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**EMIGRATION.**

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**P A P E R S**

RELATIVE TO

**EMIGRATION**

TO THE

**BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA,**

AND TO THE

**AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.**

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**PART I.**

**BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.**

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY,  
DECEMBER 1847.

*[In continuation of the Papers presented February and June 1847.]*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
20 December 1847.*

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## SCHEDULE.

## CANADA.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	28 May 1847	Transmitting Copy of Communications from the Medical Superintendent at Grasse Isle, showing the miserable condition of the Passengers arriving by the Immigrant Ships - - - - -	1
2. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	18 June 1847	In reply; urging that all measures may be adopted calculated to mitigate the sufferings of the Immigrants - - - - -	3
3. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	12 June 1847	Transmitting Copies of Letters from the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, on the lamentable state of the Immigrants - - - - -	3
4. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	3 July 1847	In reply; that no means may be omitted calculated to relieve the suffering Emigrants; expressing satisfaction at the active measures which have been adopted for supplying the destitute Emigrants with food and necessaries - - - - -	5
5. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	28 June 1847	Transmitting copy of Memorandum drawn up by a Committee of the Executive Council, on the Immigration into Canada - - - - -	5
6. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	19 July 1847	In reply; that the representations of the Executive Council will receive the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government; that in order to determine what relief should be granted to Canada, full information should be furnished of the expense entailed upon the Province on account of the recent Emigration - - - - -	6
7. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	28 June 1847	Transmitting Address from the Legislative Assembly of Canada to Her Majesty, respecting the Immigration of the season - - - - -	7
8. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	13 July 1847	Transmitting Address from the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Montreal to Her Majesty, on the subject of Emigration - - - - -	7
9. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	13 July 1847	Transmitting Address from the Legislative Council of Canada to Her Majesty, on the Immigration of the season - - - - -	10
10. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	25 July 1847	Transmitting copy of a Letter from the Chief Emigration Agent, enclosing Return of Emigrants arrived at Quebec up to the 19th instant - - - - -	11
11. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	11 Aug. 1847	Transmitting Return of Emigrants arrived at Quebec from the 5th to the 12th June 1847 - - - - -	12
12. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	13 Aug. 1847	That the Commissary-General has not received authority to make any advances on account of the Emigration expenses of this year, which have caused a heavy drain upon the Provincial Treasury, and unless met to a considerable extent from Imperial funds, much serious embarrassment will be occasioned to the finances of the Province - - - - -	12
13. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	4 Oct. 1847	In reply; that the Commissary-General has been instructed to issue further sums not exceeding 20,000 <i>l.</i> for the purpose of repaying advances - - - - -	13
14. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	9 Oct. 1847	Transmitting copy of Minute by Executive Council of Canada, on the serious embarrassment which the Expenses connected with Immigration have occasioned in the financial condition of the Province - - - - -	17
15. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	3 Nov. 1847	In reply; that although the whole expense of the Immigration of the present season cannot with propriety be thrown upon the North American Provinces, in the absence of detailed information, it is impossible to form a judgment as to what extent Parliament ought to be invited to provide the means of meeting that expenditure - - - - -	18
16. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	27 Oct. 1847	Transmitting copies of Reports from the Chief Emigration Agent of Upper Canada, and Letter from the Assistant Agent at Quebec, enclosing Depositions showing the circumstances under which certain Emigrants, who arrived in a state of entire destitution, embarked from Ireland, &c. - - - - -	19
17. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	27 Dec. 1847	With reference to preceding Despatch, and forwarding explanatory Answers from Dr. Collins on the subject - - - - -	24

## CANADA—continued.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
18. Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	29 Oct. 1847	Reporting observations made by the Governor-General in an extensive tour through the Province; the evidences of steady progress and substantial prosperity are striking and satisfactory; but the disastrous consequences of the immigration of the present year have been severely felt - - - - -	26
19. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	2 Dec. 1847	Expressing satisfaction with the account of the steady progress of improvement and prosperity in the Province of Canada - - - - -	27
20. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	1 Dec. 1847	Review of the Immigration of the present year; that Her Majesty's Ministers have most anxiously applied themselves to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt to guard against the occurrence of the calamities which have attended the Emigration of the past season - - - - -	27
21. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	3 Dec. 1847	That in any proposed Law for supplying additional security against such misfortunes as occurred in the Emigration of this year, corresponding measures should be passed by the Legislatures of the other British North American Provinces - - - - -	40
22. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin, and the Lieut.-governors of the other British North American Colonies.	11 Dec. 1847	Respecting the suggestion that Ships conveying 100 Passengers should carry a Surgeon, enclosing Correspondence with some of the principal Colleges in the United Kingdom on the subject - - - - -	41
23. Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin.	20 Dec. 1847	With reference to communications from the Earl of Elgin, containing Answers to certain complaints respecting the manner in which Emigrants had arrived from the Estates of the Honourable C. Wandesforde and the Earl of Darnley - - - - -	44

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	14 May 1847	Enclosing Reports of the arrival of the "Mary Harrington" and "Midas," Emigrant Vessels; and stating that Mr. Woodward, the Emigration Agent, has been required to give security for the funds which may come into his hands - - - - -	47
2. Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	22 May 1847	Enclosing Ship Return of the "Marchioness of Clydesdale," with Emigrants; that the "Aldebaran" is detained at the Quarantine Station - - - - -	48
3. Lieut. governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	28 May 1847	Respecting the formation of Emigrant Settlements in New Brunswick, and enclosing Reports of Commissioners appointed to expend the Grant for Roads in the Colony, with Abstract of the Amount granted by the Legislature in 1847, for Great Roads and Bye Roads - - - - -	48
4. Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	11 June 1847	Enclosing Letters from the Acting Emigration Agent at St. John's, reporting arrival of Passenger Vessels, with the Ship Returns; List of Passenger Vessels for St. John's, 1847, and Number at Quarantine on 31st May 1847 - - - - -	55
5. Earl Grey to Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	26 July 1847	In reply; expressing satisfaction at the treatment the Emigrants received on the voyage, and that they reached the Province in good Health; that the Land and Emigration Commissioners have written to their Officers at Dublin and Liverpool, inquiring the cause of the ship "Loosh-tauk," bound to Quebec, having put in to Miramichi - - - - -	58
6. Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	21 June 1847	Enclosing Letters from Acting Emigration Agent at St. John's, and Assistant Emigration Agent at St. Andrew's, reporting arrival of Emigrant Vessels, with Report of Health Officer at Partridge Island - - - - -	59
7. Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	29 June 1847	Reporting visit of the Lieutenant-governor to St. John's, and inspection of Sanatory condition; enclosing Statement presented by a Deputation of the Mayor and Common Council, with the reply of the Lieutenant-governor - - - - -	61
8. Earl Grey to Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	7 Aug. 1847	In reply to the two preceding Despatches; with reference to the case of the "Eliza and Anne," from Galway; owing to the limited emigration from that Port, an Emigration Officer was only appointed for the first time this year, who did not take charge of his office until after the departure of that vessel - - - - -	62

NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
9.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 30 June 1847	Enclosing copy of Letter from the Acting Emigration Agent at St. John's, with Return of Ships arrived from Ireland -	63
10.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 6 July 1847	Enclosing copies of Letters from the Acting Emigration Agent at St. John's, with Returns of Vessels arrived, and Quarterly Return ending June 30 - - - -	63
11.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 13 July 1847	Enclosing copy of a Letter from the Emigration Agent at St. John's, reporting arrival of vessels with Emigrants; Report of a visit to Partridge Island; Report on the state of the Emigrants in the Hospital and Almshouse at St. John's, with Replies to those communications; Evidence with respect to the condition of several persons who have emigrated within the last six years - - - -	67
12.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. 3 Sept. 1847	In reply; lamenting the disastrous consequences that have resulted from the introduction of families of poor persons into the Province; approval of the efforts making to mitigate the sufferings of the sick Emigrants - - - -	70
13.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 19 July 1847	Enclosing copy of a Letter from the Emigration Agent, reporting arrival of vessels with Emigrants; the Emigrants detained at Partridge Island are rapidly improving; copies of Correspondence on the measures taken to check the spread of infection - - - -	70
14.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 30 July 1847	Enclosing transcript of Proceedings in the case of the Ship "Linden" - - - -	72
15.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 30 July 1847	Reporting that serious disturbances had occurred between the Irish Roman-catholics and Protestants at Fredericton and Woodstock on the 12th instant; measures taken to restore tranquillity; enclosing copies of Correspondence with the Magistrates on the subject - - - -	73
16.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. 29 Aug. 1847	In reply; regretting the fatal results that have ensued in the Riots between the Irish Roman-catholic and Protestant settlers in New Brunswick, and approving the means adopted for restoring tranquillity - - - -	80
17.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 28 Sept. 1847	Enclosing Report from the Solicitor-general, and one from Mr. Justice Parker, in reference to the trials at Woodstock - - - -	81
18.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 30 July 1847	Enclosing copies of Reports from Emigration Agent at St. John's, with Return of Emigrants arrived; also, Reports from the Agents at St. Andrew's and Miramichi - - - -	83
19.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 30 July 1847	In reference to certain printed Papers on Emigration forwarded to the Lieutenant-governor; the parts relating to New Brunswick have been reprinted, with explanations, in order to direct public attention to the subject - - - -	87
20.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 7 Aug. 1847	Enclosing copies of Letters and Returns from the Emigration Agents, reporting arrival of vessels; state of health of the Passengers; and Return of Emigrants arrived up to 30 July 1847 - - - -	87
21.	Earl Grey to Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. 2 Dec. 1847	Enclosing copy of communication from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners relative to the circumstances under which the vessel "Susan Anue" left this country for St. John's - - - -	93
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23.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 27 Aug. 1847	Enclosing copies of Reports from the Emigration Agent at St. John's, and from the Assistant Officers at the Outports, on the state of health of the Emigrants; Observations in reference to sanitary precautions to be taken during the voyage - - - -	103
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25.	Lieut.-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey. 14 Sept. 1847	Detailing measures adopted for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and destitute Emigrants, and providing them with food and medicine, and enclosing further Returns and Reports on Ships arrived with Passengers from Ireland -	107

NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

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27. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	27 Dec. 1847	Enclosing copy of a Letter from Mr. Trench in explanation of the circumstances of a person emigrating from his estates, who it was stated by the Emigration Agent would become a public charge as soon as landed - - - - -	115
28. Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	28 Sept. 1847	Referring to preceding Despatch, and transmitting copies of Reports relative to Emigrants arrived at Shippegan, and other Reports in reference to the state of the Emigrants in the Province - - - - -	115
29. Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	12 Oct. 1847	Enclosing Return of Emigrants arrived at St. Andrew's, in the Barque "St. Lawrence," and Quarterly Return, to 30 September, of arrivals at that Port - - - - -	135
30. Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	27 Oct. 1847	Transmitting sundry Reports and Returns from Emigrant Officers; Reports on the cases of the "Looshtauk" and "Eliza Liddell;" Report of Common Council on Medical Officers' Report; also Report on the use of Chloride of Zinc as a disinfecter - - - - -	135
31. Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	11 Nov. 1847	Enclosing copies of Letters from Emigrant Officer at St. John, with Ship Returns; Report of the Attorney and Solicitor-general with reference to the case of the "Looshtauk" - - - - -	149
32. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	18 Nov. 1847	Transmitting copy of Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the circumstance connected with the Ship "Lady Dombraïn" from Sligo - - - - -	154
33. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	2 Dec. 1847	Transmitting copy of a Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners relative to the fine levied in New Brunswick on the Master of the "Lady Dombraïn" - - - - -	154
34. Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.	25 Nov. 1847	Relative to Resolutions passed by the Common Council of St. John, in reference to the Emigrants landed from the "Æolus;" stating Lieutenant-governor's reasons why such Resolutions may not be considered, in their present shape, as a formal communication to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	155
35. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	2 Dec. 1847	In reply to several Despatches on Emigration, referring to Despatch to the Earl of Elgin of 1 December, for the general views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject; as to a contribution from the Imperial funds towards the expense created by the sickness and distress which have been thrown upon the British Provinces in North America by the Emigration - - - - -	159
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37. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	18 Dec. 1847	Containing Answers in reference to Documents from Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, respecting the condition in which Emigrants from Lord Palmerston's estates in Ireland had arrived in New Brunswick - - - - -	160

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1. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor Sir John Harvey.	2 Dec. 1847	Referring to Despatch to the Earl of Elgin, of 1 December 1847, for the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Emigration; in enacting any Provincial Law for affording additional security against the occurrence of such misfortunes as attended the immigration of the past season, there should be as little difference as possible in the regulations in the several British Provinces in North America - - - - -	165
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1. Earl Grey to Lieut-governor Sir Donald Campbell, Bart.	2 Dec. 1847	Referring to Despatch to the Earl of Elgin, of 1 December 1847, for the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Emigration; in enacting any Provincial Law for affording additional security against the occurrence of such misfortunes as attended the immigration of the past season, there should be as little difference as possible in the regulations in the several British Provinces in North America - - - - -	166
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REPORTS from the COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	19 April 1847	That additional Assistance has been given to the Emigration Agent at Liverpool, to assist him in the duties of his office, in consequence of the increase of Emigration from that port - - - - -	167
2. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	19 April 1847	Forwarding comparative Return of the Emigration from all ports for the first Quarters of 1846 and 1847, and similar Returns for the Months of March 1846 and 1847 - - -	167
3. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	22 April 1847	Reporting on the Emigration from Liverpool to North America from the 1st to the 15th of April - - - -	170
4. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	2 June 1847	Detailing cases of distress by reason of wrecks and vessels putting back in distress, enclosing comparative Return of Emigrants from all ports of the United Kingdom for the Months ending 30 April 1846 and 1847, and Circular issued to the Emigration Agents on the Rights of Passengers in certain cases of distress - - - - -	170
5. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	17 July 1847	On the sickly condition in which the Emigrants arrived in Canada and New Brunswick, enclosing Letters from the Emigration Agents at Dublin and Liverpool respecting the condition of the Emigrants on board the ship "Looshtauk" - - - -	173
6. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	27 July 1847	With respect to the ship "Eliza and Ann" from Galway, arriving at New Brunswick with more than her complement of Passengers; with respect to sanatory measures in the Province, that the Lieutenant-governor be authorized to incur any reasonable expenditure for the mitigation or prevention of Disease - - - - -	175
7. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	4 Aug. 1847	Remarks on the Address of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, respecting the immigration for the present year; if practicable, a Surgeon should be required in passenger ships for North America - - - - -	175
8. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	7 Aug. 1847	Transmitting Table showing the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the first six Months of 1846 and 1847, and also during the month of July in each of those years -	176
9. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	18 Aug. 1847	Reporting on the communication from New Brunswick on the evils resulting from the introduction of families of poor persons, including aged and infirm, before provision was made for their arrival, and state of the Quarantine Station at Partridge Island - - - - -	177
10. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	27 Oct. 1847	Reporting on the charge made against the Emigration Officers in Ireland, of irregularity in the discharge of their duties in the despatch of Emigrant vessels to North America - - - - -	178
11. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	27 Oct. 1847	Enclosing copy of Letter from the Emigration Officer at Galway respecting the alleged deficiency of Provisions on board the ship "Bloomfield" - - - - -	179
12. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	27 Oct. 1847	Enclosing Report from the Emigration Officer at Liverpool with respect to the ship "Sea" - - - - -	181
13. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	8 Nov. 1847	Enclosing explanation of the Emigration Agent at Londonderry, with respect to the "Elizabeth Grimmer," and circumstances under which he cleared that vessel - - -	181
14. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	8 Nov. 1847	Reporting on the case of the "Lady Donbrain" with copy of Letter from the Emigration Agent at Sligo respecting the clearance of that vessel - - - - -	182
15. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	10 Nov. 1847	Adverting to the arrival at New Brunswick of the barque "St. Lawrence," without any deaths, and the Emigrants in a healthy state - - - - -	183
16. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.	6 Dec. 1847	Arrival of some Emigrants at Quebec from the estate of Lord Palmerston, who were well provided with good provisions, and in good health - - - - -	183
17. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to H. Merivale, Esq.	8 Dec. 1847	Noticing such of the Reports from the Emigrant Agents and others, attached to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, of 27 October 1847, as appear to call for special observation -	183



PAPERS relative to EMIGRATION to the BRITISH PROVINCES in *North America*.

C A N A D A



CANADA

— No. 1.—

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.Government House, Montreal, 28 May 1847.  
(Received 15 June 1847.)

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT herewith for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter from the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle, dated the 24th, with an extract from a further communication from the same officer, dated the 21st of May, showing the miserable condition of the passengers by the immigrant ships which have hitherto arrived.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

No. 1.  
Earl of *Elgin* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
28 May 1847.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Sir,

Quarantine Station, 24 May 1847.

IN submitting for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general the report of sick for the week ending Saturday the 22d instant, I regret to have to call attention to a state of illness and distress among the newly arrived emigrants, unprecedented in this country even during the prevalence of cholera in 1832 and 1834. Every vessel bringing Irish passengers (but more especially those from Liverpool and Cork), has lost many by fever and dysentery on the voyage, and has arrived here with numbers of sick. Since I last had the honour of addressing you, 17 vessels have arrived with Irish passengers; five from Cork, four from Liverpool, and the others from Sligo, Limerick, Belfast, Londonderry and New Ross. The number of passengers with which these vessels left port was 5,607; out of these the large number of 260 have died on the passage, and upwards of 700 have been admitted to hospital, or are being treated on board their vessels, waiting vacancies to be landed.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

The number now under treatment, as exhibited by the weekly report, is 695, and there remain on board the ships "Aberdeen" and "Achilles" from Liverpool, and ships "Bee" from Cork, and "Wolfville" from Sligo, 164 sick, who receive medical assistance on board, and will be landed as soon as accommodation can be made by turning the passengers' sheds into hospitals.

I have taken upon me to engage the services of Drs. Jacques and M'Grath, while waiting his Excellency's authority for that purpose, but shall require at least two more medical assistants, as these gentlemen have already charge of upwards of 300 sick, and will be unable to give attendance to the large number still to land, without taking into account the number who may arrive among the many thousands now due. May I beg to be furnished with the necessary authority for this purpose; my own time is wholly taken up in inspecting the vessels that arrive, in selecting the sick from them, and in prescribing for those on board who cannot be landed.

I have, in conformity with the authority given me by your letter of the 20th instant, made arrangements for the erection of an additional hospital ward and shed.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. D. Daly, M. P. P.,  
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *G. M. Douglas*,  
Medical Superintendent.

*P. S.*—I beg to recommend as additional medical assistants, Dr. Fenwick, late house-surgeon of the Marine Hospital, and a young gentlemen recommended to me by Dr. Macdonell, Professor of M'Gill College; I have written to both these gentlemen by this mail.

Twelve vessels have arrived this morning, all more or less sickly. The "John Boulton" from Liverpool, has buried 78, and the "Miriam" from Limerick, 24.

CANADA.

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in the Quarantine Hospital *Grosse Isle*, from 16th to 22d May 1847.

Distribution.	In Hospital last Return.	Since Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease. — Fever.	TOTAL.
Men - - -	20	135	155	- -	4	151	151	151
Women - - -	23	128	151	7	3	141	141	141
Children - - -	21	106	127	6	9	112	112	112
TOTAL - - -	64	369	433	13	16	404	404	404

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Vessel's Name.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.
1	Nancy Riley - -	24	Bark Syria -	fever -	May - 15	May - 20
2	Thomas Comer - -	40	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 15	" - 21
3	Edward Ryley - -	30	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 15	" - 19
4	Ellen Murtilly - -	50	Perseverance -	- ditto -	" - 19	" - 20
5	Ellen Murtilly - -	46	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 19	" - 22
6	John Colville - -	84	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 21
7	James Managhin - -	55	Wandsworth -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 20
8	Patrick Fagin - -	13	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 22
9	Patrick Jordan - -	8	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 21
10	Mary Mack - -	2	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 20
11	Eliza Whalen - -	3	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 22
12	Ann Hooper - -	10	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 21
13	Thers. Hooper - -	5	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 21
14	Thomas Bennett - -	4	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 21
15	John Whalen - -	4	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 22
16	Brid. Monahan - -	3	- ditto -	- ditto -	" - 20	" - 22

Remarks.—Since making up this Report, 291 fresh cases have been admitted to temporary hospitals in the sheds, and about 164 remain still on board under treatment, awaiting accommodation on shore.

(signed) *G. M. Douglas,*  
Medical-Superintendent.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

EXTRACT from Letter from Dr. *Douglas*, Medical Superintendent at *Grosse Isle*, dated 21 May 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

I REGRET to have to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, that all the emigrant vessels that have arrived up to this date have brought their passengers in the most wretched state of disease. Since I had the honour of reporting the case of the "Syria," the following vessels have arrived, and to afford an idea of the fearful extent to which sickness prevails, I have subjoined the number of deaths that occurred on the passage, and the number of sick on arrival.

Name of Ship.	Where from.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Deaths.	Number Sick.
Jane Black - - -	Limerick - - -	425	13	20
Barque Perseverance - - -	Dublin - - -	311	9	25
" Wandsworth - - -	ditto - - -	527	50	80
" John Francis - - -	Cork - - -	257	16	60
" Agnes - - -	ditto - - -	427	29	80
" George - - -	Liverpool - - -	397	40	64
" Royalist - - -	ditto - - -	434	18	12
		2,778	175	341

— No. 2.—

(No. 87.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.

My Lord,

Downing-street 18 June 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 51, of the 28th May, and of its enclosures, reporting the wretched condition of the Emigrants who have arrived at the quarantine station in the River St. Lawrence up to the 26th May.

I am extremely concerned to receive this lamentable account of the state of the passengers on their arrival in Canada, and I hasten to instruct your Lordship to adopt all the measures which may appear to you best calculated to mitigate their sufferings, whether by increasing the number of medical attendants at the quarantine station, or providing a greater extent of accommodation, even if, for that purpose it should unfortunately be necessary to exceed the amount of the vote which has been obtained from Parliament for these services.

It is very satisfactory to me to learn from the Board of Ordnance, that on your Lordship's application to the Commander of the Forces in Canada, the Ordnance officers in the province have already forwarded to the quarantine station tents capable of containing 10,000 persons, and that a detachment of troops has also been furnished for the purpose of erecting and taking charge of the tents.

This proceeding will have afforded prompt and seasonable relief to the emigrants, and obtains my complete approval.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

No. 2.  
Earl Grey to Earl  
of Elgin.  
18 June 1847.

— No. 3.—

(No. 57.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 12 June 1847.

(Received 29 June 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of three letters received from the Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, and beg to call your attention to the lamentable state in which the great majority of the immigrants this season have reached the province.

The usual periodical returns from the Emigrant Agent and the Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment, have not yet been received; they shall be transmitted to your Lordship by the next mail.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Elgin &amp; Kincardine.

No. 3.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey.  
12 June 1847.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Sir,

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,  
29 May 1847.

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose you a return, received yesterday, of the emigrant vessels at present at Grosse Isle, with the number on-board, and the deaths which occurred during the passage.

