

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

EMIGRATION.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION

TO THE

BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

(In continuation of the Papers presented December 1847).

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

APRIL 1848.

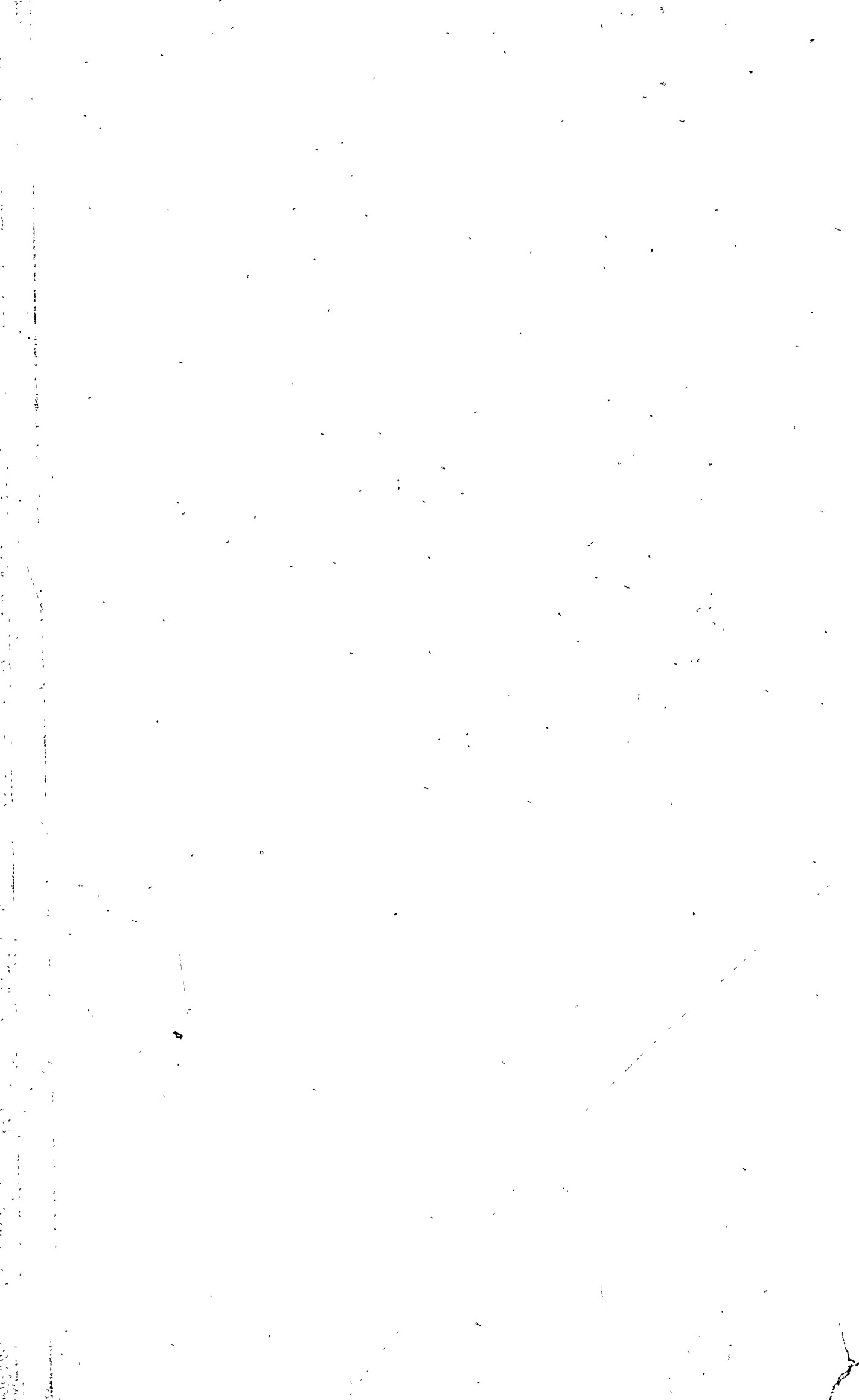
LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1848.

PAID

Thos. W. Wood Esq
London
London West



SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1.	1847. Nov. 20	Enclosing statement of Disbursements from the Provincial Chest on account of Emigration expenses—Inability of the Colonial Chest to supply the Funds	1
2.	1848. Jan. 6	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	2
3.	1847. Dec. 8	Transmitting Minute of the Executive Council on the subject of the Distress caused by this year's Immigration	3
4.	1848. Feb. 2	Enclosing extract from Report of the Emigration Commissioners	7
5.	1847. Dec. 8	Enclosing copies of five Presentments by Grand Juries on the Emigration of the past season	8
6.	1848. Jan. 11	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	11
7.	1847. Dec. 8.	Finance difficulties arising from large Disbursements on account of Immigration	11
8.	1848. Jan. 27	Forwarding copy of a Letter from Mr. de Vere on the same subject	12
9.	Feb. 17	Transmitting Minute of Executive Council and Documents furnished by Inspector-General, showing the state of the Provincial Chest	17
10.	Feb. 19	Transmitting address from inhabitants of Toronto on the Immigration of the past year, together with Statistical details relative to the disposal of the Emigrants	21
11.	April 5	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	23
12.	March 2	Transmitting copy of a Bill to amend the Indigent Immigrant Act	23
13.	April 6	Acknowledgment of above Despatch—Remarks on the Indigent Immigrant Act	27
14.	Mar. 17	Transmitting statement of Expenditure incurred on account of the last year's Immigration	29
15.	April 13	Transmitting copy of Despatch from Lord Elgin on the subject of the expenses attending the Emigration of the past year	32
16.	April 14	Reply to the foregoing letter	33
17.	April 14	Acknowledgment of above Despatch—Proposed arrangement of Her Majesty's Government for paying future expenses of Emigration	33
18.	April 7	Transmitting Act to make further provisions respecting the carriage of passengers to North America	35
19.	April 15	Forwarding copy of a Pamphlet by Mr. A. Ferrie on the subject of last year's Emigration	35
20.	April 20	Transmitting Order in Council laying down rules for preserving order, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of passenger ships	42

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page	
	1847.			
21.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Dec. 14	Transmitting further Correspondence with the Mayor and Corporation of St. John, respecting the Immigrants by the "Æolus"—Burdens caused by this year's Immigration	45
	1848.			
22.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	Jan. 19	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	48
	1847.			
23.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Dec. 28	Forwarding Annual Report of the Emigration Officer at St. John, with remarks thereon	49
	1848.			
24.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. G. M. Colebrooke.	Feb. 26	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	56
25.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head.	Mar. 10	Transmitting Letter from the Emigration Officer at Londonderry in answer to complaint respecting the state of the Emigrants sent out by the "Elizabeth Grimmer"	57
26.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Jan. 28	Enclosing Report from the Acting Emigrant Officer at St. Andrews respecting the Number of Emigrants arrived the last year	58
27.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. G. M. Colebrooke.	March 2	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	59
28.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Jan. 28	Enclosing letter from Emigrant Officer at St. John, with Plans of Buildings for a Quarantine Station	59
29.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	Feb. 24	Acknowledgment of above Despatch—Remarks respecting proposed Quarantine Station	61
30.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Feb. 8	Transmitting letter from Mr. W. End, complaining of certain remarks contained in the Emigration Papers printed for Parliament	61
31.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	March 6	Acknowledgment of above Despatch	63
32.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Feb. 25	Enclosing letter from Mr. Perley respecting the Health and Condition of the Emigrants in the "Æolus"	65
33.	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	Mar. 25	Preparations for a Quarantine Station	65
34.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head.	April 14	Expenditure incurred last year on account of Emigrants—course to be pursued in future	65

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH
AMERICA.

CANADA.

CANADA.

No. 1.

(No. 101).

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to
Earl GREY.

Montreal, November 20, 1847.

(Received December 17, 1847.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Cayley, the Inspector-General of Accounts, representing the condition of the finances of the province as affected by the expenditure occasioned by this year's immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, to which I beg most earnestly to call your Lordship's attention.

2. I had hoped to have had it in my power before this time to furnish your Lordship with detailed information respecting the outlay which has been incurred in this service, but the illness of the chief immigration agent, who has been at the point of death, from fever caught in the discharge of his duties, the continued arrival of the emigrant ships from Great Britain and Ireland, and the vast number of sick accumulated in the hospitals, have hitherto prevented me from accomplishing this object. I venture, however, to submit a few facts which may serve to indicate the nature and magnitude of the charges which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon the province.

3. Nearly 100,000 immigrants have been landed at Quebec during the course of the present season. Of these a large proportion were totally destitute, and must have perished had they not been forwarded at the cost of the public. Contagious fever has prevailed among them to an unexampled extent; the number confined in hospitals, where they have been maintained and treated at the expense of the provincial treasury, having occasionally approached 10,000. In proof of the malignant character of the disease under which they have laboured, I may mention that, although the mortality among children has been very great, nearly 1000 immigrant orphans have been left during the season at Montreal, and a proportionate number at Gross Isle, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, and other towns.

4. Under these circumstances, I trust that your Lordship will bestow a favourable consideration on the enclosed application from the Inspector-General of Accounts, for aid to enable him to make provision for the interest due in January, on the loan guaranteed by Great Britain. The funds in the treasury would have been amply sufficient to meet this and all other charges on the province had they not been diverted from their destination to mitigate the effects of the calamity which the afflictions of Ireland have entailed upon Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

Enclosure in No. 1.

MY LORD,

Montreal, November 20, 1847.

Encl. in No. 1.

I HAVE the honour to submit a statement of disbursements made from the provincial chest, on account of emigration expenses to this date; by which it will appear that, exclusive

B

CANADA.

of the amounts expended or reserved by the Commissariat Department for the same object, the outlay has amounted to 100,565*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; and, deducting the aids received from the emigration tax and imperial funds, that the province has advanced the sum of 57,257*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

This heavy disbursement has absorbed a portion of the means which, in the ordinary course of our financial arrangements, would have been applied to the purchase of bills of exchange for remittance to England to meet the January dividends on the provincial debt.

I have to assure your Lordship that exertions have not been wanting to provide for the liabilities of the province, without anticipating the assistance which the Imperial Government may in its wisdom determine to afford to the province under the pressure which the emigration of the past year has brought upon it. Partial remittances have been made to meet the January dividends; but, for the reasons I have stated, there remains an unprovided balance of nearly 25,000*l.* (the precise amount cannot at this moment be stated, from the absence of particulars respecting the last loan of 140,000*l.* sterling), which will be due in January, at the Bank of England, to cover the interest on the guaranteed loan.

The demands for emigration purposes continue heavy and pressing, and the provincial chest, without further assistance, is not in a position to answer these calls and provide for the engagements to which I have alluded.

Under these circumstances I venture to press upon your Lordship the necessity of bringing the subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that the sum now immediately required to meet the dividends will be placed for that purpose to the credit of the province with the Bank of England, as an advance on account of the emigration expenditure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. CAYLEY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS and RECEIPTS on account of Expenses of Emigration in Canada, from the opening of the Season of Navigation of 1847 up to this date, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of payments made by warrants on the provincial chest	100,565	2	7

Receipts.

On account of Emigration Tax	£18,366	5	0
From the military chest on account of 1847	£30,000		
Less retained by the Commissary-General for expenses incurred by him	9,500		
Leaves sterling	£20,500 = Cy.	24,941	13 4
		43,307	18 4

Excess of payments over receipts—currency	£57,257	4	3
---	---------	---	---

Inspector-General's Office,
Montreal, 20th November, 1847.

(Signed) Jos. CARY,
Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 2.

(No. 151.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, January 6, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 101, of the 20th November last, referring to the manner in which the financial condition of Canada has been affected by the large expenditure occasioned by immigration from Great Britain and Ireland during the past year, and enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Cayley, the Inspector-General of Accounts, representing the inability of the Colonial chest to supply the funds necessary for the payment of the interest which will shortly become due upon the loan guaranteed by Great Britain.

I have learned with deep concern the facts which your Lordship has stated as to the nature and magnitude of the charges which have been unfortunately thrown upon the provincial treasury in providing for the large number of sick and destitute immigrants who have arrived during the past season.

I have lost no time in bringing the subject of the present financial condition of the province under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and in recommending that their Lordships should make the necessary

provision for the payment of the interest on the loan which will become due in the present month. And I now enclose, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter which I have received from the Lords Commissioners in reply, from which you will learn that directions have been given for placing the sum of 25,000*l.* sterling to the credit of the "Canada Dividend Account" at the Bank of England, as an advance in aid of the expenses incurred by the Canadian Government for the relief of distressed emigrants during the past year.

CANADA.

Dec. 23, 1847.

Governor-General the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, December 28, 1847.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 21st instant, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have directed the Paymaster-General to transfer from the Commissariat Chest Fund to the account of the "Canada Dividend Account" at the Bank of England, the sum of 25,000*l.* as an advance in aid of expenses incurred by the Canadian Government for the relief of distressed emigrants during the past year; and I am to request that you will observe to Earl Grey that, as the Inspector-General of Accounts in his letter to the Governor-General of Canada, of the 20th November, reported that the precise amount required for the purpose to which it was intended to apply this advance could not be stated, my Lords have directed the issue of 25,000*l.* sterling, although the estimated amount mentioned in the letter was 25,000*l.* currency.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

(No. 110.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to
Earl GREY.

Government House, Montreal,
December 8, 1847.

MY LORD,

(Received January 1, 1848.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of this province on the subject of the immigration of this year, to which I beg to call your Lordship's attention.

Much of the calamity and suffering by which it has been attended is probably attributable to circumstances which are temporary in their nature, and hardly within the reach of Government regulation. I venture, however, respectfully to urge upon your Lordship the necessity of adopting all practicable measures to prevent the recurrence of evils by which the welfare of this province has been so seriously compromised. It may be proper to observe, that the pecuniary statements in the enclosed Minute of Council are founded on disbursements actually made. I am informed by the agents that there are claims yet outstanding. The immigrant hospitals, moreover, still contain many sick.

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

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

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL on MATTERS of STATE, dated 7th December, 1847, approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 8th instant.

On the subject of the Emigration of the present year.

THE subject of emigration has this year obtruded itself most painfully upon the consideration of the Committee, attended as it has been by extreme destitution and distress, and by an amount of mortality unprecedented in former years. The Committee fully appreciate all the benefits which a well-conducted emigration is calculated to produce both to the mother-country and the colony, by affording to the former an outlet for her redundant population, and by securing to the latter an accession of useful labour, and the introduction of an increased amount of industrial capital. Considered, therefore, either as a mere question of general

CANADA.

political importance, or as a practical Governmental measure, the subject is obviously one of extreme interest at any time, but more particularly at this period, when so large an expenditure of provincial funds has been incurred on that account, and at the approach of an inclement and rigorous season, when labour can meet with no employment, and destitution must be supported by eleemosynary relief.

Whatever advantages may be fairly anticipated to arise to the mother-country from an extensive emigration, conducted upon a settled plan of organized colonization by the systematic introduction of settling labourers, or from the voluntary action of emigrants themselves, it must be evident that commensurate advantages to this country can be derived only from the introduction into the province of two classes of emigrants, either intending settlers who bring with them adequate means for the cultivation of land and immediate settlement, or healthy and vigorous labourers whose physical powers would, to some extent, supply the want of moneyed capital, and whose active industry would not only augment the productive wealth of the colony, but be applied to open up alike its commercial and natural capabilities. An emigration of this nature could not fail to realize the expectations entertained by Lord Grey, as conveyed in his Lordship's Despatch No. 109, upon this subject, and would have the effect, as his Lordship has observed, "of extending the settlement of the province, increasing its wealth, and improving its resources;" whilst any other description of emigration wanting in these important requirements must obviously be attended with consequences directly the reverse, and tend, moreover, to demoralize the settled provincial population with whom, unfortunately, it might be brought into contact. Intending settlers possessed of wealth or means are of course few in number, as compared with the great mass, whom various causes compel at all times to leave their native country to establish themselves and their families in the colonies; these, composing the great body of the emigrants, arrive without resources of their own, and almost invariably consist of those who have been accustomed to earn their subsistence as labourers, and whose support here must continue to be derived from the same source. It cannot be denied that an active and increasing demand for labour co-exists with the acknowledged progressive increase of the colony in population and productive resources, and that a large amount has been, for several years, readily absorbed and adequately provided for by that demand, with but little assistance from the Government or from private charity, by the inhabitants of the province. Amongst this latter class of emigrants, however, there always have been many who, from various causes, have found a difficulty in obtaining employment, and whom sickness and other common casualties have not failed in every year temporarily to disqualify from labour, or altogether to prevent from supporting themselves. For this class the funds at the disposal of the Government, or private contributions, have hitherto afforded sufficient relief, the chief expenditure incurred by the Government in former years having been appropriated to the conveyance of emigrants to places of intended settlement where employment could be easily obtained, and but a small expense having been drawn from private benevolence towards providing against the contingencies of destitution and disease.

In this year the numerical account of emigration has far exceeded the aggregate of any former year, and it has unhappily been characterized by the absence of almost every quality essential to constitute a sound and effective addition to the provincial population. Subjoined is a general statement made up by the emigrant agent of the numbers who embarked in Europe for this country:—

From	Steerage.	Infants.	Cabin.	Total.
England . .	29,833	2,305	190	32,328
Scotland . .	3,462	174	116	3,752
Ireland . .	51,129	2,835	365	54,329
Germany . .	7,468	226	13	7,697
	91,892	5,540	684	98,116

Deducting from this aggregate the Germans and the cabin-passengers, the entire number of emigrants who embarked at British ports would be 89,738, of whom 5293 died before their arrival, leaving 84,445 who reached the colony; of these it is estimated that six-sevenths were Irish who either embarked at Irish ports or found means of transportation at the ports of Great Britain.

Among the thousands who reached the colony, the decrepit, the maimed, the lame, the subjects of chronic disease, widows with large families of tender age, and others, who from their infirmities or confirmed habits were incapable of maintaining themselves at home by their own labour, have been sent out either at private expense or by means of local funds, whilst of the remainder, a large portion were labouring under disease in its worst type, superinduced by the extremity of famine and misery which they had suffered previous to embarkation, and its consequent mental and bodily depression, and whose helplessness was aggravated on shipboard by insufficient ventilation in the vessels, the overcrowded numbers of the passengers, and their naturally indolent and filthy habits. Among the many appalling instances which might be detailed, the following may be selected as illustrative:—On the proper officers boarding some of the vessels at the quarantine station, corpses in different stages of decay have been found in the beds with the sick and the dying, the healthy not taking the trouble to remove them. The resident physician at Grosse Isle, in one of his many reports to the Government of the same character, writes as follows:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the arrival since my last report of 22 passenger vessels, having on board on leaving port an aggregate of 7629 souls; among these three were vessels from Bremen, three from Scotland, having no sick on board, or deaths on the voyage. All the others being from Liverpool and ports in Ireland have more or less sick and deaths, and among the number were six having on board on leaving port 2500 passengers. These have arrived in a very sickly condition, the few that remain healthy I have ordered to land at the tents at the East End.

"Three of these sailed from Great Britain in the month of May, having had nine weeks' passage. The 'Sir Henry Pottinger' sailed from Cork, May 29, with 399 steerage passengers. Fever appeared almost on leaving the port, 98 died on the voyage, and upwards of 100 were found sick yesterday when inspected.

"The 'Virginus' sailed from Liverpool, May 28, with 476 passengers. Fever and dysentery cases came on board this vessel in Liverpool, and deaths occurred before leaving the Mersey. On mustering the passengers for inspection yesterday, it was found that 106 were ill of fever, including nine of the crew, and the large number of 158 had died on the passage, including the first and second officers and seven of the crew, and the master and the steward dying, the few that were able to come on deck were ghastly yellow looking spectres, unshaven and hollow cheeked, and, without exception, the worst looking passengers I have ever seen; not more than six or eight were really healthy and able to exert themselves.

"The third vessel was the 'Yorkshire,' sailed from Liverpool 9th June, with 392 passengers; of these, 45 have died and 40 were found ill. I am convinced that six days after the healthy passengers of these last three vessels are landed at the tents, and when they have eaten of fresh bread and meat, from 25 to 30 will die, and from 150 to 180 require to be admitted to hospital.

"The exposure to atmospheric changes in the tents is very trying to weak and debilitated people, especially young children and aged people.

"Since writing the above, another plague-ship has just dropped in, the 'Naomi,' from Liverpool; this vessel sailed on the 15th June with 334 passengers, 78 have died on the voyage, and 104 are now sick. The filth and dirt in this vessel's hold creates such an effluvia as to make it difficult to breathe.

(Signed) "G. M. DOUGLAS,
"Medical Superintendent."

The following statements received from authentic sources establish the true character of the year's emigration, and the consequent necessity for incurring an immediate expenditure which could not be refused to the call of humanity, but which the Provincial Revenue could not afford, and should not be required to bear:—

Of the whole number of British emigrants embarked	89,738
Died on the passage	5,293
Leaving for arrival here	84,445
Of these there died,	
At the Quarantine	3,452
At the Quebec Emigrant Hospital	1,041
At the Montreal Emigrant Hospital	3,579
At other places in the two Canadas, at which Boards of Health have been formed, and of which no less than twenty-six were established in Upper Canada, from two of which alone, the cities of Kingston and Toronto, the number of deaths amount to	1,965
Leaving	10,037
Total	74,408
The numbers admitted into hospital for medical treatment,	
At Quarantine	8,563
At Quebec	2,500
At Montreal	11,000
At Toronto	3,876
At Kingston	4,326
Total of sick	30,265

The returns from the other 24 Boards not having been received.

It will thus be seen that more than one-seventh of the total embarkations have died; more than one-eighth of the total arrivals have died; and more than one-third of those arrivals have been received into hospital.

The authentic returns also show that, up to the 12th November last, the number of destitute emigrants forwarded from the agency at Montreal to Upper Canada was,

Male adults	12,932
Female adults	12,153
Children under 12	10,616
Infants	3,080
Total forwarded	38,781

CANADA.

It must be also borne in mind that the expenditure necessarily incurred for medical and hospital attendance upon the sick, and for the burial of the dead, was considerably enhanced by the necessity of providing for numerous individuals, and even of entire families, during the sickness or convalescence of their parents or friends, and of maintaining numbers of orphans, of whom upwards of 1135 have become chargeable upon the public funds, but for many of whom suitable arrangements have been made with charitable institutions and individuals who will provide for them during the coming winter.

It will, therefore, be apparent that the ordinary means of former years for assisting those who had arrived in such a state as to preclude them from speedily providing for themselves, and even with the addition of a liberal appropriation by the provincial revenue, have, in this year, been found to be wholly inadequate for the purpose; and to prevent the starvation and death of thousands who had been landed in the colony in that condition, and at the same time to prevent the spread of the malignant disease which the emigrants have introduced, the Provincial Government have been compelled to apply for the relief and mitigation of that necessity, a large amount of general revenue, as will be shown in the subjoined statements, and to divert that expenditure from legitimate purposes of great public utility and necessity, an expenditure moreover which it cannot be concealed must be continued for the support and maintenance of numbers of convalescents who will be discharged during the winter from the fever hospitals.

The expenditure incurred is as follows:—

“Abstract of payments and receipts on account of expenses of emigration in Canada, East, from the opening of the navigation of 1847 up to this date.”

	£.	s.	d.
Total payments made by warrants on the provincial chest to this day inclusive			106,001 15 3
Received on account of emigration tax	18,366	5	0
From the military chest, on account of 1847	30,000	0	0
Less retained by the Commissary-General for expenses incurred by him	9,500	0	0
	20,500	0	0
Sterling	24,941	13	4
			43,307 18 4
Excess of payments over receipts			£62,693 16 11

The comparison of the expenditure with that incurred by the Emigration Committee appointed under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York during a portion of this year is interesting as exhibiting the prudent economy with which the provincial expenditure has been incurred.

In the Province of Canada.

For the entire season the number of deaths is	9,572
For the entire season the number of sick is	27,163
At an expense of	£ 106,001. 15s. 3d.

In the State of New York.

From the 5th of May to the 30th of September the number of sick was	6,761
From the 5th of May to the 30th of September the number of deaths was	703
At an expenditure of nearly	£23,000 currency.

It may be observed that the New York expenditure has been limited to the hospital treatment almost exclusively; whereas the provincial outlay embraces not only a similar expense but also that of the transportation of destitute emigrants from and to various parts of the province, and further the numbers of sick and dead may be assumed as greatly within the correct number.

It will thus be seen that the emigration of this year has been characterized by peculiar features entirely different from that of former years; that the ordinary health establishments in the province were altogether insufficient for the accommodation and treatment of the numerous emigrants subject to disease, or for enabling convalescents to recover health and strength, and affording shelter to women and children and others suffering only from debility and destitution; and that these extraordinary wants required an extraordinary amount of outlay of public money.

The principal causes which have occasioned so large an influx of emigrants into the province originated in the misery and distress of the Irish population, and their very natural anxiety to escape from famine and misery at home; a desire which has been encouraged by public bodies and private individuals for their own relief, and secondly in the stringent measures adopted by the Government of the United States and the State Legislature of New York for regulating the transportation of indigent emigrants to their ports, and the precautionary measures taken to prevent the dependence of the emigrants upon public or private charity. The price of passage became so much increased in consequence of these regulations that the poorer classes in Ireland were thereupon driven to the more tedious but less expensive route of the St. Lawrence, by the effect of which a large mass of indolence, pauperism, and destitution, and disease has been thrown into the province.

The Committee are at a loss to discover what advantages, either direct or indirect, has accrued to the province from the emigration of this year, which has left traces of death and misery along its course, from the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle to the most distant portion of Upper Canada, cutting down in its progress numbers of our most estimable citizens, diverting from the province into other channels the usual summer American travel, causing a most depressing influence upon the trade and commerce of our principal cities, and creating the utmost alarm and apprehension throughout the province.

In conclusion, the Committee respectfully refer your Excellency to the numerous presentations of grand juries from various portions of the province, and more particularly to the following representations on this deeply interesting subject, transmitted by the Honourable Mr. Justice Macaulay, to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of your Excellency.

"As respects emigration, I beg leave to state that the lamentable sickness which it has brought into the country during the last season, to the great detriment of public health, was but very slightly adverted to by me in the charges, except at Cobourg. I was not aware that the inhabitants of the districts in my circuit had suffered to a degree that rendered it proper for the Court to make it a prominent topic, and the representations of the grand juries must therefore be regarded as quite spontaneous, and as proceeding from their sense of public duty. The evils they deplore have been so sorely and generally felt as to induce an universal concurrence in much that have said.

"These remonstrances, if I may so call them, may I think therefore be looked upon as expressing very generally the sentiments and feelings of their respective districts, and my attention having been thus drawn more closely to the subject, I deem it only right that I should add how deeply I am impressed with its importance, regarded in relation to the criminal law of the province. An object of great solicitude and care in our system of criminal jurisprudence is the preservation of the public health, and this consideration, irrespective of others of great moment, convinces me how desirable it is that emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to Canada should not only be regulated by the Imperial Government as respects the passage out, but that the forwarding of the emigrants through the province should be regulated by the Provincial Legislature, defining under what circumstances, and subject to what medical inspection it shall be lawful to convey them from place to place in large numbers in steamboats and other vessels. I mention this because I foresee great difficulties likely to arise if the system pursued during the last season shall be repeated, for it must, if persevered in, become a question how far shipmasters and others carrying large bodies of persons known to be in an unhealthy state, or actually suffering under malignant or infectious diseases from port to port, to the great endangering of the health and lives of Her Majesty's subjects in this country, are liable to be made responsible to the criminal justice for being thus instrumental in spreading such diseases among the healthy inhabitants. The case of the *King v. Vantanville*, 4 Maule & Selaryn, 73, is not inapplicable to such a question; as also *Rex v. Barnett* in the same report, page 272. If the conduct of the parties prosecuted in those cases was indictable as public nuisances, similar conduct on a much larger scale cannot be the less so, and it may be found that those cases suggest one mode of protection to which resort may be compelled, unless the transmission of sickly emigrants shall be legalized under such salutary safeguards as may be deemed expedient."

It only remains for the Committee, from the experience and admonition of the year, to recommend the adoption of precautionary measures against a recurrence of the same calamity, and which, if unfortunately renewed, will not fail to be highly detrimental to the energies, and tend to demoralize the country generally.

Of these measures none seem to the Committee to possess greater claims than the following:—

1. An addition to the emigrant tax of currency per head, to be paid, or secured by the ship.
2. Increased accommodation for emigrants in the same proportion as regulated for American vessels, that is to say, in the lower deck or platform, one passenger for every 14 clear superficial feet of deck; and in the orlop deck, if any, one passenger for every 30 such superficial feet.
3. No more than two tiers of berths of 6 feet in length by 18 inches in width, with an interval of at least 6 inches between the floor and the deck on platform beneath.
4. The compelling of each vessel carrying more than 100 passengers to be provided with a medical attendant, who should be charged with the supervision of adopting effective means for ventilation and cleanliness between decks, and for securing to the passengers sufficient stores and necessaries, in quality as well as quantity.

(Certified.)

(Signed)

J. JOSEPH, C.E.C.

(No. 165.)

