it was anticipated would accrue to these colonies from the introduction of a large body of actual settlers possessed of sufficient capital to establish themselves comfortably on this land. These expectations have, however, been almost entirely frustrated. The English public has, it is true, to a certain extent, reaped the anticipated advantages of the arrangement by being relieved from the payment of these pensions, but to the pensioners the result has been disastrous in the highest degree, and instead of proving a benefit, they have been a heavy burden to the colonies to which they were sent.

This unexpected and unfortunate result is, no doubt, to be attributed in some degree to the defective arrangements for carrying the plan into effect,—to the want of any preparatory measures for the reception and settlement of the pensioners,—to the absence of all provision for their protection against extortion on their arrival,—and to the mistake in placing in the hands of men with no habits of self-control the whole of the money to which they were entitled, and thus exposing them to what, in their circumstances, was an irresistible temptation. Owing to this want of precaution and forethought on the part of the Government, many of the pensioners actually landed at Quebec before the colonial authorities were apprized of their embarkation, and before the Commissary-general had received any instructions to pay them the amount to which they were to be entitled on their arrival. Many of them spent the amount of their commutation money in debauchery, or were robbed of it when in a state of intoxication. Many never attempted to go upon their land, and of those who made the attempt, several were unable to discover in what precise part of the wilderness their grant was situated, and many sold their right to the land for the means of a few days more of drunkenness, and were left consequently in a state of absolute destitution within a very few weeks of their arrival. Of the whole number who landed in the colony, probably not one in three attempted to establish themselves as settlers upon their grants, and not one in six remain settled there at the present time. The remainder lingered for the most part in the vicinity of the principal towns, where they contrived for some time to pick up a precarious subsistence by such employments as they could procure, aided by the charitable contributions of the inhabitants. Great numbers perished miserably in the two years of cholera, or from diseases engendered by exposure and privation, and aggravated by their dissolute habits, and the majority of them have at length disappeared. For these, the Government must, I fear, be considered as directly responsible, because a very small degree of care on their part might have effectually provided against the circumstances out of which they arose, and every consideration of policy and humanity required that such a degree of care at least should be exerted.

It may, however, be doubted whether any degree of care in its execution could have insured the success of the plan. The idea of forming agricultural settlers in a new country from a class of men to which these pensioners belong, could, I must suppose, have proceeded only from an entire ignorance of the state of these colonies, and of the tasks that a settler has to perform,—an ignorance of which it is not easy to discover an adequate explanation, since there were at the command of the Government so many means of acquiring all the requisite knowledge. The labour to be performed by a settler in the wilderness is of an arduous and painful character, and demands great physical and mental energy, combined with a facility of adaptation to new circumstances seldom found in men of mature years or settled habits. Even the most robust and enterprising individuals are generally unequal to the task, until a residence of one or two years in the country has made them acquainted with the nature of the work, and habituated them to its performance. But these pensioners were by age and previous habits signally disqualified for encountering the solitary toils and privations of the life to which they were destined, and, as if to render their general unfitness more conspicuous, many of them were maimed, or disabled by wounds. Men who had lost an arm or a leg were to be put in posses-

sion of from 100 to 300 acres of land, from the cultivation of which their whole future subsistence was to be derived, but which, before the work of cultivation could be commenced upon the smallest scale, required weeks of continuous labour, of a kind which it was physically impossible they could perform; and when there was not this obvious incapacity to fulfil the demands of their new position, there was, in the entire absence of all previous habits of regular labour, an incapacity as real, though not so immediately apparent. These were circumstances which no arrangement could provide against, and the existence of which necessarily implied the utter eventual failure of the measure.

I have entered upon this detail, not for the purpose of imputing blame to any one, but solely because an accurate statement of the nature of the transaction appears to me necessary, in order to a distinct understanding of the position of Her Majesty's Government with regard to such of these pensioners as survive. Many of them have applied at different times to have their pensions restored, and if upon inquiry it should appear that the representations, upon the faith of which they consented to commute their pensions, were substantially false, and the advantages promised them upon settling in the colonies altogether illusory, whereon the blame of the mistake may rest, it can hardly be denied that they have a strong equitable claim to the relief they ask; Government ought, it would seem, to be considered in this transaction as the guardian of these pensioners, and in that character, as responsible for the consequences of its own proposal. It may be true that the mistake, to call it by no harsher name, in this case was one which the pensioners themselves might have been able to detect. Without any knowledge of the circumstances of the colonies, they might have known and felt their own incapacity for all laborious agricultural pursuits. But it was perhaps no more than natural they should take for granted the prudence and fairness of any plan suggested by Government, without troubling themselves with any minute inquiries into its details. Instead therefore of allowing the penalty of failure to fall exclusively upon them, it is but fair that they should be peculiarly guarded from all loss. The situation of those who survive calls loudly for some measures of immediate relief; it is one of extreme destitution and suffering; their land is almost entirely useless, even to those who have settled upon it, and they cannot obtain any adequate employment, either as farm labourers or as domestic servants. At the commencement of every winter, therefore, they are thrown upon the charity of the British population of the province. At the present time a subscription is on foot to supply such of them as are settled in the neighbouring townships with the fuel and clothing necessary to support existence amidst the rigours of a Canadian winter. In the Upper Province, too, their situation is equally deplorable, and numbers must have perished from absolute starvation but for the relief, inadequate as it has been, afforded to them by the Government of that province; and instead of their position offering any prospect of amelioration, it may be expected to become worse in proportion as they feel the increasing pressure of age and infirmity.

I feel assured that your Lordship will agree with me in thinking that both justice and humanity demand that some effort should be made to put an end to such a state of things, nor would the restoration of the pensions of these men involve any large expense, or frustrate in any considerable degree the economical expectations upon which the arrangement was founded. It is not easy to obtain any accurate knowledge of the number of commuted pensioners in the two provinces at the present moment; but from all I can learn, not more than one-fourth of the original number have survived. To replace these men in their former position would occasion but a very small annual outlay, and would tend in a high degree to give satisfaction to all classes in the provinces.

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

Quebec, 20 Sept. 1838.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Lieutenant-general Commanding
the Canadas, &c. &c.

THE humble petition of *Edward Shuel*, late an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, on 1s. per day, that humbly begs leave to approach your Excellency. My Lord and Noble Earl,

Earl, your most obedient and very humble servant is one of those unfortunate pensioners who have commuted their pensions, the only means to support them for life. I am now in a far advanced stage of my life, can neither work or want. I am also deprived of the use of one side of my body totally, from wounds and other circumstances sustained while in the service of our lamented and most gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and was in H. M. 58th Regiment of Foot for the period of 23 years. I only crave that your Excellency, should the same be in the nature of things, and from compassion and pity on this desolate man, to take him into consideration as he is in the actual support of a wife and six children, without any means whatever, to recommend him as an object of pity to the Lords Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to be reinstated to his former pension of 1 s. per day, as all he has got for his commute is exhausted in bringing his family here, and their support of food and raiment is now run out, and has no more, or no more means, and by so doing or otherwise,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Edward Shuel.*

—No. 40.—

(No. 116.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *G. Arthur*, K. C. H., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Government House, Toronto, 21 December 1838.

HAVING felt, from the first moment when my attention was drawn to the condition of the commuted pensioners in this province, a deep interest in the welfare of that unfortunate class of persons, I lost no time in directing Mr. Hawke, the chief agent for emigration, to ascertain in the most authentic manner their names and numbers, as well as the military corps to which they belonged at the period of their discharge; and I am thus enabled to lay before your Lordship a return, which may, I believe, be relied on as nearly correct in all the particulars which it embraces.

Your Lordship will remark that, according to this return, there are now 567 military pensioners who, having disposed of their pensions under the British statute 1 Will. 4, c. 41, have become residents in Upper Canada. It is, however, probable that there may be a few others whose names have escaped the inquiry of Mr. Hawke.

In the correspondence which took place between your Lordship and my predecessors in this government, the state of wretchedness and destitution to which these pensioners have been reduced was very forcibly exhibited.

Their condition is indeed such as it is painful to witness; for although it has been in a very material degree produced by the habits of military life, and the inconsiderate and improvident character common to soldiers, the mind naturally recurs to the value of the services which many of these veterans may have rendered to their country in times of peril, which, though long since passed, have not faded from the memory of the British people.

Hence an impression has gained depth in this country that the arrangement by which the old soldier was invited to exchange his fixed daily rate of pension during the term of his existence for a stipulated sum of money, though no doubt well intended, has left him in want and misery, and bears upon him with extreme severity.

The money placed at his control he was, by his whole previous course of life, rendered unfit to manage with discretion; and as he was also without experience or knowledge in the arts of agriculture, he unavoidably fell into a hopeless state of embarrassment and distress.

The emigration thus encouraged to Upper Canada of so large a number of pensioners as your Lordship will find enumerated in this return, has thrown upon the revenue of the colony a burden of no inconsiderable weight, of which the people and legislature may reasonably complain.

* * * * *

Under all the circumstances, I have to assure your Lordship of my strong opinion that Her Majesty's Government should at once take into its serious consideration the propriety of revising its agreement with the pensioners sent to this country, with a view of restoring to them forthwith the pensions they have commuted.

Sir G. Arthur to
Lord Glenelg,
21 Dec. 1838.

No. 1.

Emigrant-office, Toronto, 26 November 1838.

RETURN of COMMUTED PENSIONERS residing in the Province of *Upper Canada*, showing the Number of the Regiment from which they were discharged, as well as the Date of the Discharge and Length of Service; copied from the different Returns made to this Office, pursuant to the Instructions contained in the printed Notice hereunto annexed.

