



P A P E R S  
RELATING TO  
E M I G R A T I O N.

(*In continuation of Papers, No. 696, Sess. 1833,  
and No. 616, Sess. 1834.*)

(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed.  
27 March 1835.*

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## EMIGRATION.

RETURN to AN ADDRESS of The Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 23 March 1835;—for,

— No. 1. —

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the *British Colonies*, respecting EMIGRATION, not already presented to this House.

— No. 2. —

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED from *Great Britain and Ireland*, to the *British Colonies*, and to the *United States of America*, during the years 1833 and 1834; distinguishing the Ports from which they have Sailed, and the Countries to which Emigration took place.

— No. 3. —

RETURN of the Number of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS who, with their FAMILIES, have Emigrated to *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*; specifying the Number of Persons in each Family, and the Amount of Assistance granted.

— No. 4. —

RETURN of the Number of YOUNG UNMARRIED FEMALES who have been assisted by Government to Emigrate to *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*; specifying the Colony to which such EMIGRATION took place, and the Amount of Assistance granted.

(In continuation of Papers presented to The House of Commons, 20 August 1833, No. 696,  
[and 14 August 1834, No. 616.]

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Colonial Department, Downing-street, }  
25 March 1835.

R. W. HAY.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
27 March 1835.

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## L I S T.

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No. 1.—Copies or Extracts of Correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the British Colonies respecting Emigration ; viz.

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Copy of a Despatch from Lord Aylmer to Mr. Secretary Rice, dated Quebec, 14 December 1834 - - - - - p. 3

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

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No. 2.—Return of the Number of Persons who have Emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland, to the British Colonies, and to the United States of America, during the years 1833 and 1834; distinguishing the Ports from which they have sailed, and the Countries to which Emigration took place - - - - - p. 37

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No. 3.—Return of the Number of Agricultural Labourers who, with their Families, have Emigrated to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; specifying the Number of Persons in each Family, and the Amount of Assistance granted - - - - - p. 39

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No. 4.—Return of the Number of Young Unmarried Females who have been assisted by Government to Emigrate to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; specifying the Colony to which such Emigration took place, and the Amount of Assistance granted - - - - - p. 40

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the *British Colonies*, respecting EMIGRATION.

— No. 1. —

DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to Mr. Secretary *Rice*.

SIR,

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 14 Dec. 1834.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith the usual Annual Report of the Chief Agent of Emigrants and Settlers, of the numbers of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec during the season of the navigation of the St. Lawrence just terminated, and to which I take leave to call your particular attention, in consequence of the variety of information it contains on the interesting and important subject of emigration to the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

According to Mr. Buchanan's statement, the number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec during the past season amounted to nearly 31,000 (being an excess over the emigration of last year of nearly 10,000), bringing with them capital to the amount of one million sterling.

Although coinciding in many of Mr. Buchanan's views, I cannot refrain from expressing my dissent from his observations on the emigrant tax, which I have advocated from the commencement.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Aylmer*.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPORT ON EMIGRATION to *Upper and Lower Canada* for 1834.

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To His Excellency the Lord *Aylmer*, &c.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to  
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 12 Dec. 1834.

My Lord,

THE Navigation of the St. Lawrence being closed, I proceed, according to annual custom, to lay before your Excellency, in as comprehensive and concise a manner as possible, my Report of the Emigration to these provinces during the past season.

Your Lordship will perceive that a very material increase has taken place in the total of persons arrived this year over that of the year 1833. On reference to Paper No. 1, p. 8, in the Appendix, it will be seen that the total number of emigrants recorded at this office, from the opening of the navigation to its close, amounts to 30,935. The Paper No. 2, p. 9, in the Appendix, shows a detailed statement of the ports whence these emigrants sailed, while the Paper No. 3, p. 11, exhibits a comparative account of the number arrived in the province during the last and five preceding years, amounting in the aggregate to 198,421 souls.

The melancholy fact, that not less than 731 emigrants perished by shipwreck in their passage to this port during the past season, added to the deaths during the voyage, and to those who fell victims to cholera and other diseases at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, will account for a considerable diminution in what would otherwise have been the total of emigration for the year 1834.

The Paper No. 2, p. 9, in the Appendix, also furnishes the particular number of emigrants from each port and country. From England, the total number, as compared with last year, gives an increase of 1,601 persons; from Ireland there is an increase of 7,193; and from Scotland the number exceeds last year by 395.

Your Excellency will find in the Paper No. 4, p. 11, in the Appendix, a statement of the situations to which the emigration of this year generally proceeded, and where they obtained settlement and employment.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to report that the emigrants of this year may be, generally speaking, pronounced of a superior class, both as to respectability and property, to those of former seasons; while the capital brought into the province by them cannot be estimated at less than one million sterling. Amongst the body of settlers, it is worthy of mention, that several agriculturalists brought with them superior breeds of horses and cattle; I may particularize Mr. Farmer, settled near Bytown, who had with him 50 head of cattle.

The Petworth settlers, and those of Lord Suffield, as well as others who were aided in their emigration by landed proprietors and by parishes, have been satisfactorily disposed of; those from Petworth in the vicinity of Brantford, and Lord Suffield's in various places, where they found employment.

Upon the whole, I consider myself justified in reporting to your Lordship, that the situation of the emigrant population this season would have been unexceptionable, but for the visitation of Providence in the second appearance of cholera in these

these provinces. As it was, however, I consider that the emigrants in general escaped wonderfully well; and during my tour of inspection, made at the time when the sickness was at its height, I found along the route of the St. Lawrence much less distress and sickness among the emigrant population than I had any reason to anticipate.

The number of emigrants aided by parishes and landlords this year has been 1,892, as stated in the Paper No. 1, p. 8, of the Appendix. They come principally from Hampshire, Sussex and Norfolk, in England, and from Munster and Leinster, in Ireland; generally well provided. If this description of emigrants follow the instructions given to them, and conduct themselves with industry and sobriety, there can be no doubt of their ultimate success, and of the benefits which will have been conferred upon them by their change of situation.

Comparatively few emigrants were dependent on immediate employment on arrival at Quebec. From the many public works then going on, chiefly in Upper Canada, I was fortunately enabled to provide these persons with certain employment, on proceeding to the situations pointed out to them; and had it not been for the recurrence of the cholera, I am confident that the sympathy of the public, and assistance from charitable funds, would have been much less required this year than in any previous season.

The distribution of the emigrant population of this season will be found in Paper, No. 4, p. 11, in the Appendix. The great introduction of capital of late years, and the increasing demand for labourers in Upper Canada, will continue to ensure a constant succession of valuable emigrants to that province. Through the exertions of the New Canada Company, and from the arrangements now in progress, a great stimulus to settlement will be, no doubt, afforded in various parts of the Lower Province, but particularly in the eastern townships. I cannot but feel that my congratulations are due to your Excellency, on your zeal, and on the personal interest you have taken in directing the completion of the new Inverness road, which I had originally the honour of marking out, as joint commissioner in 1829, and which, aided by the water communication suggested by your Lordship, cannot fail in ultimately producing great benefit to that interesting portion of the province.

With reference to the general arrangements for the reception of emigrants in these provinces, your Excellency will find in page 18 of the Appendix, what has been effected in respect to the Upper Province. Your Lordship's own observation will have informed you of the measures which have been taken in this Province; printed statements, affording information on every material subject, have been freely distributed from this office to the emigrants on arrival, and in this distribution I am happy to acknowledge that I received cordial assistance from the collector of His Majesty's customs, from Captain Reid, 32d regiment, the commandant at Grosse Isle, and from Mr. Lambly, harbour-master of Quebec.

The facilities of transport and conveyance for the emigrant have been much improved and augmented by the increase in the number of steam-boats, particularly on the route from Montreal to Upper Canada, by the way of the Rideau Canal. I have suggested the employment of covered barges, to receive at Quebec such emigrants as are destined for Upper Canada. By the adoption of this plan, the necessity of landing at Montreal would be obviated, the baggage need not be shifted, and the city of Montreal would be spared the inconvenience so much complained of, arising from the fact, that a number of persons, who have been landed on the wharf at unseasonable hours, are frequently placed in a situation to become burthensome to public charity.

With respect to the emigration of paupers, nothing need be added to my previous reports, except to press upon your Lordship's consideration the necessary amendment to the Passenger Act, which I have the honour of submitting in page 15 of the Appendix.

I am happy in being able to state that fewer causes of dissatisfaction, from the conduct of shipbrokers, have occurred this year; and no serious inconvenience has been reported to me to have arisen from a scanty supply of provisions. This improved state of things may be attributed, in a great measure, to the appointment of emigrant agents at the principal ports of the United Kingdom. Whenever, in addition to these appointments, the Passenger Act shall have been amended, it may be hoped that all causes of complaint will be removed.

Great irritation was occasioned during this season among the emigrants on arrival here by finding that, notwithstanding the Act under which the emigrant tax

had been imposed was no longer in existence, the amount had been improperly paid over by them on embarkation for this country. An immediate desire prevailed among them that the amount of the tax should be refunded, and its improper exaction was alleged in the instance of one vessel, as a reason for the emigrants who come out in her being under the necessity of applying for public charitable assistance at Montreal. It will be found in page 17 of the Appendix.

I conceived it my bounden duty to make every exertion to recover the amount for all emigrants who appeared to have *bonâ fide* paid the tax, and through the liberal co-operation of the majority of the consignees of vessels, I was enabled to get refunded to the emigrants, in the course of the season, the sum of about 3,000 *l.* currency. More difficulty was experienced in obtaining the repayment of the tax from the masters of vessels sailing from Dublin, than those from the other ports, and a consignee of several from that port did actually oppose the repayment during the whole season.

With respect to the imposition of the emigrant tax, I cannot refrain from stating my conviction, that its effects are injurious to the cause of voluntary emigration, inasmuch as it cripples the pecuniary resources of the healthy emigrant, and of his family; and diverts to another channel those means which he might more advantageously employ in effecting his transportation to a place where labour may be in request. Here I beg leave to refer to page 17 and 18 of the Appendix. It is certain that the payment of the tax on embarkation has been used as a means of deception by several ill-disposed persons. The agent at Prestcott did not find it necessary last season to extend relief to more than one in thirty of those who had received assistance at Montreal, and had been sent up free by the emigrant and charitable societies of that place; a fact which shows the imposition practised upon the charitable funds, and which imposition receives colour and plausibility from the statements made of the tax having been paid by the poor emigrant out of the scanty funds provided for his transportation to a place where employment may be had.

Another objection is, that the payment of this tax, entitling those who have paid it to demand relief from the charitable institutions, has the effect of diminishing confidence in their own exertions, and in many instances affixes upon them a stigma of pauperism which would not otherwise exist. The consequence is, that labourers arriving in Upper Canada, who have been forwarded thither as paupers by the charitable institutions, cannot as readily obtain employment as those who have been able to make their own way. An idea certainly prevails, that those who have accepted the relief in question are themselves deficient in industry and energy. However unjust this may often be, it nevertheless furnishes a strong objection to any tax which has so very injurious an effect.

There is also reason to believe, that the emigrant tax has frequently been made subservient to the purposes of the wives and families of persons resident within the United States, who thus, seeking to join their protectors, pass through the Canadian Provinces free from the expense of transport; they embark for Quebec, encouraged by the fact, that the passage itself is cheaper, while they entertain hopes that by disguising the truth as to the place of their destination being out of the King's dominions, they will succeed in getting themselves forwarded by the charitable institutions. As they in general arrive without means, should the deception be discovered, they become a burthen upon private charity, and their ultimate arrival at the place of their destination is rendered very precarious. On the other hand, although the emigration by way of New York is so considerable, no pecuniary assistance whatever is afforded from any known fund, and those emigrants being generally better provided as to means, private assistance is seldom found necessary.

The emigrants who have arrived this season by way of New York, have exceeded in amount those of last year, as shown in No. 5, p. 12 of the Appendix. This has no doubt been occasioned by the representation of persons in Upper Canada, writing home to their friends and complaining of the obstructions, privations and expenses to which they imagined they were subjected at Grosse Isle. The shipwrecks, too, which have happened every year on approaching the St. Lawrence, may have impressed them with exaggerated ideas of danger by this route.

Of the emigration however which arrives at New York, few British subjects now settle in the Western States.

The instructions to persons arriving by this route, which I have caused to be printed, and which have been largely circulated by the aid of the British Consul



at New York, have been productive of benefit in directing the progress of emigrants to Upper Canada by way of Oswego. I beg leave here to refer your Excellency to the Report of my tour of inspection last summer, in page 19 of the Appendix.

I trust that your Lordship will not deem it foreign from my duty as chief agent for emigrants, if I presume to offer a few suggestions on the difficult and important subject of quarantine. There cannot be a doubt that the greatest benefit has been the result of the salutary provisions contained in your Excellency's last proclamation, by which vessels without sick on board were declared not subject to detention; thus all the inconveniencies necessarily attendant on the landing and detention of a great body of emigrants at Grosse Isle have been avoided. In addition, however, to this undoubted improvement in the system, I would venture to suggest, that even in vessels having on board suspicious cases of indisposition, or even decided sickness, it might perhaps be adviseable that the healthy emigrant, after undergoing the inspection of the medical officer, should not be required to land, but only the actually sick; and that the vessel and passengers' baggage should be purified and cleansed at the expense, and on the responsibility, of the captain. The advantage of this regulation would be, that the captain, aware of the consequence of inattention to cleanliness during the voyage, namely, inevitable detention at Grosse Isle, would exert himself to the utmost to keep his ship, while at sea, in such a state of cleanliness as to ensure permission to proceed to Quebec, after inspection by the medical officer at the quarantine station. The latter would, of course, retain his discretionary power, and the detention of the vessel would still continue, until he should consider it in a proper state to proceed, after the complete purification, if such should be found necessary, had been gone through.

Before concluding this Report, it is with regret that I feel myself compelled to notice the increasing number of shipwrecks to emigrant vessels, particularly during the past season, attended with a very serious loss of life. A list will be found in No. 6, p. 12 of the Appendix, showing the number of vessels lost last season to be 17, and the loss of lives to amount to 731.

From the frequency of these accidents I have been induced to turn my attention to a remedy. The best and most likely preventive, in my opinion, would be, coupled with the amendment of the Passenger Act, the total abolition of the pernicious use of ardent spirits on board of emigrant vessels, which I am sorry to say is carried to an alarming extent in our commercial marine engaged in the North American trade. This affords a most humiliating contrast with the sobriety maintained in the American shipping employed in the trade with the United Kingdom; and I am confident, that to the immoderate use of ardent spirits the greater number of the accidents which happen to emigrant vessels on the passage to this country, may be justly attributed.

Public attention having been of late often directed to the subject of lighthouses, as a means of additional security to navigation, I take the opportunity of stating, that it is my intention shortly to submit to your Excellency some practical suggestions on that head, accompanied with a chart of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, which I have caused to be executed for the purpose of illustrating my views.

The benefits resulting to the working classes from emigration being now very generally felt and acknowledged in the United Kingdom, and legal provision having been made by the Imperial Parliament in a clause in the Poor Law Amendment Bill, with regard to the voluntary emigration of parochial labourers, added to the increasing interest shown by the Irish landlords, in their disposition to assist their poor tenantry, justify the opinion that a very considerable number of persons of the above classes will emigrate next year to these provinces. It may also be confidently anticipated, that from the same causes, the amount of emigration to the Canadas will annually and progressively be augmented.

Under these circumstances it is very gratifying to be able to state to your Excellency, that the situation of the working classes, and the prospects of employment for all industrious emigrants, particularly in Upper Canada, cannot be better.

Your Lordship may rely on a continuance of my anxious and zealous endeavours to promote, by every means that may be in my power, the benevolent plans and wishes of His Majesty's Government and of your Excellency, in regard to the very important measure of emigration to these fine provinces.

