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MEMO 25-45-4

EVIDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

EMIGRATION,

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE,

ON THE

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR,

IN

IRELAND,

IN THE SESSION OF 1823.

LONDON:
1823

Printed by W. Clowes, Northumberland-court, Strand.

890417

EMIGRATION.

*Extract from the Report of the Select Committee on
the Employment of the Poor in Ireland,
1823.*

“ **THE** attention of Government having been lately turned to the subject of emigration, Your Committee have been led to examine into the particulars of the experiment about to be tried. They cannot but express their approbation of the principles on which it has been conducted, and their hope that it may lead to satisfactory results. If it tends to the tranquillity of the country, it may lead to the introduction of British capital into Ireland; and it may also, in an extent much more confined, though more direct, promote some slight additional demand for labour in the parts of Ireland from whence the emigrants are taken. The attention of the Irish gentry may be advantageously called to this subject, and the evidence which has been given before Your Committee will be read with the greatest interest. The facility with which indi-

viduals may be assisted in obtaining establishments in the colonies, and the consequences to which it may lead, are both worthy of consideration.”

Robert J, Wilmot Horton, Esq. a Member of the Committee, was Examined.

HAS the attention of the King’s government been of late directed to the subject of emigration from Ireland to the colonies?—It has.

What have been the circumstances which have induced government to turn their attention to that subject?—Perhaps the most convenient mode of answering that question will be, to give in a paper which was read at Mr. Goulburn’s to Lord Ennismore, Mr. Becher, Sir Nicholas Colthurst, &c. respecting emigration from the south of Ireland.

[*The same was delivered in, and read as follows :*]

“ The government, desirous of alleviating the inconveniences of excessive population in Ireland, and at the same time of giving to the provinces of Canada an accession of emigrants capable of improving the advantages afforded by those colonies to active and industrious men, has taken into consideration the expediency of providing for the transport and location of a certain number of settlers, on a system which will best ensure their immediate comfort and their future prosperity.

“ And as it has been found that many persons have of late years, in the hope of bettering their condition, been induced to remove from Ireland, and seek an asylum in a foreign country, suffering many immediate privations from the want of assistance, and having no

security for their future comfortable settlement, there can be little doubt that this offer of government, to convey such as may be willing to emigrate to a colony in which many of their countrymen are happily settled, and when they have the certain prospect of maintaining themselves in comfort, and being useful to the empire, will be gladly embraced.

“ Although it is probable, that on experience of the good effects of affording these facilities, the government may be induced to extend the scale in future, it is thought prudent to attempt nothing more this year than can certainly be carried into effect, with a due regard to the comfort of the emigrant, and to public economy in the conduct of the measure ; and accordingly it has been ordered, that means shall, with as little delay as possible, be provided in the harbour of Cork, for conveying to Quebec such persons, not exceeding five hundred in number, as are willing to become settlers in the province of Upper Canada.

“ To ensure as much as possible the welfare of the emigrants, and in order that every necessary arrangement may be made for their comfortable settlement upon their lands, a gentleman, who has long been a resident in Upper Canada, has, at the request of the government, undertaken to superintend the embarkation of the settlers, and to make the necessary previous dispositions for their reception in Canada, and their location upon their lots.

“ He will proceed immediately to when all applications are to be addressed to him in person ; and as, from the present advanced state of the season, no time is to be lost, no person can be received who shall not be ready to embark on the first day of July next.

“ To all who may be disposed to emigrate from
and who may be accepted by the
superintendent, the government will afford a passage
to Canada, and will convey them to their lands, free
of expense; provisions will be found them, and they
will be furnished with medical assistance during the
whole of their voyage and journey. Upon their arrival
on the tract destined for their settlement, every male
emigrant above the age of eighteen years, and under
forty-six, shall receive a location ticket or order for
seventy acres of land; the utensils necessary for a new
settler shall be furnished them at the public expense;
and they shall receive provisions for one whole year
after they shall have taken possession of their lands.

“ As an inducement to industry and good conduct,
an additional tract of thirty acres shall be reserved,
adjoining to each grant of seventy acres, of which the
right of pre-emption, upon the terms which will be
explained by the superintendent, shall be preserved
for ten years to the proprietor of such adjoining tract.
The terms upon which such additional grant will be
made, with the mode and time of obtaining the patent
for the first grant, the fees of office to be paid upon
the same, and the conditions which will be annexed
to it, are all particularly set forth in a paper printed
by authority, which will be furnished by the superin-
tendent to each settler, and of which the terms will
be rigidly fulfilled by the government; and such con-
ditions as are incumbent upon the party, will require
to be, in like manner, punctually performed.

“ As it is extremely desirable that the assistance
thus offered by government shall be afforded only to
persons capable of becoming useful settlers in a new
colony, it is to be understood that no person shall re-

ceive land under this system who shall be, at the time of his emigration, above the age of forty-five years ; and, in the present instance, it is deemed prudent to confine the selection to persons having more than three children, under fourteen,

“ It is scarcely necessary to mention, that the province of Upper Canada, in which a settlement upon such advantageous terms is thus offered at the public expense, possesses every recommendation of climate and soil which an emigrant can desire ; and the certainty and ease of acquiring a comfortable and independent livelihood there, is abundantly proved by the present condition of persons who have for some years past been emigrating to that province from all parts of the United Kingdom, many of them without any aid from the public, and at the same time wholly destitute of private means ; others under the superintendence, and with the assistance of the government ; but now upon terms so fully calculated to obviate every difficulty attending the removal to a new country.

“ It is the desire of government that the offer should be urged upon none who are not willing to accept it, as it is a principal object of the measure to prevent the inconveniences of a casual and undirected emigration, which in too many cases ends in disappointment to the emigrant, while it is useless, if not rather prejudicial to the empire ; and if the experiment now intended to be made, shall prove satisfactory to the parties, and beneficial to the public interests, it is probable that the same system may be pursued to a much more considerable extent in future years ; dependent, however, upon the good conduct in the colony of those who may be anxious to avail themselves of the present offer, as well as on the future claimants

for similar assistance, whom it is out of the power of government to remove in the present year.”

Then I should also propose to give in a memorandum, which is alluded to in that paper, which is to be given to each settler going from the south of Ireland.

[*The witness delivered in the same, which was read as follows :*]

“ MEMORANDUM of the Terms on which Government has agreed to convey a limited number of Settlers from Ireland to Upper Canada, under the Superintendence of Mr. Robinson, and to locate them upon Lands in that Province ; and also of the Conditions upon which such Lands shall be granted.

“ SUCH emigrants as the superintendent shall accept, shall be conveyed from the place of embarkation in Ireland, to their lands in Upper Canada, wholly at the public charge, and provisions shall be furnished them during their voyage, and for one whole year after their location upon their respective lots.