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

My LORD,

Downing-street, February 2, 1848.

I SHALL take an early opportunity of again addressing your Lordship upon the general subject of the minute of the Executive Council, dated the 8th of

CANADA.

December, respecting the distress caused by the emigration of last year. In the mean time, having called upon the Commissioners of Emigration for any remarks which they might have to offer in the case of the ship "Virginus," which is alluded to in the Minute of Council, I enclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a report of the Commissioners, containing such information as they had obtained on this case.

Governor-General the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Encl. in No. 4. (Extract.)

Enclosure in No. 4.

WE have stated that, as far as we know, the emigration officers at the outports, acting on instructions from this Board, insisted on the re-landing of all passengers, who, after embarkation, were found to be suffering under infectious or contagious disease. We observe, however, that the Executive Council quote, from a report by Dr. Douglas, the case of the ship "Virginus," which is said to have had fever and dysentery on board when she left the Mersey. This was the first intimation we had received of such a case, and we immediately called upon the Emigration Agent at Liverpool to report whether the statement were correct, and, if so, upon what ground he had allowed the "Virginus" to proceed under such circumstances. We enclose, for Lord Grey's information, a copy of the answer received from him, by which it seems clear that Dr. Douglas had been misinformed as to the circumstances under which this vessel sailed.

Government Emigration Office, Liverpool,
January 12, 1848.

SIR,-

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with an extract of a report of the resident physician at Grosse Isle, relative to the sickness and mortality of the passengers on board the "Virginus;" and, in answer thereto, beg to state that she was cleared by me on the 28th May last, and sailed at 9 A.M. the following day.

I was on board the "Virginus" on the 27th May, as well as on the 28th; the passengers, 476 souls, equal to 397 adults, were, generally speaking, a less robust, as well as a poorer class, than usual, but had no appearance of disease whatever amongst them that I am aware of, after a most minute inspection; and no death took place, as stated, prior to her sailing.

Many of her passengers were sent out by the late Major Mahon, who caused them to be supplied with a moderate supply of tea, coffee, sugar, rice, oatmeal, dried fish, and vinegar, in addition to the usual bread stuffs of the ship.

Upon my mentioning the subject to J. and W. Robinson, the passenger brokers, they distinctly deny the truth of the allegation as to sickness and deaths taking place on board the vessel in this port; but as the fever was very rife in Liverpool at the time, it does not appear to me very extraordinary that the "Virginus" shared the fate of other vessels similarly circumstanced as to sickness and mortality.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. PRIOR, R.N.,
Assistant Emigration Officer.

S. Walcott, Esq.

No. 5.

(No. 111.)

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to
Earl GREY.

Government House, Montreal,
December 8, 1847.
(Received January 1, 1848.)

My LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of five presentments, made by the grand juries in different districts in this province, on the emigration of the past season.

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

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

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

District of Victoria, } The Grand Jury, in taking into consideration that portion of the charge
to wit. } delivered to them which referred to the emigration of this year and its
disastrous consequences, are of opinion that the regulation and adoption of a system of whole-

some immigration is a subject of vital importance to the whole province, and regret that so little attention and consideration appear to have been paid either to the comfort of the emigrants or to the probable result of such an influx of destitute persons upon the colony, inasmuch as the Home Government must certainly have been aware of the great extent of emigration that was preparing for the colonies, and it does not appear that any provision was made to defray the expenses after they landed on the shores of this continent.

The inhabitants of this colony freely admit that a wholesome well-directed and well-organized emigration, no greater in extent than the wants and abilities of the province could at once absorb, would be regarded as advantageous; but they can never be brought to admit, that to ship thousands of their fellow creatures in a most destitute condition to a country like Canada can be beneficial either to the emigrants or to the colony. So far as receiving the required and necessary amount of the redundant labouring population of the parent-state into Canada, where, under such circumstances, a field of prosperity is open to any one that will work, there can be no objection; but to couple such an immigration with an influx of the destitute and the famished, must and will be repudiated by every inhabitant of the province: for, while at all times the people of Canada will feel most happy to receive their fellow subjects from the parent-state, under a well-devised and regulated system of emigration, and while it will at all times afford them pleasure in the hour of necessity to co-operate with the imperial authorities in relieving the wants of the destitute, they can never recognize any system that will entail on the inhabitants of this colony evils by which death and misery have been spread in every direction throughout all classes of the community.

Did this grand jury consider that with the approach of winter all difficulties would disappear, they would forbear bringing their opinions forward on the occasion, but they feel that after the summer pestilence has passed away it has left in the province tens of thousands of sickly and unacclimated persons to endure the bitterness of a Canadian winter; and unless the people of the province are taxed beyond their means, many of these unfortunate creatures must perish for want, to all of which they would submit without a murmur did the cause of this affliction originate in the colony: but it is evident beyond a doubt that the misery which the people of this province have endured has been brought upon them for the relief of the landlords at home, and if the landlords are the parties relieved, then upon them should fall the burden of meeting the present exigencies and wants. The grand jury do not desire to impute to the Imperial or Colonial authorities a disregard for human life; but it is hoped that in the due consideration of this subject, the welfare of the inhabitants of this province may engage a portion of the attention of Her Majesty's advisers. It is certainly beyond the power of this province to maintain so large an emigrant population, being destitute, as has this year flooded its shores; and yet the famished must have food, and they will not perish for the want of it. The grand jury will not venture to speculate upon the consequences that may ensue at the outset, but merely desire to bring the subject under the notice of the Court and country, under the hope that their opinions may reach both the Colonial and Imperial authorities in time to avert all future similar evils, and in time to enable both authorities to guard against the evil consequences which may ensue from the present destitution of those already amongst us. The grand jury cannot but feel that means to defray the necessary charges of these expenses should be furnished by the Imperial Government, and they cannot but confidently hope that the Government, finding that the evil which has been brought upon us, and seeing the relief which the departure of so much misery from their own shores has been to the remaining population of the parent-state, will at once admit the justice of our position, and without delay forward the means to obtain the relief of which the province stands so much in need. It would be wrong to maintain these people in idleness, and the grand jury suggest whether it would not be far better that stations should be erected along the line of a contemplated road, and, by the aid of overseers, relief should be furnished to the destitute, and they may be required to do some labour to aid in paying for their maintenance; and as the Colonial Government contemplates improving the road in the rear of this county through to the Madawaska settlement, would it not be well and wisely done if stations were to be established along the line of said road, by which means the destitute would find labour and relief, and the means appropriated would not be entirely thrown away.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

GEORGE BENJAMIN, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Belleville,
October 14, 1847.

PRESENTMENT.

Niagara District) The jurors of our Lady the Queen upon their oaths present, that they
to wit.) have visited the gaol, and found it in a condition reflecting the highest credit on the officers in charge thereof, and the prisoners well satisfied with the treatment they receive. From the small number of prisoners in confinement, the jurors are happy to believe that throughout the district crime is of less frequent occurrence than was the case in former years.

The jurors deeply deplore the evils which have attended the immigration of the past season. Not only has it been attended by an unparalleled extent of suffering and death amongst the immigrants themselves, but many valuable inhabitants of the province have been sacrificed to the pestilence introduced by them; others are still suffering, and must in their turn become victims, whilst the vast number of destitute, crippled, and diseased paupers thrown upon the country will be felt during the ensuing winter as an intolerable burden to the inhabitants.

CANADA.

With reference to this subject, the Jurors can only express their hope that the Government and Parliament will take all necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of similar evils.

(Signed) JONAS STEELE, Foreman.

BENJAMIN WOOD,	SAMUEL TAYLOR,
C. HERON,	JAMES STRINGER,
THOMAS JACQUES,	JACOB TICE,
GEORGE SCHRAM,	JOHN MILLER,
THOMAS BATE,	B. F. POST,
SAMUEL J. BECKETT,	DAVID FISHER.

(Certified.)

(Signed)

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace.
November 18, 1847.

Grand Jury Room, November 18, 1847.

Newcastle District.

THE Jurors of our Lady the Queen upon oath present, that they have examined the gaol of the said district, and find everything in a comfortable and cleanly state; the prisoners confined therein appear perfectly satisfied with the conduct of those to whose care they are intrusted.

The Jurors, however, consider it an absolute duty to express their regret in finding a person charged (for the third time) with a detestable and not-to-be-named crime, confined with and mingled with other prisoners, among whom is an infant committed for a juvenile offence. That such must tend to lessen any inclination toward reformation on the part of other prisoners there can be no doubt, and must entail further mischief and evil both to prisoners and country.

The Grand Jury is unwilling to close the foregoing presentment without stating that it has not been inattentive to his Lordship's charge; and, although, it deplores the whole circumstances attending the late emigration, yet it is unprepared to pass censure upon any particular party. That the measures adopted have been attended with a lamentable result—the loss of many of the most valuable members of this district cut off in the prime of life—and while in the execution of sacred and charitable duties, is a melancholy proof.

(Signed)

JAMES G. ROGERS, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, October 23, 1847.

Province of Canada, District of Colborne.

THE Jurors of our Lady the Queen upon oath present, that being impressed with the painful importance which the subject of emigration from the mother-country has lately assumed, they cannot but feel that they would be omitting an imperative duty were they to separate without expressing their sense of the serious evils inflicted upon this province by the unrestricted introduction into it, during the present year, of vast numbers of sick and destitute emigrants.

The Grand Jury desire to add to the remonstrances of their fellow subjects in other districts this expression of their disapproval of a system by which many landlords have disencumbered themselves of the burden of supporting impoverished and helpless multitudes by transferring them to our shores, destitute of every resource, and sinking under contagious diseases.

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that they act in accordance with the universal sentiment of the inhabitants of this district, in giving utterance to a strong desire that a reference of this subject to the proper authorities will call forth such restrictive regulations as will prevent a recurrence of the frightful scenes of the present season, the recollection of which is rendered so painfully vivid by the remembrance of the loss this community has sustained in the death, by disease introduced by poor emigrants, of two valued members usually associated with the presiding judge of former Courts of Assize.

(Signed)

JAMES WALLIS, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, October 28, 1847.

Prince Edward District.

THE Grand Jury, aware of the great injury the commercial interests of this province have sustained in consequence of the policy the British Government has lately deemed it prudent to pursue by the deprivation of those advantages which as colonists we possessed in the British market, cannot but express their regret that so great an additional injury should have been inflicted upon the people of Canada as the unchecked translation to this province of thousands of the pauper population of the mother-country, many of whom, on their embarkation, exhibited symptoms of that fatal disease which has swept away such vast numbers, not of the emigrants alone, but also of the settled inhabitants of this province. It is a fact which the Grand Jury believe cannot be controverted, that thousands of the emigrants of this year have been sent from the most distressed and starving districts of Ireland, and that every facility has been afforded by many of the landlords to assist the most helpless of their tenantry to emigrate, to avoid the burdens which a year of famine and a new Poor Law might be expected to cast upon them as owners of the soil; and although there can be no doubt that the vast expenses which their arrival in this country in a diseased and often dying condition has entailed upon this province will be defrayed by the Imperial Government, yet the Grand Jury feel that for

months to come thousands of them must be sustained by the contributions of the charitable, and a system of relief be provided among the settled inhabitants here which ought to have fallen on the landed proprietors at home.

The Grand Jury at the same time feel anxious to express their belief that a cordial welcome will be given by the inhabitants of this district to a sound healthy emigration to this province of any of their fellow subjects from the mother-country who may feel desirous of settling among us.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN P. ROBLIN, Foreman:

Grand Jury Room, October 9, 1847.

(No. 153.)

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, January 11, 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 111, Page 8. of 8th December, enclosing copies of presentments made by the Grand Juries in different districts in Canada, on the emigration of the past year. I am, as you are aware, very sensible of the evils of the sickness and distress by which that emigration has been accompanied; but having entered into the subject so fully in my Despatch, No. 142, of the 1st December, it is unnecessary that I should do more than refer you to that Despatch for the views of Her Majesty's Government on this important question.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

For Lord Grey's Despatch, 1st Dec., 1847, No. 142, vide Sessional Paper, House of Lords, No. 19, of 1847-48, Part I., page 27. Ditto, House of Commons, No. 50, of 1847-48, Part I., page 27.

(No. 112.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

Government House, Montreal, December 8, 1847.

(Received January 1, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, I lost no time in bringing under the consideration of my Executive Council your Despatch, No. 135, of the 3rd November, requiring that I should, in concert with them, take the necessary measures without delay for meeting the payment of interest on the debt of the province. I now transmit the copy of a minute showing the circumstances which have put it out of the power of the Council to provide for these engagements in full. I think it my duty further to state to your Lordship, that the disbursements made by the Provincial Government on account of immigration have not only absorbed a portion of the funds appropriated to the payment of interest on the provincial debt, but have materially crippled the means at the disposal of the Government for carrying on the public works, at a time when the condition of the money market rendered it impossible to meet the deficiency by the issue of debentures.

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

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

For Lord Grey's Despatch, 3rd Nov., 1847, No. 135, vide Sessional Paper, House of Lords, No. 19, of 1847-48, Part I., page 18. Ditto, House of Commons, No. 50, of 1847-48, Part I., page 18.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 7th December, 1847, approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 8th December, 1848.

On the Despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd November ult., recommending that measures be taken for meeting the payment of interest on the debt of the province—

In reference to that part of Earl Grey's Despatch of the 3rd November which suggests that your Lordship should, in concert with your Executive Council, take, without delay, the necessary measures for meeting the payment of interest on the debt of the province, the Committee

CANADA.

feel assured that the statements prepared in the Inspector-General's Office, showing the disbursements made from the Provincial Chest, and transmitted by your Lordship to England by the preceding mail, will satisfy the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies that your Lordship's Council have made every exertion to provide for the engagement of the province which the means placed at their disposal would permit. It is true that it has not been in their power to make remittances sufficiently large to cover the half-yearly interest on the guaranteed loan payable in January, but having, on the other hand, made disbursements to provide for the emigration from Great Britain for nearly three times the amount of the deficiency in the remittances, they cannot but believe that they have taken the true course to sustain the provincial credit. The limited revenues of the colony placed it out of their power from that source to provide for both services, and the universal depression of the money market has rendered it equally impossible to supply the deficiency by the issue of debentures. The application made last year for an extension of the guaranteed loan (which would have relieved the revenue of the province, and permitted its application to the present emergency) was negatived, and the efforts made early this season to supply the requisite means on provincial were wholly unavailing.

The financial difficulties do not end here; each week brings its demands upon our limited resources for the support of the orphan emigrant children and emigrant hospitals. To the latter admissions of patients continue to take place daily; and the apprehension throughout the province is general that the accommodation provided for the sick emigrants by your Excellency's directions will prove inadequate to the demand during the winter season.

Your Lordship is well aware that the province is not prepared to admit that it can with justice be called upon to bear any portion of this burden of the expenditure occasioned by the emigration of the year.

The Committee have endeavoured, in the accompanying report, to show that, apart from the question of sickness and contagious fever, a destitute population, too enfeebled to gain its livelihood by labour, is a serious burden on the inhabitants of the province; but when, in addition to these disabilities, the emigration has been found to embrace idiots and cripples, widows and orphan children, we know not in what terms a demand can be made on the province for pecuniary aid, or by what arguments such a demand could be justified.

(Certified)

J. JOSEPH.

No. 8.

(No. 163.)

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, January 27, 1848.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a copy of a letter on the subject of the emigration to Canada of last year, to which I have to direct the special attention of yourself and of your Executive Council. Mr. Elliot, who was at that time Chairman of the Board of Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, but who has since become Assistant Under Secretary of State in this department, requested Mr. de Vere, when on the eve of proceeding to Canada last year, to have the goodness to communicate to him any information on the subject of emigration, of which it might appear desirable that the Commissioners should be in possession. In compliance with this request, the letter, of which I enclose a copy, has been written, and although it is a private one, the information which it contains is so important, that I have obtained the permission of Mr. de Vere's uncle, Lord Monteagle (which he has felt himself fully authorized to give), to transmit a copy of it officially to your Lordship. In doing so, it is only just to observe, that I am convinced it was not the intention of Mr. de Vere, in writing this letter, nor is it mine in forwarding to you a copy of it, to attribute any blame to the Government of Canada, for the defects which are described in the arrangements which were made last year for the reception of emigrants arriving in the province. I am quite aware that the unprecedented extent of the emigration of last year, and the circumstances under which it took place, rendered it scarcely possible to make arrangements upon so large a scale, and with so much promptitude, as would have been necessary in order adequately to meet the exigencies of the case. But as there are already symptoms that, notwithstanding the calamities of last season, there is likely in the present year to be almost as large an emigration from Ireland to Canada, it is the duty, both of the home and of the provincial Governments, to lose no time in adopting all those measures of precaution which the experience of past difficulties can suggest.

I have already, with this view, called your Lordship's attention to those securities which I am of opinion that provincial legislation may provide against the recurrence of the evils complained of in last year's emigration; and I am now anxiously considering what additional regulations it may be proper to enforce, by the authority of Parliament, with the view of proposing such an amendment of the

Passengers Act as may appear to be required. But, in addition to the changes in the law which may be called for, your Lordship will perceive that the letter I now forward to you recommends various improvements in the arrangements now made under the authority of the Executive Government of Canada for the reception of emigrants. These suggestions appear to me to be highly important, and to require the most prompt and serious attention, more particularly as regards the providing of better accommodation for the emigrants in the quarantine establishment, and in the steamers by which they are forwarded to the western districts, whither they chiefly proceed as their ultimate destination.

The local knowledge which your Lordship must now have acquired, and the assistance you will derive from your Council, will enable you to judge better than I could hope to do, of the measures which it will be expedient to adopt. I shall, therefore, abstain from offering any suggestions with regard to them, thinking it sufficient to have called your attention to those evils which have been noticed by an observer so able, and, at the same time, having enjoyed such means of detecting what is amiss, as Mr. de Vere. I have, however, thought it expedient to point out, by marginal notes, one or two slight errors into which he has fallen.

In conclusion, I have only to remark that the observations of Mr. de Vere strongly confirm the opinion I have more than once pressed upon your Lordship and the Canadian Legislature, that the regular settlement of the province, and the development of its abundant natural resources, would be greatly promoted, if either by imposing a small tax upon land, or by raising the price at which land is sold, the expense of improving the existing means of communication were provided for, and the present irregular and desultory system of occupying the soil at the same time discouraged.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

London, Canada West,
November 30, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE to thank you for sending me the Report of the Colonization Committee of last year, the evidence contained in which (though I have not yet had time fully to go through it) proves to one the value of emigration at home, and confirms the opinions I had already formed of the benefit likely to result to the colonies from it.

The emigration of the past year was enormous, though deriving no assistance from Government until its arrival here. The mortality also was very great. During the next year, the number of emigrants will probably be still larger; and I fear we shall have a repetition of the mortality if the errors which experience has detected be not promptly and liberally corrected. I shall not regret the disasters of the last two years if their warning voice shall have stimulated and enabled us to effect a system of emigration *leading to future colonization*, which shall gradually heal the diseased and otherwise incurable state of society at home, and, at the same time, infuse a spirit into the colonies, which shall render them the ornament, the wealth, and the bulwark of the parent country.

We have no right to cure the evil of over-population by a process of decimation, nor can emigration be serviceable in Canada unless the emigrants arrive in a sound state, both of body and mind. I say "both of body and mind," because clamour in Canada has been equally directed against the diseased condition and the listless indolence of this year's emigrants; but, while I admit the justice of that clamour to a certain extent, I must protest against the injustice of those here who complain that the young and vigorous should be accompanied by the more helpless members of their families whom they are bound to protect; and I cannot but remember that famine and fever were a divine dispensation inflicted last year upon nearly the whole world, and that the colony could not reasonably expect to be wholly exempt from the misfortunes of the parent state.

The fearful state of disease and debility in which the Irish emigrants have reached Canada, must undoubtedly be attributed in a great degree to the destitution and consequent sickness prevailing in Ireland; but has been much aggravated by the neglect of cleanliness, ventilation, and a generally good state of social economy during the passage, and has been afterwards increased, and disseminated throughout the whole country by the mal-arrangements of the Government system of emigrant relief. Having myself submitted to the privations of a steerage passage in an emigrant ship for nearly two months, in order to make myself acquainted with the condition of the emigrant from the beginning, I can state from experience that the present regulations for ensuring health and comparative comfort to passengers are wholly insufficient, and that they are not, and cannot be enforced, notwithstanding the great zeal and high abilities of the Government agents.

Before the emigrant has been a week at sea he is an altered man. How can it be otherwise? Hundreds of poor people, men, women, and children, of all ages from the drivelling idiot of 90 to the babe just born, huddled together, without light, without air, wallowing in filth, and breathing a fetid atmosphere, sick in body, dispirited in heart; the fevered patients

CANADA.

lying between the sound, in sleeping places so narrow as almost to deny them the power of indulging, by a change of position, the natural restlessness of the disease; by their agonized ravings disturbing those around and pre-disposing them, through the effects of the imagination, to imbibe the contagion; living without food or medicine except as administered by the hand of casual charity; dying without the voice of spiritual consolation, and buried in the deep without the rites of the Church. The food is generally ill-selected, and seldom *sufficiently cooked*, in consequence of the insufficiency and bad construction of the cooking places. The supply of water, hardly enough for cooking and drinking, does not allow washing. In many ships the filthy beds, teeming with all abominations, are never required to be brought on deck and aired; the narrow space between the sleeping berths and the piles of boxes is never washed or scraped, but breathes up a damp and fetid stench, until the day before arrival at quarantine, when all hands are required to "scrub up," and put on a fair face for the doctor and Government inspector. No moral restraint is attempted; the voice of prayer is never heard; drunkenness, with its consequent train of ruffianly debasement, is not discouraged, because it is profitable to the captain who traffics in the grog.

In the ship which brought me out from London last April, the passengers were found in provisions by the owners, according to a contract, and a furnished scale of dietary. The meat was of the worst quality. The supply of water shipped on board was abundant, but the quantity served out to the passengers was so scanty* that they were frequently obliged to throw overboard their salt provisions and rice (a most important article of their food), because they had not water enough both for the necessary cooking, and the satisfying of their raging thirst afterwards.

They could only afford water for washing by withdrawing it from the cooking of their food. I have known persons to remain for days together in their dark close berths, because they thus suffered less from hunger, though compelled, at the same time, by want of water to heave overboard their salt provisions and rice. No cleanliness was enforced; the beds never aired; the master during the whole voyage never entered the steerage, and would listen to no complaints; the dietary contracted for was, with some exceptions, nominally supplied, though at irregular periods; but false measures were used (in which the water and several articles of dry food were served), the gallon measure containing but three quarts, which fact I proved in Quebec, and had the captain fined for; once or twice a week ardent spirits were sold indiscriminately to the passengers,† producing scenes of unchecked blackguardism beyond description; and lights were prohibited, because the ship, with her open fire-grates upon deck, with lucifer matches and lighted pipes used secretly in the sleeping berths, was freighted with Government powder for the garrison of Quebec.

The case of this ship was not one of peculiar misconduct, on the contrary, I have the strongest reason to know from information which I have received from very many emigrants well-known to me who came over this year in different vessels, that this ship was better regulated and more comfortable than many that reached Canada.

Some of these evils might be prevented by a more careful inspection of the ship and her stores, before leaving port; but the provisions of the Passenger Act are insufficient to procure cleanliness and ventilation, and the machinery of the emigration agencies at the landing ports is insufficient to enforce those provisions, and to detect frauds. It is true that a clerk sometimes comes on board at the ship's arrival in port; questions the captain or mate, and ends by asking whether any passenger means to make a complaint; but this is a mere farce, for the captain takes care to "keep away the crowd from the gentleman." Even were all to hear the question, few would venture to commence a prosecution; ignorant, friendless, penniless, disheartened, and anxious to proceed to the place of their ultimate destination.

Disease and death among the emigrants; nay, the propagation of infection throughout Canada, are not the worst consequences of this atrocious system of neglect and ill-usage. A result far worse is to be found in the utter demoralization of the passengers, both male and female, by the filth, debasement, and disease of two or three months so passed. The emigrant, enfeebled in-body, and degraded in mind, even though he should have the physical power, has not the *heart*, has not the *will* to exert himself. He has lost his self-respect, his elasticity of spirit—he no longer stands erect—he throws himself listlessly upon the daily dole of Government, and, in order to earn it, carelessly lies for weeks upon the contaminated straw of a fever lazaretto.

I am aware that the Passengers' Act has been amended during the last Session, but I have not been yet able to see the amendments. They are probably of a nature calculated to meet the cases I have detailed; but I would earnestly suggest the arrangement of every passenger ship into separate divisions for the married, for single men, and for single women; and the appointment, from amongst themselves, of "monitors" for each ward; the appropriation of an hospital ward for the sick; the providing of commodious cooking stoves and utensils, and the erection of decent privies; and the appointment, to each ship carrying more than 50 passengers, of a surgeon paid by Government, who should be invested during the voyage with the authority of a Government emigration agent, with power to investigate all complaints at sea on the spot, and at the time of their occurrence to direct and enforce temporary redress, and to institute proceedings on arrival in port, in concert with the resident emigration agent. He ought, for this purpose, to have authority to detain witnesses, and to support them during the prosecution at Government expense. I would also suggest the payment of a chaplain of the religion professed by the majority of the passengers.

* The law, however, declares heavy penalties if the water is not regularly served out, as well as put on board.

† For this there is a penalty, not exceeding 100*l*.

The sale of spirituous liquors should be prohibited except for medicinal purposes,* &c., the minimum supply of water enlarged from three to four quarts.

I believe that if these precautions were adopted, the human cargoes would be landed in a moral and physical condition far superior to what they now exhibit, and that the additional expense incurred would be more than compensated by the saving effected in hospital expenses and emigrant relief.

The arrangements adopted by the Government during the past season, for the assistance of pauper emigrants after their arrival in Canada, were of three sorts, hospitals, temporary sheds, and transmission. These measures were undertaken in a spirit of liberality deserving our best gratitude; and much allowance ought to be made for imperfections of detail, which it was not easy to avoid under the peculiar and unexpected exigencies of the case; but I think I can demonstrate that much of the mortality which has desolated as well the old residents as the emigrants, may be attributed to the errors of those arrangements.

In the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle, when I was there in June, the medical attendance and hospital accommodations were quite inadequate. The medical inspections on board were slight and hasty; hardly any questions were asked; but as the doctor walked down the file on deck, he selected those for hospital who did not look well, and, after a very slight examination, ordered them on shore. The ill-effect of this haste was two-fold:—some were detained in danger who were not ill, and many were allowed to proceed who were actually in fever. Of the management of the hospitals in general I do not feel myself qualified to speak; and I have no doubt that you are in possession of reports which will enable you to draw your own conclusions.

The sheds were very miserable; so slightly built as to exclude neither the heat nor the cold. No sufficient care was taken to remove the sick from the sound, or to disinfect and clean the building after the removal of the sick to hospital. The very straw upon which they had lain was often allowed to become a bed for their successors; and I have known many poor families prefer to burrow under heaps of loose stones which happened to be piled up near the shore, rather than accept the shelter of the infected sheds.

It would, I am aware, have been difficult to have provided a more substantial shelter for the amount of destitution produced by the peculiar circumstances of the past year; but I hope that, in future, even though the number of emigrants should greatly exceed that of last year, so large an extent of pauper temporary accommodation may not be necessary, and that a better built, and better regulated house of refuge, may be provided.

Of the administration of temporary relief by food to the inmates of the sheds, I must speak in terms of the highest praise. It was a harassing and dangerous duty, and one requiring much judgment on the part of the agent, and it was performed with zeal, humanity, and good sense.

I must now advert to what has been the great blot upon the Government arrangements—the steam transmission up the country. The great principle, that the due regulation of passenger ships is a duty of the State, is admitted by the Passengers' Act. The Government itself enforces the heaviest penalties for the infringement of its provisions; but yet, when the Government itself undertakes to transmit emigrants from Quebec to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, how has it acted? I state, upon the authority of Mr. Mc Elderry, the able and indefatigable emigrant agent at Toronto, who has fallen a victim to his zeal and humanity, that the Government made an exclusive contract with one individual for the steam transmission of all emigrants forwarded by the State, at a certain price per head, without any restrictive regulations. The consequences were frightful. I have seen small, incommodious, and ill-ventilated steamers arriving at the quay in Toronto, after a 48 hours' passage from Montreal, freighted with fetid cargoes of 1100 and 1200 "Government emigrants," of all ages and sexes. The healthy, who had just arrived from Europe, mixed with the half recovered convalescents of the hospitals, unable, during that time, to lie down, almost to sit. In almost every boat, were clearly marked cases of actual fever—in some were deaths—the dead and the living huddled together. Sometimes the crowds were stowed in open barges, and towed after the steamer, standing like pigs upon the deck of a Cork and Bristol packet. A poor woman died in the hospital here, in consequence of having been trodden down when weak and fainting, in one of those barges. I have, myself, when accompanying the emigrant agent on his visit of duty to inspect the steamer on her arrival, seen him stagger back, like one struck, when first meeting the current of fetid infection, exhaled from between her decks. It is the unhesitating opinion of every man I have spoken to, including Government officers and medical men, that a large proportion of the fever throughout the country has been actually generated in the river steamers. Surely—surely this may be avoided for the future. If the entire steam navigation should be, as I am informed it was this year, in the hands of one unopposed individual, and that he should refuse to accept a contract upon *reasonable* terms, and with the conditions necessary for securing ventilation, comfort, and health, the Government might easily take the transmission into their own hands, put on steamers, and forward the emigrants at half of this year's charges, not to mention the saving which would certainly be effected in hospital expenses.