The number at present detained there is over 12,000, the greater part of whom are still on board their ships. The detention of this large body of people, who may daily be expected to increase, involves a question of very great and serious importance as to how and at whose expense they are to be fed.

The ships' stock, as also that provided by the passengers, must necessarily be getting low, and the allowance of a pound of biscuit or oatmeal, which the law obliges the master to issue, is not sufficient for their support. Much of the present disease and sickness is, I fear, attributed to the want of sufficient nourishing food.

The mortality at present is truly alarming, and I am informed that the deaths during the past few days has averaged from 40 to 50 per day. In consequence of this alarming state of affairs, I met Dr. Douglas and Mr. Jessopp by appointment this morning, and we

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

CANADA.

are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that a commission of three medical gentlemen of high standing should be immediately named by his Excellency the Governor-general, two to be selected from Montreal, and one from this city, who should proceed to Grosse Isle, with full authority to inquire into the present state and condition of the emigrants detained there, and to frame such regulations, and adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to meet the present emergency; as I much fear the present is but a precursor of what we may expect when the hot weather sets in, and it is absolutely necessary that prompt and vigorous measures should be taken at once. I would beg to suggest that Dr. Douglas, of this city, should be selected; he stands at the head of his profession, and is a gentleman of energy and decision, qualities which are so requisite and necessary on an occasion of this kind.

The state and condition of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this city also requires to be placed in a proper state; over 50 cases have already been admitted to that institution, and I am informed that they are in a very unprepared state from want of bedding, &c.

I have, &c.

Major Campbell, Civil Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

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

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RETURN.

36 Vessels at Grosse Isle, with  
12,450 Passengers.  
662 Deaths on the voyage.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,  
31 May 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

I HAVE the honour to report, that in consequence of the information received this morning from Grosse Isle by Captain Boxer, R.N., that a large number of emigrants detained there were suffering the greatest privations from want of food; I have taken the responsibility of sending down the following provisions, viz.—

25 Barrels oatmeal, two cwt. each.  
20 Barrels pork, 200 lbs. each.  
20 Cwt. biscuit.  
100 Dozen of loaf bread, six pounds each.

These provisions I have placed in Mr. Syme's charge, with instruction to furnish those who have the means of purchasing at cost price, and to distribute gratuitously to those who have no means of purchasing, and who were destitute of means.

I have also engaged the services of a small steamer at 12*l.* per day, to proceed to Grosse Isle, and to be at the disposal of Dr. Douglas, for the purpose of landing the sick, collecting supplies, and to perform the various duties which the present emergency calls for.

I shall not enter at present further into the present state and condition of the emigrants at Grosse Isle, but would respectfully beg to refer you to Captain Boxer, R.N., who takes charge of this letter, and who I consulted fully on all the steps I have taken, which, I trust, will meet with the approval of his Excellency the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

Major Campbell, Civil Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

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

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Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,  
9 June 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 3, in No. 3.

I HAVE received a letter from Mr. Yarwood this morning on the subject of hospital assistance and necessaries at Montreal.

Having had some conversation with Drs. Campbell and Macdonnell previous to their leaving this, on the absolute necessity of a proper provision being made for the reception of the sick which may be expected to arrive at Montreal, I trust these gentlemen will have already entered upon this question, and reported on it for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general.

Should they not have done so, I think it but prudent that the necessary authority should be

be immediately granted to Mr. Yarwood, to place the emigrant hospital in a proper and efficient state.

While on this subject, I beg to subjoin the annexed extract from a letter received from Dr. Douglas, dated Grosse Isle, 8th instant.

"Out of the 4,000 or 5,000 emigrants that have left this since Sunday, at least 2,000 will fall sick somewhere before three weeks are over. They ought to have accommodation for 2,000 sick at least in Montreal and Quebec, as all the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead from starvation and want before embarking; and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishes them without a struggle. I never saw people so indifferent to life; they would continue in the same berth with a dead person until the seamen or captain dragged out the corpse with boat-hooks. Good God! what evils will befall the cities wherever they alight. Hot weather will increase the evil. Now, give the authorities of Quebec and Montreal fair warning from me. I have not time to write, or should feel it my duty to do so. Public safety requires it."

I have, &c.

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

Major Campbell, Civil Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4. —

(No. 102.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3 July 1847.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 57, of the 12th ultimo, inclosing copies of three letters from the chief emigrant agent at Quebec, in continuation of the reports from that officer forwarded in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th May, respecting the lamentable condition in which the majority of the emigrants from the United Kingdom have hitherto reached Canada.

I need scarcely assure your Lordship that this account adds to the concern which I have already experienced on receiving the first intelligence of the distress amongst the newly arrived emigrants; but I confidently rely on your judgment not to omit any measure calculated to relieve the sufferings of the emigrants, avoiding, at the same time, all unnecessary expense.

I have to express to your Lordship my satisfaction at the active measures which I learn from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, have been adopted by your Lordship and the Commissariat in Canada, for supplying the destitute emigrants at Grosse Isle with food and other necessaries.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

No. 4.  
Earl Grey to  
Earl of Elgin.  
3 July 1847.

— No. 5. —

(No. 63.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Government House, Montreal, 28 June 1847.  
(Received 14 July 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Memorandum on the immigration into the province this year, put into my hands by the Executive Council, and I beg to call your Lordship's serious attention to the allegations which it contains.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Elgin & Kincardine.

No. 5.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey.  
28 June 1847.

Enclosure in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Committee of the Executive Council feel it to be their duty to bring under the notice of your Excellency the very large outlay which is at present being made in providing means to shelter and feed the vast number of destitute immigrants who are now daily landing at the different ports of the province, and in erecting buildings, and furnishing medical aid to the many thousands of them who arrive labouring under diseases of a malignant, and in too many instances of a fatal character.

Encl. in No. 5

## CANADA.

It is impossible for the Committee to state what has been already expended in this necessary work, nor can they venture to estimate the amount which will be required.

The Imperial Government has placed at the disposal of your Excellency a sum of 10,000 £, towards meeting these expenses; but unless a further and much greater amount be advanced by that Government, our public revenues will have to be drawn upon to an extent that the province cannot afford.

The number of immigrants already arrived at Quebec up to the 20th June instant, is 28,452. The number of deaths among them has been really fearful; and of those who have not been attacked by disease, a large proportion have become so weakened and emaciated from various causes, that they require almost as much attention as the sick; and will continue to require it for months to come.

There are other causes for expenditures incidental upon this extensive immigration, such, for instance, among others, as the following:—The medical man in charge at Montreal very recently reported, that about 150 orphans and destitute children were collected together under his charge. Many whose parents have died on the voyage; many whose parents were sick in hospital, and others who have been deserted by their parents altogether. Among them, he stated, were infants not old enough to be taken from the breast. For these children a large expense is now being incurred in procuring a house for their reception, and the necessary attendants to take charge of them.

The Committee under these circumstances, respectfully request that your Excellency will lay the case before the Imperial Government, with a view of urging upon that Government the absolute necessity of making still further and greater advances, to assist in meeting the emergency.

25 June 1847.

(signed) W<sup>m</sup> Morris,  
Pres. of C.

— No. 6. —

(No. 109.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.

No. 6.

Earl Grey to Earl  
of Elgin.  
19 July 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 19 July 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 63, of the 28th of June, transmitting a memorandum drawn up by the Executive Council of Canada, on the influx of immigration into the province during the present year.

The representations of the Executive Council on this important subject will receive the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but in order that we may have the means of determining what relief should be granted to Canada, it will be necessary that your Lordship should furnish me with full information respecting the expense entailed upon the province on account of the recent emigration from the United Kingdom, and also with an exact statement of the manner in which the funds placed at your disposal for the relief of emigrants have this year been expended.

In the mean time, I have to direct your Lordship's attention to the importance of enforcing the strictest economy in affording such assistance to the emigrants as may be absolutely necessary, and of not losing sight of the danger, that the grant of such assistance, if not most rigidly guarded, may have the effect of inducing the emigrants to relax in their exertions to provide for themselves.

It will be a question of some difficulty, and one which I must reserve for future deliberation, what proportion of the expense incurred ought to be borne by the Imperial Treasury; if upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it should appear that the grant already made for this purpose is insufficient, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to apply to Parliament for further assistance, nor do they doubt that Parliament will be ready to vote such an addition to the sum already granted, as may prove to be justly due to the province. At the same time in estimating what is so due, it must be borne in mind, that when the immediate difficulties are surmounted, the settlement of these emigrants is calculated greatly to add to the wealth of the province, and to improve its revenue both by the increased consumption which will be occasioned, and by raising the value of the wild lands. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to expect that the province should bear a fair share of the burthen, and the more so, because it is far more in the power of the provincial authorities than of the home Government, to limit the expenditure, by the enforcement of a rigid economy.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 7. —

— No. 7. —

CANADA.

(No. 64.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Montreal, 28 June 1847.

My Lord,

(Received 14 July 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne, an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of this province, respecting the immigration of the present season.

No. 7.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey.  
28 June 1847.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

Enclosure in No. 7.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly venture to represent the apprehensions which we entertain, from the unprecedented influx of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation and disease, unparalleled in the history of the province.

Encl. in No. 7.

We venture humbly to state, that the arrangements for the reception of the sick at Grosse Isle, the quarantine station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the unexpected emergency; that the entire range of buildings intended for the use of emigrants generally, at that station, have been converted into hospitals, and still are insufficient for the numerous and increasing sick; but the island itself, which is three miles in length and half a mile in breadth, has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those who by the regulations of the health officers are required to perform quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded without being subjected to the usual precaution, and as a further consequence, that fever is showing itself among the inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec; and in addition, that the progress of the emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

We feel bound to declare to your Majesty, that while we believe that this House and the people of the province are most desirous to welcome to the colony all those of their fellow-subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent country to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon our prosperity, unless conducted upon some more systematic principle.

We beseech the interference of your Majesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to permit the helpless, the starving, the sick and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardships of a settler's life, to embark for these shores, which if they reach, in too many instances only to find a grave.

We humbly pray your Majesty that measures may be adopted by your Majesty's Government, that the emigrant ships may be large and airy, that ample space may be allotted to the emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is now furnished, with sufficient medical attendance, shall be always provided on board.

We humbly inform your Majesty, that in the opinion of this house, an unusually large expenditure must be made in this province in the present season, to meet such unexampled destitution and distress, and we assure your Majesty of our confident belief, that the justice as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government, will provide for the expenditure from the Imperial funds.

(signed) *Allan N. MacNab*,  
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly Hall,  
Friday, 25 June 1847.

— No. 8. —

(No. 68.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Montreal, 13 July 1847.

My Lord,

(Received 29 July 1847.)

At the request of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Montreal, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, an Address from that body to the Queen, on the subject of the emigration of the present season.

No. 8.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey.  
13 July 1847.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

CANADA.

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Encl. 1, in No. 8.

We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the city of Montreal, most humbly represent,—

That wholesome immigration, composed of men with capital, or of men able and willing to labour, will always be acceptable and beneficial to your Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects; and that immigrants of either class cannot fail to acquire every necessary, most of the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life; but that paupers unused to labour, mendicants with large families, averse from every industrious pursuit, whole cargoes of human beings in a state of destitution, and in every stage of disease, must prove, as they have already proved, a grievous burthen to the resident colonial population.

That thousands of men, women and children of this description, have this season arrived, and are daily arriving; that the mortality among them is appalling, and that a pestilence is seriously apprehended. That your petitioners have learned with equal surprise and pain, that some Irish landlords, among whom is said to be one of your Majesty's ministers, have resorted to the expedient of transporting the refuse population of their estates to Canada; and that, in the Legislative Assembly, your petitioners have been unjustly taunted with indifference to the sufferings of their European brethren, by a Provincial Minister, who has himself scarcely resided one year in this city, and who seems to consider your petitioners bound to make provision for the wants of the immigrants resorting to this port. That this being not only unreasonable but impossible, no such measure can be proposed, and that, owing to the severity and length of the winter, should multitudes congregate in the towns, where fuel and food are scarce and expensive, hundreds must perish. That among the evils entailed on this community, your petitioners would notice the number of orphans, amounting within the first fortnight to about 500, and likely to increase at the end of the season to thousands, for whom at least your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to cause sufficient and immediate provision to be made.

That the tax-payers of Montreal, though heavily burthened, will continue to meet the demands of the resident poor, who have natural claims on their charity; and that they cannot resort to the measure lately adopted not only upon this continent by the seaboard cities of the United States, but in Liverpool, rigorously to exclude the ship-loads of famishing beings arriving in search of food and shelter. Yet, that the authorities charged with making preparation in this province, have not acted with the requisite energy and promptitude; that provision, on a scale commensurate with the exigency has not been made; that an address was presented to his Excellency the Governor-general, whereof a copy, together with his Excellency's answer, is transmitted herewith; that the means of your petitioners are exhausted; that frightful suffering and great mortality prevail, that famine and pestilence may ensue, and that the emergency is one admitting of no delay. That the unjustifiable reflections upon their conduct, of a Member of the provincial Administration, having awakened them to a sense of the imputations to which they may be exposed at a distance, and being, by regulations in relation to immigrants, adopted, as it is said, by Imperial authority practically denied the power of interposing even for the health and safety of their fellow-citizens. Your petitioners deem it to be their duty most humbly to submit the foregoing statement to your Majesty for such remedy as your Majesty may see fit to apply, and your petitioners most earnestly pray for relief.

(Seal.)

(signed)

*Jno. E. Mills, Mayor.**J. P. Sexton, City Clerk.*

City Hall, Montreal, 23 June 1847.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

To his Excellency the Right honourable *James Bruce* Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*, Governor-general of Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of America, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the city of Montreal,

Encl. 2, in No. 8.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint your Excellency, that at a special meeting of Her Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in this city, held on the 10th of May last, it was

“Resolved, To suggest to the corporation the expediency of applying to his Excellency the Governor-general to place at its disposal a sum of money for sanatory purposes, to meet the additional calls upon the city caused by the influx of population from Europe,” which resolution was duly signified to the City Council.

That since that period the event contemplated in that resolution has occurred, and that immigrants in great numbers, in want of food and utterly destitute, the major part of whom are unhappily in a state of incipient if not of actual disease, have arrived and are hourly arriving.

That the citizens of Montreal are willing and ready to receive that suffering portion of their fellow-subjects in a spirit of charity and kindness; but that the civic authorities are bound



bound to take every precaution to protect the resident population from the danger of contagion with which they are threatened, and, so far as in them lies, to allay the alarm which is entertained on that head.

That to attain this end with the requisite promptitude, money is indispensable, and that in the opinion of the corporation the tax-paying inhabitants, already heavily burthened, cannot justly be made to contribute to a fund, the necessity for raising which is due solely to the influx of a transient population from the British Isles, traversing and frequently lingering in our streets in every stage of want and disease.

Wherefore we respectfully pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to place at the disposal of the Council, in any one or more of the banks, a sum sufficient to enable the corporation to defray the expense thus necessarily entailed upon the community.

(Seal.)

(signed)

*J. E. Mills, Mayor.*

*J. P. Sexton, City Clerk.*

City Hall, Montreal, 14 June 1847.

Enclosure 3, in No. 8.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 18 June 1847.

WITH reference to the representation of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the city of Montreal applying for pecuniary assistance to meet the additional calls upon the city caused by the influx of immigrants, I have the honour, by command of the Governor-general, to enclose to you herewith a copy of a Minute of Council, on a letter from the Mayor of Hamilton, the provisions whereof, as you will see, have been made applicable to all incorporate cities and towns in Canada.

Encl. 3, in No. 8.

*J. E. Mills, Esq., Mayor,  
&c. &c. &c.*

I have, &c.

(signed)

*D. Daly,*

Secretary.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 1st June 1847, approved by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council on the same day.

ON a letter from Colin C. Ferrie, Esq., Mayor of Hamilton, dated 25th ult., stating the measures which have been adopted in that city in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants during the present season, and requesting to know whether the Government is disposed to place any funds under the control of the City Council or of the Board of Health, to aid in the expense attendant on such arrangements.

The Committee of Council, to whom was referred the communication of the mayor of Hamilton on the subject of relief to emigrants arriving in that city, having carefully considered the important nature of that communication, humbly recommend to your Excellency, that arrangements be made in Hamilton, and the other incorporated cities and towns in Canada, for furnishing provisions, medicines and medical attendance to destitute and sick emigrants, under the following regulations.

That in each of the said cities and towns, sheds and an hospital be provided by the corporation, which shall also be required to appoint a Board of Health, of its own members, who shall draw up sanatory regulations to be observed by the emigrants receiving provisions or medical aid. That such Boards of Health be authorized to contract for the supply of bread and meal in such quantities as may be required by the emigrants. That an attendant physician for the sick emigrants in the sheds and hospitals be appointed in each of the said cities and towns. That provisions at the rate of three-quarters of a pound of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat for each adult, and half a pound of bread and half a pound of meat for each child, be supplied by the Board, on the recommendation of the emigrant agent, or their own authority, to the emigrants in the sheds, to be continued in no case for a longer period than six days. That a weekly return of the number relieved and sick be made by the emigrant agent to the Provincial Secretary.

That the expenses incurred in procuring provisions and medical aid will be provided for by the Government until notice is given to the contrary.

(Certified.)

(signed)

*J. Joseph, C. E. E.*

(True copy.)

(signed)

*E. Parent,*

Assistant Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed)

*J. P. Sexton,*

City Clerk.

CANADA.

(No. 69.)

— No. 9. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 9.  
Earl of *Elgin* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
13 July 1847.

Government House, Montreal, 13 July 1847.  
(Received 29 July 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne, an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council of this province respecting the immigration of the present season.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

Enclosure in No. 9.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Encl. in No. 9.

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's Royal person and Government.

We humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty the serious apprehensions entertained this House, from the large and unprecedented influx of emigrants from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution and disease, unparalleled in the history of this province.

We humbly beg leave to state, that the preparations at the quarantine station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the emergency; that the buildings erected for the reception of emigrants at the station at Grosse Isle have been converted into hospitals, and have been found insufficient even for that purpose. That from the want of accommodation at the quarantine station, the emigrants not apparently diseased, have in some instances been forwarded without the observance of the usual precautions. That the fever with which the unfortunate people are afflicted, has consequently shown itself amongst the inhabitants of the populous cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the progress of the emigrants into the interior has been marked with disease and death.

We assure your Majesty, that while this House and the people of this province are most desirous to welcome to this country those of their fellow subjects who may think proper to settle amongst them, we are convinced that an extensive immigration of persons in a state of destitution, and without previous systematic arrangement for their settlement, cannot take place without serious injury to this province, or without heavy and distressing calamity amongst the emigrants themselves.

We are most desirous to avoid the necessity of adopting any legal provisions, such as have been enacted in the neighbouring country, for the protection of the inhabitants from the burdens and calamities incident to such an immigration as this season has produced. We would not by any such measures exhibit any feeling which might be misunderstood as opposed to emigration to and settlement of the country by our fellow-subjects from the British Isles; but we humbly hope that your Majesty will be pleased to direct such precautionary measures as will save the inhabitants of this province from a recurrence of the evils of which we humbly complain, and for the encouragement of a wholesome and prudent emigration to this colony from the mother country, such as will tend to the permanent improvement of the condition of the emigrants, and add to the resources and prosperity of this important portion of your Majesty's dominions.

We humbly hope that your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament will see the justice of making such provision as will prevent the extraordinary expenses necessarily forced upon the Colonial Government by the emigration, and the condition of the emigrants this season from falling upon the provincial revenues, which your Majesty's Government must be fully aware are not in a state to bear such expenditure without great embarrassment.

(signed) *Peter M'Gill*,  
Speaker.

Legislative Council, 6 July 1847.

— No. 10. —

(No. 71.)  
 COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 10.  
 Earl of *Elgin* to  
 Earl *Grey*.  
 25 July 1847.

Government House, Montreal, 25 July 1847.  
 (Received 16 August 1847.)

My Lord,  
 I HAVE the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the Chief Emigrant Agent, enclosing a return of emigrants arrived at Quebec up to the 19th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,  
 19 July 1847.

Sir,

Encl. in No. 10.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you a return of the number of emigrants arrived during the past week at this port, as also a statement of the total number during the season, which, including the admissions and deaths at the Grosse Isle Hospital, amount to 55,285.

The greater number of the vessels arrived during the past week, have landed their passengers generally in good health. They were from the ports of London, Plymouth, Waterford, Londonderry, Sligo, and from Hamburg and Bremen.

Several other vessels have however arrived at the quarantine station in a very sickly state, among which were the following; viz.—

Avon - - from Cork,	550 passengers,	136 deaths on the passage.
Jessie - - „ ditto	437 „	37 „
Triton - - „ Liverpool,	483 „	90 „
Erin's Queen „ ditto	517 „	50 „
Sarah - - „ ditto	248 „	31 „

These vessels are still at the quarantine station.

On looking over the lists I have received of vessels yet to arrive, I find that 40 ships having from 11,000 to 12,000 passengers on board, may all be looked for in the course of the next fortnight, and that from 12 to 15 vessels may be expected from Bremen during the same period.

These latter, however, need cause no uneasiness, as the passengers from the foreign ports have, so far, all landed in good health, and in possession of sufficient means to enable them to proceed at once to their destinations.

I have, &c.

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

Major Campbell, Civil Secretary.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,  
 19 July 1847.

NUMBER of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec during the week ending this date; viz. :—

From England - - - - -	3,377
„ Ireland - - - - -	3,469
„ Germany - - - - -	641
„ Lower Ports - - - - -	62
	<hr/>
	7,549
Previously reported - - -	47,736
	<hr/>
TOTAL - - - - -	55,285
To corresponding period last year - - -	23,033
	<hr/>
Increase in 1847 - - - - -	32,252

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

CANADA.

— No. 11. —

(No. 76.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Montreal, 11 August 1847.

(Received 30 August 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the chief emigrant agent's return of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec from the 5th to the 12th of June last.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

No. 11.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey.  
11 August 1847.

— No. 12. —

(No. 81.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Montreal, 13 August 1847.

(Received 30 August 1847.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 48, of the 1st of April, apprising me that Her Majesty's Government have determined to propose to Parliament a vote for 10,000*l.* for the relief of sick emigrants, and for forwarding those who are destitute to places where their labour may be in demand; and to a further despatch from your Lordship, No. 87, of the 18th June, instructing me to adopt all measures which may appear to me best calculated to mitigate their sufferings, whether by increasing the number of medical attendants at the quarantine station, or providing a greater extent of accommodation, even if for that purpose it should unfortunately be necessary to exceed the amount of the vote which has been obtained from Parliament for these services; I have the honour to inform you that on application to the Commissary-general, I learn that that officer has not received authority to make any advances on account of the emigration expenses of this year. They have already caused a very heavy drain upon the Provincial Treasury, and I much fear that very serious embarrassment to the finances of the province will be occasioned unless I am enabled to meet the expenditure on this account to a considerable extent, at least, from Imperial funds.