“ Such farming utensils as are absolutely necessary to a new settler shall also be found for each head of a family, or person receiving a grant of land.

“ No person above the age of forty-five years shall be conveyed to Upper Canada, at the public expense, unless under particular circumstances, in the discretion of the superintendent ; and no person above that age shall receive a grant of land on his arrival in the colony.

“ Every male, above eighteen years of age and not exceeding forty-five years, to whom a certificate shall have been given by the superintendent, that he was accepted by him as an emigrant settler to receive lands in Upper Canada, shall on his arrival receive a location ticket or order for seventy acres of land, in such part of the province as the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, shall assign. And in order that such emigrants as shall be industrious and prudent may have an opportunity of extending their possessions, and providing for the respectable maintenance of their children, an additional tract of thirty acres, adjoining every such grant of seventy acres, shall be reserved by the crown ungranted for the space of ten years after the location of the lot of seventy acres, to afford an opportunity to the proprietor of such larger tract, of purchasing the same within the period, by paying the moderate sum of ten pounds sterling.

“ The order or location ticket for seventy acres, to be given to the emigrant upon his arrival, shall express certain duties of settlement and cultivation, the same, in proportion, as are required by the government to be performed on lands granted in Upper Canada to other settlers ; and the period to be allowed for the performance of such duties shall be also expressed in the order.

“ So soon as the settlement duties shall have been performed, the party may obtain his patent, on paying the expense of preparing the same, which it is supposed will not exceed 2l. 10s. sterling on each grant.

“ Each tract of seventy acres so granted, shall be subject to the payment of an annual quit-rent to the crown of 2d. per acre ; to be paid half-yearly, in such

manner, and subject to such penalties and forfeitures, in the case of failure, as shall be expressed in the patent; and the same quit-rent shall be charged also upon the grants of thirty acres. It shall, however, in every case be in the option of the proprietor to redeem the quit-rent at any time, on payment of twenty years purchase; and with respect to the original locations of seventy acres, no quit-rent shall be chargeable until five years have expired from the time of the location.

“As it is intended that all persons who shall be thus assisted by the government in removing to Upper Canada, shall be actual settlers in the province, it is necessary it should be clearly understood, that if the conditions of cultivation and improvement, to be specified in the location ticket, shall not be performed within the period prescribed, or if the person locating any lot under the present system shall, before receiving his patent for the same, withdraw from Upper Canada, and remain absent for the space of six months without sufficient cause, to be allowed by the lieutenant-governor of the province, the land so assigned to such person may be given to another applicant.”

This paper having been read to the gentlemen whom you have named, was the scheme one which met with their approbation and assent?—It distinctly met with the approbation and assent of the gentlemen to whom it was read; and subsequent to the arrival of the superintendent in the south of Ireland, we have received eight or ten communications from him, all of them tending to show the

extreme anxiety that has been shown by the population of the south of Ireland to avail themselves of this, and the uniform conviction in the minds of the magistrates and residents, of the advantage which even this emigration, conducted upon so small a scale, was likely to prove in that part of Ireland; and I shall take the opportunity of mentioning here, that it having been stated that persons of capital have been invited to emigrate, I have to repeat what I have already stated in the House of Commons, that this is not the fact. But I have this day received a letter, in answer to one from me, assuring me that no person whatever who was possessed of any capital has been invited to take advantage of this opportunity; and it has been restricted to persons who are entirely destitute of all means of subsistence.

Have you received any communications from Ireland which lead you to imagine that such an experiment as that which is now in the course of being tried, was necessary?—I am not aware that any further communications were received; but it was generally inferred from the presumed state of Ireland, that such emigration, which in the first instance might be supported by the general funds of government, might be desirable as an example; and that, when properly understood, it might be followed up to any extent by private means, should such private means be forthcoming, or could such private means in any degree be connected with the

advance specifically made by government for the purpose ; subject to re-payments of capital, with interest on money so advanced : and for the purpose of explaining more particularly that part of the subject, I should wish to give in this printed tract, which, perhaps, would be the most convenient mode of bringing it before the Committee. In giving in this outline of a plan of emigration to Upper Canada, which was never published, but was printed at the commencement of the present year, and was an enlargement of a proposal submitted to the Agricultural Committee of 1822, I beg to remark, that this “ plan ” was chiefly considered with respect to its possible application to the circumstances of England, where the parochial rate was considered to be a fund which might conveniently be charged, if the parish consented to the arrangement, with the repayment of any money advanced by government on loan for the purposes of facilitating emigration ; but it will be observed, that it is equally applicable to Ireland and Scotland, provided that a fund equally satisfactory could be pledged to government for such repayment, whether that fund be of a public or local character. And I should also wish to observe, that Colonel Talbot and Mr. Robinson, the attorney-general of Upper Canada, (brother to the gentleman who has undertaken the superintendence of the present emigration from the south of Ireland,) have chiefly contributed the local information re-

specting that country upon which the calculations have been founded, that have governed the formation of the estimate lately submitted to parliament.

“ Outline of a Plan of Emigration to Upper Canada, (printed, but not published, Jan. 1823.)

PLAN.

“ SUPPOSING it were deemed expedient for government to advance money to parishes upon the security of the poor-rates, for the express and sole purpose of facilitating emigration ; the government undertaking all the details of the experiment ; the money to be lent at four per cent, and to be repaid by annual instalments, or, in other words, by a terminable annuity, calculated at four per cent. Would it be worth while for the parishes to accept such a proposition, supposing that a sufficient period were allowed for the repayment of such terminable annuity ?

“ For example :—A parish is desirous of sending off one hundred labourers, those labourers finding no adequate employment, are anxious to emigrate, feeling that their present existence is a burthen to the parish, and a discomfort to themselves. The government agrees to convey them to Upper Canada* for 3500*l.* being at the rate of 35*l.* per man, undertaking the whole arrangement, provided that the parish rates be charged with an annuity of 225*l.* per annum for

* It will at once be perceived, that this system of emigration may be equally applied to any other colony. Upper Canada has been selected, as being the one, in the opinion of the proposer of this measure, by far the most eligible, whether with reference to the economy of the public expense, or to the probable advantage to the emigrant, and consequently that colony in which the experiment may be the most advantageously tried.

twenty-five years ; such annuity for such a period being equivalent to the repayment, by instalments, of the capital so advanced, with annual interest upon the same at four per cent. As the presumed present cost of maintenance of these hundred labourers, by the parish, is calculated at 1000*l.* per annum, or 10*l.* per man, it will at once be perceived, that the measure proposed will lead to an immediate annual saving of 775*l.* per annum, or of very nearly four-fifths of the present expense. The same principle is applicable to women and children, at a diminished rate of annuity ; it being estimated, that while the charges which must be incurred on account of each man cannot be safely stated at less than 35*l.* the cost of the removal and maintenance of each woman will amount to about 25*l.*, and of each child under fourteen years of age, to 14*l.* (vide Appendix A.)