I am happy in having it in my power at the present period to acquaint your Lordship, that the improved state of my health justifies the hope that I shall not be under the necessity of seeking an asylum in a warmer climate this winter. The

kind indulgence and sympathy manifested towards me by your Excellency, since my health gave way in 1832, demands my most grateful thanks, and will always remain impressed on my mind.

Soliciting the honour of your Lordship's being pleased to transmit this Report at your Excellency's early convenience to the Right honourable Thomas Spring Rice, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department,

I have the honour, &c.

*A. C. Buchanan,*  
Chief Agent.

APPENDIX to Mr. BUCHANAN'S REPORT.

No. 1.—THE following STATEMENT shows the WEEKLY ARRIVALS of EMIGRANTS at *Quebec* and *Montreal*, during the year 1834; specifying the Number of Males, Females and Children under 14 Years; also the Number of Voluntary Emigrants, and those that receive Parochial Aid.

WEEK ENDING	Males.	Females.	Children under 14.	Parochial Aid.	Voluntary.	TOTAL each Week.
11 May - - - -	90	64	54	- -	208	208
17 — - - - -	1,449	989	842	403	2,877	3,280
24 — - - - -	866	652	530	131	1,917	2,048
31 — - - - -	2,003	1,540	1,085	373	4,355	4,728
7 June - - - -	734	490	371	126	1,469	1,595
14 — - - - -	978	735	563	265	2,011	2,276
21 — - - - -	756	544	357	- -	1,657	1,657
28 — - - - -	875	578	486	49	1,890	1,939
5 July - - - -	678	534	381	141	1,452	1,593
12 — - - - -	1,214	858	673	235	2,510	2,745
19 — - - - -	262	224	198	63	619	682
26 — - - - -	198	146	104	- -	440	440
2 August - - -	539	345	308	- -	1,192	1,192
9 — - - - -	657	446	368	69	1,402	1,471
16 — - - - -	528	374	311	- -	1,213	1,213
23 — - - - -	705	471	395	- -	1,571	1,571
30 — - - - -	245	180	135	- -	560	560
6 September -	106	77	48	- -	231	231
13 — - - - -	65	49	43	- -	157	157
20 — - - - -	178	105	92	21	354	375
27 — - - - -	152	102	89	- -	343	343
4 October - - -	74	25	41	- -	150	150
11 — - - - -	126	93	72	12	279	291
18 — - - - -	66	51	29	4	142	146
25 — - - - -	18	13	6	- -	37	37
1 November - -	3	2	- -	- -	5	5
TOTAL - - - -	13,565	9,685	7,681	1,892	29,041	30,935

Emigrant Department, }  
Quebec, 12 December 1834. }

No. 2.—NAMES of PORTS from whence EMIGRANTS came, during the Year 1834; with Comparative Statement of the Number arrived at *Quebec* and *Montreal*, during the Three preceding Years.

## E N G L A N D.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
London - - - - -	1,051	1,287	4,150	1,135
Chatham - - - - -	22	17	—	—
Shoreham - - - - -	62	—	99	—
Portsmouth - - - - -	163	251	93 <sup>2</sup>	—
Southampton - - - - -	1	20	—	4
Newport - - - - -	20	2	156	1
Dartmouth - - - - -	82	81	196	9
Poole - - - - -	1	84	150	106
Plymouth - - - - -	850	440	1,398	474
Torquay - - - - -	—	—	48	—
Exeter - - - - -	—	—	6	—
Falmouth - - - - -	59	31	107	77
Penzance - - - - -	12	—	28	19
Jersey - - - - -	17	2	—	—
Padstow - - - - -	29	53	335	5
Bideford - - - - -	—	—	60	51
Bridgwater - - - - -	37	16	306	280
Bristol - - - - -	64	107	1,836	764
Gloucester and Frome - - - - -	10	7	—	6
Milford - - - - -	5	35	138	15
Carmarthen - - - - -	—	22	—	45
Swansea - - - - -	32	—	63	—
Aberystwith - - - - -	37	42	27	—
Llanelly - - - - -	—	—	21	—
Liverpool - - - - -	1,060	551	2,217	2,261
Lancaster - - - - -	—	61	45	43
Whitehaven - - - - -	72	413	795	138
Maryport - - - - -	538	315	884	421
Workington - - - - -	29	—	246	399
Berwick and Newcastle - - - - -	459	208	340	239
Sunderland - - - - -	57	40	206	86
Scarbro and Shields - - - - -	49	1	12	—
Stockton - - - - -	192	233	132	—
Whitby - - - - -	273	46	236	471
Hull - - - - -	1,171	665	1,288	2,780
Yarmouth - - - - -	345	171	793	514
Colchester - - - - -	—	—	145	—
Lynn - - - - -	—	7	86	—
TOTAL - - - - -	6,799	5,198	17,481	10,343

## I R E L A N D.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Dublin - - - - -	5,879	3,571	6,595	7,157
Wexford - - - - -	23	21	157	229
Waterford - - - - -	1,008	197	877	1,216
Ross - - - - -	278	325	926	1,159
Youghall - - - - -	203	53	159	210
Cork - - - - -	2,261	925	1,987	2,735
Baltimore - - - - -	—	—	184	—
Tralee - - - - -	217	67	133	114
Limerick - - - - -	1,097	602	1,689	2,759

I R E L A N D—*continued.*

NAMES OF PORTS.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Clare - - - - -	-	19	—	—
Galway - - - - -	79	190	425	452
Westport - - - - -	221	-	529	720
Killala - - - - -	-	-	-	514
Sligo - - - - -	2,114	657	2,961	4,079
Ballyshannon - - - - -	154	71	86	200
Donegal - - - - -	2	-	113	—
Londonderry - - - - -	1,580	1,852	2,582	2,888
Larne - - - - -	-	-	137	—
Belfast - - - - -	3,024	2,637	6,851	7,943
Newry - - - - -	945	725	1,374	1,591
Strangford - - - - -	117	41	349	169
Drogheda - - - - -	-	60	90	—
Kilrush - - - - -	4	—	—	—
Kinsale - - - - -	2	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>12,013</b>	<b>28,204</b>	<b>34,155</b>

## S C O T L A N D.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Dumfries - - - - -	-	137	—	—
Ayr - - - - -	221	24	-	40
Inverness - - - - -	-	138	-	361
Cromarty - - - - -	276	298	638	460
Greenock - - - - -	1,140	1,458	1,716	2,988
Campbletown - - - - -	-	192	110	—
Glasgow - - - - -	462	168	160	176
Stranraer - - - - -	87	75	60	—
Peterhead - - - - -	29	41	18	13
Dundee - - - - -	99	194	439	249
Grangemouth - - - - -	-	-	-	196
Leith - - - - -	661	622	1,145	664
Aberdeen - - - - -	647	116	478	158
Isla - - - - -	358	601	181	—
Annan - - - - -	391	-	175	—
Alloa - - - - -	87	-	231	—
Leven - - - - -	-	39	112	—
Irvine - - - - -	-	6	37	—
Kirkaldy - - - - -	33	47	—	—
Tobermory - - - - -	99	40	—	—
Troon - - - - -	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,354</b>

## L O W E R P O R T S.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Bre- ton, West Indies, &c. &c. &c. - - - }	339	359	561	424

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }  
12 December 1834. }

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at *Quebec* since the year 1829, inclusive.

WHERE FROM.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
England and Wales - - -	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799
Ireland - - - - -	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206
Scotland - - - - -	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591
Hamburgh and Gibraltar - - -	-	-	-	15	-	-
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, } West Indies, &c. &c. - }	123	451	424	546	345	339
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935
	GRAND TOTAL - - -					198,632

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }  
12 December 1834. }

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of EMIGRANTS arrived at *Quebec*, in the year 1834.

LOWER CANADA:		
City and district of Quebec - - - - -	1,500	
District of Three Rivers - - - - -	350	
District of St. Francis and Eastern townships - - - - -	640	
City and district of Montreal - - - - -	1,200	
Ottawa district - - - - -	400	
TOTAL to LOWER CANADA - - - - -		4,090
UPPER CANADA:		
Ottawa, Bathurst, Midland and Eastern districts, as far as Kingston, included - - - - -	1,000	
District of Newcastle, and townships in the vicinity of the bay of Quinte	2,650	
Toronto and the Home district, including settlements round Lake Simco - - - - -	8,000	
Hamilton, Gulph, and Huron tracts, and situations adjacent - - - - -	2,660	
Niagra frontier and district, including the line of the Welland Canal and round the head of Lake Ontario, to Hamilton - - - - -	3,300	
Settlements bordering on Lake Erie, including the London district, Adelaide Settlement, and on to Lake St. Clair - - - - -	4,600	
TOTAL to UPPER CANADA - - - - -		22,210
Died of cholera in Upper and Lower Canada - - - - -	800	
Returned to United Kingdom - - - - -	350	
Gone to United States - - - - -	3,485	
		4,635
TOTAL - - - - -		30,935

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }  
12 December 1834. }

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 5.—RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at *New York* from the *United Kingdom*, for the last Six Years.

	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	TOTAL.
In the year - 1829	8,110	2,443	948	11,501
Ditto - - 1830	16,350	3,497	1,584	21,433
Ditto - - 1831	13,808	6,721	2,078	22,607
Ditto - - 1832	18,947	6,050	3,286	28,283
Ditto - - 1833	- -	- -	- -	16,000
To 20 November 1834	- -	- -	- -	26,540
				126,464

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }  
12 December 1834.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 6.—A LIST of the VESSELS WRECKED coming to *Quebec* last Spring, with the Number of Lives lost.

	Lives lost.
1834.—Early in spring, James, of Workington, Captain Crooks, wrecked on St. Paul's Island.	
Noon, of Sunderland, Captain Phillips - - ditto.	
Isabella, of Workington, with 130 emigrants; seven drowned, remainder suffered great distress; wrecked on St. Paul's Island	7
Bark, name unknown; same place.	
Brig James, from Limerick, Captain Lardle; lost on the Great Bank, Newfoundland	250
Bark Astrea, near Cape Breton; all lost	271
Fidelity, Clark, from Dublin; same place; crew and passengers saved; 29 died of fatigue	29
Bark Edward, Chapman; near Scutari.	
Brig Columbus; same place.	
Ship, name unknown; Little Island.	
Brig Trafalgar, from St. John's, New Brunswick; near Cape Breton.	
Brig from west of England; near Arichat, with 180 passengers; only seven saved	173
Brig from west of England, with 280 passengers; near Eusebo Cut, off Causo; no lives lost.	
Brig Resolution, Turnbull, with 233; wrecked near Spit Island, south east coast Newfoundland; one boy and all the passengers baggage lost	1
Bark Juno, arrived at Richituito with 233 emigrants taken from a wreck at sea.	
Patriot, from Sunderland; on Cape Rosier, Gulph of St. Lawrence.	
Scarborough Castle, at sea, Longitude 41.	
	731

Number of Ships Lost - - 17.

RECAPITULATION of LIVES LOST.

Isabella - - - - -	7
Brig James - - - - -	250
Astrea - - - - -	271
Fidelity - - - - -	29
Brig from west of England, name unknown, near Arichat	173
Resolution - - - - -	1
	731

TOTAL Number of Persons lost by Shipwreck on board vessels bound to *Quebec*, in the year 1834 - - - - - 731.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,  
12 Decem ber 1834.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

EXTRACTS from the several WEEKLY REPORTS made to the Governor-in-Chief, by the Chief Agent for Emigration at *Quebec*.

Week ending 10 May 1834.—Finding that masters of ships continue to levy the tax on emigrants, I forwarded printed notices to Grosse Isle, to inform them that there is no law for such impost.

Week ending 17 May.—The emigrants already arrived this season are in general possessed of considerable property, chiefly small farmers and dealers. The number of persons of the working classes is under an average of former years; and of that class already arrived they are in general amply provided to pay their way to their destinations, or to such situations as I consider best to direct them. Good house-servants are much wanted in this city and Montreal, and the demand for all persons of the working class cannot be better. I have much difficulty in getting ship captains to refund to the emigrants the amount of the late tax, which they illegally collected from them. Up to this day I have succeeded in getting back about 500*l*. Many melancholy shipwrecks have taken place this spring among emigrants' vessels coming to this port.

Week ending 31 May.—The emigrants arrived this week were in general in good circumstances. The city is remarkably free of emigrants at present, considering the great number that has already arrived at so early a period. I succeeded in getting the capitation tax refunded to over 1,000 emigrants on Friday and Saturday. Attendance is given at this office from seven in the morning until dark, to afford the numerous applicants every aid to get away. Nearly all the surviving emigrants that have been shipwrecked in the Gulf have come up; for such as stood in need I got gratuitous passages to Montreal.

Week ending 7 June.—This office continues to be exceedingly crowded daily, by emigrants soliciting aid to recover the capitation tax. The captains of the ship *Home*, from Dublin, and *Active*, from Londonderry, which arrived this day, have refused to refund the tax, which I ascertained clearly to have been advanced by the emigrants. The situation of the city is remarkably satisfactory, as regards the emigrant population.

Week ending 14 June.—The emigrants arrived this week have in general proceeded to Upper Canada. Some labourers, servants and tradesmen remain employed at Quebec and Montreal. This city is unusually free from distress or want among the emigrant population. Through the aid of the collector of customs I have got it so arranged that the masters of the ships are prevented from landing the emigrants and their baggage late in the evening, risking the night's exposure, unless when going by steam-boat. A number of farmer labourers, late the tenantry of Lord Suffield, arrived this week; they were recommended by the Secretary of State to this department; as also some other small parties of emigrants from various estates. All were well provided, and I forwarded them, as requested, to their several destinations. I got the capitation tax very generally refunded to all the emigrants that arrived this and the preceding week, with the exception of the ship *Home*, from Dublin.

Week ending 21 June.—A considerable number of persons of the working classes arrived this week, principally from Ireland; they, apparently, were all able to pay their way; the great demand in Upper Canada for persons of the working class, and particularly at public works for labourers and artificers, with the high rate of wages, induced nearly the whole to proceed thither. I have reports this week from the emigrant agents at Toronto, Lachine, Prescott and Bytown, all testifying as to good circumstances of the emigrant population, and the total absence of sickness or distress among them, so far, this season.

This City and Montreal has never been more free from inconvenience from an emigrant population, and the interference of the benevolent has been less required this season than for the last five years. From the competition between the steam boats—here and the forwarding boats above Montreal, emigrants may now get from Quebec to Prescott for about one dollar each adult.

Week ending 5 July.—The emigrants arrived this week consist principally of tradesmen, farmers and labourers, of whom very few are now in Quebec.

Week ending 12 July.—The emigrants arrived this week are very respectable, all in good health and spirits; the great demand for persons of the working classes throughout the Upper Province hastens them forward; the facilities of transport is a further inducement. I got the head money refunded to nearly all the emigrants arrived this week. The total sum refunded since the 12th May to this date is about 2,500*l*.

Week ending 19 July.—In consequence of the low rate of transport and great competition this season on the route from Quebec to Kingston, the head money refunded to the emigrants is ample to pay a common passage to Prescott.

Week ending 9 August.—By the Kingston from Liverpool, a Mr. Farmer, strongly recommended to this department, and family, came passengers; he proceeds for the present to Sorel; he has with him 50 head of live stock, of the most approved English breeds.

Week ending 16 August.—The greater proportion of the emigrants arrived this week were from Scotland and the north of Ireland, and all had ample means to proceed to Upper Canada, whither they were destined.

Week ending 6 September.—By the explosion of one of the boilers of the *Lady of the Lake* steam-boat on Sunday morning, six lives have been lost; they were passengers by the Conference from Leith; one of them, Mr. W. Ronaldson, has left considerable property, an inventory of which I had taken, and cash amounting to near 400 *l.* I lodged in the Montreal bank, and his other effects have been stored.

Week ending 20 September.—The emigrants arrived this week are all in comfortable circumstances; the greater part have proceeded to Upper Canada. In the Concord from London, there were 20 boys sent out by the London Children's Friend Society.