The causes which produced the immense emigration of the past year still exist, and the numbers next year will probably be still larger, and we shall have a repetition of the same scenes of misery, if prompt measures be not taken for their prevention. But Government must not stop there; something must be done for the profitable employment of the emigrants. To support them is but a temporary shift; they must be enabled to become valuable citizens to the colony.

The progress of Canadian improvement is slow, as compared with the natural capabilities of

* It is prohibited under heavy penalties; and the printed notices circulated by the Commissioners specially quotes the clause. I deeply regret that it escaped Mr. De Vere's notice, as he would doubtless have made an example of this ship.

CANADA.

the Province. This I attribute, in the first instance, to the miserably defective state of its internal communications. The best and largest portion of the land lies idly unprofitable, contributing nothing to commerce, the spread of civilization, or the support of man.

At the interior markets, the prices of all articles of agricultural produce are so low, in consequence of the difficulty of transmission to the ports, that a professional farmer cannot afford to employ his capital in developing the productiveness of the soil.

The inland settlers, therefore, who have been enabled, by the high rate of wages which they have earned as labourers, to purchase small freeholds, are mere squatters, employing no hired labour, consuming what they produce, amassing no capital, and contributing but little to the resources or improvement of the country, cultivating only so much of the land as they require for their support.

Let a few leading lines of railroads be constructed, with planked or macadamised roads connecting the main lines with the surrounding country; let small piers be erected at the little straggling ports along the navigable waters—and a new era will have dawned upon Canada. The emigrants will be employed until they have acquired capital and skill enough to become good settlers.

Having become settlers, they will soon become capitalists by the increased facilities of transit, and the enhanced value of produce which will result from the great works at which they have themselves assisted. Having become capitalists, they will soon become employers of other men's labour; because they will find that that labour can be profitably employed. Their produce having found its way to the ports, will stimulate commerce, and generate that commercial character, which will again, by its reaction, become the mainspring of social improvement and extended civilization; and Canada will open her eager arms to embrace the thousands whom she would now reject, who, from being the drones of the old world, will become the honey-bees of the new.

A remarkable example of what I have here ventured to anticipate, may be found in the railway terminating at Buffalo, United States. When it was commenced, many people conceived that it would ruin the Erie canal; but since its completion, the traffic of the canal has been doubled. It is now literally choked with the produce of the industry of those men whom that railroad has transported to the Western wilds; and the cultivation of the reclaimed lands through which the railroad runs employs a much larger number of labourers than the construction of the railway.

These are simple and self-evident truths, and consequently many railway projects have been started in Canada, which, for the most part, have either failed, or are languishing without spirit. I do not attribute this altogether to the want of capital (although capital is scarce), but in some degree to an indisposition on the part of the capitalists to invest their money in an undertaking, the profits of which, though ultimately certain, may be deferred, whilst they may make from 12 to 20 per cent. upon their capital by usurious loans, and 6 or 7 per cent. in safer investments. I am, therefore, inclined to believe that, should the pressure of the money market, and the financial difficulties of the year, render the Government unwilling to undertake many of the schemes I have alluded to, the necessary capital could be found at this side of the water, if Government, following the example of the New Brunswick Legislature, were to guarantee a minimum dividend of 5 per cent. upon the stock of particular railways for a certain number of years; reserving a power, for a second period of years, of reimbursing to itself, out of any excess of profits over 5 per cent., any deficiency which it had been obliged to make good during the first period.

With regard to the Halifax and Quebec railroad, I may remark, that the necessity (that now exists in consequence of the rupture of the Post-office arrangement with the United States) of posting a letter here on the 1st to sail from Halifax on the 18th, is a strong argument in its favour, in addition to those already advanced on political and commercial grounds.

Another mode of giving employment, and at the same time removing a bar to the colonization of the country, would be by granting sums in aid of the building of houses of worship, on the principle of the school building grants of the National Board of Education in Ireland.

There is a demand for labour in Canada even now, exceeding any supply yet brought into the country; and should measures for additional employment be introduced, the immediate consequence of an increase of the supply will be a reproductive augmentation of the demand.

The late Mr. Mc Elderry, one of the best authorities in Canada on this point, stated to me emphatically, "that the demand for labourers, on the part of the farmers, would have absorbed the entire of the year's immigration into Upper Canada, unexampled as it was in numbers, if the infectious disease among them had not most naturally disinclined the employers from taking them into their families."

Should the effect of an increased emigration be a diminution of the rate of wages to a certain extent, that will, I think, operate favourably, by enabling landholders to cultivate more extensively and employ more hands, and by tending to create a class of proprietors who will contribute more to the commercial and financial improvement of Canada; but no considerable diminution can be expected, in consequence of the competing labour market of the United States.

If prompt and sufficient measures be adopted for the regulation of passage economy—if the arrangements for emigrants' relief be liberally improved—and if an impetus be given to extensive and valuable works in Canada,—I have no doubt that the Government may safely give a direct assistance to emigration; and that the consequence will be a present and growing relief to the distresses of the parent State; the foundation in Canada of an extensive social reform, and the rapid increase of her commercial wealth and agricultural activity, ensuring to England large importations of provisions at a period of the year when they would be most valuable.

I do not make you any apologies for troubling you at such length, because you requested me

to write to you upon the subjects, and because I am conscious that my observations have, at least, been patiently made, without prejudice or motives of self interest, and under circumstances which have enabled me to see, with my own eyes, facts which have probably never been detailed to you by a wholly disinterested witness.

F. Elliott, Esq.
&c. &c.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) STEPHEN E. DE VERE.

CANADA.

Would it be possible to give a small pension to the widow of poor Mc Elderry, who, I believe, is in great distress? I never saw greater zeal or intelligence than his; and to his utter recklessness of danger in discharge of duty he owes his early death.

Will you have the goodness to let my uncle, Lord Monteagle, see this letter, which may interest him, as he is so fully aware of the value of emigration.

(No. 15.)

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to
Earl GREY.

Montreal, February 17, 1848.
(Received March 13, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, and of documents furnished by the Inspector-General, showing the state of the provincial chest as affected by the expenditure incurred on account of immigration during the past year.

It is with much regret that I again call your Lordship's attention to this subject, but the accompanying statements exhibit the amount of the advances already made by the province in this service, and the embarrassment which is likely to ensue unless further aid be promptly administered from imperial funds.

I have, &c.,

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

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Inspector-General's Office,
Montreal, 17th February, 1848.

Encl. in No. 9.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on the following Report of the Honourable the Inspector-General and the subjoined Statements.

THE Inspector-General has the honour to place before the Committee returns showing the present state of the provincial chest, the disbursements on account of emigration since April last, and a comparative view of the receipts and expenditure for the public service for the years 1846 and 1847.

The near approach of the period when the public accounts are customarily laid before Parliament may not inappropriately be selected for presenting the committee a short review of the financial affairs of the province during the last 18 months.

In the session of 1846 a Bill was passed to authorize the issue of debentures for 520,000*l.*, to carry on the public works of the province; and in July of the same year the Inspector-General was directed to proceed to England to bring the subject more immediately under the notice of the British Government, and to ascertain how far Imperial aid could be obtained to further the objects which the provincial Legislature had in view.

The sanction of the British Government was given to an extension of the guaranteed loan of 140,000*l.* sterling, equal in currency to 168,865*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, forming part of the sum of 520,000*l.* authorized by the Act of 1846, and provincial debentures have been negotiated, under the same authority, for the sum of 240,083*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, making in all a total of 408,949*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

The expenditure by the Commissioners of Public Works, during the same period, has been 540,492*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* currency.

By comparing this outlay with the amount raised, it will be perceived that the consolidated fund has been largely drawn upon, first, to defray the cost of works chargeable on the revenues, but for which no distinct provision was made; and, secondly, to supply the means proposed to be raised by debenture, but which, owing to the depressed state of the money market, and the general depreciation of such securities, have not been negotiated.

From the commencement of the year 1847 it became apparent that the province would have to depend mainly on its own resources to meet the several exigencies of the public service, and timely notice of this impression was given to the Commissioners of Public Works prior to the issuing of the summer contracts; and such limits to the monthly expenditure imposed, as prudence and the state of the times appeared to dictate; and it is worthy of remark that, while these operations have been steadily continued through the season, the St. Lawrence Canals

CANADA.

completed, and little comparatively of the great chain of provincial improvements remains to be finished, the state of the funds, as affected by these demands, by disbursements on account of the ordinary service of the year, and other outgoings falling within the usual range and charge of the provincial government, will bear a very satisfactory comparison with the condition of the provincial chest at the corresponding period of the preceding year, exhibiting a surplus balance more than sufficient to meet casual and unforeseen demands of an ordinary character.

Referring, however, to the actual state of the cash, the committee are aware of the operation of another cause which has frequently and anxiously engaged their attention, and which has been productive of much immediate inconvenience to the financial arrangements of the province, namely, the expenditure occasioned by the late emigration from Great Britain. To say that that expenditure has been large, is to convey no idea of its character or effect. As a legitimate charge upon the revenues of the province, incidental to its position as a colony, it has been distinctly repudiated by the colonial Legislature: as a disbursement on behalf of Great Britain, it has been in a very great measure unexpected and unprovided for; while such has been the pressing character of the emergency, that none on whom the duty has devolved to grapple with the difficulty have hesitated to acknowledge the obligations it imposed, or shrunk from the task of making provision for its relief. It has not been a question of discriminative charity between the industrious and the idle, the deserving and the dissolute; the whole mass of the imported population, involved in one common calamity, has pressed its one resistless claim—the right to be succoured.

While it might be inferred that the Legislature, by the vote of 20,000*l.*, did not contemplate the necessity of a larger advance, the general sympathy expressed by that body for the sufferings of the emigrants, and the readiness evinced to make the immediate advance demanded for their relief, justify the belief that the purposes to which so large a portion of the public revenues have been temporarily applied will be sanctioned by the Parliament as an advance until the time shall arrive when the full extent of these disbursements having been made known to the colonial department, it will be in the power of the British Government to relieve the province of all pecuniary responsibility in reference to the charge which has unexpectedly been imposed upon it.

The system lately adopted by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of depositing funds at the Bank of England to defray the expenses of the emigration, is, in every way, the most eligible course; ensuring economy of time and means, and enabling the province to fulfil its engagements with the English creditor, and, at the same time, meet the continuing demands of the emigrant agents.

The amount now at the credit of the province with the Bank of England is insufficient to cover the dividends on the provincial loan, payable 1st April proximo; and the state of the provincial chest, as now exhibited, will not permit the purchase of exchange to cover the deficiency.

The importance of bringing these subjects at an early date under the notice of his Excellency the Governor-General is respectfully submitted by the Inspector-General.

(Signed) W. M. CAYLEY, I. G.

Detailed statements of the emigration expenditure to this date are momentarily expected from the agents; but the heavy and multifarious duties which have devolved upon these officers is assigned by them as the reason for the delay which has taken place.

(Signed) W. C.

The Committee of Council beg respectfully to observe that, from these documents, it is shown that the very large sum of 130,607*l.* has already been paid by warrants on the provincial chest for the service of emigration; and that, after deducting the amount of the emigration tax, 19,000*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and advances made by Her Majesty's Government in aid of the colonial funds applicable to that object, 55,358*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the consolidated revenue fund is still in advance 56,248*l.* 5*s.*, and subject daily to be drawn on for the discharge of the current expenses at the emigrant hospitals at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto; and for the maintenance of a large number of orphan children who could not be provided with situations before the winter set in, and who cannot now be removed to the country during the severity of the weather.

The actual state of the public funds, as exhibited in the statements submitted to your Excellency by the Inspector-General, shows that the exertions of the provincial government to meet those charges from the local revenues have reached their limits; and that immediate steps are necessary to procure funds from England, if further advances are to be made, and, indeed, to provide for the current expenses and actual service of the province. In this view, and until further imperial aid can be afforded, the Committee respectfully recommend that the Receiver-General be instructed to inform Messrs. Glynn and Halifax, the Bank Agents of the Government, that drafts on them to an amount not exceeding 20,000*l.* sterling, in accordance with the terms of their letter of the 15th September last, will be forwarded by the next packet. Messrs. Glynn and Halifax hold Government debentures for sale more than sufficient in amount to cover this advance; but the Committee, with confidence, rely upon the Home Government not permitting the province to sustain any pecuniary sacrifice in this matter from the depreciation of her securities by a forced sale; or to suffer any discredit to be thrown on her engagements through her efforts to provide against the pressure of an emigration of so alarming and so unprecedented a character.

The Committee beg to submit, for the consideration of your Excellency, that to the unfore-

seen and unavoidable expenditure of so large a sum of money, is to be attributed the difficulty which has been experienced in meeting all demands on the Government, and that the revenues of the province, in other respects during the past year, were amply sufficient to meet the ordinary charges on the public chest.

The Committee are impressed with the belief that the sanitary regulations submitted by the Council for the approval of your Excellency on the 5th of December last, modified as far as practicable according to the suggestions made by the Right Honourable Earl Grey, will not only protect the province from a recurrence of the calamity of the past season, by the establishment of a more stringent and wholesome system of control, but furnish sufficient means to relieve the provincial revenues from an expenditure which they could not justly be required or expected to support.

The Committee take this opportunity of laying before your Excellency the draft of a bill drawn up to meet these several objects, with the humble request that, should its provisions meet the approval of your Lordship, it may be transmitted home, and made known to the emigrant agents at the sea-ports, and to the shipping interests connected with the colony, in order that they may be prepared for the legislative measures which will probably be adopted with reference to it, and enforced during the ensuing season of emigration.

Executive Council Chamber,
February 17, 1848.

Receiver-General's Office,
February 7, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state, for your information, that the public balances remaining at the Receiver-General's credit, at the close of this day, amount to 3731*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

I have, &c.,
(Signed) B. SINGUAND.

The Hon. William Cayley,
Inspector-General,
&c. &c.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS and RECEIPTS on account of Expenses of Emigration in Canada from the opening of the Navigation of 1847, up to this day.

Total payments made by warrant on the Provincial Chest to this day inclusive	£130,607	0	10	
Received on account of emigration tax	£19,000	9	2	
From the Military Chest, on account of 1847	£30,000	0	0	
Amount placed at the credit of the province in the Bank of England, 31 December, 1847	25,000	0	0	
	<u>55,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Less retained by the Commissary-General for expenses incurred by him	9,500	0	0	
Sterling at 24/4 currency to the	£45,500	0	0	55,355 6 S
				<u>74,358 15 10</u>
Excess of payments over receipts currency				<u>£56,248 5 0</u>

Inspector-General's Office, Montreal,
February 7, 1848.

(Signed) J. CURY,
Deputy Inspector-General.

STATEMENT exhibiting the NET REVENUE of the Province of Canada for the Year 1846; also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st January, 1847.

Dr.		Cr.	
1847	EXPENDITURE.	1917	REVENUE.
		Jan. 31	
		Currency.	Currency.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jan. 31	To Interest on the Public Debt	145,219 9 3	By Balance on 31 January, 1846
	Amount of Schedule A.	50,000 0 0	Net Customs in Cash £302,878 7 11
	Do. Schedule B.	33,333 0 8	Do. in Bonds 88,292 13 4
	Acts Canada East	6,613 5 8	Net Excise
	Acts Canada West	9,839 0 4	Net Territorial
	Acts Province of Canada	75,024 1 9	Tonnage Duty West
	Charges under Estimate 1845	62,857 0 5	Bank Imposts
	Do. Estimate 1846 £343,454 15 5		Interest on Public Deposits
	Less Public Works charged		Revenue from Public Works
	to Loan 238,896 18 9		Militia Commissions, Fines, &c.
	Indispensable Expenses for 1846	104,557 16 8	Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures
	To Balance at credit of Consolidated Revenue Fund,	17,754 2 8	Casual Revenue
	31 January, 1847	505,228 12 5	
		52,006 3 7	
		£557,234 16 0	512,993 18 8
			£557,234 16 0

STATEMENT exhibiting the NET REVENUE of the Province of Canada for the Year 1847; also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st January, 1848.

Dr.		Cr.	
1848	EXPENDITURE.	1848	REVENUE.
Jan. 31		Jan. 31	
		Currency.	Currency.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jan. 31	To Interest on Public Debt (including 7,714L. sterling, payable in April next)	166,223 7 2	By Balance on 31 January, 1847
	Amount of Schedule A. (Civil List)	50,955 9 10	Net Customs in Cash £284,604 17 2
	Do. Schedule B. (Civil List)	29,029 4 8	Do. in Bonds 104,298 5 7
	Acts Canada East	6,338 13 5	Net Excise
	Acts Canada West	8,137 16 11	Net Territorial
	Acts Province of Canada	80,177 8 10	Tonnage Duty West
	Charges under Estimate 1843	346 15 11	Bank Imposts
	Do. Estimate 1845	26,176 4 6	Interest on Public Deposits
	Do. Estimate 1846	7,923 10 10	Revenue for Public Works £42,399 17 5
	Do. Estimate 1847	95,387 18 5	Do. Welland Canal 29,311 5 2
	Indispensable Expenses	11,311 19 1	Militia Commissions, &c.
	Do. (formerly in Civil List)	2,831 4 0	Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures
	Do. (repairs to Public Works)	27,022 1 3	Casual Revenue
	To Balance at Credit of Consolidated Revenue Fund,	511,561 14 10	
	31 January, 1848	74,811 12 9	
		£586,373 7 7	534,367 4 3
			£586,373 7 7

(No. 16.)

No. 10.

CANADA.

No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to
Earl GREY.

Government House, Montreal, February 19, 1848.

(Received March 27, 1848.)

MY LORD,

ON the recommendation of the Executive Council, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of an address adopted by the inhabitants of the city of Toronto at a public meeting, on the subject of the emigration of the past year, together with certain statistical details relative to the disposal of the emigrants who were landed at the port of Toronto.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

Encl. 1 in No. 10.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,
Governor-General of British North America, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the inhabitants of the city of Toronto, in public meeting assembled, respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency to the consideration of a subject, the urgency and importance of which will warrant our pressing it most earnestly on your Excellency's earliest notice.

During the past season the city of Toronto, in common with several other parts of Canada, has been the recipient of a very large body of emigrants from the British Isles, landed on our shores in a state, beyond all description, of lamentable and almost hopeless destitution, and bearing with them a pestilence of the most virulent and destructive character.

Out of the 100,000 emigrants landed in Quebec, nearly 40,000 were forwarded to this city; and from the month of June to the present time, the city has exhibited an amount of pauperism, suffering and disease unparalleled in her annals, and tolerable only from the belief of its having been utterly unforeseen, and from a trust in the mercy of Providence that it will not be suffered again to occur.

During the same period the hospitals appropriated to the suffering emigrants have, including the sick and convalescent divisions, been generally filled to overflowing with a number of patients often nearly reaching 1000 souls.

In addition to this mass of sickness and wretchedness, the number of persons, men, women, and children, begging from street to street for relief, has been fearfully on the increase; and a large mendicant population, once unknown to our Canadian towns, has rapidly sprung into existence.

Your Excellency must be already familiar with the terrible statistics of death, sorrow, and destitution consequent on the reckless and unguided emigration of 1847. Our object at the present time is not to dwell upon the past, further than may be necessary to suggest such a different course for the future, as may save us from a possible repetition of horrors which, if they can be or could have been averted by human precautions, would reflect deep and lasting disgrace on those who neglect the means of prevention or alleviation.

If the wide-spread suffering of the past year were a dispensation from the chastening hand of Providence, unaffected and uncaused by human agency, the city of Toronto would willingly or at least silently bear their portion of the general loss and misery.

Sincerely believing it to have arisen in a very serious degree from neglect, indifference, and mismanagement, we respectfully venture to press on your Excellency the absolute necessity that exists for the adoption of prompt remedial measures.

The dreadful sufferings from want of wholesome food, ventilation room, and decent clothing on board the emigrant vessels—the startling fact of many thousands having found a grave in the ocean, that they thought was to bear them to a land of peace and plenty—the apparently total disregard of any inspection of the vessels, at the British ports—the neglect of salutary regulations as to the number of passengers proportioned to the size of the vessels, or the providing of a sufficient supply of food—the manner in which the healthy and the sick were shipped up the river and the lakes, and the catalogue of deaths at the numerous hospitals from Grosse Isle to Sandwich—all these are now matters of history, and are, doubtless, fresh in your Excellency's recollection.

We now most earnestly request your Excellency, without waiting for any action on the part of the Provincial Legislature, to aid the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from Her Majesty's Home Government such a vigorous interposition in the conduct of the anticipated emigration of 1848 as may ensure, so far as human precautions may extend, the nonrecurrence of the melancholy and revolting sufferings of the past season. A watchful and complete system of inspection of every emigrant vessel previous to its being allowed to leave port—due attention to the clothing and provisions of the passengers—strict rules as to the number allowed to be carried—all these can avail much to diminish the risk of pestilence. Above all, the fact cannot be too widely promulgated in Great Britain and Ireland, that the throwing of a half-clad and penniless emigrant on the shores of the St. Lawrence, may be the means of ridding an estate

CANADA.

of a burdensome tenant; but it is an almost hopeless method of providing for a fellow-Christian.

This city has already lost some of her best and most valued citizens by the malignant fever introduced by the emigrants last season. Universal alarm has pervaded the community, and considerable interruption to business and travelling has been caused by the general state of the great thoroughfares of the province, from the prevalence of disease.

Most respectfully, but firmly, do the citizens of Toronto protest, through your Excellency, against their hitherto healthy and prosperous country being made the receptacle for the cast-off pauperism and disease of another hemisphere. To those already among us, without reference to national origin or other distinction, we trust we shall ever be ready to extend a helping hand and an active charity; but we look upon it as unjust and intolerable that the neglect and misconduct of others are to be the means of impoverishing and infecting our young country.

A well regulated emigration from the British Isles will confer inestimable advantages on the North American provinces, and on this city and its environs in particular. An emigration, such as has made memorable the season of 1847, must ever prove the opposite of a blessing to all concerned in it.

We feel persuaded that Her Majesty's Government will take such necessary precautions as to relieve the province at large, and its municipalities in particular, from the most painful, but most imperative duty of adopting such stringent measures as the exigency of the crisis may require for their own preservation.

Again most earnestly and respectfully entreating your Excellency's earliest attention to this all-important subject, we beg to renew to your Excellency our assurance of respect for your Excellency's person and government.

In behalf of the meeting,

(Signed)

W. H. BOULTON,
Mayor and Chairman.

Encl. 2 in No. 10.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

Clerk's Office, Board of Health, Toronto,
February 2, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,

THE number of emigrants arrived in this city during the past season, up to February 1, 1848, and the manner of their disposal (as far as I have been able to ascertain) is as follows:—

Arrived	38,560
Sent to Niagara, Hamilton, and other places by water conveyance	26,700
To various parts of the country by land	8,950
Died in emigrant hospital and lodgings in towns	1,124
Remaining in emigrant hospital	413
" convalescent house	210
" emigrant sheds	293
" Widow and Orphan Asylum	89
" lodgings in the city	781
	38,560

I would beg to observe, that of the number landed in this city, 4355 were admitted into hospital; many of them were in a dying state, and several did actually die while being conveyed from the wharfs to hospital. Several others were landed dead from the steamers, and others died on the wharf immediately on landing, being too ill to remove. The number received into hospital has been disposed of as follows:—

Discharged	2869
Died	863
Remaining in emigrant hospital	413
" convalescent hospital.	210
Total	4355

I would also beg leave to call attention to the fact, that more or less emigrants arrive daily from various parts of the country to which they had been sent by the emigrant agent, and through want and other causes, have become sick, and are obliged to come to Toronto for the purpose of being admitted into hospital; and it is greatly to be feared it will be the case all the winter.

I would also mention, that out of the 1074 persons at present in emigrant sheds and lodging houses in this city, *two thirds* at least are wholly dependent on charity for support, and are in the last state of wretchedness—many of them without even shoes to their feet, and nearly destitute of clothing.

I would also state, that since the opening of the Widow and Orphan Asylum, 423 widows and children of those who died in the different hospitals and on sea have been received there, and 334 of the number disposed of; the majority of whom have been provided with situations in or near the city, leaving still in that institution 89.

The Managing Committee.

(Signed)

JON. B. TOWNSEND,
Ch. B. Health.

(No. 189.)

No. 11.

CANADA.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

SIR, Downing-street, April 5, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 16, of the 19th of February last, accompanied by an address of the inhabitants of the city of Toronto, containing some statistical details on the emigration of last year; and expressing their earnest hope that means will be adopted for averting the recurrence of the disasters by which it was characterized.

You will assure the inhabitants of Toronto, that the sickness and distress which attended upon the emigration of last year, have not escaped the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, and you will explain to them our views upon this subject, and the various measures we have adopted, of which you have been placed fully in possession by the numerous despatches I have addressed to you with reference to it.

It will remain for the executive Government of Canada, and the different local authorities of the province, to adopt such further precautions as may be requisite in the exercise of the powers entrusted to them by the law.

I have, &c.

Governor-General the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GREY.

(No. 24.)

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

Government House, Montreal, March 2, 1848.

(Received March 27, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the copy of a Bill to amend the Indigent Immigrant Act, which has passed the Legislative Assembly of this province, and which will, I have every reason to believe, within a few days, be brought up to me for my assent in its present shape.

2. Every effort has been used to induce the Legislature to adhere, in this measure, as closely as possible to the suggestions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 142, of the 1st December last. But the sufferings by which last year's immigration was attended have produced, it is manifest, a very deep and painful impression, and during the discussion to which this Act has given rise, provisions of a much more stringent character than those which have been actually adopted, were pressed and reluctantly abandoned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

For Lord Grey's Despatch, 1st Dec., 1847, No. 142, *vide* Sessional Paper, House of Lords, Part I., 1847-48, No. 19, page 27. Ditto, House of Commons, No. 50, of 1847-48, Part I., page 27.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Encl. in No. 12.

AN ACT to make better provision with respect to emigrants, and for defraying the expenses of supporting indigent emigrants, and of forwarding them to their place of destination, and to amend the Act therein mentioned.

1. Whereas the amount of the rate or duty now levied under the provisions of the provincial Act passed in the session held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, "An Act to create a fund for defraying the expense of enabling indigent emigrants to proceed to their place of destination, and of supporting them until they can procure employment," hath been found to be inadequate for the purposes contemplated by the said Act; and whereas it is necessary to increase the said amount, and to make such further provisions generally in reference to emigration, as will tend to prevent the introduction into the province of a pauper class of emigrants labouring under disease and incapable of supporting themselves; and it is expedient to amend the said Act accordingly. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to reunite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that instead of the rate or duty of five shillings currency, payable for each passenger by any ship arriving in the port of Quebec, or in the port of Montreal, from any port in the United

CANADA.

Kingdom, or in any other part of Europe, directed to be levied under the provisions of the said Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, the rate or duty of ten shillings currency for every passenger, irrespective of age, who shall have been embarked in such ship; and such rate or duty, and any increase thereof under the provisions hereinafter made, shall be paid and collected in the manner provided in and by the said Act; the provisions whereof, as hereby amended, shall apply in all respects to the rate or duty hereby imposed, as if the same had been imposed by the said Act, except in so far as it is herein otherwise provided.

2. And whereas it is expedient to hold out inducements to masters of ships carrying passengers to maintain proper cleanliness, ventilation, and regularity on board during the voyage; be it therefore enacted, That the rate or duty payable for passengers embarked on board of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be increased in proportion to the time during which such ship shall be detained in quarantine, subject to the limitation hereinafter made; and such increase shall be two shillings and sixpence currency for every passenger embarked on board of such ship for each full period of three days during which the ship shall be detained in quarantine after her arrival at the quarantine station; but such increase payable for each passenger shall not, in the whole, exceed the sum of twenty shillings currency, except in the case of ships arriving after certain periods of the year as hereinafter mentioned; provided always that such increase shall not apply to the passengers by any ship having had no disease or mortality from disease on board during the voyage, and having no disease on board on her arrival, and detained at the quarantine station only for observation or the proper cleansing of the ship, or of the passengers thereby.

3. And whereas it is necessary to prevent, if possible, the arrival of passengers at so late a period of the year as to render it almost impossible that they should be able, during the winter season, to provide for their own subsistence; be it therefore enacted, That the said rate or duty of ten shillings shall be doubled for every passenger in any ship arriving in either of the said ports of Quebec or Montreal, between the tenth day of September and the first day of October in any year; and shall be trebled for every passenger in any ship so arriving on or after the first day of October in any year.