“ The details of the expense of removing the families of paupers from an English port to the place of location or settlement in Upper Canada, and of keeping them until they shall be in a condition completely to provide for themselves, will be found in Appendix A.

“ The expense of removing them from the parish to the port must, of necessity, be without the range of an estimate.

“ This plan must be accompanied by an act of parliament, which should enact, that all persons taking advantage of this facility of emigration should give up for themselves and children, present and future, all claims upon parochial support.

“ The success of these proposed settlers in Upper Canada can be warranted upon grounds of perfect certainty, as the tract (vide Appendix B), which was

laid before the Agricultural Committee of 1822, will satisfactorily demonstrate to any person who will peruse it with attention. That tract was drawn up by Colonel Talbot, who has himself resided in the province of Upper Canada, from its original settlement under the auspices of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, with very little interruption, to the present day ; and whose authority cannot be questioned, he having been intrusted by the British government with the settlement of that populous and highly improving extent of territory along the banks of Lake Erie, now called the "Talbot's Settlement ;" and the concluding paragraph of the tract subjoined in Appendix B. will show the extent and character of the success which has attended that experiment.

"That a corresponding degree of success will attend the present one, if an opportunity be afforded for it, there can be no reasonable doubts entertained. It will only require judicious measures on the part of the government for the general arrangement of the transfer, and location of the emigrants ; and as far as the principle of estimate can be applied to any public undertaking of this nature, a reference to Appendix A. will demonstrate that the expense of the necessary measures will be covered by the money proposed to be advanced, and with every consideration for the comfort and interests of the emigrants, which is fairly compatible with his situation as a pauper in his own country ; and which country, by the terms of the proposition, he himself must be desirous of leaving*.

* It is not considered necessary to incumber the present statement with remarks upon the means of supplying any deficiency, or the manner of disposing of any surplus of the money calculated to accomplish the object.

“The financial part of this proposed measure is of the most simple nature; the issuing of terminable annuities to be purchased at the market price, according to their respective periods and the rate per cent.

“The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt may be authorised, for example, (if no more eligible mode can be suggested similar in effect, but more advantageous in principle,) under an act of parliament to be passed for this specific measure, to purchase these annuities from the parishes. The parishes, therefore, in theory at least, may be considered as receiving the money so advanced to them for an annuity, and then paying it over to government, in consideration of the removal of the paupers, on the terms and subject to the qualifications proposed. Thus, for example, the parish of A. agrees to pay an annuity of 2l. 5s. for twenty-five years, in consideration of receiving the sum of 35l. which sum the parish immediately pays into the hands of the government, who undertake to remove B, a pauper, in the manner proposed.

“It is proposed for the simplification of this measure, that the annuity for which each parish is responsible should be made payable to the county treasurer, and recoverable in the same manner as the county rate; consequently, the annuity due from all the parishes in each county would be paid in one collective sum by the county treasurer into the Exchequer. This plan, of course, would not be in any degree compulsory; the arrangement must be made between the parochial authorities and the paupers before the parish could be in a situation to avail itself of this assistance. That impediment once removed, nothing would oppose its immediate execution. The removal of the paupers to the port appointed for em-

barkation would necessarily be, as already observed, without the range of an estimate, and must be governed by local circumstances, occasioning a small addition to the expense. There would be this advantage in the measure (if the doctrine of those be right, of which there can be no doubt, who contend that the administration of relief to the able bodied poor was never contemplated by the statute of Elizabeth) that it would be a justification of those who direct the application of the parochial rates, for withholding from individuals rejecting this boon, all assistance that is not absolutely necessary. It has long been universally admitted, that this presumed claim of the able bodied pauper upon parish relief, has been and is the principal obstacle to the restoration of the poor-laws to their original standard, inasmuch as the granting such relief has been the greatest aberration from their true character and spirit.

“It will at once be evident that the machinery of this proposed measure would be equally applicable to Ireland and Scotland; provided any funds local, or otherwise, could be satisfactorily pledged to government for the payment of the proposed annuity. And if it should be considered desirable, with reference to the application of this measure to Ireland and Scotland, that the annuity shall be of longer duration, thereby diminishing its annual amount, such alteration could at once be effected. Thus, for example, if a district should wish to export one hundred labourers, the cost being 3,500l., if the duration of the annuity be extended for forty-two years, the annuity which that district would be called upon to pay would be 173l. 8s. On this calculation for the different countries, each man would be permanently provided for

by an annuity of 2l. 5s. per annum for the term of twenty-five years in England, and 1l. 14s. 8½d. for the term of forty-two years in Ireland and Scotland ; each woman for 1l. 12s. in England, and 1l. 4s. 9d. in Ireland and Scotland ; each child under fourteen years of age for 17s. 11d. in England, and 13s. 10½d. per annum in Ireland and Scotland ; the two latter being governed by the same relative proportion.*

“ It is not deemed necessary on this occasion to enlarge upon the permanent as well as present advantages which would be afforded to the agricultural interests by the adoption of this measure, which cannot be characterized as a temporary expedient, framed upon imperfect data, and at variance with the soundest principles of political economy.

“ It is considered as unquestionable, although this measure is not in the slightest degree compulsory, that the poor man who offers his strength and energy as a labourer, but who, finding no demand, or at least no adequate demand for his services, is compelled to receive “ parish relief ” for the preservation of his own existence and that of his family, will accept this opportunity of bettering his condition, by laying the foundation for future independence, with eagerness and gratitude ; when sufficient time has elapsed, and proper pains been taken to make him understand the true nature and character of the change that is proposed for him.

“ It is equally considered as certain, that parishes will anxiously accept this facility (as far as their own concurrence is required) of relieving themselves, at a slight annual expense, of any present and pressing

* These fractional divisions might for convenience be reduced to even money.

redundancy of population ; and also of securing for the future the effectual prevention, supplied by this measure, for any accumulation of labourers, whose services they may be incapable of remunerating.

“ It is at once evident that this system of emigration could be made immediately applicable to Ireland and Scotland, provided that money was raised there for the purpose by local assessment, or that a specific tax was pledged for money lent for that purpose by the government.

“ Although the periods of twenty-five and forty-two years have been taken for the duration of the annuities in England and Scotland respectively, of course the only effect of curtailing the period will be, to increase the quantum of the annuity ; but as the object was to relieve present distress, it was considered that the longer periods would be the most desirable.

“ It has not been considered necessary in the “ outline” to enter into many details, which, however, have been duly considered, and are all prepared for exposition. It is proposed that one hundred acres should be allotted to each father of a family, and perhaps smaller proportions to single men ; that certain restrictions should be imposed with respect both to cultivation and alienation ; that after the termination of a definitive period, perhaps five years, the proprietor should pay a certain annual quit-rent of very small amount, out of which should, in the first instance, be defrayed the expense of the patent, which would not exceed 2l. upon a grant of one hundred acres : the remaining quit-rent might be appropriated to the purpose of local improvements, such as roads, &c., and a provision be added for an optional redemption of the quit-rent on the payment of a moderate sum.