Week ending 27 September.—Seventy-three Saxon emigrants arrived this week and proceeded to Upper Canada; they appear to be a healthy able-bodied industrious people. I gave them orders for employment at the Long Sault Canal.

Week ending 4 October.—Labourers are much wanted about town to get in the potatoe crop; and at Cornwall, and the Long Sault Canal, shoemakers and tailors are in great request, at high wages. Quebec is unusually free from an emigrant population.

Navigation closed the 1st of December.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

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PASSENGER REGULATION ACT of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Anno Nono Georgii 4 Regis.

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*Passenger Act.*

AN ACT to regulate the Carriage of PASSENGERS in MERCHANT VESSELS from the United Kingdom to the Continent and Islands of North America. [23 May 1828.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision respecting the carriage of passengers from the United Kingdom to His Majesty's possessions on the continent and islands of North America; Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no ship shall sail from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney or Sark, or in the Isle of Man, on any voyage to or for any port or place in His Majesty's possession on the continent or islands of North America, with more persons on board than in the proportion of three persons for every four tons of the registered burthen of such ship, the master and crew being included in and forming part of such prescribed number; and that no ship registered as having more than one deck, shall carry any passengers upon any such voyage as aforesaid, unless she shall be of the height of five feet and a half at the least between decks, and that no ship registered as having only one deck shall carry any passengers upon any such voyage as aforesaid, unless a platform shall be laid beneath such deck, in such a manner as to afford a space of the height of at least five feet and a half; Provided always, that two children, each being under the age of 14 years, or three children, each being under the age of seven years, or one child being under the age of 12 months, with the mother of such child, shall, in all cases, be computed as one person, for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it further enacted, That no ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid, to any port or place in His Majesty's possession on the continent or islands of North America, shall clear out for such voyage from any port in the United Kingdom, or in the said Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney or Sark, or in the Isle of Man, unless and until there shall be actually laden and on board such ship good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, to the amount or in the proportion following; (that is to say,) a supply of pure water to the amount of 50 gallons for every person on board such ship, the master and crew included, such water being carried in sweet casks; and a supply of bread, biscuit, oatmeal or bread stuffs, to the amount of 50 lbs. weight at the least for every passenger on board such ship.

3. And be it further Enacted, That no ship proceeding on any such voyage as aforesaid, and having on board the whole number of passengers allowed by this Act, shall carry any part of her cargo, provisions, water or sea stores, between decks; but that it shall be lawful for any such ship, not having on board the whole number of passengers so allowed, to carry between decks, in respect of every passenger wanting of that number, any goods, provisions, water or sea stores, not occupying more than three cubical feet in space.

4. And be it further Enacted, That the master of every ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid shall, before clearing out his said ship for such voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the said Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney or Sark, or in the Isle of Man, deliver to the collector or other principal officer of His Majesty's Customs at such port or place a list in writing, specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages, and professions or occupations of all and every the passengers on board such ship, with the name of the port or place at which he the said master hath contracted to land each of the said passengers; and such collector or other chief officer of customs shall thereupon deliver to the said master a counterpart of such list, signed by him the said collector or other chief officer as aforesaid; and the said master shall exhibit the



the said counterpart of his said list to the collector or other chief officer of His Majesty's customs at each and every port or place in His Majesty's possessions at which the said passengers or any of them shall be landed, and shall deposit the same with such collector or chief officer of customs at his final port of discharge in the said possessions.

5. And for the prevention of frauds which might be practised upon persons emigrating from the United Kingdom to any of His Majesty's possessions abroad, be it further enacted, That if the master of any ship carrying any passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid shall, without their, his or her previous consent, land or put on shore, or cause to be landed or put on shore, any passenger or passengers at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land or put such passenger or passengers on shore, he the said master shall incur and become liable to a penalty of 20 *l.* for each and every passenger so landed or put on shore, to be recovered in a summary way before any two justices of peace in and for any province, district, county or place in any of His Majesty's possessions on the continent or islands of North America, on the complaint of any such person or persons, and to be levied, by warrants under the hands and seals of such justices, upon the goods of any such offender.

6. And be it further enacted, That if any ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the said Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney or Sark, or in the Isle of Man, to or for any port or place in His Majesty's possession on the continent or islands of North America, shall carry any number of passengers exceeding by more than one person in fifty the proportion authorized and allowed by this present Act; or if the cargo, provisions, water or sea stores of any such ship, or any part thereof, shall be carried between decks, contrary to the provisions hereinbefore in this behalf made; or if any ship shall clear out or put to sea, not having on board such water, and good and wholesome provisions as aforesaid, for the use and consumption of the said passengers, to the amount or in the proportion hereinbefore required; or if any such ship shall be cleared out from any port or place in the United Kingdom before such lists of passengers as hereinbefore mentioned have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid, to such officer as aforesaid, or if any such list shall be wilfully false, the master of the said ship shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall and may be prosecuted, tried and convicted for the same, either in the county in the United Kingdom from which the ship shall have sailed on such voyage, or in any other county of the United Kingdom, or in either of the said Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or the Isle of Man, from which the ship shall have sailed on such voyage, or in any of His Majesty's possessions abroad, to which such ship shall have sailed on such voyage: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any passenger in any such ship as aforesaid, or to any other person, in respect of any breach of any contract made by or on the behalf of any such passenger or other person with the master or owner thereof.

7. And for the more effectually securing the due observance of the aforesaid rules, and the payment of the penalties aforesaid, be it further enacted, That before any ship carrying passengers shall clear out for any such voyage as aforesaid from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the said Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney or Sark, or in the Isle of Man, to or for any port or place in His Majesty's possession on the continent or islands of North America, the master of the said ship shall enter into a bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, with one good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the collector or other chief officer of customs at such port, in the sum of 1,000 *l.*, the condition of which bond shall be, that the said ship is sea-worthy, and that all and every the rules and regulations made and prescribed by this Act for the carriage of passengers shall be well and truly performed before and during such intended voyage, and that all penalties, fines and forfeitures which the master of such ship may be sentenced or adjudged to pay for or in respect of the breach or nonperformance, before or during such voyage, of any such rules or regulations, shall be well and truly paid: Provided always, that such bond as aforesaid shall be without stamps, and that no such bond shall be put in suit, and that no prosecution, suit, action, or information shall be brought under or by virtue of this Act, or upon or by reason of the breach of any of the provisions thereof, in any of His Majesty's possessions abroad, after the expiration of 12 calendar months next succeeding the commencement of any such voyage as aforesaid, nor in the United Kingdom or any of the islands before mentioned, after the expiration of 12 calendar months next after the return of the master to the port or place from which he sailed on such voyage.

8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any ship in the service of His Majesty's postmaster-general.

9. And be it further enacted and declared, That the Bahama Islands, and His Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, are not and shall not be deemed or taken to be comprised within the provisions aforesaid, or any of them.

AMENDMENTS suggested by Mr. *Buchanan*, for the Passenger Regulation Act of the Imperial Parliament, with explanatory Directions.

THE following amendments for the Passenger Regulation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 9 Geo. 4, c. 21, of May the 23d 1828, have been submitted to His Majesty's Government by Mr. *Buchanan*, chief agent for emigration to the Canadas, a copy of which Mr. *Buchanan* delivered to his worship the mayor of Quebec at the late public meeting:

Number of passengers to be altered from three to four ton of the register burthen of the vessel, to two to three ton.

(Two to three was the number mentioned in the original manuscript of the Bill. The alteration to three to four ton arose in printing the Bill at the third reading; and for fear of delay, the late Mr. Huskisson let it pass, saying, if it did not work well, an amendment could take place the following session. Mr. A. C. Buchanan told the Right honourable Gentleman that no ship could carry three to four ton, without seriously endangering the health of the passengers, as the vessel would require to have a row of berths up the centre of the vessel. Two to three ton can be safely carried, and the whole space in the centre of the deck, say from 12 to 15 feet wide, and the length of the vessel from cabin bulk-head to the fore-castle, kept clear and open.)

Penalty 10*l.* for every passenger over the number permitted by the Act.

Clause No. 2.—The quantity of bread, biscuit, oatmeal or bread stuff, to be augmented from 50*lb.* to 75*lb.* for each passenger. The between decks of the ship to be thoroughly cleaned out at least twice a week, and sprinkled with vinegar; beds and bedding brought on deck, and well aired and dusted.

Penalty 100*l.* for short supply of provisions; and a further penalty for not airing the bedding and cleaning the ship.

Additional clause to No. 4.—List of passengers to specify condition of the emigrants, whether voluntary and by their own resources, or sent out by parochial or other aid. Copy of said list to be delivered to the masters of vessels carrying emigrants to the Government agents for emigrants, at the port of disembarkation, previous to report being made at the Custom-house; said list to be kept as a public record for free inspection. Should there be no Government agent at the port or place of disembarkation, then to the principal magistrate or other public authority. The certificate of the Government agent for emigrants, at the port of disembarkation, of the due fulfilment of contract on the part of the captain, to be required to enable masters or owners of vessels to cancel bonds in the United Kingdom; said certificate to be furnished gratis.

Penalty 50*l.*

The passengers ought to be mustered at the port of embarkation, as it has been found in most instances that the age of children has invariably been given incorrectly, to enable a greater number to be taken on board; the provisions ought also to undergo a rigid inspection. The above inspections should be the imperative and responsible duty of the agent for emigrants at the port of embarkation, or a responsible officer of the customs.

The Act, as passed the House of Commons, made the penalties special and recoverable in a summary way. The alteration took place in the House of Lords, by the late Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Mr. Buchanan told Lord F. L. Gower at the time, that the Bill so altered would be useless. His reply was, that to discuss it a new in the Commons would lose the bill that session; and as the session was late, it had better be passed and amended the following year. Lord F. L. Gower was then Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and had charge of the Bill; in fact, amending the Act as now suggested will be nearly placing it as originally drafted by Mr. Stephens, the law adviser of the Colonial department, from the manuscript and suggestions of Mr. Buchanan, that he had the honour to submit, and which were in perfect accordance with the views of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Bristol, and of the most leading ship-owners in London, and M. S. Hill, esq., R. N., collector of Londonderry.

Alteration in Clause No. 6.—Penalties to be made special to each clause of the Act, and prosecuted and recovered in a summary way, before any two of His Majesty's justices of the peace in any of His Majesty's dominions or possessions. Summonses granted to complainant by any justice of the peace or other magistrate, and appearance to take place within 24 hours after issuing. No fee exceeding 1*s.* sterling to be demanded for the granting of summonses or warrants under the Act.

*Additional and new Clauses.*

1st.—Sale of spirituous liquors of any sort, or wines, to be unlawful on board of any vessel carrying passengers to His Majesty's possessions in North America. Penalty 10 *l.* for each offence.

2d.—Masters of ships to be liable to pay 9*d.* per day to passengers for each and every day, if detained over two days in the port of embarkation beyond the day notified to such passengers as the period of sailing, wind and weather and unforeseen accidents excepted. The master may have the option to provide victuals on board in lieu of money.

3d.—The masters or persons in command of ships carrying passengers to be held liable for all contracts and bargains between the passengers and the accredited or ostensible brokers, agents or charterers of such ship.

4th.—Vessels carrying more than 25 passengers to receive from the Custom-house, at the port of clearing, a printed copy of this Act; the same to be kept for the free inspection of the passengers on all reasonable occasions on the voyage. Penalty 25 *l.*

5th.—Passengers to claim, as a right, the privilege of remaining on board 48 hours after arrival at the port of destination, and to have their usual accommodations, and to be disembarked with their baggage at the usual landing places at seasonable hours, free of expense; the disembarkation into a steam-boat or other vessel, with the free consent of the passengers, to be deemed a landing. Penalty 25 *l.*

Quebec, August, 1834.

COPIES and EXTRACTS of LETTERS from the Government Agents in *Upper Canada*.

Sir, Toronto, 6 June 1834.

ON my arrival at Montreal, a report prevailed that the cholera had made its appearance at Quebec and Grosse Isle, and that there were upwards of 4,000 emigrants, a large proportion of whom were in indigent circumstances, daily expected at that place: it is gratifying to add that the reports were unfounded, and that as yet very few settlers have been detained on the route for want of the means to proceed.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

Sir, Lachine, 8 June 1834.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and in reply to state, that the facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to all parts of the upper province never were greater, both by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *J. Hayes.*

Sir, Prescott, 9 June 1834.

THE facilities for the transport of the emigrants from Montreal are unbounded; of the forwarders, all I believe are sincerely desirous of acting fairly towards those persons who may come up with them.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *John Patton, Agent for Emigrants.*

Sir, Toronto, 18 June 1834.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to acquaint you, that in consequence of the great demand for labourers throughout this province generally, it is only his Excellency's intention to employ indigent settlers in clearing land in the new townships under particular circumstances, if they cannot obtain work elsewhere. Settlers will again be employed in Sunnidale, and the townships on the Nottawa Sago River; 1,500 labourers will find employment at the Grand River and Welland Canal, at 12 dollars per month and found in provisions. Mr. Manahan having been appointed emigrant agent at Kingston, it was deemed unnecessary to appoint an agent to the commissioner of Crown lands, you will, therefore, have the goodness to omit Mr. Askew's name in any future notice you may think proper to issue.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

COPY of LETTER from Mr. E. Cushing, of the Ottawa Forwarding Company.

Sir, Montreal, 16 June 1834.

THE following are the lowest rates the Ottawa Steam-Boat Company could undertake to convey emigrants and baggage during the present season *via* the Rideau Canal to Kingston:

	s.	d.
For each adult - - - - -	10	-
Children between 7 and 14 years - - - - -	5	-
Ditto between 3 and 7 years - - - - -	3	4
Ditto under 3 years - - - - -		gratis.
Luggage, 2s. 9d. per cwt., and none allowed.		

The company have decked barges leaving this every day, and arrive at Bytown in two days, and in Kingston in five days, without any transshipping of luggage.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *E. Cushing.*

Sir, Kingston, 15 September 1834.

IT is pleasing to inform you that nevertheless the great mortality of that dreadful scourge in this small town, only three of the emigrants were victims to it, although this agency is the entrepôt of the Rideau Canal, and I had strict orders to remove to the hospital all sick emigrants coming up by the St. Lawrence.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *A. Manahan, Agent for Emigrants.*  
Chief Agent.

LETTER from the Rev. Mr. Bethune to A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

Sir, Montreal, 18 June 1834.

I AM directed by the Montreal Emigrant Committee to send you the enclosed list of persons who have paid to the captains of vessels therein mentioned, ship Home and Milvina, the tax imposed on emigrants by the late Act, and who are now here unable to proceed to their destinations, but which the sums they have paid would enable them to do. The Emigrant Society respectfully requests your kind attention to the case of those poor people, and beg the favour of you to recover back the amount due them if possible.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq. (signed) *J. Bethune.*  
Chief Agent for Emigrants.

ANSWER of Mr. Buchanan to the Rev. Mr. Bethune.

Sir,

Quebec, 23 June 1834.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting a list of the emigrants that arrived by the ship Home, from Dublin, claiming a repayment of the capitation tax.

The consignees of this vessel would not recognise the claims of the emigrants by that ship. I made every effort in my power, and used every possible persuasion to induce them to do so, but without avail; as also in the case of the Malvina. In some instances the captains were intimidated to refund their unjust exaction by the Admiralty Court; but its interference has lately been prohibited by an injunction of the Court of King's Bench. As to the persons whose names are in the list sent me, there is no chance of their obtaining a repayment. Legal redress, I regret to say, we have none; and until the Passenger Act is amended, and which I hope to get effected this present session of the Imperial Parliament, it is out of the question for emigrants expecting any advantage by law proceedings in any case, as the delay is worse than the evil complained of. It is exceedingly to be regretted that indolent emigrants in good health are so much recognised as objects of charity by the benevolent public. I cannot avoid expressing my fears but that those sheds in Montreal, with every caution and scrutiny your benevolent society can use, in many instances tend to check those lazy characters in their own efforts to obtain employment, or proceed further up the country.