4. And whereas masters of ships are in the practice of embarking passengers after the ship has been cleared and examined by the proper officer at the port of departure, and without delivering lists of such additional passengers to some officer to whom by law the same ought to be delivered; for the prevention and punishment of such practice, be it enacted, That for every passenger not included in the list of passengers delivered to the collector or officer of Her Majesty's customs at the port of departure, or at the port where such additional passenger may have been embarked, or at the port at which such ship may have touched after the embarkation of such passenger, the master shall, in addition to the rate or duty payable as aforesaid, and at the same time, and under the same penalties, pay to the collector or chief officer of the customs at the port of Quebec or Montreal, at whichever the said ship shall be first entered, the sum of forty shillings currency for each passenger so embarked as aforesaid, and not included in one of the said lists.

5. And be it enacted, That in addition to the particulars heretofore required in the list of passengers to be delivered on each voyage, by the master of any ship carrying passengers, and arriving in either of the ports of Quebec or Montreal, to the collector or chief officer of Her Majesty's Customs at such port, the master shall report in writing to the said collector or chief officer, the name and age of every passenger embarked on board of such ship on such voyage, and shall designate all such passengers as shall be lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm, stating also whether they are accompanied by relatives likely to be able to support them; and shall also designate all such passengers as shall be children, not members of any emigrant family on board, or widows having families, or women without their husbands having families, with the names and ages of their children; and in case any master shall omit or neglect to report the particulars herein specified, or shall make any false report in any of such particulars, he shall incur a penalty of five pounds currency for every passenger in respect of whom such omission or neglect or such false statement shall have been made as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the medical superintendent at the quarantine establishment in this province, forthwith after the arrival thereof of any ship carrying passengers, to examine into their condition; and for that purpose the said medical superintendent, or such other competent person or persons as may be thereunto appointed, shall have authority to go on board and through any such ship, and to inspect the said list of passengers, and the bill of health, manifest, log book, or otherwise of the said ship, and if necessary to take extracts from the same; and if on examination there shall be found among such passengers any child not being a member of any emigrating family on board, or lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm person, or any person above the age of 60 years, or any widow with a child or children, or any woman with a child or children and without her husband, and any such person or child shall, in the opinion of such medical superintendent, be likely to become permanently a public charge, the said medical superintendent shall forthwith report the same officially to the collector or other chief officer of the Customs, at the port of Quebec or of Montreal, at whichever the ship is first to be entered, who shall require the master of such ship, in addition to the rate or duty payable for the passengers generally, to execute jointly and severally, with two sufficient sureties, a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of twenty pounds currency for every such passenger so specially reported, conditioned to indemnify and save harmless this province, or any municipality, village, city, town, or county, or charitable institution within the same, from any expense or charge which shall or may be incurred within the space of one year from the execution of the said bond, for the maintenance and support of any such passenger; and the said sureties shall justify before and to the satisfaction of the said collector or chief officer, and by

their oath or affirmation (which such collector or officer is hereby authorized to administer) shall satisfy him that they are respectfully residents in this province, and worth double the amount of the penalty of such bond over and above all their debts and liabilities, personal and real; Provided always, that every such master may relieve himself from making and executing such bond, by the payment to the said collector or chief officer of the sum of twenty shillings currency for each such passenger so specially reported.

7. And be it enacted, That in case any passenger for whom any bond shall have been given as aforesaid, shall at any time within one year from the execution thereof, become chargeable upon this province, or upon any municipality, village, city, town, or county, or upon any charitable institution within this province, the payment of such charge or expense incurred for the maintenance and support of such passenger, shall be provided for out of the moneys collected on and under such bond, to the extent of the penalty therein contained, or such portion thereof as shall be required for the payment of such charges or expenses.

8. And be it enacted, That if the master of any ship on board of which such passengers specially reported as aforesaid shall have been carried, shall neglect or refuse to execute the said bond, or to pay the commutation money in lieu thereof, forthwith after the said ship shall have been reported to the said collector or chief officer, such master shall incur a penalty of one hundred pounds currency; and the said ship shall not be cleared on her return voyage until the said bond shall have been executed, or the commutation money in lieu thereof paid, nor until the said penalty shall have been paid, with all costs which shall have been incurred on any prosecution for the recovery thereof.

9. And be it enacted, That after the said bond shall have been executed as aforesaid, the said collector or chief officer shall transmit the same to the Receiver-General of this province, to be by him kept and held during the said period of one year from the execution of the said bond, or until the payment of the penalty therein mentioned (if incurred) shall be enforced; and for the purpose of ascertaining the necessity of such enforcement, it shall be the duty of the chief emigrant agents in Upper and Lower Canada, upon representation made to either of them, as the case may be, in their respective portions of the said province, to ascertain the right and claim to indemnity, for the maintenance and support of any such specially reported passenger, and to report the same to the Executive Government of this province; and the said report shall be final and conclusive in the matter, and shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and the said penalty, or so much thereof as shall be from time to time sufficient to defray the expense incurred for the maintenance and support of any passenger for whom the said bond was given as aforesaid, shall be prosecuted for and recovered by suit or information, in Her Majesty's name, in any court in this province having jurisdiction in civil cases to the amount for which such suit or information shall be brought.

10. And be it enacted, That no person being medical superintendent at the said quarantine establishment, nor any person thereat employed under him, and remunerated for his services from the public moneys of the province, shall directly or indirectly, by himself or others, be concerned or have any interest in the said quarantine establishment whatever, nor in any public works thereat, nor in any contracts relating thereto, nor in vending or furnishing supplies or necessaries of any kind therefore, nor to any emigrant or emigrants arriving thereat, nor trade in any respect, as such superintendent or as such other officer thereat, either directly or indirectly for his or their benefit, under the penalty, in case of contravention hereof, of dismissal from his office or employ at the said quarantine establishment, and of being for ever thereafter incapable of being again employed and of serving thereat; and that each and every person herein offending shall moreover be held and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof be, in the discretion of the Court, liable to punishment by fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds currency, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six calendar months.

11. And whereas it is expedient that a discretionary power should exist for reducing the penalty of twenty-five pounds currency provided in the third Section of the Act hereinbefore cited, for the purpose of more effectually securing the enforcement of the same for the contravention of the law in the case to which the said penalty applies, be it enacted, That in the adjudication of the said penalty of twenty-five pounds currency, the same may, in the discretion of the Court of Justices adjudging the same, be reduced to any sum not less than five pounds currency.

12. And whereas inconvenience and expense are occasioned by the practice of masters of ships carrying passengers anchoring at great distances from the usual landing-places in the port of Quebec, and landing their passengers at unreasonable hours, be it therefore enacted, That all masters of ships having passengers on board shall be held, and they are hereby required to land their passengers and their baggage, free of expense to the said passengers, at the usual public landing-places in the said port of Quebec, and at reasonable hours, not earlier than six of the clock in the morning, and not later than four of the clock in the afternoon; and such ships shall, for the purpose of landing their passengers and baggage, be anchored within the following limits in the said port, to wit:—The whole space of the River St. Lawrence, from the mouth of the River St. Charles to a line drawn across the said River St. Lawrence, from the flag-staff on the citadel on Cape Diamond, at right angles to the course of the said river, under a penalty of ten pounds currency for any offence against the provisions of this Section.

13. And be it enacted, That all and every the provisions of the Provincial Act aforesaid, for the raising, levying, and paying of the rate and duty directed to be levied by the said Act, and for the application of the same, and for enforcing the payment of the same; and of the penalties by the said Act imposed, by summary proceedings and imprisonment, and for requiring detailed statements of the expenditure of the said moneys, and of the due application thereof, to be accounted for through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall apply, in

CANADA.

every particular, to the rates and duties, and to the moneys under this Act, required to be levied and paid; and to the penalties imposed for any offence against this Act; and all and every the said moneys so directed to be levied as aforesaid, and all rates or duties hereby imposed, may also be recovered by the collector or officer, to whom they ought to be paid, in the manner provided by the said Act, for the recovery of the penalties thereby imposed; and all and every the penalties or forfeitures under the provisions hereof, and of the said provincial Act, shall be a lien upon the ship, by reason whereof such moneys shall have become payable, and the master whereof shall have become liable in such penalty, and may be enforced and collected by the seizure and sale of the ship, her tackle, or furniture, under the warrant or process of the justices or Court before whom the same may have been sued for and recovered; and shall be preferred to all other liens or hypothecations, except mariners' wages.

14. And be it enacted, That in case any ship, having passengers on board, shall at any time hereafter be wrecked on the coasts of this province, and such passengers be liable to become chargeable on the said province, and any part of the said ship, or her furniture, or appurtenances, be saved, and the owner, master, or other person in charge, shall not provide for the sustenance of the said passengers, and their transport to their place of destination, it shall be lawful for the collector or other principal officer of Customs, at the port nearest to the place where such wreck shall take place, or such other person as the Governor shall appoint for such purposes, to take charge of the said wreck, and the furniture and appurtenances thereof, and sell the same, and out of the proceeds of such sale, after paying any amount that may be due for salvage, and the wages of the seamen, to deduct such sum as may be required to defray the necessary sustenance of the said passengers, and their expenses to their place of destination; and to pay over the balance (if any) to the owner, if present, and in his absence to the master or commander of such ship.

15. And be it enacted, that upon complaint being made in any case over which two justices have jurisdiction as aforesaid, before any one justice of the peace, he shall issue a summons requiring the party offending or complained against, to appear on a day, and at an hour and place to be named in such summons, and every such summons shall be served on the party offending or complained against, or shall be left at his last place of residence or business, or on board any ship to which he may belong; and either upon the appearance or default to appear, by the party offending or complained against, it shall be lawful for any two or more justices to proceed summarily upon the case, and either with or without any written information, and upon proof of the offence or of the complainant's claim, either by confession of the party offending or complained against, or upon the oath of one or more credible witness, (which oath such justices are hereby authorized to administer,) it shall be lawful for such justices to convict the offender, and upon such conviction, to order the offender or party complained against to pay such penalty as is imposed by this Act, or by the said Provincial Act, as the case may be, according to the nature of the offence, and also to pay the costs attending the information or complaint; and if forthwith, upon any such order, the moneys thereby ordered to be paid, be not paid, the same may be levied, together with the costs of the distress and sale, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party ordered to pay such moneys, the surplus, if any, to be returned to him upon demand; and any such justices may issue their warrant accordingly, and may also order such party to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party give security to the satisfaction of such justices for his appearance before them on the day appointed for such return, such day or days not being more than three days from the time of taking such security; but if it shall appear to such justices by the admission of such party, or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy the moneys so adjudged to be paid, they may, if they think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and upon the return thereof, such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the justices, or to any two or more of such justices as aforesaid, then such justices shall, by warrant, cause the party ordered to pay such moneys and costs as aforesaid, to be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail, for any term not exceeding three months; unless such moneys and costs ordered to be paid, and such costs of distress and sale as aforesaid, be sooner paid and satisfied; provided always, that such imprisonment, in the case of a master of any ship, shall not discharge the said ship from the lien or liability attached thereto by the provisions of this Act.

16. And be it enacted, That no conviction or proceeding under this Act, or the said Provincial Act, shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by appeal or certiorari, or otherwise, into any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record within this province, and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein, provided it be thereby alleged that the party has been convicted, and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.

17. And be it enacted, That the word "Master" whenever used in this Act, shall be held to apply to any person in command of a ship; the word "Ship" shall include all ships or vessels carrying passengers; the word "Passengers" shall apply to emigrants usually and commonly known and understood as such, and not to cabin passengers, who pay for and are provided with cabin fare and accommodation, nor to troops or military pensioners and their families, who are carried in transports or at the expense of the Imperial Government; the term "Disease" shall apply to plague, small-pox, bilious, pestilential, infectious, or contagious disease or fever; and the word "Quarantine" shall apply to "Grosse Isle," or other place at which such quarantine shall be directed to be performed; and the word "Child" apply to any person under the age of ten years; and any word importing the singular number shall include a plurality of persons or things, unless there be something in the context inconsistent with such interpretation.

18. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue to be in force until the First day of

December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and thence until the end of the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

CANADA.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of a Bill passed on Thursday, the Second day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, in the first Session of the third provincial Parliament.

(Attest) CHARLES DE LERY,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

(No. 193).

No. 13

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, April 6, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 24, of the 2nd ultimo, accompanied by a Bill to amend the Indigent Immigrant Act, which has passed the Assembly, and which there is every reason to believe will soon have passed the Council, and be brought up to your Lordship for your assent.

Until the Bill now transmitted is received in the form of an Act, and can in the ordinary course be communicated to the other departments of the Government, no final decision can be come to on the question whether Her Majesty can properly be advised to leave this law to its operation. This will be a question not free from difficulty, since I cannot disguise from myself that the Bill, as it stands, is open to very serious objections; while on the other hand Her Majesty's servants would be exceedingly unwilling to advise the Queen, by the exercise of Her Prerogative of disallowance, to prevent the Legislature of Canada from passing such laws as it may consider to be necessary, in order to guard the province against a recurrence of the frightful calamities which attended the emigration of last season, and of which, within a very short time, I have received from you, in the address you transmitted from the inhabitants of Toronto, further details of the most painful kind.

In No. 16, 19th February, 1848. Page 21.

It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to leave the duty of deciding how far legislative precautions on this subject ought to be carried almost exclusively to the Provincial Parliament, and they trust that the Canadian Legislature will render it more easy for them to do so without neglecting their duty of watching over the general interests of the Empire, by showing its readiness to listen to suggestions for the amendment of the law in those respects, in which it is calculated to operate with especial severity or with injustice; and as it seems probable that the Session will not have closed when this despatch reaches the colony, I have to point out to you some amendments in the proposed law, which seem to me to be urgently required.

The first of these relates to the 5th clause, which requires the master not only to report on arrival the names and age of every passenger, (which object would be more regularly attained by delivering the official customs' list with the addition of the names of any passengers afterwards embarked,) but also to designate each one who may be lunatic, idiotic, deaf or dumb, blind or infirm, stating whether any such passengers are accompanied by relatives able to take care of them, and to designate all children without relatives on board, and all widows or other women who have children on board and no husband; the master being subjected to a penalty of 5*l.* for each such case which he omits to report.

I cannot too strongly impress upon you the hardship which appears to me to be involved in making the master of a ship answerable for discovering every body on board who may be helpless or infirm, and for ascertaining all the relationships amongst several hundred passengers. It is contrary to all usage in legislation to impose upon a private person duties entirely foreign to his proper business or calling. Nor is the function here required of the commander of a vessel one which there is any possibility that he should effectually discharge. Responsible for the navigation of the vessel, and for the multifarious duties which belong to his arduous profession, he has abundance of other matters to attend to, without inquiring into the constitution, habits, and family connections of a body of passengers whose number, as I have said, not unfrequently amounts to 500 or 600. For these reasons, the clause appears to me to be of so unusual and oppressive a character, that if the Act, when it has passed in Canada, be allowed to remain in operation, it must be in the reliance that this enactment will be carried into effect by the executive Government, with such discretion and forbearance as shall mitigate the consequences, which would be most justly open to complaint. I trust, however, that the Legis-

CANADA.

lature, so soon as their attention is drawn to the objections to which this clause is open, will be willing to remove it from the Act, especially as the same purpose is provided for by the duty which in the following clause is quite legitimately imposed upon the proper officers of the Provincial Government, of seeking for and declaring any of the cases of helplessness which it is wished to detect.

Passing from the 5th clause, I think that the amount to be paid, under the 7th clause, in respect of emigrants thought likely to become chargeable, also deserves consideration. You are aware that in my despatch throwing out the idea of some such law as the present, I suggested that, assuming the Emigrant Tax to remain at its previous rate of 5s., an additional sum of the same amount might be paid for any emigrants who appeared unable to provide for themselves. The Provincial Parliament has, however, thought it advisable to raise the tax indiscriminately, and in all cases, to 10s. a-head; nor considering the vast amount of funds which were found requisite to meet the burthens arising out of last year's emigration, am I prepared to say that there may not be sufficient grounds for the decision thus adopted by the Legislature. But seeing that there has been this general increase of the tax, without even allowing of any distinction for children, it does appear to me that if the master is to be called upon at all to give security in respect of such of the emigrants as are deemed objectionable (which seems very doubtful, as it is always unadvisable to render trade liable to the payment of uncertain sums depending upon contingencies which they are unable to foresee with exactness), he should at any rate be allowed to commute the obligation for a much smaller payment than 20s. In the United States, where, as you are doubtless aware, similar provisions exist, the highest commutation which I can learn to be demanded at any of the ports is only a dollar, and at New York the Hospital money appears to be only half a dollar, which, in addition to a tax of one dollar, constitutes the whole sum payable for each emigrant. I should be glad if in consideration of the general increase of the tax, the Provincial Parliament should feel at liberty to dispense altogether with the enactments about giving security for those emigrants whose power of providing for themselves is judged most doubtful; but if they deem this indispensable for the protection of the province, I should hope, at any rate, there will be no objection to reducing the commutation to not more than one dollar, or 5s. currency.

I would also suggest that this security should not be required in the case of persons who though not able to earn their own subsistence are proceeding to join relatives already settled in the province, and capable of maintaining them. You are aware that many industrious emigrants most laudably apply a portion of their earliest earnings to assist their relations who have been left behind to join them in Canada, and that the practice of the most able-bodied members of families emigrating by themselves in the first instance, and thus preparing for the reception of the remainder, is one highly advantageous both to the Province and to the parties themselves, and which ought therefore on no account to be discouraged.

There is another clause to which I am compelled unwillingly to call your attention, for in the motives with which it must have been inserted, and in sympathy with the persons for whose welfare it is designed, I entirely agree; but, unfortunately, the provision would appear on examination to be inconsistent with general principles of law, and with the rights of other parties. I allude to the 14th clause, which provides that in case a vessel be lost on the coast of Canada, the wreck shall be liable for the maintenance of the passengers, and for their conveyance to their destination. On this subject I enclose for your information the extract of a report in 1843, from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, containing their Lordships' observations on a similar enactment which was passed that year in the province of Nova Scotia. You will perceive that it would conflict with the just claims of the insurers, and would cast the burthen of provision for the passengers upon other parties than those who ought properly to be liable for it, and it is my duty therefore to suggest that the clause inserted on this subject in the present law should not be retained.

There is one other part of the subject which I must also bring under your notice. You will doubtless remember that in my despatches dated in December last, I adverted to the expediency of uniformity of legislation, as far as possible, on this subject in British North America, although I am aware that in case of any very considerable deviation from the suggestions in those despatches, there was hardly time for much concert on the subject. But I must point out to you, that if the Canadian law is rendered much more stringent than that of the other British provinces and of the United States, its tendency will be to divert the stream of pas-

11th October, 1843.

sengers to those destinations and to stop emigration into Canada, and thus materially to check the general trade of the province, which is so closely connected with that of carrying out emigrants.

I have in the preceding remarks noticed those parts of the Bill, which if it should pass into a law in its present shape, appear to me most to require re-consideration. I have performed this task with the candour and freedom which I think due to that spirit of co-operation between the Provincial Legislature and Her Majesty's Government in which the proposal of this measure originated, and I feel confident that these remarks will be received by the Council and Assembly in the same spirit, and with every disposition to remove any provisions which, without being essential to the welfare of the provinces, may appear likely to act oppressively upon particular classes, or unduly to discourage the free access of Her Majesty's subjects to Canada.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

EXTRACT from a Minute of the President of the Board of Trade, dated 11 October, 1843, on Nova Scotia Act, No. 2400.

THE 12th section enacts, "That if any vessel having passengers on board shall be wrecked on the coasts of the province, and such passengers are likely to become chargeable, and part of the vessel, or her furniture or appurtenances be saved, and the owner or master shall not provide for the maintenance of such passengers, and their transport to the place of destination, the Collector of Customs at the port nearest to the wreck, or other person appointed by the Governor, is to take charge of the wreck, furniture, and appurtenances, to sell the same, to pay moneys due for salvage, and wages of seamen; to deduct sums necessary to defray the sustenance and transport of the passengers, and to pay the balance to the owner or the master."

I think that this clause is open to objection, inasmuch as it might, in cases where it is enforced, operate, not on the owner or master, but upon the insurer. It appears, that in such a case of wreck as that contemplated, the master or owner might abandon the vessel to the insurers, and would thus not be affected by the sale of the wreck and appurtenances; on the contrary, it would be to the advantage of the owner, and probably to the convenience of the master, if the proceeds of the wreck and appurtenances could be so applied through the intervention of the local authorities of the colony, whilst the loss sustained by the owners would be compensated by the insurance.

It is probable that the courts of law or equity would find some mode of preventing this unjust and anomalous result; but I conceive that it is not advisable to sanction an enactment which would produce it.

Moreover, if the ship be uninsured, it appears by no means just towards the ship owner, who may not have entered into any engagement with the emigrants, but who may merely have let his ship to hire, that his property in the wreck should be confiscated for the payment of the maintenance and conveyance of the emigrants for which he is in no respect liable.

(No. 33.)

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

Montreal, March 17, 1848.

(Received April 10, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of last year's immigration to this province, furnished by the Inspector-General of Public Accounts, and I beg to call your Lordship's especial attention to the remarks by which it is accompanied.

2. Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the indications which this document affords of a disposition on the part of the provincial administration to take energetic measures to render the waste lands of the Crown more readily available for the settlement of immigrants. It is most desirable that this disposition should be encouraged, and I trust that with this view your Lordship will see fit to acquiesce in the suggestions of the Inspector-General, with respect to the application of the sums which the government of this province is prepared to undertake the responsibility of contributing towards immigration purposes.

3. I have so frequently had occasion to call your Lordship's attention to the financial embarrassment, which, in addition to other serious evils, last year's immigration had entailed on the province, that I can hardly add to the force of

CANADA.

the representations which I have already made on this subject. The funds in the provincial chest are exhausted. Warrants on the Treasury remain unpaid, and the Government are forced to authorize the sale of provincial debentures in England at a heavy discount. But it is further my duty to submit to your Lordship that these embarrassments are occasioned by an expenditure which the people of this province do not conceive that they can in equity be required to bear. In previous years, the expenses incurred on account of immigration have been defrayed out of the proceeds of the immigrant tax, eked out by a grant from Great Britain. The instructions which I received from your Lordship at the commencement of the late season, and which, in order to allay the excitement existing at the time, I deemed it expedient to communicate to the local Parliament, confirmed the impression that Her Majesty's Government would act with the same liberality in meeting the expenditure which might be rendered necessary by the unusual sickness and destitution of the year. Under these circumstances, I trust that your Lordship will discover in the propositions, which I have the honour to submit herewith, evidence of a desire to promote the general interests of the empire, and of a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially afflicted.

I have, &c..

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

THE Inspector-General has the honour to transmit to His Excellency the Governor-General, a memorandum exhibiting the expenditure up to the 15th instant, on account of the immigration of the year 1847, amounting to 139,781*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* currency, exclusive of the sum of 9500*l.* sterling, or 11,558*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* currency, which was detained by the Commissariat Department from the sum allowed by the Imperial Government, to cover expenses incurred under its authority; and also an estimate of the amount still due by the Government, for which there is a pressing demand, but which the provincial treasury is wholly unable to meet. From the addresses of the Legislature during the last session, and the despatches of the Governor-General, one of which was accompanied by Mr. Inspector-General Cayley's letter of November 20, addressed to his Excellency, Her Majesty's Government must be aware of the very serious inconvenience which has been experienced by the Canadian government, owing to the immigration of the past year.

The Inspector-General begs to assure his Excellency that the earnest consideration of his colleagues and himself has been given to the entire subject, with an anxious desire to meet what appears, from Earl Grey's despatches, to be the expectations of Her Majesty's Government. If the state of the consolidated fund of the province was such that it would bear an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses attending the immigration of the past season, the peculiar circumstances of the case might justify an application to the provincial parliament for aid; but, unfortunately, that fund is not in a condition to meet such a demand.

His Excellency is aware that the late administration was under the necessity of authorising bills of exchange to be drawn on Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, and Co., to the extent of 20,000*l.* sterling, for which there is no provision, unless by the sale of debentures in the hands of that firm, the proceeds of which have been appropriated for the public works of the province, and which debentures, there is reason to fear, may be thrown into the market and sacrificed, unless Her Majesty's Government interfere to protect the drafts referred to.

The Inspector-General would most respectfully submit, for the consideration of his Excellency and the Imperial Government, that the immigrants of last year have been a very serious charge upon the private resources of the people of Canada, as well as upon the Government, and that the public have placed the fullest reliance that the necessary expenditure of the latter would be repaid by Her Majesty's Government.

Anxious as his Excellency's present advisers are to evince a disposition to meet the expectations of Her Majesty's Government, they feel that the sum of 20,000*l.* currency is the largest amount that, under existing circumstances, they would be warranted in engaging to pay.

In considering the subject of immigration, its effects upon the finances of the province, and as connected with the settlement of the now vacant territory and the future condition of the new comers, as well as of the resident population who might occupy the rear country, all which subjects are at this period forced upon the attention of the present advisers of his Excellency, it appears very plainly that the expenditure of money in the first reception of immigrants can have little beneficial result to the country, unless means are provided for the ready diffusion of the population over the lands at present unoccupied and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the Legislature of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the construction of great public works on the frontier lines of communication; these involved heavy expenditure, almost to the utmost extent of the provincial resources and credit; and the consequence is, that but very limited sums can be spared for objects of scarcely less importance, though of less im-

posing appearance. If the very limited means at the disposal of the provincial government are to be further exhausted by providing for the first reception of immigrants, and the rescuing them from disease and starvation, it is to be apprehended that those who are thus relieved, instead of becoming resident inhabitants of the country, and thereby adding to its strength and resources, will only make this province a part of their route from their native country to the territories of the United States. That the people of this province should thus be burdened by providing for a mere transitory population, is a proposition so unjust and indefensible as only to require to be stated; and yet such must be the consequence of the absence of a system involving considerable expenditure for the purpose of opening for settlement what are called the waste lands of the Crown.

To this evil may be added one of as great magnitude, arising from the same cause, that is to say, the yearly emigration of the resident population of Eastern Canada, from the want of due facilities for settlement upon land within their native country. The reasons for both evils are believed to be precisely similar, and the same remedy may, it is hoped, be applied to both with success.

It is humbly conceived that if Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to consider these suggestions, and to give due weight to a fact of as much importance to the mother country as to the province, namely, that it is necessary to provide, as far as practicable, for the permanent comfort and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects coming to this country; that they will be reluctant to take from the limited means of the province any part of the sum which might be so beneficially employed in forwarding settlement and occupation of its vacant lands. It is not practicable at present to communicate, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, any digested plan of settlement. Experiments have been tried in Western Canada, and, with comparatively small expenditure, have been found very successful; and if, by continuing those experiments and extending them to Eastern Canada—by facilitating in every practicable mode actual settlement of the native and in-coming population upon the vacant territories, the result should be found of an easy and successful reception of extended immigration and the increased prosperity of the native population, it is conceived, that this would be considered as desirable and important to Her Majesty's Government, as to the provincial advisers of the Crown.

While, therefore, his Excellency's advisers are prepared, in respectful compliance with the expectations of Her Majesty's Government, to contribute, to the utmost extent of the available financial resources of the province, to the extraordinary expenses of the immigration of last year, it is hoped by them that the contribution will not be insisted upon. And, for the purpose of making these suggestions more acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, they are prepared to undertake that, if the whole or any part of the amount which is offered to be contributed to emigration expenses should be relinquished, the sum given up shall be appropriated to the extension of settlement, the making the vacant lands of the Crown more easy of access and more ready for occupation, and in providing for the future comfort and prosperity of those who shall occupy them.

His Excellency's knowledge of the peculiar condition and capabilities of this extensive and important province will, it is humbly hoped, enable his Excellency to state to Her Majesty's Government that the views above expressed are not unjust or illusory; and, therefore, it is with great confidence that they are now most respectfully submitted for his Excellency's consideration.

The total amount of provincial expenditure, exclusive of that defrayed by the commissariat, and including the outstanding claims for which the faith of the provincial government is pledged, is 157,283*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* currency. The total amount received from all sources is 74,358*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* currency, leaving a balance due of 82,924*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* currency. To cover this, it would require an additional grant from Her Majesty's Government of 68,157*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* sterling, and in case the province should be required to contribute, 20,000*l.* currency, or 16438*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* sterling, might be deducted.

All which is humbly submitted.

P. HINCKS, Inspector-General.

Montreal, March 17, 1848.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PAYMENTS on Account of the Expenditure attending Emigration in the Province of Canada in the season of 1847, and up to March 15th, 1848, and of further sums required to meet the remaining expense consequent thereon.

Amount paid for the erection of Sheds and Fittings.

	£.	s.	d.
At Montreal	15,914	17	5
„ Quebec	1,120	0	0
„ Grosse Isle	10,609	11	7
	<hr/>		
	£	27,644	9 0

Transport of Emigrants inland, and Provisions.

	£.	s.	d.
To A. C. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec	21,000	0	0
„ A. B. Hawke, ditto, Upper Canada	14,450	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	35,450	0 0

CANADA.