The Provincial Parliament has voted 20,000*l.* currency in aid of this service, and the proceeds of the immigrant tax amount to about 14,000*l.*, but the expenditure already incurred does not fall short of 50,000*l.*, and although there is every desire to keep it within reasonable bounds, I regret to say, that owing to the accumulation of fever patients at Grosse Isle, and the towns and villages throughout the province, it will be impossible to check it suddenly without producing an amount of misery which it would be frightful to contemplate.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

No. 12.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey.  
13 August 1847.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 48, 1 April 1847, vide Parl. Papers relative to Emigration, presented by Command June 1847, page 11.

Vide p. 3.

— No. 13. —

(No. 126.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 4 October 1847.

No. 13.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 81, of 13 August, in which you state that the Commissary-general in Canada had not received authority to make any advances on account of the Parliamentary vote for the relief of destitute and sick emigrants in the province.

Earl Grey to Earl of Elgin.  
4 October 1847.

I have referred your Lordship's despatch to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and I transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter, with its enclosures, on the subject, from which you will perceive that the Commissary-general has been instructed to issue from the Commissariat Chest such further sums, not exceeding in the whole 20,000*l.* (exclusively of the sum of 5,500*l.* already issued), as your Lordship may direct, for the purpose of repaying advances made from the same source from the Colonial Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Treasury Chambers, 16 September 1847.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for Earl Grey's information, with reference to his letter of the 14th instant, copies of Commissary-general Filder's Reports of the 12th and 28th ultimo, and of their respective enclosures, and to acquaint you, that my Lords consider that the course which has been adopted by them in regard to the issues to be made to the Colonial Government, is preferable to giving the Commissary-general an unlimited authority to pay any sums which the Governor-general may direct.

Encl. 1, in No. 13.

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

I am, &c.  
(signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

(No. 1850.)

Sir,

Commissariat, Canada,  
Montreal, 12 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by command of his Excellency the Governor-general, since the date of my last Report, in regard to supplying the emigrants in this city with bread and meat, upon the requisition of the Montreal Emigrant Commissioners.

Encl. 2, in No. 13.

E. 13,324.

I had intended to lay before their Lordships, on this occasion, a Return of the Expenditure defrayed by the Commissariat for the service of the sick and destitute emigrants, but I find, on calling for this information from the several Commissariat officers, that so small a proportion of the accounts have, as yet been settled, that any statement now submitted would convey a very imperfect idea of the amount of the expenses actually incurred up to the present time, on agreements made by the Commissariat; it may be considerable, but it will not, I am of opinion, be great; I will, however, take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject again under their Lordships' notice.

I would request to be informed whether the payments made by the Commissariat on this account are to be deducted from any sum that may be appropriated by Parliament for emigration purposes, and the balance, if any, only handed over to the local Government; or whether the total amount voted is to be paid into the Colonial Treasury without deduction.

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) William Filder.

CANADA.

(E. 13,324.)

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 5 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour, by command of the Governor-general, to convey to you his Excellency's instructions to supply rations of beef and bread for the emigrants in this city, upon such requisitions as may issue from the Montreal Emigrant Commissioners, or the person or persons duly authorized by them for that purpose.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *E. Parent,*  
Ass<sup>t</sup> Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Routh, D. A. C. G.*

(No. 1872.)

Sir,

Commissariat, Canada,  
Montreal, 28 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit annexed for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a letter and enclosures from the Civil Secretary, requesting, by desire of his Excellency the Governor-general, that I would issue from the Commissariat Chest, the sum of 10,000 *l.*, voted, during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, for emigration purposes in this colony.

*E. 13,481.*  
4.

B. 1850.

Under the circumstances therein represented, I have advanced from the Chest the sum of 5,500 *l.*, being the balance of the 10,000 *l.* after deducting the expenses incurred, and the probable amount of those to be incurred by the Commissariat for the same service, up to the period that I may expect to receive the instructions which I have applied for in my letter of 12th instant; and I trust this issue of funds, previous to my receiving the customary notification from their Lordships' Board, will, in consideration of the exigency of the occasion, meet with their Lordships' approval.

The above sum of 5,500 *l.* is in addition to the amount authorized, by your letter of the 12th March last, to be paid over to the Colonial Government for emigration purposes for the year 1846-7.

£. 2,500.  
E. 12,515.*E. 13,496 and*  
*E. 13,507.*

I likewise transmit enclosed, with reference to my letter of 12th instant, a statement, of all payments made by the Commissariat up to the present time, on this account; it embraces, for the most part, expenses which have been incurred up to the 31st July; those for August will probably amount to nearly 2,200 *l.*, in consequence of our having been called upon, during the present month to provide supplies at Montreal; and the expenses at Grosse Isle defrayed through this department having also increased.

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.  
(signed) *William Filder, C. G.*

(E. 13,481.)

Sir,

Civil Secretary's Office, Montreal,  
27 August 1847.

In reference to the verbal communication made by you to the Governor-general this morning, to the effect that you have received no authority from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to make any payments on account of emigration expenses, I have the honour, by command of his Excellency, to forward to you copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject, from which it appears that the sum of 10,000 *l.* has been voted for this service by the Imperial Parliament; and that his Excellency is authorized to exceed this amount even, if it should seem to him necessary to do so. I am also directed by his Excellency to enclose a copy of a memorandum from the honourable the Executive Council, setting forth that a heavy expenditure is daily taking place for the relief of sick and destitute immigrants, and that the sum voted by the Provincial Parliament, together with the immigrant tax, has already been exceeded; and that serious inconvenience will be felt by the Government unless relief is afforded from Imperial Funds.

Under these circumstances, his Excellency trusts you will have no difficulty in advancing the sum of 10,000 *l.* from the Military Chest.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *T. E. Campbell, Major,*  
Civil Secretary.The Commissary General,  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 48.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 April 1847.

ADVERTING to my despatch of this date (No. 47), I have to observe, that the proposed formation of villages for the reception of emigrants is for the present abandoned; no part of the sum of 50,000 *l.* which you were authorized to advance for that purpose will be required; but, on the other hand I have to inform you, that Her Majesty's Government have determined to propose to Parliament a vote of 10,000 *l.* for the relief of sick emigrants, and for forwarding those who are destitute to places where their labour may be in demand. This is double the amount of the grant made for these purposes in any former year, and ten times that which has been taken in each of the last few years; it is therefore proper that I should apprise you that so large a vote is intended to be taken, not in the expectation that the whole, or even the greater part of it will be required; but as a precaution (which I am sure the people of Canada will appreciate), lest any undue burthen should be thrown upon the province in consequence of the great increase which is anticipated in the number of emigrants during the present season, and of the increase in the proportion of sick, that is I fear also to be expected, owing to the predisposition to disease, which must be occasioned by their previous sufferings from want.

It will therefore be the duty of the emigrant agents in no degree to relax their vigilance in resisting ill-founded claims to assistance, or the strictness of their economy in consequence of the increased amount of the vote, in which I trust a considerable balance will remain applicable to the service of next year.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

The Right honourable the Earl of Elgin.

(No. 87.)—Extract.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 18 June 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch (No. 51), of 28th May, and of its enclosures, reporting the wretched condition of the emigrants who have arrived at the quarantine station up to 26 May.

I am extremely concerned to receive this lamentable account of the state of the passengers on their arrival in Canada; and I hasten to instruct your Lordship to adopt all the measures which may appear to you best calculated to mitigate their sufferings, whether by increasing the number of medical attendants at the quarantine station, or providing a greater extent of accommodation, even if for that purpose it should unfortunately be necessary to exceed the amount of the vote which has been obtained from Parliament for these services.

The Right honourable the Earl of Elgin.

(signed) Grey.

## MEMORANDUM.

THE Committee of Council respectfully beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the very great expenditure of public money daily required for the relief of the sick and destitute immigrants in various parts of the province.

The Legislature, before the close of the last session, voted the sum of 20,000 *l.* in aid of the quarantine and immigration expenses for the current year; and there has been paid into the Public Chest the sum of 13,000 *l.* on account of the immigration tax, making an aggregate of 33,000 *l.* But this sum has already been exceeded by warrants on the Receiver-general for this service, to the amount of 6,000 *l.*, and there are still large sums unsettled. The Consolidated Revenue Fund is already in advance to other funds to a large amount; and the Receiver-general has no means of meeting further warrants for the payment of the immigration and quarantine expenses, unless your Excellency can afford relief by drawing on the Imperial Treasury.

(signed) W. Morris,  
P<sup>r</sup> C<sup>l</sup>.

Council Chamber, 20 August 1847.

(Certified.) J. Routh, D. A. Com.-Gen.

## STATEMENT of SUMS paid on account of EMIGRATION SERVICES in Canada, from 17 June to 25 August 1847.

DATE.	Station.	To whom Paid.	Articles.	Service.	Amount Sterling.		
					£.	s.	d.
June - 17	Quebec	R. Shaw	rice	destitute emigrants	14	16	7
" - 16	"	J. Dinning	fresh beef	"	164	9	5
" - "	"	Martin Ray	" bread	"	20	9	10
" - 30	"	J. Dinning	" beef	"	39	18	7
August - 11	"	A. Talbot	milk	hospitals	49	6	4
" - "	"	F. Belanger	hay	"	7	7	11
" - "	"	W. Baldwin	water puncheons	"	4	2	2
" - "	"	C. Langlois	cartage	"	2	13	5
" - "	"	A. Vergend	interring corpses	"	-	10	3
" - "	"	J. Auld	wrist and ankle straps	"	7	12	10
" - 13	"	J. Kane	ironmongery, &c.	"	19	7	8
" - "	"	H. Benjamin	towels and calico	"	3	8	2
" - "	"	J. Bowles	medicine	"	13	6	-
" - 17	"	A. Molson	a jolly-boat	"	12	7	3
" - 23	"	J. Bradford	hospital supplies	"	9	10	5
" - "	"	W. Patton	boards for coffins	"	16	8	9
" - 24	"	J. Selby	fresh beef	"	201	6	10
" - "	"	- ditto	- ditto	destitute emigrants	30	13	6
" - "	"	S. & J. Brown	tent hire, &c.	hospitals	7	3	10
" - 25	"	J. Bowles	medicines	"	54	2	10
" - "	"	T. Bickell	crockery ware	"	17	6	5
" - "	"	J. Kane	ironmongery, &c.	"	36	12	3
" - "	"	Morgall & Blight	shovels, &c.	"	5	4	2
" - "	"	J. Newton	building bakery	"	123	5	9
" - "	"	M. Carron	milk	"	92	9	4
" - "	"	Martin Ray	fresh bread	destitute emigrants	66	1	8
July - 6	S. John's	- Issued from the Commissariat Stores.	salt pork	"	3	6	10½
August - 3	"	J. Daniel	fresh beef	"	20	19	10
" - 7	"	D. Filton	" bread	"	15	10	11
" - 25	"	- ditto	" ditto	"	9	19	6
" - "	"	J. Daniel	" beef	"	14	12	7
TOTAL - - - £.					1,084	11	10½

Amounting to One thousand and eighty-four Pounds Eleven Shillings and Ten-pence halfpenny.

Commissariat, Montreal, 28 August 1847.

William Filder, C. G.  
J. Routh, D. A. Com. Genl.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 13.

TREASURY MINUTE, 14 September 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 13. WRITE to Commissary-general Filder, that my Lords have received his letters of the 12th and 28th ultimo, in the former of which he inquires whether the payments made by the Commissariat for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants from the United Kingdom are to be deducted from the amount payable to the Colonial Treasury on account of the vote of Parliament for this service in aid of provincial funds, and in the latter he reports that upon the application of the Governor-general, he had advanced from the Commissariat chest the sum of 5,500 £, the estimate balance of the vote of 10,000 £, after deducting the expenses incurred, and those which it was probable might remain to be defrayed up to the period when he might expect to receive instructions for his guidance.

My Lords have also received a communication on this subject from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by which it appears that the Provincial Government has had to incur heavy expenses for the relief of the large number of emigrants lately arrived in Canada.

Their Lordships entirely approve of Mr. Filder's proceeding in advancing from the chest the sum of 5,500 £ for this service, and they desire that he will issue from the chest such further sums, not exceeding in the whole 20,000 £ (exclusively of the sum of 5,500 £ already issued), as the Governor-general may direct, for the purpose of repaying advances made on the same account from the Colonial Treasury.

Mr. Filder will continue to furnish this Board with statements of the expenditure defrayed by the Commissariat for this service.



(No. 90.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.

Hamilton, Canada West, 9 October 1847.

(Received 29 October 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a Minute passed by the Executive Council of Canada, representing the serious embarrassment which the expenses connected with the immigration of this year have occasioned in the financial condition of the province. I have been requested to bring this statement under your Lordship's notice, and to urge upon your consideration the suggestion contained in the latter portion of the Minute with respect to the payment of the semi-annual dividend due in London in January on the debt of the province.

Since the accompanying Minute was passed, the Commissary-general has intimated to me that he has received authority to pay from the military chest 20,000*l.* sterling towards the expenses of this year's immigration. Your Lordship will, however, observe that this sum will not cover the advances which the province has already made in this service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*

No. 14.

Governor-general the Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey, 9 October 1847.

Enclosure in No. 14.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated 4th October 1847, approved by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council on the same day.

ON the application of Mr. Hawke for 6,450 *l.* for emigration expenses; also on that of the Board of Health at Toronto for 2,000 *l.* to repay disbursements and current expenses of emigrant hospital; also on that of the emigrant commission at Montreal for 1,500 *l.* on account of disbursements of last month; also on that of the Quebec hospital for 1,000 *l.*:

Encl. in No. 14.

The Inspector-general has the honour to observe, with reference to these applications, that they are for advances immediately needed to defray the most pressing claims, but will by no means cover all the engagements up to this date which the several authorities have entered into for forwarding the emigrants and providing for the sick; and also that the emigrant agent for Upper Canada has stated that he will be called upon very shortly to make a claim for a considerable sum to defray expenses in that portion of the province.

The amount disbursed from the provincial chest to the close of September is - - - - - £. 64,895 19 2

Amount received has been—

From Emigration Tax - - - - -	£. 17,000 - -	
From Imperial Funds from Commissary-general for expenses of 1847 - - - - -	12,166 13 4	
		29,166 13 4
		£. 35,729 5 10

To enable the provincial chest to meet this outlay, the sum of 35,000 *l.* has been advanced by the Montreal bank, the provincial surplus revenues being wholly absorbed by the demands to carry on the Public Works; and it will be necessary to raise a further loan from the bank to meet the applications now made, and make provision for the future. As the greater proportion of these advances will have to be repaid at short dates, the province will not be in a position to keep faith with the public creditor unless these sums are speedily reimbursed to her. Much time would be saved, and the arrangement simplified, if the sum of 40,000 *l.* or 50,000 *l.* were placed to the credit of the province with the Bank of England, which might be made applicable to the payment of her semi-annual dividends there, while she disburses the equivalent within the province to sustain this helpless emigration.

The committee respectfully submit that a further loan be negotiated with the Bank of Montreal, payable at three months' date, to meet these first demands, and that the substance of the Inspector-general's memorandum be transmitted to the imperial authorities, humbly, yet urgently, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to sustain the province in its exertions to provide for the sick and helpless emigration that has been poured into the country.

(Certified.)

(signed) *J. Joseph, C. E. C.*

CANADA.

— No. 15. —

(No. 135.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.

No. 15.

Earl Grey to  
Governor-general  
the Earl of Elgin,  
3 November 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3 November 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 90, of the 9th October, enclosing the copy of a Minute passed by the Executive Council of Canada, representing the serious embarrassment which the expenses connected with the immigration of this year have occasioned to the finances of the province.

I hope shortly to have it in my power to address you more fully upon the important subject to which this despatch relates, in replying to your former despatches noted in the margin, which enclosed Addresses to the Queen from the two Houses of the Legislature and from other public bodies in Canada. With reference to the Minute of your Executive Council now transmitted, I must however remind your Lordship that I have not yet received any reply to my despatch of the 19th of July. It is, therefore, only in my power at present to state, that whilst for the reasons assigned in that despatch, Her Majesty's servants readily acknowledge that the whole expenses of the immigration of the present season cannot with propriety be thrown upon the North American Provinces, we are still of opinion that this expense is one to which the colonies are bound at least to contribute, and that it is impossible for my colleagues and myself to form a judgment to what extent Parliament ought to be invited to provide the means of meeting this expenditure in the absence of the detailed information called for in my despatch above referred to, which has not yet been furnished to me. As far as I am able to judge, it would appear to me doubtful at least whether the expense already borne by this country does not form as large a part of the whole charge as it can properly be called upon to bear. I find that the Executive Council state the "Imperial funds" received from the Commissary-general for the emigration expenses of the year 1847 to have amounted at the date of their Minute to 12,166 *l.*; that the produce of the emigration tax applicable to the same purpose, and really paid by the emigrants themselves, was, up to the same date, 17,000 *l.*, making in all, 29,166 *l.* available for this service, without any charge to the province. It does not very clearly appear in what manner the above sum of 12,166 *l.*, said to have been received from Imperial funds, has been made up, and whether it includes any charge for the use of tents and other stores furnished by the Ordnance Department; but assuming that it includes all the assistance thus afforded, the above sums, together with that of 20,000 *l.*, which, after the date of the Minute, the Commissary-general received instructions to place at the disposal of the Provincial Government, would amount to at least 49,000 *l.* contributed towards the expenses connected with emigration, without imposing any burthen whatever on the Provincial Revenue. But as it appears from the Minute of the Council, that up to the close of September, the whole expense incurred had amounted to less than 65,000 *l.*, it would follow that the charge upon the province had been little more than 15,000 *l.*, a sum which, considering the benefit, direct and indirect, which the trade and revenue of the province has derived from the resort of emigrants to the St. Lawrence in this and in former years, certainly would not appear a very heavy burthen for the province to sustain. Under these circumstances it is not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to direct further advances to be made to the province, until the whole question shall have been very carefully considered, with the aid of that detailed information which, in the despatch I have already quoted, I have requested your Lordship to supply. In the mean time, I have to suggest, that you 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, which will shortly become due, remembering that a failure to meet that payment with punctuality would probably have the effect of rendering it impossible for the province hereafter, for any objects, however important, to resort for assistance to the money market of this country except upon terms of great disadvantage.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

No. 64, 28 June.  
No. 68, 13 July.  
No. 69, 13 July.

Page 6.

— No. 16. —

CANADA.

(No. 91.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable  
the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Montreal, 27 October 1847.

(Received 16 November 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of Reports from the Chief Emigrant Agent of Upper Canada, together with a copy of a letter from the Assistant Agent at Quebec, enclosing two depositions, showing the circumstances under which certain emigrants, who arrived in this province in a state of entire destitution, embarked from Ireland.

I also enclose for your Lordship's information in accordance with the request of my Executive Council, copies of two presentments made at the last Assizes by the Grand Juries in the Midland and Niagara Districts, on the subject of emigration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Kingston, 20 September 1847.

In obedience to the commands of the Governor-general, I left Kingston on the 3d instant, for the purpose of visiting the Boards of Health west of this place.

As I have not as yet been able to visit all the Boards in Upper Canada, it is not in my power to make a full report, but I beg to state, for his Excellency's information, that I have furnished the Chairman of each of the Boards I have visited, with forms of account, such as those used in this office for 15 years past, and examined their records. As soon as the accounts are sent in I shall proceed to report upon them for the information of the Inspector-general.

I am of opinion that the Boards of Health at the following places can be dispensed with at once, without any injury to the emigrants, or causing any dissatisfaction to the disinterested part of the community; viz. Pictou, Belleville, River Trent, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', New Market, Stewartsville, Guelph, Sandwich, Amherstburgh, Oakville, Barrie and Chatham.

I shall therefore, agreeably to the authority contained in Mr. Bartlett's letter of the 3d instant, written in the absence of the Civil Secretary, take immediate steps to close the same. In many instances it will be necessary to send the sick and infirm, as well as the widows and orphans, to the nearest establishment that is to be continued, and in the event of any of the patients being too ill for removal, to make arrangements for their being supplied with medical attendance and comforts at the places where they are to be left.

It is my intention to visit the Boards on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa as soon as my other duties will permit, and as I shall proceed from Cornwall to Bytown, it is my intention to pay a short visit to Montreal.

On my return to this agency yesterday morning, I found upwards of a hundred returns reports, accounts and memorials—some of a very voluminous character—that had been transmitted during my absence. As many of them are from the Civil and Provincial Secretaries' offices, I would beg to observe, that the course I have felt it my duty to adopt in the absence of any instructions or forms of account from the Government, will render any action upon most of them unnecessary until I am in possession of accounts properly supported.

I am sorry to add, that although there has been during the season a fair demand for labour, that many emigrants are in want of work. The farmers are afraid to employ them, as many deaths have been attributed to taking them into their service. A very large number also are too feeble to work. During my recent tour the question was frequently put to me as to what was to be done with them during the winter? Many will no doubt be thrown back upon the towns for support. No plan that the Government can adopt for their relief can reach claims scattered over so wide a surface, and I have therefore urged it as a duty to humanity, for the communities in which they reside to render them assistance. Food is cheap and plentiful everywhere, for the harvest in Upper Canada has been a most bountiful one. As long as so many Boards of Health were permitted to relieve them at the public expense, I was afraid that this duty would be neglected, and hence my anxiety to close as many as possible. More than three-fourths of the immigrants this year have been Irish, diseased in body, and belonging generally to the lowest class of unskilled labourers. Very few of them are fit for farm servants; and as there is but little demand for labourers on public works, it will be very difficult to dispose of them: so that they will be able to earn their bread.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke*,

Chief Emigration Agent for Upper Canada.

T. E. Campbell, Esq., Civil Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

No. 16.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey,  
27 October 1847.

20 Sept. 1847.

16 Oct. 1847.

16 Sept. 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 16.

CANADA.

Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

Encl. 2, in No. 16.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Kingston, 16 October 1847.

On the 20th ultimo, I had the honour to transmit to your address, for the information of the Governor-general, a report of my proceedings with reference to the Boards of Health west of Kingston.

On the day following I left this agency for the purpose of finishing my mission, by visiting the Boards of Health on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa; but in consequence of Mr. Buchanan's illness, it was considered necessary for me to proceed to Montreal, and thence to Quebec, to make such arrangements for conducting the service as circumstances might demand; and, consequently, I have been obliged to postpone the report of my proceedings to a later period than I contemplated.

In my first report I had the honour to state, for his Excellency's information, that I had been able to close, as far as relief to emigrants was concerned, 14 of the Boards of Health west of Kingston; and, during my recent tour, I made arrangements to relieve the Boards of Health at the following places, of all further duty of that character, as soon as the sick and convalescent can be removed; viz. Brookville, Prescott, Matilda, West Williamsburgh, Dickenson's Landing, Cornwall and Bytown.