In every part of Upper Canada the want of labourers is complained of. In this city there is not an emigrant in want, and who, if industrious, but I can easily direct to employment. I am satisfied that all the emigrants arrived here hitherto, except in a very few instances, were possessed of means sufficient to pay their way to their destinations, or to where employment could be found. Mr. Carlisle Buchanan, who will deliver this letter to you, I have requested to render you every aid in his power to get the present occupants of the sheds disposed of, and directed to where they can find employment.

To the Rev. John Bethune, Montreal.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan.

Sir,

Township of Rawden, Newcastle District, Upper Canada, 2 July 1834.

AGRICULTURAL labourers are sadly wanted in this and the adjoining township. If you could direct a driblet of your great stream this way it would serve all parties.

I like my location very much. I have made an opening of about 75 acres as a beginning. Seymour, immediately adjoining us, is settling fast, and requires hands much.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

(signed) John Hilton.

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COPIES of COMMUNICATIONS from the GOVERNMENT of Upper Canada.

Sir,

Toronto, 23 July 1834.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to transmit you the accompanying copy of a letter, which has been forwarded to the Hon. P. McGill, of Montreal, respecting the arrangements which have been made in this province for the reception of emigrants.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

(signed) William Rowan.

Sir,

Toronto, 23 July 1834.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and to transmit to you a copy of a communication which has been made to the agent for emigrants at Prescott, by which you will perceive that preparations have been authorized for the reception of emigrants that may arrive at that port. I have also to acquaint you, by the desire of the Lieutenant-governor, that with reference to these arrangements for the reception of emigrants, and for the directing them to the districts where they may find employment, you may continue to encourage any number of emigrants arriving at Montreal during the season to pursue their journey to the Upper Province.

To the Hon. P. McGill,  
Chairman of the Montreal Sanitary Committee.

(signed) William Rowan.

Sir,

Toronto, 23 July 1834.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to acquaint you, that in consequence of the great number of emigrants that will probably arrive at Prescott during this week, every exertion must be made on your part in providing for the accommodation of emigrants in cases of sickness, and for their removal to the emigrant hospital, and also in making arrangements for the immediate departure of all indigent emigrants who cannot find employment in your neighbourhood; you were in my letter of yesterday informed of the mode which is to be followed in regulating the emigrant hospital at Brockville, and that a stated daily allowance will be authorized for each patient admitted into the hospital. You will

will make a similar communication to the board of health at Prescott, and inform the boards of health at both Brockville and Prescott that his Excellency will authorize the payment of any reasonable expense which may be incurred in supplying the emigrant hospital with such articles as the boards of health may recommend.

To John Patton, esq.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *Buchanan* to the Honourable *Peter M'Gill*, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

Dear Sir,

Montreal, 25 August 1834.

I RETURNED two days ago from the upper province from examining into the situation of the vast emigrant population that has gone there during the present season, and to ascertain what further facilities might be necessary in aiding emigrants to their several destinations, and to insure employment to such as might require it. It affords me much satisfaction at the present melancholy period to have it in my power to acquaint you, for the information of the Sanitary and Emigrant Committees of your benevolent city, and the inhabitants thereof, who have on all occasions manifested so much sympathy and liberality to poor emigrants, that the condition of the emigrant population throughout Upper Canada is on the whole highly satisfactory, the most prompt and efficient measures have been adopted by the Lieutenant-governor to meet any emergency, and his Excellency had given the necessary directions for Mr. Patton, the Government agent at Prescott, and to other agents on the route, to afford prompt aid to such emigrants as required it, or might be forwarded up by the charitable institutions of Montreal.

I visited Kingston last week, and left Prescott on Thursday, up to which period Mr. Patton informed me that the number of emigrants that had reached there in actual want and requiring any aid to get forward were very few, many had free tickets from Montreal, and expected in consequence a similar indulgence from Prescott, but which Mr. Patton only found necessary to extend to very few families. Mr. Patton has less difficulty in ascertaining the true situation of the emigrant population on their arrival at Prescott than is in the power of the agents or charitable institutions on their transit, as he has their effects and luggage in view; numbers went up free possessing 10, 15 and 20 hundred of luggage, besides articles of furniture and farming implements; there is nothing more painful or difficult to come at correctly than the true situation of many of the emigrants that are landed on your wharf in a hurried state on the arrival of the steam-boats from Quebec, and I can very well account for the numerous impositions, in spite of every effort on the part of the benevolent societies to the contrary.

Too much caution cannot be manifested in withholding aid to sturdy able-bodied men in sound health.

I would here beg to suggest that much benefit would be experienced if the emigrants that are forwarded, were disembarked at Prescott instead of Brockville. Prescott is the regular station of the Lake steam-boats, where in general one or more are laying ready to receive the emigrants on arrival, besides there is a very commodious emigrant barrack and hospital for their special accommodation; added to which is the valuable superintendence of Mr. Patton the Government agent. When at Brockville, on Wednesday last, I witnessed the necessity of adopting the preceding suggestion in consequence of the great inconvenience felt by a number of emigrants that had just arrived in a Durham boat from Montreal; whereas had these people disembarked at Prescott, they could have gone on board the Great Britain steamer then lying there, and proceed the following day. I visited the works at the Long Sault Canal, where preparations on a large scale are in progress, for affording employment to a great many labourers and artificers very shortly, and which will be a great relief to those that are unable to proceed up the country, where the want of all persons of the working classes is much felt. I avail myself on the present occasion to assure you of my great anxiety and readiness to render any aid in my power in promoting the benevolent intentions of the inhabitants of Montreal; and I shall have great pleasure in communicating to his Lordship the Governor in Chief the favourable state of the emigrant population throughout the route of the St. Lawrence, and the exertions made in their behalf by the benevolent inhabitants of your city.

To the Hon. Peter M'Gill,  
Chairman Sanitary Committee.

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

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *Buchanan* to Lieut.-colonel *Craig*, Civil Secretary.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration,  
Quebec, 2 September 1834.

Sir,

I PROCEEDED by the south side of Lake Ontario, as I wished to visit Oswego, which is becoming the principal point of entry towards the Upper Province by emigrants from New York, and I am glad in being enabled to state, for his Lordship's information, that the number of British emigrants that have entered Upper Canada by that route, as also Rochester and Buffalo, this year, is unprecedented, and evidently proves that the mania for running to the "far west" is completely checked. The facility and ease with which emigrants get from New York to Lake Ontario is very great, and their adopting the Oswego route, instead of proceeding as hitherto to Buffalo, is exceedingly important, as it brings the

strange emigrant at once to the seat of Government, and prevents his falling into the hands of designing land jobbers and crimps at Buffalo.

I visited part of the London district, and the works at the Grand River improvements and Welland Canal, and found every thing satisfactory; settlements going on in every direction, and plenty of employment for labourers and tradesmen of all descriptions; many hundred of common labourers are employed at the Grand River, at 12 dollars per month, and found in board and lodging.

I visited Toronto during the prevalence of the cholera, and I was gratified at finding his Excellency Sir John Colborne well pleased at the fortunate situation of the emigrant population there. There was scarcely an emigrant to be seen, all had proceeded to their several destinations.

Lord Egremont's settlers from Petworth had all been well provided for in the vicinity of Brantford.

From Toronto I proceeded to Kingston by land, calling at Port Hope, Coburg, Colborne, Bay of Quinte, Belleville, &c. I remained part of a day at Coburg, and obtained information as to the prospects and condition of the various new settlements about the Rice Lake, in the rear of that thriving village.

I remained two days at Kingston, and found every thing there very satisfactory, considering the awful visitation with which that city, as well as the whole route of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Toronto, have been visited. I went about 50 miles down the Rideau; and being anxious to visit Brockville and Prescott, and meeting a steam-boat on the canal, I returned to Kingston, and proceeded by the St. Lawrence to Montreal. A reference to my letter to the Honourable P. M'Gill, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, will inform his Lordship on various matters connected with the transport of emigrants from Montreal upwards. I urged on the consideration of the forwarding agents the great benefits that would be experienced by emigrants and the public if a line of covered barges were established to take the emigrants on board at Quebec, and not disembark them until they arrived at Kingston.

With reference to the forwarding system adopted by the Sanitary and Emigrant Committee at Montreal, the honourable chairman informed me, that they send up free all that solicit it; and that on the arrival of the steam-boats from Quebec, every publicity is given that any emigrants wishing to proceed to the Upper Province, and who have not sufficient means to do so, if they call at the office of the committee will receive an order for a free passage and provisions. A great number of emigrants proceeded this season to Kingston by the Rideau Canal; the rate of passage is about 2 s. 6 d. or 3 s. higher than by the St. Lawrence; say *viâ* Rideau, 10 s., St. Lawrence, 7 s. 6 d.; but to those who are able to pay the difference, the additional comfort in favour of the Rideau route is more than equivalent. On the whole the competition between the forwarders has been very favourable to the emigrants; great efforts are making by the St. Lawrence carriers to compete, and if possible to keep ahead of the Ottawa route. With the Passenger Act amended, and the continued protection of the Governor in Chief to the authorities responsible for conducting emigration, the most salutary benefits might be expected, and much of the expense of quarantine avoided, and the interference of mistaken public sympathy and irresponsible institutions dispensed with.

To Lieut.-colonel Craig, Civil Secretary.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Aberdeen to Sir R. Bourke; dated Downing-street, 17 Feb. 1835.

[A similar Despatch was sent to Colonel Arthur, Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, acquainting him that two ships would be sent to Van Diemen's Land.]

Mr. Forster:  
30 Dec. 1834.  
24 Jan. 1835.

Mr. Hay:  
16 Jan. 1835.  
28 Jan. 1835.

" I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of a correspondence which has taken place between my under secretary and the chairman of the committee by whom the female emigrants have been selected and dispatched to the Australian Colonies. The first of these letters takes a retrospective view of the proceedings of the committee during the past year, and contains such suggestions as they have offered for my consideration, with a view to the improvement of the system of female emigration, together with a renewed offer of their services during the present year. The remainder of this correspondence gives the detail of the measures which will be adopted.

" The system hitherto acted upon, of providing a portion only of the expense of the passage, and requiring each female to find the remainder, either by the payment of 5 l. on embarking, or giving a promissory note for the payment of 6 l. on her arrival in the Colony, has, for the reasons stated by the committee, been superseded,

seded, and another arrangement substituted, by which the whole of the expense of the passage will be defrayed at the cost of the public in the following proportion, viz. 9*l.* for each emigrant on the departure of the vessel from this country, and 8*l.* on the arrival of the ship in the Colony, either in specie or treasury bills, at the option of the Governor, according to the arrangement which you were informed would in future be made upon that subject with the owners of vessels engaged to convey emigrants to the Colonies.

“ I have further to acquaint you, that three ships, with about 200 young women in each, will be dispatched to New South Wales during the present year; the first of which will leave England on the 30th of April, and the periods fixed for the departure of the other two will be about the 10th of August and the 28th of October respectively. And I request that all necessary arrangements may be made for securing to the young women who may arrive by these successive opportunities every possible comfort and accommodation, from the period at which they may arrive in the colony until that at which they may succeed in obtaining suitable situations.

“ Before concluding this despatch, I have to observe, that in consequence of your recommendation that an officer should be specially appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing all applications from emigrants for loans or bounties, before any such assistance is granted, it has been determined to give effect to your wishes in this particular.”

Sir,

Emigration Committee Room, 30 Dec. 1834.

THE Emigration Committee having during the past year effected, to the best of their power, the objects which they were instructed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to superintend, consider it their duty to make a detailed report to you of their proceedings, and to offer such suggestions as the experience they have now acquired in conducting female emigration to the Australian Colonies may enable them to submit.

The Committee have, as their reports on the departure of each ship have already made known to you, sent out three ships during the present year, viz. the *Strathfieldsaye*, from hence to Van Diemen's Land, which sailed on the 1st of May; the *David Scott*, for Sydney, which sailed on the 10th of July; and the *Sarah*, for Van Diemen's Land, which proceeded on the 16th of October. In addition to these ships, the committee have taken up, equipped, and dispatched the ship *Duchess of Northumberland*, of 550 tons, for Dublin and Cork, whence she sailed with female emigrants on the 20th of October; but as this latter vessel was, as it regards the selection of the emigrants who proceeded by her, entirely under the direction of the Irish government, and of Mr. Pinnock, sent from your department to superintend the business in Ireland, the committee confine their report to the three ships first enumerated.

The number of individuals sent out in each ship were as follows :

*Strathfieldsaye*, of 476 tons register.

First, females on whose behalf the bounty of 12 <i>l.</i> each was allowed towards their passage	256
Second, females either married or above the age of 30, and therefore paying their own passage	14
Third, female children, under 15 years of age	18
Fourth, male children - - ditto	18
Fifth, married men accompanying their families	3
Total	309

The average age of the females by this ship who partook of the government aid of 12*l.* each, was 20  $\frac{230}{336}$  years.

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

*David Scott*, of 778 tons register.

First class	-	-	-	-	-	247
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	26
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	32
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	35
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>356</u>

The average age of the females by this ship who partook of the government aid of 12 *l.* each towards their passage, was 20  $\frac{76}{247}$  years.

*Sarah*, of 488 tons register.

First class	-	-	-	-	-	115
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	21
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	21
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	18
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>196</u>

The average age of the females by this ship who partook of the government aid of 12 *l.* each towards their passage, was 20 years; making in the aggregate sent out in the three ships above named, of

First class	-	-	-	-	-	618
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	61
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	71
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	71
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	40
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>861</u>

In the execution of the delicate and onerous duties which devolved upon them, the emigration committee have been fully alive to their highly important nature, and to the serious responsibility resting on them. They have strongly felt that as respects the colonists, among whom the grievous disparity between the sexes, and the state of morals obviously arising from such a state of society, render the accession of females of virtuous and industrious habits in the highest degree essential, they owed the utmost care and caution in sanctioning and aiding the transit of such females only as were likely to become really useful. The committee have also carefully kept in view the objects which His Majesty's Government wished to accomplish, by confining the aid thus placed under their management to the class of individuals just mentioned; and they have anxiously endeavoured to guard against the admission of improper subjects, by previous personal inquiry in all cases within a reasonable distance; and in the cases of persons living remote from London, they have uniformly required the certificate of a resident minister, or of some person of known reputation, to whom the applicant might be known, and so far as human care and caution can guard against the intrusion of persons of even doubtful character, it has been the anxious care of the committee to do so. Still they do not mean to assert, that instances of deception, in despite of their utmost caution, have not occurred; but they are the exceptions, not the rule; and it cannot but be obvious to every dispassionate person, that it is impossible so to guard the admission of candidates for emigration, that the conduct of some of them during a long voyage, under the privations which must occur with the most satisfactory arrangements, and a discipline necessarily imperfect, shall not be occasionally exceptionable, and that on reaching the Colonies, where circumstances so totally different, and temptations by no means inconsiderable, await them, a few may not be found altogether undeserving of the bounty which has been bestowed upon them. On the other hand, it is equally certain that many who go out with  
extravagant,



extravagant, not to say romantic expectations, must, in the first instance, be disappointed, and will probably send home accounts under these feelings, which their more sober judgment and subsequent experience would condemn.

In the progress of the work they had undertaken, the committee saw with gratification, that a growing confidence was apparent on the part of that class of females in particular, whose emigration, either with reference to the objects of His Majesty's Government, the wishes and wants of the colonists, or their own welfare after their arrival, it was most desirable to encourage, viz. healthy, moral and industrious country servants. Prior to the dispatch of the last ship, the committee had reason, beyond all former experience, to calculate, from the numerous applications they received, on filling that vessel almost entirely with individuals of this class; but in consequence of certain statements, published in the public papers, received, the committee presume, either from those whose conduct had been blameable, or whose expectations had been extravagant and ill-judged, apprehensions were excited in the minds of those upon whose fears it is so easy to operate; and the committee had the pain to find that numbers who had expressed their desire to emigrate, subsequently withdrew.