No.	NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
1.	Patrick Rodgers -	64	25 Oct. 1831	18 years.
	Henry Miller -	40	14 " 1829	9 years.
	Terrence Flinn -	27	3 May 1816	8 years.
	William Doherty -	3	26 Nov. 1823	7 years.
	John Timmon -	83	- 1815	15½ years.
	Henry Gaccey -	13 Vet. Batt.	25 April 1815	6 years, 11 months.
	W. Francis Omeard	84	25 July 1821	15 years, 3 months.
	John Murray -	97	5 Feb. 1815	18 years, 7 months.
	Terence O'Neal -	30	21 May 1817	10 years, 249 days.
	10.	John Gallagher -	23	10 Aug. 1813
James Davison -		92	2 Feb. 1815	14½ years.
John Johnson -		50	28 Oct. 1818	9½ years.
Thomas Paisley -		16	13 April 1824	19½ years.
Patrick Casey -		60	30 Jan. 1828	14 years.
Daniel O'Connor -		2d Ceylon Reg.	5 June 1820	20½ years.
Philip Mannon -		3 G. Batt.	May 1831	14½ years.
William Roland -		86	5 Feb. 1817	4½ years.
John Brown -		49	7 Jan. 1818	16½ years.
John Bailey -		28	13 Dec. 1826	19½ years.
20.	John Logan -	31	20 July 1831	11½ years.
	William Cox -	5 Vet. Batt.	26 " 1814	13½ years.
	Daniel Fighe -	88	13 Nov. 1833	16 years.
	James M'Cartin -	83	10 March 1830	19½ years.
	Michael Shea -	68	25 " 1818	21 years.
	Clement Dixon -	6 D. Gds.	26 July 1815	21½ years.
	Joseph Harris -	26	22 Oct. 1830	24 years.
	John S. Murphat -	64	14 May 1816	23½ years.
	James Blakely -	R. A. Drivers	14 Aug. 1821	21 years.
	Nicholas Harvey -	40	30 Sept. 1823	14 years, 10 months.
30.	Francis Clancy -	5	24 Nov. 1824	18 years, 6 months.
	John Flannagan -	3 Vet. Batt.	June 1821	21 years.
	Thomas Lee -	97	5 Feb. 1815	13 years, 9 months.
	David M'Cready -	50	27 Aug. 1823	7 years, 1 month.
	Patrick Messitt -	6 Vet. Batt.	12 June 1816	9 years, 1 month.
	John Hughes -	8	- - -	10 years, 4 months.
	Andrew Kinghorn -	R. A.	31 May 1826	18 years.
	Bernard Campbell -	82	4 Aug. 1824	19 years, 6 months.
	William Blake -	Tip' Mil.	- 1832	25 years, 5 months.
	Thomas Blake -	7 Drs. Gds.	27 July 1814	17 years, 9 months.
40.	Alexander Owens -	27	April 1826	19 years, 9 months.
	John Brenan -	79	14 Sept. 1831	21 years, 6 months.
	Wm. Norborough -	91	22 " 1824	12 years, 8 months.
	Daniel Fahey -	49	5 July 1820	19 years.
	Conway Bantin -	2 Vet. Batt.	6 June 1826	4 years, 10 months.
	William M'Donald -	44	26 March 1817	15 years, 3 months.
	Terence Conroy -	3	- - -	9 years, 1 month.
	Richard Taylor -	85	18 Dec. 1818	9 years, 8 months.
	William Ford -	6	30 June 1827	24 years.
	James Biren -	1st F. Gds.	- 1814	10 years, 9 months.
50.	Æneas Bell -	49	26 Aug. 1826	23 years, 4 months.
	John Shettick -	11	1 July	7 years, 3 months.
	William Smith -	24	19 Sept. 1816	14 years, 11 months.
	Robert Frost -	43	31 May 1821	13 years, 7 months.
	Robert Pudney -	67	26 Aug. 1818	28 years, 6 months.
	William Oakley -	18 Huss.	12 Sept. 1821	19 years, 9 months.
	William Ingleden -	19 Foot	29 May 1822	11 years, 6 months.
	Thomas Gandy -	52	31 July 1817	14 years, 1 month.
	Andrew Hawkins -	20	25 June 1817	21 years, 6 months.
	James Hewton -	87	19 Dec. 1816	20 years.
60.	Charles Fitzgerald -	13 Vet. Batt.	7 Oct. 1813	4 years, 4 months.
	Patrick Killey -	88	18 Aug. 1812	8 years.
	James Kells -	26	20 June 1827	18 years, 8 months.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
	James Riley -	99	22 March 1820	4 years.
	John Joice -	88	" 1826	10 years, 6 months.
	Patrick M'Sherry -	71	— 1825	19 years, 8 months.
	John Donahy -	27	18 Nov. 1818	11 years, 1 month.
	John Findley -	31	11 Sept. 1816	11 years, 4 months.
	Southwell Bradshaw -	81	Oct. 1820	11 years, 200 days.
	John Manley -	10 Huss.	10 Aug. 1825	24 years, 90 days.
70.	Edward M'Gibbon -	6 Vet. Batt.	12 June 1816	15 years, 319 days.
	George Piper -	17	— 1816	23 years.
	Wm. Cox (See No. 21)	5 Vet. Batt.	26 July 1814	13 years, 9 months.
	Peter Mansfield -	41	2 May 1822	23 years, 8 months.
	William Cooke -	36	22 Sept. 1814	9 years.
	Joseph Garbutt -	Rot. 3d.	1 Nov. 1825	5 years.
	John Boyle -	18 & 71	— 1818	23 years.
	Bernard Hand -	8	12 Nov. 1817	9 years, 104 days.
	John Vance -	30	21 " 1817	18 years, 161 days.
	James Kennedy -	44	4 May 1824	12 years, 30 days.
80.	William Preston -	41	8 Aug. 1815	3 years, 90 days.
	Jonathan Brown -	19	1 Oct. 1823	7 years, 135 days.
	David Bale -	R. A.	10 " 1814	11 years, 10 days.
	Michael Harlin -	71	28 Feb. 1814	7 years.
	Edward Fitzgerald -	26	19 July 1826	23 years, 1 month.
	Neil Harkins -	26	19 " 1826	22 years, 9 months.
	David Murdock -	26	20 June 1827	5 years, 10 months.
	Patrick Tulley -	6 Vet. Batt.	12 " 1816	18 years, 110 days.
	Samuel M'Gill -	1 —	31 May 1816	23 years.
	Henry Mooney -	23	17 June 1802	6 years.
90.	Patrick Missett -	6 Vet. Batt.	12 " 1816	9 years, 24 days.
	Joseph Brother -	2 G. Batt.	23 Oct. 1816	2 years, 265 days.
	William Hart -	12	30 Aug. 1820	8 years, 24 days.
	Michael Quinn -	91	16 " 1814	6 years, 120 days.
	Matthew Kinshall -	89	19 Dec. 1816	17 years, 60 days.
	Bryan Hamner -	80	11 Jan. 1832	22 years, 91 days.
	John Barrett -	65	25 July 1821	18 years, 270 days.
	William Hislop -	58	31 " 1822	22 years, 150 days.
	James Byrnes -	32	15 March 1826	14 years, 182 days.
	Patrick Welsh -	97	24 June 1810	11 years, 261 days.
100.	Robert Michael -	8 Dragoons	21 Jan. 1824	21 years, 120 days.
	William Ryan -	27	11 June 1817	20 years, 311 days.
	G. M'Gorgan -	27	14 Oct. 1829	24 years, 6 months.
	Dennis Harrington -	2 G. Batt.	23 " 1816	8 years, 85 days.
	Lawrence M'Loughlin -	6 Vet. Batt.	— 1823	7 years, 65 days.
	Samuel Cowen -	6 ditto.	12 June 1816	9 years, 14 days.
	Daniel Anderson -	R. A.	Jan. 1829	16 years.
	Hugh M'Donald -	83	— 1814	8 years, 120 days.
	William Black -	9 Vet. Batt.	16 April 1821	4 years, 39 days.
	William Dixon -	7 Dragoons	30 Aug. 1826	11 years.
110.	Hamilton Neilans -	5 R. A.	31 Oct. 1825	18 years, 304 days.
	John Dodd -	89	July 1826	28 years, 7 months.
	Thomas Fugard -	R. A. Drs.	31 March 1816	8 years, 95 days.
	William Higgins -	44	31 July 1822	18 years, 9 months.
	Richard Collins -	Longford Mil.	12 Oct. 1825	28 years.
	James Fenton -	27	9 Nov. 1813	15 years, 4 months.
	David Beaton -	20	- - -	19 years, 9 months.
	Patrick Flannagan -	21	23 Nov. 1825	16 years, 3 months.
	John Asoph -	44	12 July 1814	11 years, 10 months.
	James Ferguson -	25	12 Oct. 1826	22 years, 7 months.
120.	William Lang -	100	24 " 1821	3 years, 2 months.
	James Waddel -	4 Vet. Batt.	- - -	17 years.
	John Moore -	27 Reg.	March 1817	11 years.
	Alexander Rafferty -	87	Aug. 1827	9 years.
	Robert Harthay -	23 Dragoons	24 Feb. 1818	12 years, 11 months.
	Dennis Murphy -	39	5 Nov. 1812	5 years, 10 months.
	Thomas Kelley -	11	24 Feb. 1818	17 years, 3 months.
	Thomas Cuthbert -	8	- - -	17 years, 3 months.
	Dennis Mitchell -	88	— 1815	8 years, 2 months.
	John M'Cabey -	45	28 March 1821	8 years, 2 months.
130.	Daniel Meighan -	83	17 Jan. 1827	25 years.
	John Lentick -	6 Vet. Batt.	12 July 1816	14 years, 40 days.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
	Robert Gorman -	32	16 March 1827	10 years, 11 months.
	Robert Beamer -	8	7 Feb. 1816	22 years, 6 months.
	William Parr -	2 G. Bat.	23 Oct. 1816	5 years, 34 days.
	David Creighton -	19 Dragoons	7 Feb. 1821	25 years, 10 months.
	William Falls -	6 Dragoons	Feb. 1819	22 years.
	Patrick Wheelan -	88	- - -	8 years, 332 days.
	Robert M'Carroll -	10	30 Nov. 1814	21 years, 168 days.
	John Hunter -	18	24 March 1821	14 years, 38 days.
140	John Leahy -	Cork Mil.	26 Jan. 1820	24 years, 351 days.
	John Campbell -	64	29 Sept. 1818	—
	John Dunn -	2 Guards	25 March 1817	—
	Samuel Smith -	21	July 1816	16 years, 5 months.
	Anthony M'Donell -	12 Vet. Bat.	June 1814	10 years, 348 days.
	John Newill -	12 ditto.	30 June 1831	10 years, 88 days.
	Andrew M'Gee -	28	— 1828	15 years.
	James M'Guire -	87	Feb. 1826	20 years, 8 months.
	Nicholas Heney -	2d Vet.	25 March 1824	15 years, 9 months.
	Patrick Finnegan -	1 Vet. Bat.	2 Feb. 1820	16 years, 6 months.
150	Hugh Graham -	34	29 Sept. 1819	29 years, 4 months.
	Patrick Mallow -	89	18 Nov. 1812	7 years.
	Dennis Murphy -	39	5 Nov. 1812	6 years.
	Christ M'Golrick -	18	- - -	21 years.
	John Whitehead -	84	22 Sept. 1824	24 years.
	Peter Cuff -	27	20 June 1817	20 years.
	Bernard Haughey -	97	25 June 1817	13 years, 6 months.
	James Ropley -	3d Guards	3 Feb. 1819	21 years.
	Alexander Hamilton -	52	25 June 1817	—
	Thomas Huden -	7	20 March 1816	7 years, 4 months.
160	John Murloy -	60	1 March 1809	8 years, 8 months.
	Dudley M'Quinnam -	40	18 June 1828	18 years, 8 months.
	Patrick Cassady -	21	3 May 1816	8 years.
	Gilbert Simple -	25	— 1818	21 years, 8 months.
	James Read -	50	24 June 1818	21 years.
	Charles Mansfield -	2d Vet.	24 April 1826	16 years, 6 months.
	John Casey -	64	14 May 1816	34 years.
	Thomas Bird -	70	25 Aug. 1822	9 years, 4 months.
	David Dowell -	11	3 July 1822	—
	John Steel -	34	21 Jan. 1824	10 years.
170	Dennis Finn -	95	29 Nov. 1824	21 years, 8 months.
	Robert Taylor -	84	— 1816	—
	Roderick M'Cuaig -	71	1 Dec. 1814	—
	Joseph Feanes -	4 Dragoons	12 Sept. 1821	5 years, 2 months.
	Thomas Farrell -	- - -	21 Oct. 1804	9 years.
	William Pike -	109	2 Feb. 1813	8 years, 6 months.
	William Mewer -	56	2 Feb. 1820	22 years.
	Edward M'Cann -	52	30 Aug. 1821	21 years, 6 months.
	Bernard M'Cann -	Royal Rangers	28 Oct. 1818	12 years.
	Patrick Harvey -	23	23 Sept. 1823	1 year.
180	Stephen Finbarthy -	57	4 Aug. 1824	20 years.
	James Clingan -	2 G. Bat.	23 Oct. 1816	8 years.
	Thomas Daly -	Roy. Vet. Bat.	1 April 1826	—
	John Heiney -	60	— 1799	32 years, 4 months.
	Miles Reed -	Roy. Art.	Nov. 1818	14 years, 6 months.
	Patrick Waters -	13	Mar. 1825	21 years.
	Michael M'Cormick -	54	7 June 1802	4 years.
	Edward Casey -	12 Dragoons	21 Nov. 1816	13 years, 6 months.
	Edward Hughes -	3 Guards	12 Dec. 1827	24 years.
	Patrick M'Clushy -	8	— 1825	16 years, 6 months.
190	Simon Simpson -	42	27 June 1821	12 years, 6 months.
	Arthur Kinney -	4	25 June 1817	15 years.
	James Black -	5 Dragoons	22 May 1828	3 years.
	John Black -	45	25 Nov. 1818	15 years, 4 months.
	Daniel Moran -	17 Dragoons	25 July 1821	10 years, 8 months.
	Thomas Sheeun -	1st Guards	31 Oct. 1827	12 years, 2 months.
	John Smith -	1	30 Dec. 1818	2 years, 3 months.
	Edward Connor -	1	20 May 1829	18 years, 4 months.
	David Craig -	12	12 Dec. 1827	14 years, 2 months.
	Thomas Larcin -	13	25 March 1819	21 years.
200	George Finnap -	64	22 Oct. 1804	25 years.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
	Duncan Dunlop -	94	31 March 1815	3 years.
	Richard Lewis -	64	May 1824	17 years, 3 months.
	Alexander Thompson	2 Guards	— 1834	10 years.
	James Morgan -	16 Dragoons	20 March 1822	24 years.
	John Muir -	Roy. Art.	31 March 1816	7 years, 6 months.
	John Henderson -	25	20 Oct. 1826	21 years, 4 months.
	James Worthington	41	27 Aug. 1823	12 years.
	Joseph Dixon -	36 & Sap. & Min.	- - -	21 years, 4 months.
	Alexander Anderson	79	2 Aug. 1828	21 years, 6 months.
210	Adam Riley -	63	28 Nov. 1815	6 years, 6 months.
	William Durham -	59	- - -	—
	William M'Walter	47	19 April 1826	1 year.
	Thomas Doig -	78	— 1825	—
	Neil Farlane -	2 Vet. Bat.	April 1826	19 years, 2 months.
	John Lyons -	29	30 Oct. 1822	10 years, 6 months.
	Peter Shanon -	28	— 1819	—
	Daniel Kelly -	- - -	7 June 1814	—
	Hamilton Neilans -	5 Roy. Art.	31 Oct. 1835	19 years.
	John Carr -	17 Dragoons	31 Oct. 1823	19 years, 2 months.
220	John Merry -	77	12 Oct. 1825	10 years, 49 days.
	William Sullivan -	9	31 Oct. 1827	3 years, 1 month.
	John Thornton -	83	26 April 1827	19 years, 8 months.
	Philip Conell -	Cork Mil.	24 April 1816	21 years.
	John Gillmour -	6 Dragoons	26 June 1814	10 years, 195 days.
	Patrick Brady -	3 Rifle Brig.	16 Dec. 1818	12 years, 330 days.
	Edward Bormingham	44	27 Dec. 1815	20 years, 30 days.
	Edward Coughlan	29	17 March 1819	10 years, 6 months.
	John Gillies -	71	1 June 1831	17 years, 321 days.
	James Campbell -	71	1 June 1831	22 years, 244 days.
230	Edward Muddon -	71	1 June 1831	19 years, 159 days.
	Robert Kingsland -	1 Guards	21 July 1821	24 years, 3 months.
	Robert Sullivan -	Roy. Art.	31 Oct. 1819	20 years, 6 months.
	James M'Guire -	27	24 Jan. 1816	6 years, 9 months.
	John Daly -	54	17 Jan. 1827	18 years, 4 months.
	John Riley -	1	5 June 1817	23 years, 4 months.
	Jeremiah Driscoll -	58	11 Nov. 1818	21 years, 2 months.
	Richard Humphreys	3 Vet. Bat.	1 March 1826	15 years, 3 months.
	Patrick Cassidy -	3	3 July 1817	5 years, 8 months.
	Ralph M'Donoghue	59	16 Sept. 1829	22 years.
240	Dennis Mackin -	101	5 Feb. 1817	9 years, 5 months.
	John M'Donald -	78	3 June 1819	27 years, 280 days.
	John Dunn -	7 Dragoons	31 Aug. 1814	17 years, 212 days.
	George Hunt -	10 ditto.	24 Oct. 1821	7 years, 9 months.
	James M'Lar -	89	Oct. 1815	7 years.
	John Kelly -	62	— 1821	6 years, 4 months.
	James Cook -	1	14 March 1832	37 years.
	John Stratton -	76	6 April 1831	21 years, 6 months.
	George Moore -	71	28 Aug. 1822	19 years, 135 days.
	Matthew Smith -	27	17 June 1802	18 years, 3 months.
250	James Loftus -	59	8 Aug. 1827	9 years, 6 months.
	Hugh Kane -	36	8 March 1814	23 years, 3 months.
	Patrick O'Connor -	66	7 June 1810	—
	Andrew Lalor -	52	21 Jan. 1828	23 years, 6 months.
	Richard Stepney -	81	25 Oct. 1815	4 years, 3 months.
	John Bouldin -	20	25 June 1829	19 years.
	Robert Blake -	65	4 Jan. 1821	30 years, 6 months.
	James Donoghue	Dublin Mil.	5 May 1826	20 years.
	Alexander Burk	25	24 Feb. 1819	21 years, 136 days.
	James Clark -	63	18 Aug. 1823	25 years.
260	Philip Smith -	16	18 Nov. 1818	19 years, 6 days.
	Arthur Brogan -	African Corps	14 April 1830	18 years, 9 days.
	Patrick Clark -	23	28 Oct. 1818	6 years, 6 days.
	Robert Clark -	34	10 Nov. 1830	21 years, 6 days.
	Peter Killey -	Vet. Bat.	28 Oct. 1818	9 years, 10 months.
	Samuel Perry -	22	2 Feb. 1820	26 years, 8 months.
	Philip Devlin -	Roy. Art.	2 Feb. 1832	20 years, 305 days.
	John Smith -	39	6 July 1826	16 years, 11 months.
	James Conroy -	95	15 Aug. 1814	17 years, 9 months.
	John Walker -	14	31 July 1822	29 years, 127 days.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
270	John Welsh - -	7	— 1814	3 years, 6 days.
	William Mysart - -	20	28 Sept. 1828	21 years, 7 days.
	Charles Mury - -	69	— 1814	2 years, 6 days.
	Patrick Carey - -	14	21 Oct. 1831	39 years, 270 days.
	John Lucky - -	2 Vet. Bat.	— 1826	14 years, 4 months.
	Thomas Allan - -	57	24 Jan. 1824	6 years, 2 months.
	Peter Farrell - -	30	19 May 1818	3 years, 4 months.
	Samson Walkerdine	48	23 May 1831	8 years, 6 months.
	Thos. Henderson - -	87	12 March 1828	14 years, 10 months.
	Hugh Smith - -	79	- - -	8 years.
280	Thomas Kingsley - -	11	—	—
	Daniel Goodon - -	2 Vet. Bat.	25 Oct. 1828	14 years, 3 months.
	David Freir - -	Roy. Art.	23 May 1819	20 years, 2 months.
	John Dunn - -	2 Guards	20 March 1816	— 244 days.
	Michael Corker - -	2 Rifles	16 Aug. 1814	1 year, 6 days.
	James Brady - -	4 Dragoons	3 Sept. 1826	10 years, 8 days.
	William Stevens - -	18	30 June 1819	3 years, 192 days.
	Robert Simpson - -	8 Dragoons	24 Nov. 1824	1 year, 3 days.
	James Kenny - -	44	June 1822	19 years.
	William Conway - -	44	— 1821	13 years, 164 days.
290	Wm. M'Craccan - -	3 Vet. Bat.	2 April 1817	21 years.
	George M'Cann - -	Rif. Brigade	8 Dec. 1817	18 years, 2 months.
	William Davis - -	82	25 Oct. 1815	3 years, 10 months.
	William Ware - -	57	12 May 1824	6 years, 9 months.
	William Clydardale	Roy. Art.	Oct. 1814	7 years, 200 days.
	John Lumsden - -	Wexford Mil.	24 June 1829	27 years, 10 days.
	John Witherup - -	Roy. Art.	1 July 1824	21 years, 9 days.
	Thomas O'Neil - -	5 Guards	Jan. 1816	16 years, 67 days.
	John Dogherty - -	4 G. Bat.	30 Nov. 1813	3 years, 5 days.
	Daniel Ryan - -	96	14 Oct. 1824	14 years.
300	Michael Canada - -	3 Vet.	24 April 1826	19 years, 9 days.
	John Connelly - -	88	12 Dec. 1821	13 years, 5 days.
	Francis Sharp - -	14 Dragoons	31 March 1815	19 years, 9 days.
	Thomas Johnson - -	Coldst. Guards	— 1825	16 years.
	Patrick Ryan - -	12	— 1822	6 years, 223 days.
	James Smith - -	Roy. Art.	31 Oct. 1816	15 years, 192 days.
	Joseph Plymouth - -	6	20 June 1800	19 years, 9 months.
	Patrick Prosser - -	Ros. Mil.	30 April 1817	23 years, 300 days.
	George Aird - -	1 Vet. Bat.	5 May 1826	21 years.
	Joseph Cornick - -	13	18 Oct. 1820	18 years, 6 months.
310	Hugh Moore - -	88	June 1828	21 years, 11 months.
	Charles Murphy - -	63	29 March 1824	24 years, 9 months.
	Daniel Murphy - -	40	March 1819	13 years, 8 months.
	James M'Fearnin - -	4 Vet. Bat.	7 Sept. 1814	17 years, 11 months.
	Thomas Woods - -	88	25 Feb. 1819	5 years, 5 months.
	David Mulchy - -	44	17 Nov. 1819	19 years, 268 days.
	William Davis - -	13	21 Dec. 1825	19 years, 4 months.
	John Blanco - -	51	28 July 1815	8 years, 4 months.
	Dennis Hennessy - -	45	29 Nov. 1814	11 years, 5 months.
	Bernard M'Cann - -	R. W. Train	13 Aug. 1811	2 years, 5 months.
320	James Rainge - -	81	July 1816	24 years, 10 days.
	John Boyle - -	44	June 1815	6 years.
	Thomas Harrington	47	25 April 1827	6 years, 4 months.
	William Manning - -	4	21 Aug. 1817	5 years.
	Blythe Armstrong - -	1	22 Dec. 1824	11 years, 229 days.
	William Bremble - -	72	22 March 1823	24 years.
	John Doyle - -	28	Feb. 1824	8 years.
	Thomas Graham - -	Roy. Art.	31 Dec. 1818	15 years.
	William Grogan - -	1	27 Aug. 1823	24 years, 6 months.
	Andrew M'Intyre - -	8 Dragoons	21 Aug. 1822	28 years.
330	Owen Houghy - -	Roy. Vet. Bat.	- - -	14 years, 9 months.
	Thomas Kelly - -	51	Oct. 1818	—
	John Arthur - -	Sap. & Miners	30 Sept. 1819	6 years.
	Richard Keating - -	Meath Mil.	28 June 1829	21 years, 6 months.
	Thomas Hughes - -	24 Dragoons	— 1825	23 years, 3 months.
	John Nugent - -	19	26 Sept. 1821	24 years, 3 months.
	Daniel King - -	Leitrim Mil.	19 Dec. 1822	29 years, 6 months.
	Dennis Gleeson - -	- - -	3 May 1820	21 years.
	William Japson - -	9	1 Jan. 1806	5 years, 6 months.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
340	Philip Bennett -	27	21 May 1817	13 years, 6 months.
	John Millan - -	32	15 April 1819	13 years, 8 months.
	John Mortimer -	26	19 April 1826	8 years.
	Arthur M'Connel -	91	28 May 1815	—
	Edward M'Donell -	101	31 July 1816	13 years.
	John Delany - -	3d Vet. Bat.	— 1816	14 years, 6 months.
	George Ogles - -	18	— 1813	5 years.
	Roger M'Hugh - -	3d Vet. Bat.	22 Oct. 1816	—
	Thomas Hatt - -	3	29 July 1814	20 years.
	Bernard Cappry -	17 Dragoons	5 July 1825	18 years.
350	Patrick Mulloy -	3	26 July 1820	6 years, 2 months.
	Denis Ferin - -	1	Nov. 1824	19 years, 6 months.
	Bernard Haughey -	93	— 1817	13 years, 157 days.
	George M'Roy - -	79	31 May 1831	21 years.
	William Dory - -	20 Dragoons	9 Dec. 1814	5 years.
	Theophilus Vale -	R. S. Corps	- - -	7 years.
	Ebenezer Sandford	66	—	—
	H. Godfry - - -	64	- - -	25 years.
	John Cock - - -	Roy. Art. Driver	—	—
	Walter Connors -	86	—	—
360	Thomas Simpson -	9	—	—
	James Patterson -	African Corps	—	—
	Patrick Harwon -	73	9 Aug. 1826	—
	Hugh Munro - -	3 Guards Bat.	16 Sept. 1816	13 years, 6 months.
	Patrick Buggea -	97	23 Nov. 1818	14 years, 6 months.
	James Ward - -	12 Veterans	17 June 1814	6 years, 6 months.
	John Horsley - -	Roy. York Ran.	21 Jan. 1824	32 years.
	William M'Cleary	7 Dragoons	31 Aug. 1814	16 years.
	James M'Kenna -	27	10 Aug. 1813	7 years, 6 months.
	Patrick Hughes -	2 Veteran	10 April 1826	24 years.
370	Patrick Dunn - -	67	4 Aug. 1824	6 years, 8 months.
	Dennis Martin -	27	26 April 1814	6 years, 6 months.
	John Dunn - - -	9	7 March 1808	5 years, 6 months.
	Patrick Joice - -	19 Dragoons	10 Dec. 1817	25 years.
	Joseph Butcher -	49	27 June 1821	22 years, 6 months.
	Hugh M'Lennen -	79	26 Sept. 1821	17 years.
	Thomas Duff - -	9 Dragoons	13 Sept. 1820	16 years.
	John Byrnes - -	38	7 Sept. 1814	6 years.
	James Davis - -	32	4 Jan. 1802	23 years.
	Matthew Ryan - -	37	27 Aug. 1823	9 years, 6 months.
380	Edward Griffin -	10	21 April 1806	1 year, 6 months.
	Thomas Barrett -	83	27 March 1827	26 years.
	William Kearnes -	73	29 Sept. 1819	21 years.
	Alexander Kearnes	27	13 April 1824	17 years, 6 months.
	James Keoghoe -	49	10 Oct. 1811	12 years.
	Patrick Carney -	Longford Mil.	- - -	32 years.
	William Dory - -	20	—	—
	James Brookes - -	37	27 Aug. 1823	12 years, 6 months.
	Lewis Mayers - -	Roy. Marines	Oct. 1814	5 years.
	Barney Cornskey -	35	Nov. 1817	24 years, 6 months.
390	Samuel Cross - -	68	5 Sept. 1827	14 years, 3 months.
	Patrick Martin -	67	3 June 1825	30 years, 6 months.
	William Shanks -	27	6 Jan. 1831	21 years.
	William Dynan - -	12	30 Oct. 1816	17 years, 6 months.
	Richard Dunegan -	17	28 July 1823	21 years, 6 months.
	Thomas Smith - -	27	21 May 1817	10 years, 8 months.
	Joseph Patterson -	Roy. Art.	13 Dec. 1822	19 years, 8 months.
	Pierce Stapleton -	90	23 Feb. 1828	15 years, 8 months.
	James Hart - - -	Roy. Art.	March 1818	15 years.
	William Quigg - -	82	22 March 1818	21 years, 6 months.
400	Theophilus Foot -	20	1 May 1821	3 years, 8 months.
	Francis Quinn - -	49	11 Nov. 1818	19 years.
	George Bryan - -	Roy. Art.	31 Oct. 1814	21 years, 6 months.
	Dan. Gallagher -	87	1 April 1831	9 years, 3 months.
	John Taylor - - -	3 Ggns.	27 Aug. 1831	—
	John Johnson - -	Roy. Art.	8 Oct. 1816	14 years.
	George Hosey - -	1	30 July 1817	12 years, 6 months.
	Barney Darcey - -	20 Dragoons	— 1818	17 years.
	Mark Clark - - -	79	15 Feb. 1826	20 years, 6 months.