“ Although the agricultural population will be more immediately benefited by this measure, yet in the case of a redundancy of manufacturing population, it will be found perfectly applicable ; for it must be remembered that the casual emigration to Upper Canada, which as far as it is gone has succeeded so well, has been principally supplied by the manufacturing population, which class, upon general reasoning, must be deemed the least suited for the experiment.

“ Although it may be argued, that there can be no actual redundancy of population as long as the waste lands in the mother country remain uncultivated, yet no person conversant with such subjects can contend that such redundancy does not now, virtually at least, exist ; in other words, that there are not many strong labouring men, for whose services there is no adequate demand, and who cannot be employed upon any productive labour that will pay the expenses of production ; and as in all civilized countries, population must be dependent upon property, it is absurd to theorize upon erroneous “ data,” which do not admit that unquestionable proposition. And if any person should feel alarm, that under the operation of such a measure too great a proportion of the agricultural population might be abstracted, they may be assured that at this moment many economical processes in husbandry which would save human labour, and much agricultural machinery which is kept in abeyance, would be immediately applied, to the manifest improvement of the condition of the agriculturalist and of the wealth of the country, provided that a danger no longer existed which now exists with full preventive force, viz. that of throwing out of employ a still greater number of the agricultural population.

“ It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this measure can be suspended or limited at any time : but in point of fact it has that suspensive power within itself ; for whenever there should exist at home an adequate demand for the services of able bodied men out of employ, whether from the increase of productive industry, or from the demands of war, or from any other cause, there would be no longer a temptation to emigrate.

“ It is also observed, that with such a system in regular and effective operation no inconvenience could ever again result to this country from a temporary stimulus being given at any time to the population which could not permanently be sustained. To use the metaphor so commonly employed, it would be a safety-valve by which the inconvenient excess of population could always be carried off imperceptibly ; and it must not be forgotten, in a comprehensive view of such a system, that the pauper, for whose labour no remuneration can be afforded at home, will be transmuted by this process into an independent proprietor, and at no distant period will become a consumer of the manufactured articles of his native country. Nor, on the other hand, can any calculable period be assigned for the termination of such a system, until all the colonies of the British empire are saturated, and millions added to those who speak the English language, and carry with them the liberty and the laws and the sympathies of their native country.

“ Such a system would direct the tide of emigration towards parts of the British empire, which must be considered as integral, though separated by geographical position. The defence of these colonial pos-

sessions would be more easily supplied within themselves, and their increasing prosperity would not only relieve the mother country from pecuniary demands that are now indispensable, but that prosperity in its re-action would augment the wealth and the resources of the mother country itself.

“These observations are, therefore, respectfully pressed upon the attention of those who have the means to give effect to this measure, which is not one of compulsion in any part of its arrangement, but which is considered to be founded upon sound and incontrovertible principles, and to combine the advantages of some alleviation of present evils with the permanent benefit of the empire at large.

Appendix (A.)

Total expense from an English port to	£.	s.	d.
Quebec - - - - -	7	0	0
Total ditto from Quebec to his location	6	15	0
Flour for 12 months, at 1½ lbs. per day	4	0	0
Barrel of pork - - - - -	2	14	0
Utensils, &c. - - - - -	3	0	0
A cow - - - - -	4	10	0
			<hr/>
		27	19 0
Extra expenses - - - - -	2	1	0
			<hr/>
	£.	30	0 0
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“The above estimate was laid before the Agricultural Committee, in 1822; other calculations have been made by persons well informed on the subject, which agree very nearly in the result. In one of these the expense is stated thus :

A ship of three hundred tons will carry	£.	s.	d.
two hundred grown persons and water-			
casks and water included, the charge			
per head will be about - - - - -	3	0	0
Contracts can be made to supply a suffi-			
ciency of provisions of all kinds, neces-			
sary for the voyage, at 1s. per day,			
reckoning the voyage at sixty days -	3	0	0
The government would be required to fit			
up the births, which would cost for			
each person - - - - -	2	0	0
To cover all extra expenses attending			
the voyage to Quebec - - - - -	2	0	0
On arrival at Quebec, landing baggage,			
one day's provision, and embarking			
in the steam-boat for Montreal - -	0	7	6
Passage to Montreal, including provi-			
sions - - - - -	0	12	6
Expenses from Montreal to Lachine - -	0	5	0
Passage in boats from Lachine to King-			
ston, provisions included (proportion-			
ably less to any intermediate place) -	2	0	0
For each person, for one year, one bar-			
rel and a half of flour - - - - -	2	0	0
One barrel of pork - - - - -	2	10	0
Other necessaries - - - - -	2	0	0
A cow - - - - -	3	10	0
Farming utensils, &c. - - - - -	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£.28	5	0
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“ In this calculation the quantity of flour allowed is much smaller than in the preceding, in which $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day is considered to be not more than enough for a male adult ; and no allowance is made for the ex-

pense of removing the individual from Kingston to the place of settlement, which, with respect to those new townships around Lake Ontario, may be stated at 11. 10s. ; and with respect to those back from the shores of Lake Erie, at 3l.

“ The following statement as to the expenses of the voyage is made by a person of much experience in the Quebec trade :—‘ The average charge for the conveyance of one person from London to Quebec, including victualling for the voyage at the usual allowance for troops, is about 5l. per head. The rate for passage only has varied from 11. 10s. to 3l. for each person ; the ships being fitted at the government expense, and the passengers victualled at an extra charge of 1s. per day. By the act of parliament of 57 Geo. III. c. 10, the owners of ships are required to lay in provisions and water for twelve weeks passage. The cost of the casks is very considerable ; they are of no value at Quebec, and cannot be brought home without great expense, so that they are almost an entire loss. If the voyage be short, the surplus provisions sell for barely their first cost, and there is a great loss by waste. Upon the average, however, of these calculations, the expense of victualling is about 3l. per head, and the passage about 3l. per head also ; though probably, at the most favourable season of the year, taking in each ship the number allowed by act of parliament (two adults for three tons, and three children under fourteen years of age to an adult), they might be conveyed and victualled at 5l. each, including all expenses whatsoever.