A reply to these statements, furnishing facts which could not be controverted, removed, to some extent, their fears. Still the committee found it impracticable to engage the number of proper females which that ship could have accommodated, and, in consequence, she sailed largely deficient in the number she was fitted to convey; and the agent of the committee experienced some loss, he having, in a very handsome manner, declined the offer of the committee to bring the special circumstances of the case under the consideration of your department, with a view to compensation.

It is however satisfactory to the committee to add, that many who declined to emigrate in that vessel, have since expressed their wish to proceed next year, should the reports which may be received from the Colonies respecting the females who have already been sent out, be so favourable as to satisfy their reasonable hopes and expectations.

In the selection of suitable ships for the conveyance of the emigrants, in their equipment and provisioning, and in ascertaining the character, competency and fitness of the commander, surgeon and officers, the most anxious care has been exercised to promote the comfort and best interests of the emigrants. In the case of the *Layton*, however, as already stated to you, the committee have to regret that the result did not fulfil their just expectations; and, to an unfortunate difference between the superintendent and surgeon, the committee attribute, in a great degree, the unsatisfactory state in which some of the females by that ship arrived.

In consequence of this occurrence, the committee have thought it right to attach a pecuniary recompense for the proper discharge of the duties devolving on the superintendents; and they look for increased efficiency on the part of the persons thus appointed, from the payment of the gratuity being entirely dependent on the Governor's approbation of their conduct during the voyage.

The committee having also found that a portion of the inconvenience which has been complained of, arose from many of the emigrants not having the means to procure the required outfit for so long a voyage, sanctioned their agent's supplying the deficient articles at wholesale prices, the same to be issued by the wife of the superintendent on board, and made up during the passage, the agent taking their notes for the payment of the cost of the supplies in the Colonies; much of which however, the committee apprehend, he will be unable to collect.

The committee have been strongly impressed with the indispensable necessity of punctuality in the departure of the vessels, and they have the satisfaction to state, that in every case the day fixed for the sailing of each ship having been publicly announced from two to three months beforehand, the embarkations have invariably taken place on the days stated, and the vessels have immediately proceeded on their voyage, thereby securing the emigrants from expense arising from delay, and enabling them to make the arrangements for their departure with certainty; and the committee find the performance of their duties essentially facilitated by the confidence they have thus inspired. The females who have had no friends in London, and to whom some days residence in the metropolis was necessary to complete their preparations for so long a voyage, have been received and protected until the day of embarkation, on a plan approved by the committee, and satisfactory to the emigrants.

Having thus briefly adverted to all which appears essential, with retrospective reference to the service in which the committee have been engaged, they beg leave to submit to you, for the information and consideration of the Secretary of State, the following suggestions with respect to female emigration prospectively :

First. Although the committee have found some facility from the plan which at their suggestion the Secretary of State was pleased to sanction, of taking the promissory notes of the females for the difference between the bounty of 12*l.* per head (granted by the Colonial Department towards their passage) and the actual cost thereof, yet in practice it has not been found to work so well as they had reason to expect; the committee have found, in numerous instances, much reluctance on the part of respectable women and their connexions, to come under a liability for their passage payable in the colony. Many of them cannot be disabused of the idea that they thus expose themselves to coercion, and to a state of compulsory service until the stipulated payment has been made; and the number is by no means inconsiderable who think they would be placed in what they term slavery, and deprived entirely of their free agency whilst the debt is uncanceled; and although in all such cases the parties have been reasoned with in order to remove an impression so entirely groundless, yet such is the peculiar feeling and apprehension existing on this point, that many have relinquished the desire of emigrating altogether; and the circle of candidates from which the committee are enabled to select proper individuals, has thus been materially curtailed.

Another ground for changing the practice is, that the committee have reason to believe that the parties giving these notes, in most instances, become distributed in service throughout the territory; many get married, and the authorities lose sight of them; and there are not wanting various ways of evading the payment in a colony where the population is extensively scattered over the surface of the country, as it must necessarily be in New South Wales; and that, in fact, the actual payments are likely to be extremely inconsiderable, while the irritation of feeling created by any legal attempt to obtain payment, must give rise to many complaints; that which is in reality a just obligation, and which should, as the parties acquire the means, be honestly paid, is represented as a claim of an unkind and harsh nature, and the exaction of it openly denounced. The representations, too, which young women thus circumstanced and unduly influenced in the colonies, make in their letters to their friends in this country, are actively promulgated. Misrepresentation is soon at work to give an unfavourable colouring to the nature of the demand; and its operation is found to act unfavourably on the minds of candidates whose emigration is most to be desired. It is under these circumstances that the committee earnestly submit the propriety of granting a free passage in future to all such females between the ages of 15 and 30, as shall be ascertained to be proper objects for emigration to the Australian Colonies.

Secondly. The committee are anxious to draw the marked attention of the Secretary of State to the mode of receiving, protecting and placing the females who encounter a protracted voyage, in the expectation of bettering their condition in another hemisphere. It must be obvious that it is of the greatest importance that they should receive, immediately on their arrival in the colony, careful protection, aid and advice, until they can be placed in situations where their feelings would be wounded as little as possible, and in which they can maintain themselves by the honest exercise of their industry. With reference to this point, the committee have had, as they have already felt it their duty to submit to you, reason to apprehend that the females who have proceeded to Sydney, have been disappointed in their reception, and in the protection and care for their future welfare, which the committee (in consequence of the understanding under which they have acted on behalf of the Colonial Department) assured them they might reckon upon. In consequence, considerable prejudice respecting female emigration has ensued.

The committee would not enter into the question of how far this may have been occasioned by the conduct of some of the females themselves; but they submit, that until the public mind shall be reassured by intelligence of a different mode of receiving and treating these females, many of the most desirable class of emigrants will be deterred from embracing the advantages which a well conducted system of emigration cannot, in the opinion of the committee, fail to obtain for them. With the view to an immediate and practical remedy, the committee would suggest the propriety of sending instructions to the colonies, that a house should be prepared at each for the reception of at least 150 young women, who, on arrival, should be placed under the care of a respectable man and his wife as  
housekeepers,

housekeepers, and where ladies of respectability wanting servants or otherwise, might, with satisfaction to themselves, repair. The expense of such an establishment, including a moderate salary to a housekeeper and his wife, the committee apprehend would not exceed 500*l.* per annum; and the committee submit, that such an expense being for the advantage of the Colony, might with propriety be charged to the Emigration Fund.

With the same object in view, the committee would also suggest, that a person of education should be appointed (with a fair remuneration for his services) as a superintendent of emigration in each colony. He should be required to keep a register of all persons wanting servants, and of all other demands for female employment; to acquaint himself, as much as possible, with the character of the parties applying, and to co-operate with the local authorities and ladies' committees, in the furtherance of all which can conduce to the well-being of the emigrants. He should also keep a register of the location of every emigrant, and watch over them, transmitting from time to time, at stated periods, lists of every female emigrant; showing with whom and where she is located, the remuneration she receives, the description of employment, when and to whom married, and the occupation and apparent situation of the person she marries; and generally all such information as will be interesting to the friends of the emigrants, and to the public at large; and he should transmit, as often as circumstances will admit, all such information and suggestions, as experience might enable him to offer, in furtherance of this object. An intelligent agent of this description might also, from time to time, ascertain the demand for labour generally throughout the different districts of the colony, and the remuneration given for it, together with the kind most in demand, so as to be able to direct an emigrant, immediately upon his landing, where he would obtain employment, and also transmit this information to the Home Government by an annual report or otherwise; stating at the same time the price of provisions in the Colony, and any other matter useful in promoting the general object of emigration.

If the salary of such an officer as is here alluded to should be payable by the Colony, surely it would be more than counterbalanced by the benefits which must necessarily accrue to the best interests of the Colony from his important services.

Thirdly. The committee would recommend that the maximum number of females who may hereafter emigrate under their auspices, should be 150 or thereabouts in each ship. This number would not press inconveniently on the demand for servants and other female employments, at the moment of their arrival; there would be less difficulty in lodging and taking care of them until placed in situations; and in various points of view, it would contribute to the great object which should be the leading consideration of all concerned in female emigration, viz. the proper protection, comfort and permanent welfare of every individual who is induced to quit their country to become members of a distant community.

Fourthly. The committee would recommend that in every ship there should be, as in recent instances, some married agricultural families of industrious and sound character; and they would submit whether some limited pecuniary assistance might not be given in cases of this sort, particularly when the majority of the children are females. The committee have found that families of this description exercise an important check on the entire society on board ship, and essentially promote regularity, propriety and harmony. While parents watch over the minds and conduct of their families, the moral influence extends far beyond the immediate objects of their solicitude and care. It must however be understood, that the admission of such married persons is limited to those only the committee may ascertain to be of unexceptionable character, and whose conduct and circumstances afford a reasonable guarantee of usefulness as well on board ship as in the Colonies.

In expressing their willingness to undertake in the ensuing year, the important task of gratuitously superintending the emigration of females to the Australian Colonies, the committee have to express to you their deep sense of the zealous and indefatigable exertions of their agent Mr. John Marshall, who has devoted himself to the work with an energy, perseverance and integrity which has left the committee nothing to desire, and which, they have no doubt, will be rewarded by the approbation of His Majesty's Government.

(By order.)

To R. W. Hay, Esq.

(signed) Edward Forster, Chairman.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 January 1835.

I HAVE received and laid before the Earl of Aberdeen your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the emigration committee during the past year; and I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you the following reply:

The Secretary of State desires me to express the high sense which he entertains of the very valuable and useful services of the gentlemen composing the emigration committee, and his satisfaction at hearing that they are disposed to carry into effect the views of His Majesty's Government with regard to female emigration during the present year, with the same zeal and disinterested spirit which has hitherto induced them to undertake so important an object. It must be a gratifying reflection to the committee, that they have been instrumental in introducing into the Australian Colonies so large a number of females, whose previous moral and industrious habits, will, it is to be hoped, effect a great improvement in the social condition of those provinces; and Lord Aberdeen confidently trusts, that through the future exertions of the committee, those colonies will be still further benefited by the arrival and distribution throughout the country of an additional number of emigrants of this description. The report made by the committee of the manner in which Mr. Marshall has performed the very responsible duties entrusted to him is most satisfactory to the Secretary of State; and more especially so, when it is remembered, that that statement is made by parties so well qualified as the committee must necessarily be, to form a judgment of that gentleman's conduct.

Lord Aberdeen is disposed to avail himself of such of the committee's suggestions for the improvement of female emigration as appear to be practicable at the present moment, and accordingly will lose no time in proposing to the Treasury that the bounty shall be so far extended as to enable the females to proceed to their destination, without the necessity of applying for a loan.

Having thus settled the means of conveyance to the colony, the point next in importance is to provide for the reception and safe custody of the females on their arrival there. The remarks of the committee on this subject have not escaped Lord Aberdeen's attention; and his Lordship has directed me to transmit, for your information, an extract of a despatch addressed by his predecessor to General Bourke, which his Lordship can have no doubt will have the desired effect.

With regard to the appointment of agents in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, as suggested by the committee, the Secretary of State conceives such officers to be scarcely required. I may observe, however, that the Governors of the two provinces have already been instructed to depute to some official person, who may have leisure for such duty, the task of superintending the females on their arrival, and of taking care that they are properly disposed in the colony.

The last point referred to in the report of the committee, upon which it is necessary for me to offer any observations, is, their proposition for reducing the number of females emigrating in each ship, from 250 to 150. As a diminution in the number of females who have been hitherto sent in one vessel cannot fail to render their reception in the colony more easy, as well as the task of management on board ship, Lord Aberdeen is quite prepared to accede to this proposal; as far at least as reducing the number of females in any one ship from 250 to 200. In furtherance therefore of this arrangement, his Lordship is disposed to recommend, that instead of dispatching four ships with 250 emigrants in each, as was the case last year, there should be five sent during the present year; four to sail from the port of London with 200 emigrants in each, the remaining vessel from Ireland and Scotland with 200 also. The Secretary of State would further suggest, that the chartering and equipment of the last-mentioned vessel should be undertaken by the committee, as was the case with the "Duchess of Northumberland," which sailed from Ireland during the past year; but that the selection of the emigrants should be confided to branch committees from the London committee, if such an arrangement could be brought about.

Having touched upon all the points to which the committee have adverted in their report, it only remains for me to request that you will be so good as to acquaint me, for the information of the Secretary of State, at what periods the committee are disposed to recommend that ships should be taken up and dispatched with female emigrants to the Australian Colonies during the present year.

I have, &amp;c.

To Edward Forster, esq.

(signed) R. W. Hay.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *Edward Forster*, Esq. to *R. W. Hay*, Esq.

Emigration Committee-room, 26, Birchin-lane, 24 Jan. 1825.

"I HAVE laid before the emigration committee your letter of the 16th instant, conveying to them Lord Aberdeen's approval and adoption of the views stated in their annual Report of the 30th ultimo, and it is gratifying to the committee to receive the expression of his Lordship's satisfaction with their past labours in discharging the important duties confided to them by His Majesty's Government.

"In answer to your request to be informed at what periods the committee would recommend that the ships directed by the Secretary of State to be sent by the committee to the Australian Colonies during the present year should respectively sail, I am respectfully to submit, that of the five ships directed by Lord Aberdeen to be dispatched, with about 200 females each, the committee consider that three from the port of London will be preferable to four, and that they should sail from Gravesend as follows; viz. the first, for Sydney, on the 30th April; the second, for Hobart Town, on the 9th July; and the third, for the same destination, on the 1st October; and that the remaining two should proceed to Sydney; one from Scotland on the 10th August, and the other from Ireland on the 28th October; provided that in the mean time the committee shall be assured that the required number of proper females can be confidently relied upon. By this arrangement, the committee are of opinion, the views of the Secretary of State will be best effected."

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 January 1835.

I HAVE received and laid before the Earl of Aberdeen your letter of the 24th instant, acquainting me with the respective periods at which the emigration committee are disposed to recommend that ships should be dispatched with female emigrants to the Australian Colonies during the present year; together with their proposition, that three vessels instead of four should be sent from London, and the remaining two from Scotland and Ireland respectively, provided the committee may previously ascertain that a sufficient number of emigrants can be collected in each of those countries to fill a ship; and I am directed by his Lordship to convey to you his consent to such an arrangement.

With reference to my letter to you of the 16th instant, acquainting you that the Secretary of State had directed a communication to be addressed to the Treasury on the proposal of the committee to afford an entirely free passage to females emigrating under their auspices, I have now to inform you, that an answer has been received, conveying the sanction of their Lordships to the proposed arrangements. It will therefore be understood, that a free passage will be granted to all females who may in future emigrate under the superintendence of the emigration committee; 9*l.* of which will be paid on their departure from this country, and the remaining 8*l.* on their arrival in the colony, either in specie or in treasury bills, at the option of the Governor.

In conclusion, I have only to express to you the confidence with which the Secretary of State relies on the arrangements which the emigration committee may decide on adopting, in furtherance of the important service which they have undertaken.

I have, &c.

To Edward Forster, Esq.

(signed)

*R. W. Hay.*

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### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Arthur* to Mr. Secretary *Stanley*, dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 24 Jan. 1834.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch, No. 9, of the 21st August 1833, in which you have taken a retrospect of certain of the proceedings more recently adopted by His Majesty's Government, in reference to the immigration of persons of the poorer classes into this colony under loans and bounties. Vide Sess. Paper, 14 August 1834, No. 616.

As the information you require on several points, and more especially those relative to the present rate of labour and provisions, will require considerable investigation, I shall defer transmitting a full answer to your despatch until I am in

possession of the particulars to which you advert, and I shall forthwith assemble the immigration committee for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries.