52 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
410	John Nerin -	60	2 Feb. 1824	8 years.
	David Brady -	20	29 Feb. 1829	29 years.
	Bryan Couboy -	57	16 Aug. 1825	2 years.
	Edward Reed -	Meath Mil.	— 1828	22 years.
	Moses Wells -	9	17 Feb. 1819	19 years, 6 months.
	William Shanks -	27	30 Jan. 1832	23 years.
	Geo. Brown Lee -	81	25 July 1829	21 years, 6 months.
	Stephen Lewis -	17 Dgns.	—	—
	Patrick Lynn -	59	18 Aug. 1829	25 years.
	John Neeson -	13 Dgns.	13 Oct. 1814	7 years, 2 months.
420	John Noble -	74	Aug. 1829	23 years.
	Robt. M'Vaugh -	28	26 Dec. 1826	18 years.
	Michael Moran -	88	31 May 1815	8 years.
	Mark Armistage -	Horse Guards	28 Dec. 1818	3 years.
	Samuel Cowan -	- - -	12 Jan. 1816	—
	Peter Carrigan -	7	7 June 1816	9 years, 6 months.
	William Howith -	R. Affr. Corps	22 Nov. 1825	32 years.
	Thos. Macnamara -	66	21 June 1827	14 years.
	John Lindsay -	R. Vet. Bat.	11 Aug. 1814	18 years.
	Patrick M'Cahey -	47	— 1826	—
430	John Casey -	64	14 May 1816	34 years.
	John Hethering -	Tyrone Mil.	30 May 1830	6 years.
	Wm. Ashfield -	Kerry Mil.	22 Dec. 1824	27 years, 2 months.
	Thos. Robinson -	3	12 Dec. 1831	10 years, 3 months.
	Terence Brady -	Cavan Mil.	22 Sept. 1809	6 years, 3 months.
	Patrick Carrol -	44	— 1825	—
	Patrick Gay -	37	21 July 1827	12 years, 6 months.
	James Reed -	52	6 Mar. 1797	5 years.
	John Macnamara -	44	17 Jan. 1827	15 years, 6 months.
	Wm. Williams -	R. Staff Corps	31 Oct. 1831	20 years, 8 months.
440	Alex. Townsend -	29	19 Sep. 1816	5 years, 2 months.
	John Duffie -	27	18 Dec. 1822	3 years.
	James Farrol -	70	- - -	6 years, 6 months.
	Wm. Retallick -	41	25 Oct. 1815	4 years, 6 months.
	James Smith -	1	- - -	14 years, 9 months.
	Jonathan Toppen -	7 Fuslrs.	- - -	13 years.
	Mark Sevant -	3 Vet.	—	—
	Thomas Gooden -	14 R. A.	1 April 1816	18 years, 6 months.
	Thomas Syons -	27	2 July 1816	7 years, 9 months.
	Wm. Newburn -	3 G. Bat.	3 Dec. 1812	7 years, 6 months.
450	John Fitzpatrick -	37	— 1825	13 years.
	John Murray -	1 R. Scotts	26 May 1819	10 years, 4 months.
	John Davis -	R. A.	1 Jan. 1815	18 years.
	Charles Sweeny -	R. A.	30 April 1816	19 years, 6 months.
	James Whiting -	R. Navy	— 1807	—
	Chas. Rodgers -	84	— 1822	12 years, 9 months.
	Jno. Clark -	103	24 Feb. 1818	8 years.
	John Ellworth -	30	25 June 1818	11 years.
	Dennis Keenan -	68	23 Oct. 1823	14 years, 6 months.
	John Mullholland -	13 Vet. Bat.	25 April 1813	6 years.
460	John M'Leod -	79	17 March 1819	21 years.
	Angus M'Donald -	R. A.	May 1816	15 years, 4 months.
	Thos. Thompson -	1st Royals	8 Nov. 1825	19 years.
	Jas. M'Daniel or M'Donell -	12 Dgns.	17 March 1819	28 years.
	Thos. Robinson -	19	26 Aug. 1818	24 years, 3 months.
	Joseph Ellsmere -	2 Vet.	11 Oct. 1826	17 years.
	John Hynes -	85	26 July 1820	12 years, 3 months.
	Thos. M'Condra -	6 Vet.	12 June 1816	4 years, 47 days.
	Patrick Callagan -	74	10 Oct. 1811	1 year, 8 months.
	Thomas Quail -	56	25 Aug. 1825	17 years, 6 months.
470	Thomas Fitzgibbon -	5 Dgns.	3 Feb. 1819	15 years, 1 month.
	John Fullerton -	9	19 " 1819	29 years.
	John Orton -	R. A.	1 Nov. 1811	8 years, 1 month.
	Justus Rutherford -	28	31 May 1816	9 years, 1 month.
	Wm. Thompson -	6 Vet.	12 June 1816	4 years 166 days.
	John Fowler -	42	20 June 1820	16 years, 17 days.
	John Teernan -	35	18 March 1818	21 years.
	John Bell -	25	3 May 1816	21 years, 8 months.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
	Jeremiah Rawden -	59	— 1822	19 years, 9 months.
	John Seale -	10	19 June 1822	18 years, 10 months.
	James Fox -	28	7 Feb. 1822	7 years, 4 months.
	Cornelius Lawler -	49	14 May 1817	19 years, 238 days.
480	Saml. M'Clure -	W. I. Rangers	24 April 1826	22 years, 2 months.
	William Kyle -	13	12 May 1824	19 years, 8 months.
	Robert Donald -	5	3 Jan. 1809	5 years.
	George Overs -	3 Gds.	13 Oct. 1814	7 years, 10 months.
	George Alliban -	R. Marines	— 1816	2 years, 10 months.
	Thomas Kelly -	88	Dec. 1819	21 years, 349 days.
	Samuel Wilson -	R. A.	1 June 1816	15 years, 275 days.
	Richard Rogers -	R. A.	July 1815	10 years, 122 days.
	William Wells -	15 Dgns.	12 Dec. 1827	28 years, 3 months.
490	Thomas Bradley -	81	20 June 1815	6 years, 2 months.
	Peter Bilton -	12	25 June 1814	19 years, 75 days.
	John Bradburn -	95	22 Dec. 1814	5 years, 1 month.
	Michael Barlow -	88	11 Nov. 1817	9 years, 6 months.
	William Boyle -	27	14 Nov. 1826	21 years, 6 months.
	Patrick Brown -	98	28 Oct. 1818	17 years, 1 month.
	John Callagan -	67	16 Aug. 1816	11 years, 5 months.
	James Cowan -	37	25 April 1829	20 years, 3 months.
	Patrick Casey -	85	6 June 1826	23 years, 4 months.
	William Carrol -	62	9 June 1830	18 years, 4 months.
500	Peter Connors -	100	19 May 1818	8 years, 9 months.
	James Cavanagh -	1st G. Bat.	2 July 1816	15 years, 6 months.
	Peter Doyle -	86	23 Dec. 1822	5 years, 2 months.
	William Dunn -	67	5 July 1824	29 years, 2 months.
	John Dunan -	65	13 Sep. 1820	21 years, 7 months.
	Patrick Fitzgerald -	14	24 June 1829	26 years, 4 months.
	James Fallon -	21	8 Sep. 1819	18 years.
	James Finan -	99	23 Sep. 1818	8 years, 11 months.
	John Granger -	27	26 June 1816	7 years, 166 days.
	James Callegher -	44	12 Dec. 1811	12 years, 9 months.
510	John Grant -	17	25 Oct. 1824	21 years, 2 months.
	James Hurley -	45	14 Oct. 1814	17 years.
	Michael Haughey -	2 Veterans	25 April 1826	16 years, 6 months.
	Luke Hand -	103	10 Dec. 1817	18 years, 1 month.
	James Halfpenny -	44	27 Feb. 1822	18 years, 130 days.
	James Hunt -	50	16 Sep. 1824	19 years, 5 months.
	James Haing -	9	2 May 1813	13 years, 197 days.
	Thos. Haythorn -	8	30 March 1824	20 years, 11 months.
	Luke Harcourt -	27	16 June 1816	7 years, 306 days.
	Owenn Kearnes -	88	16 May 1825	11 years, 3 months.
520	John Lawler -	22	9 April 1816	31 years, 5 months.
	John Liddy -	65	12 May 1819	37 years, 4 months.
	Patrick M'Aboy -	44	16 June 1824	20 years, 11 months.
	Patrick Monagan -	7	2 Nov. 1809	1 year, 6 months.
	Thos. M'Gary -	1	25 May 1813	4 years, 8 months.
	John M'Govern -	97	25 June 1817	12 years, 134 days.
	Michael Malone -	59	25 Feb. 1822	15 years, 9 months.
	Patrick O'Brien -	16	25 April 1819	8 years, 355 days.
	Stephen O'Brien -	44	29 May 1816	12 years, 251 days.
	John Petty -	27	14 May 1817	21 years.
530	William Ryan -	2d Gar. Bat.	23 Oct. 1816	13 years, 79 days.
	Owen Reynolds -	6 Vet.	12 Jan. 1816	7 years, 273 days.
	James Smith -	52	18 April 1821	12 years, 8 months.
	Patrick Sweeny -	12 Vet.	29 Dec. 1813	20 years, 11 months.
	Pat White -	95	14 Aug. 1814	9 years, 9 months.
	John Wheelan -	37	- - -	3 years, 253 days.
	George Young -	3	Aug. 1811	3 years, 2 months.
	John Rowley -	1 Dgns.	30 May 1827	25 years, 4 months.
	Robt. Clarke -	Sligo Mil.	8 Nov. 1823	31 years.
	David Bannister -	R. A. and 76	— 1833	18 years.
540	Samuel Murphy -	58	—	—
	Edward Shields -	26	6 March 1816	—
	Henry St. Ledger -	96	June 1828	18 years 8 months.
	Thomas Smith -	89	19 July 1826	14 years, 6 months.
	Patrick Murray -	96	12 March 1828	4 years.
	Robert Jameison -	94	11 March 1828	4 years, 3 months.

RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
	John Jameison -	3	26 Aug. 1826	22 years, 9 months.
	James Butler -	89	17 Sept. 1828	21 years.
	James Shephard -	9	- - -	18 years, 8 months.
	Thomas Craig -	83	-	-
	Edward M'Avoy -	100	July 1818	{ 8 years, 134 days. 5 years 231 days in Vet. Battalion.
550	John M'Allister -	64	11 Sept. 1821	6 years, 179 days.
	James Connorty -	73	30 Mar. 1822	8 years, 6 months.
	Robert Dudley -	26	1 June 1820	0 years, 6 months.
	Andrew Howey -	4 Guards	Nov. 1821	5 years, 6 months.
	Eugene Rearden -	62	9 Aug. 1826	14 years, 7 months.
	John Williams -	83	Mar. 1826	25 years, 10 months.
	Richard Fowler -	3 G. Batt.	22 Oct. 1816	18 years, 6 months.
	William Sapper -	66	Sept. 1822	27 years, 2 months.
	George Ferguson -	18	May 1827	16 years, 11 months.
	Francis Kane -	23	- 1812	7 years, 6 months.
560	Hugh Lavey -	64	14 May 1816	29 years, 5 months.
	Edward Galleggar -	12	12 Dec. 1828	21 years.
	Thomas Sims -	2 Dragoons	12 May 1837	24 years, 139 days.
	James M'Cabe -	56	Oct. 1826	32 years, 11 months.
	John Lyell -	7 Vet. Batt.	7 June 1816	5 years, 6 months.
	James Fedley -	18	13 June 1832	-
	John Halfpenny -	73	20 Mar. 1822	-
567	John Foley -	Waterford Militia	25 Aug. 1832	-

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

Dated Emigrant Office, Toronto,
21 December 1838.

As the magistrates have not generally transmitted their lists to the clerks of the peace for their respective districts as directed in the printed notice, but have sent separate certificates direct to this office, I have been obliged to make this return in its present form. In many instances, too, they have neglected to furnish all the information required; hence the occasional omissions in the return.

Many of the commuted pensioners being unable to write, their names may in some instances be mis-spelled. Appended to many of the lists I find remarks to the following effect:—"Some of the parties have lost their papers; others say that they were given up at the time they received the balance of their commutation allowance at Quebec and Montreal, and that they cannot therefore be positive as to the exact date of their discharge."

The actual condition of the parties can only be ascertained by personal inspection, or from information derived from respectable settlers living in their neighbourhood.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

NOTICE TO COMMUTED PENSIONERS.

ALL commuted pensioners residing in Upper Canada are directed to send in their names and the number of the regiment from which they were discharged, as well as the date of the discharge and length of service, to the justice of the peace nearest to their place of residence.

The magistrates are requested to enclose the lists of the names furnished to the clerks of the peace for their respective districts, who will please to make their returns to this office as soon as possible.

As these poor men are in many instances objects of public charity, and may not happen to see this notice, the Lieutenant-governor hopes that all humane persons will take an interest in this matter, and assist in collecting and transmitting the information desired by the Government.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

Emigrant Office, Toronto,
22 Sept. 1838.

—No. 41.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Downing-street, 23 January 1839.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Spearman's letter of 8th August 1837, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, copies of a further correspondence between this department and the Secretary at War on the subject of the pensioners who, having commuted their pensions, proceeded to Canada, and are now living in those provinces in a state of destitution. Before communicating with Sir John Colborne and Sir George Arthur on this subject, I am to request to be informed whether the Lords of the Treasury concur in the views of Viscount Howick, and are prepared to recommend to Parliament the grant of the sum necessary for the relief of these persons.

Col. Office, 7 Dec.
No. 1.War Office, 8 Jan.
No. 2.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure, No. 1.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 December 1838.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th July 1837, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you herewith the copy of a despatch from the Earl of Durham, describing the destitute condition of the commuted pensioners in Upper and Lower Canada, and urging their restoration to the pension list. Lord Glenelg is of opinion, that under the circumstances stated by Lord Durham, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to take measures for the relief of these unfortunate persons; but before submitting any arrangement of this sort for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, his Lordship would wish to be favoured with any remarks which the Secretary at War may desire to offer on the subject.

30 October.

I have, &c.

L. Sullivan, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure, No. 2.

Sir,

War-office, 8 January 1839.

HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your letter of the 7th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Earl of Durham, describing the destitute condition of the commuted pensioners in Upper and Lower Canada, and urging their restoration to the pension list, I have received directions to request that you will bring under the notice of Lord Glenelg my letter of the 5th July 1837, stating the reasons which induce Lord Howick still to adhere to the opinion then expressed of the inexpediency of applying to Parliament for an Act authorizing the restoration of pensions to the men above alluded to. The passing of such an Act of Parliament would inevitably induce even those of the pensioners and their families who are now maintaining themselves by their own industry to throw themselves upon the public, and, by taking away their motive to exertion, would no doubt lead to their being speedily enabled to claim the restoration of their pensions upon the same grounds of urgent distress which are now put forward in behalf of those whose sufferings are so strongly pressed upon the consideration of the Government.

The return enclosed, showing the number of pensioners who commuted, and the places to which they emigrated, sufficiently establishes, in Lord Howick's opinion, the inexpediency of taking a course which his Lordship is persuaded would necessarily lead to replacing upon the list almost all of these men who are still alive, thereby throwing a heavy, and, in many cases, a needless burthen upon the public. Objecting, however, as his Lordship must still do, to any proposal for restoring these men to the pension list, he concurs with Lord Glenelg in thinking that something ought to be done for their relief, and would therefore suggest that the governors of the colonies where the men are now residing should be authorized to give relief in cases in which they may be convinced of its absolute necessity, taking care that it should be rather in kind than in money, and so strictly limited to what is indispensable as not to offer temptation to those who, by proper exertion, might provide for themselves, to become a charge upon the public.

It still appears to Lord Howick that it would have been highly desirable that the expense of any such arrangement should be defrayed from the army extraordinaries, as his Lordship thinks it likely that the demands upon the Government would in that case be less considerable than they will prove to be if publicity is given to the intention of affording relief by applying to Parliament for a vote specially for that purpose, and he should also have thought that this was one of those charges which, as it is impossible beforehand to estimate its amount, and as it is connected with the military service, might very properly have been defrayed out of army extraordinaries; as, however, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury conceive that this cannot legally be done, no course appears to remain but that of calling upon Parliament to make a grant for the purpose.

I have, &c.

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

(signed) *L. Sullivan.*

RETURN of OUT-PENSIONERS allowed to commute their Pensions since the Year 1830, showing the Number who received the Balances, and the Places at which they were paid; also, the Number whose Balances remain unclaimed.

PLACE.	Number of Pensioners who have received their Balances.	Number of Pensioners whose Balances remain unpaid.	TOTAL.
British America - - - - -	3,031	130	3,161
Australian Colonies - - - - -	602	72	674
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	16	- - -	16
West Indies - - - - -	6	- - -	6
Gibraltar - - - - -	2	- - -	2
United States of America - - - - -	81	- - -	81
Hanover - - - - -	2	- - -	2
France - - - - -	2	- - -	2
TOTAL - - - - -	3,742	202	3,944

— No. 42. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Downing-street, 2 February 1839.

Sir,

No. 116, 21 Dec.

WITH reference to my letter of the 23d ultimo, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the copy of a further report from Sir George Arthur, on the subject of the commuted military pensioners in Upper Canada.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

— No. 43. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Normanby to Lieutenant-general Sir J. Colborne, G. C. B., dated Downing-street, 25 February 1839.

Sir,

Enclosure, No. 1.
13 Feb

Enclosure, No. 2.
9 Feb.

WITH reference to the Earl of Durham's despatch, 30th October last (No. 106), I transmit herewith, for your information, the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, enclosing a letter to the Secretary at

at War, explanatory of the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the commuted pensioners in Upper and Lower Canada. Although the arrangements for the relief of these individuals are not yet completed, I consider it my duty at once to put you in possession of the measures which are in the contemplation of Her Majesty's Government, leaving for a future communication those further instructions which will be necessary for your guidance when the Lords of the Treasury shall have received and considered the information which they have required from the Secretary at War.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Normanby.*

[Similar Despatch to Major-general Sir *G. Arthur*, K.C.H., with reference to his Despatch, 21 December last, No. 116.]

Enclosure, No. 1.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 13 February 1839.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the despatches and other correspondence transmitted with your letters of the 23d ultimo and 2d instant, on the subject of the military pensioners who have emigrated to Canada, as well as your previous communication of the 19th July 1837 upon the same subject, I have received their Lordships' commands to transmit to you, in order that it may be submitted, for the information of Lord Glenelg, a copy of the letter they have now directed to be addressed to the Secretary at War; and I am to request you will acquaint his Lordship that, upon the receipt of Lord Howick's reply thereto, they will communicate further with him on the subject of the arrangements it will be advisable to adopt for the distribution of the proposed relief to these emigrants.

I have, &c.

(pro Sec.)

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

(signed) *G. J. Pennington.*

Enclosure, No. 2.

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, 9 February 1839.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint your Lordship, that my Lords have had under their consideration communications from the Secretary of State on the subject of the distressed condition of the commuted military pensioners who had emigrated to the Canadian provinces, and, referring to the letters addressed by your Lordship's directions to Mr. Stephen on the 5th July 1837 and 8th ultimo, respecting the applications which had been submitted to the Secretary of State relating to those parties, I have it in command to transmit copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-general Sir *G. Arthur*, and to state that, adverting to the destitute condition to which these late pensioners are represented in the despatches both of the late and present Lieutenant-governors of Upper Canada and of the Earl of Durham to be reduced, it appears to my Lords that some steps should be taken with a view to affording them relief; but my Lords also entirely concur in opinion with your Lordship that the renewal of their pensions would be highly inexpedient, and that the adoption of any measure that might encourage an expectation of any such renewal should be carefully avoided.

I have further to state, that as regards relief from the funds of this country, my Lords concur in the opinion that has been expressed by your Lordship, that it should be granted to these pensioners only in cases of urgent privation, and should, as far as may be practicable, be so administered as not to weaken their motives to industry and exertion, or give occasion for an impression that they will be protected from the usual consequences of idleness and dissipation, or to induce those who have hitherto maintained themselves and their families to relax their efforts for that purpose. With this view, my Lords conceive it will be requisite that the relief should be strictly limited to the issue in kind of articles indispensably necessary to the sustenance and clothing of such of the pensioners as are in a state of actual destitution, with the addition of shelter when required for those that are houseless.

In furtherance of these objects, my Lords have to request that you will cause such provision to be made in the estimates of your department as your Lordship may consider necessary for defraying the expense of rations or clothing to the destitute military emigrants, and that you will apprise my Lords what amount you would propose to appropriate to this purpose, in order that the expenditure may be regulated accordingly.

Their Lordships also request you will favour them with your opinion as to the mode in which this relief may be most conveniently distributed, with a view to the objects above adverted to, and as to the rules that shall be observed in the distribution; and my Lords will be prepared to cause any requisite directions in regard to the superintendence or execution of this service to be conveyed to the emigration agents, or to the officers of the local governments in Canada, as may appear to be most expedient, or, if necessary, to the officers of the commissariat, and to direct the latter to give their assistance in effecting purchases of the articles that will be required. My Lords will also be prepared to authorize some further provision for furnishing the means of shelter to such of the emigrants as may require it, and respecting which, as well as any necessary issue of blankets, my Lords will communicate, on receiving your Lordship's reply, with the Master-general and Board of Ordnance.

(signed) *F. Baring.*

The Secretary at War, &c. &c. &c.

—No. 44.—

(No. 46.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-general Sir *G. Arthur*, K. C. H., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Upper Canada, Toronto, 27 February 1839.

My Lord,

Sir G. Arthur
to Lord Glenelg,
27 Feb. 1839.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 21st December last, No. 116, I have the honour to transmit herewith a return, supplementary to that already sent, of the commuted pensioners residing in this province, which has been furnished by Mr. Hawke, chief agent for emigration.

The channels through which, as in the former instance, the information contained in this return has been derived are the magistrates and clerks of the peace in the various districts where the pensioners are located. It is possible that the details may not be in every particular correct, insomuch as imposition may have been attempted on the local functionaries; but I have no doubt that any errors of this nature may be readily detected on reference to the records of the War-office; and I would request your Lordship to consider these observations as applying equally to the return already forwarded.

I cannot forego the present opportunity to bring again under your Lordship's consideration the extreme destitution of the unfortunate individuals whose cases have formed the subject of this and of my despatch before referred to. The burden of their maintenance falls very heavily on the revenues of this province; and I earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government, taking the whole circumstances into consideration, may be pleased to devise such means as will speedily relieve them from it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN of COMMUTED PENSIONERS residing in the Province of Upper Canada.

No.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Period of Service.
1	Patrick Terrells -	31st	25 Aug. 1832	8 years.
2	Thomas Roche -	68th	10 Dec. 1827	—
3	John Cropp -	66th	1 June 1833	15 years, 255 days.
4	Duncan M'Verrick -	22d	14 Sept. 1809	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.
5	Thomas Hurbert -	25th Dragoons	29 Sept. 1819	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
6	William Huston -	88th	July 1829	16 $\frac{2}{12}$ ditto.
7	Henry Stephens -	71st	2 Nov. 1814	7 ditto.
8	James Riley -	71st	7 Sept. 1814	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.
9	Robert Johnston -	17th	24 July 1832	33 ditto.
10	James Hart -	2d Dragoons	18 Dec. 1826	22 $\frac{2}{3}$ ditto.
11	Samuel Morrow -	1st Regiment	14 March 1829	10 ditto.
12	Bapt. M'Ilwain -	4th	23 Aug. 1814	12 years, 11 months.
13	George Reid -	79th	13 May 1814	7 years, 8 months.
14	Arthur Ross -	78th	18 March 1818	25 years.
15	Timothy Kinna -	59th	27 Sept. 1827	25 ditto.
16	Thomas James -	41st	25 Oct. 1815	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
17	John Johnston -	12th	11 Feb. 1818	32 years, 158 days.
18	James Galloway -	2d Vet. Battalion	16 Oct. 1814	17 $\frac{1}{12}$ years.
19	Thomas Thody -	38th	7 June 1820	21 ditto.
20	James Healey -	37th	8 Sept. 1830	17 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
21	Michael M'Donough -	75th	16 July 1828	12 $\frac{6}{12}$ ditto.
22	Patrick Campbell -	52d	25 Feb. 1819	20 ditto.
23	Michael Griffiths -	95th	11 Oct. 1826	2 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
24	John Cully -	72d	7 May 1825	23 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
25	Patrick Duggan -	51st	26 Nov. 1817	1 $\frac{6}{12}$ ditto.
26	James Brown -	27th	6 June 1803	9 ditto.
27	Thomas Glynn -	5th Vet.	20 March 1822	11 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
28	Michael Body -	Longford Militia	26 June 1811	17 $\frac{6}{12}$ ditto.
29	Robert Miller -	52d	—	—
30	William Lawlass -	81st	2 Feb. 1825	—
31	John Bulger -	44th	27 Feb. 1822	21 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
32	Joseph Brady -	85th	16 April 1823	2 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
33	William Bray -	3d G. Battalion	22 Oct. 1816	6 $\frac{1}{12}$ ditto.
34	Matthew Mangan -	57th	19 Dec. 1816	12 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
35	Arthur M'Callum -	64th	13 Sept. 1822	3 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
36	Edward Burke -	44th	12 Nov. 1817	14 $\frac{2}{12}$ ditto.
37	Henry Duggan -	87th	2 Feb. 1815	4 $\frac{1}{12}$ ditto.
38	James Gibson -	1st	26 June 1816	14 years, 343 days.
39	William M'Laugh -	6th Dragoons	— 1832	21 years.
40	Thomas Smith -	4th Veterans	25 July 1831	17 $\frac{1}{12}$ ditto.
41	James Gillers -	3d Buffs	5 Aug. 1829	18 $\frac{5}{12}$ ditto.
42	William Carroll -	12th Veterans	18 June 1814	17 years, 165 days.
43	John Ralph -	1st Foot	16 June 1826	14 $\frac{4}{12}$ years.
44	John Young -	31st Foot	13 Sept. 1820	19 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
45	James M'Caulay -	61st do.	12 Aug. 1825	16 $\frac{6}{12}$ ditto.
46	Patrick M'Caulay -	6th Dragoons	7 Sept. 1814	21 $\frac{7}{12}$ ditto.
47	James Boyce -	Wagon Train	— 1824	19 $\frac{8}{12}$ ditto.
48	Timothy Twitchell -	20th Foot	Aug. 1827	11 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
49	Joseph Pickins -	9th R. A.	1 April 1830	22 ditto.
50	Isaiah Grason -	4th Dragoons	9 June 1819	14 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
51	Patrick M'Gee -	75th Foot	9 Aug. 1826	15 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
52	Thomas Lee -	Enniskillen Drag.	8 Sept. 1831	25 ditto.
53	Robert Harvey -	8th	June 1825	13 ditto.
54	Lawrence Murphy -	32d	4 June 1823	20 $\frac{7}{12}$ ditto.
55	Christopher Gugelty -	27th	4 Oct. 1816	4 $\frac{1}{12}$ ditto.
56	Barnard M'Kenna -	90th	19 Dec. 1816	13 $\frac{8}{12}$ ditto.
57	Owen M'Evay -	1st	25 June 1817	23 ditto.
58	Samuel Westerman -	29th	30 Oct. 1822	8 years, 262 days.
59	James Clotacy -	89th	- - -	9 $\frac{11}{12}$ years.
60	Thomas Loughry -	13th	- - -	20 $\frac{10}{12}$ ditto.
61	Patrick Closse -	26th	21 Aug. 1817	5 $\frac{5}{12}$ ditto.
62	Hugh Browne -	5th Guards	5 July 1814	8 ditto.
63	John M'Keown -	86th Foot	17 Jan. 1821	11 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
64	Domingo Francis -	—	—	—
65	Thomas M'Cutcheon -	11th	8 July 1824	11 years, 265 days.
66	Dennis Danahy -	16th	28 Oct. 1818	6 years, 262 days.
67	Miles Sweeney -	4th Gar. Bat.	- Feb. 1815	13 years.
68	Daniel Ross -	3d Guards	2 April 1817	5 ditto.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—*continued.*