“ From these various data it may be safely concluded that the charges specified in the first estimate for transporting the settler and his family from the

port in England to his lands in Upper Canada, for the purchase of a cow, farming utensils, and provisions for a year, would be covered by an advance of 30*l.* for each man, 25*l.* for each woman, and 14*l.* for each child. But besides these enumerated charges, there are other inevitable expenses ; taking it for granted that the persons to be removed will be literally paupers, having no means of their own, and that the emigration is to proceed on a very large scale. In the first place, they ought to have something beyond their ordinary clothing to meet the first winter ; this they could not procure for themselves, but it could be purchased in this country for a very small sum. Then they must have some bedding, of however coarse a kind, for their voyage. There must be an agent to receive them at Quebec ; supply them with provisions, and make arrangements for their immediate transport up the country ; another must be resident in Lachine, near Montreal : another at Kingston, and another must be at hand to receive them at their place of settlement, to show them their lands and to supply them with provisions and utensils. Temporary buildings must also be erected in central situations in the new settlements, for the reception of the emigrants on their arrival, and to shelter their families and their baggage until they have erected habitations on their respective lots. The superintendence of these arrangements might, perhaps, be conveniently entrusted to the commissaries already stationed at the several military posts in both provinces, who might form depôts of provisions for the settlers in the same manner as for the troops under their charge, and hire waggons and boats for conveying them ; by which means a saving would be made of the pay of superintendents,

except at the new settlements, where no commissaries are stationed. If it is thought that this duty could not properly be thrown upon the commissariat department, superintendents must be appointed, whose pay certainly could not be less than 10s. sterling per day.

It must also be considered that it would not be safe, and certainly not humane, to send a ship full of emigrants upon an Atlantic voyage, without any medical attendant. Accidents would happen, and sickness might very probably occur among so many women and children, and in the absence of proper assistance, many cases of great hardship might arise. To provide a surgeon or physician for each ship would cost about fifty or sixty pounds. After the arrival of these poor people in Upper Canada, about two thousand of them will be settled together in each new township, without any means for the first year to pay for such medical assistance as they might require. Accidents frequently occur among the emigrants in felling timber, from their inexperience; and their houses being at first mere temporary sheds, they are exposed to the risk of contracting diseases from the change of climate during the first season, while they can offer no inducement to any medical man to take up his residence among them. It seems therefore to be almost necessary to provide a physician to each township, (which is a tract of ten miles square,) for one year at least; perhaps for two. It must also be taken into consideration the detentions that will frequently occur. The father or mother of a family may be taken ill at Quebec, or elsewhere, on their journey, and the whole family may be delayed some days, perhaps weeks, in their progress; during which time they must

be fed at the public expense, and this will be in addition to the charge in the estimate, as the intention is to give them provisions for a year after they are actually located in their lands, which indeed will be necessary. It is believed that, with strict economy in the management, these additional expenses would be covered in a manner that would ensure the comfort of the settler, by an addition of 5*l.* to the sum to be advanced for each man, leaving the charge for women and children as before ; the estimate would then stand thus :

For every man	£35
Every woman	25
Every child under fourteen years of age .	14

“ The apparent disproportions between the charge for a man, and those for women and children, arises from the necessity of placing to the account of the former at the head of the family all expenses for the family collectively, such as superintendence, medical assistance, purchase of provisions, a cow, farming utensils, &c.

“ With respect to children, it is necessary to be considered, that those above fourteen are reckoned as adults in the act of parliament 57 Geo. III. c, 10, which regulates the number of passengers in proportion to a ship’s tonnage. The expense, therefore, of transporting such children to Quebec, and the subsequent charge for conveying them to their lands, and feeding them, will probably be nothing less than for adults ; and to prevent a deficiency of funds, children of both sexes, above fourteen and under eighteen years of age, must be estimated for at 25*l.* that being the charge for women, which includes nothing but the supposed expense of transport and provisions for

the individual ; and boys above eighteen, as they may be considered as men with respect to the articles to be furnished to them, must be charged as male adults."

Appendix (B.)

" Remarks on the Province of Upper Canada. By the Founder of the " Talbot Settlement."

" Position and Extent of Upper Canada.

" THE province of Upper Canada commences at between 73 and 74 degrees of west longitude, its western extremity being at about 84°. Its southern boundary extends from 45^d 20^m to 41^d 40^m of north latitude. To the north it may be said to advance as far as the pole. That portion of its territory, which is now in course of settlement, is computed to be not less than seven hundred miles in length from east to west, having a mean breadth of one hundred and fifty miles, or thereabouts.

" The whole of this extensive tract of land possesses peculiar advantages in point of situation ; the River of St. Lawrence, and Lakes Ontario, Erie, and St. Clair, furnishing a continued and easy water communication along its entire southern line. There are several other navigable lakes and rivers which intersect it in a northern direction, all of which are connected with the St. Lawrence.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.

" Climate :—The climate of Upper Canada is considerably milder than that of the lower province, and the winter shorter in the same proportion. In both these respects it improves as you proceed to the westward ; so much so, that although the frost generally

sets in in November at the Point au Bodet, on Lake St. Francis, its eastern extremity, and continues in that neighbourhood till the middle of April, it rarely commences on the shores of Lake Erie before Christmas, when it usually disappears between the 25th of March and 1st of April. The greatest depth of snow around Lake St. Francis is about three feet, which gradually diminishes to eighteen inches on the borders of Lake Erie. From York on Lake Ontario upwards, neither black cattle nor sheep require housing during the winter; and the new settler, with the addition of a small quantity of straw, can keep his stock on the tender branches of the trees felled by him in clearing his land, until the return of spring. On a comparison with the climate of Great Britain, the heat in the summer months is somewhat greater, but never oppressive, as it is always accompanied with light breezes. There is less rain than in England, but it falls at more regular periods, generally in the spring and autumn. The winter cold, though it exceeds that of the British Isles, is the less sensibly felt, in consequence of its dryness, and seldom continues intense for more than three days together, owing to the regular fluctuation of the wind between the north-west and south-west points. It may be observed that the winter season is the most favourable to land carriage, as the roads then admit of sledging in all directions, which is a very expeditious mode of conveyance, and attended with but little draft; so that one horse or ox can in this manner easily draw double what he can upon wheels. It is hardly necessary to state that in a country so overspread with timber there can never be a deficiency of fuel. As the forests disappear the climate improves.

Soil:—Upper Canada is blessed with as productive a soil as any in the world, and it is easily brought into cultivation, as will appear when the agricultural system there pursued is noticed; the nature of the soil may be invariably discovered by the description of timber it bears. Thus, on what is called hard timbered land, where the maple beech, black birch, ash, cherry, lime, elm, oak, black walnut, butter-nut, hickory, plane, and tulip tree, &c. are found: the soil consists of a deep black loam. Where the fir and hemlock pine are intermixed in any considerable proportion, with other trees, clay predominates; but where they grow alone, which is generally on elevated situations, sand prevails. This also happens where the oak and chesnut are the only trees. These sandy soils, though naturally unfavourable to meadow and pasture, are found to produce the brightest and heaviest wheats, and can, with the assistance of gypsum, which abounds in many parts of the province, be made to bear the finest possible crops of clover and Indian corn. In moist seasons the clays furnish the greatest burthen of grass. Perhaps there does not exist in any quarter of the globe, a country of the extent of Upper Canada, containing so small a quantity of waste land either of marsh or mountain, yet there is not any deficiency of water; for independently of the numerous rivers and streams which flow through the country on every side, good springs are universally found either on the surface or by digging for them.