I may observe generally, however, that the wages of labour may be safely estimated, in consequence of the recent very considerable accession of labourers, at about 15 per cent. under the rates stated in the 3d Appendix to the Immigration Committee's Report of 1831, and that the expense of living is reduced at least in some measure from the increased competition among the merchants, importers of British goods. The effect, however, of the competition which otherwise would be much more remarkable, is counteracted, as respects the labourer, by the high price of meat, which is likely to be permanent, and to continue at about 4 *d.* per pound; and of wheat, which is at present worth about 8 *s.* per bushel, and will probably continue so high during the present season, but be cheaper in the next if there be seasonable rains.

"I have the honour to transmit a return by the muster master, showing the arrivals of immigrants during the year 1833."

RETURN of the Number of FREE PERSONS who have arrived in *Van Diemen's Land*, from the 1st January 1833 to the 31st December 1833; distinguishing those who have received Assistance under the Arrangements sanctioned by His Majesty's Government for the Promotion of Emigration from those for whom no Advance has been made or Bounty paid.

Free Persons who have arrived under the Arrangements sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER.		ADVANCES.				Bounties.		Total Advances and Bounties.						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Amount Advanced.	Number of Females.	Amount Paid.	Number of Persons.				Amount Paid.	
Sawyers - - - 8	Merchants - - - 31													
Carpenters - - 21	Mariners - - - 10													
Joiners - - - 35	Surveyors - - - 5													
Cabinetmakers - 14	Medical Men - 15													
Wheelwrights - 2	Solicitors - - - 5													
Coachmakers - - 6	Optician - - - 1													
Engineers - - - 6	Pianofortemaker 1													
Miners - - - - -	Governesses - 12				£.		£.							£.
Blacksmiths - - 13	Engraver - - - 1	168	168	307	643	2,360	139	1,532	168	307	307	782	4,892	
Tinplate-workers -	Dressmakers - 12													
Brassworkers - - 2	Milliners - - - 23													
Farriers - - - 2	Schoolmasters - 6													
Shipwrights - - -	Curriers - - - 4													
Caulkers - - - -	Distillers - - - 2													
Builders (Boat) -	Servants - - - 83													
Coopers - - - 14	Whitesmiths - 3													
Bricklayers - - 7	Publican - - - 1													
Brickmakers - - 2	Brewers - - - 3													
Masons - - - 20	Saddlers - - - 4													
Stonecutters - - 2	Nailors - - - 4													
Plasterers - - - 4	Slaters - - - 2													
Painters - - - 6	Groom - - - 1													
Shoemakers - - 17	Woolcomber - 1													
Watchmakers - -	Ironmonger - 1													
Clerks - - - 22	Housesmith - 1													
Printers - - - 1	Brushmaker - 1													
Woolsorters - - 2	Flaxdresser - 1													
Weavers - - - 9	Combmaker - 1													
Butchers - - - 5	Smiths - - - 7													
Harnessmakers -	Horsedealer - 1													
Dyers - - - 2	Tobacconist - 1													
Tailors - - - 18	Pastry-cook - 1													
Bakers - - - 14	Wiremaker - 1													
Gardeners - - - 9	Cartwright - 1													
Farmers and La- bourers - - - 104	Turners - - - 7													
Millwrights - - 7	Statuary - - - 1													
Tanners - - - 3	Shepherds - - 5													
Chandlers - - - 2	Sugar-refiner - 1													
Plumbers - - - 1	Marble-cutter - 1													
Sailmakers - - - 1	Builders - - - 3													
Ropemakers - - 4	Millers - - - 5													
Gunsmiths - - -	Hatter - - - 1													
Fishcurers - - 1	Umbrella-maker 1													
	Tinker - - - 1													

  

EMIGRANTS WITHOUT ALLOWANCE OR BOUNTY.				
Men	-	-	-	682
Women	-	-	-	481
Children	-	-	-	400
TOTAL	-	-	-	1,563

  

GRAND TOTAL.				
Men	-	-	-	850
Women	-	-	-	788
Children	-	-	-	707
TOTAL	-	-	-	2,345

  

Memorandum.—This Return, as far as relates to the Advances and Bounties, comprises only the number of persons whose names have been reported to me since the 8th July 1833, the date of the Colonial Secretary's instructions.

Jan. 1834.

(signed) Thos Mason, M. M.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor *Arthur* to *J. G. S. Lefevre*, Esq., dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 10th September 1834.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Return, showing the prices of provisions during the early part of this year; and also an Estimate of the probable demand for labourers. These documents have been prepared from returns transmitted by the several district police magistrates.

It may be proper, however, I should observe, from the variableness of the market, and other obvious causes, the information contained in them may become of little value within a very short time.\* And even now it is to be considered rather as an approximation, than as a statement founded on any very certain or determinate data.

These Returns were called for by the Secretary of State, but I have delayed their transmission in the hope of being able to forward them in a more satisfactory form, trusting that the information contained in my intermediate communications will have rendered their postponement of less importance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*

No. 1.

No. 2.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hobart Town, 1st September 1834.

A RETURN showing the AVERAGE PRICE of PROVISIONS, &c. in *Van Diemen's Land*, for the Six Months ending 31st March 1834; obtained from Returns transmitted to this office from the respective Districts of the Colony.

ARTICLES.	Average Price.	ARTICLES.	Average Price.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wheat - - - p' bush.	- 6 7 ½	Bread - - - p' 4 lb. loaf	- 9 ½
Maize - - - ditto	- 4 -	Beef - p' stone of 14 lb.	- 5 8 ¼
Oats - - - ditto	- 3 9 ¾	Mutton - - - ditto	- 5 2 ½
Barley - - - ditto	- 4 11	Pork - - - ditto	- 7 9 ½
Potatoes - - - p' cwt.	- 7 3 ¼	Veal - - - ditto	- 9 9
Butter (fresh) - - p' lb.	- 2 2 ½	Flour (fine) - - p' 100 lbs.	1 1 4
Ditto (salt) - - ditto	- 1 6 ½	Ditto (seconds) - ditto	- 17 8
Eggs - - - p' doz.	- 1 7 ½		
Ducks - - - p' pair	- 4 10 ¼	Vegetables :	
Fowls - - - ditto	- 3 - ½	Carrots - - - p' bundle	- - 2 ¼
Geese - - - ditto	- 9 9 ½	Turnips - - - ditto	- - 2
Turkies - - - ditto	- 10 11	Cabbages - - - p' head	- - 1
Hay - - - p' ton	5 17 5 ½	Greens - - - p' bundle	- - 2
Straw - - - p' load	1 11 7 ¾	Green Peas - - p' peck	- 1 11 ¾

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Memorandum.

Colonial Secretary's Office, September 1834.

I TRANSMIT herewith the Returns called for by the Lieut.-Governor's Memorandum, No. 256, dated 13th August 1834, relating to the wages and demand for mechanics, and also the average price of provisions,

The documents from which those returns have been made up by me I found in this office on taking charge, on the 8th ultimo; and as it does not appear that similar returns have been called for, of a date posterior to the 31st of March last, I am unable at present to furnish later information; but from the arrangements I have adopted, I shall be enabled to make up similar returns to the last days in June and December in each year, within a fortnight after those days; the first of those returns will be made up to the 31st December 1834.

(signed) *John Martyn.*

\* The prices of wheat, oats, barley, beef and mutton, &c. have been more than doubled since the period to which the Reports refer, in consequence of the number of immigrants who have arrived, and an unfavourable season. Next harvest will, probably, be plentiful, and prices will return to their former level. The fluctuations in the value of the necessaries of life in a new country are truly surprising.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hobart Town, 1st September 1834.

A RETURN showing the AVERAGE WAGES of MECHANICS and others in *Van Diemen's Land*, for the Six Months ending 31st March 1834, obtained from Returns transmitted from the respective Districts of the Colony to this office; together with the aggregate Number of each description required for the same period.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board or Lodging.			Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.			Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.			Total Number required for the Colony.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	6.	
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8
Butchers	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	4
Boat-builders	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brick-makers	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	34
Bricklayers	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	25
Bellows-makers	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	2
Blacksmiths	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	20
Bellhangers	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brass-founders	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Brewers' Maltsters	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	17
Collar-makers	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
Confectioners	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	5
Chair-makers	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Carriers	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	14
Carpenters—Hobart Town	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ditto—not in Hobart Town	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	43
Caulkers	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	none required.
Coopers	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Cart-makers	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	10
Coach-makers	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Compositors	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
Candle-makers	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cabinet-makers	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Cheese-makers	-	-	-	no rate	-	-	-	-	-	2
Coachspring-ditto	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cooks—Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	15	-	25
Ditto—Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	-	12
Colliers	-	-	-	no rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coppersmiths	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2
Cutlers	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dyers	-	-	-	no rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairywomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	43
Distillers	-	-	-	no rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers	-	-	-	no rate	-	-	-	-	-	2
Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	39
Farriers	-	6	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Flax-dressers	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fellmongers	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gardeners	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	42
Glaziers	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Glue-makers	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gilders	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gunsmiths	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hairdressers	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Hat-finishers	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Harness-makers	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Hoop-binders	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	1
Joiners	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Japanners	-	-	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leather-dressers	-	5	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Lime-burners	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	18
Locksmiths	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Labourers	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	62
Millers	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Millwrights	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Milliners	-	-	-	no rate	-	-	-	-	-	8
Mustard-makers	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1
Milkmen	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	12
Nurserymen	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
Nailors	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Painters—Hobart Town	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3



TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board or Lodging.			Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.			Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.			Total Number required for the Colony.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Painters—not in Hobart Town -	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	11
Parchment-makers -	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	3
Pump-makers -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Plough-makers -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Potters -	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	10
Paper-makers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plasterers -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Ploughmen -	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	41
Provision-cutters -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plumbers -	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	6
Printers and Pressmen -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Quarrymen -	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Quill-preparers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Rope-makers -	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saddlers -	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Shoemakers -	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Sawyers -	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Shipwrights -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Stonemasons -	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Stone-cutters -	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Sail-makers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Slaters and Shinglers -	-	-	-	-	4	2½	-	-	-	18
Shepherds -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	54
Sheepshearers -	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Soap-makers -	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sailors -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sailcloth-makers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sieve-makers -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Starch-makers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Straw-platters -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Straw-hat-makers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Turners -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tanners -	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	15
Tailors -	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	21
Tinplate-workers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tobaccopipe-makers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tobacco-growers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tallow-melters -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vine-dressers -	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	2
Upholsterers -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wheelwrights -	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Wool-sorters -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Whalers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Weavers of Blankets -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Wire-drawers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Wood-splitters -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Watchmakers -	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,209

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Arthur* to Mr. Secretary *Stanley*, dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 26th September 1834.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatches announcing the intention of the Government to send out to this Colony another shipload of female emigrants, and directing that the necessary accommodations should be provided for their reception, I have the honour to inform you, that the "Strathfieldsay" arrived here on the 13th of last month, and the females were landed on the 16th, and taken to a large house in the precincts of the town, which had been previously hired for their accommodation.

I annex a very satisfactory report prepared by the Ladies' Committee, who after taking a most active part in facilitating the distribution and comfortable settlement of the females generally, transmitted, under the impression that it might be gratifying to their friends, a nominal list, showing how far they have respectively been employed, and on what terms.

No. 1.

No. 2.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the circumstance that the females who have arrived on this occasion are of a very superior class. Two-thirds of them were provided with situations within one week after their landing, and it is believed that the whole of them would have obtained employment before the expiration of a fortnight, had they all been equally worthy of recommendation.

The establishment at the house provided for their reception was broken up within five weeks after their disembarkation.

The following payments have been made on their account :

	£.	s.	d.
To the Assistant Commissary-general to repay advances made in England - - - - -	2,265	-	-
To the contractors - - - - -	1,475	-	-
House-rent, provisions - - - - -	238	9	-
£.	3,978	9	

The Ladies' Committee have also recommended that gratuities to the amount of 84/ should be paid to the superintendent and servants of the establishment.

It is proper I should add, that there appears to have been a want of efficient superintendence during the voyage, and of consequently frequent misunderstanding between the surgeon, the superintendent, and the matron, who, on their arrival, immediately complained of each others conduct.

I would suggest that the person in charge of the emigrants should be prepared to present, as soon as the vessel arrives, a list of all the females entitled to the protection of the Government; a precaution, the omission of which on the present occasion, was attended with considerable embarrassment.

I concur with the Ladies' Committee in the opinion, that the arrival at Launceston of a limited number of well selected females, would not be otherwise than beneficial, as, with the assistance of the Ladies' Committee, they might obtain comfortable situations and good wages.

In the event of the suggestion being acted upon by His Majesty's Government, I should have much pleasure, if previously informed of the probable period of their embarkation, in making my arrangements so as to be able to proceed to Launceston for the purpose of facilitating their proper reception and ultimate disposal.

I am quite satisfied that if care be taken in the selection of the emigrants, the sending of free females to this Colony under the advance or bounty is more advantageous than the extension of a similar privilege to any other class of persons whatever.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*

(Enclosure No. 1.)

In transmitting, for the information of his Excellency the lieutenant-governor, the accompanying return of the disposal of the free female emigrants by the "Strathfieldsay," the ladies' committee have to express their gratification at the comparatively short time and very satisfactory manner in which the generality of these emigrants have been disposed of.

A considerable number (about 40) quitted the ship immediately on her arrival, some being removed by their friends, and others proceeding themselves on shore to seek their respective relations and acquaintances there; and although the precise destination of each of these individuals has not been distinctly ascertained, it is believed that by far the greater number are comfortably situated, either in service or with their friends.

Of those who availed themselves of the accommodation provided for them by the government in this town, the ladies' committee are happy to state, that at least two-thirds of the total number were provided with respectable situations at the close of the first week after their disembarkation; and but for the occurrence of an interval of very unfavourable weather, the probability is, that most of the others would have been engaged with corresponding expedition.

In speaking of the character of the generality of the emigrants, the committee consider them to be, in every way, of a very superior class to those who have hitherto arrived in the colony under similar circumstances; and, as far as can be judged from every inquiry and observation which has been made, the committee are happy to add, that both the emigrants themselves and the persons who have engaged them are alike mutually pleased with their several services and situations.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

ALPHABETICAL RETURN of the disposal of the Free FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, per "Strathfieldsay."  
16 August to 22 September 1834.

