



EMIGRATION.



PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION TO THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1852.

1911

1912

1913

1914

SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

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CANADA.

Despatches from Governor General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

No. 1.

CANADA.
No. 1.

(No. 107.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

Government House, Toronto,
September 9, 1851.
(Received 29th September 1851.)

MY LORD,

(Answered No. 654, November 4, 1851, Page 40.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, for your Lordship's perusal, the copy of a communication which has been addressed by the chief agent of immigration to the provincial secretary, and I request your Lordship's attention to the statements therein made with respect to certain immigrants from South Uist.

2d Sept. 1851.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

SIR,

Emigration Dépôt, Quebec,
September 2, 1851.

I HAD the honour of addressing you on the 11th ultimo, respecting several parties of paupers which were being shipped by certain unions in Ireland. I have now received advices from the guardians of the Kilrush Union of their having shipped 324 paupers at Limerick, and remitted to this department the sum of 222*l*. 3*s*. sterling, to be divided as follows:

Male adults	-	-	-	12 <i>s</i> . sterling each.
Female adults	-	-	-	15 <i>s</i> . "
Children	-	-	-	6 <i>s</i> . "

The Ennistymon Union has also sent out 374 paupers from the same port, remitting 247*l*. 7*s*. sterling, to be divided in like proportions as those directed by the Kilrush Union. The guardians have also requested that I would send these parties forward to whatever part of the province would afford the best prospect of employment, and pay them over any balance which may be left on arrival at their final destination.

During the past week the "Brooksbey" with 231 adult emigrants, and the "Montezuma" with 336 adults, have arrived from Loch Brisdale. These people are a portion of 2,000 emigrants whom Colonel Gordon has contracted to send out from his property in South Uist this fall. From the statements made by these people, they were promised to be sent on free to Hamilton, and furnished with a certain amount of provisions on arrival there; but from information received from the agents here of Messrs. Reid and Murray (the party who contracted with Colonel Gordon for their transport to this port) it appears that the emigrants on board these ships were only to be provided with a passage to Quebec, and on arrival here to be left to their own resources. Not having received any communication whatever from the parties connected with the emigration of these people, I have no means of ascertaining the circumstances under which they have been sent out, beyond these statements. Out of 725 souls on board these two vessels, not more than 10 or 15 could speak English; and as they all landed here under the impression that they were to be sent free to Hamilton, I have forwarded them free to that port, at a cost of 10*s*. each adult, and have given Mr. Hawke timely notice of their departure herefrom.

Three other ships with about 1,200 souls may be expected in the course of this month from the same quarter, and, as the whole probably will have been sent out under the same circumstances (the more objectionable as they will arrive at so late a period of the year), presenting a strong contrast to those under which Sir James Matheson sent out a similar class of emigrants, he having defrayed the entire cost of their emigration and inland transport to their ultimate destination, his Excellency may deem it proper that some

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CANADA

representation should be made that may lead to the reimbursement by Colonel Gordon of the expenses incurred by this department on account of his people.

The Honourable J. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 2

(No. 136.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

Government House, Quebec, November 27, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received December 15, 1851.)

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch*, No. 654, of the 4th instant, I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which has been addressed to the chief agent for emigration at this port by Colonel Gordon's factor, with the copy of Mr. Buchanan's reply. I also take the liberty of sending, for your Lordship's perusal, the copy of a letter which Mr. Buchanan has received from Sir James Matheson, which is highly creditable to him, as well as to the benevolent writer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

* Page 40.
9th Aug. 1851.
26th Nov. 1851.
10th Oct. 1851.

Encl. 1 in No. 2

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

SIR,

South Uist, August 9, 1851.

I HAVE been here for the last three weeks, superintending the emigration of about 1,500 souls from this country to Canada; and I have just learnt with regret, that, owing to the sudden and unexpected illness of Colonel Gordon, the proprietor of this island and Barra, no previous notice has been sent to you.

The "Brooksby" and "Montezuma" were despatched with passengers last month; the "Perthshire" on the 5th instant; and I expect the "Admiral" to be cleared out a few days hence. The emigrants from South Uist have been employed for some years past at draining, ditching, road making, &c., and I trust they may be advantageously employed when they reach Canada in similar work, or at railway operations, where I am glad to learn there is an opening for a number of hands. Of the Barra people, part have found employment at similar work, and part have supported themselves as fishermen, of which they have considerable skill.

About 1,000 people were sent from these islands to Quebec about two years ago, many of whom have done well, and send home encouraging accounts to their friends here, which induced them to emigrate also; a free passage, clothing, and shoes being provided by the proprietor; and I hope these that are now leaving the land of their fathers may earn a competency in the land of their adoption. I have no doubt but that at the Emigration Office, Quebec, every information and facility will be given to direct the emigrants from Uist and Barra to such places as they may find employment.

I respectfully am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FLEMING,
Factor for Colonel Gordon.

To _____
Emigration Officer, Quebec.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

SIR,

Emigration Department, Quebec, November 26, 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt on the 15th of September of your letter of 9th August, the first and only intimation afforded me of the shipment of 1,500 Highlanders, the tenantry of Colonel Gordon, from his estates in South Uist and Barra.

The vessels arrived as follows, the three first previously to the receipt of your letter:

August 28, Brooksby,	-	-	285 passengers.
August 30, Montezuma-	-	-	442 "
September 10, Perthshire	-	-	437 "
October 1, Admiral	-	-	413 "
October 18, Liskeard	-	-	104 "

A total of 1,681 souls, less five adults and three infants, who died on the passage or in quarantine.

These parties presented every appearance of poverty; and, from their statement, which was confirmed by the masters of the several vessels, were without the means of leaving the ship, or of procuring a day's subsistence for their helpless families on landing, and many of them, more particularly the party by the "Perthshire," were very insufficiently supplied with clothing.

On referring to the passenger lists of these five vessels, I find the emigrants classed in the following proportions:

Male adults	-	-	-	-	485
Female adults	-	-	-	-	537
Children from one to fourteen years	-	-	-	-	602
Infants	-	-	-	-	57
					1,681

showing a disproportion of male adults, when compared with females and children, greater than I have ever witnessed before. Of the male adults, several were, either from age or infirmity, unable to contribute to the support of their families.

They all appeared desirous of reaching the London District, Upper Canada, a distance of 700 miles from Quebec, where some few of them had friends; to which place, as they had been led to suppose, the Government would forward them.

There being no employment whatever for them in this quarter, and as but few could speak English, I represented their condition to his Excellency the Governor General, and suggested that they should be sent as far as Hamilton, Upper Canada. Labourers were required on the railroad work in that neighbourhood, and, after reaching it, they would be enabled readily to communicate with their friends. I suggested, at the same time, that Colonel Gordon should be applied to for reimbursement of the expense incurred.

I was accordingly permitted, as each party arrived, to have them sent forward at once to Hamilton; and owing to the competition among the steam-boat companies, I was enabled to secure their passages at the low rate of 10s. currency each adult.

The expenditure incurred was as follows:

				£	s.	d.
For transport	-	-	-	660	10	0
For provisions	-	-	-	14	0	0
				Making a total of £ 674 10 0		
The amount of the Emigrant Tax realized by the province from this party of emigrants was	-	-	-	522	0	0
				The balance, therefore, for which Colonel Gordon appears to remain liable, is - - - £ 152 10 0		

In addition to this, there is a charge for a week's rations served out to the passengers on leaving the vessel, for which this department is held responsible, in the event of Colonel Gordon's declining to settle it.

Quebec is practically the only seaport of Canada; and being situated in a country already fully supplied with a population speaking a different language, this city and neighbourhood afford no opening of any extent for the employment of the destitute emigrants who arrive in large numbers and at a particular season of the year. It is in the interior and western portions of the province only that employment for labourers and artisans is to be procured, and these must be reached before the pauper can find any means of support. Therefore, to convey to this port emigrants possessing no resources whatever, and without a provision of some kind for their progress westward, is to subject them to great distress and certain discouragement.

The first and most important object of the creation of the Emigrant Fund is the medical assistance of the entire body of emigrants throughout their progress to the most distant districts; and the charges under this head, including the quarantine establishment at Grosse-Isle, absorb a large proportion of this fund. The number of persons whose emigration, voluntary and unaided, takes place in total ignorance of the circumstances in which the change must involve them, together with the large portion whose destination remains to be governed by chance, are always sufficient to exhaust the remaining resources of the department; and in the season of 1852 there will be, owing to a change in the law passed during the late session of the Legislature, a reduction of fully thirty per cent. on the present rates; so that I cannot perceive that it will come within my province to recommend the denial of assistance to the classes here alluded to, with a view to admit the claims of those whose emigration is prompted by the direct interest of their landlord.

If dependence upon the Provincial Government for the maintenance of all emigrants landed at the port of Quebec were permitted to those who are interested in the removal

CANADA.

from Great Britain of paupers and other unprofitable portions of the population, the amount required would shortly prove to be beyond the resources of the country, and exhaustive of its means of employment. The most disastrous reaction must follow, and Canada become at once a burden instead of a relief to the mother country in respect to her redundant population.

There is also another point of view in which I would wish to place this subject before Colonel Gordon. The mere transfer to this port of an indigent tenantry, without an alteration in any respect in their condition, gives no reasonable ground for expecting their subsequent successful progress. The numerous inconveniences which attend emigration are sufficiently trying to every class, and, with the addition of distress and privation, must always induce unfavourable representations by the emigrants to their friends who remain at home. The result is necessarily a disinclination to follow; certainly an indisposition to make any exertions for this purpose. If, on the contrary, the landlord who is interested in the reduction of the population of his estate should extend his assistance so far as to carry forward his emigrants to the occupation of land, or should secure their advance to advantageous employment, the sure result would be, incitement to industry and exertion, and the strongest desire on the part of all to obtain a similar opportunity of benefiting themselves.

I am satisfied that Colonel Gordon, on being informed of the limited extent of the resources of the Provincial Emigrant Department, and the nature of the claims for relief to which it is applicable, will see that to permit the arrival at this port of further parties of his tenantry, in a situation so destitute as that of the South Uist emigrants, will be to risk a result as fatal to the people as it must be unsatisfactory to himself.

I cannot close this letter without referring to the wholly different circumstances under which a party consisting of 986 persons were sent out in the past spring by Sir James Matheson, from the island of Lewis. These emigrants were provided with a passage to this port, food and clothing, and on arrival were supplied with a week's rations and a free passage to their ultimate destination. They had embarked in the early part of the season, and nearly the whole landed here in July, when an unusual demand for labourers existed in almost every section of the province. About 400 proceeded to Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships, where those able to work obtained employment on the Montreal and Portland Railroad at ample wages. The remainder went forward to Toronto, where they, also, immediately obtained suitable employment.

The number of persons whose emigration has been entirely provided for, either by landlords or poor law unions, has been unusually large this season. They have generally been provided with a sum from 10s. to 20s. sterling on landing here, which has enabled them at once to proceed to join their friends or to reach suitable employment.

Canada generally offers a favourable opening for the reception of a portion of the redundant labour of the United Kingdom; but it is essentially important that emigrants should arrive here early in the season; if possible, in the months of May or June. They should be able-bodied, and prepared for labour in their several vocations, and they should be free from aged or decrepid incumbrances. If then they possess sufficient means to convey themselves without delay to the different sections of the province, according to the openings presented, they cannot fail to secure immediate employment at ample rates of wages.

I have availed myself of the receipt of your letter to express at some length my views on the subject of the emigration of the destitute classes, and a copy of the correspondence has been submitted to his Excellency the Governor-General. I have to request that you will bring it, at your earliest convenience, under the notice of Colonel Gordon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.J. Fleming, Esq.,
Factor for Colonel Gordon, South Uist.

Encl. 3 in No. 2.

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

DEAR SIR,

Stornoway, Island of Lewis, October 10, 1851.

My friend, Mr. J. E. Mathieson of Glasgow, has sent me from time to time copies of the letters which you had the goodness to write to him respecting the emigrants from this island, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of writing to offer you my most grateful thanks for the very kind interest you have evinced in their welfare, and for the care you have taken in seeing that my instructions regarding them were properly carried into effect.

I consider it a most fortunate circumstance for this country, that the care of the emigrants on arriving in the new world should be under the control of one so well qualified by his sound judgment and kindness of heart to watch over and promote their best interests.

It is the greatest relief to my mind that the emigrants to the Eastern Townships have through your means been so well provided with employment.

I have lately made an arrangement with the Free Church to send out the Reverend Ewen M'Lean, a clergyman of this island, to reside at whatever place the largest number of them may be settled, for the due administration of the ordinances of religion, which I trust will tend to their comfort and edification. At the same time I am informed, and am well convinced, that it is not for their interest that many of them should remain together, but rather that they should be dispersed and absorbed among the general mass of the population, as the best means of eradicating those habits of indolence and inertness to which their impoverished condition must in some measure be attributed.

By a letter to my factor from his brother, Mr. Hugh Munro M'Kenzie, who accompanied one body of the emigrants as far as Quebec, I am much surprised to learn that he heard at Toronto those bound for that place had spread a false report of their having been promised land, and had conveyed an impression to a philanthropic body of gentlemen composing the St. Andrew's Society that they were badly used in not having received any such grant.

I have, therefore, considered it advisable to address the enclosed open letter to Mr. Macpherson, whose name has been mentioned to me as a member of the society, which I shall feel much obliged if you will have the kindness to forward, after perusal.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Quebec.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MATHESON.

No. 3.

No. 3.

(No. 145.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

Government House, Quebec, December 29, 1851.
(Received January 19, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Chief Emigrant Agent's abstract quarterly return of emigrants arrived at Quebec during the quarter ending 31st October, with a return of the prices of labour, provisions, and clothing during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT.

QUARTERLY RETURN.

EMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Trades-people.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	Total Amount paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
August September and October	147	90 on board 28 in Quarantine.	21	14,679	4,380	5,421	1,853 Farmers and 2,291 Labourers.	16	148	220	2,166	3,950	Nil.	Canada, East, 6,966 Adults or 9,065 Souls Canada, West	£ s. d. 1,519 4 1 415 4 2
	147	118	21	14,679	4,380	5,421	4,144	16	148	220	2,166	3,950	Nil.		1,928 8 3

£ s. d.
 Expenditure for Transport . . . 1,893 12 0
 " " Provisions . . . 94 16 3
 £1,928 8 3 currency.

27th Day of December 1851.

{ A. C. BUCHANAN,
 Chief Emigration Agent for Canada.

No. 2.

CANADA.

QUARTERLY RETURN.

PRICES.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in the Colony of CANADA, EAST, in the Quarter ended 31st October 1851.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).		
		£	s.	d.
Bread	Per 6 lb. Loaf	0	0	6½
Butter	" lb.	0	0	7
Beef, Mutton, Veal, and Pork	" "	0	0	3
Coals	" Chaldron	1	5	0
Candles	" lb.	0	0	6
Cheese	" "	0	0	5½
Coffee, Ground	" "	0	0	10
Eggs	" Dozen	0	0	7½
Flour, Fine	" Barrel	0	16	0
Fish, Dry, Cod	" Cwt.	0	12	6
Do. Green	" "	0	10	0
Fire-wood	" Cord	0	12	0
Herrings	" Barrel	1	0	0
Milk	" Quart	0	0	3
Oatmeal	" Cwt.	0	8	0
Pepper	" lb.	0	0	8
Potatoes	" Bushel	0	2	0
Rice	" lb.	0	0	2½
Soap, Yellow	" "	0	0	2½
Sugar, Brown	" "	0	0	4
Salt	" Bushel	0	1	0
Tea, Black	" lb.	0	1	10
CLOTHING.				
Shirts, Cotton	Each	0	2	3
Shirts, Flannel	"	0	4	6
Blankets, Common	Per Pair	0	10	0
Flannel, for Drawers or Women's Petticoats	" Yard	0	1	6
Cloth, Broad, for Coat or Trousers	" "	0	7	6
Shoes, Strong, for Men	" Pair	0	6	0
Boots, do. do.	" "	0	12	6
Shoes, do. Women	" "	0	4	0
Boots, do. do.	" "	0	7	6

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent,
Canada, East.

CANADA.

No. 3.

QUARTERLY RETURN.

WAGES.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE WAGES of Mechanics and others in CANADA, EAST, for the Three Months ended 31st October 1851.

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bread and biscuit bakers -	4 0	- -	- -	0 5 0	0 3 0
Butchers -	4 0	- -	- -	0 5 6	0 3 0
Bricklayers -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 6	0 4 6
Brickmakers -	4 0	- -	- -	0 5 0	0 3 0
Blacksmiths -	5 6	- -	- -	0 6 6	0 4 6
Curriers -	3 6	- -	- -	0 4 9	0 2 9
Carpenters and joiners -	6 0	- -	- -	0 7 6	0 5 0
Cabinet-makers -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 0
Coopers -	3 9	- -	- -	0 4 6	0 3 0
Carters, with horse and cart -	5 0	- -	- -	0 7 6	0 4 6
Cooks, women -	Engaged by the month	- -	- -	1 0 0	0 15 0
Dairy women -	Ditto - ditto	- -	- -	0 16 0	0 12 6
Domestic servants, female -	Ditto - ditto	- -	- -	0 12 6	0 8 0
Dress-makers and milliners -	1 3	- -	- -	0 2 0	0 1 0
Farm labourers -	3 6	- -	- -	0 4 6	0 2 9
Gardeners -	Engaged by the month	- -	- -	4 10 0	3 15 0
Grooms -	Ditto - ditto	- -	- -	2 10 0	1 15 0
Millwrights -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 0
Millers -	4 6	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 0
Painters -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 6	0 4 6
Plasterers -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 0
Plumbers and glaziers -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 6
Printers and bookbinders -	Engaged by the month	- -	- -	6 5 0	5 7 6
Quarry men -	3 6	- -	- -	0 4 6	0 2 9
Rope makers -	3 6	- -	- -	0 4 6	0 2 9
Sail makers -	4 6	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 0
Sawyers -	3 0 or 4s. 6d. per 100 feet.	- -	- -	-	-
Shipwrights and boat- builders -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 0
Shoemakers -	4 0	- -	- -	0 5 6	0 3 9
Slaters and shinglers -	3 0 or 4s. 6d. per 100 shingles.	- -	- -	-	-
Stonemasons -	6 0	- -	- -	0 7 6	0 5 0
Stonecutters -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 6
Tailors -	3 9	- -	- -	0 4 6	0 3 0
Tanners -	4 0	- -	- -	0 5 0	0 3 9
Tin smiths, braziers, &c. -	4 6	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 3 9
Wheelwrights -	4 0	Very few employed.	- -	-	-
Whitesmiths -	5 0	- -	- -	0 6 0	0 4 6
Charge for board and lodg- ing for mechanics and labourers, per week -	10 0	- -	- -	0 12 6	0 8 0

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent,
Canada, East.

1st.—What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of emigrants?

2,524/ 11s. 6d. viz

	£	s.	d.
Emigration expenditure	- 1,928	8	3
Agency expenses to 31st Dec.	596	3	3
	<hr/>		
	£2,524	11	6

2d.—State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?

Farm labourers and domestic servants, more particularly females. Labourers are also much wanted on the public works; and it is fully expected that as soon as the season will permit an increased demand for labourers will be experienced, and that the wages of the past year will be fully sustained.

3d.—Would the rate of emigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?

The last arrival from Europe with emigrants this season was the 25th October. Navigation of the St. Lawrence closed 27th November. But few emigrants are remaining about Quebec.

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

Canada generally offers a favourable opening for the reception of the redundant labour of the United Kingdom; but it is of the utmost importance that they should arrive here early in the season. An unusually large emigration has taken place this fall, principally during the months of September and October; and but for the demand for labourers on the railroads now under construction many of these poor people would have been exposed to much suffering and hardship.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

(No. 6.)

Government House, Quebec, January 21, 1852.

(Received February 9, 1852.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Chief Emigration Agent's Annual Report for the year 1851.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, December 31, 1851.

MY LORD,

At the close of another season it again becomes my duty to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my annual Report relating to the emigration to this province during the season of 1851, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

• Page 27.

Table No. 1.* of the Appendix presents a synopsis of the season's emigration. The total number of souls embarked from Europe, exclusive of cabin passengers, was 39,563, which, with the births on the passage, 59, gives a total of 39,622. The deaths at sea were 210, and in quarantine 51, making the total mortality 261, leaving as the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe landed in this province, 39,361, added to which were 609 classed as cabin passengers, and 1,106 persons from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, making the total number of persons landed in the colony, 41,076. This total, as compared with that of 1850, shows an increase of 8,734 souls, equal to near 28 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the emigration of the last two years; viz.

	1850.	1851.
From England - - -	9,887	9,677
From Ireland - - -	17,976	22,381
From Scotland - - -	2,879	7,042
From continent of Europe - - -	849	870
From lower ports - - -	701	1,106
Total - - -	<u>32,292</u>	<u>41,076</u>

This comparison shows a small decrease of the numbers from English ports, equal to 2 per cent.; the numbers from Ireland exhibit an increase of 24½ per cent.; from Scotland of 144½ per cent.; and from the lower ports, equal to 57½ per cent.; from the continent of Europe the increase is but 29 souls.

From this return (Table No. 1.) it will appear that the number of vessels engaged in the passenger trade from Europe generally was 337, measuring 148,328 tons, and navigated by 5,465 seamen. Of this number, 17 were foreign vessels, measuring 5,329 tons, 10 of which came from continental ports, and seven from the United Kingdom. Of the whole number of passenger vessels, 16 brought exclusively cabin passengers; 73 (766 persons) had not a sufficient number of persons on board to bring them within the regulations of the Passengers Act; 33 had less than 50 persons on board; 40 above 50 and under 100; 69 under 150; 38 under 200; 38 under 300; 17 under 400; 8 under 500; and two had over 500 each on board. 42 of these vessels made two voyages during the season, so that 295 vessels only were employed in the conveyance of emigrants to this port within the year.