Natural Productions:—The forests abound in excellent timber, adapted to all uses, and furnish a considerable supply both to the West Indian and British markets. That which is chiefly exported consists of the oak and fir. The timber most esteemed in Upper

Canada for building and farming purposes, is the white oak (very similar to the English); the yellow pine, a sort of deal which cuts up into excellent boards, as does also the tulip tree, which there grows to an immense size. This latter timber is by many considered the best for weather boarding, from its superior facility in taking paint, and being of the poplar tribe, it is less liable than most other woods to accidents from fire; as it never blazes; the oak and hickory are principally used for ploughs, cartwheels, &c.

The black-walnut, cherry, and curled maple, work up into durable and beautiful furniture of all sorts. From the maple, the settlers, by a very simple and easy process of tapping, obtain in a few days a sufficient quantity of sugar to supply their families for a year; many, indeed, manufacture a considerable surplus for sale. The bark of the oak, hemlock, and black-birch, is employed in tanning; but that of the first is preferred for this purpose. Butter-nut bark affords a durable brown dye for woollen, cotton, and linen-yarn. Soap may be made in any quantities from the wood-ashes, with the addition of a certain proportion of tallow or grease of any kind. Plumbs, cherries, crab-apple (which latter yield an excellent preserve, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, cranberries, walnuts, chesnuts, and filberts grow wild in the woods, where game is sufficiently abundant; consisting of red-deer, hares, pheasants, woodcocks, snipes and quails, with many other birds, good for the table; in which enumeration should not be omitted the wild pigeon, which, at certain periods of the year, migrate from the westward in flocks of such magnitude as surpasses all description, and are excellent eating.

In the Talbot Settlement, wild turkeys are met with in great numbers, often from fifty to one hundred in a troop. The borders of the lakes and rivers also contribute their quota of the feathered race, such as swans, geese of different kinds, together with the many varieties of duck, teal, and widgeon, most of which have a delicious flavour; the waters themselves swarm with excellent fish of various sorts, many of which are unknown in Europe, in proportion as the country is explored. Salt springs are discovered, which, when properly worked, it is expected will yield an adequate supply of salt to the province; there are also mineral springs, some of which have great efficacy in removing rheumatic and scorbutic disorders. Of limestone and clay for making bricks there is no want. Ironworks are likewise established in several situations; and from the quantity of ore found, they promise to be exceedingly productive.

Grain, &c. :—The grain grown in Upper Canada consists of spring and winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, buck wheat, and Indian corn, the last of which is a most important article of consumption. Peas are the only field pulse cultivated there; the summer heats being considerably too great for beans of green crops. There are potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, clover (red and white) and timothy grass. Both flax and hemp succeed remarkably well, and the latter will probably, at no very distant day, become an object of the greatest importance both to the colony and the mother country. Even at present a very considerable saving to government might be obtained in encouraging the growth of this article in Upper Canada, where it would be manufactured into cables, and cordage for the naval establishments on the lakes, at half the ex-

pense it now costs, owing to the distance of transport.

Fruit and vegetables :—All the fruit and herbs common to the English kitchen garden thrive well in this province, and several of the former, which cannot in all seasons be had in perfection, without forcing in England, succeed there in the open air; such as peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, and melons, all of which are excellent in their kinds. There is also a great variety of apples, pears, plumbs, and cherries of the finest quality which are known to European orchards. The stone-fruit is also raised on standards.

Agriculture :—Course of crops: the soil being of such a nature as not to need manure, the same attention is not there paid to the regular succession of crops as in Great Britain. After wheat, which is generally harvested in the month of July and beginning of August, rye can be sown on the same ground in the autumn to advantage; the rye-crop is frequently laid down with clover or grass seed, which, unless the farmer is pressed for ground, will continue to furnish good meadow and pasture for four or five years, otherwise it is ploughed up before winter, and in the spring put into pease, spring wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, or buck-wheat; all of which answer very well; the two first rather benefiting than impoverishing the land. The leaves and tops of the Indian corn likewise afford excellent winter food for cattle, particularly milch cows. After any of these latter crops wheat may be sown again; potatoes and turnips succeed well upon newly cleared land as a fast crop, potatoes being put into the ground with a hand-hoe, from the beginning of May till the middle of June; turnips are sown about the first week in August, after the greatest heat

has subsided, and at which time the fly has disappeared, simply requiring the harrow. It is to be understood that the new land is never ploughed for the first and second crops ; timothy is the grass most cultivated, as it affords a large burthen of the best hay, besides good aftergrass ; however it is best mixed with clover, to which it serves as a support, and prevents matting.

“ Duties of a new settler ;—On application made to the superintendent of the land-granting department of the district in which he proposes to settle, he will obtain a ticket of location for a certain quantity of land furnished ; with this, his first care ought to be to select a proper situation for his house. This should be placed, as near as may be, to the public road on which his lot abuts, and contiguous, if possible, to a spring or run of water. Having chosen his spot, he then sets about clearing a sufficient space to erect his house on, taking care to cut down all the large trees within the distance of at least one hundred feet ; the dimensions of the house are generally twenty feet by eighteen ; and the timber used in constructing the walls, consisting of the rough stems of trees cut into those lengths, is not to exceed two feet in diameter ; the height of the roof is commonly about thirteen feet, which affords a ground-room, and one over head ; the house is roofed in with shingles (a sort of wooden tiles) split out of the oak, chesnut, or pine timber ; a door, windows, and an aperture for the chimney at one end, are next cut out of the walls ; the spaces between the logs being filled up with split wood, and afterwards plastered both inside and out with clay or mortar, which renders it perfectly warm : when once the necessary space for the house is cleared, and the logs for

the walls collected on the spot, the expense and labour of the settler in erecting his habitation is a mere trifle ; it being an established custom among the neighbouring settlers to give their assistance in the raising of it ; and the whole is performed in a few hours. The settler having now a house over his head, commences the clearing a sufficient quantity of land to raise the annual supply of provisions required for his family,