—	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DISPOSAL.	Rate of Wages per Annum.		
					£.	s.	d.
1	Ashton, Helen M.	23	} - - - }	- - Left with parents, superintendents of Strathfieldsay.			
2	Ashton, Emma Z.	18					
3	Alleyn, Anne	18	assistant governess	Mr. Elliston, Norfolk Plains	14	-	-
4	Atkins, Maria	19	needle-woman	Mrs. Dobinson	not fixed.		
5	Atkins, Miriam	17	nurserymaid	Mr. Ashton, from India	8	-	-
6	Albra, Julia C.	22	general servant	Mrs. Haywood, Macquarie Plains	10	-	-
7	Aves, Harriet	20	- ditto	- - Mrs. Garrard, Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town	10	-	-
8	Baker, Miss	-	passenger	Quitted from the ship.			
9	Brooks, Sarah	31	housekeeper	Mr. Connor, Kangaroo Point	14	14	-
10	Burgess, Elizabeth	25	- - - -	- - Went to friend, Mr. Smith, of customs.			
11	Bates, Dinah	23	housemaid	Mrs. Kemp	15	-	-
12	Bond, Mary	19	general servant	Mr. Mathews	12	-	-
13	Browne, Matilda	20	- ditto	Left from the ship.			
14	Burgess, Mary	23	nurserymaid	- - Gone to live with the Ashtons, being in a very infirm state of health.			
15	Barrett, Anne E.	18	general servant	Mr. Wells, Tea Tree Brush	10	-	-
16	Burchell, Frances, & child	30	- - - -	Gone to friends, left from the ship.			
17	Beamish, M. A.	20	general servant	Mr. Hall's, Elizabeth-street	8	-	-
18	Blewitt, M. A.	18	- ditto	Mr. Parramore's	10	-	-
19	Barrett, Caroline	19	nurserymaid	Mrs. Turner	8	-	-
20	Beale, Maria	24	general servant	- - Gone to friend, Mr. Johnson, New Town.			
21	Burke, Mary	20	- ditto	- - Absconded, gone to improper house.			
22	Bushell, Emma	18	needle-woman	- - Gone to friends, expects soon to be married.			
23	Blackhall, Susan	19	- ditto	- - Gone to friends, expects soon to be married to Charles Grose, constable.			
24	Benson, Amelia	38	- - - -	- - Gone with husband, gardener, Hobart Town.			
25	Bubb, Eleanor	22	general servant	Mrs. Browne	12	-	-
26	Boswell, Clarissa	16	- ditto	- - Gone to friends, Mr. Orchard, baker, Hobart Town.			
27	Barnes, Rebecca	18	- ditto	Mrs. Evans, Brighton	8	-	-
28	Biddle, Hannah	18	- ditto	- - Absconded, gone to improper house.			
29	Bruce, Mary Anne	16	attendant	- - on infirm wife of Mr. Cocks, O'Brien's Bridge			6s. per week.
30	Brown, Elizabeth	21	general servant	- - Left from the ship, living with a butcher.			
31	Banting, M. A.	20	housemaid	Mrs. Crear, South Esk	12	-	-
32	Beeson, Lucy, (& 2 children)	22	laundress	King's Orphan Schools	12	-	-
33	Browne, M. A.	23	general servant	Mrs. Nicholls	10	-	-
34	Bull, Eliza	22	nurserymaid	Mrs. Wright, Launceston	12	-	-
35	Beale, M. A.	20	general servant	- - Gone to friend, Mr. Johnson, New Town.			
36	Brand, Caroline	17	- ditto	Mr. Roberts, Murray-street	10	-	-
37	Baker, Charlotte	19	assistant laundress	Mrs. Smith, Argyle-street	13	-	-
38	Bogard, Mrs.	36	- - - -	Gone to friends, left from the ship.			
39	Bogard, Anne	16	daughter of Mrs. B.	- - ditto - - - ditto.			
40	Bowler, Norah	27	housemaid	Mr. Bartley, near Launceston	14	-	-
41	Conner, Helen	30	housekeeper	Mrs. Burnett.			
42	Cowdell, Sarah	18	general servant	Absconded.			
43	Crumb, M. A.	18	nursery governess	- - Accommodated temporarily at orphan school.			
44	Collins, Eliza	17	nurserymaid	Under protection of Mr. Orr.			
45	Chase, Ann	16	- - - -	- - Gone with mother, Mrs. Brooks, to Kangaroo Point.			
46	Chase, Caroline	15	- - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto.			
47	Carter, Julia	28	cook	Mrs. J. Bilton	12	12	-
48	Cousins, Maria	18	maid of all work	- - Gone to friend, Mrs. Turner, Melville-street.			

(continued)

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

—	N A M E.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	D I S P O S A L.	Rate of Wages per Annum.		
					£.	s.	d.
49	Cook, M. Anne - -	20	general servant	Dismissed.			
50	Cole, Mary - - -	27	sempstress - -	Gone to friend, Mrs. Carter.			
51	Chapman, Elizabeth - -	27	housemaid - -	Captain Bunster - - -	15	-	-
52	Chalk, Mrs. - - -	24	cook - - -	King's Orphan Schools - -	12	-	-
53	Cooper, Mary - - -	18	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. Harris, Liverpool-street - -	8	-	-
54	Charrington, Jane - -	16	general servant - -	Mrs. M'Kay, Bathurst-street - -	10	-	-
55	Crow, Sarah - - -	20	teacher - - -	Mrs. Abbotts - - -	10	-	-
56	Connor, Anne - - -	27	cook - - -	Mrs. Smyth, Coal River - -	12	-	-
57	Castle, Anne - - -	18	scullion - - -	Absconded.			
58	Chambers, Elizabeth - -	24	dressmaker - -	Set up in business.			
59	Clark, Hannah - - -	25	housemaid - -	Mr. Gregory - - -	16	16	-
60	Crawley, Margaret - -	16	general servant - -	Mr. Williams, St. Patrick-street - -	8	-	-
61	Crossland, Anne - - -	24	dress-maker - -	Mr. Carter's - - -	20	-	-
62	Cartledge, Anne - - -	19	maid of all work - -	Absconded from the ship.			
63	Clark, Anne - - -	18	general servant - -	Mrs. Norris - - -	10	-	-
64	Carthy, Sarah - - -	27	- ditto - - -	Mr. G. Robertson - - -	12	-	-
65	Collet, Maria - - -	18	general servant - -	Mrs. Bryan, in Launceston - -	14	-	-
66	Donovan, Mary - - -	16	- - -	Absconded.			
67	Donovan, Elizabeth - -	17	general servant - -	Mrs. Guest - - -	6	-	-
68	Drew, Elizabeth - - -	19	needle-woman - -	Mrs. Clerk, Elizabeth-street - -	no fixed rate.		
69	Doyle, Fanny - - -	17	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. Lears - - -	8	-	-
70	Doyle, Anne - - -	18	- ditto - - -	- - Mrs. Lears, sen., waiting to obtain a situation.			
71	Drummond, Agnes - - -	27	house-servant - -	Mrs. Donahoo - - -	12	-	-
72	Dixon, Anne - - -	17	general servant - -	Mrs. Bow, Liverpool-street - -	10	-	-
73	Della, Phœbe - - -	17	kitchenmaid - -	Dismissed.			
74	Durham, Elizabeth - - -	22	general servant - -	Major Lord - - -	12	-	-
75	Donald, Jane - - -	18	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Horne, Ross - - -	15	-	-
76	Dearlove, Rachel - - -	20	general servant - -	Mr. R. Wales, Launceston - -	12	-	-
77	Dockery, Jane - - -	18	- ditto - - -	Elizabeth-street - - -	10	-	-
78	Devereux, Elizabeth - -	30	housekeeper - -	Government-house - - -	25	-	-
79	Dobinson, Rebecca, & child	23	sempstress - -	Set up in business.			
80	Drury, Anne - - -	27	general servant - -	Dr. Dermer - - -	12	-	-
81	Ellis, A. M. - - -	24	- ditto - - -	Mr. Bryant, Trafalgar - - -	15	-	-
82	Egan, Elizabeth - - -	16	- - -	Gone to friends, Launceston.			
83	Eastwood, Elizabeth - -	29	needle-woman - -	Mr. Smyth, Coal River - - -	14	-	-
84	Evans, Elizabeth - - -	18	general servant - -	Mrs. Turner - - -	12	-	-
85	Elson, Elizabeth - - -	18	kitchenmaid - -	- - Absconded, gone to improper house.			
86	Eastgate, Caroline - - -	27	- - -	Left from the ship.			
87	Farrow, Caroline - - -	28	cook - - -	Joined her husband.			
88	Fielder, Sarah - - -	17	nurserymaid - -	King's Orphan Schools - - -	10	-	-
89	Francis, Mary - - -	18	general servant - -	Mr. R. Stewart - - -	12	-	-
90	Fearnside, Martha - - -	20	- ditto - - -	Dr. Turnbull - - -	12	12	-
91	Foy, Mary - - -	30	- ditto - - -	Mr. Lord, Lawrennic - - -	16	16	-
92	Ferguson, Miss - - -	20	governess - - -	Mr. Bartlay, Kerry Lodge - -	30	-	-
93	Gifford, Eliza - - -	22	- - -	Went to friends.			
94	Gunter, Anne - - -	21	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Roberts - - -	10	-	-
95	Gregg, Jane - - -	18	general servant - -	Mr. W. Guest - - -	10	10	-
96	Grant, Sarah - - -	20	- ditto - - -	Captain Hervey - - -	not known.		
97	Goldsmith, Elizabeth - -	22	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Bailey - - -	12	-	-
98	Goodburn, Sarah - - -	19	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Hopkins - - -	14	-	-
99	Gooch, Sarah E. - - -	17	- - -	Went to friends.			
100	Gunniss, M. A. - - -	24	housemaid - - -	Calcutta Hotel - - -	15	-	-
101	- - Gladwell, Mrs. and four children.	-	- - -	- - Went with husband to Launceston.			
102	Goodenough, S. - - -	21	- - -	Went to friend, Mr. Deane's.			
103	Hudson, Maria - - -	19	nurserymaid - -	Went to hospital.			
104	Higgins, Frances - - -	20	general servant - -	Mrs. Furtados - - -	12	-	-
105	Hinds, M. A. - - -	23	- - -	Joined her husband.			
106	Holder, Emily, and 1 child	35	schoolmistress - -	Trinity Parish Government School - -	25	-	-
107	Harvey, Georgiana - - -	24	- ditto - - -	Barrack-street - - -	no fixed amount.		
108	Harper, Eliza - - -	20	general servant - -	Mrs. James Lord - - -	12	-	-
109	Harley, Jane - - -	32	cook - - -	Mrs. Makepeace - - -	11	-	-
110	Haggard, Margaret - - -	24	laundress - - -	Mrs. Falconer, Launceston - -	12	-	-
111	Harlow, Elizabeth - - -	19	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. R. Makepeace - - -	10	-	-
112	Harvey, Anne, & 2 children	30	- - -	Left from ship.			
113	Hearson, Maria - - -	19	general servant - -	Mrs. Patterson - - -	12	-	-
114	Harris, M. A. - - -	22	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. Sorrell - - -	21	-	-
115	Hill, Ruth - - -	18	general servant - -	Mrs. Parsons - - -	12	12	-
116	Hitchcock, Margaret - -	23	laundress - - -	King's Orphan School - - -	12	-	-
117	Herritage, Elizabeth - -	22	housemaid - - -	left from ship.			
118	Haydn, Frances - - -	40	dress-maker - -	Gone to Hospital,			
119	Isaac, Esther - - -	19	- - -	Gone to friends.			
120	Jones, Sarah - - -	12	- - -	Sent to the Orphan School.			
121	Jones, Jane - - -	17	assistant nurserymaid	King's Orphan School - - -	8	-	-

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

35

—	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DISPOSAL.	Rate of Wages per Annum.			
					£.	s.	d.	
122	Johnson, M. A. - -	19	needle-woman -	Captain Grey - - -	12	-	-	
123	Judge, Sarah - - -	19	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Ashburner - - -	12	-	-	
124	Judson, J. P. - - -	21	governess - - -	- - Residing temporarily at Mr. Warrens.				
125	Johnson, M. A. - - -	29	general servant -	Mrs. Robinson - - -	14	-	-	
126	Jones, Jane - - -	18	- ditto - - -	Gone to hospital.				
127	Kemmis, Mary - - -	28	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. Smyth - - -	12	-	-	
128	Kemble, Elizabeth - -	21	- ditto - - -	Mr. Hobler - - -	16	-	-	
129	Kebble, Susan - - -	20	}	Gone to father.				
130	Kebble, Amelia - - -	16						
131	Kebble, Eleanor - - -	15						
132	Kebble, Sarah, and 5 other children.	22						
133	Kirkham, Elizabeth - -	28			laundress - - -	Mrs. Burnett.		
134	Keary, Martha - - -	25	general servant -	Mrs. Wynch - - -	12	-	-	
135	Keafe, Katherine - - -	27	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Broderipp - - -	12	-	-	
136	Knight, Jane - - -	19	kitchenmaid - -	Absconded.				
137	Kimpson, S. - - -	25	cook - - -	Left the building.				
138	Kite, Jane - - -	26	general servant -	Mr. M'Robin - - -	13	-	-	
139	Kitchen, M. A. - - -	18	- ditto - - -	Mrs. M'Cleod - - -	12	-	-	
140	Kenny, Catherine - - -	24	- ditto - - -	Left the ship.				
141	Kettle, Sarah, and 1 child	30	assistant teacher -	Female Orphan School - -	20	-	-	
142	Laskey, Harriett - - -	26	general servant -	Mrs. Brown - - -	16	-	-	
143	Lane, Ann - - -	28	- ditto - - -	Mr. Robertson, Launceston	13	-	-	
144	Long, M. A. - - -	24	needle-woman -	Mrs. Stanley, 94, Liverpool-street	12	-	-	
145	Lindsay, Jessica - - -	26	governess - - -	Mrs. Fryatt - - -	18	-	-	
146	Lyons, Maria - - -	19	general servant -	Mrs. Manning - - -	10	10	-	
147	Lennard, Anne - - -	20	assistant cook -	Female Orphan School - -	12	-	-	
148	Leppard, Susannah - -	21	- ditto - - -	- - Absconded; living with a stone-mason.				
149	Letherby, Mary - - -	20	nurserymaid - - -	Mrs. Patterson - - -	14	-	-	
150	Morris, Miss - - -	28	milliner - - -	Gone to friend.				
151	Marshall, Julia - - -	23	- - - - -	- ditto.				
152	Milford, M. A. - - -	18	general servant -	Mr. M'Robin - - -	13	-	-	
153	Maskell, Julia - - -	19	- ditto - - -	Gone to brother.				
154	Morez, Matilda - - -	19	- ditto - - -	Gone to friend.				
155	M'Carthy, Margaret - -	26	- ditto - - -	Dr. Brown - - -	12	-	-	
156	Mercer, Emma - - -	20	nurserymaid - - -	Gone to friend.				
157	M'Donald, M. - - -	28	laundress - - -	Mrs. Barnes, Launceston - -	14	-	-	
158	Mosley, Maria - - -	25	- - - - -	- - Gone with husband to Launceston.				
159	Manton, Charlotte - - -	15	general servant -	Dr. Hudspeth - - -	10	-	-	
160	Main, Anne - - -	29	cook - - -	Mrs. Gregson - - -	15	-	-	
161	Marshall, Esther - - -	26	ditto - - -	Mrs. Jellicoe - - -	16	-	-	
162	Munro, Sarah - - -	30	laundress - - -	Hobart Town.				
163	Mathews, Anne - - -	17	general servant -	Mrs. Chemminant - - -	8	-	-	
164	M'Guinnis, Jane - - -	21	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Clerk - - -	14	-	-	
165	Munday, Elizabeth - - -	18	general servant -	Mrs. Holding - - -	10	-	-	
166	Manning, M. - - -	17	kitchenmaid - -	Absconded.				
167	Minards, Elizabeth - - -	21	- - - - -	Left from ship.				
168	Myers, Mary - - -	22	general servant -	Mr. M'Clanachan - - -	12	-	-	
169	Moran, Elizabeth - - -	17	needle-woman -	Mr. Ashburner - - -	12	-	-	
170	Munrow, Sarah - - -	36	general servant -	Mr. Marzetti's - - -	14	-	-	
171	Munrow, S. A. - - -	17	nurserymaid - -	- ditto - - -	10	-	-	
172	Nixon, Charlotte - - -	30	milliner - - -	- - Will set up business at Launceston.				
173	Overy, Anne - - -	17	kitchenmaid - -	Absconded.				
174	Ogan, Mary - - -	15	general servant -	Mrs. Bellinghurst - - -	6	-	-	
175	O'Neal, Elizabeth - - -	18	laundress - - -	Mrs. Bells - - -	10	-	-	
176	Patton, Anne - - -	26	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Pedder - - -	16	-	-	
177	Peet, Mary - - -	22	cook - - -	Mr. Frazer's, Liverpool-street	14	-	-	
178	Palmer, Maria - - -	18	general servant -	Mr. Mills - - -	12	-	-	
179	Pain, Mary - - -	19	- ditto - - -	Dismissed.				
180	Piper, Harriett - - -	17	- ditto - - -	Captain King - - -	8	-	-	
181	Price, Elizabeth, and 3 children.	30	- ditto - - -	Major de Gillon - - -	16	16	-	
182	Price, M. A. - - -	17	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Rees, Coal River - - -	10	-	-	
183	Pierce, Jane - - -	29	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. M. Fenton - - -	12	-	-	
184	Price, Jane - - -	19	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Dunn - - -	12	-	-	
185	Pine, Frances - - -	23	general servant -	- ditto - - -	12	-	-	
186	Price, Anne - - -	30	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Forlesse - - -	10	-	-	
187	Points, Sophia - - -	19	housemaid - - -	Gone to friends.				
188	Pitt, Elizabeth - - -	22	nurserymaid - -	Mrs. Espie - - -	10	-	-	
189	Price, Mary - - -	21	house-servant -	Mr. Presnell, Bridgewater - -	14	14	-	
190	Paynter, Elizabeth - - -	22	tailoress - - -	- - Works for Mr. Lightfoot at 5/- the piece.				