No.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of Discharge.	Period of Service.
69	James Dillon -	4th Bat. R. A.	28 Feb. 1818	21 years, 50 days.
70	Edward Lane -	6th	18 June 1828	—
71	Mark Sevant -	2d G. B.	28 Oct. 1816	13 $\frac{3}{12}$ years.
72	Peter M'Manus -	1st	20 April 1817	21 $\frac{8}{12}$ ditto.
73	Adam Bryce -	71st	25 May 1816	10 $\frac{9}{12}$ ditto.
74	Thomas Fay or Foy	9th Dragoons	28 June 1814	8 $\frac{6}{12}$ ditto.
75	John M'Carthy -	21st Foot	28 Nov. 1810	3 years, 293 days.
76	Thomas Buyone -	87th	18 Feb. 1826	24 $\frac{6}{12}$ years.
77	James Eagan -	87th	24 Oct. 1831	28 years.
78	Richard O'Connor	86th	17 Dec. 1823	3 $\frac{9}{12}$ years.
79	John Good -	55th	14 Oct. 1818	24 $\frac{1}{12}$ ditto.
80	Edward Dear -	15th Dragoons	23 Aug. 1814	—
81	Timothy May -	Sligo Militia	31 Aug. 1814	—
82	Robert Brown -	27th	— 1818	14 years.
83	Elias Jones -	1st Veterans	2 July 1816	5 $\frac{2}{12}$ years.
84	William Ledbeater	48th	8 Jan. 1817	18 years, 315 days.
85	James Applegard -	91st	— 1819	8 $\frac{9}{12}$ years.
86	Robert Hawkins -	70th	— 1822	9 years.
87	John Gorman -	12th Dragoons	— 1805	14 ditto.
567	in first Return.			

Number of Names in First Return - - - 567
 " " in Supplementary Return - - - 87
 TOTAL - - - 654

Emigrant Office,
22 February 1839.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

—No. 45.—

(No. 21.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Normanby* to Lieutenant-general Sir *J. Colborne*, G. C. B., dated Downing-street, 6 April 1839.

Sir,

25 March. WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th February last, and to your despatch of the 27th of the same month, I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, conveying their Lordships' decision relative to the commuted pensioners in Canada. I have to request that you will, in conformity with their Lordships' desires, convey to Mr. Hawke the necessary instructions for his guidance in this matter, and will take such further measures as may be necessary to give effect to the decision of the Lords of the Treasury.

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

[Similar Despatch to Major-general Sir *G. Arthur*, K. C. H., Upper Canada.]

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 March 1839.

I HAVE it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you further, for the information of the Marquis of *Normanby*, with reference to your letters of 23d January and 2d ultimo, and the communication addressed to you on 13th ultimo, relating to the commuted pensioners who have emigrated to Canada, that in conformity with the intention therein expressed, my Lords are now prepared to make arrangements for the relief of such of those emigrants as shall be found to be in a state of destitution

destitution by the distribution of indispensable articles of food and clothing; and as the emigration agent in Upper Canada has already been engaged in investigating the state of the commuted pensioners, it appears to my Lords that the details of this service may be most advantageously conducted, under the direction of the Lieutenant-governor of the province, by this functionary, with any requisite assistance from the officers of the commissariat and ordnance store department, in procuring or issuing the articles in which the relief is to be afforded.

In effecting this object the following rules should be observed :—

1st. That the identity of each individual claiming relief as being a commuted pensioner, and comprised in the list hereafter referred to, is distinctly and satisfactorily established.

2dly. It should be shown that the claimants for relief are actually destitute and unable to obtain employment, or at least to earn sufficient for their maintenance.

3dly. That relief is not to be given in money, but only in such articles of food and clothing as are really needed; and in issuing relief in food, except in cases of peculiar and urgent necessity and under special authority from the Lieutenant-governor, the quantity should not exceed two-thirds of an ordinary soldier's ration for the men, without wine or spirits, except when required for such as are in need of medical aid; one-half of a ration for their wives, one-third of a ration for children above seven and under fourteen years of age, for whom employment cannot be found, and one-quarter of a ration for children under that age.

Clothing or blankets will be furnished by the Ordnance Store Department in cases where the emigration agent is satisfied that they are indispensably necessary, and that they cannot be otherwise procured by the parties; and the ordnance officers will likewise be instructed to afford any requisite assistance in providing shelter for such of the commuted pensioners as are houseless, or in placing them on their respective locations.

I am to request you will further observe to Lord Normanby, that it will be necessary that every precaution should be taken by the parties intrusted with the distribution of the relief to guard against attempts at imposition; and in order that the pensioners may still be induced to look rather to their own exertions than to the assistance that may be thus administered to them, it will be advisable that the relief should in every case be limited to the smallest possible amount, and that it should be given only upon the daily and personal application of each individual requiring it; and it must be distinctly understood that the relief is entirely eleemosynary, and liable to be withdrawn in the event of any misconduct, or when employment can be found for the applicant.

I am to request you will likewise state to his Lordship, that it has been found, on a revision of the return which accompanied Lieutenant-governor Sir George Arthur's despatch of 21st December last, that some of the parties therein named were not commuted pensioners, and that my Lords have therefore directed a copy to be forwarded to his Lordship of a list, with which they have been furnished by the Secretary at War, of those men to whom it has appeared to Lord Howick that any relief that may be given should be confined, and from which all those persons borne on Sir George Arthur's return, who were not commuted pensioners, have been excluded, as well as those commuted pensioners who, previously to obtaining pensions, had not served seven years, and who are therefore not considered to have any further claims on the public beyond what they have already received.

My Lords have also directed a copy to be forwarded to Lord Normanby of a list of other men, named in Sir George Arthur's return, who cannot be traced in the books of Chelsea Hospital, or of the Ordnance Department, according to the descriptions given, but who may possibly be found, on further inquiry, to have been commuted pensioners, although erroneously described in the return; and I am further to request you will move his Lordship, provided he sees no reason to dissent from the views adopted by the Secretary at War and by this Board, to convey instructions to the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, to direct the agent for emigration to make arrangements in communication with the officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Department, for administering relief to the military emigrants in the manner proposed.

I am, &c.

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

(signed)

G. J. Pennington, pro Sec.

62 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

LIST referred to in the SECRETARY AT WAR'S LETTER of the 28th February 1839 to Mr. Baring, of COMMUTED PENSIONERS residing in *Canada*, to whom it is proposed to grant Relief.

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.		
		s.	d.	
64th Foot - - - -	Patrick Rodgers - - - -	-	9	1
40th ditto - - - -	Henry Miller - - - -	-	6	
27th ditto - - - -	Terence Flynn - - - -	-	6	
9th ditto - - - -	William Doherty - - - -	-	6	
83d ditto - - - -	John Tunmin or Temmings - - - -	-	9	
84th ditto - - - -	William Francis O'Meara - - - -	-	7	
97th ditto - - - -	John Murray - - - -	-	9	
30th ditto - - - -	Terence O'Neal - - - -	-	6	
23d ditto - - - -	John Gallagher - - - -	-	6	
92d ditto - - - -	James Davidson - - - -	-	9	10
50th ditto - - - -	John Johnson - - - -	-	9	
16th ditto - - - -	Thomas Pasley - - - -	-	9	
60th ditto - - - -	Patrick Casey - - - -	-	6	
2d Ceylon Regiment - -	Daniel O'Connor - - - -	-	9	
3d Garrison Battalion -	Philip Mannon or Marren - - - -	-	9	
49th Foot - - - -	John Brown - - - -	-	7	
28th ditto - - - -	John Bailey - - - -	-	9	
31st ditto - - - -	John Logan - - - -	-	6	
5th Veterans - - - -	William Cox - - - -	-	9	
88th Foot - - - -	Daniel Fighe or Tigh - - - -	-	9	20
83d ditto - - - -	James M'Carton - - - -	-	9	
68th ditto - - - -	Michael Shea - - - -	1	10	
6th Dragoon Guards - -	Clement Dixon - - - -	1	-	
26th Foot - - - -	Joseph Harris - - - -	1	-	
64th ditto - - - -	John Smurphet - - - -	1	1	
40th ditto - - - -	Nicholas Harvey - - - -	-	6	
5th ditto - - - -	Francis Clancy - - - -	-	9	
3d Veterans - - - -	John Flanagan - - - -	-	9	
50th Foot - - - -	David M'Cready - - - -	-	6	
6th Veterans - - - -	Patrick Missitt - - - -	-	9	30
8th Foot - - - -	John Hughes - - - -	-	6	
82d ditto - - - -	Bernard Campbell - - - -	-	9	
Tipperary Militia - -	William Blake or Bleake - - - -	-	5	
7th Dragoon Guards - -	Thomas Blake - - - -	1	-	
27th Foot - - - -	Alexander Owens - - - -	-	9	
79th ditto - - - -	John Bremnan - - - -	-	10	
91st ditto - - - -	William Norborough - - - -	-	6	
49th ditto - - - -	Daniel Fahey - - - -	1	-	
44th ditto - - - -	William M'Donald - - - -	-	9	
3d ditto - - - -	Terence Conroy - - - -	-	5	40
85th ditto - - - -	Richard Taylor - - - -	-	6	
6th ditto - - - -	William Ford - - - -	1	1½	
1st Foot Guards - - - -	James Bryen or Bevan - - - -	-	9	
49th Foot - - - -	Eneas Bell - - - -	1	2½	
11th ditto - - - -	John Shittick or Shaddock - - - -	-	6	
24th ditto - - - -	William Smith - - - -	-	6	
43d ditto - - - -	Robert Frost - - - -	-	9	
67th or 69th Foot - -	Robert Pudney - - - -	1	4½	
18th Dragoons - - - -	William Oakley - - - -	-	5	
19th Foot - - - -	William Ingleden - - - -	-	6	50
52d ditto - - - -	Thomas Gandy or Gaulty - - - -	-	9	
20th ditto - - - -	Andrew Hawkins - - - -	1	2	
87th or 89th Foot - -	James Hewton - - - -	-	9	
88th Foot - - - -	Patrick Kelly - - - -	-	9	
26th ditto - - - -	James Kells - - - -	1	-	
88th ditto - - - -	John Joyce - - - -	-	6	
71st ditto - - - -	Patrick M'Sherry - - - -	-	9	
27th ditto - - - -	John Donahy - - - -	-	9	
31st ditto - - - -	John Finley - - - -	-	6	60
31st ditto - - - -	Southwell Bradshaw - - - -	-	9	
10th Dragoons - - - -	John Manley - - - -	1	-	
6th Veterans - - - -	Edward M'Gibbon - - - -	1	-	
17th Foot - - - -	George Piper - - - -	1	-	
5th Veterans - - - -	William Cox - - - -	-	9	
41st Foot - - - -	Peter Mansfield - - - -	1	-	

LIST of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—*continued.*

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.	
		s. d.	
36th Foot - - - -	William Cooke - - - -	- 9	
18th ditto - - - -	John Boyle - - - -	1 -	
8th ditto - - - -	Bernard Hand - - - -	- 9	
30th ditto - - - -	John Vance - - - -	- 9	
44th ditto - - - -	James Kennedy - - - -	- 6	70
19th ditto - - - -	Jonathan Brown - - - -	- 6	
71st ditto - - - -	Michael Harlin - - - -	- 6	
26th ditto - - - -	Edward Fitzgerald - - - -	1 -	
26th ditto - - - -	Neil Harkin - - - -	1 -	
6th Veterans - - - -	Patrick Tulley - - - -	1 -	
1st Foot - - - -	Samuel M'Gill - - - -	2 1	
12th ditto - - - -	William Hart - - - -	- 6	
89th ditto - - - -	Matthew Kinshills - - - -	1 -	
80th ditto - - - -	Bryan Hamner - - - -	- 10	
63d ditto - - - -	John Banett - - - -	- 9	80
58th ditto - - - -	William Heaslip - - - -	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	
32d ditto - - - -	James Byrns - - - -	- 6	
07th ditto - - - -	Patrick Walsh - - - -	- 9	
8th Dragoons - - - -	Robert Michael - - - -	- 9	
27th Foot - - - -	William Ryan - - - -	1 -	
27th ditto - - - -	G. M'Gorgan - - - -	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2d Garrison Battalion - - - -	Dennis Harrington - - - -	- 9	
6th Veterans - - - -	Laurence M'Loughlin - - - -	- 9	
Ditto - - - -	Samuel Cowan - - - -	- 9	
83d Foot - - - -	Hugh M'Donald - - - -	- 6	90
7th Dragoons - - - -	William Dixon - - - -	- 6	
89th Foot - - - -	John Dodd - - - -	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
44th ditto - - - -	William Higgins - - - -	- 9	
Longford Militia - - - -	Richard Collins - - - -	1 -	
29th Foot - - - -	James Fenton - - - -	1 3	
21st ditto - - - -	Patrick Flanigan - - - -	- 7	
44th ditto - - - -	John Usoph or Asoph - - - -	- 9	
25th ditto - - - -	James Ferguson - - - -	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	
4th Veterans - - - -	James Waddle - - - -	- 6	
27th Foot - - - -	John or James Howe - - - -	- 9	100
87th ditto - - - -	Alexander Rafferty - - - -	- 6	
23d Dragoons - - - -	Robert Hartley - - - -	- 6	
11th Foot - - - -	Thomas Kelly - - - -	- 9	
8th ditto - - - -	Thomas Cuthbert - - - -	- 9	
45th ditto - - - -	John M'Cahey - - - -	- 6	
83d ditto - - - -	Daniel Meehan - - - -	1 2	
6th Veterans - - - -	John Sentick or Lyntick - - - -	- 9	
32d Foot - - - -	Robert Gorman - - - -	- 6	
8th ditto - - - -	Robert Beamer or Balmer - - - -	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	
19th Dragoons - - - -	David Creighton - - - -	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	110
6th ditto - - - -	William Falls - - - -	1 -	
88th Foot - - - -	Patrick Wheelan or Philan - - - -	1 6	
10th ditto, found from the Militia - - - - }	Robert M'Carroll - - - -	- 10	
18th Foot - - - -	John Hunter - - - -	- 9	
Cork Militia - - - -	John Leaky - - - -	1 -	
21st Foot - - - -	Samuel Smyth - - - -	- 9	
12th Veterans - - - -	Anthony M'Donell, or M'Donald - - - -	- 9	
Ditto - - - -	John Newell - - - -	1 3	
28th Foot - - - -	Andrew M'Gee - - - -	- 6	
87th ditto - - - -	James M'Guire - - - -	1 -	120
2d Veterans - - - -	Nicholas Heaney - - - -	- 7	
1st ditto, found in York Rangers - - - - }	Patrick Finigan - - - -	- 7	
34th Foot - - - -	Hugh Graham - - - -	1 4	
89th ditto - - - -	Patrick Mallon - - - -	- 6	
18th ditto - - - -	Chris. M'Golaush - - - -	1 -	
84th ditto - - - -	John Whitehead - - - -	1 1	
27th ditto - - - -	Peter Cuffe - - - -	1 -	
97th ditto - - - -	Bernard Haughie - - - -	- 9	
3d Foot Guards - - - -	James Rapley - - - -	1 -	
52d Foot - - - -	Alexander Hamilton - - - -	- 7	130
60th ditto - - - -	John Muley, or Mothy - - - -	- 6	