The total adult emigrants from European ports were 32,573, while the vessels in which they embarked, according to their tonnage, would have been permitted, under the Passengers Act, to carry 68,695, exclusive of their crews. The 134 vessels from Irish ports had their full complement to within 3,141 persons, while the remaining vessels could have legally carried more than double the number they had on board.

The average length of passage to the quarantine station was, from England 41, from Ireland 40½, from Scotland 41, and from the continent of Europe 54½ days, being a small increase on that of 1850.

* Page 28.

At Table No. 2.* of the Appendix will be found a return of the same passenger ships, showing the number from each port and country; the total number of emigrants from each port; with the deaths on the passage and in quarantine.

The whole number of deaths among 5,275 steerage emigrants from England, excluding the port of Liverpool, was 34, equal to 0.64 per cent.; among 26,521 from Ireland, including Liverpool (from which port the chief emigration is Irish), 187, equal to 0.70 per cent.; among 6,898 from Scotland 35 died, or 0.50 per cent.; and among 869 from the continental ports, 5, equal to 0.57

per cent. The greatest mortality from any port was from Liverpool, 77 deaths having occurred, equal to 1·80 per cent. on the whole number from that port. The port of Limerick presents the next heaviest per-centage, being equal to 0·80. Upon the whole, the season's emigration has been satisfactory as to health, the whole mortality during the passage and at Grosse-Isle being only 0·64 per cent. on each 100 persons embarked.

I beg to submit the following letter, lately received from Dr. Douglas, the medical superintendent at Grosse-Isle, as it contains much information as to the health and condition of the emigrants of the past season, and as to the means that might be adopted to prevent the introduction of disease on shipboard before leaving Europe, and also offers some valuable suggestions for the future management of that establishment.

Sir, Quebec, December 15, 1851.

I have much pleasure in complying with your request, that I should furnish you with any information in my power bearing upon the health and appearance of emigrants on their arrival at the quarantine station during the past season, as well as any facts that may have come under my notice connected with the occurrences of the voyage.

It may not be out of place here to remark, that the general health and condition of emigrants have improved yearly since 1846-47, those dreadful years of famine and its attendant pestilence. The past season was remarkable for the very healthy condition of the Irish emigrants, and their almost total freedom from that form of fever called ship-fever, —the scourge of former years. The pauper emigrants, particularly the young females, sent out by the unions of Galway, Cahirciveen, Kilrush, and Clifden, were remarkable, with but few exceptions, for their clean, healthy condition; and the shipmasters who brought them out extolled their conduct and behaviour on the voyage, the habits of discipline acquired in the unions being of great service. The nominal returns forwarded to you from time to time during the season exhibit the deaths and births that occurred on the passage to have been, deaths, 210, births, 59.

Among the casualties of the voyage were the following. On board the barque "Giffon," from Cork, a boy had his leg severely fractured, and the flesh lacerated, by a fall into the hold. It was found necessary to perform amputation of the thigh on arrival at the quarantine hospital. Another boy in the barque "Clutha," from Glasgow, had both legs fractured, but recovered without further ill effects. An adult passenger of the barque "Dominica" was drowned off Saint Paul's.

The diseases admitted to hospital the past season have been small-pox, measles, and scarlatina. The majority of these cases were among the Highland passengers from Lewis and Glasgow, and Irish emigrants from Liverpool. The number of vessels on board of which small-pox broke out was seven, being about the proportion of former years. It would tend much to prevent the spread of this disgusting disease in emigrant ships if, in the medical inspection which takes place previously to the embarkation in Great Britain, all those children could be vaccinated who have not already undergone that protecting means. I am well aware of the many difficulties that would attend the carrying out such a regulation, and can remember the trouble we had to obtain the enactment obliging a medical inspection, one of the many useful measures which have tended to the improved condition and amelioration of the health of emigrants in their transit to this country.

As already observed, there were few or no cases of typhus fever among the Irish, those admitted being English passengers from the barque "Secret" from Bideford, and Highlanders, from the brig "Vesper," from Thurso. In the first of these vessels the disease was of a very malignant type, and proved fatal to several of both passengers and seamen.

The Highland emigrants from the island of South Uist, of whom 1,681 arrived in five vessels, were sent out at the expense of Colonel Gordon, their landlord. They arrived generally healthy; five deaths (and these infants) having taken place on the voyage, and two births. The supply of provisions and water seems to have been good and liberal; but I never, during my long experience at the station, saw a body of emigrants so destitute of clothing and bedding; many children of nine and ten years old had not a rag to cover them. Mrs. Crisp, the wife of the master of the "Admiral" (which vessel brought out 413 of the number), was busily employed all the voyage in converting empty bread-bags, old canvass, and blankets, into coverings for them. One full-grown man passed my inspection with no other garment than a woman's petticoat. Great care and precaution seemed to have been taken of their health on the voyage by the medical men in charge, especially Dr. Patterson of the "Perthshire," who caused the ship's allowance to be issued sparingly at first, as many families had for months previous to embarking subsisted solely upon shell-fish and sea-weed picked up on the beaches and rocks of their island. I learned on inquiry that the ordinary payment for the day's labour of an able-bodied man in South Uist was one pound of oatmeal, and that constant labour even for this miserable pittance was not to be obtained. It would appear from the statement of one of the captains, that Colonel Gordon had authorized the distribution of clothing to those most destitute; but that his agent, on mustering them before leaving, found them, in his opinion, sufficiently provided, and had the clothing taken on shore again. A similar class of emigrants, sent

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out at the expense of their landlord, from Lewis, were better provided with clothes and bedding; though measles broke out among them on the passage, of which several children died.

*Page 39.

As to the general expenditure of the quarantine station, having in view the great reduction of the tax on emigrants, and consequent diminution of revenue available for their benefit, I herewith annex a memorandum (Appendix, No. 9,* drawn up in 1849, and continued down to the present season. From this you will observe that the general expenditure of the establishment has varied considerably, but not, as might be supposed, from the greater or smaller proportion of sick admitted to the hospitals; for example, from 1833 to 1839, both inclusive, embracing a period of seven years, while the average number of sick treated during the season was 359½, the average yearly expenditure was 3,070*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*; again, during the following seven years, say, from 1840 to 1846 (both inclusive), the average yearly expenditure was 1,875*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.*, while the average number of sick treated in hospital was 475½. Leaving out the famine year 1847, when the admissions to the hospitals were nearly 9,000, and the expenditure about 16,000*l.* we find that during the past four years, while the average admissions have been 598½, the average yearly expenditure has been 2,776*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*, in which amount is not included upwards of 1,000*l.* paid in 1848 as the cost of running the "St. Pierre" steamer that year, nor does it include the amount paid through the Board of Works for repairs, &c. to buildings, amounting in all to about 1,000*l.* yearly, making a total average of 3,776*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* per annum.

The cost of the establishment might be reduced to 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.* in ordinary years without impairing its efficiency; and this sum should be made to cover the payment of two trips of a steam-boat per week, or one trip of a steamer and another of a small sailcraft. The greatest inconvenience has been felt the last three years from having no means of communicating with the town but once in the week, as on the unexpected arrival of a large body of emigrants on Wednesday afternoon (the steamer having left that morning), when supplies are required, we had either to send express to town, or wait until the following week, to send up orders, which could only be fulfilled by the regular channel the following week, causing thus a delay of fifteen days.

The increased expenditure of the station the first seven and last four years has been made up chiefly of salaries and pay to military officers of the line or commissariat. In the items of yearly expenditure of the last four seasons, I observe one for travelling expenses, varying from 21*l.* to 87*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, this latter sum being the amount paid last season. This being an entirely new charge, and not one which I have ever been called upon officially to certify, I am ignorant of its nature or purpose.

I have already called your attention to a matter connected with the supplies which the emigrants detained in quarantine are permitted to purchase, and which has always appeared to me unjust. You are aware that contracts are entered into by the commissariat with those parties who will engage to supply, at the lowest rate, the provisions, stores, milk, &c. required for the sick in hospital, and healthy emigrants who are supported by the Government. As an inducement to contractors to tender low, they are permitted to charge the highest market rate for whatever is sold to emigrants in quarantine. It thus happens, that as the supplies required for the sick are trifling as compared with those sold to the thousands of healthy, parties tender very low, making their profit out of the poor emigrant. Hence, last year, while the bread was furnished to the hospital at 4½*d.* per loaf, the emigrant had to pay 8*d.* for the same loaf; and while milk was furnished to the hospital at 5*d.* a gallon, the emigrant had to pay 1*s.*; and in many other articles of food the emigrant was made to pay double the price contracted for. Vegetables, more particularly potatoes, which passengers are eager to purchase after the long privation of a sea-voyage, were seldom or ever to be bought, because the profit on bread was greater.

I would beg to suggest that in future arrangements contractors should be obliged to furnish all supplies, provisions, &c. to those requiring them on the island at the same rates, or on equally favourable terms, as those tendered for the hospital. By thus establishing one uniform price much dissatisfaction would be saved, and a protective monopoly, in its most objectionable form, be avoided.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) G. M. DOUGLAS,
Medical Superintendent.

I fully concur in the several suggestions contained in Dr. Douglas's letter, and consider those offered with a view to remedy the ravages and suffering occasioned by the small-pox as deserving the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

I have only found it necessary to proceed in two cases against masters of vessels for violation of the Imperial Passengers Act; viz., against Captain Poole of the "Ailsa," from Liverpool, for having issued an inferior quality of flour to his passengers, for which he was fined 5*l.* sterling, with costs; the second case was against Captain Gorman of the "Jane Black," from Limerick, for

having eight persons over his legal complement; he was fined in the lowest penalty, 2*l.* sterling each, in consideration of his having to pay 2*l.* 10*s.* currency, under the provincial law, for the same parties, they not having been certified upon his list of clearance.

In consequence of complaints being made by a portion of the passengers by the following vessels that they did not receive subsistence money for detention after the day fixed for sailing, as specified by their contract tickets, I obliged the masters to settle with the several parties the amount of their claims.

The following sums were paid over to the passengers in my presence; viz.

	£	s.	d.
"Wanderer," from Westport -	-	24	14 0
"Ailsa," from Liverpool -	-	33	1 6
"Hope," from Limerick -	-	4	12 0
"Die Seelust," from Dublin -	-	37	10 0
"Dundonald," from Limerick -	-	26	1 3
"Hannah," from Limerick -	-	40	0 0

Making the total amount paid 186*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; viz., penalties to the Crown 21*l.*, and compensation paid passengers 165*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* sterling. The master of the "Mangerton," from Liverpool, also satisfied a similar complaint made by his passengers, but the amount paid was not ascertained.

Table No. 3.* is a statement of the number of persons who have received assistance, either from their landlord or from their parish, in aid of their emigration, showing the sums paid them on landing here, by whom remitted, and through whom paid.

* Page 30.

From this return it will be seen that 10,143 persons, equal to one fourth of the entire emigration of the season, have been sent out by public and private funds; and of this number 5,357 persons received landing money on their arrival at this port, amounting to the sum of 3,646*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* sterling, 2,732*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* of which was paid through this department, and 913*l.* 17*s.* by the masters of the vessels or through agents in this city. This return, when compared with that of last year, shows an increase of 6,402 in the number of persons, and in amount of remittance of 1,950*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

The number from England sent out under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners was 662, to whom was paid the sum of 578*l.* 16*s.* on landing, being at the rate of 1*l.* sterling each adult; and thirty-three were aided by their landlords, and received here to the amount of 35*l.*; and twelve were aided by their respective parishes, either with a free passage or a small donation of money.

From Scotland the number who were assisted was 3,465, being an increase over the same class in 1850 of 3,133. The only funds paid through this office was a remittance of 10*l.* from the factor of the Duke of Sutherland, in favour of a few families, twenty-four persons, sent out by his Grace in the ship "Vesper" from Thurso. Of the remainder, 986 persons were sent out by Sir James Matheson from his estate in Lewis. These emigrants were well provided with clothing and a passage to this port, and on arrival were supplied with a week's rations and a free passage to their ultimate destination, the entire expense having been defrayed through the munificence of their landlord. 1681 persons were sent out by Colonel Gordon from his estates in South Uist and Barra, who were only provided with a passage to this port. I have had occasion, in my weekly reports, to bring the destitute condition in which these emigrants were landed here under the notice of your Excellency; it will be unnecessary therefore to make further mention of them in this report. I would however beg to refer to the copy of my letter to Mr. Fleming, Colonel Gordon's agent, which will be seen at Paper No. 8., of the Appendix. Since the date of this communication a claim has been made on this department of 121*l.* 17*s.* currency, for the week's provisions issued to the passengers per "Montezuma," "Perthshire," and "Admiral," Colonel Gordon having refused to pay this charge, and for which the department became responsible in the event of his refusal. There will also, no doubt, be a further claim for those by the "Brooksby" and "Lisceard." 518 persons were sent out by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, who provided them with a free passage as far as Montreal. From that port, owing to their apparent destitution, they were forwarded by this department to Upper Canada. The remaining number, 256,

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were sent out by various landlords, who only appear to have provided a passage as far as this port, where nearly the whole number became chargeable on the Emigrant Fund.

The number aided in their emigration from Ireland was 5,971, being an increase of 3,544 of the same class of persons sent out in 1850. Of this number, 3,092 were sent out by various unions, and 2,879 by landlords; of the former, 2,910 received landing money varying from 5s. to 20s. sterling each adult, 2,536 of whom were paid their money through this department, amounting to 2,031l. 17s., and 374 were paid through other agents 301l. 17s. 6d., with 182 who appear to have received their money previous to embarkation. Of those sent out by their landlords, 1,275 received 429l. 2s. 9d. through this department, 453 were paid sums equal to 259l. 9s. 6d. through agents in this city, and 1,151 do not appear to have received anything beyond a free passage, or a small donation in money to enable them to emigrate.

The majority of those sent out by the Poor Law Unions and by the landlords were from the counties Clare and Kerry.

The proportion of male and female adults and children were as follows:

	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children.	Total.
By Unions - - -	683	1,914	495	3,092
By Landlords - - -	873	962	1,044	2,879
	1,556	2,876	1,539	5,971

This shows a large preponderance of females and children when compared with males. Those sent out by the unions were generally young boys and girls from fourteen to twenty-five, and were comfortably supplied with clothing, and received a small sum of money varying from 5s. to 20s. sterling each on landing here, which was applied to defray the cost of their passage up the country.

Those sent out by their landlords were chiefly large helpless families, and in many instances widows with their children, having no friends in the country or no fixed destination, and they were generally very scantily supplied. Of those who received landing money here, the sum allowed was but 5s. each, barely sufficient to do more than meet their immediate wants on first landing; and the late season of the year in which many arrived added much to their discomfort and suffering, and materially increased the difficulty of disposing of them in a satisfactory manner.

From a reference to the records of the office, it appears that 2,147 pauper emigrants were landed at this port during the month of September, and 1,239 in October, a season of the year much too late to admit of a prospect of their all being able to secure any provision against our inclement winter.

I have had occasion, in my correspondence with the Poor Law Inspectors and other parties in Ireland interested in the removal of their poor, to point out the serious responsibility which, in my opinion, rested with the parties sending out so many of these poor people at so late a period in the year, and that, if persevered in, the Colonial Legislature may feel itself obliged to adopt some protective measures; whereas, if they were sent out sufficiently early to permit their arrival here in June or early in July, if in health and able to work, the country would willingly receive them, and a benefit could accrue to all parties concerned.

The following extract from a report received from the chief emigrant agent in Canada West points out the objections against the emigration of any dependent upon labour arriving at so late a period of the season:—

The condition of many of the emigrants, I need not inform you, was deplorable, as you have had opportunities of seeing them at Quebec before their dispersion. I felt it my duty on more than one occasion during the past season to call the attention of the Provincial Secretary to this subject. I therefore hope that the Government have adopted such measures as will prevent a recurrence of the evil. It can do no harm, however, to repeat, that in all cases "indigent settlers," who are assisted to emigrate by the unions or their landlords, should be sent out early in the season, so as to reach here before or during

harvest, when work is plenty. They should also be decently clothed, and furnished with funds to enable them to proceed from Quebec to such parts of Upper Canada as they wish to settle in. Instead of this being the case, large numbers have reached Quebec penniless, and almost destitute of clothing and bedding, after the weather has become cold and rainy, and in this condition obliged to undertake a journey of many hundred miles entirely dependent upon casual charity, or such limited assistance as the Emigration Department is authorized to afford. The consequence is, suffering to all, and sickness to many, especially amongst the women and children. If those who fall sick recover, a long time must elapse before they gain sufficient strength to work, and, as their wants must be supplied, they become a burden to the communities amongst whom they reside.

Such emigrants as possessed a little capital, as well as those who were fit for domestic and farm servants, found no difficulty in settling themselves advantageously. Out of nearly 700 girls sent out by the Irish unions, who landed at this port, not a dozen remained unemployed a fortnight after their arrival; and I am quite certain that an equal, or even a greater number, would find service at good wages, if sent to this and the Gore districts during the summer of 1852.

Table No. 4.* of the Appendix contains a return of the male adult emigration, distinguishing the trades and callings. The total number of males embarked was 13,720; of these there appear but 749 artisans or tradesmen, domestic servants 94, farmers and farm servants, 6,787, labourers 5,965, and merchants, traders, and clerks, 125.

* Page 32.

Table No. 5.* presents the usual general hospital return, showing the number of emigrant patients admitted for medical relief, with the results, at the Quarantine Establishment, up to its close on the 10th of October, at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, and at the General Hospital, Montreal, from which it appears that the total number of cases under treatment during the season in Canada East was 1,373, and the total deaths 139. The number of deaths, when compared with those in 1850, shows an increase of 73 persons, viz., 31 at Grosse-Isle, 28 at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and 14 at Montreal. The increase in this city and in Montreal is in some measure to be attributed to the cholera, which made its appearance on the 24th of August, and did not altogether disappear until the end of October. The deaths among emigrants at the Marine Hospital from this disease was 24, and 13 cases terminated fatally in the city. The deaths at Montreal were 27; 17 of the 28 deaths in hospital were from cholera, and the 10 other fatal cases were in lodging houses. The disease did not appear at Grosse-Isle, or among the emigrants on the passage during the past season. The whole number of cases which terminated fatally in Quebec was 271; viz., 234 citizens and 37 emigrants.

* Page 32.

Table No. 6.* shows the amount of the emigration landed in the province from the year 1829 inclusively. The total number landed at the port of Quebec since that period has been 696,129, affording an average of 30,266 per year for twenty-three years past.

* Page 32.

The expenditure of the Emigration Department, including the expenses of the Grosse-Isle Establishment, and other charges connected with the care of the sick, amounts to 10,008*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Of this there was disbursed by the Commissariat Department for the expenses of the Quarantine Establishment, 2,510*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Pay of Quarantine Establishment	1,375	19	3
Supplies to hospitals	255	19	0
Miscellaneous implements and stores	46	15	0
Fuel-wood	31	17	3
Cartage	40	0	10
Steamer transport	617	10	0
Travelling and contingent expenses	87	11	4
Labour performed in washing	54	19	10
	<hr/>		
	2,510	12	6
Amount expended under authority of the Board of Works for buildings and repairs at Grosse-Isle	700	19	11
Estimate of the sum required to meet the medical care and treatment of the emigrants admitted to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital from the 1st May 1851 to 1st May 1852	750	0	0

Carried forward 3,961 12 5

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION TO

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	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-
Paid to Grey Nuns for ground rent of the Point St. Charles Hospital, Montreal, to 1st July 1852	-	158	0
The balance was disbursed for emigration purposes through the agents of this department, as follows:—			
For transport	-	-	£ 4,106 18 7
For provisions	-	-	403 4 9
For agency	-	-	1,374 0 7
			<u>5,884 3 11</u>
Total amount chargeable against the Emigration Fund of 1851	-	-	-
			<u>£ 10,003 16 4</u>

At Quebec, the outlay was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For transport	-	-	-
provisions	-	-	-
agency	-	-	-
			<u>1,635 11 3</u>
			<u>178 2 7</u>
			<u>165 14 11</u>
			1,979 8 9

At Montreal:—

For transport	-	-	-
provisions	-	-	-
agency	-	-	-
			<u>1,691 2 7</u>
			<u>71 14 0</u>
			<u>279 9 10</u>
			2,042 6 5

At Kingston:—

For transport	-	-	-
provisions	-	-	-
agency	-	-	-
			<u>167 7 7</u>
			<u>109 7 4</u>
			<u>299 18 4</u>
			576 13 3

At Toronto:—

For transport	-	-	-
provisions	-	-	-
agency	-	-	-
			<u>641 18 7</u>
			<u>44 0 10</u>
			<u>590 16 1</u>
			1,285 15 6
			<u>£5,884 3 11</u>

The number of persons forwarded:—

From Quebec to Montreal	-	-	-	4,743
Ditto Kingston	-	-	-	571
Ditto Toronto and Hamilton	-	-	-	1,602
Ditto St. John's and Lake Champlain	-	-	-	36
Ditto Lower Ports	-	-	-	4
				<u>6,956 or 8,944 souls.</u>

Average cost for transport, 4s. per adult.

From Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate places on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario	-	3,798½
Ditto Bytown viâ the Ottawa	-	438½
Ditto St. John's and Burlington	-	407½
		<u>4,644½</u>

At an average cost of 7s. 3d. per adult.

The number of persons assisted at the Kingston and Toronto agencies was 3,738, at an average cost of 4s. 4d. each for transport, and 6,636 appear to have received a small donation of provisions, which were chiefly granted at the Kingston agency.