Some of the emigrant buildings at Kingston are nearly ready for winter use; and I have sent Mr. Call, the secretary of the Kingston Board of Health, whom I have found it necessary to employ in similar services, to visit the places above-named, and to superintend the forwarding of all the emigrants who are in a condition to be removed, to this station.

Out of the 28 Boards of Health authorized to relieve sick and indigent immigrants in Upper Canada, 20 will, I trust, be closed on or before the 25th instant; and it is my intention to reduce the number still further at the earliest period possible.

It will not be in my power to furnish a full report on the emigration of the current year until I receive the final reports from the emigrant agents at the close of the season; but as many of the grand juries have mentioned the subject in their presentments, I feel it my duty to submit such information as I am convinced can be depended upon.

Up to this period, about 92,000 emigrants are reported to have been landed at Grosse Island, Quebec and Montreal. Of this number, it appears that 18,960 merely passed through our navigable waters *en route* to the adjoining and Western States, leaving the immigration to Canada *viâ* the St. Lawrence, a little over 74,000. To which must be added for immigrants who entered Upper Canada by our frontier ports, nearly 3,000 more, making the grand total 77,000.

It is the opinion of the immigrant agents, as well as my own, that two-thirds—in round numbers 50,000—have settled, and are now employed in various parts of Canada; and according to the latest information that I am in possession of, 5,136 are sick in the various hospitals, leaving 21,864 unaccounted for. The deaths, according to Mr. Taylor's return to the 19th ultimo, on the passage out and at the Grosse Isle, Quebec and Montreal hospitals, amount to 11,396, to which must be added 3,650 who have died in this section of the province, making the total 15,046, and leaving nearly 7,000 still unaccounted for. They will be found, with few exceptions, hanging loose upon society, especially about the towns, where by short jobs of work, and occasional charity, they manage to pick up a precarious subsistence.

Although the German and other emigrants to the Western States have found no difficulty in proceeding to their destination, the Irish who are desirous of joining their relations in that country, have not been permitted to land at the ports along our frontier. At St. John's and Lake Champlain, I am told that the American steam-boats refuse to take them; and Dr. Scott, the emigrant physician at Prescott, assured me, that the American authorities at Ogdensburgh invariably sent them back. At Oswego and Sackett's Harbour, the American ports opposite Kingston, the authorities have adopted the same course; and at Lewiston, the ferryman was imprisoned for landing Irish emigrants at that place, while the German as well as the English and Scotch emigrants appeared to meet with no opposition; for I saw a party of emigrants, numbering nearly 200 persons, enter the railroad cars at Lewiston, *en route* for Buffalo, in September last. They were all, however, well and comfortably dressed, and apparently in good health.

With reference to the assertion so frequently made in the public prints, that many aged and infirm people have been sent to this colony, who could not, under any circumstances, earn a livelihood. I would beg to add, that in addition to this burthen, many widows with large families, whose husbands died in Ireland, and who have no friends in America, have also been landed in Canada during the current season. I have as yet received returns from only three places out of eight; viz. Kingston, Cobourg and Bytown, and these returns contain lists of the names of 108 widows, having 321 children. Forty-two of these widows, having 127 children dependent upon them, lost their husbands in Ireland, and were sent out, as they declare, by the landlords upon whose estates they resided, and the relief committees. As soon as these returns are complete, I shall transmit them to your address.

Upon the whole I am obliged to consider the immigration of this year a calamity to the province. It has no doubt been the cause of much benefit to the ship and steam-boat proprietors, as well as to those interested in furnishing supplies for the subsistence of the immigrants. But, on the other hand, there is no denying that they have scattered disease and death, to a fearful extent, wherever they have congregated in any considerable numbers. Added to this, they are generally dirty in their habits and unreasonable in their expectations as to wages. They appear to possess but little ambition or desire to adapt themselves to the

new state of things with which they are surrounded. The few who possess any money invariably secrete it, and will submit to any amount of suffering, or have recourse to begging in the streets, and the most humiliating and pertinacious supplications to obtain a loaf of bread from Boards of Health or the emigrant agents, rather than part with a shilling. Hitherto such people have been the exceptions to the general character of our immigration, but this year they constitute a large majority. Fortunately for them a great many had friends and relations settled in the province, who were able to render them assistance. But for this circumstance, the calamity would have been much more severely felt.

I have, &c.

T. E. Campbell, Esq., Civil Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

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

Enclosure 3, in No. 16.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,  
16 September 1847.

Sir,

THE Chief Agent being unfortunately confined to his house by severe sickness, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, at this office, of your letter dated the 14th instant.

Encl. 3, in No. 16.

The duty also devolves upon me to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, that the deputy emigrant agent at Grosse Isle has communicated to this office, in a letter dated 14th instant, an account of the unparalleled destitution of certain emigrants who were sent out in the "Superior," from Londonderry, by their landlord, Dr. Collins.

The enclosed copies of depositions taken by Mr. Symes, though they afford no evidence of any infraction of the law, present such a picture of inconsiderateness (to use the mildest term) on the part of the persons sending out these poor people, as may possibly induce his Excellency to take such notice in deprecation of the system, as may prevent its adoption in the ensuing season of emigration.

The cases described in these depositions are not singular in their character; a majority of the tenantry are represented as being in a most miserable condition; denuded (even young females and matrons, as well as children) of common decent clothing, and therein evidencing an increasing desideratum, in this climate, that may possibly cast a new description of burthen upon the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Major Campbell, Civil Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) S. M. Taylor,  
Assistant Agent.

Province of Canada, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Robert Symes, Esq., one  
District of Quebec. } of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said district,

*Hugh Reilly*, stone-cutter, late of the parish of Kivally, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith, that he was a tenant upon the estate of Dr. Collins, and has a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is under 14 years of age; that in the month of May last deponent could not procure employment, and was obliged to accept of public relief, which was then being given in his parish; that he and his family received daily relief for a considerable time, till about the 1st of June, when this relief was entirely taken away, and deponent was told, that if he would not give up his land, no more relief would be afforded him or his family; that one *Hugh Quin*, acting as bailiff on the estate, came to deponent and demanded possession of his land, promising at the same time to pay the passages of himself and family to America, with plenty of sea-store and clothing; in consequence of these promises, and threats of being deprived of all future relief, he was induced to give up his piece of land; that all the clothing issued to himself and family consisted of one shirt, one pair of socks, one shift and one petticoat; nothing whatever was given for his children, who were all in a most deplorable state of destitution of clothing, not having sufficient to cover their nakedness; that the wife of deponent represented to the bailiff *Quin*, in deponent's own presence, the hardship of being sent away without shoes to her feet, as well as her children, in reply to which appeal the bailiff promised to buy shoes and clothing at Enniskillen, as they passed through on their way to Derry to join the ship to embark for America; on the arrival of my family at Enniskillen no clothes were given, nor was there any clothing given to my family afterwards, and we were obliged to go on board the ship destitute of bedding and clothing, such as we had being almost unfit for use, and wholly insufficient for our health and comfort.

This deponent further declares, that he would never have quitted his place of abode but for false promises, and threats of being cut off from all future relief.

That with respect to provisions, a supply was sent on board, but not a sufficiency, till a quantity of Indian meal was purchased in Londonderry, and added to the sea-stock; *Quin*, the acting bailiff stated, when asked for clothing, that he was obliged to expend the money intended to purchase clothing in the purchase of Indian meal, and consequently the destitution of clothes.

This deponent now solemnly declares, that he and his family are entirely destitute of money, clothing or provisions. This deponent further declares, that Captain *Mason*, of the "Superior,"

## CANADA.

"Superior," treated himself and his fellow-passengers with much kindness, and in several instances issued meal from his own stock in lieu of biscuit, which latter provision could not be used by the aged and children.

Further, this deponent saith not, and declares he cannot write or sign his name.

(signed) <sup>his</sup> *Hugh × Reilly.*  
mark.

Sworn before me at Grosse Isle, in the district of  
Quebec, this 12th day of September 1847.

(signed) *R. Symes, J. P.*

Province of Canada, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Robert Symes, Esq.,  
District of Quebec. } one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said district,

*Bryan Prior*, labourer, late of the parish of Drumreilly, county Leitrim, Ireland, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith,

That he was a tenant of Dr. Collins, in the parish of Drumreilly, and occupied a piece of land of five acres; that he has a wife and four children, the eldest under 12 years; that upwards of six weeks previous to his leaving home, he and his family were wholly deprived of relief; that when in an actual state of starvation, Mr. Benson, agent to Dr. Collins, demanded of this deponent the surrender of his piece of land, and promised to give him immediate relief if he gave up his land; being in a state of starvation, he did give up his land, and his house was immediately pulled down to the ground, leaving his wife and four children standing in the field, without a covering or any other place to lay their heads. The land being of insufficient value, as estimated by Mr. Benson, the agent, he refused to send deponent's wife and children with him to America, saying, at the same time, that it was quite expensive enough to send him, and that he might be thankful for it. The wife and children of this deponent are now in Ireland, without a house or home, as far as this deponent has any knowledge of their condition, and he now declares that he is in a most distressed state of mind, without money, clothing or food.

(signed) *Bryan Prior.*

Sworn before me at Grosse Isle, in the district of  
Quebec, this 12th day of September 1847.

(signed) *R. Symes, J. P.*

## Enclosure 4, in No. 16.

Midland District, } THE jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, on their oath pre-  
to wit. } sent:--

Enc. 4, in No. 16. THAT they have visited the gaol of this district, and found the several cells and apartments well ventilated and in good order; and, on interrogating the prisoners, were informed by them that they had no complaints to make, with the exception that their allowance of food was not quite sufficient.

That on maturely considering that part of the charge of his Honour the Judge which has reference to the immigration of this season, are of opinion that it is a subject of the utmost importance in its effects on the present and future destiny of this young and hitherto thriving colony.

That while the inhabitants of this province are generally disposed to hail with a welcome the arrival amongst them of so many sound, able-bodied and industrious immigrants as their limited capital can put into useful employment, as also to extend charity proportionate to their means, whenever a claim can be presented on their benevolence, this jury are at a loss to find language sufficiently strong to express their deprecation of the moral turpitude of leading men and landlords who have advised, encouraged and assisted to leave their native home, the kind sympathy of friends, and even their best chance of prolonged existence, such large bodies of their destitute countrymen, many of them too old to work for their living, others exhausted by famine and sickness, and some of them even blind and cripples, who, congregated into dense masses on board ship, without wholesome food and fresh air, have generated such contagious disease as usually accompanies such complication of misery, and without any reference to the evil consequences resulting to the inhabitants of this province. This conduct is most cruel to the immigrants themselves, rendering more bitter the last sorrows of a shortened life, by casting them out from their native country to die in a distant land.

That, in addition to the cruelties thus inflicted on those unfortunate individuals themselves, under the pretence of friendship and charity, (but in the opinion of this jury for the purpose of getting rid of them), it is manifest injustice to those amongst whom they are landed, and imposes upon them a multitude of paupers, destined to be a serious burden on the resources of the humane and industrious, and exposing them to the influence of contagion and disease of a most malignant character.

It is with reluctance this jury remark, that the immigration of this season is more calculated to depopulate than to stimulate the growth of this province; and this jury have fearful anticipations of their starvation from hunger and cold during the inclement season of winter, unless

unless the Provincial Government can, by authority and means from the mother country, adopt some plan of affording relief, not only to those of them who are sick, but also to those in health, by giving them employment.

This jury confidently hope, that such representations have already been forwarded from the Provincial Legislature and from the Executive Government as have procured a guarantee of means to alleviate the distresses of those paupers so unjustly located upon us.

The grand jury trust that the Imperial Government will shield this province from a future recurrence of this gross injustice; and that our local authorities will be more guarded in preventing the introduction of contagious disease amongst the population of towns and cities by making choice of isolated situations whereon to erect sheds and hospitals.

In expressing, as above, their unanimous opinion, and also what they conceive to be a general opinion throughout the province, on the immigration of this season, it may not be out of place for them to suggest, that such of those immigrants in this district who are able to work should be forthwith employed, under the direction of experienced workmen, in opening up the road contemplated to be made by the Government from Kingston towards the Ottawa river, not merely with a view to the public benefit, but rather to teach and encourage them to become industrious good settlers in the neighbourhood of such road, should the Government deem it proper to grant them lands there on the Owen Sound principle.

This jury further present, that there are throughout this province large numbers of orphan children, whose interest and future happiness would be greatly promoted by their being bound as apprentices, either to farmers, mechanics or others, but, owing to the want of a provincial law on the subject, no authority exists for carrying out so desirable a measure; this jury therefore suggest that at the next meeting of the Legislature an Act for this purpose be introduced by the law officers of the Crown.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.

Grand Jury Room, 2 October 1847.

(signed) J. Counter, Foreman.

Enclosure 5, in No. 16.

THE jurors of our Lady the Queen upon oath present that they as the body of this district, knowing the feelings of the people on the subject of this year's emigration, feel that they would be omitting an important part of their duty were they to separate without giving an expression of their opinion on this subject.

Encl. 5, in No. 16.

The grand jury, aware of the great injury that 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 colonists 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, by 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 the 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 the 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 been entailed upon the 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 procured among the settled inhabitants here, which ought to have fallen upon the landed proprietors at home. The grand jury are aware that an address was adopted, at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, to Her Majesty on this important subject, which they trust will have the proper effect; but should the Imperial Government delay or decline acting upon their remonstrance, we earnestly hope that the next session of the Provincial Parliament may not be permitted to pass without the enacting of a law, restrictive in its character, and protective in its operation, which will hereafter indirectly prevent the recurrence of events so hostile to the interests of the people of this province, and so disastrous to their welfare, prosperity and happiness.

(signed)

Walter H. Dickson, Foreman.  
O. S. Phelps.  
Walter Wilson.  
Duncan M'Farland.  
Gilbert M' Micking.  
Dennis Woolverton.  
A. Kreon, jun.  
Geo. P. M. Ball.

Elias Durham.  
John S. Walker.  
J. S. Ham.  
John Turney.  
J. W. H. Stewart.  
W. R. Ottley.  
Wm. Woodruff.

Niagara Grand Jury Room,  
22 September 1847.

CANADA.

—No. 17.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.

No. 17.  
Earl Grey to the  
Earl of Elgin,  
27 December 1847.  
Page 21.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 27 December 1847.

WITH reference to that part of the enclosures in your Lordship's despatch, No. 91, of the 27th of October, which related to unfavourable reports respecting Irish emigrants from the estates of Dr. Collins, I have now to forward for your information the enclosed copies of answers received from Dr. Collins, to whom the Emigration Commissioners communicated the papers, by my desire, in order that he might be able to furnish any explanations which he might wish to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

Enclosures in No. 17.

Sir,

Merrion-square, 23 December 1847.

Encl. in No. 17.

I BEG you will return my best acknowledgments to the Colonial Emigration Commissioners for their communication of the 10th inst., relative to some tenants of mine who emigrated to Quebec from the port of Derry in the ship "Superior." In reply, I wish to state, for the information of the Commissioners, the following facts:—

There were about 150 persons, adults and children, sent out by me in the "Superior," equal to 110 full passengers.

For these 110, I paid all ship charges, and provided carts to carry the women and children, and food for the journey, from the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh to Derry.

All of them owed me two years' rent, most of them three, and many of them four, every shilling of which I not only forgave them, but allowed them to sell whatever stock, furniture or other effects they had, and take the money with them.

In addition to the ship's allowance of 1 lb. of bread-stuffs daily, I paid for 1 lb. of meal daily extra for each of them.

I procured them four barrels of pork, and gave them 5*l.* worth of coffee and sugar. I also procured them 35*l.* worth of clothes, which I sent from Dublin, of excellent quality, which were faithfully distributed amongst them. I cannot account for the statements made by the two individuals mentioned. I was not in the country myself at the time of their departure; but I trust the Commissioners, from the undoubted facts stated, will agree with me in thinking that I acted liberally towards them.

The total sum expended and lost to me in rent was certainly not less than 900*l.*

These poor creatures were all in the greatest poverty, and many of them must inevitably have perished from starvation had they remained in Ireland.

It is totally untrue that any individual went out otherwise than voluntarily, as every family were left to their own free-will. The offer was made to every tenant on both estates, who (since the loss of the potato) thought their holdings too small to grow food for them; and those who remained, and did not wish to emigrate, have in no instance been disturbed by me in the slightest degree.

The tenants appeared most grateful for what had been done for them, and the act was universally considered as an example to other landlords, and one of the most generous character.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully state, that where a landed proprietor contributes the large amount I have done in this instance, for the purpose of enabling the destitute poor to escape death from starvation, it is not too much to expect the expenditure of a few shillings on each pauper on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as their contribution to place these honest but distressed subjects at once in a locality where, by their industry, all their wants may be instantly supplied.

Would not this have been nearly as speedily accomplished for the poor stone-cutter by a free passage in a steamer (whose wages at 5*s.* or 6*s.* daily would speedily have procured him happiness hitherto unknown), as was occupied by the magistrate in taking untruthful depositions from such poor creatures, in every way calculated to create discontent, and when communicated by them to their friends in Ireland (although previously well contented), likely to lead to outrage of the worst description, and thus completely frustrate all future efforts of the most liberal landlords to promote further emigration?—which I believe unquestionably to be the chief source we have to look to for the very existence of about two millions of our poor fellow-creatures.

I beg to refer the Commissioners to the request contained in my letters dated the 5th of March and the 12th of July, relative to the destitute state of the poor emigrants sent out; and from the statements made in Parliament and the report made by the Commissioners last year to both Houses by command of Her Majesty, as to the assistance to be given to emigrants on their arrival in Canada, I entertained no doubt whatever that they should be placed free of cost to themselves where employment was abundant; and this at the most trifling addition by the Government to the 5*s.* head money which their officer received from me.

Hoping



Hoping the Commissioners will pardon the liberty I have taken in freely expressing my sentiments on this vitally important subject,

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Robert Collins, M. D.*

To Samuel Walcott, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Secretary, Colonial Emigration Commissioners,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have delayed this reply some days, expecting a letter from my agent, respecting the two cases noticed, which I have not yet received; I hope, however, in a day or two to forward all particulars.

Sir,

Merrion-square, Dec. 24, 1847.

I beg to forward the accompanying affidavits respecting the two tenants, Hugh Reilly and Bryan Prior, whose depositions you forwarded to me on the 10th instant.

I have to request you will be so good as to submit the documents I now send, together with my letter of yesterday, to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will at once see the justice of my observations of yesterday in reference to the untruthful statements made.

It will be seen that Reilly was not only not destitute, but had at least six pounds in his possession which he received for a cow he sold, &c., and that he had good clothes in his box, although he wore the bad for effect, and also that he had never paid me any rent. These undoubted facts should open the eyes of the Commissioners to imposition.

It will also be seen that Prior had been treated with the utmost kindness, having been made a present of a cow, and had his ground cropped, and that his statement was truly false.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Robert Collins.*

Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, to wit.

*Hugh Quin*, of Gannery, county Fermanagh, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said counties, and having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, that he has read an affidavit stated to have been made by one Hugh Reilly, late of Aghernly, county of Fermanagh, before Robert Symes, Esquire, of Quebec; and deponent admits that said Hugh Reilly might have been told that unless he gave up his land he could not be continued on the relief list, as such regulations were adopted and acted on by relief committees throughout the kingdom, under the direction of the Government Inspectors; but deponent solemnly denies that he ever held out a threat of any kind whatsoever, or made any offer to said Reilly to induce him to give up his land, which consisted of about four acres of partly reclaimed mountain or bog, and for which said Reilly never, to the best of this deponent's knowledge or belief, paid one shilling of rent, but may have got credit for a small amount of work done for Dr. Collins.

That said Hugh Reilly came to deponent, and most earnestly besought him to interfere for him with Captain Benison, and induce him to permit said Reilly and family to proceed with the other emigrants from Dr. Collins' property, and, on his request being granted, Reilly appeared most grateful.

That said Reilly was permitted to sell his stock, consisting of a cow and two goats, also all his furniture, &c. &c., and, to the best of this deponent's knowledge, information and belief, Reilly must have had at least six pounds when he sailed in the ship "Superior" from the quay of Londonderry, and that his statement of total destitution is a fabrication.

Deponent declares that it is totally untrue that he promised said Reilly shoes for his wife, or made any promise whatever of clothing for either himself or family; and that he was well aware that, although said Reilly travelled in worn-out, patched clothes, that he had a good suit in his box; and that said Reilly behaved most improperly on the way from Ballyconnel to Derry, he and another having excited the minds of certain persons against deponent and his party, and that he had much difficulty in proceeding with the emigrants, as said Reilly was anxious to raise a riot on the road, and break up the party, by getting this deponent and others beaten. Deponent denies that it is true that said Reilly's children were in the state represented by him, and that he, this deponent, caused to be conveyed to Londonderry, and put on board the "Superior" the bed and bedding of said Reilly, as well as of all the other emigrants. That deponent provided for the wants of the emigrants, and put on board the "Superior" a sufficient supply for ten weeks for each of oaten and Indian meal, the latter having been provided by the direction of Mr. Cooke, to whom the "Superior" belonged, and who told this deponent that all of Dr. Collins' emigrants had been sufficiently provided with sea-stores, consisting of tea, sugar, pork, in addition to meal, &c. &c.

Deponent declares that said Reilly has been through life a discontented, complaining, ill-disposed person, and that, from his conduct in the town of Strabane, he was apprehensive that he would have received personal injury, and was obliged to threaten him and others to hand them over to the police authorities, which fortunately were near, and prevented further disturbance.

(signed) *Hugh Quin.*

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 21st day of December, at Ballyconnel, Ireland, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Joseph Benison, J.P.*

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Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, to wit.

*Farrell Kennan*, of Keukeen, county of Leitrim, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said counties, and having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depose that the affidavit made by Bryan Prior, late of Curraghturtry, county of Leitrim, is, for the most part, without foundation. That said Prior had not five acres of land to surrender the possession of, but only about three, rent for which, for several years, he had never paid, although the utmost kindness had been extended to him by having his land cropped for him; also, by giving him a cow with the hope of bettering his condition; but that any effort to enable him to better his condition failed, and that said Prior had made many applications for a passage to Quebec, without success, and that it was only on the morning of the day when the emigrants started for Londonderry, that he, this deponent, consented to allow said Prior to proceed, he having previously declared, if refused, he would at all hazards follow them, the emigrants, to Londonderry, in the hope of getting a passage. That it is totally untrue that Mr. Benison had made any promise whatever to said Prior, that on giving up his land he would receive immediate relief; but that the Relief Committee of the district with the Committee of Finance and Government Inspector had made themselves acquainted with the condition of each claimant, and according to their condition and means, and the quantity of land held by each, struck many off their lists; and that deponent is aware, being a member of that committee himself, that Mr. Benison had interfered in his behalf with the committee. That the possession of said Prior's land was forced upon this deponent, and only taken at the urgent request of Prior by this deponent on the morning the emigrants left for Londonderry. That deponent states, that the family of Prior was put upon the relief list, and have since gone into the workhouse.

(signed) *Farrell Kennan.*

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 21st day of December 1847, at Ballyconnel, Ireland.