LIST of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—*continued.*

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.		
		s.	d.	
40th Foot - - - -	Dudley M'Quirnan or M'Tiernan -	-	9	
21st ditto - - - -	Patrick Cassidy - - - -	-	9	
25th ditto - - - -	Gilbert Simple - - - -	1	-	
50th ditto - - - -	James Reid - - - -	1	-	
50th Foot and 2d Veterans -	Charles Mansfield - - - -	-	7	
64th Foot - - - -	John Casey - - - -	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
70th ditto - - - -	Thomas Bird - - - -	-	6	
11th ditto - - - -	David Dowell or Dowdle -	-	9	
34th ditto - - - -	John Stutt or Steel - - - -	-	9	140
95th Foot or Rifle Brigade -	Denis Finn - - - -	1	-	
71st Foot - - - -	Roderick M'Quoig - - - -	1	-	
3d ditto - - - -	Thomas Parrell - - - -	-	9	
100 ditto - - - -	William Pike - - - -	-	9	
56th ditto - - - -	William Mewer - - - -	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
52d ditto - - - -	Edward M'Cann - - - -	1	-	
Royal York Rangers - - - -	Bernard M'Canna or M'Kenna -	-	9	
57th Foot - - - -	Stephen Finbarthy or Feineighty -	-	9	
2d Garrison Battalion - - - -	James Clangan - - - -	1	-	
60th Foot - - - -	John Haney - - - -	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	150
13th ditto - - - -	Patrick Waters - - - -	1	-	
12th Dragoons - - - -	Edward Carey or Thomas Cany -	1	-	
3d Dragoon Guards - - - -	Edward Hughes - - - -	-	9	
8th Foot - - - -	Pat M'Cluskey - - - -	-	7	
42d ditto - - - -	Simon Simpson - - - -	-	9	
4th ditto - - - -	Arthur Kenney - - - -	1	-	
45th ditto - - - -	John Black - - - -	-	9	
17th Dragoons - - - -	Daniel Moran - - - -	-	6	
1st Foot Guards - - - -	Thomas Sheen - - - -	-	6	
1st Foot - - - -	Edward Connor - - - -	-	9	160
12th ditto - - - -	David Craig - - - -	-	6	
13th ditto - - - -	Thomas Larcin or Loughrea -	1	-	
64th ditto - - - -	George Finnen or Fenner -	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto - - - -	Richard Lewis - - - -	-	9	
2d Life Guards - - - -	Alexander Thompson - - - -	-	6	
16th Dragoons - - - -	James Morgan - - - -	1	-	
25th Foot - - - -	John Henderson - - - -	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41st ditto - - - -	James Worthington - - - -	-	6	
79th Foot - - - -	Alexander Anderson - - - -	1	-	
59th ditto - - - -	William Derham - - - -	-	7	170
78th ditto - - - -	Thomas Doig - - - -	-	6	
2d Veterans - - - -	Reil Farlane or Fernan -	-	9	
29th Foot - - - -	John Lyons - - - -	-	6	
28th ditto - - - -	Peter Shannon - - - -	-	9	
44th ditto - - - -	Daniel Kelly - - - -	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
17th Dragoons - - - -	John Carr - - - -	-	7	
77th Foot - - - -	John Merry - - - -	-	6	
83d ditto - - - -	John Thornton - - - -	1	-	
North Cork Militia - - - -	Philip Connell - - - -	1	-	
6th Dragoon Guards - - - -	John Gilmore - - - -	-	9	180
Rifle Brigade - - - -	Patrick Brady - - - -	-	9	
44th Foot - - - -	Edward Birmingham - - - -	1	-	
29th ditto - - - -	Edward Coghlan - - - -	-	6	
1st Dragoon Guards - - - -	Robert Ringland or Kingland -	1	10	
54th Foot - - - -	John Daly - - - -	-	9	
1st ditto - - - -	John Riley - - - -	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
58th ditto - - - -	Jeremiah Driscoll - - - -	1	-	
59th ditto - - - -	Ralph M'Donagh - - - -	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
101st ditto - - - -	Denis Machin - - - -	-	9	
78th ditto - - - -	John M'Donald - - - -	1	2	190
7th or 9th Dragoons - - - -	John Dunn - - - -	-	9	
10th Dragoons - - - -	George Hunt - - - -	-	6	
89th Foot - - - -	James M'Lar or M'Aleer - - - -	-	9	
1st ditto - - - -	James Cooke - - - -	1	8	
76th ditto - - - -	John Stratton - - - -	-	10	
71st ditto - - - -	George Moore - - - -	-	9	
27th or 87th Foot - - - -	Matthew Smith - - - -	-	9	
59th Foot - - - -	James Loftus - - - -	-	6	
36th ditto - - - -	Hugh Kane or Cain - - - -	1	5	
52d ditto - - - -	Andrew Lawler - - - -	1	1	200

List of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—*continued.*

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.		
		s.	d.	
30th Foot - - - -	John Boulden - - - -	-	9	
65th ditto - - - -	Robert Blake - - - -	1	4½	
Dublin Militia - - - -	James Donahoo - - - -	-	10	
25th Foot - - - -	Alexander Burke - - - -	1	-	
63d ditto - - - -	James Clarke - - - -	1	2	
16th ditto - - - -	Philip Smith - - - -	1	11	
African Corps - - - -	Anthony Brogan - - - -	-	7	
34th Foot - - - -	Robert Clarke - - - -	1	8	
Vet. or York Rangers - - - -	Peter Kelly - - - -	-	9	
22d Foot - - - -	Samuel Perry - - - -	1	2½	210
39th ditto - - - -	John Smith - - - -	-	7	
14th Dragoons - - - -	John Walker - - - -	2	-	
20th Foot - - - -	William Maysent - - - -	1	9	
14th ditto - - - -	Patrick Carey - - - -	1	9	
2d Veterans - - - -	John Luckey - - - -	-	5	
48th Foot - - - -	Sampson Walkerdine - - - -	-	9	
87th ditto - - - -	Thomas Henderson - - - -	-	6	
79th ditto - - - -	Hugh Smith - - - -	-	6	
11th ditto - - - -	Thomas Kingsley - - - -	-	6	
4th Dragoons - - - -	James Brady - - - -	-	6	220
44th Foot - - - -	James Kennedy - - - -	-	6	
Ditto - - - -	William Conway - - - -	-	9	
2d or 3d Veterans - - - -	William M'Cracker - - - -	1	-	
Rifle Brigade - - - -	George M'Can - - - -	-	9	
Wexford Militia - - - -	John Lumsden - - - -	1	-	
5th Dragoon Guards - - - -	Thomas O'Neil - - - -	-	9	
96th Foot - - - -	Daniel Ryan - - - -	-	5	
88th ditto - - - -	John Conolly (2d.) - - - -	-	6	
14th Dragoons - - - -	Francis Sharp - - - -	-	9	
2d Foot Guards - - - -	Thomas Johnson - - - -	-	7	230
6th Foot - - - -	Plymouth (Joseph) - - - -	1	-	
Roscommon Militia - - - -	Pat Prosser - - - -	1	-	
1st Veterans - - - -	George Acid - - - -	1	-	
13th Foot - - - -	Joseph Cormick - - - -	-	7	
88th ditto - - - -	Hugh Moore - - - -	1	-	
63d ditto - - - -	Charles Murphy - - - -	1	2	
40th ditto - - - -	Daniel Murphy - - - -	1	-	
4th Veterans - - - -	James M'Fearnine or M'Teernan - - - -	1	-	
44th Foot - - - -	David Mulcahy - - - -	-	9	
13th ditto - - - -	William Davis - - - -	-	9	240
51st ditto - - - -	John Blanco - - - -	1	-	
45th ditto - - - -	Denis Hennessey - - - -	-	9	
81st ditto - - - -	James Range - - - -	1	11½	
1st or 31st ditto - - - -	Blythe Armstrong - - - -	-	6	
28th ditto - - - -	John Doyle - - - -	-	6	
1st ditto - - - -	William Grogan - - - -	1	11½	
8th Dragoons - - - -	Andrew M'Entyre - - - -	1	½	
Vet. or 21st Foot - - - -	Owen Houghey or Haughey - - - -	-	6	
51st ditto - - - -	Thomas Kelly - - - -	-	6	
Meath Militia - - - -	Richard Keating - - - -	-	5	250
24th Dragoons - - - -	Thomas Hughes (2d.) - - - -	-	9	
19th ditto - - - -	John Nugent - - - -	1	-	
Leitrim Militia - - - -	Daniel King - - - -	1	-	
28th Foot - - - -	Denis Gleeson - - - -	1	-	
27th ditto - - - -	Philip Bennett - - - -	-	6	
32d ditto - - - -	John Millan or Miller - - - -	-	6	
26th or 96th ditto - - - -	John Mortimer - - - -	-	9	
91st ditto - - - -	Arthur M'Connell - - - -	-	9	
101st ditto - - - -	Edward M'Donnell - - - -	-	9	
3d Vet. or 42d ditto - - - -	John Delaney - - - -	-	6	260
3d Vet. or 3d Garr. Bat. - - - -	Roger M'Hugh - - - -	-	6	
3d Veterans - - - -	Thomas Hatt - - - -	-	9	
17th Dragoons - - - -	Bernard Caffrey - - - -	-	5	
79th Foot - - - -	George M'Roy or M'Koy - - - -	-	10	
Staff Corps - - - -	Theophilus Vale - - - -	-	9	
64th Foot - - - -	Henry or Joseph Godfrey - - - -	1	2	
86th ditto - - - -	Walton or William Connors - - - -	-	6	
9th ditto - - - -	Thomas Simpson - - - -	-	6	
African Corps - - - -	James Patterson - - - -	-	6	

66 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

LIST of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—*continued.*

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.		
		s.	d.	
3d Garrison Battalion - - -	Hugh Munro - - -	-	6	270
97th Foot - - -	Patrick Buggie - - -	-	9	
York Rangers - - -	John Horseby or Niesse - - -	1	5½	
7th Dragoon Guards - - -	William M'Cleary - - -	-	6	
27th Foot - - -	James M'Kenna - - -	-	6	
2d Veteran Company - - -	Patrick Hughes - - -	1	1½	
19th Dragoons - - -	Patrick Join - - -	1	¼	
49th Foot - - -	Joseph Butcher - - -	-	6	
79th ditto - - -	Hugh M'Linnan - - -	1	-	
9th Dragoons - - -	Thomas Duff - - -	-	9	
32d Foot - - -	James Davis - - -	-	9	280
37th ditto - - -	Matthew Ryan - - -	1	-	
83d ditto - - -	Thomas Barrett - - -	1	2½	
73d ditto - - -	William Cairns - - -	-	9	
27th ditto - - -	Alexander Kerns - - -	-	7	
49th ditto - - -	James Kehre - - -	-	9	
Longford Militia - - -	Pat Carney - - -	-	10	
35th Foot - - -	Barney Cornsky or Bryan Camniskey - - -	-	6	
68th ditto - - -	Samuel Cross - - -	-	6	
67th ditto - - -	Patrick Martin - - -	1	4½	
27th ditto - - -	William Shanks - - -	-	10	290
12th ditto - - -	William Dynan - - -	1	-	
17th Foot or 17th Dragoons - - -	Richard Dunegiu or Dunnigan - - -	-	9	
27th Foot - - -	Thomas Smith - - -	-	6	
90th Foot - - -	Pierre Stapleton - - -	-	9	
82d Foot - - -	William Quigly or Quigg - - -	1	-	
49th Foot - - -	Francis Quinn - - -	1	-	
3d Foot Guards - - -	John Taylor - - -	1	1½	
1st Foot - - -	George Hosey - - -	-	6	
20th Dragoons - - -	Barny Darcy - - -	-	6	
79th Foot - - -	Mark Clark - - -	1	¼	300
60th ditto - - -	John Nerin or Niven - - -	-	9	
20th ditto - - -	David Brady - - -	-	-	
Meath Militia - - -	Edward Reid - - -	-	5	
9th Foot - - -	Moses Wells - - -	-	9	
81st ditto - - -	George Brownlee - - -	1	-	
17th Dragoons - - -	Stephen Lewis - - -	1	5	
59th Foot - - -	Patrick Lynn - - -	1	2	
13th Dragoons - - -	John Neeson - - -	-	6	
74th Foot - - -	John Noble - - -	1	1	
28th ditto - - -	Robert M'Wha - - -	-	9	310
88th ditto - - -	Michael Moran or Moraghan - - -	-	9	
6th Veteran Battalion - - -	Samuel Cowan - - -	-	9	
7th ditto - - -	Patrick Carrigan - - -	-	6	
African Corps - - -	William Howatt - - -	1	9½	
66th Foot - - -	Thomas M'Namara - - -	-	5	
11th Veteran Battalion - - -	John Lindsay - - -	-	5	
47th Foot - - -	Patrick M'Cassey - - -	1	-	
64th ditto - - -	John Casey - - -	1	6½	
Kerry Militia - - -	William Ashfield - - -	1	-	
3d Foot - - -	Thomas Robinson - - -	-	6	320
37th ditto - - -	Patrick Gay - - -	-	6	
44th ditto - - -	John Macnamara - - -	-	9	
1st ditto - - -	James or John Smith - - -	-	9	
7th ditto - - -	Jonathan Toppen or Tipping - - -	1	-	
3d Vet. or 2d Gar. Battalion - - -	Mark Levant - - -	-	6	
27th Foot - - -	Thomas Lyons - - -	-	9	
3d Garrison Battalion - - -	William Newburn - - -	-	9	
37th or 87th Foot - - -	John Fitzpatrick - - -	1	½	
1st Foot - - -	John Murray - - -	-	6	
84th ditto - - -	Charles Rogers - - -	-	6	330
103d ditto - - -	John Clark - - -	-	6	
30th ditto - - -	John Elworth - - -	-	6	
68th ditto - - -	Denis Kienan - - -	-	6	
79th ditto - - -	John M'Leod - - -	1	-	
1st ditto - - -	Thomas Thompson - - -	1	-	
12th Dragoons - - -	James M'Daniel - - -	1	2	
19th Foot - - -	Thomas Robinson - - -	1	1½	

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS. 67

LIST of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—continued.