These statements, when compared with those of 1850, show an increase in the number of persons relieved and amount of assistance rendered throughout the province; but in making this comparison it is to be borne in mind that the increase in the number of emigrants has been equal to 28 per cent., and that a large proportion was in very destitute circumstances.

The comparison appears as follows:—

CANADA.

		Number assisted.	Average Cost.	Amount.
1850	- -	9,185	6/2	£ 2,868 3 8
1851	- -	15,338	5/4	4,106 18 7
Increase	-	6,153		1,238 14 11

In the emigration of the past year the natives of Ireland continue to show the usual preponderance. Of 4,216 passengers from the port of Liverpool, there were,—

From England	- - -	676
Ireland	- - -	3,361
Scotland	- - -	179
		<u>4,216</u>

The steerage emigration of the past season may therefore be classed as follows:—

Natives of England	- - -	5,856
Ditto Ireland	- - -	25,580
Ditto Scotland	- - -	7,060
Ditto Germany	- - -	640
Ditto Norway	- - -	225
		<u>39,361</u>

The extent of assistance afforded at the Quebec agency to the emigrants of each country was as follows:—

England	- - -	6½ per cent.
Ireland	- - -	25 "
Scotland	- - -	31 "
Foreign	- - -	11½ "

The total expenditure under the superintendence of this department in

1850 was	- - -	£ 4,484 1 2
1851 was	- - -	5,884 3 11
Increase		<u>£ 1,400 2 9</u>

The average cost of assistance rendered to the emigration landed from Europe, exclusive of cabin passengers, was, in 1849, 4s. 5½d. each; in 1850, 2s. 10d.; and in 1851, 2s. The decrease during the past season is altogether to be attributed to the reduction which has taken place in the rates of inland transport caused by the competition among the forwarding companies and steam-boat proprietors.

The Emigrant Fund of 1851 amounts to 14,206l. 2s. 6d., constituted of the emigrant tax collected at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, and the sum of 1,500l. sterling, the imperial appropriation for the payment of agents salaries.

The duty realized in the course of the season was as follows:—

At Quebec: 25,605 adults @ 7s. 6d.	- - -	9,601 17 6
8,946, five to fifteen years, @ 5s.	- - -	2,236 10 0
95, uncertified, @ 50s.	- - -	237 0 0
		<u>12,075 7 6</u>
At Montreal: 676 adults @ 7s. 6d.	- - -	253 10 0
209, five to fifteen years, @ 5s.	- - -	52 5 0
		<u>305 15 0</u>
Total tax received		12,381 2 6
Imperial appropriation, 1,500l. sterling		1,825 0 0
		<u>£ 14,206 2 6</u>

CANADA.

On a comparison of this amount of resources with the amount expended by the department, it would appear that a balance of 4,202*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* will remain applicable to the purposes of the ensuing year.

In the foregoing statement I have endeavoured to set forth all the charges against the fund as nearly as could be ascertained; but, in addition, there will be a claim from the municipal authorities at Kingston and Toronto, on account of the expenses they may have incurred for the care and maintenance of sick emigrants during the season. The only application as yet made was from Kingston, 148*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* To this may be added the pay of the inspecting physician at Quebec, which I have assumed at the same amount as charged in 1850, 346*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, which will make the total expenditure 10,498*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and reduce the balance to 3,707*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* currency, as the amount available for next year.

My Report of last year presented an abstract of the comparative expenses per head on the emigration embarked, which is here continued:—

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Number of emigrants landed - -	27,423	38,472	31,746	40,172
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Cost of medical assistance - -	5 9	2 0	2 0½	1 7½
Transport - - - -	6 2	2 10	1 9½	2 1
Provisions - - - -	0 5¼	0 4½	0 1½	0 2½
Agency and superintendence -	1 11½	1 0½	0 10½	0 8½
Total emigration expenditure -	14 7¼	6 2½	4 10	4 7½

The above averages comprise the whole direct expenditure incurred for the relief of emigrants, and, when compared with that of 1850, shows a small increase for transport and provisions in the expenditure of the past season.

By the recent Act of the Provincial Legislature, reducing the tax on emigrants arriving after the 1st of November 1851, the resources of the emigrant department will be considerably reduced. The amount of tax received during the past season, as before stated, was 12,381*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being an average of 6*s.* 1¾*d.* per head on the whole number embarked. Under the new Act it would have realized but 8,512*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, or an average of 4*s.* 2¾*d.*, equal to a reduction of 31½ per cent.

The whole amount chargeable on the emigrant fund during the past season was 10,498*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, being equal to 5*s.* 2½*d.* on the number of emigrants embarked from Europe. The sum which would have been received under the new Act, as stated above, is 8,512*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, to which may be added the imperial appropriation, 1,825*l.* currency, making a total of 10,337*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, or equal to 5*s.* 1¾*d.* per head, which, instead of the before-mentioned surplus, would leave a deficiency of 111*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The balance which will remain on hand to the credit of 1852 will be more than sufficient to meet any probable deficiency which may occur during the ensuing season; but, with a view to the future, it may be found necessary to apply to the Legislature for some protective measure against the introduction of destitute emigrants at so late a period as has characterized a large portion of the pauper emigration of the past season, which can only effectually be met by reverting to the principle of the Act of 1848, imposing on all emigrants arriving after a certain period an increased rate of tax. This may also be deemed the more requisite, as from the last clause of the Act of last session, 14 and 15 Vict. c. 78., it defines the purposes to which the money raised under this Act should be applied, and of which no doubt parties interested will not fail to avail themselves.

Since the passing of the Act of 1849 it has been the chief object of this department to impress upon emigrants and others that the emigration fund was applicable only to the support and care of the sick; and in consequence of this limitation the expenditure of the department has been confined within the amount of the tax received, and the entire expenditure, including the support of the Quarantine Establishment, has been defrayed from it since that

year, thereby relieving the provincial revenue of all charge on account of emigration.

CANADA.

With reference to the character of the past year's emigration to Canada, it may be remarked, it has, as usual, been extremely varied. By far the greater part has been agricultural labourers; some with small means, but very many having nothing even for their immediate support. These latter were found chiefly among the Irish and Scotch emigrants, who had been aided in their emigration by their landlords or from other sources. Fortunately the demand for labour throughout the country was such that all those in need of employment were enabled to obtain it without difficulty; otherwise many of them would have been exposed to serious distress and suffering.

The emigration from the Lower Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, especially Cape Breton, numbers 1,106, being considerably more than was ever received in any former year from those quarters, and almost double that of 1850. They consisted chiefly of Highlanders, who had been many years settled in Cape Breton, and, having disposed of their farms and improvements, had decided to try the more genial climate of Western Canada. They were generally in possession of sufficient means to enable them at once to enter upon the occupation of land.

The emigration from continental ports shows a small increase on that of 1850; and, with the exception of from 100 to 130, who intended to settle in the Wellington District, they all proceeded direct to the Western States. The route of the St. Lawrence appears to be gaining ground in the estimation of this class of our emigration; but so much influence and energy are used to direct it to the United States, that I do not look forward to any immediate increase of the numbers to this port.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining any correct data, I have omitted the usual Table showing the distribution of the year's emigration. Mr. Hawke estimates that the number who passed Kingston during the past season at 24,515, one third of whom went to the Western States, leaving in Western Canada	-	-	-	-	-	16,515
I estimate as remaining in Lower Canada, about this city and Montreal, and settled in the eastern townships, or employed on the railroad work in that quarter	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Estimated number that proceeded up the Ottawa River, and settled in the Eastern and Johnstown districts	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
						<hr/>
					Total remaining in Canada	22,515
Proceeded to the United States, viâ Canada West	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Ditto ditto by Lake Champlain	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Destination unknown, but are supposed to have crossed the frontier, and been employed on the Ogdensburg Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	4,561
						<hr/>
					Total	41,076

The emigration to the United States continues to flow in a steady and uninterrupted stream, and the numbers from the United Kingdom and continent of Europe have exceeded during the past season those of any previous year. From a return just received it appears that the arrivals at the port of New York up to the close of this year were 289,601, being an increase over 1850 of 76,805. Of the whole number, considerably more than half, 163,256, were from Ireland, 30,742 from England and Wales, and 7,802 from Scotland, making the total emigration from the United Kingdom, 201,800, as having landed at that port alone during the year 1851. The whole emigration to the United States this year is estimated at not less than half a million of souls.

With reference to the prospects of the demand for labour in 1852, I anticipate that it will be considerably increased, and that the wages of the past season will be fully sustained. Common labourers were able to obtain readily from 4s. to a dollar per day on the various railroads now under construction, the extension of which, and the opening of several other routes, will necessarily require an increased number of labourers. Good farm servants, both male and female, are also much required, and readily obtain employment.

CANADA.

The harvest of the last season has been good, and the agricultural districts are in a healthy and thriving condition. The lumbering business has been most prosperous, and is likely to be greatly extended, which will increase the demand for labour. The number of hands employed on public works in Upper Canada, even during the winter months, is very considerable, and will be much extended during the next season. The country generally appears to be fully awakened to the importance and value of railroads. The construction of the Quebec and Melbourne road will be immediately commenced, and will undoubtedly afford employment to a large number of the first arrivals of the ensuing season's emigration.

On the whole, therefore, the present condition and prospects of this colony are most favourable for the reception of a portion of the redundant labour of the United Kingdom; and I would desire to impress upon all persons interested in the removal of their poor, and upon those who may emigrate of their own accord, the importance and advantages of an early arrival in this country, and to which reference has already been made in this Report.

Having endeavoured to bring before your Excellency every subject connected with this department which I consider worthy of remark, I would beg to refer further to my several reports and returns which are comprehended in the accompanying Appendix. All of which I respectfully submit to your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

The Right Hon. the Earl of
Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants embarked, with the Number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine; the total Number landed in the Colony, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Souls from each Country, also the Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen employed, and the average Length of Passage, during the Season of 1851.

WHENCE.	Number of Vessels.	Average Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE.														
					Cabin Passengers.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.		Total Steerage.		Births.		Total Souls on board.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.		Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England	120	41½	61,768	2,186	2,460	1,621	1,449	498	9,491	10	6	9,788	10	6	28	19	27	90							
Ireland	134	40½	50,714	1,936	7,933	3,430	3,126	780	22,491	16	8	22,491	23	16	13	13	24	89							
Scotland	71	41½	39,334	1,205	2,084	1,116	1,037	277	6,898	4	14	7,077	5	5	4	6	6	26							
Continent of Europe	12	54½	3,605	138	361	104	114	38	869	-	1	875	-	2	-	2	1	5							
Lower Ports, &c.	38	-	-	-	440	126	198	24	1,094	-	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Total	375	41½	148,321	5,465	19,720	6,397	5,878	1,617	40,657	30	29	41,337	38	29	45	40	58	210							

(continued)

WHENCE.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.						Grand Total landed in the Colony.			
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.			Total Steerage.		Cabin Passengers.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Total Steerage.		
England	5	4	4	6	2	21	3,454	2,450	1,589	1,418	5,049	9,868	485	9,396	381	9,677
Ireland	3	7	8	2	1	21	7,010	7,910	3,409	3,111	10,419	11,021	770	22,219	162	22,881
Scotland	2	1	4	1	1	9	2,407	2,028	1,108	1,060	3,515	3,078	288	6,881	161	7,042
Continent of Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	250	104	112	465	562	98	865	5	870
Lower Ports, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	366	126	198	566	504	24	1,094	12	1,106
Total	10	12	16	9	4	51	13,672	13,004	6,396	5,829	20,008	18,833	1,614	40,455	621	41,076

Emigration Department, Quebec, December 1851.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the total Number of Emigrants embarked, died on the Passage and in Quarantine, with the Number of Births, and the total Number landed in the Colony, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they sailed, during the Season of 1851.

Ports whence sailed.	Number of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in the Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
ENGLAND:							
Aberystwith	1	6					6
Beaumaris	1	8					8
Bideford	3	200	13	2	2		209
Bristol	6	128	2				130
Cardiff	2	5					5
Carlisle	1	26					26
Cowes	1	3					3
Dartmouth	2	17					17
Falmouth	2	46	5				51
Fowey	4	133	1				134
Gloucester	2	270		1		2	271
Grangemouth	1	7					7
Hull	6	923	23	5	1		940
Llanely	1	3					3
Liverpool	36	4,216	53	62	15	10	4,202
London	17	894	108	9	2	1	992
Maryport	2	14	1				15
Milford	1	18					18
Newcastle	1	9					9
Newhaven	1	3					3
Padstow	4	307	18	1			324
Plymouth	13	1,709	51	9	1	3	1,752
Portsmouth	1		4				4
Shields	1	6					6
Southampton	3	413	2	1			414
Stockton	1	43					43
Swansea	1	11					11
Torquay	3	73					73
	120	9,491	281	90	21	16	9,677
IRELAND:							
Belfast	8	951	7	3	1		954
Cork	25	3,540	9	10	1	5	3,543
Donegal	2	260	4		1	1	264
Dublin	6	1,292	14	10	2	2	1,296
Galway	3	527	8	1			534
Kilrush	2	217	1				218
Limerick	34	6,555	37	41	12	10	6,549
Londonderry	4	703	1		1		703
New Ross	14	3,895	30	15	3	4	3,911
Newry	3	319	12				331
Sligo	7	818	8	1			825
Tralee	5	888	2	2		1	889
Valentia	3	720	11				731
Waterford	12	1,071	12	2		1	1,082
Westport	4	426	6	3			429
Wexford	1	8					8
Youghal	1	115		1			114
	134	22,305	162	89	21	24	22,381

Ports whence sailed.	Number of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in the Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarentine.		
SCOTLAND :							
Aberdeen - - -	5	504	12	2	-	1	515
Arbroath - - -	1	5	-	-	-	-	5
Ardrossan - - -	2	85	-	-	-	-	85
Dundee - - -	2	39	3	-	-	-	42
Glasgow - - -	38	1,946	115	3	2	2	2,058
Greenock - - -	8	1,558	14	13	6	5	1,558
Inverness - - -	1	4	-	-	-	-	4
Leith - - -	1	12	6	-	-	-	18
Montrose - - -	1	9	3	-	-	-	12
Stornaway - - -	6	1,966	-	6	-	5	1,965
Stromness - - -	1	88	6	1	-	-	93
Thurso - - -	1	72	1	-	1	-	72
Troon - - -	4	610	1	1	-	-	615
	71	6,898	161	26	9	18	7,042
CONTINENT OF EUROPE :							
Hamburgh - - -	6	642	5	-	-	1	645
Norway - - -	6	227	-	-	-	-	225
	12	869	5	-	-	1	870
LOWER PORTS, &c. :							
Arichat - - -	1	5	-	-	-	-	5
Bathurst - - -	1	7	-	-	-	-	7
Bay of Chaleur - - -	4	64	-	-	-	-	64
Cape Breton - - -	2	84	-	-	-	-	84
Caraquette - - -	1	15	-	-	-	-	15
Dalhousie - - -	1	8	-	-	-	-	8
Gaspé - - -	3	28	-	-	-	-	28
Halifax - - -	7	56	-	-	-	-	56
New Carlisle - - -	2	20	-	-	-	-	20
Percé - - -	2	31	-	-	-	-	31
Picton - - -	2	28	3	-	-	-	31
Prince Edward Island - - -	2	168	-	-	-	-	168
St. John's, Newfoundland - - -	3	27	-	-	-	-	27
Sydney - - -	5	549	9	-	-	-	558
Cuba - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Matanzas - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
	38	1,094	12	-	-	-	1,106
RECAPITULATION :							
England - - -	120	9,491	281	90	21	16	9,677
Ireland - - -	134	22,305	162	89	21	24	22,381
Scotland - - -	71	6,898	161	26	9	18	7,042
Continent of Europe - - -	12	869	5	5	-	1	870
Lower Ports, &c. - - -	38	1,094	12	-	-	-	1,106
TOTAL - - -	375	40,657	621	210	51	59	41,076

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
December 1851.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

RETURN of the Number of Persons who appear to have received Assistance to emigrate; also showing the Number who received Landing Money, from whom, and through whom paid, during the Season of 1851.

Date.	Vessel.	Whence.	No. received Free Passage only.	No. received Landing Money, with Free Passage.	By whom assisted.	Paid by Emigration Department. Sterling.	Paid by Agents, &c. Sterling.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
May 8	Laurel	London	-	35	Poor Law Unions, &c.	64 6 0	—
"	John Francis	Cork	-	155	Kenmare Union	155 0 0	—
May 9	Brilliant	Ditto	-	14	Marquis of Lansdowne	12 3 9	—
"	Dahlia	Plymouth	-	147	Ditto	52 19 5	—
May 11	Perseverance	Stockton	-	8	Parish	—	7 0 0
"	India	New Ross	85	4	Ditto	—	3 0 0
"	Governor	Limerick	11	-	Landlords	—	—
May 12	Primrose	Ditto	8	-	Earl Dunraven	—	—
May 14	Ava	Southampton	-	58	Colonel Vandeleur	—	—
May 29	Collina	Gloucester	-	224	Poor Law Unions, &c.	—	85 0 0
"	Dominica	Cork	-	224	Cheltenham Union	—	166 10 0
"	Mary and Ellen	Dublin	-	100	Marquis of Lansdowne	41 15 7	—
"			90	15	Landlord	—	29 14 0
"			260	-	Various Landlords	—	—
30 May	Glenlyon	New Ross	70	-	Earl Fitzwilliam	—	—
"	Envoy	Londonderry	-	58	Various Landlords	—	—
"			-	29	Strabane Union	29 0 0	—
May 31	Thompson	Sligo	40	-	Derry Union	15 10 0	—
May 30	Deborah	Londonderry	-	60	Lord North	—	—
June 5	Countess of Arran.	Donegal	-	160	Mr. Charley	30 0 0	—
June 1	Alcyone	Dublin	-	71	Carrick Union	—	79 17 6
"	Jeanie Johnston.	Tralee	25	88	Marquis of Bath	—	44 0 0
"			-	26	Sir Richard Denny	25 0 0	—
June 5	Anglesea	Liverpool	50	-	Mr. Donovan	—	—
"	Hotspur	Cork	-	98	Mr. Cavanagh, County Carlow.	—	—
"	Ann	Donegal	81	15	Kenmare Union	98 0 0	—
"	Hornet	Limerick	5	-	Marquis of Lansdowne	4 18 0	—
"	Secret	Bideford	12	-	Landlords	—	—
"			-	75	Ditto	—	—
June 8	Wave	Dublin	-	119	Parish	—	40 0 0
"			-	51	Landlords	—	59 10 0
"			-	66	Abbeyleix Union	—	47 10 0
June 14	Cresswell	Cork	-	26	Carrickmacross Union	—	—
"	Helen	London	-	70	Donoghmore Union	33 0 0	—
"	Milicete	New Ross	37	-	Sir Richard Denny	26 0 0	—
"	British Queen	Limerick	14	-	Dover Union	59 10 0	—
June 15	Ottawa	Waterford	4	-	Landlords	—	—
June 19	Ariel	Kilrush	4	-	Mr. Spaight	—	—
June 20	Northumbria	New Ross	81	-	Mr. Power, County Waterford.	—	—
June 25	Safeguard	Dublin	33	75	Kilrush Union	—	—
"	Prompt	Cork	-	59	Landlords	—	—
June 29	Springfield	New Ross	10	102	Ditto	—	—
"			-	59	Marquis of Bath	—	40 2 6
July 3	Mangerton	Liverpool	50	60	Marquis of Lansdowne	39 6 0	—
"	Anna Maria	Limerick	50	-	Mr. Talbot, County Waterford.	—	—
"	Lord Elgin	New Ross	58	-	Mr. Shaw	—	—
July 11	British Queen	Limerick	5	-	Shillelogh Union	30 0 0	—
July 14	Sprite	Ditto	24	-	Mr. Henry, County Tipperary.	—	—
July 15	Wolfville	Glasgow	69	-	Landlords	—	—
"	Urgent	Troon	370	-	Earl of Limerick	—	—
July 16	Prince George	-	203	-	Mr. Flanagan	—	—
July 17	Susan	Glasgow	10	-	Sir James Matheson	—	—
July 17	Edward Kenny	Limerick	11	-	Mr. Orme	—	—
July 18	Die Seelust	Dublin	-	67	Landlords	—	—
"			-	57	Mr. Shirley, &c.	—	36 5 0
"			-	38	Marquis of Bath	—	28 13 0
"			-	34	Marquis of Lansdowne	13 1 0	—
July 19	Huron	Tralee	-	28	Kenmare Union	34 0 0	—
"	Agenora	Dublin	-	116	Listowel Union	14 0 0	—
"	Nereid	Limerick	6	-	Dingle Union	116 0 0	—
July 23	Barlow	Stornaway	287	-	Rathdrum Union	—	115 0 0
July 25	Sisters	London	-	8	Mr. Shirley	—	20 0 0
"	Louisa	Southampton	-	94	Colonel Vandeleur	—	—
"			-	86	Sir James Matheson	—	—
"			-	8	Lord Corrington	10 0 0	—
"			-	94	Poor Law Union	74 10 0	—
"			-	86	Ditto	—	67 0

Date.	Vessel.	Whence.	No. received Free Passage only.	No. received Landing Money, with Free Passage.	By whom assisted.	Paid by Emigration Department. Sterling.	Paid by Agents, &c. Sterling.
July 31	Sesostriis	Glasgow	-	11	Stranorlar Union	£ 5 10 0	£ - - -
Aug. 2	Vesper	Thurso	28	24	Sir James Matheson	-	-
Aug. 10	Tay	London	-	26	Duke of Sutherland	10 0 0	-
Aug. 13	Jamaica	Greenock	104	-	Parish	28 0 0	-
Aug. 16	Canmore	Glasgow	16	-	Landlords	-	-
Aug. 18	Albion	Cork	-	52	Ditto	-	-
Aug. 22	Laura Campbell.	Limerick	43	-	Mr. Mabony	-	20 15 0.
	Birman	Greenock	130	-	Landlords	-	-
			50	-	Duke of Argyle	-	-
Aug. 26	Conrad.	Ditto	388	-	Sir James Matheson	-	-
Aug. 28	Ellen	Liverpool	100	-	Duke of Argyle	-	-
	Brooksbys	Stornaway	285	-	Mr. Lothian, County Glengarry.	-	-
Aug. 27	Charles Walton.	Southampton	-	57	Colonel Gordon	-	-
					Poor Law Unions	-	24 0 0
Aug. 28	Albion	Cork	-	124	Dingle Union	124 0 0	-
Aug. 29	Clio	Ditto	-	65	Listowel Union	17 13 6	-
				50	Marquis of Lansdowne	15 4 3	-
Aug. 30	Montezuma	Stornaway	440	-	Colonel Gordon	-	-
Sept. 10	Perthshire	Ditto	487	-			
	St. Laurence	Cork	-	101	Dingle Union	101 0 0	-
Sept. 14	Jane Black	Limerick	-	5	Kilrush Union	3 9 0	-
				291	Ennistymon Union	188 8 0	-
	Jessy	Ditto	-	81	Ditto	58 19 0	-
	Primrose	Ditto	-	106	Kilrush Union	73 1 0	-
				107	Ditto	72 12 0	-
Sept. 25	John Francis	Cork	-	13	Listowel Union	3 2 6	-
				7	Marquis of Lansdowne	2 5 5	-
Sept. 27	Dominica	Ditto	-	127	Ditto	44 0 3	-
Sept. 28	John Bull	London	-	25	Landlord	25 0 0	-
	Canada	Galway	-	339	Clifden Union	326 0 0	-
	Chieftain	Valentia	-	213	Cahiriveen Union	213 0 0	-
Sept. 30	Venilia	Ditto	-	152	Ditto	152 0 0	-
				16	Dingle Union	16 0 0	-
	Jane Watson	Limerick	-	127	Kilrush Union	73 1 0	-
Oct. 1	Admiral	Stornaway	413	-	Colonel Gordon	-	-
	Waterben	Galway	178	-	Scariff Union	-	-
Oct. 4	Try-again	Cork	-	29	Ditto	11 12 0	-
	Tottenham	Ditto	-	45	Ditto	19 4 0	-
	Industry	Cork	-	229	Marquis of Lansdowne	70 0 0	-
Oct. 18	Urania	Ditto	-	38	Ditto	12 9 1	-
				67	Kilrush Union	48 15 0	-
Oct. 25	Lisecard	Stornaway	104	-	Colonel Gordon	-	-
	Fallas	Valentia	-	136	Marquis of Lansdowne	40 0 0	-
	Total		4,786	5,357		2,792 5 9	913 17 0

RECAPITULATION.