		<i>Expenses of various Boards of Health.</i>			£. s. d.		
Canada, East and West	60,220	19	7
Expenses of Quarantine	15,465	17	6
By the Emigrant Agent to defray expenses of transport incurred	£.	s.	d.
					10,502	4	5
For expenses of Boards of Health, and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec	8,000	0	0
					<hr/>		
					18,502	4	5
					<hr/>		
Total Expense	£157,283	10	6
Received for Emigration Tax	£19,000	9	2
From the Military Chest	£30,000		
Less, retained by the Commissary-General for expenses defrayed by him	9,500		
					<hr/>		
					£20,500		
Amount placed at the credit of the province, in the Bank of England, on 31 Dec., 1847	25,000		
					<hr/>		
Sterling	£45,000		
					<hr/>		
Currency	55,358	6	8
					<hr/>		
					74,358	15	10
					<hr/>		
Excess of Payments over Receipts.—Currency	£ 82,924	14	8

Inspector-General's Office, Montreal,
17th March, 1848.

J. HINCKS, Inspector-General.

No. 15.

No. 15.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from H. MERIVALE, Esq. to C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq., dated Downing-street, April 13, 1848.

No. 33, March 17.
Vide page 29.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, which his Lordship has received from Lord Elgin on the subject of the expenses attending the emigration of the past year.

In laying these papers before the Lords of the Treasury, I am to request that you will state to their Lordships, that Lord Grey is of opinion that, upon the whole, the best course will be that this country should undertake the entire charge of last year's emigration, at the same time leaving it to the colony to provide for that of the present year, with the exception of the salaries of the emigration agents, amounting, as their Lordships are aware, to the sum of 1500*l*. The increase of the emigration tax by the local Legislature must greatly augment the receipts in proportion to the numbers, and at the same time diminish the expenses, and, as the home Government can exercise no practical controul over the expenditure of the provincial authorities in assisting the emigrants, it seems highly expedient that the charge should be provided for by them, and the entire management of this service should be entrusted to their authority.

For these reasons, and looking to the liberal spirit with which the provincial administration appears disposed to act, Lord Grey trusts that the Lords of the Treasury will approve of the course now recommended.

The Lords Commissioners will no doubt observe that it appears from the enclosure of Lord Elgin's despatch, that the provincial administration would be prepared, if required, to provide the amount of 20,000*l*. currency towards the expenditure of last year; but if called upon to do so, they would expect the continuance of the ordinary Parliamentary grant for emigration expenses, and would also be deprived of the means of taking those active measures which they contemplate for the settlement of the unoccupied territory of the province. Considering therefore the importance of the latter object in promoting the success of emigrants from this country, and that it is desirable for the reasons already stated, that Parliament would cease to be called upon for any part of the expense incurred on account of emigrants after they have landed in Canada, Lord Grey would strongly recommend the adoption of the course he has already suggested.

I am to add, that if this principle is adopted as regards Canada, it must of course, be considered as equally applicable to the province of New Brunswick.

No. 16.

CANADA-

No. 16.

COPY of a LETTER from C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq. to H. MERIVALE, Esq.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, April 14, 1848.

WITH reference to your communication of the 13th instant, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that my Lords, having taken into consideration all the peculiar circumstances attending the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, during the past year, are prepared to assent to the arrangement proposed by Lord Grey, with reference to the expenditure that has been unavoidably incurred for the reception and relief of the emigrants on their arrival in Canada, and to sanction the repayment to the Canadian Government, in addition to the payments already made on this account, of such further balance of that expenditure, up to the date of the report of the Inspector-General of Accounts submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, in the Earl of Elgin's despatch of 17th ultimo, as has not been covered by the proceeds of the Emigration Tax, and would therefore be chargeable on the general revenue of the province.

But this part of the arrangement is acceded to by my Lords, with the distinct understanding, that from henceforward, whatever expenditure it may be necessary to incur from public funds in respect of emigrants after they reach the port of Quebec, either for maintenance, medical treatment, forwarding and location, or otherwise, is to be wholly provided for by the Canadian Government, either by means of an immigrant tax, or in such other mode as may seem most expedient to the Legislature of the province.

Upon receiving the acquiescence of the Canadian Government on this point, my Lords will be prepared to cause the requisite steps to be taken for the reimbursement to the Canadian Treasury, of the balance beforementioned of the past expenditure in respect of emigrants, relying at the same time on the Canadian Government acting without delay on the suggestion in the report of the Inspector-General, in regard to the adoption of efficient measures for the opening and preparation of lands for future settlement.

I am further to request you will suggest to Lord Grey, that a communication to the foregoing purport should be made to the Canadian Government; but you will also state, that if his Lordship be aware that the means of meeting any portion of the bills drawn on Messrs. Glyn and Co., to which the Inspector-General has adverted in his report, have not been duly provided, or that such provision cannot be made by the sale of the Canadian debentures which have apparently been remitted for the purpose without such pecuniary sacrifice, as it would be desirable to prevent, my Lords will be prepared to give directions for such advance on this account, to Messrs. Glynn and Co., as the agents of the Canadian Government, as Lord Grey may think advisable.

You will likewise state, with reference to the concluding remark in your letter, that my Lords defer the consideration of the measures it may be proper to adopt in regard to expenditure for the relief of emigrants landed in New Brunswick, until they shall have before them further particulars of that expenditure, and of the circumstances under which it was incurred.

I have, &c.

H. Merivale, Esq.

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

(No. 197.)

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, April 14, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 33 of the 17th March, which contains a statement by the Inspector-General of Accounts, showing all expenditure incurred in Canada on account of last year's immigration. I have also referred to your former Despatches, No. 110. of the 8th December, and No. 15 of the 17th February last, accompanied by minutes of the Executive Council on the same subject.

The whole of these important documents have not failed to receive the anxious attention of Her Majesty's Government. We have witnessed with extreme regret

CANADA.

(which I have already more than once expressed) the sickness which attended the emigration of last year, and seeing that it was the result of a calamity in the united kingdom, which may be viewed as of an exceptional character, and as not likely, it may be hoped, to recur, we are anxious that on this occasion the Province should not suffer pecuniary loss in consequence of the distress which reached it from this kingdom. We are, therefore, prepared to recommend that Parliament should make provision for the expense which has been incurred, so as to relieve the Province entirely from any charge on account of the peculiar misfortunes of the year 1847.

But in taking this course with regard to the past, we are of opinion that in future all the expenses incurred on account of immigrants arriving in Canada should be provided for by the Provincial Government, to which the entire management of this service should be entrusted. It is only by an authority on the spot that the adoption of measures, at once efficient and economical for affording the necessary assistance to immigrants, can be secured, and it would be manifestly inconvenient that an expenditure, over which it can exercise no effective control, should be provided for by the Home Government. It seems to be the more proper that this course should be adopted, in consequence of the law recently passed by the Provincial Legislature, by which such regulations as have appeared to it to be necessary have been enforced, and the tax levied upon all immigrants has been augmented in a manner calculated both materially to increase the receipts, and also to diminish the probable expenditure, in proportion to the whole numbers that may arrive. As even under the former state of the law there was not, in ordinary years, much excess of expenditure on relief beyond the proceeds of the emigrant tax, there seems every reason to suppose that, with the more stringent precautions now adopted, the Province will not be subjected to any burden by being left to defray this charge from its own resources.

Such are the general considerations which have led Her Majesty's servants to the conclusion that, looking to the liberal spirit in which the Provincial Government appears disposed to act hereafter, the Province may properly be relieved from so much of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have to report, that this arrangement will be adopted only on the distinct understanding that from henceforward, with the single exception of the usual grant of 1500*l.* per annum for the salaries of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary to incur from public funds in respect of emigrants after they reach the port of Quebec, either for maintenance, medical treatment, forwarding and location, or otherwise, is to be wholly provided for by the Canadian Government, either by means of an immigrant tax, or in such other mode as may seem most expedient to the Legislature of the Province, for raising the requisite funds for this purpose.

Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian Government to this arrangement, Her Majesty's advisers will be prepared to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the reimbursement to the Canadian Treasury of the balance before mentioned of the past expenditure in respect of emigrants, feeling confident at the same time that the Canadian Government will, in the spirit of the suggestion thrown out by the Inspector-General of Accounts, be willing to make such expenditure on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on deliberation, appear best calculated to conduce both to the advantage of the Province, and to the prosperity of the emigrants who arrive in search of employment, and of the means of settlement.

The Inspector-General, I observe, expresses an apprehension that heavy sacrifices may be occasioned by the sale of Canadian debentures, to provide for two drafts which have been drawn upon Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, and Co., for the sum of 20,000*l.* The remark thrown out on that subject has not escaped my attention, and I have caused a letter to be addressed to Messrs. Glyn and Co., to ascertain what is the present state of the case, and whether any loss is threatened which can be averted by the interposition of Her Majesty's Government.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

(No. 194.)

No. 18.

CANADA.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the
Earl of ELGIN.*

MY LORD,

Downing-street, April 7, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your Lordship's information, the enclosed copies of an Act of Parliament which has been passed to make further provision respecting the carriage of passengers to North America. You will find that various provisions have been introduced into it with the view of affording greater security for the health and comfort of the passengers. An Order in Council will be passed at the earliest opportunity to establish the regulations which this Act empowers Her Majesty to lay down for the promotion of cleanliness, ventilation, and good order.

11 Victoria, cap. 6.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

(No. 198.)

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor-General the
Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, April 15, 1848.

A PAMPHLET which was published at Montreal, by Mr. Adam Ferrie, Member of the Legislative Council, having been received in this country, I beg leave to forward it to you, together with the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me on the subject by Mr. Kincaid, whose proceedings are strongly impugned in that pamphlet, and a report on that letter by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

1st March, 1848.

I think it obvious that in a large portion of Mr. Ferrie's statements he has been greatly misled, although doubtless only from feelings of humanity and of interest in the emigrants with whom his exertions brought him in contact.

3rd April, 1848.

With regard to the intimation which Mr. Ferrie appears to have received, that for days before the passengers were admitted, the vessels destined to receive them were anchored in the stream, and workmen actually employed in erecting additional berths, in order to ship an excessive number of emigrants, Mr. Ferrie does not specify the particular places to which he may allude; but I am assured that at all the great ports of this kingdom such facts as have been alleged to him would be inconsistent with the notorious practice of the trade and the general course of business. It is necessary that ships should load in the docks or at the quays of the great ports from which they sail; and when once they are laden, it is obviously necessary for the interest of all parties concerned in them that they should be despatched without delay. On this point, therefore, in addition to those on which fuller explanations are furnished by the Commissioners, there would appear reason to apprehend that Mr. Ferrie must have been deceived.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

MY LORD,

Montreal, December 1, 1847.

Encl. 1 in No. 19.

IN bringing to your notice any communication connected with the honour and interests of Her Majesty's Government, and the wholesome administration of those colonial enactments which have been ordained for the happiness and prosperity of the people of this province, I am sure I but anticipate the anxious desire of your Lordship on this, as on all occasions, to give to such subjects your ready attention and your favourable considerations. But when to such inducements is superadded the fact that the subject of this letter involves the claims of a common humanity, and the exercise of that "even-handed justice" which metes out alike to every man the measure of its requirements, I am encouraged to hope that it will not only awaken your sympathies, but invoke the speedy interposition of that clemency and patriotism which are the prominent attributes of your Lordship's enlarged and liberal mind.

The subject of emigration, as connected with this province, and the transfer of a large portion of the destitute population of the British Isles to these colonial shores, is doubtless familiar to your Lordship; and the dangers and difficulties which have attended such an enterprise cannot have escaped the penetration and discernment of your active and inquiring mind. In the rapid introduction, during the present year, of so large a portion of impoverished and helpless beings

* A similar despatch addressed to the Lieut.-Governors of the other North American Provinces.

CANADA.

as were brought to our ports in crowded ships, and under circumstances in every way so unfavourable, fearful apprehensions were entertained that in such an assemblage of wretchedness and misery, disease and death would speedily acquire an ample field for their work of suffering and devastation. In the sad realization of these apprehensions, Canada, my Lord, has furnished a "bill of mortality" which, in her future history, will constitute an unwelcome and melancholy record of her wrongs, and furnish just cause of reproach to the names and memory of those at whose instance the inhuman sacrifice was accomplished. Fully sensible of the alarm which such a state of things had unavoidably created, and desirous that some suitable expression embodying the general views of the people of this province should be made known to the Imperial Government, I had the honour, in my seat in the Legislative Council, on two occasions, to move an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, which, having been voted, was forthwith addressed and forwarded.

I do not desire to offer your Lordship, in the present communication, any views or opinions which I may have formed as to the policy of those measures which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government in relation to those emigrants who have been sent to Canada; nor is it my intention to impugn the motives of those landed proprietors of the mother country who have sought, through the great stream of emigration, to rid themselves of the burden of a worn out and unprofitable population, wholly destitute of that mental and physical exertion indispensable to useful labour and the success of honest industry.

I am, my Lord, wholly averse to any vain and useless exhibition before the public eye which might bring me forward as a prominent actor in those scenes of human wretchedness and degradation which, in the performance of my official duties, it has been my misfortune to witness. Nothing short of that imperious sense of duty which all faithful and loyal subjects owe to the honour and interests of their Sovereign, and to the weightier responsibilities of an enlightened humanity, could have induced the present appeal to the justice and clemency of your Lordship.

The public positions in which, by the favour of the Executive Government here, I have been placed, as chairman of their Lay Commission, and, by the partiality of my fellow-citizens, as chairman of the annually chosen Emigrant Committee, have enabled me, through an experience of nearly twenty years, to understand something of the plan of emigration, as adopted by the Home Government and carried out by the regulations and provisions of our colonial policy. A large portion of that time has been devoted to the interests and comforts of those who have, through untoward events, sought, in this land of their adoption, to improve their worldly means and to elevate their civil and political condition. Such, however, was the utter destitution and misery of a large portion of these misguided and ill-fated people on their arrival, that the unwearied ministrations of public charity and the resources of private benevolence fell far short of that alleviation which their immediate necessities so urgently demanded. Of the 100,000 men, women, and children who sailed from the various ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to Canada, the greater part were sent off by the extensive landed proprietors of Ireland and their agents. I beg leave most respectfully to state to your Lordship that, in the frequent intercourse had with the emigrants, I took occasion to question the adult portion of them, particularly the heads of families, as to the individuals under whose authority and direction they had been permitted to embark in such a defenceless and unprotected condition. The answer invariably was, that it had been done by one or the other of the parties above mentioned. When blamed for going on board those vessels, in which they sailed in such a state of debility and want, they gave for answer that they were starving at home, and were induced to that step by being promised many advantages, which they had never realized. For instance, there have been this year about 1000 persons shipped off by the agents of Lord Palmerston, who not only promised them clothes, but they were assured that his Lordship had agents at Quebec, to whom instructions had been sent to pay them all from 2*l.* to 5*l.* each family, according to their numbers. On their arrival, however, no agents of his Lordship were to be found; and they were then thrown upon the bounty of the Government here, and the charitable donations of private individuals. If his Lordship was aware of this most horrible and heartless conduct on the part of his Irish agents, and he one of the Ministers of the Crown, I dare not say what he would deserve. But that charity, my Lord, which "thinketh no evil," would teach me to hope that a nobleman of England, high in the confidence of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and sharing in the honourable administrations of her Government, could not so far forget that duty which he owed to God, his Sovereign, and his country, but that it was the wanton and unauthorized act of worthless and unprincipled hirelings, in whose bosoms every principle of humanity and every germ of mercy had become totally extinct.

Many thousands of these unhappy beings have fallen victims to that cruel system of marine imprisonment, which, in crowded vessels and the impure atmosphere of twist decks, induces contagion and produces that endemial disease which so rapidly spreads over the mass of its congregated victims. Vast multitudes have died on the passage out, while a still greater proportion of them have reached our shores in such a sickly and debilitated state as to defy the penetration of medical skill, and to find wholly unavailing all the attentions and nursing care of their humane and faithful attendants. They landed on our shores only to find an early grave—the only asylum for that hopeless sorrow which too often embitters a blighted and miserable existence. Hundreds of them most solemnly declared that their food consisted entirely of bad biscuit and oatmeal, and that in many cases both of these articles were in a state not fit to feed swine, having become saturated with sea-water, and reduced to a mouldy and putrid condition. The quantity of both food and water was much too small for the multitudes on board. In many instances from 600 to 800 were huddled together in one indiscriminate mass, being double the number which the vessels were capable of accommodating with any degree of comfort or safety. I must here, my Lord, express my deep regret that men pretending to be Christians, and especially that Britons could be guilty of such barbarity, evidently

for the paltry purpose of freeing themselves from the natural and just burden of assisting to support and provide for their own poor. Such an outrage on the claims of humanity, my Lord, might have been committed in the vile and heartless traffic of the slave trade, on which England has set the seal of her just reprobation, and against whose inhuman warfare she has pointed the cannon of her gallant navy; but that such horrible and disgusting scenes as just described should have been enacted under the very flag which should be a protection to her unfortunate and defenceless subjects, is unworthy of England, and throws a dark shade over the bright escutcheon of her well-earned fame and glory. It would in my opinion have been more humane to have deprived them at once of life, than to have thus subjected them to those extreme sufferings and privations which served only to increase the fears and magnify the terrors of a painful dissolution.

I cannot here refrain from enumerating to your Lordship a few among the many instances where, in the shipment of these unfortunate beings, an utter disregard was had, not only to every principle of humanity, but even to those common decencies of life which nature in the lowest depths of degradation and misfortune so scrupulously seeks to preserve. Those emigrants from Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wicklow, and the estates of Virginia and Avon, of which Lords De Vesci and Fitzwilliam, and Major Mahon, and Captain Wandersford are the several proprietors, were in a state of fearful destitution, as well as those from the estate of Lord Palmerston.

In confirmation of this fact, I beg leave to state to your Lordship, that a public meeting of the citizens of St. John, New Brunswick, has been recently held, at which it was resolved "to ship back to Ireland the decrepit, aged, and naked children and women brought to that port." These unfortunate beings constitute a part of the two shipments from Lord Palmerston's estate at Sligo.

A copy of this resolution has been transmitted to his Excellency the Governor-General, to be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government. Comment, my Lord, is here unnecessary; and language would be wholly inadequate to express the measure of that just indignation which such a development is calculated to inspire.

The last cargo of human beings which was received from Lord Palmerston's estate was by the "Lord Ashburton," the captain of which but a few days since died of the prevailing fever, and consisted in all of 174 men, women, and youths; of which 87 were almost in a state of nudity. No time was lost in collecting from the military, who have on this occasion, and throughout the season, been most kind and liberal, and from other sources, sufficient articles of clothing for the males; while apparel for the females was purchased from pawnbrokers and other places. Fortunately, they were generally in good health, so that the Emigrant Commissioners were enabled to have them sent off without delay to their different places of destination.

I feel gratified to be able to state to your Lordship that the people of the province generally are disposed to welcome to the country all who may feel inclined to emigrate. They are willing to lend a helping hand to those incipient efforts of emigration which by industry and probity eventually lead to affluence and honour. They desire to see among them a vigorous and healthy population industriously employed in developing those great resources so amply possessed by Canada, in the several departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the mechanical arts; and they confidently believe that the honest view, the moral improvement, and the immediate comfort of thousands of their fellow-countrymen at home, who now pine in want and indigence, might be eminently promoted by a removal to this portion of British North America. While, however, they would afford every facility to the Imperial Government in carrying into successful operation a well-digested system of emigration, they at the same time must earnestly remonstrate, nay, protest, against the introduction of such hordes of beggars and vagrants as have been so unceremoniously thrust upon this young and thinly-populated country. They confidently trust, my Lord, that the known humanity of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and that of Her advisers, will induce them without delay to take all necessary steps within their power to prevent a recurrence of the evils so justly complained of, and which form the subject of this appeal.

The fatality which has attended the course of emigration since the month of May last cannot, my Lord, but be present to your mind: it presents a picture from which the eye of the statesman, the patriot, and the Christian turns with affright, disgust and horror. Of the 100,000 human beings who left the land of their nativity to find a home in Canada, it is estimated that 50,000 were common paupers from the bye-lanes, poor-houses, and purlieus of large and populous cities. Of the original 100,000, 5,000 and upwards died on their passage to this country, and of those who landed on our shores (so far as the returns have been collected) upwards of 20,000 have fallen victims to an insidious and fatal disease. The remnant now scattered over various portions of the province have become dispirited in mind, and in many instances utterly reckless of their future condition and fortunes. Those orphans who have survived the memorable visitation, remain to be provided for and educated under the fostering care of those charitable associations already filled by the indigent children of the resident poor of the several towns and cities of Canada. A large number of our humane, wealthy, and distinguished citizens both of the clergy and laity, in various sections of the province, have sacrificed their useful and valuable lives in their efforts to relieve the distresses, and comfort the last hours of the sick and the dying. Such, my Lord, has been the result of emigration during the present year; and viewing the disastrous consequences which have followed in its train, I would respectfully demand of your Lordship, to what cause are we to attribute those evils which have been here so feebly depicted? How has it happened that whilst in former years when no extraordinary distress existed, Parliament felt compelled to lay down regulations for vessels

CANADA.

engaged in the business of transporting emigrants, and Her Majesty's Government appointed agents at all the emigrant ports; and now, when emigration has ceased to be of a healthy character, and increased vigilance and more active measures are required both on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the provincial Parliament of the province, no such precautions are deemed expedient? The necessary instructions, and the terms for receiving the emigrants on board of those ships which are offered as a conveyance is now left, it would seem, entirely to the cupidity and despotic cruelty of the captains in command, and the ship agents temporarily appointed.

It is a fact which cannot be questioned, my Lord, that the Government agents were in various instances sadly deceived, and grossly imposed on by the mercenary views and artful policy of the ship agents, and those immediately concerned in this inhuman traffic of flesh and blood. For days before the emigrants were admitted on board, the vessels destined to receive them were anchored in the stream, having been previously furnished with a large quantity of materials and workmen actively employed for the express purpose of erecting additional berths. In some vessels two extra tiers from deck to deck were added, into which all ages, sexes and conditions, were indiscriminately forced. The pleadings of humanity were stifled by the cannibal cravings of that rapacity which rejoiced in the anticipation that it was about to receive two pounds per head for every additional victim.

From this overcrowding of the ships, and the absence of proper accommodation, it is easy to perceive that not only great inconvenience, but much severe suffering must have ensued to those who were compelled by poverty and destitution to place themselves in the hands of rapacious and unprincipled sharpers.

To whatever causes the present defects in the plan of emigration may be attributed, it is to be hoped, my Lord, that Her Majesty's Government will wisely profit by the sad consequences which have resulted from the injudicious and arbitrary measures pursued both by the landed proprietors and their mercenary agents; and that they will avail themselves of those facilities which may be offered by the people of Canada and other portions of Her Majesty's North American colonies to secure a more humane, liberal and beneficial plan of emigration than that which has heretofore been attempted. I confidently entertain the hope, my Lord, that the subject will receive at your hands that favourable and earnest consideration which its high importance demands; and that the same ability, wisdom and firmness which have been displayed by your Lordship on other subjects not less important to the interests and prosperity of this infant province, will be attracted to the subject of this communication.

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ADAM FERRIE.

Encl. 2 in No. 19.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

MY LORD,

Leinster-street, Dublin, March 1, 1848.

My attention having been called to a letter addressed to your Lordship by Adam Ferrie, Esq., of Montreal, Upper Canada, on the subject of emigration to the British colonies in North America, which is dated in December last, and which has lately appeared in the public prints, I request permission to offer a few observations upon it. It is not my intention to discuss the general question of emigration, or to occupy your Lordship's time by entering upon any theoretical controversy of the relative bearings of the subject upon the interests either of this country or the colonies; but there being some statements in Mr. Ferrie's letter reflecting upon the conduct of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, as well as other Irish landed proprietors and their agents, with reference to the emigrants sent out last year to Canada from their Irish estates, I hope to be excused, as the land agent of his Lordship's Irish estates, for submitting to your Lordship a few observations in justification of the conduct of his Lordship's agents, and in opposition to the unfounded accusations contained in Mr. Ferrie's letter.

The substance of the charges contained in this letter, are the following, viz:—

That the greater part of the emigrants who arrived in Canada last season were sent from this country by the landed proprietors of Ireland.

That they arrived in a state of great debility and destitution, and stated that they were induced to emigrate by promises of obtaining many advantages which they had never realized.

That about 1000 persons had been shipped by the agents of Viscount Palmerston, who not only promised them clothes, but they were assured that his Lordship had agents at Quebec to whom instructions had been sent to pay them from 2*l.* to 5*l.* per family, according to their numbers.

That these promises were not fulfilled, and that this "most horrible and heartless conduct on the part of his Lordship's agents," was, as he described it "the wanton and unauthorized act of worthless and unprincipled hirelings, in whose bosom every principle of humanity, and every germ of mercy had become totally extinct."

That many thousands fell victims to that cruel system.

That there was not a sufficient quantity of food and water provided for the multitudes on board ship, and that the food consisted entirely of bad biscuit and oatmeal, both of these articles being in many cases unfit to feed swine, having become saturated with sea water and reduced to a mouldy and putrid condition.

That in the shipment of these unfortunate beings, an utter disregard was had to every principle of humanity and the common decencies of life; and at length he expresses deep regret, that men pretending to be Christians, and especially that Britons should be guilty of such barbarity, evidently for the paltry purpose of freeing themselves from the natural and just burden of assisting to support and provide for their own poor.

These and other such statements contained in the letter, reflect so much upon all the parties concerned in emigration last year, the landlords and their agents, the shipowners and their agents, and the Government emigration agents at all the ports from which these unfortunate emigrants sailed, that I may be excused as one of the parties concerned for endeavouring to disabuse your Lordship's mind of the impressions which these statements are calculated to make, and to justify my own conduct and those connected with me from the accusations to which we have been exposed. Statements put forth as these have been, under the countenance of your Lordship's name and of Mr. Ferrie's official position at Montreal, should, I submit, have been supported by the most convincing proofs of their unqualified truth, but so far from Mr. Ferrie having any proof of the truth of the allegations and charges contained in the letter, he has not even taken the most ordinary means of satisfying himself of the real facts of the case, or of the correctness of his statements and charges, most of which are without the least shadow of foundation.

I do not doubt that the persons with whom he says he conversed on the subject, gave as exaggerated statements of their destitution and poverty as they could, in order to call forth the sympathy and liberality of their new friends; but I confess I do not believe that Mr. Ferrie had even the sanction of the "heads of families," and other adults alluded to in his letter, for the assertion, that the 1000 persons shipped off by the agents of Lord Palmerston were promised clothes and were to be paid by agents of his Lordship in Quebec 2*l.* to 5*l.* per family on landing. There is something in the manner in which this allegation is made, as well as in the very words themselves, which tend to throw a doubt upon the veracity of the statement. Mr. Ferrie informs your Lordship that he took occasion to put certain questions to the adult portion of the emigrants, particularly the heads of families, and he was informed by them, among other things, that they were induced to emigrate by being promised many advantages which were never realized; and then he adds, "For instance, there have been this year about 1000 persons shipped off by the agents of Lord Palmerston who not only promised them clothes, &c."

The connexion between this and the previous paragraph is not such as to lead to the conclusion that Mr. Ferrie intended it to be understood, that the adults and heads of families before alluded to, furnished him with this instance of a breach of faith on the part of the agents of Lord Palmerston, nor does he state that he was informed by any one.

He puts it forward as a dictum of his own which he expects the public to receive as undeniable, though he carefully conceals the evidence on which it is founded.

From the wording of the paragraph it is impossible to understand whether this "instance" was furnished to him by the adults and heads of families before alluded to, or by other parties of more questionable veracity, or whether it was the invention of his own imagination, as you will find other statements in the letter to be. But the allegation is that the agents of Lord Palmerston "promised them clothes." Now this I think is so puerile and absurd, that it carries with it its own contradiction: why should these poor people be promised clothes in Canada and not get them in Ireland, where they could be purchased cheaper than in Canada and might be useful to them on the passage. The promise of *money* on their arrival is an intelligible promise and the people could themselves understand the reason of its being payable in Canada, and not in Ireland, but why they should allow themselves to be cajoled by a promise of *clothes* on their arrival does not appear so clear, and I think Mr. Ferrie, if he heard such an allegation and believed it, must have been easily imposed upon; but I confess, I think it is one of those loose and flippant assertions with which the letter abounds, founded not upon particular statements, but upon general conversation with the mass of the 100,000 emigrants with whom he alleges he was in communication, and picked up from stray expressions which fell from these multitudes, without analysing with any precision the particular expression or the party from whom it proceeded.

It only remains for me to contradict the statement, and to assure your Lordship, that as agent to Lord Palmerston, I never made any promise to any of the persons who emigrated last year from his Lordship's estate, that they were to get clothes or money on their arrival in Canada, and I have the positive assurance of the gentlemen by whom the shipment of these emigrants was conducted, that he never made any such promise, and does not believe that any such promise was made by any one. A large proportion of them got clothes and blankets before sailing, but no promise was made of any further supply on landing, and nothing was said about his Lordship having any agents in Quebec, who would attend to their wants, or from whom they were to expect assistance on landing; the fact is that no inducement was necessary to persuade the people to emigrate; they were themselves most anxious to go, and the applications for free passages were so numerous and pressing, that we were unable to supply the demand; there was no necessity for our promising them advantages which they could not realize, for our promising them clothes, or money, or anything else to persuade them to go, and it can scarcely be believed, that we should voluntarily enter into such engagements, which were not demanded and not expected by the emigrants, and which, on our part, we never intended to fulfil.