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.		
		s.	d.	
2d Veterans - - - -	Joseph Ellsmore - - - -	-	5	
85th Foot - - - -	John Hynes - - - -	-	6	
56th ditto - - - -	Thomas Quail - - - -	1	-	340
5th Dragoon Guards - - - -	Thomas Fitzgibbon - - - -	-	6	
9th Foot - - - -	John Fullerton - - - -	1	4	
28th ditto - - - -	Justus Rutherford - - - -	1	-	
42d ditto - - - -	John Fowler - - - -	1	-	
35th ditto - - - -	John Turnan or Tearing - - - -	1	-	
25th ditto - - - -	John Bell - - - -	1	-	
59th ditto - - - -	Jeremiah Reardon - - - -	-	9	
10th ditto - - - -	John Seale - - - -	-	9	
28th ditto - - - -	James Fox - - - -	-	6	
49th ditto - - - -	Corn ^l or Niel Lawler - - - -	1	-	350
West India Rangers - - - -	Samuel M'Clure - - - -	1	- ¹ / ₄	
13th Foot - - - -	William Kyle - - - -	1	-	
3d Foot Guards - - - -	George Overs - - - -	-	9	
12th Veterans - - - -	Peter Belbu or Belton - - - -	1	-	
88th Foot - - - -	Michael Barlow - - - -	-	6	
27th ditto - - - -	William Boyle - - - -	1	-	
98th ditto - - - -	Patrick Browne - - - -	-	9	
67th ditto - - - -	John Callaghan - - - -	-	6	
37th ditto - - - -	James Cowan or Coone - - - -	-	9	
85th ditto - - - -	Patrick Casey - - - -	1	1	360
62d ditto - - - -	William Carroll - - - -	-	9	
100th ditto - - - -	Peters Connors - - - -	-	9	
1st Garrison Battalion - - - -	James Cavanagh - - - -	-	7	
67th Foot - - - -	William Dunn - - - -	1	4	
65th ditto - - - -	John Dunnon - - - -	1	2 ¹ / ₄	
21st ditto - - - -	James Fulton or Fallon - - - -	-	9	
99th ditto - - - -	James Finan - - - -	-	6	
27th ditto - - - -	John Grainger - - - -	1	-	
44th ditto - - - -	James Gallagher - - - -	-	9	
17th ditto - - - -	John Grant - - - -	-	9	370
45th ditto - - - -	James Hurley - - - -	1	-	
2d Veterans - - - -	Michael Haughey - - - -	-	7	
103d Foot - - - -	Luke Hand - - - -	-	9	
44th ditto - - - -	James Halfpenny - - - -	-	9	
50th ditto - - - -	James Hunt - - - -	1	-	
9th ditto - - - -	James Heaney - - - -	-	9	
8th ditto - - - -	Thomas Haythorne - - - -	1	-	
27th ditto - - - -	Luke Harcourt - - - -	-	9	
88th ditto - - - -	Owen Kearns - - - -	-	9	
22d ditto - - - -	John Lawlor - - - -	1	5	380
65th ditto - - - -	John Leddy - - - -	1	8	
44th ditto - - - -	Patrick M'Aboy or M'Evoy - - - -	-	9	
97th ditto - - - -	John M'Govern - - - -	-	6	
59th ditto - - - -	Michael Malone - - - -	-	7	
16th ditto - - - -	Patrick O'Brien - - - -	-	6	
44th ditto - - - -	Stephen O'Brien - - - -	-	6	
27th ditto - - - -	John Petty - - - -	1	-	
2d Garrison Battalion - - - -	William Ryan - - - -	-	9	
6th Veterans - - - -	Owen Reynolds - - - -	-	9	
52d Foot - - - -	James Smith - - - -	-	6	390
12th Veterans - - - -	Patrick Sweeney - - - -	1	-	
95th Foot - - - -	Patrick White - - - -	-	9	
1st Dragoons - - - -	John Rowley - - - -	1	- ¹ / ₄	
Sligo Militia - - - -	Robert Clarke - - - -	1	-	
58th Foot - - - -	Samuel Murphy - - - -	1	-	
26th ditto - - - -	Edward Shields - - - -	-	9	
90th ditto - - - -	Henry St. Ledger - - - -	-	9	
89th ditto - - - -	Thomas Smith - - - -	-	9	
3d ditto - - - -	John Jameson - - - -	1	- ¹ / ₄	
89th ditto - - - -	James Butler - - - -	1	10	400
9th ditto - - - -	James Shepperd - - - -	-	9	
64th ditto - - - -	John M'Allister - - - -	-	9	
73d ditto - - - -	James Connerty - - - -	-	9	
26th ditto - - - -	Robert Dudley - - - -	1	10	
62d ditto - - - -	Eugene Reardon - - - -	-	6	

68 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

LIST of Commuted Pensioners residing in Canada—*continued.*

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	Rate of Pension.		
		s.	d.	
83d Foot - - -	John Williams - - -	1	2	
3d Garrison Battalion - -	Richard Fowler - - -	-	9	
66th Foot - - -	William Tapper - - -	1	3	
23d ditto - - -	Francis Kane - - -	-	9	
64th ditto - - -	Hugh Lavey or Lavery - -	1	4	410
12th ditto - - -	Edward Gallagher - - -	1	6½	
2d Dragoons - - -	Thomas Simms - - -	1	-	
56th Foot - - -	James M'Cabe - - -	1	5½	
18th ditto - - -	James Teadley - - -	-	10	
Waterford Militia - - -	John Foley - - -	-	4½	415
ORDNANCE PENSIONERS.				
Artillery Drivers - - -	Daniel Anderson - - -	-	9	1
Sappers and Miners - - -	John Arthur - - -	1	-	
Artillery Drivers - - -	James Blakeley - - -	1	-	
Royal Artillery - - -	David Ball - - -	-	5	
Ditto - - -	John Cock - - -	-	11	
Ditto - - -	John Davis - - -	1	-	
Ditto - - -	Philip Develin - - -	-	11	
Sappers and Miners - - -	Joseph Dixon - - -	1	-	
Artillery Drivers - - -	Thomas Fugard - - -	-	5	
Royal Artillery - - -	David Frew - - -	1	-	10
Artillery Drivers - - -	Thomas Graham - - -	1	-	
Ditto - - -	Thomas Goden - - -	1	-	
Royal Artillery - - -	James Hart - - -	-	9	
Ditto - - -	Andrew Kinghorn - - -	1	-	
Artillery Drivers - - -	Angus M'Donald - - -	1	-	
Royal Artillery - - -	Hamilton Neilans - - -	1	-	
Ditto - - -	John Orton - - -	-	9	
Ditto - - -	Joseph Patterson - - -	-	10	
Ditto - - -	Richard Rogers - - -	1	-	
Artillery Drivers - - -	Miles Reed - - -	-	5	20
Horse Artillery - - -	James Smith - - -	-	6	
Royal Artillery - - -	Charles Sweeney - - -	1	-	
Ditto - - -	John Wynne - - -	-	5	
Ditto - - -	John Witherup - - -	1	-	
Ditto - - -	Samuel Wilson - - -	-	9	25
				440

LIST of MEN included in the Return transmitted by Sir *Geo. Arthur*, of COMMUTED PENSIONERS residing in *Canada*, but whose Names cannot be found on the Books of Chelsea Hospital by the Descriptions given.

REGIMENTS.	NAMES.	REGIMENTS.	NAMES.
97th Foot - - -	Thomas Lee.	37th Foot - - -	James Brooks.
20th ditto - - -	David Beadon.	87th ditto - - -	Daniel Gallagher.
88th ditto - - -	Denis Mitchell.	African Corps - -	William Williams.
64th ditto - - -	John Campbell.	88th Foot - - -	Thomas Kelly.
7th ditto - - -	Thomas Haven.	15th Dragoons - -	William Wilts.
84th ditto - - -	Robert Taylor.	14th Foot - - -	Patrick Fitzgerald.
Veterans - - -	Thomas Daly.	83d ditto - - -	Thomas Craig.
3d Veterans - - -	Richard Humphries.	100th ditto - - -	Edward M'Avoy.
95th Foot - - -	James Conroy.	18th ditto - - -	George Ferguson.
2d Veterans - - -	Daniel Gordon.		Hamilton Newlans.
3d ditto - - -	Michael Cunada.	Ordnance - - -	Robert Sullivan.
72d Foot - - -	William Brenith.		George Bryan.
1st ditto - - -	Denis Ferm.		John Johnstone.
93d ditto - - -	Bernard Hanskey.		David Bannister.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
6 May 1839.

H. LABOUCHERE.

(From the War Office.)

—No. 46.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary at War to Sir *Charles Burrell*, Bart.

Sir,

War Office, 21 June 1828.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated 13th instant, and to acquaint you, that by the Act of Parliament of the 46 Geo. 3, cap. 69, sec. 7, it is enacted, that all assignments of pensions by discharged soldiers shall be null and void, and the exception made by the Act of the 59 Geo. 3, cap. 12, sec. 30, does not seem to apply to the case of George Doomsday. As, however, I do not consider it to be at variance with the spirit of the law, by which a pensioner is precluded from assigning his pension, to facilitate any arrangement by which a mutual benefit may be conferred upon the pensioner and upon the parish assisting his emigration, I have written to the Lords Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, stating the circumstances, and entreating them to permit, in this instance, the amount of the man's pension, as it shall accrue, to be paid to the churchwardens of the parish.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hardinge.*

—No. 47.—

COPY of a LETTER from *Richard Neare*, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to the Secretary at War.

Sir,

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 23 June 1828.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, and its enclosures, relative to George Doomsday, an out-pensioner of this establishment from the Rifle Brigade, at 6*d.* per diem, who is stated to be about to emigrate to Canada with his wife and family, and is willing to assign his pension to the parish officers of Shipley, Sussex, in return for a loan of money advanced by them to him, I am directed to acquaint you, that by the Act of 7 Geo. 4, cap. 16, sec. 26, it is enacted, that all assignments of pension shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes, except such as are provided by an Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the relief of the poor in England or Scotland; and as the Acts of 59 Geo. 3, cap. 12, and 6 Geo. 4, cap. 27, only authorize the assignment on order of the next payment of the pension which may become due to a pensioner, it is presumed that an arrangement of the nature proposed by you cannot legally be made under the existing laws, and that a further legislative provision will be required to give effect to the object which the Government is disposed to encourage, with respect to the assistance afforded by parishes to enable out-pensioners to emigrate to the British Colonies. I, however, beg leave to enclose a form of assignment, which, if duly executed to-morrow, as pointed out in the Acts of 59 Geo. 3, c. 12, will apply to the next payment of the pension of the man in question, which becomes due on the following day; and if he will execute another subsequent to that day, the same will ensure to the parish, provided the pensioner be alive on the 25th September next, the payment which will then become due to him for the quarter in advance to the 24th December following, and, in the mean time, consideration can be given as to the course which it will be expedient to adopt for effecting an arrangement on the terms and in the manner suggested by you in order to meet cases of a similar description in future.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Neare.*

—No. 48.—

MEMORANDUM for the information of OUT-PENSIONERS desirous of commutating their Pensions with a view to their becoming Settlers in the British Colonies.

War-office, 1 March 1831.

By an Act of Parliament lately passed (1 Will. 4, c. 41), the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are authorized to give to any non-commissioned officer

or soldier, entitled to out-pension from the said hospital, who shall be recommended for that purpose by the Secretary at War, a sum of money as a commutation or equivalent in gross, for all annual pensions to which such non-commissioned officers or soldiers might otherwise be entitled.

This measure has been adopted with the view of affording to those who wish to settle in the British Colonies abroad, the means of effecting that object, and will, therefore, be limited to cases of men desirous of living out of Great Britain and Ireland, unless any special cases should occur in which circumstances should render a departure from this rule expedient.

Men who wish to become settlers will be placed on the same footing, with respect to land, as the soldiers who were disbanded in Canada at the conclusion of the late war, which would entitle serjeants to 200 and privates to 100 acres each.

They must, however, clearly understand, that they will not receive any other assistance whatever from Government, and as experience has shown that great distress has been brought upon individuals settling with inadequate means, they must be made aware that it will be necessary that they should have the means of maintaining themselves and families for at least twelve months after they are placed on their lands, and of providing themselves with agricultural implements and a log-hut; and it is equally indispensable that they should be robust men, or if they are not themselves competent singly to contend with the difficulties and privations of forming a settlement in the wilderness, that they should be accompanied by one or more sons possessing the necessary strength and capacity for that purpose.

A man, by commuting his pension, abandons all claim to any future payment of pension; and if, through his own improvidence, or otherwise, he fail in his attempt to settle, he will have no claim to revert to the pension list.

Before, therefore, he is permitted to deprive himself of the permanent provision which he now enjoys, he must show that he is a fit subject for emigration, and that he has a fair prospect of maintaining himself in the country to which he proposes to go. With this view, he must state what his age is, what trade he is acquainted with, to what place he wishes to go, what means he has of conveying himself thither, and providing necessaries, and also of subsisting himself and his family, if he has one, until he can bring his land into sufficient cultivation to afford him the means of living on the produce of it; and he must likewise produce a certificate as to his general character and the state of his health. If he is married and has children, he must specify their number, age and sex.

And to enable the Secretary at War to make inquiries, he must also mention the names and addresses of the clergyman of the parish in which he resides, and the magistrate before whom the pension affidavit has usually been made.

As it is understood that men capable of exercising trades, or desirous of obtaining employment as labourers, may emigrate with every prospect of benefit to themselves, the advantages of commutation will not be confined to those pensioners only who propose to settle as agriculturists, but will be allowed to those pensioners also who may be considered likely to maintain themselves by other means. It will, therefore, be optional with them to take grants of land or not, subject of course to such conditions as are imposed by the colonial regulations.

The amount of commutation will in no instance exceed the amount of four years' net pension, and it will not be paid without reasonable security that it will be applied to the purpose intended. As that purpose is to assist men desirous of emigrating, they will, upon their engaging a passage for themselves and their families, receive so much of the commutation money as will be requisite to provide necessaries for the voyage, and such useful articles as they may wish to take with them to their place of settlement.

On their arrival in the colony, they will receive from the Commissariat Department the balance due, or so much thereof as the proper authorities on the spot may judge proper for their present use, and the remainder whenever it will be most for their advantage to receive it, but not later than one year after having obtained their respective grants of land.

Men

Men desirous of emigrating will not be restricted to the North American Colonies ; but they must clearly understand that the public will not undertake to defray any part of the expense of their conveyance, either to the destination they have first fixed upon, or to any other place, in the event of their becoming desirous to change their residence.

The information necessary for their guidance, upon their arrival in the colony to which they may have determined to proceed, will be furnished to them from the Colonial Department, through the War Office, previously to their embarkation.

The colonies in which land will be granted to pensioners, under the above regulations, are the following:—

Upper and Lower Canada,	} in North America.
Nova Scotia,	
New Brunswick,	
Prince Edward Island,	
Newfoundland,	
New South Wales,	} in Australia.
Van Diemen's Land,	
Western Australia,	

War Office, 1 March 1831.

(signed)

C. W. Williams Wynn.

FORM to be filled up by a PENSIONER desirous of commuting his Pension with a view to his becoming a Settler in the British Colonies.

Name of the pensioner - - - - -
 Regiment from which he was discharged -
 Rate of pension - - - - -
 Age of pensioner - - - - -
 His trade or calling - - - - -
 Whether married or single - - - - -
 If married, the age of his wife - - - - -
 Names and dates of birth of his children -
 Place to which he wishes to go - - - - -
 Whether he intends to take a grant of land,
 and to settle on it, or to carry on a trade,
 or obtain employment as a labourer -
 What means he has of conveying himself
 thither, providing necessaries and subsist-
 ence for the first twelve months - - -
 Name and address of the minister of the parish
 in which the pensioner resides - - -
 Name and address of the magistrate before
 whom the pensioner's affidavit has usually
 been made - - - - -
 Certificate of a medical man as to the state
 of the pensioner's health - - - - -
 Certificate of one or more respectable house-
 holders as to the pensioner's general
 character - - - - -

N. B.—This Form, when properly filled up, should be put under cover, addressed to the Right honourable the Secretary at War, War Office, London.

—No. 49.—

MEMORANDUM for the information of OUT-PENSIONERS desirous of commuting their Pensions with a view to their becoming Settlers in the British Colonies.

War office, 8 August 1831.

By an Act of Parliament lately passed (1 Will. 4, c. 41), the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are authorized to give to any non-commissioned officer or soldier, entitled to out-pension from the said hospital, who shall be recommended for that purpose by the Secretary at War, a sum of money as a commutation or equivalent in gross for all annual pensions to which such non-commissioned officers or soldiers might otherwise be entitled.