	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Parish Funds	662	578 16 0	2,910	2,333 14 6	Nil	-	-	-	-
Private ditto	33	35 0 0	1,728	688 12 3	24	10 0 0	-	-	-
Free Passage only	12	- - -	1,333	- - -	3,441	- - -	-	-	-
Total	707	613 16 0	5,971	3,022 6 9	3,465	10 0 0	-	-	-

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
December 1851.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

RETURN of the Trades or Callings of the Emigrants who arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the Year 1851.

Bakers	-	-	-	13	Brought forward	-	518
Butchers	-	-	-	14	Rope-makers	-	1
Braziers, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c.	-	-	-	7	Saddlers and Harness-makers	-	8
Bookbinders and Printers	-	-	-	6	Sawyers	-	9
Bricklayers, Stonemasons, &c.	-	-	-	74	Ship-builders	-	5
Cabinet-makers and Turners	-	-	-	5	Shoemakers	-	90
Carpenters and Joiners	-	-	-	94	Smiths	-	100
Cart and Wheel wrights	-	-	-	13	Stonecutters	-	1
Coopers	-	-	-	14	Tailors	-	55
Curriers and Tanners	-	-	-	3	Watch and Clock-makers	-	1
Dyers	-	-	-	1	Weavers	-	21
Engineers	-	-	-	9	Unenumerated Callings	-	65
Gardeners	-	-	-	21	Male Servants	-	94
Hatters	-	-	-	1	Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	-	6,787
Millers and Millwrights	-	-	-	37	Common Labourers	-	5,965
Miners	-	-	-	62			
Merchants and Clerks	-	-	-	125			13,720
Moulders and Foundrymen	-	-	-	2	Deaths of Male Adults at Sea	-	38
Painters and Glaziers	-	-	-	10	Ditto in Quarantine	-	10
Paper-makers	-	-	-	2			48
Plasterers	-	-	-	5			
Carried forward	-	-	-	518	Total	-	13,672

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
December 1851.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of Admissions into Hospital, Discharges, and Deaths of Emigrants who arrived in Canada during the Season of 1851.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Quarantine Hospital	594	543	51	—
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	442	351	65	26
Montreal General Hospital	337	287	23	27
Total	1,373	1,181	139	53

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
December 1851.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 inclusive.

Country.	5 Years from 1829 to 1833.	5 Years from 1834 to 1838.	5 Years from 1839 to 1843.	5 Years from 1844 to 1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
England	43,386	28,624	30,813	60,453	8,980	9,887	9,677
Ireland	102,264	54,898	74,981	112,192	23,126	17,976	22,381
Scotland	20,143	10,998	16,239	12,767	4,984	2,879	7,042
Continent of Europe	15	485	—	9,728	436	849	870
Lower Ports, &c.	1,889	1,346	1,777	1,219	968	701	1,106
Total	167,697	96,351	123,860	196,359	38,494	32,292	41,076

Grand Total - - 696,129

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
December 1851.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 7.

EXTRACTS from the Notes appended to the periodical Reports of Arrivals of Passenger Ships at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal in the Season of 1851.

From the 1st to the 19th of May.

Note.—3,902 emigrants have arrived from the opening of the navigation to the 19th instant, and all landed in excellent health; the vessels having made most favourable passages; the average being under 34 days. Several made the run to the entrance of the Gulf in from 10 to 12 days, but were detained afterwards by ice, from which they all got through without any material damage.

The deaths on the passage were but 20, chiefly children, and but 11 were detained at the quarantine station, all of whom have since been discharged.

The emigrants are chiefly of the agricultural class; the male adults are classed as follows:—921 farmers, 408 labourers, 134 mechanics, and 13 domestic servants.

On board the "John Francis," from Cork, there were 155 persons, sent out by the Kenmare Union, to whom were paid through this department 20s. sterling each on landing, and 34 families—148 souls—were sent out by Lord Lansdowne, for whose benefit money was remitted through the Emigration Officer at Cork to this department, and paid to them on landing here at the rate of from 1*l.* to 2*l.* each family, with a free passage to Montreal. They have principally come out to join friends and relations in the United States.

A number of the emigrants per the "Laurel" and "Ava" had engaged their passages through to their final destinations previous to leaving England, as follows:—

To Montreal	-	9 persons,	6 adults.
Kingston	-	19	" 13 "
Cobourg	-	2	" 2 "
Toronto	-	40	" 31½ "
Hamilton	-	30	" 22½ "
Buffalo	-	2	" 2 "
Cleveland	-	2	" 2 "
Sandusky	-	1	" 1 "
Detroit	-	10	" 6½ "
Milwaukie	-	6	" 5 "
Chicago	-	2	" 2 "
		<u>123</u>	<u>93½</u>

The total sum paid as landing money (the pauper emigrants included) under the immediate superintendence of this department was 367*l.* 6*s.* sterling, which enabled them at once to proceed up the country.

These vessels have all been well found, and not a single complaint of any kind has been made by any of the passengers.

Employment is abundant in almost every section of the province. 1,000 labourers are now required on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Junction Railroad, on the sections between Melbourne and Sherbrooke, to whom the contractors offer from 4*s.* to a dollar per day; domestic servants and farm labourers are also much sought after.

From the 20th to the 31st of May.

Note.—5,336 emigrants have arrived at this port during the period between the 20th and 31st of May. They have landed in good health; the deaths during the passage being but 34, viz:—

9 adults.
13 children.
12 infants.

34

The emigrants are generally of a respectable class, and all emigrated voluntarily with the exception of 872, who were sent out by various landlords and parish unions, some of whom were paid, under the superintendence of this office, from 10*s.* to 1*l.* each on arrival here.

The male adults were classed as follows:—

Farmers	-	-	-	1,052
Labourers	-	-	-	727
Servants	-	-	-	23
Mechanics	-	-	-	201
				<u>2,003</u>

CANADA.

Complaints were made by the passengers per "Ailsa," from Liverpool, for detention at that port after the day fixed for sailing, and the master paid to them the sum of 33*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling as subsistence money shown by their contract tickets to be legally due. A complaint was also made as to the flour issued to the passengers which was sour and unwholesome. Proceedings were instituted against Captain Poole, and he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5*l.* and costs; it having been proved that he was kind and humane to his passengers, and that the provisions had been regularly inspected by the proper officer in Liverpool. This vessel was chartered by James Mackay and Co., Regent Road, Liverpool, several of whose contract tickets were found to be regularly filled up; the sum charged for the passage not being stated, but in the places where the amount should be entered in figures the word "full" was written. As this is evidently a violation of the 47th clause of the Passenger Act, these tickets have been forwarded to the Government Emigration Officer in Liverpool, in order that he may adopt such steps as the circumstances of the case would appear to justify. A report of the case, accompanied by an affidavit, has also been transmitted to the Emigration Commissioners in London.

Proceedings were also taken against Captain Gorman, of the "Jane Black," from Limerick, for an excess of eight passengers over his legal complement. He was fined 2*l.* sterling each, with costs, being the lowest penalty, in consideration of his having already paid 2*l.* 10*s.* currency each, under the Provincial Act, for having eight uncertified persons on board.

On board the ship "Henry Tanner," from London, there were a number of very respectable emigrants. This vessel was fitted up in a much superior manner to any that have ever arrived at this port. Even the steerage berths were all fitted as separate cabins, painted and numbered for every family and single person on board, and the passengers were all placed in messes, and provided for in a most liberal and comfortable manner by the owner, Captain Thomas Lightfoot, who came out in the vessel and undertook the superintendence and management of the emigrants during the passage. They all bore willing testimony to the excellence of his arrangements, and the satisfactory manner in which his engagements with them were carried out.

The expenditure for transport incurred by this department has been considerably reduced this season as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Abundance of employment exists, and is likely to continue throughout the province, especially in the eastern townships, where the absorption of labour by the railroad now making in that district should attract a large number of emigrant labourers, but there is a great difficulty in inducing them to proceed thither, notwithstanding the offer of high wages,—4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* a day.

From the 1st to the 14th of June.

Note.—5,222 emigrants landed at this port during the period embraced in this return, all in good health. The mortality on the passage was very small, only amounting to 24; viz., 5 men, 5 women, 7 children, and 7 infants. The number of admissions to the Quarantine Hospital during the same period was 35; viz., 12 men, 12 women, and 11 children.

The emigrants consist chiefly of farmers and agricultural labourers. Many of the former appear in comfortable circumstances. I estimate, from the information received on boarding the vessels, that fully one half are proceeding to the United States, a large proportion of whom have friends and relations there, and others who have no particular destination are attracted thither under the idea of getting better wages than by remaining in Canada.

The male adults are classed on the passenger lists as follows:—

Farmers	-	-	922
Labourers	-	-	762
Mechanics	-	-	132
Servants	-	-	8
			8
Total	-	-	1,824

Of the whole number, 1,089 persons appear to have been aided in their emigration, and 4,133 came out voluntarily. Of those who received aid, 445 persons were paid, over and above a free passage, sums on landing varying from 10*s.* to 20*s.* sterling each, with the exception of those by the "Countess of Arran" from Donegal, 160 in number, sent out by their landlord, Mr. Charley, who remitted 20*l.* sterling for distribution among them, and which was applied to the purchasing of provisions for them. The able-bodied men were sent to the railroad work at Melbourne eastern townships, and the others, consisting of helpless women and children, were assisted to proceed to their friends, the greater part of whom resided in the United States. The total amount paid through this office amounted to 261*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

Employment continues abundant in almost every section of the province, and all disposed to work find no difficulty in procuring it. Labourers in this neighbourhood are receiving 3s. per day, and on the railway at Sherbrooke as high as 4s. 6d. and 5s.

The number assisted from the several vessels included in this return was 698, equal to 515 adult persons. Of this number, 276 were from three vessels, the "Countess of Arran" and the "Ann" from Donegal, and the "Transit" from Westport, being within 112 of the whole number on board. The total outlay for transport was 64*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

From the 15th of June to the 12th of July.

Note.—The emigrants included in this return have all landed in good health. The masters appear to have acted kindly, and with attention to the health and comfort of those placed under their charge, nor were any complaints made by the passengers. The deaths during the passage were but 8.

The passengers consist chiefly of agriculturists, and a large portion have emigrated to join their relations in this province and the United States. Of the whole number, 4,378 emigrated voluntarily, and 456 were assisted by their landlords.

The male adults are classed as follows:—

Farmers	-	-	-	881
Labourers	-	-	-	779
Mechanics	-	-	-	86
Servants	-	-	-	23
				1,769

On board the "Maranham," "Anna Maria," and "Dundonald," from Limerick, there were a number of helpless families, the females and children being largely in excess of the male adults. Those by the "Mangerton," from Liverpool, and "Safeguard," from Dublin, show a somewhat similar excess. The latter received a small sum through Mr. Miley's agent in this city; but insufficient to enable them to reach their friends. Of the 148 persons on board this vessel, 95 were forwarded up the country free. The whole number of persons assisted from the several vessels in this return was 573 souls, equal to 413 adults, at an outlay of about 50*l.*

Employment continues abundant in every section of the province, and all able and willing to work can obtain it without difficulty.

From the 14th to the 31st of July.

Note.—6,674 emigrants landed at this port from the 14th to 31st ultimo in good health, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox and measles on board the Glasgow and Liverpool ships, which detained the passengers a few days in quarantine. The mortality was, however, but small; the deaths at sea were 33, viz., 2 men, 6 women, 19 children, and 6 infants. From the July monthly return of the Quarantine Hospital it appears the total admissions during that period were 143, deaths 12, and but 28 cases were remaining in the hospital on the 31st ultimo, which out of an emigration of over 9,000 souls (the number inspected at that station during the month of July) affords very satisfactory evidence of the healthy condition in which the emigrants are arriving this season, notwithstanding the length to which the passage was in some cases extended, the average being 44½ days.

Of the total number in this return 4,983 appear to have emigrated voluntarily, and 1,691 were sent out by their landlords or by parish authorities. Of the former the largest party (936 souls) were from the Island of Lewis, sent out by Sir James Matheson, who amply provided for them during the passage, and forwarded them free to their several destinations; about 400 proceeded to Sherbrooke, eastern townships, and the remainder to Western Canada. 407 persons were from various unions in England and Ireland, for whose benefit the sum of 309*l.* 5*s.* sterling had been remitted to this department for distribution among them on landing. Of those from the port of Dublin, 297 received from other parties in this city the sum of 193*l.* 18*s.* sterling, and the remaining 51 persons were sent out by various landed proprietors, who merely provided them with a free passage to this port.

Of those who emigrated voluntarily, a large number of the Irish had received assistance from their friends in this country and the United States. The greater part of those by the ships "Spartan," "Justyn," and "Sesostrs," from the Clyde, 1,070 persons, were respectable intelligent people, chiefly farmers and a few mechanics. They all proceeded to Western Canada to settle, with the exception of a few families on board the "Justyn," who were going to their relations in Michigan and Illinois. There were also some very respectable persons on board the "Sisters," from London, and the "Louisa," from Southampton, 118 passengers by these vessels had secured their passage in England to various parts in Canada West, and 37 to Buffalo and Chicago.

CANADA.

Among the emigrants included in this return there appears the unusual number of 554 persons from Cape Breton. It appears these parties were all Scotch Highlanders, or their descendants, who had been settled there for a number of years; but finding the climate too severe, and unfavourable to agricultural operations, had disposed of their farms and removed to this colony, with the intention of settling in the western part of the province; they, with the exception of a few families, appear to possess some little capital, and, from their previous habits, are likely to prove good and valuable settlers.

The German emigrants per "Anna Maria" and "Providentia," from Hamburg, were chiefly agricultural labourers and farmers. With the exception of about 30, who were going to the German settlements in the Wellington District, they all proceeded direct to Buffalo.

Employment continues abundant throughout the country, and labourers obtain highly remunerative wages. Female domestic servants are also much wanted in the country settlements.

The number forwarded free at this agency among the several vessels reported in this return, including the convalescents from hospital, was 723 persons, equal to 514 adults, at an average charge of 2s. 6d. each adult.

From the 1st to the 31st of August.

Note.—5,459 emigrants arrived during the month of August, and, with the exception of on board three vessels, they all landed in good health. The deaths on the passage were 46, viz., 9 adults and 37 children; 18 of which occurred on board the "Abbeylands," from Liverpool, 7 on the "Jamaica," from Glasgow, 6 on the "Laura Campbell," from Limerick, and 6 on the "Ellen," from Liverpool. The diseases most prevalent were measles and small-pox.

Of the whole number, 3,452 emigrated voluntarily, and 2,007 were sent out by landlords and by parish unions; 1,565 were Scotch (Highlanders), 359 Irish, and 83 English.

Of those from Scotland, 725 were sent out by Colonel Gordon from South Uist, in the ships "Brooksby" and "Montezuma," who provided them with a free passage and provisions to this port; the party consisting of 215 male adults, 222 females, and 288 children. From the information received from the masters of the vessels and from the people themselves, it appears they were entirely destitute of money or provisions; but few of the men could speak English; and, as they were all desirous of proceeding to the western part of Upper Canada, they were forwarded direct to Hamilton at the expense of the Emigrant Fund. On board the "Conrad" and "Birman" were 518 persons, from Mall and Tyree, sent out by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, who provided them with a free passage to Montreal, where, on arrival, as they presented the same appearance of destitution as those from South Uist, they were all sent free to Hamilton. On board the "Birman" were 50 souls, the last of Sir James Matheson's party from Lewis, who were all well provided for and forwarded to their destination (Lingwick, eastern townships,) at Sir James's expense. The remainder of the Scotch emigrants who were assisted to emigrate by their landlords were on board the "Vesper," "Jamaica," and "Ellen." A number of them obtained employment about Montreal, and the others with families were assisted by this department to proceed to their friends in Lancaster, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Of those sent out from Ireland, 124, per "Albion," were from the Dingle Union, who were paid on landing 1l. sterling each; and on board the "Clio," from the same port, were 83 from the Listowel Union, and 12 families (57 persons) were sent out by the Marquis of Lansdowne. Each of these parties expected to receive a sum of money through this office; but no remittance had been made on their account. In consequence of their disappointment, and being entirely without means, they were all forwarded free to where they could procure employment. 52 persons on board the "Albion" (Driscoll) were sent out by Mr. Mahony, and received here a small sum equal to 10s. sterling each adult and 5s. each child, to assist them to proceed up the country. The remainder, 43, per "Laura Campbell," received only a free passage to this port.

The English emigrants per "Tay" and "Charles Walton," 83 in number, were paid 1l. sterling each on landing.

The number of persons forwarded free (including the whole of Colonel Gordon's Highlanders) number 1,483 persons, equal to 1,125 adults, being about one fourth of the entire number. A large number of the Irish assisted consisted of women and children coming out to join their friends, who in almost every case had sent home the means of paying their passage to this port.

Employment continues abundant throughout the province.

From the 1st to the 30th of September.

Note.—5,556 emigrants landed at this port during the month of September, and in good health. The deaths on the passage were 29, viz. 10 adults, 8 children, and

11 infants. Of the whole number, 3,405 emigrated voluntarily, and 2,151 were sent out chiefly from unions in Ireland.

The following statement will show the number sent out from each union, with the amount of funds paid to them through this office on their landing here :

Ship.	Whence.	Union.	Number.	Amount.
St. Laurence	Cork	Dingle	105	£ 105 0 0
Jane Black	Limerick	Kilrush	5	3 9 0
"	"	Ennistymon	291	188 8 0
Jessie	"	"	81	58 19 0
"	"	Kilrush	106	73 1 0
Primrose	"	"	107	72 12 0
John Francis	Cork	Listowel	13	3 2 6
Chieftain	Valentia	Cahiriveen	213	213 0 0
Canada	Galway	Clifden	339	326 0 0
Venilia	Valentia	Dingle	16	16 0 0
"	"	Cahiriveen	152	152 0 0
Jane Watson	Limerick	Kilrush	127	73 1 0
			1,555	1,284 12 6

The majority of these emigrants were young men and women, from 16 to 25 years of age, with the exception of those by the "Chieftain," from the Cahirciveen Union, consisting of families and young girls from 8 to 14 years. They mostly proceeded to Upper Canada, and the remainder to relatives in the United States. The whole are classed as follows :

Male adults	- - -	233
Female adults	- - -	1,049
Children under 14 years	- - -	266
Infants	- - -	7

1,555 souls.

On board the "John Francis" and "Dominica," from Cork, were 42 families, numbering 134 souls, who were sent out by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The sum of 40*l.* 15*s.* was remitted to this department for their benefit, equal to about 20*s.* sterling each family, in addition to which they were provided with a free passage to Montreal. A great majority of these people went to the United States.

By a return received from the chief agent at Toronto it appears that after considerable exertion to scatter the pauper females that lately proceeded to that quarter, and through the influence and assistance of the clergy of the respective denominations, they have all succeeded in securing employment. It is to be regretted that the parties interested in sending out these people had not arranged for their arrival in this country at a more favourable season. Emigrants of this class should arrive here, if possible, within the months of May and June, and in no case later than July, as then employment of all kinds is most abundant.