Mr. Ferrie states, that the charity which "thinketh no evil" teaches him to acquit Lord Palmerston of any criminal participation in the most horrible and heartless conduct on the part of his Irish agents. But he does not state what the character of that charity is, which leads him to condemn the guiltless, and to depict in language unworthy of a Christian or of a gentleman, the character of parties with whom he is entirely unacquainted, as "mercenary agents and worthless and unprincipled hirelings in whose bosom every principle of humanity, and every germ of mercy had become extinct;" and this, without any sufficient evidence to attach to these parties the crimes of which he accuses them.

His charge is founded upon inferences drawn from suppositions of his own, the foundation for

CANADA.

• which rests upon loose conversations with parties seeking for charitable aid on the plea of distress and broken promises.

With respect to the charge, that the food with which the emigrants were provided on board ship was bad, and that there was not a sufficient quantity of food and water for the multitudes on board, I have only to say, that this does not apply to any of the emigrants from the estate of Lord Palmerston, nor does it appear from the context that it was intended to apply to them, neither can it apply to any of the numerous emigrants from the estates of other landed proprietors, to whom I and my partners are agents, sent out last season from the ports of Sligo, Limerick and Dublin. Besides the usual allowance of food and water required by Act of Parliament, the emigrants were, in every case, provided with biscuit of the very best quality, some of it bought at the enormous price of 30*l.* per ton, with tea, sugar, meat, rice, vinegar and other articles suited for the voyage. The greatest care was taken to procure the very best quality of food, and the quantity of each was determined upon after consultation with the most experienced ship agents and captains of vessels, and I have reason to know that there was no deficiency in any case, nor any complaint either as to the quality or quantity of the food.

As an evidence of the careless and flippant manner in which Mr. Ferrie's statements are put before the public, I beg to refer to the paragraph in which he states that the last cargo of human beings which was received from Lord Palmerston's estate, was by the "Lord Ashburton," the captain of which but a few days since died of the prevailing fever, and consisted in all of 174 men, women and youths, of which 87 were almost in a state of nudity.

It is not stated from what port this vessel sailed; nor do I know any thing of the circumstances, but this I know, that none of Lord Palmerston's tenants were sent out by the "Lord Ashburton," nor have I heard that the captain of any of the vessels, which conveyed his Lordship's tenants, died of fever.

There is the same flippancy and want of caution in another paragraph, in which he proposes to enumerate a few among the many instances where, in the shipment of these unfortunate beings, an utter disregard was had not only to every principle of humanity, but even to those common decencies of life, which nature in the lowest depths of degradation and misfortune, so scrupulously seeks to preserve. "Those emigrants (he says) from Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wicklow, and the estate of Virginia and Avon, of which Lord De Vesci, Lord Fitzwilliam, Major Mahon and Captain Wandesford, are the several proprietors, were in a state of fearful destitution." I have no knowledge of the condition in which the emigrants from the estates of Lord Fitzwilliam and Captain Wandesford sailed, but it is well known in this country that there are not a more comfortable or respectable body of tenantry in any part of Ireland, than those on the estate of Lord Fitzwilliam, in the county of Wicklow, and it is utterly incredible that they could have arrived in a state of fearful destitution, or in a condition affording any evidence of a disregard to the common decencies of life or the principles of humanity, on the part of those who provided them with a passage to Canada; but I do know, that in the case of the numerous emigrants from Lord De Vesci's estates in the Queen's County, which sailed from the ports of Waterford and Dublin, no expense was spared to provide them with suitable clothing, and an ample supply of provisions of the best kind, and the utmost attention was paid to the convenience and comfort of these emigrants. The late Major Mahon sent no emigrants from the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's County or Wicklow, or from the estates of Virginia and Avon, having no estates in those parts, and the introduction of his name in the paragraph is confirmatory of what is stated in a previous part of this letter, that some of Mr. Ferrie's assertions are founded not upon particular facts or statements, but upon general conversations with a variety of emigrants from different places and different ports, with whom it appears he communicated, and whose varied statements are put together into a confused mass, without any order or precision.

I cannot conclude, without referring to the gratifying fact, that already considerable sums of money have been sent home by the emigrants of last season, to their friends in this country, and promises of further assistance as the season advances, to enable their friends and relatives to follow them; and several most pleasing letters have been received by tenants of Lord Palmerston encouraging them to proceed without delay, and assuring them of success and prosperity on their arrival, and great as was the stream of emigration last year, it was not greater than present prospects would lead us to expect this year will produce, especially to the United States. The demand by tenants for free passages from their landlords is fully as great as it was at any period of last season.

Apologizing for the length to which my communication has extended,

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

J. KINCAID.

Encl. 3 in No. 19.

Enclosure 3 in No. 19.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
April 3, 1848.

SIR,

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing the printed copy of a pamphlet on last year's emigration to Canada, by Mr. Adam Ferrie, of Montreal, together with an answer to certain statements in that pamphlet, by Mr. Kincaid, of Dublin.

Mr. Ferrie is a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and was, during last season "Chairman of the Lay Commission," and "Chairman of the Emigrant Committee" of Montreal. Mr. Kincaid is agent to Lord Palmerston, and to several other large landed proprietors in Ireland.

Mr. Ferrie's statements are to the effect that the great bulk of the Irish emigrants of last year were sent out by their landlords, in a state of "utter destitution and misery," and were induced to emigrate by promises which had not been fulfilled; that, for instance, 1000 persons had been shipped off by Lord Palmerston's agents, who promised them clothes, and from 2*l.* to 5*l.* a family on their arrival at Quebec: that the emigrants from certain estates of Lords de Vesci and Fitzwilliam, and Major Mahon and Captain Wandesford, "were in a state of fearful destitution, as well as those from the estate of Lord Palmerston;" that "the last cargo of human beings which was received from Lord Palmerston's estate was by the 'Lord Ashburton,'" and that of these emigrants "87 were almost in a state of nudity;" that the food of many of the vessels was of the worst description; that the vessels were excessively overcrowded; that no sufficient vigilance was exercised in this respect by the agents at the outports; and that the whole mortality, up to the time of his writing, had been upwards of 25 per cent of the number embarked.

Mr. Kincaid's letter is in answer to so much of this pamphlet as relates to the emigration from the estates of Lord Palmerston and the other Irish proprietors denounced by Mr. Ferrie. Mr. Kincaid denies that any such promises as are alleged were held out to Lord Palmerston's emigrants, and gives reasons why the alleged promise of clothes would have been unreasonable. He asserts that there is not in Ireland a more comfortable and respectable body of tenantry than on Lord Fitzwilliam's estates, and that, therefore, the account of their destitution and misery is incredible; that every pains was taken to supply Lord de Vesci's tenantry with ample clothes and food; and that Major Mahon had no estates in the counties indicated by Mr. Ferrie, and could not, therefore have sent emigrants from them. And lastly, he states that none of Lord Palmerston's tenants were sent out by the "Lord Ashburton," and that, accordingly, the charge against his Lordship or his agent, as connected with that vessel, is unfounded. Mr. Kincaid enters so fully into all these points, that it would be superfluous for us to add anything to his observations. He appears to us to give a conclusive answer to this portion of Mr. Ferrie's statements. He writes, indeed, in a tone of strong indignation, and comments in severe terms on the exaggerations into which Mr. Ferrie has been betrayed. We cannot, however, be surprised at this, when we consider that Mr. Kincaid is one of those whose conduct had been characterized by Mr. Ferrie as "most horrible and heartless," and himself denounced as a "worthless and unprincipled hireling, in whose bosom every principle of humanity and every germ of mercy had become totally extinct." But before we dismiss Mr. Kincaid's letter, we beg to call attention to the gratifying statement with which it closes, and which alone would, to a great extent, refute Mr. Ferrie's assertions, that considerable sums of money have already been sent home, and more promised, by the emigrants who proceeded from Lord Palmerston's estate last year, to enable their remaining friends and relations to join them in Canada.

Passing, then, from the portion of Mr. Ferrie's pamphlet which relates to Irish landlords, we proceed to notice those general statements by which the conduct of the Government or its officers is more particularly impugned.

1st. On the subject of food—Mr. Ferrie states that "hundreds of them (the emigrants) most solemnly declared that their food consisted entirely of bad biscuit and oatmeal, and that, in many cases, both of these articles were in a state not fit to feed swine, having become saturated with sea water, and reduced to a mouldy and putrid condition." As Mr. Ferrie has specified none of the vessels to which this description applies, it is impossible for us to procure any specific answer to the charge. But we have negative proof of its inaccuracy in an observation in a letter, dated 7th January last, from Dr. Douglas to our secretary, that he had "found the bread stuffs generally better this season than in former years," and in the silence of Mr. Buchanan, who, being at Quebec, would have an opportunity, which Mr. Ferrie could not have, of testing such a statement, and who would have been bound, had such a statement been made to him, to have ascertained its accuracy, and, if accurate, to have prosecuted the offending parties. Mr. Ferrie has added, that "the quantity of both food and water was much too small for the multitudes on board;" and as regards quantity of food, we fear he is in many cases correct. But it never was contemplated, nor had it happened before last year, that the passengers should throw themselves exclusively on the ship's provisions, and should altogether neglect to take any stores of their own. That there was not enough water on board is not borne out by any of the reports which we have received from Canada.

2nd. In regard to numbers—Mr. Ferrie states, that "in many instances from 600 to 800 were huddled together in one indiscriminate mass, being double the number which the vessels were capable of accommodating with any degree of comfort or safety." On examining the returns of ships that sailed for Canada from ports in the United Kingdom, where our officers are stationed, we find that one vessel of 1307 tons sailed with 816 passengers; three vessels, of 988, 1280, and 1163 tons respectively, sailed with 600, 602, and 646 passengers; and two vessels of 1163 and 1109 tons respectively, sailed with 590 and 599 passengers. We annex a memorandum showing the names of these vessels, the number of statute adults which, as the law then stood, each was competent to carry, and the number actually carried. It will be seen that none of them carried more passengers than the law permitted, and that in two instances (the "Sobraon" and "Argo") the number of passengers was considerably within the legal number.

3rd. Mr. Ferrie demands why the measures which Parliament and the Government had adopted to regulate emigration at a time when emigration was healthy should have been abandoned when most needed; and he assumes that the arrangements on board passenger ships were, during last year, "left entirely to the cupidity and de-potic cruelty" of the masters and agents of emigrant ships. He adds, "It is a fact which cannot be questioned, that the

CANADA.

Government agents were in various instances sadly deceived, and grossly imposed on by the mercenary views and artful policy of the ship agents, and those immediately concerned in this inhuman traffic of flesh and blood. For days before the emigrants were admitted on board, the vessels destined to receive them were anchored in the stream, having been previously furnished with a large quantity of materials and workmen actively employed for the express purpose of erecting additional berths. In some vessels two extra tiers from deck to deck were added, into which all ages, sexes, and conditions were indiscriminately forced. The pleadings of humanity were stifled by the cannibal cravings of that rapacity which rejoiced in the anticipation that it was about to receive 2*l.* per head for every additional victim." Mr. Ferrie is evidently but imperfectly acquainted with the state of the law, or the regulations of the Government, in this country, on the subject of emigration. We have every reason to believe that the law was last year faithfully and efficiently administered by the emigration officers at the outports, and that such occurrences as Mr. Ferrie describes could not have taken place without their knowledge and interference. Here, again, we are unable to obtain any specific evidence, because the charge does not point out any specific cases; but we may appeal, as before, to the silence of Mr. Buchanan, and to the evidence of Dr. Douglas in the letter from which we have before quoted. In announcing that he had sent in his general report (which we have not yet received) he says, "I have endeavoured to show that the sickness and mortality which prevailed so extensively on the voyage, and which has been attributed by the newspapers, both in this country and in England, to insufficiency of food and over-crowding on ship-board, and to a general disregard of the Passenger Act, was not caused by any such thing. I found the bread-stuffs generally better this season than in former years, and I think fewer vessels had an excess of passengers over the number allowed by the Act."

4th. In describing the mortality among the immigrants, Mr. Ferrie says, "Of the original 100,000" (who sailed for Canada) "3,000 and upwards died on their passage to this country, and of those who landed on our shores (so far as the returns have been collected), upwards of 20,000 have fallen victims to an insidious and fatal disease." The Executive Council of Canada, in a report dated 7th December (six days later than the date of Mr. Ferrie's pamphlet) give the number, as far as returns had then been received as follows:—

Total of emigrants embarked for Canada . . .	89,738
Died on the passage	5,293
After arrival in the colony	10,037

These are the more important statements in Mr. Ferrie's pamphlet, and we have gone through them thus at length, because the position as regards emigration, which Mr. Ferrie occupied during the past season, gives to any representation of his almost the weight of official authority. We are bound to say that his representations appear to us highly coloured. That Mr. Ferrie takes a warm interest in the welfare of the emigrants, is proved by the position which he has so long held at the head of the Voluntary Emigration Committee of Montreal, and by the publication now before us; but he appears in the present instance to have allowed this feeling to carry him too far. The bare facts were appalling enough, and it is much to be lamented that when such was the case, Mr. Ferrie should, by such a publication as the present, have run the risk of increasing the excitement and irritation which those facts had naturally produced.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

C. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

Ship's Name	No of Statute Adults the Ship could legally carry.	No. of Statute Adults actually Embarked.	No. of Souls Embarked.						
			Adults.		Children. 1 to 14.		Children under 1.		Total.
			M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Argo	474	450	213	161	73	79	40	24	590
Princess Royal	481	476½	235	149	101	84	17	13	599
Sobraon	515	449	184	163	105	99	28	23	602
Golah.	463	463	204	174	86	54	30	22	600
Greenock	654	633	323	205	106	104	42	36	816
Agamemnon.	490	490	230	173	89	85	36	33	646

No. 20.

(No. 203.)

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GRLY to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN.*

My LORD,

Downing-street, April 20, 1848.

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 194, of the 7th instant, enclosing a copy of the Act of Parliament which had been passed to make further provision

* A similar De-patch addressed to the Lieut-Governors of the other North American Provinces.

for the carriage of passengers by sea to North America, I have the honour to transmit for your information, the copy of an Order in Council, which has been passed by virtue of the provisions contained in that Act, laying down rules for preserving order, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of passenger ships.

The Right Hon. Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

At a Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 15th day of April, 1848,

Present,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 11th year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to make further provision for one year, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, for the carriage of Passengers by sea to North America," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by an Order or Orders in Council to be by Her made, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to prescribe any such rules or regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit for preserving order, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of British ships proceeding from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, to any port or place on the Eastern Coast of North America, or in the islands adjacent thereto, or in the Gulf of Mexico—Now, therefore, Her Majesty doth, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in Her by the said Act, order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following shall be the rules for preserving order and for securing cleanliness and ventilation, to be observed on board of any such ships proceeding on such voyage as aforesaid.

1. All passengers who shall not be prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be determined by the surgeon, or in ships carrying no surgeon, by the master, shall rise not later than 7 o'clock A.M., at which hour the fires shall be lighted.

2. It shall be the duty of the cook appointed under the 3rd clause of the Act 11 Vict., cap. 6, to light the fires and to take care that they be kept alight during the day, and also to take care that each passenger or family of passengers shall have the use of the fire place at the proper hours, in an order to be fixed by the master.

3. When the passengers are dressed their bed shall be rolled up.

4. The decks, including the space under the bottom of the berths, shall be swept before breakfast, and all dirt thrown overboard.

5. The breakfast hour shall be from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M., provided that before the commencement of breakfast all the emigrants, except as hereinbefore excepted, be out of bed and dressed, and that the beds have been rolled up, and the deck on which the emigrants live properly swept.

6. The deck shall further be swept after breakfast, and after every other meal, and as soon as breakfast is concluded shall be dry holystoned or scraped. This duty, as well as that of cleaning the ladders, hospitals, and round-houses, shall be performed by a party taken in rotation from all the adult males above 14, in the proportion of 5 to every 100 emigrants, and who shall be considered as sweepers for the day. But the occupant of each berth shall see that his own berth is well brushed out.

7. Dinner shall commence at 1 o'clock P.M., and supper at 6 P.M.

8. The fires shall be extinguished at 7 P.M., unless otherwise directed by the master, or required for the use of the sick, and the emigrants shall be in their berths at 10 o'clock P.M.

9. Three safety-lamps shall be lit at dusk, and kept burning till 10 o'clock P.M., after which hour two of the lamps may be extinguished; one being nevertheless kept burning at the main-hatchway all night.

10. No naked light shall be allowed at any time or on any account.

11. The scuttles and sternports, if any, shall, weather permitting, be opened at 7 o'clock A.M., and kept open till 10 o'clock P.M., and the hatches shall be kept open whenever the weather permits.

12. The coppers and cooking utensils shall be cleaned every day.

13. The beds shall be well shaken and aired on deck at least twice a-week.

14. The bottom boards of the berths, if not fixtures, shall be removed and dry-scrubbed, and taken on deck at least twice a-week.

15. A space of deck room shall be apportioned for a hospital, not less, for vessels carrying 100 passengers, than 48 superficial feet, with two or four bed-berths erected therein, nor less, for vessels carrying 200 or more passengers, than 120 superficial feet, with six bed-berths therein.

16. Two days in the week shall be appointed by the master as washing-days, but no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks.

17. On Sunday mornings the passengers shall be mustered at 10 o'clock A.M., and will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The Lord's day shall be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.

18. No spirits or gunpowder shall be taken on board by any passenger, and if either of

CANADA.

Those articles be discovered in the possession of a passenger, it shall be taken into the custody of the master during the voyage, and not returned to the passenger until he is on the point of disembarking.

19. No loose hay or straw shall be allowed below for any purpose.

20. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.

21. All gambling, fighting, riotous, or quarrelsome behaviour, swearing, and violent language, shall be at once put a stop to. Swords and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passengers embark, be placed in the custody of the master.

22. No sailor shall be allowed to remain on the passenger-deck among the passengers, except on duty.

23. No passenger shall go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor remain in the fore-castle among the sailors on any account.

24. In vessels not having stern-ports or scuttles in the sides, such other provision shall be made for ventilation as shall be required by the emigration officer at the port of embarkation, or, in his absence, by the officers of customs.

And the Right Honourable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed)

C. C. GREVILLE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

(No. 105.)

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Earl GREY.Saint John, New Brunswick,
December 14, 1847.*(Received January 1, 1848.)*

MY LORD,

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 102, dated 25th November, 1847, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of a further communication which I have received from the mayor, and common council of Saint John, on the subject of the emigrants landed from the "Æolus." To enable me to arrive at a proper understanding of the measures necessary to be taken in reference to these people, and to the destitute emigrants in general, I determined to revisit the city, and I have the satisfaction of being able to state, that accommodation has been provided in the almshouse for all who are unable to support themselves, and who require at this inclement season to be taken care of. The orphan children of deceased emigrants have been placed in an asylum which was reported by me, in the same despatch, to have been fitted for their reception in the city; the number of these children amount to 170, and there is accommodation for more. This establishment I have placed in the special charge of two Commissioners of the almshouse, and it is visited by several gentlemen and ladies who have taken a humane interest in the welfare of the children.

There is much vagrancy and mendicity amongst the adult emigrants, and which it has not been found practicable to arrest from the dearth of employment at this season; and the presence of so many idle people in this city has given occasion to much apprehension of disturbances. During the summer, and after the murder of Mr. Briggs, (a young gentleman of great respectability, who was shot while walking peaceably with two other gentlemen in the streets of Portland, adjacent to Saint John), the magistrate at my instance appointed a stipendiary police; the policemen were unarmed, and a premeditated attack was made on them in the evening of the 5th instant, when three of the policemen were stabbed, one of whom has since died of the wounds he received. Not being able to secure the principal offender Thomas Bowes, who was fully identified by the policemen, I issued a proclamation offering a reward of 250*l.* for his apprehension, and having previously issued a similar reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Briggs, I regret that all efforts or inducements have been hitherto ineffectual, no disclosures having been made or information given affording the slightest clue by which the offenders can be traced. These atrocities are to be referred to the lamentable spirit of party which has prevailed amongst the Irish population, and also to habits induced by smuggling, in which lawless pursuit a number of desperate men residing at Portland are largely engaged, and it will be indispensable for the security of life and property, that a more efficient police force should be established as well in the city as in Portland; in the mean time I have supplied arms to the police in Portland, for their defence, and also as a measure of security in a community in which two barbarous murders have been so recently committed, and the offenders allowed to escape through the connivance of those who are lawlessly combined to defeat the ends of public justice.

Recurring to the situation of the emigrants, it will be necessary to provide some means of employment during the winter for the numbers who are idle, and also to prepare for the reception and better accommodation of the sick, in the ensuing year. It appears to me to be necessary that the quarantine establishment at Partridge Island, should be placed under the immediate authority of the Government officer, and when authorised, I have proposed to appoint to the charge, Captain Thomas Moses, a half-pay officer, who is an active magistrate in the West Isles of the Bay of Fundy, and who has claims from his long and active services, and general qualifications for such employment. I have taken measures to obtain a preliminary estimate of the sums that would be required to place the

For Sir W. M. G.
Colebrooke's
Despatch, No. 102,
25th November, *vide*
Sessional Paper,
House of Lords,
1847-48, No. 19,
Part I., page 155.
Ditto, House of Com-
mons, No. 50, Part
I., page 155.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

quarantine establishment on an efficient footing; the expense of which as mainly, required by reason of the number of emigrants usually received there in the summer months, ought not to be allowed to devolve on the province, and if I should receive your Lordship's sanction from the Government to make the necessary disbursements, I should hope that the establishment might be in readiness before the spring arrivals, for the suitable accommodation of the sick, and for the shelter of the passengers of emigrant ships requiring fumigation before they can be allowed to enter the harbour.

In regard to the orphan asylum, when the establishment has been completed, I propose to declare it to be open for the reception of all destitute orphans, for whom a specific allowance will be paid, which in the case of emigrant children will be chargeable against the emigrant fund. As I propose that an infant school, and school of industry should be attached to the asylum, preparations for which have already been made, I feel confident that it will lead to an improvement of the children, and their employment in respectable families throughout the province.

In the rural districts there is a disposition to receive and adopt children, who are brought up as members of the family, and if well conducted are eligibly provided for when of age.

In transmitting the general Report of the emigration office by the next packet, I will reserve the consideration of these measures.

I have, &c.,

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

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Encl. in No. 21.

SIR,

St. John, November 23, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, wherein you inform me that you had transmitted therewith a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, and of a letter from the emigration officer at this place, relative to the taking of bonds from masters of emigrant ships before allowing them to land passengers; and requesting me to furnish a return of all bonds so taken at the port of St. John, the sums raised upon them, and how appropriated, for the information of the Lieut.-Governor.

This letter, with the papers accompanying it, I have now the honour to report, has been laid before the Common Council, and I am instructed by that body to state that no bonds are on file in the common clerks' office of the description to which you refer; neither has any money been received during the season on account of bonds alleged to be thus taken by the corporation, the common council, or any of their officers. The system I find in operation, and which had been the course pursued in former years, when I had the honour of receiving the appointment in April last I now hold, was to exact from masters of merchant ships arriving with emigrants, through the instrumentality of the health officer stationed at Partridge Island, an obligation or obligations, when the vessels were placed in quarantine on their arrival, for the support of passengers landed on the island, to enable the vessels to be the sooner cleared and purified, and consequently to expedite their discharge from quarantine; but this I understood only had reference to a similar liability to which they were respectively subject if the emigrants remained on board, and it was only transferring to the island the same quantity of provisions for their support when thus landed that the same parties would be entitled to on shipboard.

The passengers until the present year were generally healthy, and few cases I learn occurred where it became necessary thus to land them on the conditions mentioned, and in all such instances the reasonable requisitions thus imposed were cheerfully complied with. In the present year, however, although the form of the order for placing the different vessels in quarantine has been continued, I, at the earliest date, and immediately on the first vessel having been so placed, gave positive orders to the Health Officer not to exact from the masters or consignees of vessels any particle of support for the sick and debilitated emigrants, which instructions I repeated from time to time subsequently; and so rigidly has this been carried out, that I am satisfied no one instance can be named where an exaction of this description has been made. To facilitate, however, and to expedite the discharge of a vessel with disease on board (and the exception was rare when there was none), orders were given that if the respective masters wished to land their well passengers, they would be kept separate and distinct from the sick, but they must be fed as they would have to be on board at the expense of the ship; and instances are many where supplies forwarded from this by the Almshouse Commissioners, for the support of the sick, have in part found their way to the well passengers,—contingencies which, under the peculiar and unparalleled circumstances of the year, could not have been avoided. No money has, however, been received by the corporation, nor any stock of provisions; neither have any bonds been taken, but mere memoranda by the Health Officer as to what was required for the masters and consignees to do.

I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, and that he will discover that no unnecessary or improper claim has been made in the cases referred to.

As soon as there is a meeting of the Common Council, which is appointed for Monday, the 29th instant, I shall have occasion to address you, for the information of His Excellency, on the subject of the passengers per *Æolus*, which is not attended to in this communication.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

I have, &c.,

Hon. John S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary, (Signed) JNO. R. PARTELOU,
&c. &c. &c. Mayor.

SIR, St. John, New Brunswick, December 2, 1847.

AGREEABLY to the desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, expressed in your letter of the 27th ultimo, received last evening, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter of Dr. William S. Harding, Health Officer, referred to in certain resolutions of the Common Council, passed on the tenth ultimo, relative to pauper emigrants.

I have, &c.,

Hon. John S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary, (Signed) WILLIAM BOYD,
&c. &c. &c. Common Clerk.

SIR, St. John, New Brunswick, December 3, 1847.

BY direction of the Common Council of this city, I have the honour to enclose, for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of certain resolutions passed by the Common Council, on the 29th ultimo, with regard to the emigrants landed from the barque "*Æolus*."

I have, &c.,

Hon. John S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary, (Signed) J. WILLIAM BOYD,
&c. &c. &c. Common Clerk.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chambers, on the 29th day of November, A D., 1847.

READ a letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated 20th November, instant, relative to the resolutions passed by the Common Council on the 10th instant, with regard to the emigrants landed from the Barque "*Æolus*."

And, thereupon, the following resolutions are unanimously passed.

Resolved, that this Board observes with much concern the dissatisfaction expressed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the terms of the resolutions relative to the passengers per barque "*Æolus*."

Resolved, that this Board, in passing the resolutions adverted to, viewed the question merely as a local one; and was mainly influenced by a consideration to devise means for relieving this city and its vicinity from the intolerable burden, which must necessarily result by upwards of 400 wretched emigrants becoming resident confirmed and settled paupers.

Resolved, that the Common Council, now as heretofore, fully appreciate the disposition manifested by His Excellency in relieving the pressure upon the community from the unparalleled influx of Irish paupers in the present year; and that, although they entertain no doubt that the same measure of relief will be extended by His Excellency to the present case, still, that relief, in the opinion of this Board, can only be temporary, and cannot avert the frightful evils entailed upon this community by the taxation that must inevitably be resorted to for the support of such a multitude of fixed paupers upon this parish.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Extract from the minutes.

(Signed) WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk, &c.

St. John, New Brunswick,
November 29, 1847.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

SIR,

HAVING been called upon by your Worship, for a report to represent the alleged peculiarities of the passengers of the "*Æolus*," I beg to state, that I consider any verbal description would but very inadequately convey the true features of the case; but these peculiarities are strikingly apparent by inspection, which will at once inform the beholder that 99 of every 100 must be supported by the charity of this community, or otherwise as justice demands; as reasons for this conclusion I can only make the assertion as above, they must be seen to be fully understood; among these reasons, however, I will enumerate one or two. There are many superannuated people, and others of broken down constitution, and subjects of chronic disease, lame, widows with very large helpless families, feeble men (through chronic disease, &c.) with large helpless families; in fact, all those causes which rendered them paupers upon the hands of the

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

landlord are now in existence with added force from recent disease, &c., to fasten them upon us. And that nearly 400, so glaringly paupers, are thus sent, who so tame as would not feel indignant at the outrage.

St. John, New Brunswick,
November 4, 1847.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. S. HARDING, Health Officer.

The above is a true copy of the letter referred to in certain resolutions passed by the Common Council of the city of St. John, on the 10th November, 1847.

(Signed) J. W. BOYD, Common Clerk.

COPY of CERTIFICATE granted in the case of the "Æolus."

I, John R. Partelou, Mayor of the city of St. John, do hereby certify, that the ship "Æolus," Captain Driscoll, arrived at this port on or about the last day of October, 1847, with upwards of 400 pauper Irish emigrants from Sligo; That a number of the said emigrants, according to the report of the Health Officer who inspected the said ship, were labouring under fever of an infectious character, and that she was consequently ordered to perform quarantine; That finding, from consultation with the said Health Officer, as well as with the Master of the said vessel, that nearly all, if not all of the said emigrants, would immediately require parochial relief on being landed, and that they must necessarily be sent to the almshouse, there to be supported at the public expense, a Committee of Common Council, duly authorized, did agree with the Master of the said ship to receive from him through his consignees, Messrs. Robert Rankin and Co., the sum of 250*l.* currency, to be applied towards their temporary support in the said alms-house; and to enable the said ship to be relieved from supporting the said emigrants while on board, as well as to expedite her despatch from this port with a return cargo at the then advanced season of the year. And I do further certify, that a great portion of the said emigrants, are now in the said alms-house as permanent paupers, and supported at the public expense; and that the said sum of 250*l.* so received, has been devoted in aid of that service.