This measure has been adopted with the view of affording to those who wish to settle in the British Colonies abroad, the means of effecting that object, and will, therefore, be limited to cases of men desirous of living out of Great Britain and Ireland, unless any special cases should occur in which circumstances should render a departure from this rule expedient.

Men who wish to become settlers are not to expect free grants of land, as no land will in future be disposed of in the colonies except by sale.

It is understood that men capable of exercising trades, or of working as labourers, may emigrate with every prospect of benefit to themselves; and the statements which are issued under the authority of the commissioners for emigration exhibit the high wages that may be obtained in the North American and the Australian Colonies. But pensioners should clearly understand that they will not receive from Government any other pecuniary assistance than that which the commutation of their pensions will afford; and, therefore, that only those men should emigrate who are either competent themselves to earn their livelihood, or at least are to be accompanied by families, who will be able to provide their subsistence for them.

A man, by commuting his pension, abandons all claim to any future payment of pension; and if, through his own improvidence or otherwise, he fail in his attempt to better himself by going abroad, he will have no claim to revert to the pension list. Neither must he expect, in the event of his neglecting to avail himself of the opportunity afforded him of proceeding to a colony, that he will receive in this country any portion of the commuted allowances reserved for his use on his arrival at his intended place of settlement.

Before, therefore, he is permitted to deprive himself of the permanent provision which he now enjoys, he must show that he is a fit subject for emigration, and that he has a fair prospect of maintaining himself in the country to which he proposes to go. With this view, he must state what his age is, what trade he is acquainted with, to what place he wishes to go, what means he has of conveying himself thither, and providing necessaries; and he must likewise produce certificates as to his general character and the state of his health. If he is married and has children, he must specify their number, age and sex.

And to enable the Secretary at War to make such inquiries as he may think necessary, he must also mention the names and addresses of the clergyman of the parish in which he resides, and the magistrate before whom the pension affidavit has usually been made.

The amount of commutation will in no instance exceed the amount of four years' net pension, and it will not be paid without reasonable security that it will be applied to the purpose intended. As that purpose is to assist men desirous of emigrating, they will, upon their engaging a passage for themselves and their families, receive so much of the commutation money as will be requisite to provide necessaries for the voyage, and such useful articles as they may wish to take with them to their place of settlement. And that the Secretary at War may have the means of judging what sum it will be proper to advance, it must be distinctly stated, when application is made for a commuted allowance, what resources the applicant has, and what expenses he is likely to incur before he reaches his place of destination, either for his passage, for clothing or necessaries, or to discharge any debts he may have incurred.

On

On their arrival in the colony, they will receive from the Commissariat Department the balance due, or so much thereof as the proper authorities on the spot may judge proper for their present use, and the remainder whenever it will be most for their advantage to receive it, but not later than one year after their arrival in the colony.

It is understood that, for men desirous of emigrating to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, passages might be obtained at a less charge, under arrangements made by the commissioners for emigration, than by the men themselves; they will, therefore, be permitted to take advantage thereof, and in the event of their doing so, passages will be provided for them, upon their making over to the commissioners so much of the commutation money as may be necessary to defray the expense of conveyance to the colonies to which the men are about to proceed.

It must, however, be clearly understood by men desirous of emigrating, that the expense of their conveyance, either to the destination they have first fixed upon, or to any other place, in the event of their becoming desirous to change their residence, must be borne by themselves, as the public will not undertake to defray any part thereof.

The information necessary for their guidance upon their arrival in the colony to which they may have determined to proceed, will be furnished to them by authorized agents of Government resident at the principal ports of disembarkation.

The colonies to which pensioners will be able to emigrate, under the above regulations, are the following:—

Upper and Lower Canada,	}	in North America.
Nova Scotia,		
New Brunswick,		
Prince Edward's Island,		
New South Wales,	}	in Australia.
Van Diemen's Land,		

They will not, however, be restricted to those colonies, but will be at liberty to proceed to any other, if they have a prospect of maintaining themselves therein.

Each pensioner will, upon application to the Secretary at War, be supplied with a separate form, which must be carefully filled up, and the certificates therein pointed out annexed to it. When complete, those documents are to be put under cover, addressed to the Right honourable the Secretary at War, War Office, London.

And as soon as the case shall have been inquired into and decided upon, the applicant will be informed thereof, and he may then make arrangements for proceeding; but he must understand, that the money to be advanced before he embarks will not be paid until passages for himself and his family, if he have any, shall have been actually taken; and further, that if any fraud or misrepresentation be discovered, or if he leave any part of his family chargeable to a parish in the country, the portion of commutation money reserved will be forfeited.

The pensioner will be careful to specify on the form his place of residence, and the nearest post town.

War Office, 8 August 1831.

(signed)

H. Parnell.

74 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

PARTICULARS to be stated by PENSIONERS desirous of commuting their Pensions with a view to their becoming Settlers in the British Colonies.

- Name of the pensioner - - - - -
 - Regiment from which he was discharged -
 - Rate of pension - - - - -
 - Age of pensioner - - - - -
 - His trade or calling - - - - -
 - Whether married or not, or a widower -
 - If married, the age of his wife - - - -
 - Names and dates of birth of his children - [If any of the children are not to accompany the pensioner, the reason should be explained.]

 - Place to which he wishes to go - - - - [Specify also the port at which he intends to embark, and likewise the name of the ship and the period of her sailing, or any case in which circumstances may make it desirable that the pensioner should go by a particular conveyance.]

 - Whether he intends to carry on a trade, or obtain employment as a labourer - - -
 - What means he has of conveying himself to the colony, providing necessaries, and subsisting for the first 12 months - - - - [As no greater advance will in general be made than is sufficient to defray the expenses of the voyage, unless it be shown that there is occasion for it, it is desirable that pensioners should be explicit in stating what means they have of their own, and what expenses they are likely to incur before they reach their destination.]

 - Name and address of the minister of the parish in which the pensioner resides -
 - Name and address of the magistrate before whom the pensioner's affidavit has usually been made - - - - -
 - Certificate of a medical man as to the state of the pensioner's health - - - - -
 - Certificate of one or more respectable householders as to the pensioner's general character - - - - - [Men residing in Ireland should obtain a certificate from the chief constable of police through whom they receive their pensions.]
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RETURN showing the Strength of the REGULAR ARMY, including India, ALLOCATIONS, REDUCTIONS, in each Year from 1814 to 31 March 1839, both inclusive; the Number of CHELSEA PENSIONERS, and the CHARGE thereof; the INCREASE and DECREASE in the NUMBER and EXPENSE: the Number of Men to whom permanent or temporary PENSIONS were granted; and the Number of permanent PENSIONS taken off the LIST.

	RANK AND FILE.				Number of Pensions granted.		Total Number of Pensioners.	Number of Permanent Pensions taken off the List.	Increase of Numbers.	Decrease of Numbers.	CHARGE.				Increase of Expense.	Decrease of Expense.					
	Effective on 25 January.	Establishment.	Increase.	Decrease.	Permanent.	Temporary.					Amount paid on account of Pensions.	Amount paid by way of Commutations (a).		TOTAL Amount of Payments.							
												£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.
1814	237,946	270,260	-	-	11,697	-	31,291	1,059	-	-	511,947	16	7 1/2	511,947	16	7 1/2	-	-			
1815	184,977	214,186	-	56,124	4,733	-	43,531	4,706	-	-	635,461	-	4 1/2	641,542	13	2 1/2	129,594	16	7 1/2		
1816	175,649	178,722	-	35,384	14,176	-	47,176	3,032	-	12,330	743,836	1	9 1/2	763,039	16	11 1/2	122,157	3	9		
1817	145,993	124,652	-	59,800	6,691	-	64,217	2,356	-	17,041	867,367	13	5	887,864	2	6	124,164	5	6 1/2		
1818	123,269	118,766	-	6,186	5,023	-	70,091	2,882	-	4,960	915,136	8	8 1/2	925,450	5	10 1/2	37,886	3	4 1/2		
1819	102,860	89,710	-	29,056	5,723	-	75,051	2,275	-	-	962,481	2	-	968,620	11	11 1/2	41,170	6	1 1/2		
1820	98,979	100,068	-	-	2,960	-	68,548	3,691	-	(c) 6,503	894,108	8	7	895,944	3	6 1/2	7,939	17	-		
1821	96,190	90,456	-	9,612	4,180	-	69,446	1,953	-	898	902,069	10	7	902,984	3	6 1/2	96,712	2	3 1/2		
1822	84,412	82,034	-	8,402	2,900	-	81,365	4,639	-	(d) 11,919	989,365	2	3 1/2	999,696	5	10 1/2	-	-	71,576	5	5
Transferred from Kilmainham Hospital																					
1823	81,713	82,006	-	-	15,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1824	83,720	87,862	-	-	3,635	-	81,189	4,706	-	176	1,234,561	13	2	1,235,252	19	-	235,556	13	1 1/2		
1825	85,638	91,595	-	-	3,226	-	81,268	4,246	-	99	1,242,029	4	5 1/2	1,242,344	13	4 1/2	7,091	14	4 1/2		
1826	97,323	105,274	-	-	2,894	57	81,877	3,694	-	589	1,267,493	17	11 1/2	1,268,039	19	10	25,705	6	5 1/2		
1827	99,707	102,814	-	-	3,963	180	82,734	3,413	-	887	1,297,947	2	2	1,297,947	5	9 1/2	29,907	5	11 1/2		
1828	99,334	102,639	-	2,460	3,364	168	83,915	3,461	-	(c) 2,781	1,333,886	19	1 1/2	1,336,556	4	7 1/2	38,608	18	9 1/2		
1829	96,209	96,139	-	275	2,381	194	85,834	2,970	-	319	1,346,193	11	1	1,346,553	12	9	9,997	8	1 1/2		
1830	92,803	88,102	-	6,400	2,394	291	85,756	3,684	-	78	1,329,104	12	1	1,323,374	17	3	25,239	17	7 1/2		
1831	88,037	95,079	-	(f) 8,037	1,508	388	85,724	3,168	-	32	1,348,336	11	11	1,348,814	14	10 1/2	-	-	14,523	12	6
1832	95,088	95,837	-	-	1,614	239	84,534	4,622	-	1,190	1,287,384	13	7 1/2	1,334,291	2	4 1/2	-	-	-	-	
to 31 Mar 1833	95,837	95,837	-	-	1,649	459	81,667	6,120	-	2,867	1,535,144	1	4 1/2	1,654,465	10	4 1/2	(g) 320,174	7	11 1/2	-	-
1833-4	93,979	95,791	-	46	1,665	639	77,666	4,576	-	4,901	1,350,051	17	2 1/2	1,399,683	7	-	-	-	254,782	3	4
1834-5	91,460	87,643	-	(f) 6,148	2,013	733	86,538	3,946	-	(h) 8,872	1,355,032	13	3 1/2	1,359,708	13	3 1/2	-	-	39,974	13	9
1835-6	87,394	87,642	-	1	1,910	624	84,060	3,589	-	1,578	1,325,160	7	5 1/2	1,328,658	7	6	-	-	31,050	5	9 1/2
1836-7	86,749	87,642	-	-	1,901	753	84,559	3,396	-	-	1,338,647	19	6 1/2	1,339,158	3	4 1/2	-	-	-	-	
1837-8	86,417	87,641	-	1	2,074	891	83,556	4,398	-	1,003	1,335,824	14	5 1/2	1,336,299	12	11 1/2	-	-	-	-	
1838-9	89,091	90,270	-	-	2,853	560	(i) 83,861	4,056	-	305	1,304,195	9	10 1/2	1,304,311	3	5 1/2	-	-	2,868	10	5 1/2

(a) The sums paid on account of the commutation of pensions from 1814 to 1830 were exclusively granted to pensioners not natives of the United Kingdom, under the authority of the 52 Geo. 3. c. 109.
 (b) The increase would have been greater, but the pensioners were embodied in Veteran Battalions in 1815.
 (c) This decrease arose from the pensioners having been embodied in Veteran Battalions in 1819.
 (d) This increase was caused by the transfer of the Kilmainham pensioners.
 (e) This increase arose from the final disbandment of the Veteran Battalions in 1826.
 (f) The decrease in the years 1830 and 1834 was effected by the army not being recruited to its full establishment.
 (g) This increase of charge was owing to the commutation of pensions, and to there being five quarters in 1832-3.
 (h) This increase principally arose from the transfer of the Ordnance pensioners to Chelsea Hospital.
 (i) There would have been a decrease of numbers but for the addition of 1,704 negro pensioners heretofore paid through the Treasury.

War Office, 9 May 1839.

HOWICK.

RETURN, as far as the same can be furnished by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, of the Total Number of CHELSEA PENSIONERS who have commuted their PENSIONS for the purpose of settling in the COLONIES; distinguishing the Number in each Year, from the Year 1830 to 1837, both Years inclusive; stating the Number of commuted Men by Classes; the Number under 30 Years of Age, above 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 Years of Age, at the time of Commutation; the Number who have been replaced on the Pension List, and in what Years they re-commenced receiving their Quarterly Payments; distinguishing those who may belong to the Class who did not embark for the Colonies, from those who embarked for and have returned from the Colonies; the Numbers now remaining in the Colonies, and the Numbers who have applied to be replaced on the Pension List and whose Applications have been refused.

Total Number of Pensioners who commuted their Pensions in each of the undermentioned Years.

YEAR.	AGE:							TOTAL Number Commuted.
	Under 30.	Above 30.	Above 40.	Above 50.	Above 60.	Above 70.	Above 80.	
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nil.
1831	55	469	688	322	46	3	-	1,583
		3	3	-	-	-	-	6
1832	77	725	1,284	510	39	4	-	2,639
	1	18	123	45	3	-	-	190
1833	1	5	25	6	3	1	-	41
		2	10	5	-	-	-	17
1834	-	2	11	7	1	-	-	21
1835	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nil.
1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nil.
TOTAL Number of Pensioners who commuted their Pensions } from the year 1830 to 1837 inclusive - - - - }								£. 4,500

YEAR IN WHICH REPLACED.							Total Number replaced.	Number of Men who emigrated to the Colonies and subse- quently returned to this Country, and who have ap- plied to be restored but have been refused, on the ground of having received the full Amount of their Commuted Allowances, and being there- by legally disqualified from receiving further Pensions.
1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.			
30	209	62	18	8	3	*330	109	
		4	7	1	1	13	28	
TOTAL - - - -							343	137

REMARKS.

The numbers printed in *italics* were Ordnance pensioners.

* With scarcely any exceptions, all the men who proceeded to the colonies received the full amount of their commuted allowances, and therefore could not be replaced on the Pension List; the men who were replaced were those who never left this country, and had received a portion only of the commuted allowance.

The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital possess no accurate information as regards the number of commuted pensioners now remaining in the colonies; but by lists furnished by Mr. Hawke, Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada, it appears that 654 individuals, described as commuted pensioners, were in this province in February 1839.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, }
20 April 1839. }

Rich^d Neave, Secretary.

RETURN of the Number of the PENSIONERS for the Year 1828, when the Pension List reached its maximum; distinguishing the Numbers pensioned from the Regular Army, the Ordnance, Militia, Yeomanry, &c.; and a similar Return for the Year 1838; with a RECAPITULATION, comparing the Gross Numbers and Charge in each of the two Years, and showing the Reduction in Numbers and Expense.

YEAR.	Number of Pensioners from the Regular Army.	Number of Pensioners from the Ordnance.	Number of Pensioners from the		Number of Pensioners from the Yeomanry.	Number of Negro Pensioners.	TOTAL Number of Pensioners in each Year.
			Militia.	Local Militia.			
1828	82,819	11,010	2,619	316	80	not known.	96,844
1838	67,500	9,974	4,421	199	63	1,704	83,861

RECAPITULATION:

GROSS NUMBERS AND CHARGE.

YEAR.	Number of Pensioners.	CHARGE.
		£. s. d.
1828 - - -	96,844	1,524,976 3 1½
1838 - - -	83,861	1,317,538 19 -¾
Reduction in Numbers and Charge - - }	12,983	207,437 4 -¾

War Office, }
9 May 1839. }

HOWICK.