“The following is the method in which land is cleared. The brushwood is first cut down close to the ground, and piled in heaps as it is cut ; next come the saplings, or young trees, to the size of six inches in diameter, these are cut into short lengths and laid on the brushwood. Such timber as may have fallen by age or accident on the space to be cleared, is then sought out, the stems of which are chopped into lengths of eleven feet, and the lops and tops piled with the brushwood, &c. ; these operations performed, he may set about cutting down the large trees ; they are chopped at about two feet and a half from the root, and the stem of each tree is cut up into lengths of eleven feet. The limbs and tops are cut into short lengths and packed on the brushwood heaps. When the whole of the large trees on the ground to be cleared, are disposed of in the manner just described, the brushwood heaps, as soon as sufficiently dry for the purpose of burning, (which in the summer months is the case in a fortnight) are set fire to. During the process of burning the heaps must be attended to, and the ends occasionally pushed in, in order that the whole may be consumed ; after this has taken place, the ground is ready for what is called logging ; this is performed by a yoke of oxen, with chains to fasten round the ends of the stems, (reserving such as will split into rails,)

which are drawn together and piled up in different heaps. Three or four men are generally required to attend this work ; these last heaps may be immediately set fire to, if the weather be dry, and likewise require to be watched by a man, who is to push in the logs as the centre becomes hollow. After all is consumed, excepting the lengths intended for rails, the ashes are either spread out on the land, or collected for the makers of potash, who give about 4d. per bushel for them. If the cleared ground is sufficiently near to a potash work for transport, the price given for them there nearly covers the expense of clearing. The land is now prepared for fencing and sowing: for the latter object, the ground is merely gone over in cross directions with a triangular harrow. This form is adopted that it may pass through the stumps, which still remain in the ground. Potatoes and Indian corn are put in with a hand-hoe ; amongst the latter pumpkin seed may be sown without injury to the corn. The properest season of sowing wheat is generally from the end of August to the middle of September ; but on these newly cleared lands, that do not require ploughing, it can be sown at any time before the frost sets in, although it cannot reasonably be expected that late sown wheat should produce so abundant a crop as that which is put into the ground early. The quantity of seed used is one bushel only per acre, and the usual return is from twenty-five to forty bushels ; whereas in England, the farmer sows three bushels to the acre, and the yield does not exceed thirty bushels. The other grains are sown in the following proportions : a peck of Indian corn will plant one acre, yielding from forty to one hundred bushels ; pease require two bushels and a half to the

acre ; oats two bushels ; barley three ; rye one ; and buck wheat half a bushel. A settler arriving in June, if industrious, can with ease prepare five acres for wheat, to be sown the same autumn ; after which he may employ himself in clearing fresh ground for his spring crops, and at the end of the first fourteen months he will find himself amply supplied with bread and vegetables ; these, with the addition of a cow and a pig or two, will be all that is necessary for his sustenance. His cow and hogs will find their living in woods during the greatest part of the year, and only need a trifling support in winter. There are distilleries generally established throughout the country, where the settler can obtain spirits in exchange for his grain on very moderate terms. Brewing also might be carried on at little or no expense, as the soil and climate produce hops of the best quality ; grist and saw-mills are also sufficiently numerous in all parts of the provinces. Whenever the settler can afford to lay down in grass a sufficient quantity of land for the keep of a few sheep, he can from the wool, with the aid of a small patch of flax, manufacture whatever clothing his family may want. It may be as well to remark in this place, that the use of the axe generally appears at first somewhat awkward to the emigrant from Europe, but practice will soon reconcile him to it ; such persons, however, as prefer hiring American choppers, and possess the means of so doing, can easily find contractors for the work. The usual charge for chopping, burning, fencing, and bringing the land into a proper state to receive the seed, is at the rate of about 4l. 10s. per acre, the workmen finding their own provisions ; an expert chopper will clear, ready for burning, an acre of heavy timbered land in eight or ten days.

“ From the foregoing observations a tolerable idea may be formed of the advantages to be derived by a poor family emigrating to Upper Canada, the very first year assuring its members abundant means of living well, and each succeeding one enlarging its scale of comforts. The settler in the first place obtains from the Crown a grant in perpetuity of from fifty to
 acres, according to the size of his family, and his means of improvement ; his labour therefore is wholly expended upon his own property.

“ A large family of children, instead of proving a burthen upon him, contribute greatly to his assistance ; as useful employment is constantly to be found even for small children in a new settlement. Public schools are universally established throughout the province, upon a liberal foundation.

“ To afford some idea of the rapidity with which a new settlement will advance under proper management, it is only necessary to state, thst the writer of this tract having been entrusted by His Majesty's government with the location and general superintendence of those extensive districts on the shores of Lake Erie, which at present bear the name of the Talbot Settlement, has, by his exertions in opening roads at convenient distances, aided by the peculiar advantages to the soil and climate, collected around him a population of twelve thousand souls at the least, in the short space of ten years. The generality of these settlers, on their arrival in the province, were persons of the very poorest description ; whereas they may be now said to form as independent, as contented, and as happy a body of yeomanry as any in the world.

“ This, too, has been accomplished in a situation which, little more than ten years ago, appeared an

impenetrable wilderness, and was above one hundred miles removed from all human intercourse.”

Anticipating the success of the measure which is now in progress, is that founded upon the resolution of the House, or upon any experiment which has already been successfully tried?—It is founded upon an experiment that has been most successfully tried. In the course of last year, Colonel Talbot, brother to the member for Dublin, was in this country, and I had an opportunity of frequently conversing with him upon the subject of the settlement established by him in Upper Canada; and he drew up remarks upon the province of Upper Canada, which are printed in the Appendix to the tract that I have given in. With reference to these successful experiments the plan has been drawn up which is now submitted to the Committee; I have also given in the calculation upon which that experiment has been founded.

Were the settlers in Colonel Talbot's establishment Englishmen?—Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen.

He actually took them from this Country?—As they poured into the Canadas he took them.

What communications have you received from Ireland since the experiment has been in progress, which leads you to imagine that it is a plan likely to be embraced with avidity by the peasantry of

Munster?—I will read some letters which I have received : the first is dated

Fermoy, 9th June, 1823.

Dear Sir,

“ SINCE the receipt of your note of the 29th of May, authorizing me to carry into effect the plan of emigration to Canada, I have used every exertion to give it publicity, and to insure its success. Lord Ennismore and Mr. Becher advised me to take as many persons as possible from the barony of Fermoy and its immediate neighbourhood, as being in the most disturbed state ; and I have acted accordingly, circulating some hundreds of the memorial in the towns of Fermoy, Ballyhooly, Mallow, Kanturk, Newmarket, Ballnarilly, Charleville, Kildorrery, Domeraile, Killworth, and all the other towns and villages within that circle ; and my whole time has been spent in visiting those different places. In each town I have named a person to whom those wishing to emigrate are to give in their names and number of family : and from that list, with the advice of the magistrates, I shall select such as they are most desirous to get rid of ; but I find that they are rather backward in going to magistrates to give in their names, when at the same time I am applied to in every direction I move. In the villages I have made a point of calling on the catholic priest, as well as others, to give them an opportunity of asking me any questions they might choose. At Newmarket I met with a very respectable priest, who seemed heartily to second me : he promised to read the memorandum from the pulpit, and to explain to his parishioners the great benefit that was offered to them. Nothing could be better received than the

proposals are by all the gentlemen of the country, who universally think it will do great good."