By the "Perthshire," from Stornaway, there were 437 Highlanders sent out by Colonel Gordon. They consisted of large helpless families, the great majority of them being females and children, and presented the same evidence of destitution as those by the "Brooksby" and "Montezuma," referred to in the report of the last month, many not having even decent clothing, much less sufficient to protect them during a Canadian winter. But few of the men could speak English, and as they had friends in Western Canada, and no suitable employment offering here, they were forwarded to Hamilton by this department, where a number obtained employment on the railroad.

Of the emigrants who came out voluntarily, a large proportion have emigrated to join their friends; and I estimate that about one-half have gone to the United States.

Employment continues abundant throughout the province on the various railroads in course of construction.

The number of persons assisted, exclusively of Colonel Gordon's party, was 822, equal to 649 adults. They were chiefly women and children, who had emigrated to join their friends.

From the 1st to the 31st of October.

Note.—The number of emigrants arrived during the month of October was 4,287, being more than double the number landed during the same month in any previous season. They arrived in good health, the deaths on the passage being but 11, viz. two men, three women, and six children.

On a reference to the numbers in this return, it will be seen that the females and children show a large excess over the number of male adults, being 2,895 of the former against 1,202 of the latter, a disproportion most unusual, which is to be accounted for

CANADA.

chiefly among that class of emigrants whose removal has been prompted by the direct interest of their landlord or parish union. The male adults are classed as follows :

Farmers	-	-	-	477
Labourers	-	-	-	670
Mechanics	-	-	-	49
Servants	-	-	-	6
				1,202

Of the total number 3,043 appear to have emigrated voluntarily, and 1,245 were sent out by landlords and poor law unions. The following Table will show the numbers, and by whom sent out, with the amount paid each on arrival here :—

Vessel.	Whence.	By whom assisted.	Number.	Amount allowed each.	Total.
Admiral	Stornaway	Colonel Gordon	413	Sterling. Nil.	£ Nil.
Waterhen	Galway	Scariff Union	178	10s.	Paid at Galway. 30 16 0
Try-again	Cork	"	29	8s.	
Tottenham	"	"	45	8s.	60 15 0
Industry	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	235	5s.	
Lisceard	Stornaway	Colonel Gordon	104	Nil.	Nil.
Urania	Cork	Kilrush Union	67	15s.	48 15 0
"	"	Marquis of Lansdowne	38	5s.	12 15 0
Pallas	Valentia	"	136	5s.	35 0 0
			1,245		188 1 0

The emigrants per the "Admiral" and "Lisceard" from Stornaway complete the number of 1,681 persons, the expense of whose removal to this port has been defrayed by their landlord, Colonel Gordon, reference to which has been made in the previous monthly reports. The whole of these people had to be forwarded at the expense of this department to Hamilton.

It is much to be regretted that those landlords and guardians of the several unions in Ireland who avail themselves of the emigration to this port should have delayed in sending them out until so late in the season, when they are almost certain to be exposed to hardship, if not much suffering. Many, from their previous habits and other causes, become a charge upon the charitable public in our cities, already overburdened by their own poor, during the inclemency of our Canadian winter. These difficulties may be avoided, and the country would receive with willingness what they now are disposed to view with hostility, by having these people sent out in proper season, as all who arrived here previously to the month of August were satisfactorily disposed of, and succeeded in securing profitable employment.

Those who emigrated voluntarily came out chiefly to join friends; about one half I estimate have gone to the United States.

Owing to the late period in the season, and the inability of parties to reach their friends, or to such sections of the country as would be likely to afford them employment during the winter, I found it necessary to relax the rule in respect to free transport. The whole number relieved was 1,210 persons, 803 adults. Many of them were convalescents from hospital.

This return closes the emigration for this season.

Emigration Department, Quebec,
December 1851.

No. 8.

[Being Copy of a Letter from A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief Agent to J. Fleming, Esq., dated Quebec, November 26, 1851, will be found printed at page 8 of this Paper.]

No. 9.

TABLE showing the Expenditure of the Quarantine Station and Hospitals, from their Establishment in 1832 up to the present Time, with the Number of Emigrants and the Number of Sick each Year.

Year.	Number of Emigrants.	Number of Sick.	Gross Expenditure.			REMARKS.
			£	s.	d.	
1832	51,422	No Return	to be found	-	-	Expenditure paid out of a vote of 10,000 <i>l.</i> made to Board of Health, Quebec Establishment, entirely military.
1833	22,982	239	3,233	2	5	
1834	30,982	844	3,748	0	10	The Quarantine Station during these Seven Years was under a Military Commandant, and the expenditure was paid by the Commissariat Department through an officer stationed at Grosse Isle.
1835	11,580	126	3,233	3	10	
1836	27,896	454	3,010	12	1	
1837	31,894	598	2,937	9	2	
1838	2,918	65	2,626	0	1	
1839	7,214	189	2,705	7	11	
1840	22,065	561	1,511	7	1	
1841	28,060	290	1,610	18	1½	
1842	44,374	488	2,284	15	4	
1843	20,714	245	1,686	8	10	
1844	20,142	388	1,790	7	0	
1845	24,640	465	1,852	12	6	
1846	32,753	892	2,380	17	0	
1847	98,106	8,691	16,000	0	0	Paid jointly by Health Commissioners and Commissariat, one of which stationed on the Island.
1848	26,097	581	2,938	17	7	Expenditure again paid by Commissariat these four years; to which must be added 1,324 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , the cost of the steamer St. Pierre during four months of 1848, and a yearly expenditure of about 1,000 <i>l.</i> by the Board of Works.
1849	37,526	859	3,163	10	2	
1850	31,591	359	2,491	0	4	
1851	39,970	594	2,510	12	6	

CANADA.

**Despatch from the Right Honourable Earl Grey,
Secretary of State.**

No. 1.

No. 1.

(No. 654.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, November 4, 1851.

* Page 7 .

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 9th September, No. 107*, transmitting the copy of a letter from the Chief Agent of Immigration in Canada, reporting the destitute condition in which certain emigrants from the estates of Colonel Gordon of Cluny, have been lately sent to the province; and I have to inform your Lordship that, having caused an inquiry to be instituted into the alleged circumstances of this case, I learn that Colonel Gordon denies having promised to these emigrants free passages beyond Quebec, and refuses to incur any further expense on their account. As proprietors of estates in this country cannot legally be required to provide emigrants with pecuniary means to assist them on their arrival at the place of destination, I have no authority to prevent a repetition of the proceeding to which you have called my attention. I can only express my regret that the emigrants from South Uist should have been sent to Canada in a manner which I regard as so objectionable.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Despatches from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
No. 1.

(No. 29.)

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
May 15, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received June 10, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose the ship returns of the following vessels,—
“Speed,” “St. Lawrence,” “Susan,” “Onyx,” “Londonderry,” together with
copies of two letters addressed by Mr. Perley to the provincial secretary. That
of the 5th of May contains some statements which will, I doubt not, be con-
sidered by Her Majesty’s Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
May 5, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the ship “Speed” from Liverpool, and
the “St. Lawrence” and “Susan” from Cork, with passengers, ship returns for each of
which are enclosed.

The “Onyx,” from Glasgow, has also arrived with twelve passengers. The whole of the
passengers by these four vessels are Irish.

	Souls
“Speed” -	218
“St. Lawrence” -	121
“Susan” -	91
“Onyx” -	12
Total	442

The ship “Speed” was chartered for passengers by John S. De Wolf of Liverpool, who,
from the contract tickets, appears to be a passage broker, although the tickets are signed for
him by George Rippard and Son.

Of the passengers by the “Speed,” about 180 had paid their passages to Boston. Besides
the usual contract tickets they had orders from George Rippard and Son on Mr. John
M’Grath of this city (a copy of one of which is inclosed) for a passage from hence to Boston.

Mr. M’Grath declined to forward these parties, stating that he had no knowledge of
Messrs. Rippard and Son, nor any letter of advice from them.

On examining the contract tickets I found that fifty-five of the passengers had tickets
which entitled them to be landed at Boston; and on my representing this to Messrs. Wiggins
and Son, the highly respectable owners of the “Speed,” they at once forwarded these parties
to Boston by steamer at their own expense.

About forty of the passengers also went to Boston, paying their own passage from hence,
which was a great hardship upon them.

The residue of those who ought to have been forwarded by Mr. De Wolf were this morn-
ing sent to Boston by Messrs. Salter, his correspondents here on his account. During their
detention here part of these emigrants were supported in the almshouse, and the expense
thus incurred Messrs. Salter have promised to refund.

The conduct of Mr. De Wolf in this matter appears to be highly reprehensible. He
seems to have lent himself to Messrs. Rippard and Son, who for former frauds and mis-
conduct have been deprived of their license and prevented from acting as passage brokers.
The fact that Mr. De Wolf allows persons so notorious as Messrs. Rippard to pursue their
fraudulent practices under cover of his name, should be sufficient to deprive him also of a
license as a passage broker; and I trust the gross misconduct in this case will be brought
under the especial notice of the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

It is proper for me to remark that the contract tickets in the case of the “Speed” that
were properly filled up for Boston, and which enabled me to call upon the owners of the
vessel to forward the persons bearing them to that port, were chiefly issued by Wm. Maurne,
passage broker, of 6, Regent Road, Clarence Dock, Liverpool. Those tickets issued by
the Rippards expressed that the passengers were to be landed at St. John, after which they
were left to obtain a passage to Boston through the order on Mr. M’Grath, of which that
gentleman disclaimed all knowledge whatever.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty’s Emigration Officer.

(Copy.) No. 66.

St. Patrick Emigration Office, 134, Waterloo Road,
Liverpool, March 24, 1851.

	Age
Michl. Ahern -	20
Johannah Ahern	30
Lawrence Ahern	8
Ellen Ahern -	6
Mary Ahern -	5

WE engage that the parties herein named shall be provided with a steerage passage
to Boston from St. John, New Brunswick, by the emigration line, with fifty pounds of bag-
gage on the canal and railroads, and one hundred pounds on the rivers and lakes, free to
each full passenger.

J. M’Grath, Esq., St. John.

For GEORGE RIPPARD AND SON,
(Signed) CHARLES RIPPARD.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
Encl. 2 in No. 1.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
May 10, 1851.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "Londonderry," from Londonderry, with 162 passengers, and enclose a ship return.

Among the passengers is a deaf and dumb girl, whom Dr. Harding certifies is likely to become a parish charge. A bond will therefore be given to indemnify the province under the Provincial Act of 1850.

The wisdom of the provision which requires such a bond in certain cases is apparent in this case, as in several previous instances.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY.

(No. 34.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, N.B.,
June 6, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received June 23, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter from the emigration officers at St. John, together with the usual ship return for the ship "Pomona," arrived at that port from Liverpool.

May 27, 1851.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2

SIR,

Government Emigration Office,
St. John, May 27, 1851.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Pomona" from Liverpool, with 315 passengers, and enclose ship return.

Return No. 5.

During the voyage a child died of what was supposed to be scarlet rash.

When the ship arrived at the quarantine ground, another child of the same family was found to be very ill with smallpox, of which it died a few hours after the ship came to anchor. In consequence the whole of the passengers on board were landed at Patridge Island, where they were very comfortably accommodated, and underwent a thorough cleansing and purification.

No sickness having appeared among them, about 150 were discharged yesterday, and embarked at once in the steamer "Maid of Erin," to proceed to the United States.

A large proportion of those who remain will also proceed to Boston, to which place their passages were paid before leaving England.

The passengers by this vessel were nearly all from Ireland, and their passages were chiefly paid by remittances from friends and relations in the United States.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H.M. Emigration Officer.

(No. 35.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, N.B.,
June 11, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received July 3, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from Mr. Perley, reporting the arrival of the emigrant vessels "Field Marshal Radetzky," "Barbara," and "Garland," at St. John.

June 5, 1851.

I also transmit the usual returns for these ships.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

NEW
BRUNSWICK
Encl. in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
June 5, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the "Field Marshal Radetzky" from Cork, the "Barbara" from Londonderry, and the "Garland" from Berehaven, with passengers, and now enclose a ship return for each.

The passengers by these vessels were all in good health, except three persons in the "Field Marshal Radetzky" who were landed at Patridge Island, and are now recruiting.

In the "Barbara" from Londonderry there were two male idiots, of the respective ages of 26 and 29 years, for whom bonds have been required under the provisions of the Act of Assembly; but as those bonds are only in the penalty of fifty pounds currency, they will afford very inadequate security if these idiots become chargeable upon the province during the rest of their lives.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY.
H.M. Emigration Officer.

No. 4.

(No. 88.)

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.
June 20, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received July 8, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of a correspondence between myself and Mr. Perley on the subject of emigration.

I enclose these letters, in order that the propositions contained in them may be brought under the consideration of the Commissioners for Emigration.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

June 16, 1851.
June 19, 1851.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Government Emigration Office, St. John's,
June 16, 1851.

SIR,

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

I HAVE the honour to state that, up to this date, about 1,700 emigrants have arrived at this port the present season, nearly the whole of whom have proceeded, or are about to proceed, to the United States.

1,700.

In this city labourers are in demand and wages high; for female servants the inquiries are unceasing.

The applications from the country for farm labourers and domestic servants, both male and female, are numerous, and constantly increasing, but up to this moment I have not been able to persuade a single emigrant to proceed to the rural districts.

Very many inquiries are made for young persons from fourteen years of age upwards, and I believe that decent families would be willing to take healthy children even younger than fourteen, and bring them up properly.

It has occurred to me that the want of domestic servants, now beginning to be felt both in town and in country, might be supplied from the great numbers of pauper children who are being supported at the public exp-nse in the workhouses of England.

Healthy English children of sufficient age might at present be sent to this province with the almost absolute certainty of their being engaged immediately as domestic servants; and I venture to suggest for his Excellency's consideration the propriety of informing the Poor Law Commissioners for England of the demand for the labour of young persons in New Brunswick, with the view of arrangements being entered into for sending to this province a reasonable number of such persons before the close of the present season.

R. T. Pennefather, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY.

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.
June 19, 1851.

SIR,

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has perused your letter with reference to emigration with great interest, and with every desire to aid in promoting the objects suggested by you.

It appears to his Excellency that an especial demand exists in this colony for female servants of good character and industrious habits. It is probable that girls from fourteen to

sixteen years of age might, as you suggest, readily find places. It may be doubtful whether those under fourteen would be easily disposed of, or would be taken into families on advantageous terms.

In order to commence an emigration of this kind with success, it would be essential in the first place to ascertain whether a definite number of persons at St. John and Fredericton, as well as in the country, would be ready to receive into their families female children of this description. It would also be necessary to organize at St. John a "ladies' committee," who would undertake to receive and attend to the girls thus brought out, until arrangements were made for forwarding them to their destinations.

His Excellency would be glad to receive from you any suggestions as to the possibility of thus carrying out the proposed scheme. If a sufficient number of persons would engage to take on certain definite terms one or more female children, an experiment on a moderate scale might be made for sending out, under proper guarantees for their fitness, and under proper control, a number sufficient to meet the first demand. The success of such an experiment would certainly lead to its renewal; and the interest taken in emigration is such at this moment, that his Excellency believes good to all parties on a large scale might be the result. On the other hand, the unfavourable issue of such a trial would inevitably embarrass any future attempt of the kind.

It would be essential to settle beforehand what would be fair terms to be agreed upon by those receiving children of this description, and on what principles they were to be selected, and distributed to persons agreeing to take them.

I am authorized to say that Lady Head would be quite prepared to assist in organizing any committee at Fredericton in connexion with such an object, and would lend her best aid to promote the success of such arrangements.

With regard to boys, his Excellency doubts whether it would be equally possible to make arrangements for their reception and permanent employment; but of this you are a better judge than he can be.

A copy of your letter and of this answer will be forwarded to Earl Grey by the next mail, for the information of the Commissioners for Emigration, and of others to whom his Lordship may see fit to communicate them.

M. H. Perley, Esq.,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. T. PENNEFATHER.

(No. 39.)

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.

June 20, 1851.

(Received July 8, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of three letters from Mr. Perley, reporting the arrival of the emigrant vessels "Queen Pomare," "Perseverance," "Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei," and "Charles," at St. John, from Ireland, and mentioning the proceedings taken in the cases of the "Perseverance" and "Charles."

I also transmit the usual returns for these ships.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

SIR, Government Emigration Office, St. John, June 17, 1851.
I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Queen Pomare" from Liverpool, for which vessel, although not under the "Passengers' Act," I enclose a ship return.

On the arrival of this vessel at the quarantine station, it was found that five passengers and one of the crew were very ill with ship fever.

The whole of the passengers and the sick sailor were immediately landed on Partridge Island, where two of the passengers (a woman, aged 70, and a man, aged 24,) died a few hours after landing, the disease having advanced too far to admit of anything being effected for their relief. The rest, I am happy to say, have improved rapidly under Dr. Harding's skill and good management, and are now nearly convalescent.

The passengers, in this case, appear to have contracted the fever at the low lodging-houses in Liverpool frequented by emigrants, and the vessel not coming under the "Passengers' Act," they were not inspected before sailing. The disease appeared five days after the vessel put to sea.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
Encl. 2 in No. 5.

Return, No. 10.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, St. John, June 18, 1851.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "Perseverance" from Cork, with 303 passengers, and enclose a ship return.

On inquiry as to water, I found that the supply on the voyage had been ample, and of good quality. The oatmeal was excellent, the rice and the tea good, but the bread was below the standard of navy bread; the flour was musty, and the sugar of the most inferior description.

The passengers stated, that when Lieutenant Friend, the emigration officer at Queenstown, came on board to inspect the provisions, the samples exhibited to him were all of good quality, but after they had been at sea a short time those of worse quality were served out to them. All the flour issued was musty. The bread was said to be baked by Gregory O'Neill, the passage broker who shipped these emigrants at Cork, and it was worse than the ship bread furnished by the master to the crew of the vessel, and that was admitted to be inferior to navy bread.

Of the passengers by the "Perseverance," one hundred and sixty had contract tickets which bound the ship to take them to Boston, via St. John. The ship came into port on the 11th instant, and on the 12th was brought to the wharf, and began to discharge cargo and ballast. On the 13th the passengers became clamorous to be forwarded to Boston, and I gave the master notice to proceed with them without delay. He thereupon gave me the letter, copy of which is annexed*, engaging to send the passengers next morning by steamer.

The next morning, the 14th, he failed to do so, and alleged as an excuse that he had been forbidden by Mr. Lewis Burns, the agent here for Gregory O'Neill, the broker, who had written him a letter*, copy of which is annexed.

I then took out a summons for the master, requiring him to show cause why he did not proceed with the passengers to Boston. He was not served with the summons, but a legal gentleman appeared at the police office, read the letter from Mr. Burns, and said that Mr. Burns would forward the passengers by steamer on the following Tuesday. With this they were obliged to be content; and meantime I furnished them with clean straw, saw that the ship was properly cleaned, and that a sufficiency of provisions was issued to them.

On Tuesday, the 17th, they were not forwarded, as promised. In the evening of that day, the steamer "Creole" was brought alongside the ship, and they were told to embark. They declined doing so until they had assurance that they would be landed free of expense at Boston (as the "Creole" only proceeds to Portland,) and were paid for the time they were unnecessarily detained.

The master then gave me a written undertaking that they should be placed in Boston free of expense or charge, and paid to each passenger five shillings currency, detention money. This morning they all left in the "Creole," quite satisfied. I gave them a letter to Captain Grignon, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Portland, requesting him to aid them, if necessary, and advise me if any difficulty occurred.

I am bound, in justice to Captain Morris, of the "Perseverance," to say that his conduct throughout this troublesome business was most satisfactory to me, and also to the passengers, to whom he was very kind on the voyage. All of the difficulties have arisen from the acts of Mr. O'Neill himself, or of Mr. Lewis Burns, his agent here.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Encl. 3 in No. 5.

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, St. John, June 19, 1851.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the "Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci" from Galway, and "Charles" from Youghal, with passengers; a ship return is enclosed for each.

I have commenced a prosecution against the master of the "Charles," for the excess of passengers, the result of which will be reported hereafter. This vessel had a very small supply of water left on her arrival yesterday, and if she had been longer at sea the consequences might have been serious.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

* No. 1, not received with this despatch.

† No. 2, not received with this despatch.

(No. 40.)

No. 6.

NEW
BRUNSWICK
No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.

June 30, 1851.

(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

IN my despatch of June 20, No. 39,* I informed your Lordship that proceedings had been taken against the master of the emigrant ship "Charles," for violation of the Passengers' Act.

I have now the honour to enclose copies of papers received from Mr. Perley, containing the details of the action, and the result of the trial.

* Page 45.

21 June 1851.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
June 21, 1851.

WITH reference to my letter of the 19th instant, reporting the arrival of the "Charles" from Youghal, with an excess of passengers, I have now to state that the master of that vessel was summoned to appear before the police magistrate on my complaint for having on board such excess.

At the hearing yesterday, the master pleaded guilty of having on board five passengers more than the legal number, the rest of the excess being made up of his crew, nine in all. He stated in mitigation, that the officer of customs at Youghal cleared out the "Charles" with the persons on board, as the proper number the vessel was entitled to carry. The master had not sailed in that capacity before, and had no suspicion until his arrival here that he had violated the law. There was no complaint against him on the part of the passengers, who were satisfied with his conduct.

Under these circumstances, I did not press for the extreme penalty, and the magistrates inflicted the lesser penalty of 2*l*. sterling per head for each of the five passengers in excess, amounting in all to 10*l*. sterling, with the costs of the prosecution.