Given under my hand at St. John, New Brunswick, this 10th day of December, A.D., 1847.

(Signed) J. R. PARTELOU, Mayor.

No. 22.

(No. 152.)

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR,

Downing-street, January 19, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 105, of the 14th of December last, containing some further correspondence with the mayor and corporation of St John, upon the manner in which the immigrants by the "Æolus," had arrived, and upon the subject of the burdens caused by this year's immigration.

Having already communicated with you so fully on the general question, of the sufferings which attended the emigration of last year, it is unnecessary that I should enter upon it at large on the present occasion.

It is, however, with no common regret, that I have seen the allusion which you make to the murder of a young gentleman, last summer, while walking peaceably in the streets of Portland. And I have read with no less concern, your accounts of the party spirit amongst the Irish population, and of the murder of one policeman, as well as of violent injuries inflicted upon others; which offences you ascribe to that cause. I entirely approve of your intention to arm the police, as well as to consider of the proper means for adding to their numbers. You will not fail to apply to the Legislature for all grants of money or other measures which may be requisite for this purpose; and you will spare no effort to arrest the progress of turbulence and crime, which are at once as new as they are unjustifiable in a country situated like New Brunswick.

With regard to the allusion you make to the great prevalence of smuggling at Portland, and to the lawlessness which arises from that cause, it would seem to me proper, unless you have any reason for entertaining a different opinion, that you should submit to the consideration of the Legislature, the question, whether so great a prevalence of this offence, must not be regarded as affording proof that the existing rates of duties upon the articles principally smuggled, are too high.

To Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
GREY.

(No. 110.)

No. 23.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Earl GREY.Fredericton, New Brunswick,
December 23, 1847.*(Received January 17, 1848.)*

MY LORD,

IN reference to my Despatch, No. 105, dated the 14th instant, I have now the honour to forward the annual report of Mr. M. H. Perley, the emigration officer at St. John, and it is with much concern that I noticed in the return, so great a mortality amongst the emigrants who have come out; and which, according to his estimate, may be stated at 2 per cent. on the returns, and 14 per cent. including those who may have died in the sheds. It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the causes to which the mortality has been attributable, and from the review of the subject in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 135, dated the 2nd instant, and the Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, I trust that the measures which your Lordship has authorized to be proposed to the provincial Legislature, (in which I will be prepared to be guided by the information I may receive from Lord Elgin, of those submitted to the Canadian Legislature,) will have a salutary effect in the future treatment of emigrants on the passage, to which so much of their sufferings may be ascribed

I anticipate much benefit from the amendment proposed in the Passengers' Act, for diminishing the numbers in proportion to the tonnage of vessels, and also from requiring that an adequate supply of wholesome provisions should be provided for the voyage. Experience has, however shown, that where the constitution has been impaired by starvation and disease, the sudden return to a plentiful diet by persons not subject to hard work, or able to perform it, will, in itself, prove injurious to health, unless regulated by medical advice, and if it should be found impracticable to require that emigrant ships destined to these provinces, should carry a surgeon, it might, at least, be provided that a medical officer should be appointed in each port, from whence they embark, with authority to inspect the emigrants before the clearance of the vessel, and to give such directions in regard to diet, and the use of medicines, as well as to cleanliness and ventilation as would be calculated to guard against the production and spread of disease. If such regulations to which the health of troops on long voyages is so much attributable, do not admit of being enforced by law, it may be apprehended that they will, in many cases, be but imperfectly observed; although a check will be given to the neglect of them by the higher charges to which vessels may be made subject in such cases, and still more by their detention in quarantine. It will afford me much satisfaction to be able to apprise the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, as also the Provincial Assembly, that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recommend to the consideration of Parliament, the claims of this province to a fair share of assistance in meeting the burthens that have been thrown on it, and I do not doubt that they will be prepared to co-operate in such measures as will be calculated, as far as possible, to provide against a recurrence of the sufferings of the present year, as well in justice to the emigrants as to the community. As soon as the accounts of the expenditure during the year can be made up, I will lose no time in transmitting an abstract of them. I had already, while at St. John, required such an account to be prepared, as well as of the receipts and disbursements of the Emigrant fund; and I hope to be able to forward these statements by the ensuing mail, together with estimates of the expense that would attend the necessary improvement of the emigrant buildings at Partridge Island.

I am glad to be able to report, that there is every reason to hope, that the Orphan Asylum established at St. John, will prove a great resource to the community, as well as a refuge to the children who have been left destitute; and in regard to the measures taken for the suppression of vagrancy, I had already referred the Act to which your Lordship has adverted, to the law officers, by whom, I am given to understand, that its leading provisions, taken from English laws, have been long in force in the province, and I propose, accordingly, to draw the attention of the magistrates to these enactments.

In reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 124, of the 18th November, I have the honour to enclose the copy of the reply which the Emigrant officer, at St. Andrews, has transmitted from Mr. Boyd, to the reference made to him, and

Page 45.
For Lord Grey's
Despatch, 2nd Dec.,
1847; No. 135, *vide*
Sessional Paper,
House of Lords, 1847-
48, No. 19, Part I.,
page 159.
Ditto, House of
Commons, No. 50,
page 151.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

of an instruction which I have given to Mr. Perley to enquire into the case, so far as may be necessary.

I also enclose copy of a Report from the officer appointed to make disbursements at Shippegan, in the county of Gloucester, of the measures taken by him for the relief and settlement of the emigrants arrived in the "Eliza Liddell."

I enclose an account which I have just received from the auditor, of the receipts and disbursements under the Act of 1832, showing the amount of advances made in the present year, under authority of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 99, dated 7th August.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

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

Encl. 1 in No. 23.

Enclosure I in No. 23.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the annual report from this office, together with the returns (in duplicate) for the quarter, and for the year, ending 31st December, 1847.

The return for the year shows the total number of emigrants landed in New Brunswick, during the past season, to have been 16,251, being an increase on the previous year's emigration of 6486, equal to 66 per cent. Of the whole number of vessels with emigrants, 99 came direct from Ireland; and although the other seven vessels sailed from Liverpool, yet the passengers were very nearly, without exception, all from Ireland also. The immigration of the season was confined almost solely to the humblest class of Irish peasantry, chiefly from the south and west of Ireland, who, long prior to embarkation, had suffered from every species of privation, and had become enfeebled by disease. Some thousands consisted of those who had been tenants holding less than five acres of land, and of mere cottiers, who had never held land at all, sent out at the expense of the landlords, or proprietors of the soil, on which they had lived, to relieve the estates from the expense of their support. They landed in New Brunswick in the greatest misery and destitution; so broken down and emaciated by starvation, disease, and the fatigues of the voyage, as to be, in a great measure, incapable of performing sufficient labour to earn a subsistence, and they became a heavy burthen upon private charity, as well as upon the public funds.

Of 17,074 who embarked this season for New Brunswick, 823 died on ship-board, 96 in the lazaretto at Miramichi, 601 in the lazaretto at St. John, and 595 in the hospital at the same place, making a total of 2115 deaths officially reported. The whole number of deaths for the season, up to the present date, may be safely estimated at 2400, or one-seventh of those who embarked.

Of the survivors, very nearly one half have found their way into the United States, notwithstanding the exertions used to prevent their entrance there. Of the residue, some were forwarded to the interior of this province at the public expense, and others made their way into the rural districts; but these were too feeble, and so little accustomed to work of any kind, that they were almost useless to the farmer; and I regret to say, that their course through the country was almost invariably marked by disease and death. They introduced fever into the farm-houses where they were employed, and a very general disinclination was soon manifested to receiving them as inmates on any terms.

There are at present 560 in the hospital attached to the almshouse at this place. To provide for the orphan children of deceased emigrants, an establishment has been opened in this city, into which nearly 200 children have already been received and clothed, and those of sufficient age are being instructed in schools of industry within the building. This establishment bids fair to be of a most useful character; it is to be hoped that it will be permanently sustained, and its means of usefulness increased. The sympathy of benevolent individuals has already been excited in behalf of the undertaking, and contributions have been made, to render the establishment more comfortable and beneficial for these helpless orphans. As the institution advances, charitable assistance will, no doubt, be afforded on an enlarged scale; still a very considerable sum will be required from the public funds for this asylum, which it is trusted will be forthcoming for an object so necessary and so laudable.

Among the emigrants of this season there was an unusual proportion of aged and infirm people of both sexes, and of widows, and deserted wives, with large families of children. Several instances came under my notice, where aged grandfathers and grandmothers arrived with a swarm of young and helpless grandchildren, the intermediate generation having remained in Ireland.

The expenses connected with the emigration of this year have already far exceeded the grant of 3000*l.*, made in anticipation by the provincial legislature at its last session, and the head money collected during the season; and as expenses are now being incurred in various parts of the province for the care and support of emigrants, which must be continued for some time, it becomes matter of grave consideration how the amount is to be met.

The expenditure of this port having been made through the Commissioners for the almshouse, no public monies whatever have been placed at my disposal, and I have, therefore, none for which to account.

A statement will be rendered of the sums advanced by me to defray the incidental expenses incurred in performing the duties and conducting the business of this department.

The number of able-bodied labourers, such as were able and willing to work, was this year unusually small; in fact, far less than the business of the country required. While this city was literally crowded with emigrants, and others were daily arriving, the rate of wages for good labourers steadily advanced, and the average for the season was as high as it ever was before. But few employers could be found who would incur the trouble of teaching men who were willing to work, but who were wholly unaccustomed to continuous labour, whose strength was unequal to any but light work; whose diet and management required great attention, or they fell ill directly, and with whom there was the constant risk of infectious fever, the seeds of which appeared to lurk in the constitutions of all, without exception.

It may safely be stated, that labour throughout New Brunswick, such as the business of the country requires, is both scarce and dear; and 1000 good and healthy labourers (with their families equal to 5000 souls) would find employment next season in various parts of the province at fair wages. Should any greater number be introduced into the colony, employment must be provided for them on public works. The St. Andrew's and Woodstock Railway is the only work of a public nature actually in progress in the province, and that has not advanced so vigorously as the directors wished, owing to the scarcity and high price of labour, and the impossibility, under such circumstances, of finding contractors willing to undertake the construction of those sections of the line which were offered at reasonable rates. Should the St. Andrew's company determine to push forward its works next season to any considerable extent, the directors will, in all probability, be obliged to make special arrangements for a supply of competent labourers, not interfering with the labour market in the rest of the province.

The corporation return which is enclosed shows that, in the year 1844, only 2,500 emigrants landed at this port, and that the number has steadily advanced since then, until in the past season it reached 15,000. In former years, also, there was a very small amount of sickness, and the hospital accommodations at the quarantine station on Partridge Island were considered quite sufficient. But they were altogether inadequate to the emergency of the past season, when cargo after cargo of sick, filthy, and miserable wretches, had to be landed in rapid succession, infecting the medical men, the nurses and attendants, and nearly all who in any way had communication with them.

If this species of emigration is to continue, even without the increase which appears probable, other and more ample preparation in every respect must be made without delay.

The quarantine establishment at Partridge Island should be placed under an active and efficient superintendent, the medical officer should be provided with a sufficient number of assistants, stewards and nurses should be engaged, and a proper police organized, as well for the prevention of improper intercourse with the emigrants, as for the care and safe-keeping of their stores and property of every description.

The buildings now on the island may be used for storehouses, and also for convalescents and attendants. The following new buildings are absolutely requisite:—1st. A fever hospital, capable of receiving 300 patients, with apartments for nurses and attendants; and attached thereto a bath and wash-house, cook-house, storerooms, and offices. 2. A small-pox hospital, capable of containing 30 patients, with the necessary officers. 3. A dwelling-house for the medical officer and assistants, with a dispensary and surgery attached. 4. A dwelling-house for the superintendent, with accommodations for boatmen and policemen. 5. A receiving-house for emigrants and their stores, of large size, with temporary sleeping-rooms, and a large wash-house and cook-house attached.

There being a deficiency of water upon the island, a sufficient number of wells must be sunk to furnish the requisite supply.

As great numbers have been buried on the island during the past season, in trenches imperfectly covered with soil, some expense must be incurred in covering these trenches with lime, sea-sand, and soil, to prevent the unpleasantness and injurious effects of the cadaverous exhalations.

No time should be lost in making these preparations, as the brief space until the arrival of emigrants in the spring, will barely admit of the necessary buildings being erected, and other arrangements made in due season.

The following prosecutions were instituted during the past season for violations of the Passengers' Act, in every one of which a conviction was obtained:—Austin Yorke, master of the "Lindon," from Galway, for insufficient issues of provisions and water to passengers, convicted in the penalty of 20*l.* sterling, and costs, which have been paid.

Samuel Fox, master of the Brigantine "Susan Anne," from Beerhaven, for carrying passengers without beams for a lower deck, convicted in the penalty of 20*l.* sterling, and costs, which have been paid.

The same Samuel Fox, master of the "Susan Anne," for an excess of passengers, convicted in the penalty of 5*l.* sterling, and costs, which were paid.

Michael Brown, master of the schooner "Lady Dombrain," from Killybegs, for carrying passengers without permanent beams for a lower deck, convicted in the penalty of 20*l.* sterling, and costs, which were paid.

Patrick Beegan, master of the schooner "Bloomfield," from Galway, for insufficient issues of provisions and water, convicted in the full penalty of 50*l.* sterling, and costs, not yet paid.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

The issues of the "Eliza Liddell," at Shippegan, and of that unfortunate vessel, the "Loosh-tank," at Miramichi, having been thoroughly investigated, I have only now to refer to my special reports on those cases, dated 18th and 19th October last.

I observed, during the season, that in those ships which had ample height between decks, and sufficient means of ventilation, there was less sickness and a smaller number of deaths than in others not possessing those advantages. In all cases, cleanliness, regular issues of provisions at short intervals, and the encouragement of active exercise on deck were most beneficial. The good effects of air and exercise were always evident in inspecting the emigrants upon their arrival. The use of Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid (chloride of zinc) was also highly advantageous. In the case of the brig "St. Lawrence," from Cork to St. Andrews, the passengers embarked with several cases of fever, yet from good management on the voyage, and the free use of this chloride, they landed at St. Andrews in better health than when they embarked.

The provision of the Passengers' Act, in reference to good sound boats, of suitable size, is in many cases shamefully evaded, and more attention to their inspection is absolutely requisite. Some of the boats attached to passenger ships this season were mere baskets, an incumbrance to the ship and nothing more. Anything boat-shaped is deemed sufficient by some masters and owners, if the necessary certificates for clearance can be obtained. After such certificate and safe voyage across the Atlantic, it would be difficult to procure a conviction here for this violation of the Act, more especially as it is easy to allow boats to be stove by a sea.

In one case this season, a large boat belonging to a passenger ship, provided as an extra boat to comply with the Act, was sold for 8s. currency, said to be its full value; and in another case, a long-boat was sold at 34s. currency, which proved too weak to be hoisted out. The attention of Emigration Officers, and Custom house Officers in the United Kingdom, should be directed to this point, as in cases of wreck or accident, the most fearful consequences may arise from the insufficiency of boats.

The use of biscuit in the Irish passenger trade should be limited as much as possible, as also the issue of "whole meal" made from wheat without any sifting, which is passed as wheat flour. In some cases, biscuit only was furnished to the passengers, to which they were wholly unaccustomed, and they nearly starved in consequence. It is difficult to make the whole meal into palatable bread, even when of the best quality; and with the imperfect means of working on board a passenger vessel at sea, it is quite out of the question. In the absence of potatoes, oat-meal should be strictly insisted upon, as a species of food to which the Irish peasantry are accustomed, and which they can prepare in any weather, and under all circumstances. The destitute emigrants of this season relied almost wholly upon the supply of provisions furnished by the ship, and many suffered greatly in consequence of the food not being such as they could prepare or use.

During the past season no money whatsoever has been remitted to this office by landholders or others in Ireland, to be paid to passengers on their arrival here; and although various noblemen and gentlemen have sent out pauper emigrants this year, no money, to my knowledge, has been paid to them, on or after arrival here. All were left to shift for themselves, or become a burthen upon the revenues of the colony, or else to subsist upon charitable institutions, or the assistance of the benevolent.

The character of the emigration during the past year having been altogether different from any that has preceded it, no comparison can be drawn between it and that of any former year. Heretofore sturdy labourers and farmers have arrived, very often possessed of some means, however small, and all looking forward to becoming settlers and proprietors of the soil by their energy and industry; but a large proportion of the emigrants of this season will require time and training to become even useful labourers.

The quantity of Crown land sold during the year amounts to 64,000 acres, of which 16,000 acres, in the county of Gloucester, were sold early in the year to an English gentleman on speculation, but no movement has yet been made toward opening it for settlement. I have so often alluded to the slow progress of this fine province in former reports, that I have only now to say that the same state of things continues, and that the colony continues to languish under it.

The price of land in New Brunswick is entirely too low, and the application of the proceeds of sales is highly objectionable. If instead of 2s. 6d. per acre, as at present, for forest land, the price were advanced to 10s. per acre, three-fourths of the purchase money to be expended by the Government in opening roads, building bridges, and constructing necessary works to render that land accessible, and capable of being occupied with comfort and advantage to the settler, the revenue would be equally benefited, and the province would then advance both in wealth and population.

There are various lines of country in New Brunswick through which new roads could be made, that would open large tracts of fertile land for sale and settlement. The opening of these roads would afford employment to emigrant labourers, and give them such employment as would lead to their becoming good settlers. If the country were thus opened by ordinary roads, or by, what would be still more advantageous, the construction of railways, bodies of settlers could be organized to form whole settlements at once.

Municipal institutions, on the voluntary principle, should be established; and those elementary forms of the British constitution rendered applicable to the views and dispositions of the settlers, by bye-laws and regulations, varying according to circumstances, would introduce habits of self-dependence, and that spirit of energy and enterprise, without which no new country can prosper. The investment of private capital in the settlement of the country would thus be stimulated and encouraged, and colonization to a large extent might then take place upon a secure and certain basis, and with the certain prospect of success.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

In 1844, the emigrants at this port, as already stated, amounted to 2,500; in 1845, there were 6,000, in 1846 they increased to 9,000, and this year they have swelled to 15,000. This rapid augmentation of numbers has led to a great increase in the business of this office which I cannot now perform alone, and during the last two seasons I have been compelled to employ clerks, and occasional assistance during the emigration season. To meet the requirements of the service, I have taken a larger suite of offices in the public building known as the new Custom-house; and I beg most respectfully to represent, that if emigration continues even at the present rate, without increase, I shall require at least one efficient clerk at all times, to enable me to perform the duties of the office fully and satisfactorily.

It only remains for me to say, that the usefulness of this is much limited by the entire absence of funds for any purpose whatever, however necessary or useful either to the emigrant or public interest.

Which is respectfully submitted.

Government Emigration Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 31st December, 1847.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY,
H.M. Emigration Officer.

Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

Encl. 2 in No. 23.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrew's,
December 7, 1847.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have to state that no time was lost in laying before Mr. Boyd a copy of the communication from Earl Grey to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, together with a report from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, to certain observations made by him respecting the conduct of the Government Emigration Officers in Ireland; I have now the honour to transmit to you Mr. Boyd's letter to me of this date, in explanation.

I have, &c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) D. W. JACK.

SIR,

St. Andrew's, December 7, 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 29th ultimo, accompanied by a report from the Land and Emigration Commissioners relative to some observations made by me in a communication to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, while in discharge of my duty as one of a committee of magistrates to attend to the wants of sick and destitute emigrants arriving in this place. Also a copy of a letter from Earl Grey, requesting me make explanations of the remarks made by me in the communication referred to.

I can only repeat, as formerly stated, that with regard to my information, it was altogether from the masters of vessels, none of whom are at present here. I am therefore not enabled to particularize the cases, with the exception of the "Magna Charta." In that case the neglect was palpable, from the fact that before the vessel was 40 days at sea, not only were the provisions put on board for the emigrants but the ship's provisions also consumed, and had they not been fallen in with at sea, they must have inevitably perished of hunger. At three different times had the master to board vessels and purchase provisions, and on their arrival here they had not one mouthful. I have since made inquiry of masters of vessels belonging to this port, who have been in the habit of bringing passengers to this country, and they inform me that the examination into the quantity and quality of the provisions appears to be a mere matter of form, merely taking a sample of bread or meat from a particular barrel pointed out to them; and as to quantity, taking the account of the shipping agents, a class of men above all others not to be depended upon,—men whom I do not hesitate to pronounce traffickers in human beings, with no more feelings than, or, in fact, with regard to the health and comfort of the passengers, with not half so much feeling as those engaged in the slave trade, the latter having a motive to land their cargo in good order, the former having nothing farther to expect than the passage-money received.

With regard to the excess of passengers. This information I received from the passengers themselves, the masters of vessels taking especial care to hide the matter when they can.

As to the practice of allowing temporary decks to be made use of in ships carrying passengers, I have only to say that my opinion in that particular is sadly at variance with those of Messrs. Elliot and Wood. The idea that water should not be introduced between the decks of vessels carrying passengers, for the purpose of cleaning, is preposterous. Dry rubbing will do very well after washing and scrubbing, but it is not enough of itself. I know of instances where the masters of ships having cargo would not suffer a passenger to enter on board until the shipper had the temporary deck caulked in order that water might be used when opportunity offered.

I should be sorry to impugn the character or conduct of any public officer without good and sufficient reason; but I feel satisfied that great neglect is to be attributed somewhere, and that is stated to me to be the want of care on the part of the Government agents.

The case of the "Elizabeth Grimmer" is a palpable instance. She having taken in about 30 passengers in Liverpool, bound for this place, after having been about three weeks at sea, had to put back to Londonderry. During this time deaths had occurred, and there was much

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

sickness on board, and although the circumstance was reported to the authorities there, they were allowed to fill up with the number of passengers allowed by law, thereby endangering the life of every passenger who went on board, many of whom in consequence did die, and have left us their widows and orphans to provide for.

In conclusion, I can only say, that if I have anything to do with that class of persons the ensuing year, I will be more particular, and shall have no hesitation in charging the parties who may be to blame, and giving my authority for so doing.

David W. Jack, Esq.,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES BOYD.

SIR,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, December 20, 1847.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to transmit to you herewith copies of two Despatches from Earl Grey, dated respectively 3rd and 18th November last, with copies of their Enclosures, together with Mr. Jack and Mr. Boyd's answers, in reference to a representation made by the latter respecting the conduct of the Government Emigration Officers in Ireland in superintending the departure of emigrant vessels to New Brunswick, and I am to request you to inquire into the merits of the cases referred to therein, for the information of Earl Grey.

M. H. Perley, Esq.,
Government Emigration Office, St. John.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Encl. 3 in No. 23.

Enclosure 3 in No. 23.

DEAR SIR,

Shippegan, November 27, 1847.

ENCLOSED I beg leave to transmit to you the accounts and vouchers of the expenditure for the emigrants "Ex Eliza Liddell" at the hospital here, to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which I hope will meet his Excellency's approval. Under all the circumstances that I have been placed in, I have adhered to the strictest economy in the expenditure.

On the arrival of this vessel, nothing could exceed the picture of misery and destitution of these emigrants at the first landing; many had not sufficient clothing to cover them principally, others had on only what they left their native homes on their backs, no second change; any extra cloth some had were nothing but rags in the most filthy condition. My first care was to examine every one individually, and destroy all that they had of the above description, all their rags of bed and bedding they had, made them wash all in salt water, and commenced a general cleansing, washing over again both clean and what was dirty: several I made go bathing in salt-water.

I continued this sort of treatment until Dr. Baldwin took charge of them. I attribute the first step of management in preventing the disease from spreading, and was the real cause of saving many lives. After I took charge again of the hospital in Dr. Baldwin's illness, they got no other medicine except castor oil; I found nothing like the first course of treatment, with strict discipline exercised daily, and giving them fresh change of clothing to the most destitute ones: they were soon restored to health, and as they were discharged under Dr. Gordon's directions, I kept them still a few days longer before I durst venture to send them through the country, for fear of a relapse.

I sent them by families in different directions, giving, at the same time, a letter to some friend. I had to assist them to get settled, furnishing each family or person with money to pay their ferries, and also with provisions for their support on the road, so that the public had no further burthen to bear. Some were sent to Richibucto, Tabishintac, Tracadie, Soumouche, New Bandon Settlement, and Bathurst; and I have much pleasure to state to his Excellency, those settled from Tabishintac to Bathurst are comfortably settled for the winter, enjoying the blessings of good health.

There are still two families which I could not possibly get disposed of—James Quin, who was labouring under the disease of dropsy ever since he arrived; he could not be removed; he died on the 30th October, and then it was too late in the season to remove the widow and family; another family of the name of Minty is here, and in my opinion they have never been anything else in Ireland but paupers; they call themselves one of Lord Palmerston's tenants; the man cannot work, he appears to me not of good intellect. I have taken a house for these two families until the 15th day of May at a rent of 40s.; and the stove and pipe charge, in the Hon. Joseph Cunard's account, are for their use for the winter, and all the provisions I have for them is the two barrels of herrings charged in Geo. Taylor's account, and as the accounts are now closed up to 27th November, I will not make any more advances until I know his Excellency's pleasure what I am to do with them. I applied to the overseers of the poor of this parish to take charge of them, but they said the Act of 4 Vic. cap. 5, and continued by Act of 8 Vic. cap. 11, exempted them from recognizing them as chargeable on this parish.

The part of these two families that are able to work, I shall endeavour to get them disposed of into places for the winter.

I am not aware of what balance of money there may be in the hands of H. W. Baldwin, Esq., at Bathurst. I shall send him an abstract of my account showing the net balance due to date, and request him to forward me what balance he has to go to liquidate the balance due.

The balance of 17. 14s. 2d. in hand, kept in case I may require some provisions for these two families in the mean time.

I also beg leave to submit my own account; I hope it will meet his Excellency's approbation; I have made no charge previous to my appointment, except expenses incurred going to Bathurst or any further services to attend on these two families that remain. I shall make no further charge on the fund during this winter.

The distribution of clothing I have kept a careful account, which I hope may also prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN DORAN,
Emigration Agent, Gloucester County.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
&c. &c.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION to NEW BRUNSWICK during the Quarter ended 31st December, 1847.

Months composing the Quarter.	No. of Vessels Arrived.	No. of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	No. of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.		Whole Number of Souls.	Remarks.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Oct. { St. Stephen .	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3	The vessels which arrived in this quarter had shorter passages in general than those which came earlier in the season, and hence the smaller number of deaths.
{ St. Andrews	1	..	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	3	6	
{ St. John .	7	3	1	192	204	75	82	10	15	277	301		
Nov. { St. Stephen .	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
{ St. John .	2	8	..	120	198	79	54	11	12	210	264	474	
{ Miramichi .	1	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	8	6	14
D c	Nil.												
Totals	12	11	1	323	414	157	140	21	27	501	581	1,082	

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
31st December, 1847.

M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION to NEW BRUNSWICK during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

Quarters.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Children between 14 years and 1 year.		Children under 1 year.		Totals.		Whole Number of Souls.	Recapitulation.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Quarter ending March 31 .	Nil.												Adults	5,983 5,129
Ditto ending June 30 .	31	283	5	2,033	1,537	665	709	125	124	2,823	2,370	5,193	Between 14 years and 1 year .	2,184 2,075
Ditto ending Sept. 30 .	63	529	35	3,627	3,178	1,362	1,226	300	283	5,289	4,687	9,976	Under 1 year .	416 454
Ditto ending Dec. 31 . .	12	11	1	323	414	157	140	21	27	501	581	1,082	Total .	8,613 7,638
Totals	106	823	41	5,983	5,129	2,184	2,075	446	434	8,613	7,638	16,251	Whole Number Landed in the Colony . . .	16,251

Number of Vessels with Passengers from Ireland	99	Number of Domestic Servants	253
Ditto ditto from England	7	Ditto Mechanics and Tradespeople	152
Average length of Passages days	43	Ditto Deaths at Partridge Island Lazaretto, St. John	601
Number of Passengers from Ireland	14,811	Ditto ditto Middle Island Lazaretto, Miramichi	96
Ditto ditto from England	1,440	Ditto ditto Emigrant Hospital, St. John	595
Ditto Cabin Passengers	119	Whole Number embarked for New Brunswick	17,074
Ditto Agricultural Labourers	2,356	Of whom have died, to this date	2,115

Government Emigration Office, St. John, New Brunswick,
31st December, 1847.

M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS of EMIGRANTS LANDED at NEW BRUNSWICK in the Years 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847.