(signed) *Joseph Benison, J.P.*

— No. 18.—

(No. 93.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Montreal, 29 October 1847.

(Received 16 November 1847.)

My Lord,

No. 18.  
Earl of Elgin to  
Earl Grey,  
29 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Lordship's information, that during the past month I have made an extensive tour in the province. The lateness of the season and uncertainty of the weather, prevented me from penetrating far into the interior, but I visited several of the most important towns, including Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, St. Catherine's, Niagara and Brookville. In all quarters I was greeted with a kind welcome and with the most unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty to Her Majesty. At Hamilton I attended the annual meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, at which a large body of intelligent and enterprising agriculturalists were assembled. From Niagara I visited the Welland Canal, and from Toronto the rich and highly cultivated district which lies behind that thriving city. The evidences of steady progress and substantial prosperity furnished in these parts of the province are most striking and satisfactory. Exalted as was the estimate which I had previously formed of its capabilities, it has been materially raised by what I have witnessed on this tour.

2. I am compelled, however, to make a considerable deduction from the favourable character of this report, on account of the distress and suffering which has been occasioned to the province by the immigration of the present year. Its disastrous consequences have been felt not only in the large towns where the sick and destitute are collected in great numbers, but even in the remote hamlets to which they have penetrated, carrying with them disease and pauperism. The subject was forced upon my attention at every point in my progress through the province, and I regret to say that I found a disposition, even among the most loyal subjects of the Queen, to contrast the visitation to which Canada as a colony had been subjected, with the comparative immunity enjoyed by the neighbouring States, who are able to take measures to defend themselves.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*

—No. 19.—

—No. 19.—

(No. 143.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

No. 19.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, No. 91, of the 27th, and No. 93, of the 29th October; I have read with much satisfaction your account of the steady progress of improvement and substantial prosperity which you witnessed during your late tour through the Province of Canada, but that satisfaction has, I regret to say, been qualified by the perusal of your Lordship's statement of the distress and suffering to which parts of the province have been subjected by immigration of the present year. Upon this point I have to refer your Lordship to my despatch, No. 142, of the 1st instant.

Earl Grey to Governor-general the Earl of Elgin,  
2 December 1847.

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

—No. 20.—

(No. 142.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin*.

No. 20.

Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,  
1 December 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 December 1847.

Pages 7 &amp; 10.

I HAVE purposely deferred answering your despatches of the 28th of June and of the 13th July, transmitting Addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and from the Corporation of Montreal, on the subject of the immigration into Canada of the present year, until the termination of the season for emigration had enabled me carefully to review all that has taken place during its progress.

I have now to inform your Lordship, that I have had the honour of laying these Addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive them very graciously; and I have further to instruct your Lordship to acquaint the public bodies from which these Addresses proceed, that in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, Her confidential servants have most anxiously applied themselves to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet the just wishes therein expressed, by guarding, so far as human precautions may avail to do so, against the recurrence of calamities, so deeply to be deplored as those which during the year now about to close have befallen not only the emigrants who have left our shores, but through them the inhabitants of the British North American colonies.

I need scarcely assure your Lordship that these calamities, as described in your despatches, and in the public journals of the colony, have caused to us most sincere and lively sorrow; but upon looking back at the melancholy history of these sufferings, it is at least, some consolation to us to reflect, that they do not appear to have been produced or aggravated by our measures, or by our having neglected any precautions it was in our power to adopt. It is no slight gratification to us now to remember, that strongly as we were urged in the beginning of the present year to take measures for carrying emigration from Ireland to a much greater extent than that to which it could naturally attain, and to add to the multitudes who flocked unaided to America, by providing at the public expense for the conveyance across the Atlantic of a large additional number of those who were anxious thus to fly from distress in Ireland; we steadily refused to do this, and abstained from giving any artificial stimulus to the tide of emigration, while at the same time we took such precautions as were in our power to mitigate, as far as possible, the sufferings to which we foresaw that even this spontaneous emigration would most probably give rise.

As it is highly important that the people of Canada should clearly understand both what were the measures which Her Majesty's Government really adopted, in

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order to meet the difficulties which were anticipated from the emigration of so large a body of persons from Ireland, and also why those measures were not carried further, I have called upon the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to draw up a Report (not for my own information, but for that of your Lordship and of the public both at home and in the colonies), explaining fully the policy which had been pursued, and the obstacles which stood in the way of any more effectual interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of averting those calamities which have unfortunately occurred. I have now the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a copy of the Report, which in compliance with the instructions I had conveyed to them, has been furnished to me by the Commissioners. In this very able document your Lordship will find it to be shown, that it would have been practically impossible, and that if possible it would have been inhuman and unjust, to have interfered by any exercise of the authority of the Legislature or of the Executive Government, to detain at home the multitudes, who during the past year have endeavoured to escape from misery and starvation by emigrating from Ireland to America; and also that the emigration of so large a number of persons who had previously suffered so severely from the consequences of that visitation with which it had pleased Providence to afflict us, inevitably led to the breaking out of disease, which could not be prevented from spreading itself from the emigrants to the inhabitants of the colonies to which they flocked. The latter have, however, in this respect, only suffered in common with Liverpool and various other places in Great Britain, to which the natives of Ireland have brought the fever which raged in that country. I need scarcely inform you, that the evils to which these towns have been exposed from the immigration from Ireland of vast numbers of persons suffering from destitution and disease, have been most serious, and have been the subject of very great complaint. It has been beyond the power of either the Executive Government or of Parliament to prevent the effects of the calamity by which Ireland has been visited, from being severely felt in other parts of the British Empire on both sides of the Atlantic.

I must refer you to the Report itself for the facts and reasonings upon which are founded these conclusions as to the past, and I now proceed to the more important question as to what are the measures which, from the experience of the present year, may be considered best adapted to improve the mode of conducting emigration for the future. Upon this subject, after having maturely considered the different suggestions of the Commissioners, I am not of opinion that it would be sufficient to accomplish the object in view, that Parliament should pass a new Passengers' Act, enforcing the various additional regulations which they have proposed. It may be expedient that the Passengers' Act should be thus amended, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail very carefully to consider whether any proposal to that effect should be submitted to Parliament; but I am of opinion, that even if this should be done it would not supersede the necessity of other measures which may best be adopted in the colonies. Looking to the results of the emigration, not only of the present but of former years, it will be found that the health and comfort of emigrants during their voyage depend less upon the regulations established by law than upon the care and humanity of those by whom their conveyance is undertaken. When the owners and masters of ships, and the brokers to whom emigrants apply for passages, have exerted themselves to perform their several duties effectively and in the spirit of the existing law, the regulations of that law have proved sufficient to protect emigrants from any serious amount of suffering, except that arising from the attacks of disease, against which it was impossible to guard. On the other hand, it is equally proved by experience, that it is extremely difficult to ensure by detailed regulations, enforced by penalties, that treatment of emigrants which is necessary in crowded ships in order to prevent their health from being injured. The most perfect rules which could be devised with regard to the maintenance on board of emigrant ships of proper ventilation, cleanliness and regularity, would be of little avail, unless in each ship there were placed some public officer to see that they were obeyed, and this, I need hardly observe, the very large number of ships employed in this trade would render practically impossible. Hence it seems to follow, that while some general regulations, the breach of which can easily be detected and punished, may with great advantage be established by law,

law, the requisite attention to the health and comfort of emigrants may best be secured by making it the obvious pecuniary interest of those by whom their conveyance to the colonies is undertaken, that they should arrive without having suffered from sickness. Nor does it appear difficult to devise the means by which this may be accomplished. A very simple alteration of the colonial law under the authority of which the emigration tax is levied, would answer the purpose.

I would suggest, for the consideration of yourself and of your Council, that the Provincial Legislature might with great advantage be invited to enact, that in case a ship is placed in quarantine for more than such a brief specified period as would merely suffice for observation or cleansing, the tax on every emigrant on board should be doubled, and that if detained so long that the double tax would not cover the consequent expenditure, the surplus shall also be charged to the ship, provided that the whole amount levied on this account is not to exceed the rate of 1*l.* per head. The enactment of a law of this kind would render it so manifestly the interest of the owners and masters of ships to avoid receiving on board passengers labouring under infectious diseases, and to enforce the cleanliness, ventilation and attention to diet on which the health of large bodies of persons at sea so entirely depends; and so much is in the power of those whose interests would thus be engaged in preventing abuse, that such a measure would supersede the necessity of a multitude of minute regulations which it would be extremely difficult to enforce.

The same principle might also be applied in attempting to check another evil which has been the subject of much and of just complaint. I observe it is stated in the Reports now before me, that there have arrived, both in Canada and in New Brunswick during the present season, a large number of persons totally destitute, and at the same time incapable of labour, and that a considerable burthen is likely to be thrown upon both provinces by the maintenance of emigrants of this description consisting of widows and children, and of the aged and infirm. It is impossible to deny the justice with which the colonies complain of this burthen, and in order that they may not in future be exposed to it, I am of opinion that it would form a very proper provision in any new law to be enacted by the Provincial Legislatures, that in every case in which the local authorities of the port at which an emigrant ship arrived saw reason to apprehend that any of the emigrants might become a burthen upon the colony, they should be empowered to require from the captain before the vessel should be permitted to clear out on her return voyage, security for the repayment of any expense which might thus become necessary on account of such emigrants, within one year after their arrival.

This would be a provision somewhat similar to that which exists in the law of New York upon this subject, but although that law requires the master of a ship to give security for all his passengers, the option is usually allowed of avoiding this obligation by paying one dollar a-head as commutation money, and practically this payment is always preferred. The effect, consequently, of this arrangement is merely to impose an additional emigrant tax of a dollar a-head, without giving to the shipowner any motive for preferring passengers likely to be able to maintain themselves by their own labour to those who are not so. It would be advisable, in order to discourage the introduction of helpless paupers into Canada, that the shipowner should be required to give security only for those of his passengers who might obviously come under this description, but that, on the other hand, he should only be entitled to avoid this obligation by the payment of 10*s.* a head on all such emigrants. Should it be considered that it would be found practically difficult for the local authorities to determine in what cases to call for this security from the masters of ships, the object in view might be partially attained by imposing an additional tax of 5*s.* upon women and children, and men appearing to be 60 years of age and upwards. I am aware that an indiscriminate increase of the tax upon women and children would be less directly calculated to attain the end in view than the regulation I have first suggested, and it might not be altogether free from objection. Still I am of opinion that such an increase of tax, without at all preventing able-bodied emigrants from carrying with them their wives and children, would tend to discourage the arrival of too large a proportion of the class of emigrants most

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likely to become chargeable to the province ; while looking to the purposes to which the money raised by the tax is applied, it would be only reasonable that, as being the most likely to become chargeable, such emigrants should pay more than others.

With a similar object I should suggest, that the tax otherwise payable should further be doubled in respect of all emigrants who should arrive later in the season than the 1st of September, and should be trebled on those arriving later than the 1st of October in each year. There is no doubt that the arrival of emigrants so late in the season greatly increases the probability of their becoming a burthen on the province during the winter, and the tax to which they are liable should be augmented in proportion.

It might also be expedient to add a clause imposing a penalty upon the ship, if it should appear that during the voyage the passengers had not been supplied with a proper amount of provisions. You will find it explained in the enclosed Report, that the ration of bread which the Act of Parliament requires to be supplied to emigrants by the master of the ship, was not intended to be their only food, but that in the scarcity of last year many of those who embarked for America were induced to trust entirely to the ship's provisions, which afford by no means a sufficient allowance for the maintenance of health ; it would therefore seem highly expedient, that in any provincial Act which may be passed, the masters of emigrant ships should be required to take care that their passengers should either put on board a stock of provisions for themselves, or that such an addition should be made from the ship's stores to the ration of bread now required by law, as to guard against the consequences of an inadequate allowance of food.

The enactment of such a law as I have now described would be calculated to relieve the province, both by diminishing the expenses which would be likely to be thrown upon it on account of the emigrants who arrived, and also by increasing the amount of the tax now levied upon them and applicable to these expenses. To such a measure, therefore, not carrying the restrictions to be imposed upon vessels engaged in this trade further than I have suggested, Her confidential servants would be prepared to advise that Her Majesty should assent ; but I must remind you that while it is proper, for the reasons I have stated, that some such regulations as I have recommended should be enforced, the true interest of the province, no less than that of this country, requires that these regulations should not by their over severity throw needless obstructions in the way of an intercourse between the Queen's dominions on this and on the opposite side of the Atlantic, which is of the utmost importance to both. Not only has emigration been the means of adding largely in the last 20 years to the industrious population, and therefore to the wealth of Canada, but also it is to be recollected, that the profit derived from the conveyance of emigrants in the outward voyage enables the ships which carry them to bring back the produce of Canada at a much cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible. With regard, therefore, to any Bill for the regulation of emigrant ships which may be tendered for your acceptance by the other branches of the Provincial Legislature, it will be your duty carefully to consider its provisions before you assent to it, and to decline doing so if you shall judge that it is of too rigorous a character. It is the more indispensable that you should perform this duty with caution and with firmness, on account of the obvious inconvenience which would arise from its being necessary that Her Majesty should disallow an Act upon this subject to which your own assent had been given, while at the same time it would be impossible that Her Majesty should be advised to permit an Act imposing needless or improper restrictions upon so important a trade to remain in force. I should further recommend, that the operation of any Act of this description should be limited to two years ; this would remove much of the difficulty of permitting it to continue in force if it should contain any provisions of a questionable character. I have also to instruct you, if any such Act shall be passed, to forward it to me by the very earliest opportunity, in order that Her Majesty's final decision may be pronounced upon it with the least possible delay.

Before I close this despatch I have only further to direct your Lordship, in bringing this most important subject under the consideration of your Council

and

and of the Legislature, to remind them, that although the enactment of such a law as I have suggested might be of great service in checking abuses and preventing the recurrence with the same intensity as before of the evils which have just been so seriously felt as arising from emigration, it would do nothing towards the accomplishment of such an improvement as I believe to be no less practicable than it is desirable, in the existing mode of settling upon the soil of Canada the host of emigrants which annually lands in her ports. Upon this subject I have in former despatches so fully stated my views, that it is only necessary for me now to repeat my firm conviction, that there is nothing in the situation of Canada which renders it impossible by judicious regulations to provide for the the occupation of her vacant territory in a regular and systematic manner, instead of leaving this to be effected as heretofore, by the desultory and too often ill directed efforts of individuals. The saving of labour and of capital which would result from such a system would cause the increase of the numbers of her inhabitants by emigration to be the means of advancing the province yet more rapidly in wealth and in civilization. The powers necessary for establishing such a system, are, by the constitution of Canada, vested in her own Legislature and people; to them, therefore, I must commit the consideration of the subject, only assuring them, through your Lordship, that any measures they may adopt for this purpose will meet with the best encouragement which it is in Her Majesty's power to afford.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office.  
20 November 1847.

Sir,

In compliance with Earl Grey's directions, we have carefully perused the various communications from Canada and New Brunswick on the sufferings which have attended the immigration of this year. We now proceed to furnish the Report required from us upon them; and in so doing, we shall not confine ourselves to proceedings belonging to this Board, but shall equally mention in their place the measures of Government, and any facts requiring to be generally known, in order that, as we understand Lord Grey to desire, the whole subject may be brought under review together, in a convenient shape for the information of the Provincial Legislatures, and for consideration in this country.

Encl. in No. 20.

Representations on the sickness and distress in British America have been received from public bodies, which, even if the gravity of the occasion was not in itself apparent, must have commanded attention from the weight due to their own authority. The Crown has been addressed by both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, as well as by the Corporation of Montreal. In New Brunswick the Legislature was not sitting during most of the immigration, but an earnest appeal has been received from the Common Council of St. John, the great port of arrival in that province. All of these addresses agree in representing, that not only has the recent immigration introduced disease which has spread to the resident population, and in various ways swelled the amount of distress, but also that it consisted to a large extent of destitute, vagrant or helpless classes; and while every disposition is expressed by the authorities to receive their fellow-countrymen hospitably, they insist upon the necessity of devising means to prevent the recurrence of this year's sufferings.

Representations from the British Provinces.

We trust we may be permitted, at the outset, to express the deep concern with which we have read these accounts of the ravages of disease amongst bodies of people about whom our duties had necessarily engaged us in much correspondence, and for whose protection we can truly affirm that, during the trying season which has elapsed, our time and thoughts were constantly occupied in endeavouring to secure a faithful and vigorous exercise of such powers as the law affords. But, instead of dwelling on sentiments of regret, which must be shared by every person of humanity, we shall proceed at once to the practical questions which arise out of the subject.

Two topics, it will be observed, have to be considered; viz., the sickness and the destitute or helpless condition of the people who emigrated. These grounds of complaint appear distinct from one another. For should the former admit of being more effectually opposed in future years by any new regulations, it might still remain a question whether persons of unsuitable age or habits could be successfully prohibited from effecting, or proprietors be prevented from assisting them to effect, their removal to the colonies. Both evils, we believe, to the extent to which they prevailed in the recent season, will be found traceable to the extraordinary state of suffering in Ireland. The chief questions that will suggest themselves

Two distinct evils; viz. the sickness, and the class of the emigrants.

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are probably, what were the causes of these misfortunes, whether they could have been averted this year, and whether they admit of prevention hereafter.

Enormous extent  
of the emigration.

Before proceeding to more general considerations, there are two preliminary statements which appear to us essential to remove misconception. In the first place, we would point to the enormous extent of the emigration. In 1846, which was a year of larger emigration than any that preceded, it amounted to 129,851 persons. But in the first three quarters of the present year the emigration has extended to no less than 240,732 persons, almost the whole of them consisting of Irish emigrants to North America. Whether the probability of this vast efflux of people ought to have led to any special legislative measures, is a question which we by no means propose to pass over or neglect. It will be considered in its proper place. But in the meantime, it is important to bear in mind, that the very fact of the departure of such enormous and totally unprecedented multitudes, and still more the cause by which it was produced, could not fail, with the best arrangements, greatly to augment the probability of suffering and distress.

Not selected by the  
Government.

In the next place, it is necessary distinctly to remember that none of the people were in any way selected or sent out by the Government. Nor does there even appear reason to conclude that any very large proportion of them were sent out by their landlords. On the contrary, we are assured on high authority, that long before-hand, the people were engaged in their preparations to escape from the want and misery of their own country. All the money that could be spared was laid by, and the Savings Banks were laden, as is well known, with deposits, which the best informed persons did not doubt to be destined to this purpose. No emigration could have been more thoroughly spontaneous. Whether it would have been right or possible to stop it, is a question which may be asked, and on which we shall be ready to submit a few remarks before we close this Report. But for the purpose of forming any clear judgment on what actually occurred, it is essential to understand that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the emigrants, but that they consisted of people who, seeing starvation impending at home, used the pecuniary means they possessed to provide themselves with a passage to a country where they thought that they would be able to live.

Having thus endeavoured to guard against two misapprehensions which we believe are not of infrequent occurrence, we would observe that, although it has not hitherto been deemed that Government could interfere with the kind of people who go out to the colonies, it has always been considered part of its duty to seek from the Legislature, and duly to enforce, such general regulations as might tend to protect the passengers against frauds on shore or disasters on the voyage. We proceed, therefore, to mention how far there was ground, from previous experience, to suppose that sufficient precautions existed for these objects; what would appear most obviously to have been the causes of the change which occurred this year; and especially how far there is any reason to suppose that it can be ascribed to any neglect of duty in the officers entrusted with enforcing the law.

State of health in  
emigration of pre-  
vious years.

The annual returns show that in no earlier period of five years had so many people emigrated as in the five years ending with 1846, and yet the whole of this large emigration was effected healthily and prosperously. We annex a return, by which it will be seen that the deaths on the voyages to Canada did not exceed one-half per cent. or five in every 1,000 persons embarked, and that the deaths in quarantine did not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for every 1,000 persons embarked. And as evidence of the state of health and efficiency in which they landed, we annex a summary of the successive statements of the emigrant agents in Canada, showing that the people found no difficulty in getting employment, and had become readily absorbed in the mass of the population. The Government, therefore, at the commencement of the present year, was in possession of this fact, that in the preceding five years a greater number of persons had emigrated to North America than had ever done so before, and had emigrated, under existing arrangements, without sickness and without any serious difficulty or disaster.

Rate of mortality  
this year ascribed  
to the fever in  
Ireland.

But in 1847 a famine having occurred in Ireland, followed by fever, it appears by some of the latest returns from Canada, that the deaths on the voyage have increased from 5 in every 1,000 persons embarked to 55, or to eleven times their previous rate, and that so many more having arrived sick, the proportion of deaths in quarantine to the numbers embarked has increased from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to no less than 60 in the 1,000, making a total mortality of nearly twelve per cent. One example is even mentioned where, by extreme care, the fever having been averted during the voyage, it broke out after arrival, so deeply laid were the seeds of disease. Can there be any doubt of the reason why, all public arrangements remaining the same, so sudden a change had occurred? How violent had been the disease in Ireland may be seen from a part of the Poor Law Commissioners' Annual Report. The number of inmates in the workhouses having increased from 50,000 in April 1846, to upwards of 100,000 in April 1847, the number of deaths among those inmates had increased from about 160 per week to no less than 2,700, or from 3 in a thousand to 25. It appears, that in the first four months of this year, 54 officers connected with workhouses, including 7 clerks, 9 masters, 7 surgeons and 6 chaplains, died out of the number of 150 who had been attacked by disease taken in the discharge of their duties.



We have seen it mentioned as a matter of reproach to Government, that whilst British emigrants have this year suffered so much, no unhealthiness appeared amongst foreign emigrants. But this very fact points to the true cause of the evil. German passengers have made the voyage healthily, because there has been no fever in Germany. In like manner it is a remarkable fact, that the ship returns after arrival do not exhibit great sickness amongst vessels sailing from the majority of Scotch or English ports, nor even from several of the Irish ports. But from Liverpool and from Cork, where the fever which had been produced by the famine was most extensive, the disease amongst the passengers has been the greatest; and the other principal cases will be seen by the returns to have occurred in vessels sailing from ports where the fever was the most severe.

No sickness in common ships from uninfected ports.

Another fact to which we would draw particular attention is, that whilst ships quite filled with emigrants from healthy places made the voyage successfully, there are instances (as will presently appear) of vessels sailing under the most favourable circumstances from Cork, carrying military pensioners well fed, and under the care of their own surgeons, who suffered quite as much as the other emigrants from the same locality. Thus the most ordinary arrangements were enough, if ships sailed from places where no pestilence prevailed; the best arrangements were fruitless, if they sailed from infected ports.

Great sickness in the best ships from infected ports.

The question of the sickness in this year's emigration has been discussed in a letter to the "Times" from the late Dr. Coombe, not less temperate in its tone than judicious and humane in most of its suggestions; and in the sequel it will be found that we have not failed to bear several of them in mind. But our object here is to notice one point which appears to us to require explanation. Dr. Coombe's letter quotes a remark reported to have been made by Earl Grey in the House of Lords, that the emigrants had "embarked in such a state of health that in some cases the very change to a better diet on board of emigrant ships had caused fever to break out amongst them." And the letter then points out the limited and inadequate sustenance which the ship's ration could afford, and suggests that Lord Grey must have been misinformed.