The "Charles" had deck space for ninety passengers, but was restricted by her tonnage to eighty-five persons in all. The customs officer at Youghal appears to have overlooked the tonnage check altogether, and hence the difficulty.

It appears that when the "Charles" arrived there was a supply of water on board equal to about eight days consumption, but much had been used by the passengers in washing after the vessel made the land, which accounted for the small quantity on arrival.

I have, however, to object to the bad quality of the water casks in this vessel, several of which leaked out entirely. I fear they had not been carefully examined at Youghal before being filled and stowed.

I enclose, as customary, a certified copy of the proceedings and conviction in this case. The fine will be remitted by the police magistrate to the Receiver General.

The penalty is not to exceed 5*l*. sterling and not less than 2*l*. sterling for each passenger in excess. See 10th section Passengers' Act. Deck space 1080 feet, equal to 90 passengers. Tonnage, 170 tons, equal to 85 persons, including master and crew.

I have, &c.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 3.

Province of New Brunswick.

City and County }
of Saint John } to wit.

INFORMATION and complaint made this nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, before Benjamin L. Peters, police magistrate, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said city and county, by Moses H. Perley, Esq., Government emigration agent at the port of Saint John in the province of New Brunswick, against John Kines, master of the ship or vessel called the "Charles," for a breach and violation of an Act of Imperial Parliament known as the "Passengers' Act, 1849," in having on board such ship or vessel, at and after the time of clearance from Youghal in Ireland, and during the voyage to this port, fourteen persons more than is permitted by the said Act of Parliament, whereby the said John Kines hath incurred the payment of a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds sterling for each person constituting such excess.

(Signed) BENJAMIN L. PETERS,
Justice of the Peace.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Whereupon I, the said Benjamin L. Peters, did issue my summons to the said John Kines, requiring him to appear on Friday the twentieth day of June instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the police office in the city of Saint John, before two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for said city and county, to answer such complaint, and show cause, if any he has, why the penalty awarded by the said Act should not be imposed upon him.

(Signed) BENJAMIN L. PETERS,
Justice of the Peace.

Friday, June 20, 1851.

The said John Kines having been served with summons, and being now present in hearing before Benjamin L. Peters and Henry Chubb, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the city and county of Saint John, and the said Moses H. Perley, Esq., Government emigration agent, being also present, the charge made by him as above set forth having been stated to the said John Kines, he saith that he did come to sea with greater number of passengers than is allowed by the Act of Parliament; that he was not at the time aware of the circumstance; that the fault rests with the custom-house officer at Youghal, and not with him, defendant; and that he was not aware that he was violating any provisions of the Act of Parliament, and that he did not proceed to sea with a greater number than the Act allowed wilfully or in violation of the Act, but in ignorance, and trusting to the custom house-officer at Youghal; and he the said defendant pleads guilty to the charge of having five passengers above the number allowed by the Act of Parliament, and makes the above statement in explanation of his having so brought five passengers above the number allowed.

Mr. Perley hearing this statement, says, that under the circumstances as they have appeared before him, he will withdraw the complaint respecting any number of passengers over the five mentioned by the defendant.

Whereupon, considering the statement made by the said defendant, and under the circumstances as shown before us, we do convict the said John Kines of the said charge made against him, for having on board the ship or vessel called the "Charles," whereof he is master, at and after the time of clearance from Youghal in Ireland, and during the voyage to this port, five persons more than is permitted by the Act of Parliament known as the "Passengers' Act, 1849;" and we do adjudge that the said John, for his said offence do forfeit and pay the sum of two pounds sterling money for each of the said five passengers constituting such excess, and the further sum of thirteen shillings costs in this behalf.

Given under our hands and seals, at the city of St. John, the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) BENJⁿ L. PETERS,
Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate.
HENRY CHUBB,
Justice of the Peace.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

City and County }
of Saint John } to wit.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of proceedings had before Benjamin L. Peters and Henry Chubb, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said city and county of Saint John, on a charge made by Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Government emigration agent at this port, against John Kines, master of the ship or vessel called the "Charles," for having on board such vessel, at and after clearance from Youghal and during voyage to this port, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by the "Passengers' Act, 1849."

Given under my hand, at the city of Saint John, the 20th day of June 1851.

(Signed) BENJAMIN L. PETERS,
Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate.

No. 7.

(No. 45.)

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
July 11, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received July 30, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of letters from Mr. Perley, reporting the arrival of the vessels "Gipsey," "Princess Royal," "Ocean," and "Lesmahagow" at St. John with passengers.

I also transmit the usual returns for the three first-named ships. The emigrants brought by the "Lesmahagow" were picked up at sea from the "Taff," which vessel was in a sinking state.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Encl. 1 in No. 7.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
July 7, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Gipsey" from Liverpool, with 326 passengers, and brig "Princess Royal" from Cork, with 98 passengers. A ship return for each is enclosed.

The passengers by these two vessels were all Irish. Of those by the "Gipsey" no less than fourteen were reported by Dr. Harding as likely to become a public charge, for whom bonds were required. There were two aged women in the "Princess Royal" of the ages of seventy-five and fifty-five years respectively, without friends, for whom bonds were also required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

Encl. 2 in No. 7.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
July 9, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the brigantine "Ocean" from Beerhaven, with eighty-three passengers; and enclose a ship return.

There were four persons in this vessel likely to become a public charge, for whom bonds have been required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

Encl. 3 in No. 7.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
June 8, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival at this port of the ship "Lesmahagow," 741 tons, Gimber master, from Greenock, having on board forty-seven emigrants, picked up at sea.

They were taken from the ship "Taff," 516 tons, Henry Gillespie master, which sailed from Cardiff on the 28th May last, bound to New York. The "Taff" was loaded with railroad iron, and having sprung a leak was fallen in with by the "Lesmahagow" on the 14th June, in lat. 46° 58' N., long. 35° 31' W., in a sinking state.

The captain and crew of the "Taff" were also taken off, and the greater part of the effects of the passengers, with a tolerable supply of provisions, but only a small supply of water, owing to a storm springing up.

The "Lesmahagow" is a fine ship, and the emigrants had ample accommodation on board her. They were most kindly treated by Captain Gimber, and they arrived here in excellent health, without suffering the least privation.

Of these emigrants thirty-four were English and Welsh; the remaining thirteen were Irish. They all left here this morning in the steamer for Portland, furnished with railroad tickets for New York, and a week's provisions, the whole expense being defrayed by Captain Gillespie, late of the "Taff," whose conduct throughout has been most kind, considerate, and generous.

The emigrants have published a card, expressing their gratitude and thanks to Captain Gillespie, and also to Captain Gimber, of the "Lesmahagow," which those gentlemen well deserve; and it might, perhaps, be proper to notice their kindness and humanity in a public manner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

NEW
BRUNSWICK
No. 8.

(No. 47.)

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, N.B.,
July 25, 1851.

(Received, August 18, 1851.)

MY LORD,

(Answered, September 22, 1851. No. 289, Page 58.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to my private secretary by Mr. Perley, the emigration officer at St. John, covering a report from Thomas Jones, Esq., assistant emigration officer for the port of St. Andrew's.

These papers relate to the case of the "Susan," referred to in your Lordship's despatch of May 19*, No. 258. I would particularly direct attention to the cases of Murphy, Rogers, and Connell.

There is no doubt very serious hardship will be inflicted on the town of St. Andrew's by the maintenance of these parties.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

July 24, 1851.

July 14, 1851.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, N.B.

July 24, 1851.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of 11th June, enclosing copies of a despatch, and annexed report, on the subject of the emigrants by the ship "Susan" at St. Andrew's, I have now the honour to enclose a communication from Captain Jones, assistant emigration officer at St. Andrew's, in reply thereto.

I beg that the misapprehension in the communication of the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, arising from their having confused information from Mr. Buchanan of Quebec with other information from myself, supposing us to be one person, may be corrected.

I have, &c.

R. T. Pennefather, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H.M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.

Sub Encl. to
Encl. in No. 8.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 8.

Emigration Office, St. Andrew's,

July 14, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE received your communication of the 21st June, accompanied by a copy of Earl Grey's despatch to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, respecting emigration, and the emigrants that arrived here last September in the ship "Susan," and a copy of the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland's report on them, with a list attached to it of the emigrants whom the Guardians of the Cork Union "proposed to assist to emigrate," signed by Mr. Can, the master of the workhouse.

You will observe that that list does not exactly correspond with the one subscribed by Mr. Friend, the Government emigration officer at Cork, and handed me by the master of the "Susan."

In Mr. Can's list are mentioned the following persons, who did not arrive here, viz. :—

Hackett, Mathew	-	-	-	-	aged 21
Canol, Mary	-	-	-	-	" 20
Desmond, Jeremiah	-	-	-	-	" 34
Dudley, Christopher	-	-	-	-	" 19
Dudley, James	-	-	-	-	" 17
Dudley, Margaret	-	-	-	-	" 14
Yearley, Jeremiah	-	-	-	-	" 25
Buckley, Michael	-	-	-	-	" 18

And in Mr. Friend's list are the following persons, who did arrive here, viz. :—

Geary, John	-	-	-	-	apparently aged 19
Geary, Ellen	-	-	-	-	" 17
Sullivan, Hannah	-	-	-	-	" 22
Preston, George	-	-	-	-	" 25
Leary, Hannah	-	-	-	-	" 52
Shea, John	-	-	-	-	" 9
Ryan, Margaret	-	-	-	-	" 42
M'Carthy, Daniel	-	-	-	-	" 18

I notice this discrepancy, because two persons in it are older than the two that were to have been sent, and because the Poor Law Commissioners informed Earl Grey, on the authority of the guardians of the union, that the four following emigrants were the only ones whose ages exceeded forty years, viz. :—

Coughley, Patrick	-	-	-	-	said to be	41
Driscol, Patrick	-	-	-	-	"	59
Leary, Thomas	-	-	-	-	"	50
Leary, Johanna	-	-	-	-	"	50

Now, judging from appearance, from the opinions of others, and in some cases from their own admissions, I would set down the ages of the following to be as opposite their respective names :—

Coughlen, Patrick	-	-	-	-	-	41
Driscol, Patrick	-	-	-	-	-	62
Leary, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	76
Leary, Johanna	-	-	-	-	-	61
Leary, Hannah	-	-	-	-	-	52
Ryan, Margaret	-	-	-	-	-	42
Duggan, Edward	-	-	-	-	-	41
Murphy, Mary	-	-	-	-	-	50
Conder, Hugh	-	-	-	-	-	41
Downy, John	-	-	-	-	-	45
Doody, Honora	-	-	-	-	-	42
Magner, Eliza	-	-	-	-	-	50
Smith, Johanna	-	-	-	-	-	41
Noonan, Mary	-	-	-	-	-	50

Thus making fourteen, instead of four, to be over forty years of age.

In making this statement, although I am satisfied of its truth, I do not mean to impute any intention on the part of the guardians of the Cork Union to mislead the Poor Law Commissioners. They obtained their information, probably, from the master of the work-house, who got his from the entries in its registry, compiled with the usual accuracy of such records.

The Poor Law Commissioners seem to consider the circumstance of old Thomas and Johanna Leary being attended by a family of six persons, as a set off to their age and infirmity. You may judge what advantage to them and to us that accompaniment was, when I acquaint you that one of the six was a child, no connexion of the family, eleven years of age, another, thirteen years, (John and Patrick Leary,) though stated in the Commissioners' report to be respectively twelve and sixteen; another was a widow, Margaret Leary, alias Margaret Barrett, consumptive, who died after a long and expensive illness, of consumption, in the hospital; another was Ellen Leary, no connexion of the family, though passed off as a daughter, and who left them as soon as she landed; and the remaining two were unable to take care of themselves.

I regret that I did not, in my report of December last, name those parties whom I characterised as aged and infirm or diseased. I alluded to many in the foregoing list; for instance :—

To *Patrick Driscol*, who is aged and infirm, and very drunken.

To *Thomas Leary*, who was aged, infirm, and consumptive. He is now dead.

To *Johanna Leary* his wife. She is aged, infirm, and diseased with prolapsus uteri of long standing.

To *Hannah Leary*, who is old and infirm, and very drunken and worthless.

To *Mary Murphy*, who is old, infirm, and the most incorrigible termagant, perhaps, in the Cork Union. She was, I understand, always subject to sore eyes. She is now stone blind, and helpless.

To *Eliza Magner*. She was old, infirm, and diseased. She was very drunken and very worthless. She is now dead.

To *Margaret Barrett*. She was consumptive, and is since dead.

To *Patrick Coughlan*. He was insane. He is now dead.

To *Daniel M'Carthy*, who had a tendency to consumption. He since died of consumption.

To *Honora Duggan*, who has her spine injured, and is incapable of hard work.

To *Jane Duffy*. Long standing menorrhagia.

To *Ellen Daly*, who is subject to fits.

To *Timothy Shea* who has lost one, and is subject to sore eyes. He is a widower, and was accompanied by a helpless child, whom he robbed and abandoned.

John Burkley, George Preston, and Patrick M'Govan, by the testimony of the rest, had all weak and sore eyes before they came here. When you add to this list, the many women sent out who were shameless and profligate, and the men dissolute and worthless, you must admit that a worse set of emigrants was never discharged on our shores. I am very desirous to see emigrants select our province, for I am convinced few countries present a better opening for a poor man, and that any number almost of that class, provided they were healthy, moral, and industrious, and arrived at a proper season, might find certain employment, and; with common luck and perseverance, a comfortable living; but these colonists

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must be reared in a better school than an Irish workhouse. Did it not look like impeaching the discrimination of those gentlemen who inspected these emigrants before they sailed, I should say the eulogium they passed on their appearance, as reported by Mr. Can, was extorted by the new clothes, and the gay shawls and smart caps, presented to the men and women by the guardians of the union, previous to their embarkation, if worn on that occasion.

I feel grateful to the Poor Law Commissioners for having done me the justice to suppose, that if I had held in hand "to meet the general necessities of the whole body, instead of "distributing it among them individually," any part of the 70*L*. sterling furnished by the guardians of the Cork Union for the use of these emigrants by the ship "Susan," that I had done so "with the best possible intentions." However, I beg to assure you that the Commissioners were quite wrong in conjecturing that any part was so held back. Each individual received, as soon as it could be paid to him, the sum set opposite to his name, according to the list sent me by you, and in conformity with your own instructions. I entirely agree with the Commissioners in the impolicy of an opposite course, and never thought of adopting it.

Most of these emigrants have now dispersed. Some have gone to the United States, some to St. John's, and a few young men have returned to Ireland. A few still linger about the town, and will unavoidably, in the winter, become chargeable to the parish. In the temporary hospital provided for the sick are now only Edward Duggan, who was injured on the railroad, and his wife, Honora, with the injured spine; Cornelius Desmond, the man who had his hand cut off in a saw-mill, and his wife (formerly Ellen Daly), who is subject to fits; Johanna Leary, the old woman with prolapsus, &c.; Jane Duffy, with menorrhagia, is just out for a short time; Mary Murphy, more turbulent than ever, and now stone blind; and the two blind boys, Owen Rogers and William Connell.

I wish particularly to direct your attention to these three blind persons, Murphy, Rogers, and Connell, with the hope that you will represent the circumstance to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in such a manner as to induce him to order them to be shipped to whence they came. I should like also to see included in the same order Mrs. Leary and several others. You are aware that the 23d September next is the anniversary of their arrival, after which period they will become no longer chargeable on the emigration fund. Is it just that this parish should be saddled with their maintenance for life? At the expiration of the year, these emigrants by the "Susan" will have cost the province nearly 350*L*., and, to balance the account, it has not gained in reality one good settler. I perceive, by Mr. Merivale's report, that the Poor Law Commissioners have under their consideration the policy of sending out again such emigrants; and I hope you will urge on his Excellency the expediency of using such representations to Earl Grey as will cause them to desist from this mode of forcing emigration.

The guardians of the Cork Union have now tried an experiment, which, as far as we are concerned, has most signally failed, and I, and all the inhabitants of this town, sincerely deprecate the renewal of the imposition. They have shifted the burden from off their own shoulders on to ours.

I append a communication from Dr. Bayard, the medical man who has charge of the emigrant hospital, which, you will perceive, confirms many of the statements I have made.

I have, &c.

Moses H. Perley, Esq.,
H. M. Emigration Officer,
St. John's.

(Signed) THOMAS JONES,
Assistant Emigration Officer.

Sub-Encl. 2 to
Encl. in No. 8.

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure in No. 8.

DEAR SIR,

Saint Andrew's, July 14, 1851.

IN reply to your communication respecting the emigrants who landed here from the ship "Susan" in September last, I have to state, that Thomas Leary and Margaret Barret (his daughter) both died of pulmonary consumption, which disease, from their own statements, on examination, and the symptoms which presented themselves when they were first placed under my charge immediately after their arrival, I should say had been existing for a long time. Indeed, Barret told the nurse that she had been sick in the hospital for some weeks before leaving Ireland.

Johanna Leary has been suffering from prolapsus of the uterus, which she says is of several years standing. She has been quite incapable of working since her arrival. Jane Duffy has been under treatment for menorrhagia (excessive menstruation) from October until within a few days. During that period she went out several times to service, but was obliged to return to the hospital in a few days, quite unfit for work.

In conclusion, I have merely to add, that I fully agree with the estimate you have made of the ages of the fourteen persons mentioned in your list.

Believe me,

Yours, &c.

Thomas Jones, Esq.,
Assistant Emigration Officer,
St. Andrew's, N. B.

(Signed) EDWIN BAYARD,
Physician in charge of the Emigrant Hospital,
St. Andrew's.

(No. 49.)

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
July 31, 1851.

(Received August 18, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of two letters from Mr. Perley, reporting the arrival of the emigrant vessels "Blanche" and "Virginia" at St. John.

I also transmit the usual returns for these ships.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

July 23, 1851.
July 26, 1851.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
July 23, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the schooner "Blanche" from Donegal, with fifty-two passengers, and enclose a ship return.

The passengers by this vessel were very clean tidy people, and the vessel was in very good order on her arrival, after fifty-two days' passage.

The "Blanche" was built at Hopewell in this province, in the year 1834, and is now owned in Sligo. As regards sailing properties, she is a mere tub, and altogether is a very unfit vessel to carry passengers across the Atlantic.

Some of the finest ships belonging to this port, after being fully iron-kneed, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for six years, have been refused permission to bring passengers on their first return trip from Great Britain, while a miserable little tub like the "Blanche," now in her eighteenth year, receives that permission.

It would be desirable to bring this matter under the notice of the Emigration Commissioners, with the view of securing uniformity and impartiality in the decisions as to the proper vessels for carrying passengers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

Ship "Pilgrim,"
Ship "Onward."

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
July 26, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Virginia" from Liverpool, with 292 passengers, and enclose the usual ship return.

Among the passengers by this vessel were four families from the parish of Bishop Itchington in Warwickshire, sent out by the guardians of the Southam Union, under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. There were twenty-three souls in all, clean, healthy, able-bodied people. I paid over to them their landing money, one pound sterling for each adult, and made arrangements for sending them to Sussex Vale, where I have reason to believe they all will find permanent employment at good wages.

All the rest of the passengers by the "Virginia," except two, were Irish, some of them of the better class.

There were four women for whom bonds were required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Provincial Secretary.

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BRUNSWICK.

(No. 1.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,

January 3, 1852.

(Received January 19, 1852.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the annual abstract of immigration into this province, with the emigration officer's report for 1851.

I also transmit a copy of a paper on the climate of this province, which Mr. Perley has forwarded to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration. With regard to this document, the annexed table of temperatures, taken by my private secretary during the year 1850, tends to show that Mr. Perley has somewhat under-rated the rigour of the winter in the interior of the province.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Encl. in No. 10.

Enclosure in No. 10.

To his Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

HEREWITH I have the honour to submit the annual abstract of immigration to this province for the year 1851.

	Souls.	
In 1851	-	3,470
In 1850	-	1,507

Increase	-	1,963
	=====	

The whole number of immigrants landed during the year was 3,470, being an increase on the year 1850 of 1,963 souls.

It is gratifying to state that the number of deaths on the voyage and in quarantine was only seven, being one fifth of one per cent. on the numbers embarked.

There was but one prosecution under the "Passengers' Act" during the past season, which was for an excess of passengers, and has been fully reported. The Act appears to work admirably. As it becomes better understood by all parties, few disputes or difficulties arise.

Master of the brigantine "Charles" from Youghal fined £10 sterling and costs.

The emigrants of the past season were nearly all from Ireland, either direct or by the way of Liverpool. Many proceeded at once to the United States, to join friends there who had paid their passage money to America. A large proportion of those who remained obtained immediate employment from the water company, the timber merchants, and others, at three shillings and fourpence sterling per day. In consequence of this high rate of wages in the town, very few of the labourers went into the country, where the want of labour is beginning to be felt.

The crops of all descriptions having been good and abundant the past season, there is a growing demand for farm labourers, at fair wages. Female labour is exceedingly scarce in the rural districts, and some hundreds of women, accustomed to farm and dairy work, could readily obtain employment at five pounds sterling per annum. The inquiries at this office for female farm servants are incessant.

Young persons are also much sought after by respectable farmers; and I have already stated to your Excellency, that from two hundred to four hundred boys and girls, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, from the workhouses of England, might be placed comfortably in this province, under proper regulations and fitting arrangements.

The system of selling Crown lands in this province is such as effectually to deter persons recently arrived in the country from becoming purchasers. Lord Stanley, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommended to the Legislature of Newfoundland to insert a clause in their Land Bill, "declaring, that if lands should be once, or oftener than once, exposed to auction, and not sold, the Government might be afterwards at liberty to dispose of them, without competition, at the last upset price at which they had been offered. An enactment of this nature," says Lord Stanley, "has been found useful in other colonies, in order to prevent the delay of which parties complain, when they have in all cases to wait for periodical and public sales."