Years.	Adults.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.		Whole Number.	Annual Increase.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Souls.		
Landed in 1844	896	1,136	227	221	57	68	1,180	1,425	2,605	..	Landed at St. John in 1844 . . . 2,500
„ 1845	2,384	2,595	436	511	105	102	2,925	3,208	6,133	3,528	„ „ in 1845 . . . 6,000
„ 1846	3,912	3,831	803	839	209	171	4,924	4,841	9,765	3,632	„ „ in 1846 . . . 9,000
„ 1847	5,983	5,129	2,184	2,075	446	434	8,613	7,638	16,251	6,486	„ „ in 1847 . . . 15,000

Government Emigration Office, St. John, New Brunswick.
31st December, 1847.

M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

Encl. 4 in No. 23.

Enclosure 4 in No. 23.

ACCOUNT of PASSENGER and EMIGRANT DUTIES collected in the Province of New Brunswick, under an Act passed in the year 1832, intituled "An Act to regulate Vessels arriving from the United Kingdom with Passengers and Emigrants;" and of Sums expended for the relief of Emigrants from the 1st September, 1832, to 1847.

Receipts.	Currency.	Expenditure.	Currency.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
In the year 1832	73 15 10	In the year 1833	285 4 2
„ 1833	1,120 0 9	„ 1834	920 15 8
„ 1834	2,100 14 2	„ 1835	1,378 11 0
„ 1835	712 15 10	„ 1836	949 0 4
„ 1836	100 0 3	„ 1837	3,376 5 2
„ 1837	1,762 19 7	„ 1838	3,472 16 2
„ 1838	2,310 6 5	„ 1839	1,395 6 5
„ 1839	225 6 1	„ 1840	369 13 10
„ 1840	792 18 8	„ 1841	2,803 5 7
„ 1841	1,942 14 0	„ 1842	3,364 5 6
„ 1842	3,764 8 10	„ 1843 . . . .	.. ..
„ 1843	1,938 12 10	„ 1844	1,373 13 6
„ 1844	339 12 8	„ 1845	95 0 0
„ 1845	565 7 8	„ 1846	428 14 7
„ 1846	1,360 13 0	„ 1847	9,604 14 11
„ 1847	2,117 6 11		
„ 1847	3,244 12 6		
Excess of expenditure for relief of emigrants	7,345 0 10		
	£ 29,817 6 10		£ 29,817 6 10

Accounts for relief afforded to emigrants in 1847 to the amount of 2713*l.* currency, are under inspection, and have not yet been paid, and farther accounts of a like description have not yet been filed in this office.

Audit Office, December 27, 1847.

F. N. ROBINSON.

No. 24.

(No. 166.)

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR,

Downing-street, February 26, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 110, of the 28th of December last, containing Mr. Perley's annual report on the emigration into New Brunswick.

This document has, with much ability and clearness, brought under review the principal subjects of interest in the emigration of the past year. On the sufferings by which it was accompanied, and on the means which have suggested themselves for endeavouring to prevent their recurrence, I have already communicated with you so fully that it would be quite superfluous for me to enter again upon those topics generally; I shall merely, therefore, allude briefly to any points of detail which call for observation.

On the subject of boats, the Commissioners of Emigration have given the necessary instructions to their officers to attend to the enforcement of the law on this subject.

I entirely concur in the opinion which he has expressed as to the propriety of

NEW
BRUNSWICK

raising the price of wild land, and applying the purchase-money to public works, such as the opening of roads and the building of bridges, for the benefit of the lands so sold. If the money received for land is judiciously applied in this manner, it will be really cheaper to settlers, though sold at an enhanced price, than that which they can acquire, without these advantages, at even a nominal price, while the advancement of the province will, at the same time, be materially promoted.

In the statement which Mr. Perley has made that the grand-parents have been sent from Ireland with their grandchildren, whilst the parents themselves remained behind, I must express my hope that there has been some mistake; but, under any circumstances, I should wish you to take measures for procuring all the information in your power on the subject, and especially as to the number of persons to whom Mr. Perley's statement applies.

Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, I have, &c.,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) GREY.

(No. 2.)

No. 25.

No. 25.

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

SIR, Downing-street, March 10, 1848.

WITH reference to the letter from Mr. Boyd, enclosed in your predecessor's Despatch, No. 110, of 28th December last, relative to the condition in which the emigrants by the "Elizabeth Grimmer" arrived at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, I transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Emigration Officer at Londonderry on the subject of Mr. Boyd's complaint.

Page 49.

From the perusal of Lieutenant Ramsay's statement I am induced to believe that the representations made to Mr. Boyd in this case have been exaggerated, and that, while it exonerates Lieutenant Ramsay from the general charge of neglect, it shows that the infractions of the law which had occurred on board the vessel before her arrival at Londonderry had attracted his notice, and had, through his intervention, been punished.

Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head, Bart. I have, &c.,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) GREY.

Enclosure in No. 25.

Encl. in No. 25.

SIR, Government Emigration Office, Londonderry,
February 22, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, with the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Boyd, one of a committee of magistrates appointed last year in New Brunswick to attend to the wants of the sick and destitute emigrants arriving at St. Andrews, in reference to the state of the emigrants arriving there by the "Elizabeth Grimmer."

In reply, I beg to state, for the information of the Board, that the said vessel left Liverpool on the 11th of March last, arrived at this port on the 20th of the said month, in a leaky state, having then on board 41 souls—emigrants, equal to 31½ adults, during which time no deaths appear to have occurred, nor was there any sickness on board on their arrival here. All of those that arrived here from Liverpool proceeded in the ship again, but one infant that died on board the vessel when on the slip. 189 additional passengers embarked here: when I mustered the passengers nine miles down the river, there was no appearance of sickness amongst them. Had I observed any appearance of sickness then on board, I would not have granted a clearance certificate until a medical gentleman had examined them, as in all other cases where any doubt was on my mind of sickness being on board, as I could have no interest in keeping a public calamity secret. I further beg to draw the attention of the Board to my communication of the 22nd of March, 1847, therein stating the time of the vessel's departure, being on the 11th, and arriving here on the 20th of the said month, proving that she was only nine days out until she arrived at this quay, in place of being three weeks at sea, as is reported.

The master of that vessel was fined here in the sum of 21l. 2s., for breach of the Passengers' Act, under the 6th, 13th, and 17th sections. There must have been an exaggerated report made to Mr. Boyd, at St. Andrews, on this subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT RAMSAY, Emigration Officer.

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
No. 26.

(No. 8.)

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Earl GREY.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
January 28, 1848.

(Received February 14, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship copy of a return, and a report received from the Acting Emigrant Officer at St. Andrews of the emigrants arrived in the last year at that port, from which it appears that the greater proportion of them had re-emigrated to the United States.

Mr. Jack, being required as the Officer of Provincial Customs, to act as an Emigrant Officer at St. Andrews, he has frequently represented his inability properly to discharge this duty in addition to that of the Customs.

Although the emigrants who arrived in the last year did not quite amount to the number required to qualify the special appointment of an officer, yet as a port to which increasing numbers are likely to resort, whose destination may be the United States, and where many will also repair to take employment on the railroad which is about to be opened, I submit that it would be very desirable if an allowance of 100*l.* a-year were to be granted for an Emigrant Officer at St. Andrews.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

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

Encl. 1 in No. 26.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION at the PORT of ST. ANDREWS during the Year ending
31st December, 1847.

Quarters.	No. of Vessels Arrived.	No. of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	No. of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.		Whole Number of Souls.	Recapitulation.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Quarter ending } March 31 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Adults	301	252
Ditto ending } June 30 .	1	8	..	74	73	38	26	7	3	119	102	221	Between 14 years and } 1 year	112	80
Ditto ending } Sept. 30 .	7	8	1	226	175	72	52	13	9	311	236	547	Under 1 year	20	12
Ditto ending } Dec. 31 .	1	..	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	3	6	9	Total	433	344
Totals . . .	9	16	1	301	252	112	80	20	12	433	344	777	Whole number landed at the Port of St. Andrews.		

St. Andrews, 20th January, 1848.

(Signed) D. W. JACK,
Acting Immigration Agent.

Encl. 2 in No. 26.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrews,
January 20, 1848:

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a return of emigrants who have arrived at this port during the past year, agreeably to the directions of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor; and I beg leave now to report, for his Excellency's information, that of those emigrant passengers not one-fourth of the number remained in the colony, many of whom were unable either from want of health or want of means to proceed to the United States, their original place of destination. Of the number of sick who were landed and received medical assistance under the direction of a committee of magistrates, about 40 have died; these were principally passengers from the "Elizabeth Grimmer" and "Magna Charta;" 13 are still being provided with necessaries at the public expense, and a few are under medical treatment. These expenses must of necessity be continued, if not increased, during the winter.

I have, &c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provisional Secretary.

(Signed) D. W. JACK.

(No. 167.)

No. 27.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
No 27.COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR, Downing-street, March 2, 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th January, No. 8, enclosing the copy of a return and a report from the Acting Emigration Officer at St. Andrews, of the emigrants arrived in the last year at that port.

I have not overlooked the observations you have made respecting the duties which Mr. Jack, although an officer of the provincial Customs, performs as Agent for emigrants at St. Andrews; but I do not perceive sufficient reason for placing a salary on the Parliamentary estimate for this officer, as the emigrant-tax is calculated in ordinary years to yield to the province a liberal revenue for these purposes; and it is for the local Legislature to provide for such appointments for the emigration service as it may deem necessary or proper.

I have, &c.

Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, (Signed) GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 9.)

No. 28.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Earl GREY.Fredericton, New Brunswick,
January 28, 1848.*(Received February 14, 1848.)*

MY LORD.

REFERRING to my Despatches, No. 84 of the 28th of September, and 105 of the 14th December, I have the honour to enclose a letter from Mr. Perley, Emigrant Officer at St. John, with plans of certain buildings required for the quarantine station at that port; also a letter from two of the medical officers who were appointed last year to visit and report on the condition of the emigrants at Partridge Island, and who adhere to the opinion expressed in their report that the establishment ought to be formed on the main land, and not on that island, where it is alleged there is a deficient supply of water and want of space for the erection of the required buildings. It would be necessary if the establishment should be maintained on the island, that the Ordnance officers should point out the sites which would not interfere with the defence of the harbour; and I must observe that the municipal authorities are not disposed to concur in its removal to the main land, where it would be more difficult to cut off the communication of infected persons with the inhabitants of the city. The question is one of much interest, and will have to be carefully considered; in the mean time it would be important that the necessary funds should be provided, and the further inquiries instituted so as to admit of the most necessary buildings being commenced in the spring.

I enclose with these papers a chart of the harbour of St. John, showing the relative position in reference to the City, of Partridge Island, and of Negro Point, the site where it is proposed by the medical officers that the quarantine establishment should be formed.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
&c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 28.

Encl. 1 in No. 28.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, Saint John,
January 26, 1848.

IN obedience to your letter of 21st December, directing me to obtain plans of certain new buildings for the quarantine station at this port, and general estimates of the sums necessary for completing them, I have now the honour to forward finished plans of the several buildings specified, prepared by Mr. Cunningham, architect, and also tracings from those plans in convenient form for transmission by mail.

The building, No. 1, is intended for a fever hospital, capable of containing 300 patients, with accommodations for medical men, nurses, and attendants, and all requisite conveniences, to be

K

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, No. 84, 24 Sept. 1847. *vide* Sessional Paper, House of Lords, 1847-48, No. 19, Part I., p. 115. Ditto, House of Commons, No. 50, Part I., page 115.
For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, No. 105, 14 Dec., *vide* page 45 of this Paper.

Jan. 26, 1848.

Jan. 24, 1848.

Vide Despatch, No. 84, above.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

built of wood, with slated roof. The spaces between the uprights to be filled with brick. The outside of the building to be covered with plank, tongued and grooved, between which and the brick-work will be a space of two inches, to admit the free passage of a current of air to pass out at the roof, taking with it the foul air from the several wards. The floors will be of plank, caulked and finished like the deck of a ship.

The estimated cost of this building is Five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds £.
currency. 5250

No. 2 is the plan of a receiving house for emigrants on landing, where they may undergo cleansing and purification, and may store their effects; with temporary sleeping accommodation. Estimated cost One thousand and fifty-two pounds cur- 1052
currency.

No. 3 is the plan of a cottage for the resident physician and his family. Estimated cost Five hundred pounds currency. 500

No. 4 is the plan of a residence for the superintendant of quarantine, with accom- modations for boatmen and policemen, and store-house attached. Estimated cost Five hundred and sixty-five pounds currency. 565

No. 5 is the plan of a building for a small-pox hospital, capable of containing 30 patients with the requisite accommodation and conveniences. Estimated cost Six hundred pounds currency. 600

Total . £7967

In addition to these several estimates, amounting to Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven pounds currency, various additional expenses must be incurred for sewerage, supplies of water, fencing, levelling the ground, and for boat landings, which increase the estimate to Nine thousand six hundred pounds currency, equal to Eight thousand pounds sterling (8000*l.* sterling).

The plan of the hospital having been submitted to Dr. Bayard and Dr. Livingstone, two members of the medical commission appointed by his Excellency in September last, I have the honour to enclose their approval of the arrangements, to which those gentlemen add a recommendation that the buildings should be erected on the main land, and not on Partridge Island, which they consider an objectionable site.

I perfectly concur in the opinion of the medical gentlemen that Partridge Island is an objectionable location for the quarantine establishment. The island is but small, and the most eligible portions are occupied by the lighthouse, the keeper's residence and grounds, and the military works. There is a very scanty supply of water upon it, and it is doubtful if wells would furnish a sufficient supply of good fresh water.

Partridge Island is difficult of access at all times, except by daylight and in fine summer weather; in stormy weather it is positively dangerous to visit it. The expense of sending supplies of fuel, straw, fresh water, provisions, and stores to this island has been very considerable during the past season, while delays frequently occurred during strong gales, or when a heavy sea was rolling in from the Bay of Fundy, or when a dense fog prevailed.

I forward herewith a copy of Captain Owen's chart of the harbour of St. John, upon which is marked (in red) at Negro Point the site for the quarantine station proposed by the medical gentlemen. This Point can be reached by a good road, and is easy of access by day or night, at all seasons of the year, while it is at a sufficient distance from the city to obviate any objection on that score.

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

The Hon. John S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 28.

Enclosure 2 in No. 28.

SIR,

St. John, January 24, 1848.

In reply to your inquiry respecting our opinion of Mr. Cunningham's plan for an emigrant hospital, we beg leave to state that we have carefully examined it, and that we approve of the arrangements.

In answer to your question respecting its location upon Partridge Island, we are decidedly of opinion that such a location would be very objectionable, and we unhesitatingly recommend the erection of it upon the main land near the site of the old Pest House, for the reasons, among others, which have already been suggested in our report to his Excellency.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) R. BAYARD.
W. LIVINGSTONE.

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

(No. 163.)

No. 29.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
No 29.COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR,

Downing-street, February 24, 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th of January last, No. 9, transmitting plans of certain buildings required for the quarantine station at St. John's, New Brunswick, together with copies of letters on the subject from Mr. Perley, the emigration agent, and from the medical officers who were appointed in the course of last year, to inquire into and report upon the condition of the emigrants at Partridge Island.

I learn, from the perusal of this and your previous Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, that the authorities in the province who are most competent to form a correct judgment on the subject are divided in their opinion upon the question whether it is desirable to maintain the quarantine station on Partridge Island, or to remove the establishment to the main land.

The chief objections advanced by Mr. Perley and the medical officers to the present site are, the insufficient supply of pure and wholesome water, and the difficulty which exists in communicating with the island except by daylight and in fine weather.

The mayor and common council, on the other hand, are of opinion that the buildings should not be erected on the main land, where it would be difficult to cut off the communication of infected persons with the inhabitants of the city. As far, however, as any inference can be drawn from the case of fever hospitals in this country, I should hope that the apprehensions which the common council entertain on this head might admit of being met satisfactorily.

Your Despatches, however, do not include any estimate of the probable cost which would attend the erection of the buildings on the main land, comparing it with the outlay which appears to be at any rate necessary on the island, nor any information on the eligibility of Negro Point, the site proposed by Mr. Perley for such a purpose. Nor do I see it mentioned whether the existing quarantine laws specially name Partridge Island as the place of detention, or whether they admit of the substitution of another place for the same purpose; and, if so, by what authority.

As far as the present papers supply the means of judging, it might be inferred that the objections of difficult access to the island, and of a defective supply of good water must outweigh any objections which can attach to a site on the main land. The information before me, however, is, as I have mentioned, defective; and the decision of the question rests with another authority.

For, as I perceive that you look for the requisite funds to a vote of the Assembly, they will naturally expect to exercise an influence on the choice of a site, and you will therefore bring the subject before the Provincial Legislature, who will, I am satisfied, use a sound judgment on the points requiring decision. The addition which I have recommended to the emigrant tax will, I trust, supply the means of meeting the expense without any material charge to the provincial revenue.

Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

(No. 11.)

No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Earl GREY.Fredericton, New Brunswick,
February 8, 1848.

MY LORD,

(Received February 28, 1848.)

HAVING communicated to the House of Assembly a copy of the printed Papers on emigration to these provinces, Part 1, which were laid before Parliament, and ordered to be printed on the 20th December, 1847, I have received from Mr. William End, a member of the House, and one of the Queen's counsel, a letter of which I enclose a copy, and which I forward to your Lordship, with his request, that it may be communicated to Lord Palmerston, whose agents, in their

Feb. 3, 1848.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

statements, have made remarks upon him of which he has complained. From Mr. End's explanations, the remarks in question do not appear to have been justified; and I am therefore desirous that the impression which they have been calculated to make on your Lordship's mind and that of Lord Palmerston should, in justice to Mr. End, be removed.

The Right Hon. Earl Gréy,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Encl. in No. 30.

Enclosure in No. 30.

House of Assembly, February 3, 1848.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On perusing the printed papers relating to North American Emigration, Part the First, communicated to the House of Assembly by command of your Excellency. I observe that my name is brought into connexion with the case of the "Eliza Liddell" emigrant ship, which in August last landed a number of sick and destitute people at Shippegan, a port in the county which I have the honour to represent in the General Assembly.

The terms in which I find myself alluded to by Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, of Dublin, in their letter to the Viscount Palmerston of the 3rd December last (page 163), cannot but give me great pain, still I felt disposed to make every allowance for the warmth of those gentlemen, and to find out, if possible, the reason why they say of me that "exaggeration pervades my statement throughout."

I am forced to the conclusion that Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid have been extremely hasty in those remarks, because in this very communication to his Lordship, in which my "exaggeration" is instanced from my statement that "one Patrick Nicholson was aged 60, and his wife I suppose 70, but dead," and whom "together with the wife" they declare "to be not above 50," they enclose a letter from Mr. Maxwell, dated 27th November, 1847 (page 163), by which it appears that Nicholson really was 60! but nothing is said of the wife.

I shall make no comment on this peculiarity in Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid's manner of proving that "exaggeration pervades my statement throughout;" but I beg to refer your Excellency to the official list of the sick passengers of the "Eliza Liddell," page 120 (with which list I had nothing to do), which sets forth, "Pat. Nicholson, aged 60, sick, deaf, and dumb; and Winifred, 70, died 23rd August."

My only desire is that your Excellency may see that no "exaggeration" belongs to me in this matter; and did I flatter myself that my name could by any probability come under the notice of that distinguished nobleman to whom Messrs. Stewart's and Kincaid's letter is addressed, I would pray your Excellency to do me the honour of setting me in a proper light before his Lordship.

Your Excellency will probably remember that the notice of your Government was called to the "Eliza Liddell," not by any statement of mine, but by information conveyed to your Excellency by order of a special sessions held at Bathurst expressly for that purpose, and before which Mr. Doran the magistrate, resident at Shippegan, attended and gave evidence, and that this special sessions was held and its proceedings duly reported to your Excellency nearly a month prior to my letter to Mr. Perley. And your Excellency will receive my assurance that that letter was never intended to be an official document, of which fact indeed it carries internal evidence; it was addressed to Mr Perley, *currante calamo*, in [answer?] to a letter in the same style which I had just received from him.

I should never have thought it necessary to acknowledge by letter to Mr. Perley that your Excellency had done me the honour of appointing me prosecuting officer under the authority of the Imperial Act.

I have moved in the House for a copy of the report of the special sessions; this is not for the purpose of adding to a mass of papers already sufficiently voluminous, but only to show by an official record that if there has been "exaggeration," it ought not in justice to have been attributed to me.

I beg to ask your Excellency's notice to Mr. Maxwell's passenger list of the "Eliza Liddell," page 164, and the official list 120; the latter list does not appear to "exaggerate" the ages of the people; it sets them down generally younger than Mr. Maxwell's list.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM END.

SIR,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,
February 7, 1848.

IN acknowledging your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you, that with reference to the correspondence to which you alluded, his Excellency regrets that any communication therein should have subjected you to misconstruction, and that he will have much pleasure in transmitting your letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and requesting that it may be communicated to Viscount Palmerston.

William End, Esq., M. P. P., and Clerk
of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

(No. 173.)

No. 31.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR,

Downing-street, March 6, 1848.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 11, of the 8th February, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. End, in which that gentleman complains of certain remarks contained in the Emigration Papers recently printed for Parliament, copies of which had been laid by you before the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.

It appears from Mr. End's letter, that the remarks of which he complains are contained in a communication addressed to Lord Palmerston by Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid (his Lordship's agents in Ireland), with reference to a statement made by Mr. End relative to the condition of certain of the emigrants who arrived in New Brunswick in August last by the "Eliza Liddell."

Without entering into controverted matter, of which it is not the object of Mr. End to renew the discussion, you will convey to that gentleman my assurance that no unfavourable impression whatever respecting him has been produced by the correspondence on the "Eliza Liddell;" but, on the contrary, that all the members of Her Majesty's Government must feel equally desirous that prompt attention should be drawn to all cases of suffering and distress amongst the emigrants, and that every complaint should be duly investigated.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 17.)

No. 32.

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Earl GREY.Fredericton, New Brunswick,
February 25, 1848.*(Received March 13, 1848.)*

MY LORD,

HAVING communicated to the emigrant officer a copy of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 151, dated 15th January last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Perley, in which he has offered some remarks upon the statement of Mr. S. Maxwell and D. W. R. Hamilton, in regard to the health and condition of the emigrants in the "Æolus."

I also enclose returns of emigrants arrived in the last year at the ports of Bathurst and at Miramichi.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

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

Enclosure in No. 32.

Encl. in No. 32.

Government Emigration Office, Saint John,
February 23, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copies of Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 151, of 17th January, and of the letters of Dr. W. R. Hamilton and Mr. Stewart Maxwell of Sligo, relative to the health of the passengers by the "Æolus," before they embarked in that vessel.

I cannot allow the statements of Dr. Hamilton to pass without some observations. He alleges that "it is quite absurd to suppose, that the occurrence of fever on board a passenger ship must be the result of the introduction of the disease previously to sailing, to the exclusion of the other causes and influences," and he adds, "that greater precaution, vigilance, and care, could not possibly be used in the arrangements on board the 'Æolus.'"

Notwithstanding the statements of Dr. Hamilton, I am fully of opinion that many of the passengers by the "Æolus," were labouring under fever when they embarked. The vessel had scarcely cleared the port of Sligo when the disease appeared among them in its advanced stages. The passage across the Atlantic was an unusually short one. In thirty days after the vessel left Sligo, I boarded her off the harbour of Saint John, and then I found that eight of the passengers had died of the fever during that brief voyage, while 22 other persons lay dangerously ill on board, some of whom died very shortly after. Besides those who were ill

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

and unable to move, very many came on deck to be inspected, evidently labouring under the disease. There was no denial or attempt to conceal the fact, that they had fever when they embarked.

Dr. Hamilton states, that every individual was minutely inspected by himself, and that "the strictest scrutiny was made with regard to cleanliness and the state of the bedding," and he alludes to the gratitude of the people for the ample supply of clothing furnished them.

There was a general and apparently well-founded complaint in the ship, that the quantity of straw supplied for the beds was altogether insufficient. Owing to the extremely deficient supply of clothing many of the young males and females had portions of blankets and other articles of bedding tied around their waists with rope yarns, in place of trowsers and petticoats. When the boy (heretofore mentioned) was brought on deck stark naked the visiting physician and myself expressed our disgust at such an exhibition; a sailor kindly threw a bread bag around him, and he was immediately carried below deck again. The master of the "Æolus," (a kind hearted and excellent person) then stated that had he known the class of people he was to take on board, and their destitute and diseased condition before embarkation, he would have resigned his command, rather than navigate the Atlantic with them. He expressed his sincere regret at the exhibition of the naked boy, and said that he had used every exertion during the voyage to clothe other naked persons on board, who would otherwise have appeared at the inspection in nearly the same condition.

A large proportion of the passengers by the "Æolus" are now in hospital at this place, and although they receive undivided care and attention, the mortality among them still continues. They were completely broken down and enfeebled by starvation and disease before leaving Ireland, and were most unfit persons to send to America. A return in the coming spring of the survivors of the passengers by the "Æolus" will not, in all probability, be a very long one.

There appears to have been great anxiety on the part of Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid and their sub-agent, Mr. Maxwell, to get rid of these unfortunate people on any terms. They were unfit to cross the Atlantic, and they were embarked too late in the season. It was altogether a most injudicious and ill-advised proceeding, and the unpleasant reflection arises, that some of the emigrants by the "Æolus," who have departed this life, would now, in all human probability, be alive, had they been allowed to remain in Ireland.

Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION at the PORT of MIRAMICHI during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847.

Quarters.	No. of Vessels Arrived.	No. of Passengers Embarked.	No. of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	No. of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Total.		Whole No. of Souls.	Recapitulation.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Quarter ending } March 31 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Adults	147	144
Ditto ending } June 30 . . .	3	179	..	..	77	58	15	16	8	5	100	79	Between 14 years } and 1 year	43	29
Ditto ending } Sept. 30 . . .	1	462	265	8	62	80	28	13	12	10	102	103	Under 1 year	20	15
Ditto ending } December . . .	1	14	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	8	6		210	188
Totals	5	565	265	8	147	144	43	29	20	15	210	188	Whole number landed at } the Port Miramichi	398	

The ship "Looshtank" from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, put into this port early in June in distress, but is carried into the returns for the quarter ending 30th September, in consequence of the vessel having been ordered to quarantine, and not allowed to pass her entry at the Custom-house, and until after the close of the June quarter. It will be perceived that I have added a column to the form of return, sent me for the purpose of showing the numbers of emigrants embarked. The mortality on board the "Looshtank" was excessively great: of the 462 embarked, 117 died on the passage; 29 before landing; 119 at the lazaretto.

(Signed) T. H. PETERS,
Acting Emigration Agent.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION at the PORT of BATHURST during the year ending 31st December, 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Quarters.	No. of Vessels arrived.	No. of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	No. of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.		Whole Number of Souls.	Recapitulation.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Quarter ending } Sept. 30 . . . }	1	1	..	53	57	25	15	8	..	86	72	158	Adults	53	57
													Between 14 years and } 1 year }	25	15
													Under 1 year }	8	..
													Whole number landed in } the district of Bathurst }	86	72

Remarks.—Those who were sick were attended by a medical officer at the expense of the province, and those who were able to work have found employment as labourers and domestic servants within the county.

(Signed) JOHN MILLER,
Acting Emigration Agent.

Bathurst, December 31, 1847.

(No. 23.)

No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Earl GREY.

St. John, March 25, 1848.
(Received April 16, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I LOST no time after the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 163, of the 24th of February, in communicating it to the Executive Council, and with their advice in laying a copy of it before the Assembly, recommending the subject to their early attention. Page 61.

The reports therein referred to had been already put before them, and I hope they will be induced to make a liberal appropriation for the Quarantine Station.

A Committee of the Common Council had been deputed to visit Partridge Island, to inspect the buildings and to ascertain what it would be necessary to do to place them in a fit state for the reception of emigrants, and to provide for an adequate supply of water.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

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

(No. 10.)

No. 34.

No. 34.

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

SIR, Downing-street, April 14, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to recall your attention to that part of my Despatch to your predecessor, No. 135, of the 2nd December last, in which I requested to be furnished with full particulars both in regard to the nature and amount of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigrants, and also respecting the amount and appropriation of the receipts from the Emigrant Tax, in order that Her Majesty's Government might be able to determine on granting to New Brunswick a contribution towards its emigration expenses on the same principle which might be adopted in respect to Canada. I should be glad to receive a report on these questions as soon as it can be completed: and in the meanwhile I forward, for your information, the copy of a Despatch I have this day addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, by which you will perceive that in consideration of the peculiar and exceptional character of the misfortunes which occurred last year Her Majesty's Government are prepared to relieve the province from

For Earl Grey's Despatch, 2 Dec., No. 135, vide Sessional Paper, House of Lords, No. 19, of 1847-48, Part I., page 159. Ditto, House of Commons, 1847-48, No. 50, Part I., page 159.

14th April, 1848.

Page 33.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

the whole of the expenditure for that particular season, but on the other hand that they can only adopt this course on the distinct understanding that henceforward the Provincial Government, having adopted additional precautions and provided for an additional revenue from emigrants, should meet all expenses whatever which may be incurred in consequence of their arrival in the province.

Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