(continued)

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

	N A M E.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DISPOSAL.	Rate of Wages per Annum.
					£. s. d.
191	Perkins, Sarah	26	dairymaid	Mrs. Douglas	12 - -
192	Postle, Elizabeth	16	nurserymaid	Mrs. Harris, Liverpool-street	8 - -
193	Rose, Sophia A.	21	governess	Mr. Rowlands	31 10 -
194	Richmond, Miss	28	- ditto	Mrs. Bilton	26 5 -
195	Russel, Miss	30	submatron	Female Orphan School	40 - -
196	Roberts, Jane	30	general servant	Mrs. Arthur	30 - -
197	Reid, Clara	23	governess	Mrs. Nicholas, Glenarchy	26 5 -
198	Reid, Frances	18	- ditto	Mrs. Hazelwood	25 - -
199	Rudelhoff, D.	18	actress	Gone to the theatre	75 - -
200	Rofe, Hannah	18	- - -	Left from ship.	
201	Rotherham, Elizabeth	21	general servant	Mrs. Berthon	12 12 -
202	Russel, Eliza	28	- - -	Gone to friends.	
203	Rex, Jane	-	- - -	Gone to father.	
204	Rex, Sarah E.	19	- - -	- - ditto.	
205	Rex, Jane	17	- - -	- - ditto.	
206	Rex, Thirza	16	- - -	- - ditto.	
207	Rex, Mary A., & one child	15	- - -	- - ditto.	
208	Robinson, Margaret	24	- - -	Gone to friends.	
209	Ravens, M. A.	25	nurserymaid	Mrs. Weston	12 - -
210	Robertson, S.	17	housemaid	Mrs. Archer	8 - -
211	Ross, Grace	20	needle-woman	Mrs. Clerke	no fixed rate.
212	Robertson, Hannah	20	nurserymaid	Mrs. Gills	12 - -
213	Rumens, H. Thirza	28	actress	Gone to the theatre	75 - -
214	Ricketts, Jane	24	general servant	Mr. Johnson, commissary	12 - -
215	Ricketts, Anne	19	housemaid	Mrs. Hines	14 - -
216	Ritchie, Margaret	16	- ditto	Absconded.	
217	Stannah, Elizabeth	19	general servant	Mr. Mulgrave	8 - -
218	Snelgrove, Henrietta	25	- ditto	Mr. De Grave	10 - -
219	Snelgrove, Matilda	22	- ditto	Mrs. Watson	12 - -
220	Shotler, Rebecca	20	- - -	Quitted with Mr. and Mrs. Ashton.	
221	Scrivens, M. A., and three children.	23	- - -	Gone to her husband.	
222	Sutherland, E.	19	nurserymaid	-- Accommodated temporarily at Orphan School.	
223	Sullivan, Maria	16	general servant	Mrs. Hickson	8 - -
224	Smith, Anne	22	teacher	Miss Falconer	15 - -
225	Spooner, Elizabeth, & two children.	31	cook	Mrs. Falconer, Launceston	13 - -
226	Shardalow, Keziah	20	needlewoman	Mr. Peachy	10 10 -
227	Smith, M. A.	17	nurserymaid	Mr. Gregson	12 - -
228	Spiller, Jane	20	general servant	Dr. Browne	12 - -
229	Skinner, Margaret	24	housemaid	Mrs. Lontham (an inn)	21 - -
230	Smith, M. A.	30	- - -	Gone to friends.	
231	Southey, Anne	23	cook and laundress	Mr. Wright, Launceston	14 - -
232	Smith, S. A.	19	nurserymaid	Mrs. Moore, Ferry	12 - -
233	Suly, Mary	30	- - -	Gone to friends.	
234	Trott, Sarah	23	general servant	-- Living temporarily with Benson and wife.	
235	Thompson, M.	16	- ditto	Mr. Johnson	6 - -
236	Tracy, Eleanor	18	- ditto	Mr. Evans, Launceston	10 - -
237	Todd, Frances	25	tailoress	-- Works for Mr. Lightfoot at 5 s. per piece.	
238	Thompson, Christiana	17	sempstress	Mrs. Frayatt	12 - -
239	Turnbull, Mrs.	38	- - -	-- Gone to husband, who has received a ticket of leave.	
240	Turnbull, Elizabeth	15	- - -	Gone to father.	
241	Turnbull, Mary, and six other children.	16	- - -	- - ditto.	
242	Vellard, Olive	18	nurserymaid	Mr. Fletcher, Lake River	14 - -
243	Vellard, Elizabeth	19	cook	- - ditto	14 - -
244	Warren, Elizabeth	21	housemaid	Gone to Mr. Spodes	16 - -
245	White, Mary	24	- - -	Gone to friends.	
246	Walters, Julia	20	governess	Mr. Dennis, Retwater	30 - -
247	Wheatly, Caroline	30	- ditto	Gone to friends, Mr. Milward.	
248	Wheatly, Frances	27	- ditto	- - - ditto.	
249	Wheatly, Harriet	17	- ditto	- - - ditto.	
250	Walker, Maria	19	general servant	Mrs. Stephens (school)	8 8 -
251	Williams, Anne	23	cook	Mrs. Hopkins	16 - -
252	Williams, Margaret	23	general servant	Mrs. Sorell	12 - -
253	Williams, Catherine	28	dress-maker	Mrs. Kemp	18 - -
254	Wiggins, Mrs.	35	- - -	Gone to her husband.	
255	Wiggins, Jane, and three other children.	15	- - -	ditto to her father.	
256	Westby, M. A.	19	- - -	Left from ship.	
257	Williams, Dinah	21	nurserymaid	Mrs. Bell	10 - -
258	Williams, Mrs.	-	- - -	Went with daughter to Mrs. Kemps.	

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

37

	NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DISPOSAL.	Rate of Wages per Annum.
					£. s. d.
259	Williams, Elizabeth	17	kitchenmaid -	Abscinded.	
260	Wilson, Jane -	19	general servant -	Mr. Ashton - - - -	not known.
261	West, M. A. -	23	housemaid -	Mr. Jacomt - - - -	12 - -
262	Wade, Eliza -	19	- ditto -	Major M'Cleod - - - -	12 - -
263	Whitfield, Frances -	19	- ditto -	Capt. Boyd, Launceston -	12 - -
264	Wakelin, Charlotte -	26	governess -	Mr. Robertson, Bridgwater	21 - -
265	Weatherhead, S. -	18	nurserymaid -	Mrs. Mains - - - -	6 - -
266	Wollum, M. A. -	17	scullion -	Abscinded.	
267	Williams, Anne -	26	general servant -	Mrs. J. Johnson - - - -	16 - -
268	Walsh, Jane -	29	housemaid -	Mr. Boyes - - - -	14 - -
269	Whalin, Catherine -	25	general servant -	Mr. Goldie, Orielson - -	12 - -
270	Whalin, Margaret -	18	nurserymaid -	Mr. Boyes - - - -	10 - -
271	Wilson, Elizabeth -	15	general servant -	Abscinded.	
272	Whatmore, Susan -	-	- ditto -	Left from ship.	

Hobart Town, }  
22 September 1834.

(signed) Geo. Everett.

## — No. 2. —

A RETURN of all EMIGRANTS who have left the United Kingdom during the Years 1833 and 1834 ; specifying the Ports from which they have sailed, and the Colony to which they have proceeded.

PORTS from which the Emigrants have Sailed.	COLONIES TO WHICH THEY HAVE PROCEEDED.							
	Colonies in North America.		United States of America.		Cape of Good Hope.		Australian Colonies.	
	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.
<b>ENGLAND:</b>								
Aberystwith	43	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick	189	182	21	—	—	—	—	—
Bideford	48	73	149	72	—	—	—	—
Bridgwater	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	162	90	1,093	742	—	—	—	—
Cardiff	2	—	30	54	—	—	—	—
Carlisle	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth	49	—	106	—	—	—	—	—
Fowey	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Gloucester	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull	731	1,198	703	395	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	61	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	718	1,395	13,405	18,440	31	3	1,232	256
Llanelly	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford	35	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle	28	87	34	172	—	—	—	9
Newhaven	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport	2	20	727	240	—	—	—	—
Padstow	47	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	536	593	122	383	—	—	—	—
Poole	91	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	233	163	10	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester	17	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rye	—	—	123	80	—	—	—	—
Stockton	226	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland	24	18	3	46	—	—	—	—
Swansea	—	42	157	—	—	—	—	—
Weymouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Whitby	42	272	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehaven	740	539	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth	178	308	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1,516	1,167	5,709	5,357	484	284	2,083	2,346
<b>TOTAL, ENGLAND</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>22,392</b>	<b>25,981</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>2,666</b>

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

P O R T S from which the Emigrants have Sailed.	COLONIES TO WHICH THEY HAVE PROCEEDED.							
	Colonies in North America.		United States of America.		Cape of Good Hope.		Australian Colonies.	
	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>								
Aberdeen - - - -	435	747	118	188	—	—	—	—
Ayr - - - - -	37	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbeltown - - -	832	480	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumfries - - - -	208	417	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundee - - - - -	110	121	139	108	—	—	—	—
Glasgow - - - - -	208	402	—	39	—	—	—	—
Greenock - - - - -	1,903	1,368	1,419	2,160	1	1	40	13
Inverness - - - -	721	645	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irvine - - - - -	117	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkaldy - - - - -	84	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkwall - - - - -	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leith - - - - -	717	566	230	378	—	—	213	109
Port Glasgow - - -	16	—	47	7	—	—	—	12
Stornoway - - - -	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranraer - - - -	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurso - - - - -	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL, SCOTLAND - -</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>IRELAND:</b>								
Belfast - - - - -	3,882	3,959	1,176	900	—	—	—	—
Cork - - - - -	1,956	5,811	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda - - - - -	60	131	—	58	—	—	—	—
Dublin - - - - -	4,149	6,589	—	743	—	—	523	—
Galway - - - - -	284	496	98	78	—	—	—	—
Limerick - - - - -	848	2,353	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry - - -	2,747	3,647	3,316	2,097	—	—	—	—
Newry - - - - -	724	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo - - - - -	1,326	3,179	99	236	—	—	—	—
Waterford - - - -	1,432	2,207	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford - - - - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westport - - - - -	—	214	—	101	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL, IRELAND - -</b>	<b>17,431</b>	<b>28,586</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>TOTAL, ENGLAND - -</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>22,392</b>	<b>25,981</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>2,666</b>
— <b>SCOTLAND - -</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>134</b>
— <b>IRELAND - -</b>	<b>17,431</b>	<b>28,586</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>—</b>
	<b>28,808</b>	<b>40,060</b>	<b>29,109</b>	<b>33,074</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>2,800</b>

Total Number of Emigrants, 1833 - - - - - 62,527  
 1834 - - - - - 76,222

148,749

Office of Reg<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of Shipping,  
 Custom-House, London,  
 23 March 1835.

(signed)

J<sup>n</sup> Corey,  
 Reg<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.



— No. 3. —

A RETURN of the NUMBER of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, who, with their Families, have EMIGRATED to *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, since the Returns laid before the House of Commons, 19th August 1833, to the present date; specifying the Colony to which such Emigration took place, the Number of Persons in each Family, and the Amount of Assistance granted.

COLONY.	TOTAL Number of Families.	TOTAL Number of Persons in these Families.	TOTAL Amount of Money Expended.
NEW SOUTH WALES	52	256	£. 1,040 s. - d. -
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND	31	145	620 - -

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAMES.	Number of Children.		TOTAL Number of Persons in each Family.	AMOUNT granted to each.	NAMES.	Number of Children.		TOTAL Number of Persons in each Family.	AMOUNT granted to each.
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.		
Kenneth Munro -	1	2	5	20	Chidley John Crofton	3	4	9	20
Charles Christie -	3	3	8	20	Thomas Birkby -	1	1	4	20
James Trew -	3	3	8	20	William Nicholson -	1	3	6	20
Walter Reid -	2	1	5	20	Charles Croaker -	2	11	15	20
James Key -	1	2	5	20	Alex. Weatherhead	-	-	2	20
Walter Stewart -	4	2	8	20	John Carter -	-	-	2	20
James Spilsbury -	-	-	2	20	Joseph Salmon -	3	4	9	20
Peter Robertson -	-	1	3	20	John Lownes -	4	-	6	20
John Donald -	1	-	3	20	William Ashby -	2	1	5	20
Charles Bonnar -	-	-	2	20	Edw. Basingthwaighte	4	1	7	20
William Lawes -	2	3	7	20	Richard Swan -	4	4	10	20
Peter M. Morland -	-	2	4	20	Patrick Duggan -	-	-	2	20
Nathaniel Sutherland	-	-	2	20	William Hutchinson	-	-	2	20
George Kensington	3	-	5	20	Patrick Hennessy -	1	2	5	20
William Sheppard -	-	-	2	20	Thomas Hardiman -	1	1	4	20
James Colborne -	-	-	2	20	Charles Enderly -	1	1	4	20
William Marvil -	-	-	2	20	Joshua Pumphrey -	-	-	2	20
Thomas Higgle -	-	-	2	20	Joseph Moore -	-	1	3	20
George Windless -	-	-	2	20	Henry Jermaine -	1	2	5	20
James King -	-	-	2	20	Robert Armstrong -	4	3	9	20
Thomas Watts -	1	-	3	20	John Gray -	3	-	5	20
John Hughes -	2	2	6	20	Michael Hehir -	-	1	3	20
William Jones -	2	4	8	20	Simon Lyons -	-	-	2	20
Gerald H. Gibbons	-	6	8	20	R. Clune -	2	2	6	20
Samuel Webber -	-	5	7	20	Benjamin Long -	1	1	4	20
Thomas Kelsey -	1	3	6	20					
William Scammell -	-	6	8	20					
					£.	64	88	256	1,040

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

George White -	4	1	7	20	Daniel Eustiss -	1	-	3	20
Richard White -	2	4	8	20	Henry Grass -	3	2	7	20
Thomas Spronee -	-	1	3	20	Edward Headland -	1	-	3	20
William Short -	2	1	5	20	William Hoggins -	1	3	6	20
James Brown -	1	2	5	20	Benjamin Law -	-	-	2	20
Philip Smith -	-	1	3	20	George Parker -	1	-	3	20
J. W. Graves -	2	4	8	20	John Phillips -	-	-	2	20
William Williams -	-	-	2	20	Thomas Simmons -	2	4	8	20
George Bryant -	4	6	12	20	William Vince -	1	4	7	20
William Woods -	1	-	3	20	Anthony Wood -	-	-	2	20
James M. Culloch -	-	-	2	20	Joseph Wilkinson -	1	2	5	20
Thomas Maxwell -	-	3	5	20	Robert Watt -	1	-	3	20
Thomas Fleming -	1	1	4	20	Robert Young -	-	2	4	20
Daniel Bryant -	-	4	6	20	Michael Hannan -	1	-	3	20
Thomas Cole -	1	4	7	20					
David Dunham -	-	-	2	20					
John Eldridge -	1	2	5	20					
						32	51	145	620

## — No. 4. —

RETURN of the NUMBER of UNMARRIED FEMALES who have EMIGRATED to *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, since the Returns laid before the House of Commons, 19 August 1833, having accepted assistance by way of Bounty from Government; specifying the Colony to which such Emigration took place, and the Amount of Assistance granted.

NAME OF THE COLONY.	Number of Females.	Amount of Money granted to them.
		<i>£. s. d.</i>
New South Wales - - - -	474	5,688 - -
Van Diemen's Land - - - -	371	4,452 - -