If a diagram of one or more settlements had been lodged at this office during the past season, with authority to sell any vacant lot which had been once offered at auction and not then sold, I feel assured that a very considerable quantity of land could have been disposed of to persons who would soon have become actual settlers. The staple business of the province having been good during the current year, and the crops abundant, the rates of

wages generally were high. The labouring classes saved much money, which they would willingly have invested in land, in order to make for themselves a permanent home.

If arrangements could be made for carrying out this mode of selling vacant lands during another season, it might be tried at first at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Fredericton, and Woodstock. The purchaser should in all cases, deposit the purchase money in a bank or branch bank, to the credit of the Receiver General, the deposit receipt to be forwarded by the local agent to the Crown Land Department, when the grant would issue. This mode would obviate the necessity of taking security from the agents employed, and greatly simplify the accounts.

In the event of railways being commenced in this province, there would immediately spring up a demand for vacant land, and the necessity for a convenient and speedy mode of selling such land to persons desirous of commencing the process of clearing and improvement without delay would be quickly felt. But under any circumstances the acquisition of land by persons able and willing to purchase for immediate settlement should be rendered as easy and simple as possible.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, N. B.
December 31, 1851.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure in No. 10.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION to New Brunswick during the year ended 31st December 1851.

Quarters.	Number of vessels arrived.	Number of deaths on board or in quarantine.	Number of births on board or in quarantine.	Adults.		Between 14 years and 1 year.		Under one year.		Totals.		Whole number of souls.	Recapitulation.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Adults	M.	F.
Quarter ending March 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Between 14 and one year	487	455
Do. ending June 30	20	6	—	819	764	274	273	38	37	1131	1074	2205	Under one year	63	64
Do. ending Sept. 30	14	1	3	347	326	181	149	21	24	549	499	1048	Totals	1789	1681
Do. ending Dec. 31	9	—	—	73	72	32	33	4	3	109	108	217	Total, three thousand four hundred and seventy souls.		
Totals	43	7	3	1239	1162	487	455	63	64	1789	1681	3470			

Government Emigration Office, St. John, N. B.
December 31, 1851.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure in No. 10.

The Climate of New Brunswick.

Sub-Encl. 2 to Encl. in No. 10.

ALTHOUGH the winters of New Brunswick are somewhat severe (less so, however, than Lower Canada), yet the climate is exceedingly healthy.

On the shores of the Bay of Fundy there is much fog during the summer season, but this extends a short distance only into the interior. The city of St. John is frequently wrapped in a dense sea-fog, while the days are bright and cloudless at the distance of a few miles only.

There are no fogs on that coast of New Brunswick which is within the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the air there is particularly dry and bracing.

In the interior of the province the air is much warmer in summer than on the coast, and there is a greater degree of cold in winter.

The ranges of the temperature may be thus stated:—

At St. John, in the Bay of Fundy, from 15° below to 88° above zero.

At Richibucto, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from 16° below to 90° above zero.

At Fredericton, in the interior, from 20° below to 95° above zero.

Course of the Seasons.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw. In February is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

four feet in the average on the northern portion of the province, and three feet in the southern portion. In March the sun acquires much power, and the snows begin to melt. In the cleared country the snow disappears in April, and spring ploughing commences. Seed time continues according to the season, from the last week in April until the end of May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries, of fine flavour, are ripe and in abundance; haying then begins. In August early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September oats, wheat, and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The autumn is long, and the weather then is delicious; this is decidedly the most pleasant portion of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet the weather is fine and pleasant. The rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and in December winter again sets in.

NOTES of the WEATHER in 1850.

From Observations made at an altitude of 132 feet above high-water mark in the city of Saint John, N. B. Latitude 45° 16' N. Longitude 66° 4' W.

Temperatures, taken in winter at 8 A.M., 1 P.M., and sunset; in summer, at 6 A.M., 1 P.M., and sunset.

Months.	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temperature.	Average.	Snow in inches.	Rain in inches.
January - - -	44	- 6	22°28	24°50	3°
February - - -	45	3°	28°54	6°75	5°
March - - -	49	1°	28°	28°	1°
April - - -	70	20°	39°63	7°	1°37
May - - -	78	38°	49°87	- -	3°33
June - - -	76	43°	59°05	- -	2°17
July - - -	82	52°	64°40	- -	4°50
August - - -	86	54°	67°	- -	2°75
September - - -	84	48°	65°15	- -	5°
October - - -	52	31°	52°40	- -	3°80
November - - -	57	20°	39°21	3°	2°
December - - -	42	- 3	21°26	48°	- -
			Total	117°25	33°92

SUMMARY of the WEATHER in the years 1848 and 1849.

Years.	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Clear Days.	Cloudy Days.	Stormy Days.	Snow in inches.	Rain in inches.
1848	87°	- 14	178	116	72	89	48°
1849	88°	- 15	200	124	41	46	37°66

In England, nine inches of snow, "melted," average one inch of water; in New Brunswick, seventeen inches "melted," average one inch of water. The snow is therefore twice as light, or dry, as in England. There are not more than four storms in one year, at which over one foot of snow falls at one time; and snow storms rarely last more than two days.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY.

H.M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.

Government Emigration Office, Saint John, N. B.,
December 9, 1851.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

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TABLE of MINIMUM TEMPERATURES during the year 1850, taken at Government House, Fredericton, N.B.

Encl. 2 in No. 10.

January 1 - - -20°5	February 2 - -10°	March 5 - - -7°5
" 2 - - -12°	" 3 - - 13°	December 1 - 20°
" 3 - - -8°	" 4 - - -6°5	" 2 - 24°
" 4 - - 7°	" 5 - - -30°5	" 3 - 23°5
" 5 - - 2°	" 6 - - -28°	" 4 - 25°
" 6 - - -16°	" 7 - - -24°	" 5 - 23°
" 7 - - -19°5	" 8 - - -7°5	" 6 - 16°
" 8 - - 9°	" 9 - - 10°	" 7 - 11°25
" 9 - - -11°	" 10 - - 35°	" 8 - 11°
" 10 - - -10°	" 11 - - 28°	" 9 - 2°
" 11 - - -6°	" 12 - - 19°5	" 10 - 12°
" 12 - - 0°	" 13 - - 15°5	" 11 - -2°5
" 13 - - 14°	" 14 - - 10°	" 12 - 3°
" 14 - - -5°	" 15 - - 26°	" 13 - -13
" 15 - - -11°	" 16 - - 12°5	" 14 - -17
" 16 - - 6°	" 17 - - -4°	" 15 - 0°
" 17 - - 15°	" 18 - - 12°	" 16 - 2°
" 18 - - 17°5	" 19 - - 27°	" 17 - 18°
" 19 - - 25°	" 20 - - 20°	" 19 - -12°5
" 20 - - 14°	" 21 - - 25°	" 20 - -7°5
" 21 - - 0°	" 22 - - 19°	" 21 - 8
" 22 - - -7°5	" 23 - - -1°5	" 22 - -10°5
" 23 - - 23°	" 24 - - -5°	" 23 - -12
" 24 - - 0°5	" 25 - - 10°5	" 24 - 0
" 25 - - -5°	" 26 - - 23°	" 25 - -3°
" 26 - - 10°	" 27 - - 2°	" 26 - -2°
" 27 - - -7°	" 28 - - 4°	" 27 - 6°
" 28 - - 10°	March 1 - - -4°	" 28 - 10°
" 29 - - 16°	" 2 - - 15°	" 29 - -7°
" 31 - - -1°	" 3 - - 5°	" 30 - -7°5
February 1 - - -1°5	" 4 - - -14°	" 31 - -14

Remarks.—The accompanying table was taken from a register kept by me since November 1848; and the year 1850 has been selected as one of average temperature. The thermometer occasionally sinks considerably lower. Thus, on January 6, 1851, the mercury froze, the spirit standing at -33° . The instruments used were self-registering, made by Newman, and the mercury in extreme cold always stood lower than the spirit. The greatest heat in the shade that I have observed was August 3, 1849, when the thermometer ranged to 105° .

R. T. PENNEFATHER.

Despatches from the Right Hon. Earl Grey.
Secretary of State.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

No. 1.

(No. 289.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD,

SIR,

Downing Street, September 22, 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, * No. 47, of the 25th July, enclosing the copy of a Report from the assistant emigration officer at St. Andrew's, on the case of the emigrants by the ship "Susan."

I have communicated your despatch to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland; but I regret to inform you that there are no funds at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government out of which relief could be granted to the three persons to whom you refer, either for their further maintenance in the colony, or for defraying the cost of their return to Ireland.

Sir Edmund Head,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

No. 2.

(No. 294.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head.

SIR,

Downing Street, November 1, 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 49, of the 31st July last, * enclosing copies of two letters from the emigration officer at St. John's, reporting the arrival of the emigrant ships "Blanche" and "Virginia" at that port.

Having called on the Commissioners of Emigration for a report on this subject, I transmit herewith a copy of their reply, for your information.

Sir Edmund Head,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

SIR,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, October 23, 1851.

1. WITH reference to Mr. Merivale's letter of the 25th of August last, enclosing the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, with a letter from the immigration agent on the emigrant vessels "Blanche" and "Virginia," we have the honour to submit the following report:

2. The passengers by these vessels were, it appears, generally of a description likely to prove useful in the colony, and the voyages were made without any mortality or complaint of any kind on the part of the emigrants.

3. With regard to the observations in Mr. Perley's letter of the 23d of July, on the eligibility of the ships "Pilgrim" and "Onward," which were refused permission to carry passengers, and on the small size and dull sailing of the "Blanche," which had just arrived with emigrants, we may remark, that the objections urged against the last-named ship would not be such as of themselves to justify the Government emigration officers in rejecting any vessel. The "Blanche" was in conformity with the law as to sea-worthiness and height between decks, and when duly fitted and provisioned was entitled to carry a proper number of passengers according to her tonnage and the space allotted to them. She could not, therefore, be legally rejected by the emigration officer.

4. The port at which the "Onward" and "Pilgrim" were proposed as passenger ships is not stated in Mr. Perley's letter; but we addressed a circular to our officers at the out-ports, and have now ascertained that these two vessels sailed from Liverpool.

5. It appears from Captain Patey's report, in answer to our inquiries, that a part of the bottom of the "Pilgrim" having been found upon examination to be worm-eaten, the consignees declined to subject her to the stricter survey in graving dock, which was thought necessary by the surveyors, and the ship could not therefore be approved for the carriage of passengers.

6. The "Onward," upon her first examination in May last, was found to be defective in construction in some important particulars for a passenger ship; but the necessary improvements having been made, the ship was duly approved, and sailed from Liverpool with emigrants in the month of August last.

7. We do not therefore perceive that in any of these cases there has been, as suggested by Mr. Perley, a want of impartiality in deciding on the eligibility of these vessels for the carriage of passengers.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. ALEXANDER WOOD.
FREDERIC ROGERS.

* Page 50.

* Page 53.

23 Oct. 1851.

49. 31 July 1851.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD (No. 47.)
ISLAND.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN
to Earl GREY.

Government House, Prince Edward's Island,
October 13, 1851.

(Received October 27, 1851.)

MY LORD,

(Answered No. 33, November 28, 1851, Page .)

* Page 61.

THE Emigration Act referred to in your Lordship's despatch, No. 21*, dated the 2d September, to several of the provisions of which your Lordship has objections, was to renew the expiring Act of 1848, and was introduced with the view of diminishing rather than increasing the tax on emigrants, which the Act of 1851 really does. The penalty on the master of 5*l.* per head for allowing emigrants to land, &c. is the very same as contained in the Act of 1848, to which no objection was made. It is very desirable that greater uniformity should exist in the different provinces on this subject; but, with the exception of the suggestions which your Lordship offers, as to a lower rate of head money, and to which I am sure the Legislature will readily attend to, and amend, when they again meet, I think the Prince Edward's Island Act less stringent in its provisions than those of some of the neighbouring provinces; and your Lordship's attention seems to have been directed to one provision, as appears by the despatch of August 1, 1849,* No. 185, addressed to Sir John Harvey.

* Page 55. House of
Commons' Paper,
No. 348, 30th May
1851. "Emigration,
North America."

The Rt. Hon. The Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN.
Lieut.-Governor.

Despatches from the Right Honourable Earl Grey.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

(No. 21.)

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Gov. Sir A. BANNERMAN.
SIR, Downing Street, September 2, 1851.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Act* relating to emigrants which has recently been passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

* See Appendix.

Some of the provisions of this Act are, I conceive, open to much objection. I refer to the clause imposing a tax on emigrants of an amount so much higher than the similar tax in the neighbouring provinces or in the United States, and also to the clause subjecting masters of vessels to a penalty for allowing emigrants to land until the requisite lists are given in,—a provision with which it would be very difficult at all times to comply.

The tendency of legislation of this nature must clearly be to discourage emigration to the island; and I entertain so much doubt whether this result would be consistent with the true interests of the colony that I shall abstain from advising Her Majesty to assent to the Act, until I shall have received from you a further report on the subject.

You will therefore invite the attention of the Legislature to the provisions of the Act to which I have adverted, with a view to their amendment, unless you should be of opinion that no advantage would arise from your taking this course.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

No. 2.

No. 2.

(No. 33.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Gov. Sir A. BANNERMAN.

SIR, Downing Street, November 28, 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 47*, of the 13th of October last, explanatory of the provisions of the "Act relating to Emigrants," to which objections were raised in my despatch of the 2d of September.

* Page 60.

I transmit, for your information, the copy of a report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to whom I have referred the subject; and concurring with the Commissioners as to the tendency of the amendments made in this Act, as compared with the provisions of the law of 1848, I can only repeat the opinion I expressed to you in my former despatch, that nothing would contribute so much to the advancement of the colony as its being chosen as a place of Settlement by an eligible class of emigrants, a result which cannot reasonably be expected while the restrictions imposed upon emigrants arriving there are more onerous than in other parts of North America.

Nov. 20.

Although, therefore, I shall advise Her Majesty that the Act should be left to its operation in its present form, I consider it highly desirable for the interests of Prince Edward's Island that the subject should be reconsidered by the Legislature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
20th November 1851.

SIR, WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, accompanied by a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the Act passed in the last session of the Legislature of that island, intituled "An Act relating to Emigrants."

47. Oct. 13, 1851.

2. We infer from this despatch that Lord Grey had pointed out to the Lieutenant-governor the objections to this Act suggested in our report of the 19th of August last, to the effect, first, that the amount of the tax imposed on emigrants was unusually high, and therefore calculated to discourage immigration, and, secondly, that the 4th clause imposed on the master a duty which he would not always be capable of performing. To this Sir A.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

Bannerman has replied, that the object of the Act was to diminish rather than increase the tax on emigrants, and that the duty imposed on the master, of preventing the landing of any passengers until certain conditions had been complied with, was also enacted in the Act of 1848, and was not then objected to.

3. In respect to the first point we would beg to observe, that the tax imposed by the Act of 1848 was,—

On every passenger or emigrant	-	-	-	-	8	4	sterling.
If placed in quarantine for 5 days	-	-	-	-	16	8	—
If placed in quarantine for 10 days	-	-	-	-	25	0	—

For indigent or impotent emigrants, or men over 60 and women over 50 years of age, either double tax or a commuted tax of 10s. each. All these taxes were doubled on emigrants arriving after the 1st of September, and trebled on those arriving after the 1st of October.

4. The tax imposed by the Act of the last session was on every passenger or emigrant (including cabin passengers) arriving between 1st April and 1st of October, 12s. currency, equal to 10s. sterling; on those arriving between 1st of October and 1st of April, 18s. currency, equal to 15s. sterling, with an addition of 5s. currency, or 4s. 2d. sterling on emigrants placed in quarantine for five days, and 10s. currency, or 8s. 4d., on those placed in quarantine for ten days. The additional tax on emigrants arriving between the 1st of October and the 1st of April may, however, be commuted for a bond to repay any expenses incurred within twelve months on account of such emigrants. We subjoin a comparison of the two Acts in a tabulated form, as the readiest means of bringing the difference between them clearly into view.

General Tax.		If placed in quarantine for 5 days.		If placed in quarantine for 10 days.		If arriving after the 1st of October.	
1848.	1851.	1848.	1851.	1848.	1851.	1848.	1851.
8s. 4d. sterling.	10s. sterling.	16s. 8d.	14s. 2d.	25s.	18s. 4d.	25s. and 16s. 8d. between 1 Sept. and 1 Oct.	15s. or bond for 12 months.

5. We should hardly ourselves take the same view as Sir A. Bannerman has expressed of the effect of these alterations, because, although the tax of 1851 is less heavy on emigrants placed in quarantine or arriving after the 1st of September and 1st October, and upon indigent and impotent and aged emigrants, it is heavier on healthy emigrants arriving between 1st April and 1st September, which in every emigration must be expected to constitute the bulk of the emigrants. We should have little doubt that the aggregate sum received on an average of years would be greater under the tariff of 1851 than under that of 1848. And it is to be remarked, that the Act of 1848 did not contain the special clause making cabin as well as steerage passengers liable to the tax. But it was not only or principally with reference to the previous Act of Prince Edward Island that we questioned the policy of so high a tax, but rather, as we intimated, with reference to the similar tax in the adjoining provinces and the neighbouring states of the Union. We annex an extract from our last colonization circular, showing the amount of the tax in the other British North American provinces; and we may add, that in the state of New York the tax is 1½ dollars or 6s. 3d. sterling.

6. Secondly, in regard to the penalty imposed on the master for allowing passengers to land until certain conditions have been complied with, it is no doubt true that a precisely similar clause was contained in the Act of 1848, and not then objected to. It will be remembered, however, that the Act of 1848 was passed in Prince Edward Island, as similar Acts were passed in the other British North American provinces, under peculiar circumstances. The frightful mortality which had occurred among emigrants during the preceding year, and the contagion which they had imported with them into the countries which received them, joined to the apprehension, then general, of a return of the sickness and mortality in 1848, appeared to justify and require measures of unusual strictness for the protection of the settled inhabitants of the colonies. Accordingly precautionary Acts were passed by the Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, as well as Prince Edward Island, and were allowed to go into operation. These Acts, however, have since been modified in Canada and New Brunswick in those parts which were most calculated to restrict emigration. It appeared to us, that the clause to which we referred, though justifiable when there was a risk that a large number of destitute emigrants might be thrown into Prince Edward Island, was scarcely required now that emigration has returned to its ordinary course; and considering the importance to Prince Edward Island of obtaining an accession to its population and capital, we thought our duty, in considering the Act of last session, to point out this as one of the clauses which seemed calculated in some degree to discourage the resort of emigrants to the island.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

C. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 2.

8. Colonial Tax on Emigrants:—

Canada.—By a Colonial Law of 1849 the capitation tax of the previous year has been modified and reduced. It is now 7s. 6d. currency, payable by the master for every passenger of 15 or upwards, and 5s. currency for each person between 5 and 15; children under 5 are exempted. If embarked, however, without the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, ascertained by a certificate from an officer of customs at the port of embarkation, the tax is 10s. currency for every passenger.

By the Colonial Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 4., to encourage emigrants from Europe to proceed to the United States *via* the St. Lawrence, one half the present tax, viz. 3s. 9d. each adult, is remitted on crossing the frontier.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—The following is the emigrant tax in these colonies by the Act of 1850:

	New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
On emigrants arriving between 1st April and 1st September -	5	0	10	0
Ditto ditto between 1st September and 1st October -	7	6	15	0
Ditto ditto between 1st October and 1st April -	10	0	20	0
On emigrants arriving in vessels placed in quarantine, except for cleaning or observation, an additional sum of -	2	6	5	0
On emigrants in quarantine more than 10 days, further sum of -	2	6	5	0

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CAP. III.

An Act to provide for the Commutation of certain Bonds required under the Emigrant Act. [Passed August, 2 1851.]

Preamble.

The master of any vessel may, instead of giving bond under section 10 of 12 Vict. c. 6, pay a sum of money, to be fixed by the emigration agent.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the commutation of the bonds required in certain cases under the Act herein-after mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that whenever any vessel arriving in this province from sea shall have on board one or more passengers in respect of whom the master would otherwise, under the tenth section of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make further Provision respecting Emigrants," be bound to enter into a bond to Her Majesty in the manner therein provided, it shall be optional with the master of such vessel, either to enter into such bond, jointly and severally with sufficient sureties, according to the requirements of the said Act, or to pay to the collector or chief officer of the customs who might otherwise require such bond such sum of money as the emigrant agent at Quebec (under any general instructions he may receive from the Governor) shall have fixed in that behalf as being just and equitable, and sufficient to indemnify the province, or any municipality, village, or city, town or county, or charitable institution within the same, against the risk of expense for the care, support, and maintenance of such passenger or passengers during the then next ensuing three years; and the money so paid shall form part of the emigrant fund.

Application of sum so paid.

No. 2.

CAP. LXVIII.

An Act to amend the emigrant Act, by reducing the Tax on Emigrants coming into this Province, and for other Purposes. [Passed August 30, 1851.]

Preamble.

Rate or duty imposed by 12 Vict. c. 6. reduced.

WHEREAS it is expedient to reduce the rate of duty imposed by the Act herein-after mentioned, and otherwise to amend the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the rate or duty imposed by the second section of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make further Provision respecting Emigrants," shall be and is hereby reduced, so that the same shall be five shillings currency for every adult passenger or emigrant, and three shillings and nine-pence currency for every other passenger or emigrant between the ages of five and fifteen, who shall have embarked for any port in the United Kingdom under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, ascertained as in the said Act provided, and seven shillings and sixpence currency for every passenger or emigrant who shall have embarked without such sanction; to which duties so reduced all the provisions and enactments of the said Act shall apply as fully as if such reduction had not been made.