Remarks on the ship's allowance of bread stuffs.

We are anxious to explain that it has never for an instant been supposed that the ship's allowance of bread constituted, without other food, a sufficient and proper sustenance for passengers to North America. As a security against actual want, the vessel is bound by law to furnish daily a pound of bread to each passenger; but it has always been enjoined upon emigrants that they ought to furnish themselves with other kinds of food; and so they always have done, until this year's scarcity. But the present question is not whether the ship's bread is enough for the whole support of a passenger; it is whether, when a man had previously been starving, the change even to that diet might not in some instances have been one of the causes which brought on fatal disorder. Whatever may be the true answer to this question, the authority for Lord Grey's remark is to be found in a statement, to which we had drawn attention, by Dr. Douglas, who has for several years visited and examined the vast multitudes of emigrants who have arrived in Canada, and than whom no man is better entitled, both by knowledge and by the humane interest he takes in the subject, to have his opinion cited. In a letter, in which it is impossible not to see that every expression is dictated by genuine feeling, he says, "all the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead from starvation and want before embarking, and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishes them without a struggle."

We shall conclude our notice of the apparent causes of this year's sickness, by quoting the opinion of some of the officers of the largest experience in British America. Mr. Buchanan, as Lord Grey is aware, has for several years discharged the office of Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec with much credit. Mr. Perley has had the same opportunities of observation in New Brunswick as Mr. Buchanan and Dr. Douglas in Canada. Now from Mr. Buchanan (who, we regret to say, has suffered from a dangerous attack of fever), we have not yet any general comments; and he merely remarks in one place that, as we have above said, the ship's allowance is not in itself a sufficient amount of food. In a letter which we have recently seen from Dr. Douglas, he writes as follows:—It has been said "by people not informed on the subject, that the frightful mortality and sickness was caused by the over-crowded state of the passenger-vessels, and the want of proper food and medical attendance. Now, however much these might have mitigated the evil, it could be easily proved that it was not caused by their want. The thousands of German emigrants who arrived this year, all came in good health, and they were more crowded in consequence of their greater quantity of baggage. The transports 'Blenheim' and 'Maria Somes,' with pensioners and their families from Cork, were just as sickly as other vessels, yet these had plenty of room in well-ventilated vessels, good staff surgeons, and were regularly supplied with good wholesome food, animal and vegetable, daily. The disease was in all cases brought on board the vessels (not generated there), and it found fit subjects in the half-starved miserable wretches who composed the mass." Mr. Perley, whose intelligence and zeal are favourably known to Lord Grey, also concurs in chiefly attributing the greatly increased mortality to the debilitated state of the emigrants before embarking, and their inability to bear the fatigues of a sea voyage after long fasting and other privations."

Opinions of the principal officers in America on the causes of sickness.

## CANADA.

Of course we do not mean that if the nature of the case admitted of putting the people under strict discipline and control, or if their circumstances were such that they could be better provided with clothing, more cleanly in their habits, and better fed, all these favourable elements would not greatly improve their chances of health. On the contrary, Sir William Colebrooke and some of the agents often justly point attention to the superior condition in which vessels arrive, when the masters have fortunately been able to enforce attention to any of these points. But this circumstance has been common to the emigration of every year. All we have wished to show is, that no serious misfortunes having occurred in former emigrations, the cause of the great difference between them and the emigration of this year, has been the state of Ireland.

Discharge of their duty by the emigration officers.

Next comes the question, whether there has been any neglect of duty by the officers employed to enforce the Passengers' Act. We trust that this will not be assumed against them merely because misfortunes have occurred, of which we have just shown how comprehensive and how powerful were the causes. Circumstances beyond their control have this year produced the most deplorable sufferings, in the midst of which the only just question, as far as regards these officers, is whether they have faithfully discharged such powers as they have at their disposal.

In support of the hope we entertain that they will be found to have so acted, we might partly rest on the nature of the correspondence in which we are daily engaged with them. We might also refer to the opinions which we often find expressed by gentlemen of station who have occasion to pass through the places where these officers are employed, and to see the manner in which their duties are performed. And at some of the largest ports in the kingdom we have good reason to know the satisfaction felt by the merchants and resident public authorities with the conduct of the Government emigrant agents. But we will not dwell on any of these topics, because we think that the most direct evidence how the duty is discharged is to be found in the reports which arrive from the other side of the Atlantic.

Every emigrant ship is visited and examined immediately on reaching the British provinces by officers specially appointed for the purpose, who report each violation of the Act, which if it be of a kind that could have been prevented or detected beforehand, is then made a subject of inquiry in this country. Now we will not lay any stress on the circumstance that no returns have yet arrived from Canada, pointing out defects or reporting the necessity of prosecutions there, because under the extreme pressure of this year it is very possible that it may have been found impracticable to observe the usual rigour, or that the detailed returns may still be incomplete and may arrive at a later date. But we beg leave to point out, that throughout the more general official reports which have been received from Canada, there is not the remotest intimation that there appeared any signs of neglect of duty in the circumstances under which the ships have sailed. If there had been reason to suppose that there were indications that the fever was in any degree traceable to defects for which the Passengers' Act afforded a remedy, it is inconceivable that the principal officers in Canada, who were witnesses of such lamentable sufferings, would not have mentioned the fact. But, on the contrary, we have shown already that they ascribe the sickness to very different causes.

And from New Brunswick we are able to supply some information in detail. Returns have been received for 81 ships; in five of which there was a very limited excess in the number of passengers, mainly occasioned by differences in the mode of computation, and far too small to affect the people's health. With respect to two of the vessels, it was complained that they had only a deck on temporary beams; but many of the vessels in the North American trade have no permanent beams or decks, and it has been judged that the officers in this kingdom are not at liberty to object to the others, if they are securely fixed. We have ascertained that they attended to the subject in these two instances, and satisfied themselves, to the best of their judgment, with the fastenings, which we do not understand to have given way.

Setting aside the preceding instances, which are at any rate not of a kind directly to affect the people's health, we find that out of the 81 ships which have as yet been heard of, there are only three in which it has been detected that there was any defect in the quantity or quality of provisions laid in before sailing. One of these vessels (viz. the "Sea") was despatched by a firm at Liverpool, which had long been watched and frequently prevented before from sending bad provisions. They escaped detection in the present instance, but their license will be opposed at the end of the year; and it may consequently be expected that they will be removed from the trade. In another case, the vessel (the "Bloomfield") had been driven back to Ireland, and the law, which has since been amended, did not at that time afford adequate means of compelling the provisions to be replenished. The third case is that of the "Magna Charta," in which we have no doubt that the quantity of the provisions on board was too small. But it would appear that some imposition must have been practised before starting, as the receipts were produced for the full quantity necessary, and their sufficiency was attested by the master, who afterwards made the complaint. We may, perhaps, here explain, that a defect now and then may be expected to escape the preliminary inspection in this country; but that for that very reason it is part of the system to rely also on the check supplied by the officers at the port of arrival.

arrival. Having thus specially reported on three cases in which defective provisions were mentioned, we may observe, that, with respect to the great majority of the ships, it is common to find the goodness and sufficiency of the provisions especially noticed in the Returns.

On an unfavourable remark made by Mr. Boyd, at St. Andrew's, without specifying instances, we have reported separately.

But while, for these reasons, we would submit, that there is no ground to assume that the enforcement of the ordinary law was neglected, we may be allowed also briefly to advert to the special measures which were adopted to meet the exigencies of this year.

Special measures adopted in the course of the present year.

The emigration estimate was at once increased by Her Majesty's Government from 10,364*l.* to 23,813*l.* Five officers were appointed at new stations in Ireland. Lieut. Hodder, at Liverpool, whose energies were to be so severely taxed by the vast multitudes who pour through that town, was reinforced by some very efficient assistants. The vote taken for relief in Canada was increased from 1,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, or to ten times its previous amount. These measures took place before any extensive sickness had yet become prevalent here, or been reported from the colonies. And as soon as the sufferings among the emigrants became known, the Government forthwith sent large supplies of the disinfecting fluids recently invented, both to Canada and New Brunswick, and distributed them among the subsequent emigrant ships; besides despatching Colonel Calvert to Canada, at great expense, almost immediately after his experiments had been made known in Parliament. There has not been time to hear the result.

Increase by the Government of Estimate and of Officers.

Disinfecting fluid.

No sooner did the emigrant ships begin to arrive in the St. Lawrence with sickness amongst them, than Mr. Buchanan procured the appointment of a medical board, despatched large supplies of provisions to the quarantine station, and engaged a small steamer to act as a tender to the health officer, for the purpose of landing the sick, collecting provisions, and otherwise facilitating the service. Lord Elgin at once caused tents sufficient for the reception of 10,000 men to be issued from the Ordnance, which measure was immediately approved by Earl Grey. His Lordship also conveyed to the Governor-general an intimation, which has since been repeated, that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to apply to Parliament to contribute an equitable proportion of the burthen thrown on the province in consequence of the distress and the calamities prevailing in this country. The same principle will, we understand, be also applied to New Brunswick; and we perceive by Lord Grey's despatch of the 4th of October, that 20,000*l.* is already placed at the disposal of the provincial authorities in Canada.

Proceedings in Canada.

We have heard it imagined, that 50,000*l.* had been destined to the relief of distress in Canada, which was afterwards withdrawn. This is a pure mistake. There was a project of offering loans to that extent to Canadian proprietors to assist in furnishing employment; but this would only have applied to healthy emigrants, and had nothing whatever to do with the relief of sickness.

Further proceedings in this country.

At this Board we took an early opportunity of addressing a letter to all the emigration officers in this country, warning them of the momentous nature of the season which might be expected, and stating that we reckoned upon their exertions to meet the occasion adequately. One of our number repaired to Liverpool to inspect the manner in which the service was conducted at that great port, and to consult with Lieutenant Hodder on the best means of securing an efficient discharge of the duty throughout the harassing months which were likely to ensue. Some additional suggestions and improvements in the Passengers' Bill, which has since become law, were the fruits of this visit.

We were authorized to expend a moderate sum in meeting the difficulties which might be expected from vessels driven back by weather, a fund which, in some cases, we found of great service in alleviating distress, and enabling people to supply themselves with the requisites for a renewed voyage.

Grant for ships put back in distress.

A short and simple notice for the information of emigrants of the humbler classes was drawn up, and we caused several copies to be put on board every passenger ship; and although there are no means of compelling the observance of discipline among the emigrants, we ought to mention, that the masters of all passenger vessels are furnished, by our desire, with certain tables of regulations recommended by authority of this Commission for the good of all on board. We have been assured that this is calculated materially to assist commanders who wish to promote cleanliness and good order.

Information and ship regulations distributed.

Nor did we think it necessary to confine ourselves within the powers strictly belonging to us by the Passengers' Act. We authorized the several officers to call in medical aid should they suspect the existence of fever, and to insist upon the landing of any infected passengers before the ship should sail, even though the law gave no positive right to make such a demand. We felt sure that in such an emergency no one would blame our advancing beyond mere legal powers of interference; and, in point of fact, the course we desired was acquiesced in by all concerned, from the obvious necessity of the case.

Instructions to land sick passengers.

Impossibility, however, of detecting the cases of incipient disease.

But unfortunately the seeds of disease were so rife, that no mere casual inspection of large multitudes of people suddenly assembled together from a distance, and whom, by the nature of the case, it was also necessary not to detain, could avail to bring the evil to light. In several of the ships which put back, fever had extensively broken out after the first day or two at sea, showing how widely spread must have been the beginnings of disease when the people started. We are convinced that in such a state of things, no medical inspection could have been generally successful, unless the law and the habits of this country had been such that the people could be detained for some time for observation, whether or not they wished it, in places free from the danger of new infection. But we need scarcely say this would have been impracticable. At Liverpool alone, more than 8,000 would often arrive and depart in the course of a week. Setting aside all other difficulties, barracks or tents would have been necessary for at least 10,000 or 12,000 persons.

Inquiry made as to carrying Surgeons in the ships.

We anxiously inquired amongst some of the most eminent members of the medical profession whether, if the ships were prevented from sailing without surgeons, it would be possible for owners to procure them in sufficient numbers and with sufficient promptitude not to stop the emigration. We have always been favourable, as Lord Grey is aware, to the measure, if it could be shown to be practicable. But we found that no one well acquainted with the circumstances, would venture to recommend the introduction of such a rule this year. The rate at which people were proceeding was such, that at least 622 surgeons would have been required in the course of the first six months. Nor would they all have been required at a few large towns where a considerable supply of surgeons might more reasonably be hoped for; but some of them must have been found, without delay, at each of the various ports and creeks of England, Ireland and Scotland from which emigrants may happen to proceed; and in cases where the condition could not be fulfilled, the consequence would have been, that poor people who had come from great distances to a strange port, and had parted with all their means, would have found the master of the ship unable to give them the passage for which they had contracted.

Question whether Special Legislation should have been tried.

But even supposing it admitted, that the existing law had not been neglected, and also that in ordinary years that law had been sufficient for its purpose, it may be asked whether the Government ought not to have proposed special legislation for the extraordinary circumstances of this year. This is a question which, in the main, must belong to higher authority than ours; but we will offer a few observations. We had proposed in the winter, as will be within Lord Grey's recollection, a Consolidated Act, embodying some improvements, which we thought desirable, and we afterwards selected from it, by his Lordship's desire, such clauses as appeared to us to be more immediately wanted; but we cannot for a moment say that we think that if either the longer Bill had been brought into Parliament, or the shorter one had been passed at an earlier stage of the Session than actually took place, either could have prevented the sweeping misfortunes of this season. The fact is, that at the commencement of the year, no fever whatever having yet appeared, and the existing law having been found sufficient in the greatest seasons of emigration—a starving people being at the same time about to fly from famine to a land which promised plenty—it is hardly to be conceived that any Government could have proposed, or that the public would ever have received, those stringent and almost prohibitory enactments which alone could have afforded even a chance of preventing the disease which appeared in the summer. The fever, as we mentioned before, frequently broke out almost immediately after departure, plainly showing that it depended on no faults within the ship, but that it was taken out from the place of departure. We doubt whether any measure whatever would have been efficient except some one which either directly or indirectly compelled the great majority of the emigrants altogether to relinquish their purpose.

State of this question at the beginning of the year.

More power of control ascribed to the Government than would be possible.

In the expectations of efficacy from public measures on this subject, it seems too often to be assumed, as is remarked before, that emigrants to North America must in some way be selected by or fall under the direct power of the Government. Complaints are expressed that so many poor people go, that so many weak people go, that they are not more effectually compelled to observe good order and cleanliness on board—all these remarks assuming some authority on the part of the Government in these matters; but no such authority exists. A large number of ships go to North America for timber and other cargo; a great number of people having the means at their command pay the price for which the masters are willing to give them a passage, and, except in so far as any broad and general rules of protection may be laid down by law, it is difficult to see how the Government could interfere with this practice. No system of passports exists in our country. It would be contrary to all its usages that any of the Queen's subjects having the means of payment in their possession, should be prohibited from passing from one part of Her dominions to another.

No means of selection.

No passports in this country.

No means of detaining and lodging such multitudes of emigrants.

And even if the principle were conceded, it is necessary to bear in mind the immense extent of the operations which would have required to be dealt with, and the difficulty of controlling a people flying from starvation. From all parts of Ireland, during the second quarter of this year, nearly 150,000 persons were streaming towards the ports of embarkation, many of them having been for months preparing for their expedition, having thrown up any employment or lands which they previously had, and by an arrangement which in the main is very salutary, having already selected their ship, and paid for their passage. At what stage of their progress were these vast multitudes to have been arrested? were they to have

been sent back to the homes at which, if they had possessed any means of subsistence before, they must have parted with them in coming away? or, if they were to be detained at the ports for observation, could suitable buildings have been found, apart from the risk of fresh infection, to lodge 40,000 or 50,000 people month after month? and would the public at large have undertaken to support during their detention those people, a large part of whom had expended their last means in providing merely for the journey and the voyage?

We confess that after reflecting on these difficulties, we are led to think, that when it had pleased Providence to afflict Ireland with a famine, and consequent fever, which could not be subdued even on the land, it was little likely that any human contrivance could have averted the same evil from the multitudes who had made their arrangements for a long passage by sea.

How far means might justifiably be adopted in the British provinces in America to endeavour to ward off great burthens or sufferings from this source, is a different question, to which we shall advert in the sequel. Hitherto, it will be observed, we have only been discussing the causes of the sickness, and how far they could have been defeated by any precautions in this country. But since, even in respect of the voyage, it is commonly supposed that some of the measures adopted this year in the United States were of a very beneficial tendency, and since we believe that a good deal of misconception exists on this subject, it may be convenient that we should state, as far as we can learn, what those measures really were.

Question of  
Legislation in the  
Colonies reserved.

The Congress of the United States passed a law by which the number of passengers is limited to one for every 14, instead of one for every 10 superficial feet of the deck. This, we have no doubt, is conducive, so far as it goes, to the health of the people. We shall consider afterwards whether the example ought to be followed.

Review of the  
American laws on  
the subject.

At New York half a dollar a-head is payable as hospital money, and the master of each vessel is required either to give bond that his passengers shall not become chargeable within two years, or else to pay one dollar as commutation money: the master always prefers the latter. It is a mistake to suppose that this option has been practically withdrawn at New York. Unless we are misinformed by gentlemen who are daily despatching large ships full of passengers to New York, the practice regularly is to pay the hospital and commutation money, which it will be observed is in substance neither more nor less than the emigrant tax of Canada and New Brunswick. There may be a question of amount, but the principle is the same.

In respect to Boston, we have had some difficulty in getting precise information. The practice used to be simply to levy an emigrant tax of two dollars a-head; but we believe that this year the authorities have in some instances, though not universally, put in force a new law, which empowers them to demand a bond of 1,000 dollars for each passenger apparently indigent, that he should not become chargeable to the state or the city for 10 years. But whenever this measure is put in force to any extent, it must simply become necessary that the ship and passengers should sail away, and go to some other country; and this has, in fact, occurred at Boston in the course of the present season. When it is remembered that a large ship will sometimes carry 400 passengers or more, and consequently that, under such a law as this, the master of a single vessel might be called on to give security for a sum approaching half a million of dollars, the effect will not be surprising. But in the British provinces, where it could never be contemplated, nor, we are certain, be wished to get rid of immigration altogether, some more measured kind of precaution could alone be available.

We have nothing to add on the recent American laws. And having explained before some of the reasons why we should doubt the possibility of having introduced in England this year any legislative measure which would have effectually averted the fever, we leave that topic.

Next we proceed to the subject of remedial measures. For although the evil when it raged to so fearful an extent might not have admitted of correction, we should be most desirous not to miss any instruction which such heavy suffering may afford, and to consider how far it points to any additional precaution in ordinary years against similar disasters.

Remedial measures  
in this country.

We by no means overlook the caution with which it is necessary to interfere in the detail of such subjects by law. There is always the risk that such legislation must either be so general as to be easily evaded, or so minute as to be vexatious, and while the sufferings caused by careless or extortionate dealers may never admit of being thoroughly prevented, the attempt to do so may deprive more respectable or judicious persons of the opportunity of conveying poor emigrants, in safety, with the cheapness which would otherwise be practicable. Bearing this in mind, we shall endeavour, before we conclude, to suggest one provision which shall give the dealers themselves a direct interest in bringing over the passengers in good health.

But although the price of conveyance will be unavoidably enhanced, yet, after the sufferings which have occurred, it may probably be deemed right towards the people, and just to the British Provinces, to adopt other precautions against sickness and want. Should this be the view adopted by Her Majesty's Government, the following appears to us to be some of the most simple and practical measures that could be adopted:

First, A reduction in the number carried would unquestionably tend to diminish very much the chances of sickness and mortality. It would somewhat compensate for evils of defective ventilation, and in various ways would improve the condition of poor people

Reduction of  
numbers.

## CANADA.

Addition to the ration.

not of very cleanly habits. We should be inclined to suggest that only one passenger be allowed to every 12, instead of one to every 10 feet.

Secondly, It was always intended, as we have explained before, that the ship should only find bread, and that passengers should find themselves in other kinds of food. On general principles, it seemed best to leave them as much discretion as possible, because they could probably supply themselves more economically, and could also suit their own taste and habits. But experience having shown the irresistible temptation, in a year of scarcity, to throw themselves exclusively on the ship's allowance, we are inclined to think it necessary that this ration should, for the future, include the whole of what is necessary for their support. For this purpose, we think it might be enacted that there should be an allowance of a quantity of about one pound and three quarters of solid food per diem, of which half a pound, at least, should consist of bread or biscuit, and half a pound of beef or pork, leaving the rest to consist of such articles as the owner or broker might fix, keeping within the kinds enumerated in the Passengers' Act. We, for the present, only propose the total of one pound and three quarters provisionally, not having been in a position to gain the general opinion of practical persons; but we feel little doubt that it is very nearly the right quantity.

Surgeons to be carried, if practicable.

Thirdly, After the remarks made in the earlier part of the Report, we need not say how many are the doubts whether surgeons can be successfully required to be carried in every ship. But, although it may be thought that, even if procurable, many of the practitioners obtained in such vast numbers could not reasonably be expected to be of other than very limited abilities, yet we must confess, that were the measures practicable, we should feel that the people gained security, by having with them any man of even the most ordinary medical education. We have, in a former letter, suggested an inquiry from the heads of the profession as to the number of surgeons whom merchants would be likely to find available, and as to the amount of cost; and upon the answer will, probably, depend Lord Grey's judgment on the present question.

Limitation of ports from which emigrant ships may sail.

Fourthly, We think that so much of the value of the Passengers' Act depends upon the efficacy of the inspection, that as it is impossible to provide satisfactorily for this object at all the numerous small ports and creeks of the United Kingdom, it would give great additional security for the due enforcement of the law, if it were thought allowable to enumerate all the principal ports from which emigration takes place, and to require that vessels should not sail from any other ports with passengers to North America. It is very possible that this may be open to insuperable objections; but we have felt bound to mention it as one means of guarding against the otherwise almost unavoidable escape of some bad vessels from places too remote and too inferior in consequence to justify the maintenance of an Emigration Officer.

These appear to us the simplest and most practical means which could be taken in this country for giving additional security for health. They agree with suggestions thrown out in an address from the Legislative Assembly of Canada. Almost all of them also are included in Dr. Coombe's suggestions; and at the same time they had offered themselves to our own minds as the readiest and most available measures before we had read his letter.

Dr. Coombe further suggested the use of a ventilating apparatus; but although we have often inquired into different proposed methods, we have never yet found any which we are satisfied could at once be required by law to be brought into universal use.