The next is dated

" Fermoy, 12th June, 1823.

" Dear Sir,

" I RETURNED to-day from Charleville, and can now positively state, that the proposals for emigration are very well received by the Irish people wherever they have been made public, and that they are most anxious to avail themselves of the liberal offer of the government. For the last three days I have been going around to the smaller villages, that I might be able to judge for myself of the temper and disposition of the lower order of people: for it is not an easy matter to form any opinion from what you hear. When I first came I was frequently told that great opposition to the measure would be made by the priests, as it would lessen their congregation, and consequently their income and influence: now, in justice to the catholic priests, I must say, that I have seen nothing like it, but quite the contrary; in most of the towns they are to all appearances upon very good terms with the resident protestant clergymen, and so far from thwarting or raising any objections to the plan, they have universally supported me."

In carrying this scheme of emigration into effect, has it been the object of government to induce the emigration of persons possessing capital, or of persons in the lower condition of life?—It has strictly been confined to persons in a lower description of life, who are not possessed of any capital whatever.

In districts in Ireland in which the evil of an over-population has been very strongly felt, supposing security given to government for the payment of an annual sum, sufficient to secure them from the advance that has been made, do you conceive that there would be any difficulty in carrying the scheme of emigration, of which you have now spoken, into effect?—I conceive that there would be no objection in principle to advancing money for the purpose of carrying the system of emigration into effect, provided that adequate funds were pledged for the re-payment of such money at a future period.

By whom are those funds to be pledged?—By parties who are enabled to give adequate security for the re-payment.

Are the emigrants themselves to make this pledge, or persons interested in sending them out in Ireland?—I mean distinctly persons in Ireland, who are interested in sending them out; but by way of example, I would suppose, that a committee should be formed in Ireland for the purpose of facilitating emigration, if that committee could furnish adequate security for the re-payment of money advanced by government, with interest, I cannot conceive in principle that there would be any objection to such an advance upon the part of government; it would at the same time be in the power of that committee to make any terms with the individuals who are to take advantage of the emigration, for the purpose of re-paying to the

committee the sums for which they might make themselves answerable to the government.

Do you conceive that the emigration from Ireland could be carried on with the assistance of government upon better terms than it could be carried on by private individuals?—From every opportunity of information that I have received, I should answer most unquestionably “with the assistance of government.”

From the information which you have received of the state of Upper Canada, do you consider that emigration from Ireland might be carried on to a very considerable extent, and to the profit of that colony?—I consider that the emigration from Ireland might be carried to an indefinite extent; but with respect to the benefit of the colony, that must necessarily depend upon the conduct of the emigrants who might be progressively settled there.

Has there been any communication made to the Colonial Office, which leads them to anticipate the good conduct of the emigrants who are likely to go out from Ireland?—I am not aware that any direct information has been received to that effect; but most undoubtedly the impression has been produced in my mind, from various conversations I have had with persons long resident in Upper Canada, that the bad character of parties previous to emigration is no indication whatever of their subsequent conduct.

Will you have the kindness to inform the Com-

mittee whether there is any expression of opinion contained in the Report to the King's government, from the Commissioners lately sent out to New South Wales, upon this subject?—In the First Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry there is the following passage; “The convicts embarked in Ireland generally arrive in New South Wales in a very healthy state, and are found to be more obedient and more sensible of kind treatment during the passage than any other class. Their separation from their native country is observed to make a stronger impression upon their minds, both on their departure and during their voyage, and the ignorance in which most of them are respecting their future fate, tends to preserve those salutary impressions until its termination.”

Has there been any experiment tried with reference to emigration from Ireland to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope?—There is an experiment at this moment in operation; three hundred and fifty persons are to be sent out, who are to be articulated to Mr. Ingram, who has for some time been a resident settler at the Cape.

Have you received any report of the success of Mr. Ingram in any former experiment which he has tried?—Mr. Ingram went out to settle at the Cape in the year 1819: he took out with him a capital of about the value of 1,800l. : he also took out twenty-seven men, twelve women, and twenty-nine children, all articulated to him for the space of three years.

The terms of his agreement with those parties were, that mechanics were to receive 1s. per diem wages in money; labourers 6d. per diem, and food for themselves and families; the time of those persons so articulated has expired, and they are all in full employment, in different services, and receiving an infinitely higher payment of wages than what Mr. Ingram gave. Mr. Ingram has a grant of seven thousand five hundred acres at Clanwilliam, which is situated about one hundred and forty miles north of Cape Town. He has wheat and rice upon one thousand acres, which are open to irrigation; the remainder feeding ground, and cattle of the European breed, and Merino sheep. His manager receives one half of the produce. The present value of his stock he estimates at 1,800l. or 2000l. at the lowest. The estimated profits of the whole year, divided with his manager, about 400l. This is the value of the corn alone. The manager is allowed the butter and milk of the cattle for taking care of them. Mr. Ingram has the advantage of the increase of the stock, which is all that he requires. Mr. Ingram left the colony, and returned to Great Britain with the intention of taking out with him to the Cape his family, who had not accompanied him in the first instance, and fifty labouring men agriculturists. His motive in returning home was to secure European labourers, as he perceived that a pledge had been given that slave labour was not to be employed on new grants. He proposed to

make similar terms with those fifty men that he had done with the former settlers. He then came to the colonial department to ascertain whether he could receive any facilities ; for if the expenses of transport and food could be defrayed for him during the passage, he should be very glad to take out five hundred individuals upon the same terms. The government gave Mr. Ingram no assistance with respect to the fifty that he intended to take out for himself ; but with a view of encouraging a partial emigration from the south of Ireland, in combination with the other emigration which it was intended to encourage to the province of Upper Canada, they consented to allow 14l. per head for the transport and food of the three hundred and fifty individuals, who were to be subject to the same treatment which Mr. Ingram had engaged to apply to the fifty individuals who accompanied him on his own account ; all those individuals are under articles of indenture to Mr. Ingram, and those articles fully explain the nature of the terms entered into. This emigration evidently has not the least of the character of the emigration to Canada, being founded merely on the demand for labourers at the Cape ; and there is no doubt, after the experiment has been made, that individuals, finding the terms upon which they can obtain labourers, will be induced on their own account to advance the money necessary for effecting any second emigration of the same character,

Are the same observations you made with regard to the saving to individuals in emigration to Canada, by the assistance of government in the expense of emigration, also applicable to emigration, to the Cape!—I do not think that the same advantages would exist with respect to emigration to the Cape, as that would entirely depend upon the expenses of passage; it would require no arrangement but their reception in the families of those settlers who were willing to take them as articulated servants.