To what purposes the monies raised under the said Act may be applied.

II. And be it declared and enacted, that it was and is the intention of the said Act that the monies raised under the authority thereof should be applied, under the authority of the Governor of this province, as well as in defraying the expenses of forwarding destitute emigrants to their place of destination, and in otherwise aiding, relieving, and providing for them, as in defraying the expenses of medical attendance and examination of destitute emigrants on their arrival; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to apply any surplus which may now or shall hereafter at any time remain out of the said monies, after defraying the expenses aforesaid, in aid of any charitable institution affording relief to destitute emigrants and their children.

Commencement of Act.

III. And be it enacted, that the foregoing provisions of this Act shall have force and effect on the first day of November next, and not before.

No. 3.

An Act relating to Emigrants.

[Passed May 5, 1851.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the laws now in force relating to emigrants will shortly expire, and it is deemed expedient to make other provisions in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the

Lieut.-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be levied, paid, collected, and raised in the manner herein-after prescribed, from the master, owner, or person in charge or command of any vessel hereafter arriving in any of the ports of this island with passengers or emigrants, a pecuniary rate or head duty of twelve shillings currency for every emigrant passenger landed between the first day of April and the first day of October in every year, and of eighteen shillings currency (being the additional sum of six shillings) for every emigrant passenger landed in any year subsequent to the first day of October, such duty to be paid by the said master or owner to the collector of impost of the port at which such vessel shall have first entered, at the time of making her first report and entry, when it shall also be the duty of the said master or owner or commander to furnish to the said collector a true and correct list and description of every emigrant and passenger on board such vessel, in the manner and form as is herein-after directed by this Act, together with the manifest or list of emigrants made out at the time of clearing such vessel from the port from which such vessel sailed, and at the time of delivering such list produce to and deposit the register of such ship or vessel with the collector of impost, who shall and he is hereby authorized to retain the same in his possession until such master, owner, or commander shall produce a certificate from the chairman of the district board of health, stating that the provisions of this Act have been complied with by such master, owner, or commander, and directing such collector to deliver up the register to him; and no such report or entry shall be deemed to be valid, or shall have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties be thereupon paid as aforesaid: Provided always, that if upon the arrival of any such emigrant vessel it shall be deemed necessary by any board of health or other competent jurisdiction by virtue of the laws of this island made for preventing the spreading of infectious distempers or relating to quarantine, that such vessel be kept at quarantine for a period not less than five days, then and in such case the rates of head duty herein-before imposed shall be severally increased; and there shall be levied, paid, and collected in the manner and form above directed the additional sum of five shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant as aforesaid; and further, that if it be deemed requisite by the said board of health or other competent jurisdiction as aforesaid that such vessel be kept at quarantine for a period not less than ten days, then, and in such case, in addition to the said original rates or head duties herein-before imposed, there shall be levied, paid, and collected in the manner and form herein-after directed the further sum of ten shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant.

II. And be it enacted, That upon the refusal or neglect of the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel arriving with passengers and emigrants as aforesaid to pay the sum or sums for each and every passenger and emigrant as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the collector of impost to sue for and prosecute the same before any two of the justices of the peace of the county where the vessel may be and on conviction the said justices shall and may levy the same by warrant of distress under their hands and seals, directed to the sheriff or constable at or near the place where the said vessel may be, and by sale under the said warrant of the guns, boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture of such ship or vessel; and the overplus, if any, of such distress and sale, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel.

III. Provided always, nevertheless, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the master, owner, or commander of any vessel arriving in any of the ports of this island with passengers and emigrants as aforesaid, subsequent to the first day of October in any year, instead of paying the said additional rate or head duty of six shillings by this Act in such case imposed, over and above the original rate or head duty of twelve shillings, to give and execute to the collector of impost at such port (before permitting any such passengers or emigrants to land), with one good and sufficient surety, to be approved of by such collector, a bond in substance and effect according to that in the schedule to this Act annexed marked (A.), in which said bond there shall be set out a list of the names of all the passengers and their respective ages as aforesaid, which list shall mention the heads of families and the children of each, males and females; and the penalty of the bond shall be in a sum double the aggregate amount of rates or duties by this Act imposed on the passengers named therein, such bond being conditioned as in the said schedule marked (A.) is mentioned; and the sum of ten shillings, and no more, shall be paid by the said master, owner, or commander, to the said collector of impost, for taking such bond; and the entering into such bond shall obviate the necessity of paying the said additional rate or head duty of six shillings, and shall be taken in lieu thereof, at the option of the master, commander, or owner.

IV. And be it enacted, That before the master, owner, or commander of any such ship or vessel shall permit any passenger to leave such vessel on her arrival at any port or place in this island, or on the coast or islands thereof, he shall deliver to the said collector of impost a correct list and return of all the emigrants or passengers on board such vessel at the time of her arrival, which shall contain the name of each passenger, and shall mention therein the heads of families, and the children of each, males and females; which said list shall be in form according to that in the schedule to this Act annexed marked (B.), and which form shall be furnished to the said master, owner, or commander by the said collector, free of charge; and the said master, owner, or commander, having exhibited his said manifest, and furnished such correct return of his said passengers, and having deposited his register in the hands of the said collector as herein-before directed, shall attest to the same on oath before the said collector, which said oath such collector is hereby empowered to administer, and having paid

Imposes tax of twelve shillings per head on immigrants landed between 10th October and 1st April, and six shillings additional per head if landed subsequent to 1st October, &c.

List of passengers, &c. to be furnished to collector of impost.

Register of vessel to be deposited with collector of impost, &c.

No report or entry deemed valid unless tax be paid.

If vessel be kept at quarantine for five days, five shillings additional per head to be paid; if for ten days, ten shillings additional.

Tax may be sued for before two justices of the peace.

Mode of recovery.

Overplus, how disposed of.

Vessel arriving subsequent to 1st October, master may give bond, &c.

Form of bond.

Requisites of bond.

Penalty.

Fee to be paid for bond.

Immigrants not permitted to land until list of passengers, &c. shall have been deposited with collector of impost.

Form of list.

Master shall attest to manifest, &c. on oath, &c.

or secured all the rates and duties by this Act imposed, and having received his receipts and vouchers therefor, and also a permit or authority from the said collector to land his said passengers, it shall and may be lawful for him to allow the said passengers or emigrants to leave the vessel; and should the said master, owner, or commander land or permit or attempt to land any of his said passengers without having strictly fulfilled all the conditions required by this Act, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every passenger leaving his vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for neglecting to comply with conditions of this Act.

Cabin passengers liable to head duty.

Master may sue for such duty before two justices, &c.

Rules of liability of such passengers.

No tax to be paid for immigrants not intended to be landed in this island.
Bond to be given in such cases.

Form of bond.

Penalty.
Condition.

Fee to be paid for bond.
Bond how to be cancelled.

Immigrants permitted to land at any port not within this island.

Duty of master in such cases.

Penalty on master offending herein.

Infants under eighteen months exempt from all taxes.

Immigrants may remain on board vessel forty-eight hours after completion of entry.

Penalty on master compelling immigrants to leave vessel, &c.

V. And be it enacted, That the master, owner, or commander of any packet, ship, or vessel arriving from any part of the world after payment of the several rates and head duties imposed by this Act, or any of them, shall be entitled to demand and receive from each and every of the cabin passengers on board of such ship or vessel the sum or amount of rate or head duty paid for him or her under the provisions of this Act, or which he or she may be liable to pay in manner as herein-after mentioned; and if any such cabin passenger shall, after demand, refuse or neglect to pay the same, it shall and may be lawful for the said master, owner, or commander thereupon to sue for and recover the same before any two of the justices of the peace of the county where the vessel may be, and on conviction the said justices shall and may levy the same, by warrant of distress or execution under their hands and seals, directed to any sheriff or constable, against the goods and chattels of the party convicted, and in the event of no goods and chattels being found whereon to levy, then to imprison the party against whom the warrant of distress or execution shall be issued for the term of ten days, unless the amount of such execution and costs be sooner paid. And for the purposes of this section the following shall be the rules of the liability of such passengers to pay the amounts of the several rates and head duties paid by the master, owner, or commander of any vessel; (that is to say,) each person above the age of twenty-one years shall be liable to pay for himself or herself, the husband shall be liable to pay for himself and his wife, and the parent of a family shall be liable to pay for himself or herself, and also for all his or her children under the age of twenty-one years.

VI. And be it enacted, That, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained to the contrary, whenever any such vessel shall arrive at any port in this island having passengers or emigrants on board, and who are not intended to be landed in this island, then no rate or duty whatsoever shall be exacted or paid for any such passenger; provided the master or owner of any such vessel do and shall, upon reporting and entering his ship with the collector of impost for the port or district at which he shall have arrived, and after first having delivered into the hands of such collector the register of such ship or vessel in manner aforesaid, give and execute to such collector a bond according to the form in the schedule to this Act annexed marked (C.), with one or more good and sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved of by the said collector, in a penalty of double the amount of the rate or duty which by this Act would be imposed in case such passengers were landed, with a condition that if none of the said passengers shall either directly or indirectly be landed or escape on shore on this island, before all and every the rates, taxes, and duties imposed by this Act shall be fully paid and satisfied in the manner and form aforesaid, then that the same shall be void; and the sum of ten shillings and no more shall be paid by the said master for such bond; which said bond shall afterwards be delivered up to be cancelled, on the said obligors, or any person on their behalf, filing with such collector a certificate, properly authenticated by any collector of customs or imposts for any place out of this island, that such passengers have been landed and left there by the said master or owner or his consignee: And provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the master, owner, or person having the command of any vessel so having on board passengers or emigrants as aforesaid from permitting any passenger to leave the vessel, at the request of such passenger, before the arrival of the vessel at this island or the coasts thereof; but in every such case the names of the passengers who may have so left shall be entered in the manifest or list of emigrants names made out at the time of clearing the vessel from the port from which she has so sailed, and the same shall be certified under the signature of the passenger or passengers so having left the vessel; and if the number of passengers remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel at this island do not correspond with that mentioned in such manifest, after deducting those who shall have so left the vessel, and also any that may have died on the voyage, the master or person having the command shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for each and every passenger short of the number not found on board, unless he can account for the same to the satisfaction of the said board of health; but infants born on the voyage shall not be included in the account for this purpose to be taken.

VII. And be it enacted, That all infant emigrants and passengers who have not attained the age of eighteen calendar months at the time of their arrival at this island as aforesaid shall be free and exempt from all the taxes and duties imposed by this Act.

VIII. And be it enacted, That every passenger on board any ship or vessel arriving in any harbour of this island to which the master or person commanding such vessel shall have engaged to convey him shall be entitled to remain and keep his baggage on board during forty-eight hours after the master shall have duly made and completed his entry, and complied with the provisions of this Act relating thereto; and every such master who shall compel any passenger to leave his vessel before the expiration of the said term of forty-eight hours shall incur a penalty not exceeding two pounds currency for every passenger he shall so compel to leave his vessel; nor shall any master or person commanding such vessel remove

or cause to be removed before the expiration of the said forty-eight hours any berthing or accommodation used by his passengers, under a like penalty.

IX. And be it enacted, That any pilot who shall have had charge of any vessel having passengers on board, and who shall know that any passenger has been permitted to leave the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall not within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel in any harbour of this island to which he may have engaged to pilot her inform the collector of impost at such port or place that a passenger or passengers has or have so left the vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency for every passenger with respect to whom he shall have wilfully neglected to give such information.

Duty of pilot in charge of immigrant vessel.

Penalty on pilot offending herein.

X. And be it enacted, That the monies levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the collector of impost by whom they shall have been received into the treasury of this island, for the purposes herein-after mentioned.

Monies collected under this Act, how applied.

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor or other administrator of the government for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by order under his hand, at any time after the passing of this Act, to advance to the boards of health in the several counties such sums of money as may be required for the purposes of this Act, out of the monies paid into the treasury, under the authority of this Act, to be applied and expended under the direction of the said boards of health.

Sums of money may be advanced by Lieutenant-Governor, &c., and expended under direction of boards of health.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no part of the said money paid and received by the said respective boards of health shall by them be employed in making advances in money to any emigrant, but shall be expended in forwarding poor and destitute emigrants to the place of their destination in this or the adjacent provinces; and in no case shall any grown person in good health, and unincumbered with a family, except unmarried females, who may be unable otherwise to join their friends or relatives, receive assistance out of the said monies: Provided nevertheless, that medical aid, house-rent, fuel, and other unavoidable expenses may be paid out of the said monies so received by the said boards of health as aforesaid, together with a reasonable allowance to the secretaries to the said boards of health respectively, to be determined by the Lieut.-Governor and Council.

Money advanced by Government, how to be appropriated.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said boards of health into whose hands the monies shall be paid under the authority of this Act shall, within fifteen days after the meeting of each session of the Legislature during the continuance of this Act, lay before each of the branches thereof a faithful and detailed account of the expenditure of such monies, and a correct list of the emigrants by them respectively relieved, distinguishing the nation and country of each emigrant, the place to which he or they shall have been forwarded, and his or her age, and the amount expended in affording such relief, and in what manner expended to every grown person, and his or her name and trade.

Boards of health to render an account of their expenditure to the Legislature within fifteen days of time of meeting, &c.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the persons composing the board of health to whom shall be intrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure, showing the sum advanced to the board of health, the sum actually expended, the balance, if any, remaining in their hands; and every such account shall be supported by vouchers, therein distinctly referred to by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account.

How such accounts are to be made up.

XV. And be it enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures in this Act mentioned or imposed may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in the supreme court of this island, or in case of any penalty being for twenty pounds or under, before any three justices of the peace for the counties respectively in this island, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, by the chairman of any board of health in this island who shall prosecute for the same within forty-five days after the offence, and when recovered shall be paid, after deducting the costs and charges of the prosecution, into the treasury of this island, for the use and support of the government thereof; and if no person shall so sue and prosecute within the said forty-five days, then the said penalties and forfeitures may be sued for and recovered by information of Her Majesty's attorney-general, and when recovered to be paid, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution, into the treasury of this island, for the use aforesaid; and all and every person and persons who may become liable to pay any such penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures, shall and may be arrested and held to bail, according to the practice of the said court, for such penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures, at the suit of the persons herein-before mentioned and entitled to sue for the same, by virtue of an order for that purpose, to be obtained under the hand of any judge of the said court, on proper affidavits being laid before him, satisfactorily establishing the liability to pay the penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures aforesaid; which order any one of the judges of the said court is hereby authorized to grant; and in default of giving such bail such person or persons so as aforesaid ordered to be held to bail shall be committed to prison as in other cases is accustomed: Provided always, that any judgment given by the said justices of the peace may be appealed against to the supreme court in like manner and subject to the like rules and regulations as are prescribed by the laws relating to the recovery of small debts; and where the judgment of the said justices appealed from shall exceed the sum of ten pounds, no person shall be admissible as sureties on any such appeal until they shall have duly justified each in double the amount and costs, upon oath before some one or more of the justices before whom such judgment shall be given, in like manner as special bail in the supreme court now justify.

All penalties may be sued for in supreme court, &c.

Penalties to be prosecuted for within forty-five days after offence.

Penalties may be sued for by information of Attorney-General, &c.

In default of bail, persons liable to penalties may be committed, &c.

Judgment of justices of the peace may be appealed from.

Security required in such cases.

XVI. And be it enacted, That for the better effectuating the purposes of this Act the several taxes, duties, and penalties imposed by this Act shall be and the same are hereby declared a specific lien on the said ship or vessel, notwithstanding the master or owner's

Taxes, &c. declared a specific lien on vessel.

general liability therefor: And the said supreme court, in term time, or any two justices thereof in vacation, also any three justices of the peace, as herein-before mentioned, are hereby empowered, on the application of the said board of health for that purpose, and on affidavit of the chairman thereof for the time being, or on the application and affidavit of any collector of impost for the port at which such vessel shall arrive, that the said master or owner has, in the opinion of the said board or collector of impost, become liable for any of the said taxes, duties, or penalties, to issue a process to arrest the person of the said master or owner or owners, and require bail for his or their appearance to answer the said suit, or to attach the ship or vessel by any process of attachment, in their discretion, until security be given to the satisfaction of the said court or justices for the forthcoming of the said vessel to answer the said suit, or to proceed as above directed against both master or owner or owners and ship at the same time, at the discretion of the said board or collector of impost, with power to the said courts to hear and determine said suits, and to enforce their judgments therein by all lawful and customary means; and no plea or exception taken to the jurisdiction of the said courts or either of them, in proceeding as herein-before directed, shall be held valid or tenable.

XVII. And be it enacted, That no tax or duty imposed by this Act shall be paid by any master or owner of any ship or vessel for and on account of any native or inhabitant or person belonging to any of the neighbouring British colonies, coming to or returning from this island, or by any person who shall have previously resided in this island on his returning to the same, but all such persons are hereby declared exempt from the duties and taxes aforesaid.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act no person shall be deemed an inhabitant of any other colony unless such person shall have resided in such colony for a period of twelve months, or shall have been a housekeeper therein for the space of six months next before his or her departure for this island, or unless such person shall have resided or kept house for any periods of time in more than one colony, which periods of time shall amount together to either of the said terms of twelve months or six months respectively as aforesaid.

XIX. And be it enacted, That printed copies of this Act shall be furnished by the Government of this colony to all licensed pilots in the respective harbours of this island; and it shall be the duty of such pilots, on boarding or calling alongside of any vessel having emigrants on board, to deliver to the master or person in command of such vessel one of the said copies of this Act, free of charge; and any pilot having had such copies duly furnished him shall be liable to a penalty of two pounds if he neglect or refuse to deliver a copy as aforesaid.

XX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the space of three years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the then next session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A.)

KNOW all men by these presents, That we *A. B.* and *C. D.*, at present of _____ in Prince Edward Island, are held and firmly bound unto *E. F.*, collector of impost for the port of _____ in the said island, in the sum of _____ current money of Prince Edward Island, to be paid to the said *E. F.*, his heirs or successors in office, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, and our respective heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

Whereas the above-bounden *A. B.*, the captain (or owner, as the case may be,) of the ship or vessel called the _____, has received permission from the said collector to land from the said ship or vessel the following passengers (who arrived therein at the said port of _____ in the present year, subsequent to the first day of October, and for whom the said *A. B.* is liable to pay an increased rate of head duty, or to enter into the above-written bond or obligation, with condition as hereunder stated, by virtue of the provisions of the Act 14 Vict. cap. _____, intituled *An Act relating to Emigrants*):

[Here follow the emigrants' names, and whether over or above eighteen calendar months, or fourteen years of age.]

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *A. B.* and *C. D.*, their executors and administrators, do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said *E. F.*, or his successors in office, all such sum or sums of money as shall or may at any time or times within the space of twelve calendar months from the date hereof be paid, laid out, or expended by the Government of this island, or any of the competent local authorities, now or at any time hereafter authorized to afford aid or assistance to the emigrants or persons above named, either for supplying them or any of them with food, clothing, house-rent, fuel, medical aid, or means to defray their travelling expenses to any place for which at the time of their embarking in such vessel they may have been destined, and do and shall further save harmless and indemnify the said Government or authorities

Master, &c. may be held to bail, or vessel attached to answer such lien.

No exception taken to jurisdiction of courts deemed valid.

Exempts certain parties from payment of tax.

Who shall be deemed an inhabitant of any other colony.

Printed copies of Act to be furnished to licensed pilots, &c.

Penalty on pilot for neglect of duty.

Continuance of Act.

Schedule (A.)

Bond to be given after 1st October, in lieu of paying increased duty.

from and against all other charges, damages, expenses, and outlays which may have been incurred by the said Government or authorities for the space of twelve calendar months aforesaid, for or in respect of the said emigrants or persons above named, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force.

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in }
the presence of }

SCHEDULE (B.)

Schedule (B.)

List of passengers.

Number of Heads of Families.	Names of all Passengers or Emigrants on board.	Trades or Occupations.	Ages.	Number of Impotent Persons.	Total Number.

the captain (or owner, as the case may be,) of the ship or vessel called the _____ maketh oath and saith, That the foregoing is a true and correct list and return of each and every the passengers or emigrants on board the ship or vessel called the _____ of which deponent is master, and that no other passenger or passengers hath or have been landed in this island, or on the coasts thereof, from the said vessel, with deponent's knowledge and consent.

Oath.

Sworn before me

SCHEDULE (C.)

Schedule (C.)

Know all men by these presents, That we _____ at present of _____ in Prince Edward Island, are held and firmly bound unto _____ collector of impost for the port of _____ in the said island, in the sum of _____ pounds current money of Prince Edward Island, to be paid to the said _____, his heirs or successors in office, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, and our respective heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____ in the _____ year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

Bond to be given when immigrants are not intended to be landed in this colony.

Whereas the above-bounden _____ the captain (or owner, as the case may be,) of the ship or vessel called the _____ now arrived from the port of _____ in _____ having on board _____ passengers or emigrants, and now bound for the port of _____ as appears, has stated that it is not his intention to land his said passengers or any of them on this island or the coasts thereof, but intends proceeding with his said vessel and passengers to the said port of _____

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if none of the said passengers or emigrants on board the said vessel shall either directly or indirectly be landed or escape on shore in this island or the coasts thereof, before the respective rates and duties imposed by the Act of the 14th Victoria, cap. _____, shall have been fully paid and satisfied, then the above obligation shall be void and of none effect; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in }
the presence of }

(L.S.)
(L.S.)

CHARLES YOUNG,
Attorney General.

House of Assembly, }
11th April 1851 }

(Signed) ALEX. RAE,
Speaker.

Council Chamber, }
21st April 1851 }

Rt. HODGSON,
President.

Passed 5th May.

A. BANNERMAN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

L O N D O N :

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