Another suggestion of Dr. Coombe's is, that more order and cleanliness should be enforced on board. We wish, indeed, that this result could be attained; but in speaking of enforcing discipline, it must be assumed that in some quarter or other the power of coercion should be reposed, and in whom, on board of an ordinary British merchant ship, would the Legislature or the public deem it endurable to vest powers of coercing and punishing free people who had paid for their passage across the Atlantic?

Remedial measure in the provinces.

From this examination of the measures of a nature to be taken in England, we proceed to consider whether there are any which could be adopted with advantage in the provinces. In entering on this subject, the first point which attracts attention is, the universal complaint, that so many widows, with their children, and so many old and infirm persons, have been shipped off to America. It may be doubted whether all of these were sent, as appears to be supposed in the provinces, by landlords and persons of high station, or whether, in the general disposition this year to depart from Ireland, many of these unfortunate people may not have resolved by their own means to try their fate in a new country. But whatever may be the manner in which they got away, we cannot too earnestly represent that, far from the colonies being a fit asylum for the weak, an emigrant requires even more than the average of health and strength to succeed, and, consequently, that when they are assisted to go, it is equally unjust to the British provinces, and cruel to the poor persons themselves, to send out those who are totally unable to live by their own industry.

Question of a discriminating tax on unfit emigrants.

We have already shown, however, that it would be impossible for Government to exercise any control over the subject in this country. The next question that may suggest itself is, whether the provincial legislature could require that some heavy extra payment should be made on persons likely to become chargeable to the public. To the principle of such an attempt there probably will be no objection, but we fear that it would be impossible to carry it

it out with fairness. The shipowner ought to be able to know beforehand with certainty for which of his passengers he would have to pay more, and for which of them less, on arriving at their destination. This, we think, would be impracticable with such multitudes as go to Canada and New Brunswick. Ten or twelve thousand pass through Quebec in a week. It is absolutely necessary, on the one hand, that they should not be delayed; it would also be necessary, however, if a discriminating tax were established, that there should be sufficient time to admit of its being levied with equity. On the whole, we are disposed to give up this idea, as not admitting of being carried into effect successfully.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

But we see no reason why the emigrant tax in both provinces should not be raised to two dollars, which would increase the available funds for relief, without making that difference which would do more than exclude the most indigent and worst provided class.

Proposal of a higher emigrant tax.

And beyond this it may be a question, whether, in order to give the shipowner an interest in taking over the people in good health, and to render the vessel liable for part of the burthen which sickness casts upon the public, the Governor may not be usefully empowered by the Provincial Legislature to exact an extra tax; if the vessel requires to be put into quarantine. The rule might be, that if placed in quarantine for any other purpose than merely cleaning or observation, the Governor should have discretionary power to require payment of double tax, for which the shipowner should be liable, and if detained more than eight or ten days (as may be thought fit) to impose payment of treble tax.

Subject to increase in case of quarantine.

We have, &c.

B. Hawes, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

T. Fredk Elliot.  
Frederic Rogers.

MORTALITY IN CANADA EMIGRATION.

Y E A R.	Number Embarked.	Number of Deaths.			Average per Cent.	
		On Voyage.	In Quarantine.	TOTAL.	Including Quarantine.	Excluding Quarantine.
1841	28,280	156	38	194	·69	·55
1842	44,692	264	54	318	·71	·59
1843	21,807	54	26	80	·37	·25
1844	20,245	86	17	103	·51	·42
1845	25,515	111	29	140	·55	·43
1846	33,025	204	68	272	·82	·62
TOTALS -	173,564	875	232	1,107		

AVERAGE OF THE SIX YEARS.

Deaths on the Voyage - - - - - 0·5 per cent.  
 Deaths in Quarantine - - - - - 0·13 per cent.  
 0·63 } per cent. on number embarked.

CANADA.

REMARKS on the Means of Employment found by Immigrants into *Canada* since 1842 inclusive, collected from the Agents' Reports, as summed up in the Commissioners' Annual Reports.

## IMMIGRATION OF 1842.

ALTHOUGH the emigration to Canada during the year 1842 exceeded that of the previous year by no less than 16,288 souls, there is reason to believe that few of the industriously disposed remained at the close of the year without employment. The number in the two years were as follows :

1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,086
1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,374

## IMMIGRATION OF 1843.

THIS year the immigration was 21,727. It was as fortunate as remarkable a feature in the immigration of last year, that a very large proportion, about three-fourths of the whole, came out to their friends and relations; and it is gratifying to perceive, from Mr. Buchanan's annual Report, that there was no extensive distress among the immigrants.

## IMMIGRATION OF 1844.

THIS year the immigration was 20,142. It is satisfactory to observe, that none of the industriously disposed have remained unprovided with work; at the same time, provisions and necessaries of all kinds are reported to be plentiful. The agent points out the advantages to the immigrants on their arriving early in the year.

## IMMIGRATION OF 1845.

THE number of immigrants was 25,375. Several of them were possessed of moderate capital, and proceeded at once to purchase partially improved properties, or to enter into trade. A larger portion were small farmers, with sufficient means to enable them to establish themselves advantageously on wild lands, but the great bulk were agricultural labourers, many of whom had nothing even for their immediate support. The means of employment in 1845 are described by Mr. Buchanan as very abundant.

## IMMIGRATION OF 1846.

THE numbers this year were much larger than in any preceding year since 1842; they amounted to 32,153. Yet the first part of Mr. Buchanan's Report, headed "Prospects for 1847," states, that "there is little, if any, distress among the emigrants of the last year," and shows his confidence in the field which is open to enterprize and industry. He concludes by repeating Mr. Hawke's remark, that the province is capable of sustaining in comfort a large annual accession of labourers, provided they be transported to the places where their services are required.

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— No. 21. —

(No. 146.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin*.

No. 21.

Earl Grey to  
Governor-general  
the Earl of Elgin,  
3 December 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3 December 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 142, of the 1st inst., conveying to you the substance of a law which I wished you to propose to the Legislature, with a view of supplying some additional securities against such misfortunes as occurred in the emigration of this year, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have made a communication of the same nature to Sir William Colebrooke, and also to the Lieutenant-governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Unless corresponding measures were passed in these latter Governments, there would be a danger that some vessels might be diverted to ports to which the law proposed had not been extended. But as it is obviously desirable that there should be as little difference as may be in the Regulations on this subject in the several British Provinces in North America, I would request you to take the earliest opportunity in your power to transmit to the above-mentioned officers the heads of any Bill, which, after consulting your Council you may decide on recommending to the Legislature of Canada; and I have directed them to suggest to their respective Legislatures the expediency of adopting, in the Acts they may pass



pass upon this subject, provisions as nearly as possible the same with those which are likely to be introduced into the law of Canada.

CANADA.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 22. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin*, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the other North American Provinces.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 11 December 1847.

WITH reference to the question which has been so frequently suggested, whether every ship conveying 100 passengers to North America should be required by law to be provided with a surgeon, I have the honour to acquaint you, that with a view to obtain some authentic evidence on the point, whether or not such a rule could rarely be carried out in practice, I applied to the principal medical institutions in the United Kingdom to favour me with their opinion, whether the required number of duly qualified surgeons could be found at a moderate charge to the shipowners. The enclosed return of the number of surgeons who would have been required in the first two quarters of this year was transmitted to those institutions for their information, but with a statement that it was not probable that in future years emigration would be carried on to the same extent as in the season just concluded.

I now send you the replies received from the principal colleges in England, Scotland and Ireland, with a report made to me respecting them by the Emigration Commissioners. It seems to me apparent from these documents, that it would not be practicable, without often arresting emigration and entailing great confusion, to render the employment of a surgeon in passenger ships to North America compulsory by law.

I trust also that the enactment by the Provincial Legislature of a law in accordance with the suggestions contained in my despatch to your Lordship, of the 1st inst., No. 142, may give to the owners and masters of emigrant ships so strong an interest in adopting all the precautions in their power for preserving the health of the passengers, that no practical evil may result from not enforcing the employment of a surgeon on board such ships.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

NUMBER of Vessels from the undermentioned Ports, between January and June 1847, which carried 100 Statute Adults and upwards, and which therefore would have required a Surgeon, if the Law on that subject had extended to North America.

Encl. 1, in No. 22.

	January.	February.	March.	First Quarter.	April.	May.	June.	Second Quarter.
London - - - -	-	-	2	2	5	9	9	23
Liverpool - - - -	15	30	69	114	78	73	38	189
Plymouth - - - -	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	3
Glasgow and Greenock - - - -	-	-	4	4	6	5	5	16
Dublin - - - -	-	-	3	3	7	10	8	25
Belfast - - - -	-	3	5	8	13	11	6	30
Londonderry - - - -	-	-	5	5	14	11	7	32
Sligo and Outports - - - -	-	-	2	2	11	14	9	34
Limerick - - - -	-	-	-	-	12	19	3	34
Cork - - - -	-	-	4	4	20	16	10	46
Waterford and New Ross - - - -	-	1	-	1	6	16	4	28
Baltimore - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Galway - - - -	-	1	4	5	5	3	2	10
	16	35	100	151	180	189	102	471
	First Three Months - - - -							151
	TOTAL - - - -							622

CANADA.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,  
18 November 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 22.

In reply to the inquiry addressed by the Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in reference to the expediency of an amendment in the Passengers Act, so as to compel every ship carrying 100 passengers to British North America to be provided with a surgeon, "Whether an adequate number of "duly qualified surgeons could be found to undertake this duty at a moderate charge to the "shipowners:"

The president having submitted the same to the Council of the College, together with a Table showing the number of vessels which sailed from the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the present year, is desired to express their doubt whether the entire number of duly qualified surgeons required could be obtained for the year 1848; but as regards the contingent required for English ports, viz., 334, the Council are of opinion that for the service of the year 1849 (if not for that next ensuing), the required number might be found of surgeons competent to undertake this duty, provided the return of the surgeon to this country were guaranteed without delay and free of cost, and what the Council would deem a sufficient remuneration were secured to him.

(signed) *Benj. Travers,*

President, Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., &c. &c. &c.  
Colonial Department.

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

Sir,

Apothecaries Hall, 5 November 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 22.

I HAVE conferred with my colleagues on the subject of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and I am enabled to report to you for Lord Grey's information, that it is our unanimous opinion that as respects ships leaving the ports of England for British North America and carrying 100 passengers, an adequate number of duly qualified medical practitioners would be found to serve on board such ships at a moderate charge to the shipowners.

In submitting this opinion to Lord Grey, I am requested by my colleagues to state, that having regard to the nature of the duties which the medical practitioner serving on board such ships will be called upon to discharge, it is essential for the protection of the passengers, many of whom are women and children, that such practitioner should have given evidence of his competency to practise medicine as well as surgery, and we are satisfied that an adequate number of practitioners possessing both a medical and surgical qualification would be found without difficulty, who would undertake the duty at a moderate charge to the shipowners.

The Society have no reason whatever to doubt that an adequate number of duly qualified medical practitioners would be found to undertake the duty in question on board of ships leaving the ports of Scotland and Ireland, but the Society's experience does not enable them to express a decided opinion with respect to those parts of the United Kingdom.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Edward Bean, Master.*To Benjamin Hawes, Esq.,  
Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure 4, in No. 22.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 30 October 1847.

Encl. 4, in No. 22.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, requesting, on the part of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, my opinion whether an adequate number of duly qualified medical men could be found to undertake, at a moderate charge to the shipowners, the duty of surgeons to the emigrant ships between this country and North America.

In reply, I beg to state to his Lordship my fears that an adequate number of surgeons could not be obtained for this purpose at the present time.

It is, I apprehend, in a very great measure to the youngest members of the profession that the shipowners would have to look for medical officers. But during the last 15 years the number of medical students in Great Britain and Ireland has rapidly decreased so much, that minor situations, in private as well as public professional practice, are now filled up with far greater difficulty than only a few years ago; and this difficulty, which I have myself experienced when referred to from parties in country districts on several late occasions, must, in my opinion, go on increasing still farther for some time to come.

My position, as professor in the university, enables me at all events to say, that the medical students of this city, including both those of the university and those attached to the

Extra-

Extra-Academic Medical School, consist, in a very great measure, of young men to whom, at the conclusion of their studies, the appointment of surgeon to an emigrant ship bound for North America, would be no object of desire, both by reason of the low pay which could be afforded, and because the appointment would very seldom lead to anything better. Indeed I do not know any medical appointments which I should find it more difficult to fill up, were I referred to.

This state of things, so different from what was the case only 15 years ago, depends on several circumstances, which it would be out of place to mention here, and which could not be removed for a considerable period.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. Christison,*

President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.

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Enclosure 5, in No. 22.

Sir,

Merrion-square, 2 November 1847.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th October, I beg to state, for the information of Earl Grey, that I am decidedly of opinion an adequate number of duly qualified physicians (or surgeons with the medical education essentially necessary) could not be found at a moderate charge to shipowners, to enable them to provide one for each ship carrying 100 passengers to British North America, and that any Act of Parliament to compel them to do so, must greatly interfere with emigration, which in the present alarming state of Ireland, more especially, is absolutely essential to the existence of very many thousands of our fellow-creatures. Encl. 5, in No. 22.

It appears to me the competition amongst shipowners for passengers is likely to induce them voluntarily to provide medical attendance where it can be done with advantage.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Robt. Collins, M.D.*

President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

P.S.—If Government were to pay a fixed and permanent salary for the performance of such a duty, the required number of duly qualified medical men could, I have no doubt, be found, but so long as the remuneration depended upon the occasional and uncertain engagement of shipowners, the measure would be impracticable.

B. Hawes, Esq.

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Enclosure 6, in No. 22.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 26 November 1847.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 11th and 23d instant, accompanied by replies from some of the principal medical institutions of the kingdom, to Lord Grey's inquiries, whether it is probable that a sufficient supply of surgeons could be procured by shipowners for all vessels carrying 100 passengers to North America. Encl. 6, in No. 22.

Before reporting on these, it may be proper briefly to point out that, in one respect, an enactment that a surgeon must be carried, would differ from almost all other requirements of the law. When it is stated that a particular supply of provisions must be carried, or that there must be a given height between decks, the condition is one of which the fulfilment can be reduced to a certainty beforehand. The shipowner can either assure himself that he is able to satisfy the requirement, or else abstain from entering into the business. But if he do take emigrants at all, he must enter upon his preliminary proceedings long before the time for engaging a surgeon; and then, supposing that when that time arrives, he cannot procure a surgeon, or that the surgeon he has procured becomes for any reason unavailable at the last moment, it is difficult to exaggerate the perplexity which must ensue. A shipowner willing to perform his contract, and having committed no fault, would find himself liable to an indefinite detention of his vessel, at charges which certainly cannot be supposed to be less than from 10 £. to 12 £. per day. His outlay having been made, and his agreements with the passengers in force, he could not throw up the business; and it is difficult to say how long, at a remote place, both he and his passengers might have to remain in this dilemma. We mention the passengers, for they would experience their full share of the difficulty. They would see their means wasting away at a distance from the homes they had finally quitted, and the enactment intended for their benefit might inflict on them a serious injury. Whilst, therefore, it would in itself be desirable that surgeons should be carried, yet unless there is good reason to suppose that they would be procurable in such numbers as to avoid the occurrence of such difficulties as above described, it would hardly seem expedient to enact by law that no ship whatever, with 100 passengers or upwards, should sail for North America.

CANADA.

Such being the question, the following appears to be the substance of the answers received to Lord Grey's inquiries:—

The President of the College of Physicians at Dublin gives his opinion that an adequate number of duly qualified physicians or surgeons could not be found at a moderate charge to shipowners. He adds, in a postscript, that if indeed Government were to create a fixed and permanent service for the purpose, medical men would, doubtless, offer themselves in sufficient numbers; but that they could not be procured in the ordinary course of commerce.

The President of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh likewise expresses his apprehension that an adequate number of surgeons could not be obtained in Scotland.

The President of the College of Surgeons in London expresses the opinion of the college, that for the year 1849 (if not for next year), the required number of surgeons for English ports might be found, provided they were to be allowed a free passage back to this country, and were to be secured a sufficient remuneration.

The Society of Apothecaries, whilst stating that they have not sufficient experience, out of England, to offer a decided opinion in respect to the other parts of the United Kingdom, express their conviction, that for vessels sailing from English ports an adequate number of duly qualified practitioners could be supplied at a moderate cost.

The real question, however, is necessarily whether surgeons enough could be procured for the whole United Kingdom. If an enactment were made, imposing a charge on ships sailing from England, which would not apply to vessels sailing from Scotland or Ireland, the tendency would obviously be only to drive business away to the more favoured ports; and in fact it would obviously be inconsistent with all established principles to make a distinction in shipping regulations between one part of the United Kingdom and another. Considering, therefore, that it is evident, from the letters above reviewed, that after consulting the best authorities, none of them are found prepared to express an anticipation that the requisite number of medical men could be found for the emigration ships which sail to North America from the United Kingdom, we fear no other conclusion can be arrived at than that this is not an object which can, under present circumstances, be compulsorily provided for by law. We trust, however, that an inducement to do all that is practicable will be supplied by the measures which Lord Grey has in contemplation for giving to shipowners additional motives to take every security in their power for effecting the conveyance of emigrants in good health.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

— No. 23. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor-general the Right  
honourable the Earl of *Elgin*.

No. 23.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor-general  
the Earl of *Elgin*,  
20 Dec. 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 20 December 1847.

WITH reference to the communications from your Lordship, named in the margin, containing certain complaints respecting the manner in which emigrants had arrived from the estates respectively of the Honourable C. Wandesforde and of the Earl of Darnley, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I thought it proper to cause those complaints to be communicated to the proprietors concerned, and I now enclose copies of such answers as have been received.

As some of the reports from Canada have also alluded to some of the emigrants from Lord Palmerston's Irish estates, I take the same opportunity of forwarding to you the copy of a despatch, and its enclosures, which I have had occasion to send to Sir William Colebrooke, respecting such of Lord Palmerston's tenants as proceeded to New Brunswick.

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

Vide New Brun-  
swick, p. 160.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Sir,

Castlecomer, 22 November 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 23.

I BEG to forward the Honourable Mr. Wandesforde's reply to your communication of the 19th instant; and in addition to what he has already mentioned, to state that we have in our possession letters written by people who went from this to Quebec, in the spring of 1846, giving a most excellent account of their prospects; and, in very many instances, sending back sums of money for the purpose of bringing out other members of their families and friends. I also beg to inform you, that we have refused a considerable number of applications

cations for assistance to emigrate this last spring, when we thought the applicant would, on arriving in America, be left without means of support for some days; and I may also add, that it was at their most earnest solicitation that the well-known assistance of a free passage and 10 s. a head was granted, and nothing was ever promised them on their arrival in Quebec or elsewhere. Every tenant on the estate is well aware of the amount of assistance granted by the Honourable Mr. Wandesforde for emigration, and, therefore, could not expect any more on landing. I beg leave to forward specimens of some of the applications sent into my office this last spring.

To John Gliddon, Esq.,  
Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Richard Cooke.*

Sir,

Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Ireland, 21 November 1847.

I THIS day received your letter, with its enclosure, the report of the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, relative to some emigrants from Ireland to that port, who say they were sent out by me, for which communication I beg to thank the Commissioners. I beg you will inform those gentlemen, that although I believe 1,950 souls emigrated off my property last spring, I never sent one then, nor of above 3,000 in former years that quitted the same. It was entirely at their own solicitation and earnest request that I assisted them to go; and those who went this year received the same allowance that those who preceded them in former years did; namely, their passage free, and, I believe, 10 s. each, which is called head-money. This is all they expected or got, and no promise whatever was made to them of any further sum. They went of their own free-will, without any solicitation of mine, or any person belonging to me. And here I beg the Commissioners will allow me to add, for their information, if not already aware of it, that it is not an easy matter to send emigrants from this country, as the least anxiety being expressed for them to go will only ensure their permanency. I dare say that many have imposed upon the agent who never belonged to my property. The expense of each to me this year was 3 l. 13 s. per head.

I send this through my agent, Richard Cooke, Esq., who may be able to add some further information for the Commissioners.

John Gliddon, Esq.,  
Colonial Emigration Office, Westminster.

And remain yours, &c.  
(signed) *C. H. B. C. S. Wandesforde.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

Sir,

Palace, Ripon, 11 December 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 23.

I HAVE the honour to send you the result of my inquiries respecting the expectation of money said to be held forth to certain parties emigrating from Lord Darnley's estates in Ireland to Canada.

S. Walcott, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *C. T. Ripon.*

My Lord,

Dublin, 6 December 1847.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, which reached me here, and to return the papers which you were so good as to send me. Complaints similar to those contained in the letter addressed by Mr. Walcott having been made in other quarters, I had a statement printed, a copy of which I beg to send your Lordship. I cannot, till I return home, which I hope to do this day, state to which of the emigrants went in the "Panope." The order for the money they were to receive at Quebec was given, but I will write to-morrow, or next day.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Lambert Disney.*

STATEMENT with reference to a Letter signed "Henry Sully," published in the Canada Paper of 3d July 1847.

Clifton Lodge, Athboy, 26 September 1847.

In April last I employed Mr. Miley, of 22, Eden-quay, Dublin, to send a number of poor people from Lord Darnley's estate to America. I have employed him in a similar way for several years. At his suggestion I sent up Mr. George Wilkinson, one of Lord Darnley's bailiffs,

CANADA.

bailiffs, to procure the necessary sea-store for the people, allowing Mr. Miley for such provisions what he stated to me to be the general allowance made, viz.—1 *l.* a head for adults, and 10 *s.* a head for those aged 14 years and under (the statement of George Wilkinson, as to the quantity of provisions, &c. is annexed hereto). In giving orders to Mr. Miley for the passage money and provisions for each party of emigrants sent out, I also gave an order that the head of each family should receive a certain specified sum on landing at Quebec; this plan I have adopted in former years, and never heard of any complaint of the sum ordered not having been paid. When Mr. Miley was furnishing his account to me in July last, he stated that he had not charged in it the money that the persons were to get on landing at Quebec till he got back the receipts for it. I gave to a person selected from each party sent out, a letter to Mr. Buchanan, the Government agent at Quebec, in which I requested of him to show the party any kindness, and render them any assistance in his power, but it is utterly false that I told any of them that there was an order for money in the letter addressed to Mr. Buchanan, the order for the money they were to receive on landing at Quebec having been given with the order for their passage to Mr. Miley. In every possible way in my power I endeavoured to advance the comfort of the emigrants, and if they have not received the money ordered to them, much as I may lament it, no blame can fairly be attached to me; from the inquiries I have made of Mr. Miley, I believe it was owing to some of them having been sent on to Montreal, instead of being allowed to land at Quebec, at which place Mr. Miley's agents, who had orders to pay the money, resided. It also appears that several of the emigrants who had written to their friends at home, to say that they have not been paid, have actually received the money. (I have also ascertained that of 112 passengers by the "Panope," 68 were from Lord Darnley's estates, although Mr. Sully has stated that the entire number of passengers, except two or three, were from his Lordship's estates).

(signed) *Lambert Disney,*  
Agent to the Earl of Darnley's Estates in Ireland.

Rathmore Cottage, 26 September 1847.

WITH reference to the statement contained in the letter signed "Henry Sully," respecting the provisions procured for the emigrants sent from the Earl of Darnley's estates, I have to state, that Mr. Miley informed me; that between meal and flour, three stone would be sufficient for each adult, that I never informed any of the parties that the passage did not exceed 23 days, nor how long it would take; that the sugar and cocoa-shells were procured at a shop to which I was recommended by Mr. Miley, and appeared to me to be of the best description, and the people were quite delighted with them, and wondered where they could put all the provision they were getting; that in addition to the sum allowed for provision, Mr. Disney sent by me with each party of emigrants, a sum of money to be distributed wherever I saw any necessity for it; and that before each family proceeded to Dublin, large sums were given to them to provide clothing and other necessaries, and also in almost every instance money was given to pay car-hire to Dublin.

(signed) *George Wilkinson,*  
Bailiff on the Estate of the Earl of Darnley, in Ireland.

My Lord,

Clifton Lodge, 8 December 1847.

I CANNOT give any further explanation relative to the complaint of the people sent from Lord Darnley's estate in the "Panope" than that contained in the printed paper I sent you. I rather think that in the hurry and confusion occasioned by the great number of emigrants leaving, that Mr. Miley, the agent employed by me, may have omitted to give to the passengers by the "Panope" the order for the money they were to receive on landing at Quebec, as it appears he has no charge in his books as having paid to any one of them landing at Quebec any sum of money. In the cases of the emigrants sent from his Lordship's estate by other vessels, it appears through his books, that some got the money I ordered them, some did not; I do not know how redress could now be made to the parties. There was only one of the entire batch sent out who had any claim for anything given up on, or paid for, his holding by his successor. The others were given the orders merely as a charity; and though it is really most vexations that the people should have met with any disappointment, I really know not how it is to be remedied now, nor with whom the blame fairly rests.

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

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 1. —

(No. 39.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 1.  
Lient.-Governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl  
*Grey*.  
14 May 1847.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 14 May 1847.

(Received 31 May 1847.)

My Lord,

8 and 12 May.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship copies of two reports which I have received from Mr. Woodward, the Acting Emigrant Agent at St. John, enclosing returns of the ship "Mary Harrington" and brig "Midas," with emigrant passengers from ports in Ireland, who I have the satisfaction to find have arrived in good health.

Mr. Woodward, has been required to give securities in 500*l.* for the funds which, according to the instructions enclosed with your Lordship's circular despatch of the 19th ultimo, may be remitted to him, to be held in deposit for emigrants.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Government Emigrant Agency, St. John,  
8 May 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival from Galway of the brig "Midas," with 139 passengers, and 24 in the cabin; 10 deaths on the passage, from dysentery, the remainder in good health, with the exception of six landed at Partridge Island, as per report.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Also, that I have received lists of passengers by the following vessels:—

Mary	-	-	-	128	Tons	-	87	Passengers	-	12	April	} Cork.
Mary	-	-	-	180	"	-	120	"	-	30	March	
Pallas	-	-	-	316	"	-	204	"	-	5	April	} Londonderry.
Marchioness of Clydesdale	-	-	-	565	"	-	386	"	-	5	April	
Progress	-	-	-	200	"	-	138	"	-	15	April	

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *I. Woodward*,  
A. G. E. Agent.The Hon. John S. Saunders, Prov. Sec.,  
Fredericton.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Emigrant Agency Office, St. John,  
12 May 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

I HEREWITH enclose a return of passengers by the ship "Mary Harrington," Montgomery, master, from Donegal. A good comfortable vessel; passengers in good health, and express themselves satisfied with their treatment and accommodation.

Most of them intend going to the United States, where they have friends, the remainder may go, or remain in the country, according to inducements; they appear to be of a rather superior class of emigrants.

Respectfully, &amp;c.

(signed) *I. Woodward*,  
A. G. E. Agent.The Hon. J. S. Saunders, Prov. Sec.,  
Fredericton.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.  
Lieut.-Governor  
Sir W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke to Earl  
Grey.  
22 May 1847.

(No. 42.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 22 May 1847.

(Received 15 June 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a letter which I have received from the Acting Emigrant Agent at St. John, with a ship return of the "Marchioness of Clydesdale," from Londonderry, and reporting that the passengers had arrived in good health. The return of another ship, the "Aldebaran," from Sligo, had not been received, as she had remained at the quarantine station, not having been allowed to enter the port; I have considered the testimony borne to the good conduct of the master of the "Clydesdale," to have entitled him to the acknowledgments of the Government.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

19 May 1847.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Government Emigrant Agency, St. John,  
19 May 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

HEREWITH I enclose ship return of the passengers by the "Marchioness of Clydesdale," from Londonderry, and I am happy to add, all in good health; they also express themselves highly gratified at their accommodation and treatment on the passage.

No further report from the health officer at the quarantine station respecting the "Aldebaran," from Sligo. Should there appear, on inquiry, any violation of the Passengers' Act by the master of the ship, shall I have the party summoned before a magistrate to answer.

Respectfully,

(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

The Hon. John S. Saunders, Prov. Sec.,  
Fredericton.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 25 May 1847.

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the passenger ship "Aldebaran," from Sligo, I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to lay down, as a general instruction, that in all cases where there are clear grounds, you are forthwith to proceed against the party or parties who violate the Passengers' Acts; and in doubtful cases, reference may be made for instructions as to whether or not a prosecution should be instituted.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Isaac Woodward, Esq.,  
Acting-Govt. Emig. Agent, St. John.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.

Lieut.-Governor  
Sir W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke to Earl  
Grey.  
28 May 1847.

(No. 49.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 May 1847.

(Received 15 June 1847.)

My Lord,

By the last mail, and since the transmission of my despatches, No. 33, of April 27th, and No. 38, dated May 13th, I have received a copy of the Papers presented to Parliament in February, relative to emigration to these provinces, and containing your Lordship's despatches to Lord Elgin of the 31st of December, and the 29th of January last.

In transmitting to your Lordship some printed extracts of my despatches to Lord Stanley in 1842, which were laid before Parliament, I have in view

to

For Sir W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke's Despatch,  
No. 33, 27 April, and  
No. 38, 13 May, vide  
Papers relative to Emi-  
gration, presented by  
Command. June 1847.  
pp. 15 & 29.



to draw your Lordship's attention to the circumstance, that I have been long impressed with the advantage of promoting settlement "in villages," and the prosecution of such useful works as would afford employment to the settlers. It will also be seen that it was my desire to encourage the acquisition of land adjacent to such settlements, by persons of capital, who would undertake and promote such improvements, whereby the value of their lands would be raised, and the settlement reciprocally benefited; but as it was found impracticable to induce proprietors of unreclaimed lands to engage in such undertakings, the only alternative that presented itself to the Government was to advance funds, and through the aid of intelligent and experienced agents, to open roads, and lay out and superintend the settlement of the adjacent lands, thus holding out to the settlers the employment essential to them, and the further encouragement, that the work would not only render the lands accessible, but would improve their value.

As it has not been usual to construct roads and bridges by means of loans repayable by instalments in situations where tolls could not be rendered productive, and these being works conducive to the benefit of the public and to future settlers, such advances for their execution held out inducements to the only class who are willing and able to form the first settlements, and even with this encouragement the requirement of prompt payment for the land would in most cases have defeated the undertaking. In limiting the allotments to 50 acres, and allowing them to be purchased on credit, there was no check to the enterprising settler in extending his occupancy when enabled to purchase and pay for his first concession, for it was concluded that any funds he might be prepared so to apply, would be paid in redemption of his homestead, and a subsisting mortgage on this, until redeemed, afforded a means at any time of compelling a transfer of the land, if the settler neglected his farm to the prejudice of his neighbours, or speculated on its enhanced value from their improvements, and this without any injustice, as he could at any time dispose of the value of his own improvements, the only payment which the purchaser would intermediately be called on to make.

Locations of 50 acres were also chosen as sufficient in extent for a first occupancy—affording commonage for firewood and wild pasturage—and by reserving the lots in rear of the first concessions, an opportunity of extension was afforded.

Without the reserve of common lands in the settlement, no improving settler is contented with a smaller occupancy, or is willing to be deprived of the privilege of enlarging it for the settlement of his family growing up around him; and as the possession of land in his own right is the main stimulus to his exertions, and in reality his inducement to encounter the labours and privations incidental to such a mode of life, and which none but the most enterprising will engage or succeed in, there can be no inducement, were it even practicable, to obstruct his views; and from this prevalent feeling the farm servant will be content only to remain as such, till he can effect such a settlement for himself, the exception to which will be found only in the neighbourhood of towns, where continuous employment to a limited extent is held out to a class of skilled and unskilled labourers. Neither in the country is it necessary to discourage the labourer from acquiring land, as to all settlers the offer of labour is not only acceptable, but eagerly sought for at every stage, owing to which, the contracts for work are taken throughout the country at rates which would not remunerate the ordinary day labourer.

By the Regulations of December 1842, it will be seen, that on the sale of allotments of 50 acres, no term was fixed for the payment of the purchase-money; but prompt payment in cash for all concessions beyond that extent were required, a regulation which approximated as nearly to the Canadian system of 50 acre free grants, as the law would allow, and with some advantages over it, since the latter required a constant superintendence during the period of the deferred grant, and on failure of the settler before he received it, involved to him the sacrifice of his intermediate labour, and the transfer, without remuneration, of his improvements to another, while the simple operation in the case of a neglected allotment, of compelling its transfer on sale of the improvements,

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatches to Lord Stanley, 1842, vide Papers relative to Colonial Lands and Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 29 May 1843, No. 291, pp. 112—175.

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ensured the continuance of these without prejudice to the original settler, who might have failed from loss of health or change of views after severe and continued exertions.

A free concession of 50 acres may be considered as merely a nominal premium to the hardy settler who first encounters the wilderness, and by his labour confers on the land its sole value, and to exact from him the payment of a price for that which is valueless, is in reality to impose a severe tax on those to whom encouragement should be given, and which it would be more just and politic to impose on the owner of the neighbouring lands who speculates on its improved value from the industry of others.

In these views I have since considered that it would be more just to defer the payment of interest as well as principal, and to allow the whole charge to be redeemed by labour at the convenience of the settler, for experience has shown that the payment of the smallest sums for interest, and, still more, the instalments of principal, in situations where there are no markets, and where the settlers require employment to enable them first to subsist, and subsequently to provide the comforts of life, is attended with extreme difficulty, and that it is more to the interest of the country to allow the money he may possess to remain with the settler, who may thus apply all his resources to improvements, and if he fails, be enabled to transfer his allotment without loss to another, who may be willing and able to carry them on, and to pay for those improvements, which really constitute a valid security for the debt. I would further consider, that if at the period when free grants are usually conferred on fulfilment of the conditions, the debt were to be altogether remitted to the industrious settler, that it would be not more than an equitable encouragement to his industry.

By the Regulations of the 11th May 1843, your Lordship will also observe that in the same view the punctual discharge of the instalments, when due, have not been required, but no settlements have hitherto been formed under those Regulations.

I have entered into these details in order that the principles which I have from long experience found to be the most practicable in the prosecution of plans of systematic colonization, should be elucidated to your Lordship, and in which I have endeavoured to guard against the most prevalent errors, owing to which much capital has been sacrificed in abortive projects, which have operated to the discouragement of others, which might have been more successful. I am fully impressed with the correctness of your Lordship's views that such undertakings are most effectively promoted by the stimulus of private enterprize, and that the aid of the Government may more appropriately be given to persons of competent resources, who engage in them on principles that may be approved.

In this province, however, the opening of roads and construction of bridges are beyond the ordinary means of individual proprietors of wilderness lands, where dense forests must first be penetrated, and hence the importance I have attached to an improvement of the system of road appropriations in a country the settlement of which has been retarded by such works being wholly dependent on the sums that can annually be spared from the fluctuating resource of a commercial revenue.

The enclosed Gazette, containing the appointments for expending grants for bye-roads for the present year, will at once exemplify to your Lordship the system which prevails, operating as it does to discourage all enterprize in the people, and leading too often to the misapplication of the small sums which are granted, without reference to any surveys or estimates of what is required. In the last year an able road-maker, with an experienced surveyor, were appointed to the sole charge of the bye-roads in the northern counties, and whose reports, which I enclose, were laid, with those of other commissioners, before the Assembly; but although the value of their labours and observations were appreciated, it has been found impracticable to carry out a system of reform without legislative assistance, as the expenses of these commissioners have been insufficiently remunerated.

If, however, the Legislature should be induced, by granting funds in aid of local appropriations, to introduce a more efficient system, the settlement of the  
 province

province would be greatly accelerated, and an effective control applied, which is at present limited to the audit of the accounts of the numerous commissioners who are appointed on application, but for the most part without any knowledge on the part of the Government of their qualifications, or even of the situation of the roads they are appointed to make. In such a system of appropriations, the Government, though called on to appoint the commissioners, can hold itself in no way sufficiently responsible, neither can such responsibility be exercised by the Assembly. From the manner in which the roads are described, and the description of them varied from year to year in the Road Acts, it is impossible to ascertain their situation, where there are no means provided for their inspection except by the numerous local commissioners who are thus appointed.

I enclose an abstract of the appropriations of the present year, from which your Lordship will observe that a sum of 15,000*l.* has been distributed in 1,053 grants, averaging from 14*l.* to 15*l.* each, and many as small as 5*l.*, besides 7,250*l.* equally distributed in special grants.

The construction of a railway through the province would, as I have before said, greatly facilitate the settlement of the wilderness lands, and to those who may engage in this important undertaking, and to whom concessions of land along the line may be made, the foregoing observations may be useful.

The main object to be kept in view, as it appears to me, is the planting of a moral and efficient yeomanry in the country, and the encouragement of those of a superior class, who have been trained to the management of land, to associate together and to purchase on credit the first improvements, which emigrants cannot so well effect for themselves, and to aid them also in securing at the outset, the advantages of instruction and communion, which, if lost to themselves or their children, may, in a single generation, deteriorate their condition to their own permanent injury and that of the country. The establishment of a class of proprietors who might possess the means of carrying on improvements, might be simultaneously promoted, but till the Crown domains should be fully conceded, and the price of wild land considerably raised, the prospect of establishing an industrious tenantry cannot generally be entertained. Indeed, in the progress of older countries, the formation of a farming class has been mainly dependent on the previous establishment of a prosperous yeomanry, who, when the high price of land renders it impracticable to extend their possessions, and as their numbers increase with the population of the country, are content, on secure tenures, to employ their capital, intelligence and experience, aided by their moral, industrious and thrifty habits, in the improvement of the lands of larger proprietors. By encouraging the occupation of land on their estates, proprietors in the United Kingdom may contribute to train their peasantry to become useful settlers in the colonies, holding out to them an enlargement of their occupancies, with improved tenures in the settlements which they might easily form, without breaking the associations of their tenantry. By this means not only would a bond of attachment be preserved which would contribute to the welfare, comfort and improvement of the emigrant, but a sentiment of loyal attachment would be cherished, instead of the repulsive feeling which the ejected tenant is too apt to carry out from his country; and considering the strength of the local attachments and the ties of kindred which are cherished by the peasantry, and the sacrifices which the early settlers cheerfully made to preserve the institutions of their country, your Lordship will not fail to appreciate the importance of these as a bond between the two countries; indeed experience has shown that there is no other on which any stable dependence can be placed, and it is therefore not too much to expect from the landed proprietors in the United Kingdom, that they will promote an undertaking calculated to benefit themselves, and to secure these valuable colonies as a British possession.

In those ages when English proprietors took the lead in promoting such enterprizes, and when it was the policy of the Government to encourage such a spirit by honorary distinctions, the advantage was fully appreciated of acquiring the co-operation of those who were content to await the slow progress which must necessarily attend all successful agricultural operations, rather than, by engaging in them as commercial speculators, to look to those immediate profits

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which cannot be realized except in the harvest reaped by land-jobbers and speculators, to the prejudice and often to the ruin of the industrial classes.

The enclosed correspondence of 1842 was published in the province, from a desire to invite and promote discussion of the subject. I circulated at the time a plan, which is also enclosed, for the settlement of "church lands."

The prospect of finding tenants for such lands when cleared, would depend altogether upon the collateral advantages which such settlements would hold out to the respectable farming class in the United Kingdom, and especially to men with families, who might prefer to secure those advantages for their children in such settlements, at least for a time, rather than risk the sacrifice of them, by settling at once independently on lands of their own in the wilderness; such colonies might thus be organized under the auspices and with the influence of proprietors on their own estates, and amongst their tenantry and retainers, but it would be difficult at present in the colonies to find persons who would take land on these tenures, where the farming on half shares, which is the usual practice, is rarely conducted profitably for the landlord.

I have, &c.  
(signed) W. M. G. Colebrooke.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

May it please your Excellency,

Miramichi, 5 February 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

HAVING been appointed joint commissioner with James Davidson, Esquire, to expend the bye-road appropriations in the county of Gloucester for the past year, I would beg leave to submit the following report for your Excellency's information.

As soon as I noticed my appointment in the Royal Gazette, I had an interview with Mr. Davidson; and we were both of opinion, that from the lateness of the season, it would be impossible for us to attend to the duty jointly. We therefore divided the county in two districts, he taking all below the Big Nerepisquit River, to the North county line, and I taking all above to the Restigouche line; and by adopting that course I have been enabled to expend the amount allotted to me, and I flatter myself, with great advantage to the interests of the inhabitants of that county.

That the grant of 25*l.* for the road from John Noseworthy's, on Rose-hill, to the main Titeagoniche road, on a line between Samuel Roy and Joseph Kent, was not expended according to the terms of the grant, and for this reason, that in the summer of 1844, in company with three of the settlers from Rose-hill, I proceeded to the place for the purpose of exploring a road suitable for the wants of the settlers; and from the swampy state of the country in that neighbourhood, for a mile intersected with brooks, a suitable line could not be found; and after two days' exploration the line was abandoned, which fact was communicated to William End, Esquire, one of the members of the county, in writing. A line running between John Young and Peter Puts was recommended, and from an exploration of the same was found a very suitable one for the purpose, and has been adopted as the road, and the grant expended thereon. I advertised the road by public auction, a number of the inhabitants of Rose-hill attended, and no dissatisfaction was manifested at the change. I have thus abandoned an impracticable line, and expended the money on a very advantageous one, and in a way calculated to benefit the settlement, and trust that your Excellency will be satisfied that I have in this matter exercised a sound discretion. I advertised and took contracts for the Connolly road to New Dunlop, to the extent of the grant, say 60*l.*, but in consequence of one of the contractors having roads in another quarter, was unable to perform his contract on this road, and consequently the amount of his contract, to the extent of 12*l.*, was unexpended in that place, and from the advanced state of the season could not be expended to advantage.

That after letting the grant on the south side of Titeagoniche, between Burns and Daley's, I found that an alteration of the line was absolutely necessary, which was carried into effect, to the very great advantage to the road; this exploration, and a sum expended to fill up a deep ravine, caused an over-expenditure of 11*l.* on this road. I therefore took the 12*l.* above alluded to, and liquidated the over-expenditure as stated above. In this transfer the settlers on the Dunlop road will not suffer any inconvenience, as they have the old road for the present; and the sum expended on that line would not have been sufficient to form a junction with the old road. I have in this matter acted for the best, and trust that your Excellency will receive this explanation as satisfactory, and in the appropriation for the ensuing year an interchange may be made, so as each line may receive its due legitimate appropriation.

For Sir W. Colebrooke's  
Correspondence, 1842,  
vide Papers relative to  
Emigration, ordered by  
the House of Commons  
to be printed, 29 May  
1843, No. 291,  
pp. 122-175.

In 1845 a grant of 20*l.* was made for a road in rear of Little Roche settlement, on the Dumareque line; and in 1846 a further grant of 33*l.* for the same road, both of which have been expended, but there being no settlers in the rear, I am of the opinion any further grants for the present will not be required.

I do not think it absolutely necessary to enter into all the bye-roads in detail, as I now transmit herewith a particular return of the same, the sums expended on each, and the probable amount that will be required the ensuing year, with such remarks on each as the state of the several roads my duty as Commissioner warranted me in doing.

Before closing this report, I would call your Excellency's attention to a settlement on the north side of Elm Tree River, in the parish of Beresford; this is a newly-formed settlement, and promises to be a good one, but they are without a road; an appropriation to explore and open a road to this settlement would be highly desirable, and in justice should be granted for that purpose.

I have made up my accounts of the expenditure of the money entrusted to me, with the whole of the vouchers of the same attached thereto, and having transmitted the whole to the Auditor-general, to which I would refer your Excellency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) *David Crocker*, Commissioner.

Sir,

Miramichi, 14 January 1847.

HAVING been appointed joint commissioner with David Crocker, Esquire, to expend the bye-road grants in the county of Gloucester, I would beg leave to submit the following report for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor.

As soon as I noticed the appointment in the Royal Gazette, I had an interview with Mr. Crocker, and we were both of opinion that as it was so late in the season, it would be impossible for us to attend to the duty jointly; we consequently divided the county in two districts, he taking all that part of the county from the Big River Nerepisquit to Restigouche county line, and I taking all below to the Northumberland county line.

I then proceeded to examine and explore all the roads in the lower district for which appropriations had been made, and staked off such portions as I considered most necessary to be made. On the 1st of July, I advertised the said road to be let by public auction on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th of the same month, when I attended and entered into contracts with the respective parties who had purchased, for the faithful performance of the work, which has since been completed much to my satisfaction, except the road leading from the Bathurst road to the New Tyrone settlement, and the road over the Shippagan Plains.

As regards the road leading to the New Tyrone settlement, so called, there is no person settled there as yet, but two lots have been purchased from the Crown at Bass River. I ran a line from thence out to the Bathurst road, and spent considerable time in exploring, and could not find any thing like a satisfactory route, as a great part of the land between Bass River and the Bathurst road is low sunken ground. It then occurred to me, as well as to those persons interested, that as William Stephens, Esquire, was about purchasing the whole surrounding land, that it would be of no use to expend the balance of the small grant for that road, until it would be ascertained in what part he would open up roads, as he intimated that it was his intention to open roads through his land as soon as he completes his purchase; I therefore retained the balance of the amount granted for that road, as will appear by reference to my account.

The road over the Shippagan Plains passed wholly over a sunken morass, and as it was impossible for cattle of any description to travel thereon during the summer, I took a contract to be completed on or before the 1st February 1847, for a sufficient quantity of longers to cover the whole distance; when those longers are laid across the road close together, and a sufficient quantity of brush and gravel carted thereon, it will be a substantial road that will last for many years. The parties are now engaged in hauling out the said longers along the road, and as soon as the whole is hauled, I will pay the contractors and forward the account to the Auditor-general. This road is much wanted, as the importance of Shippagan is daily increasing, and at present they have no road whatever by which they can travel with wheel carriages, nor even on horseback, without crossing over the dangerous ferry of St. Simmons' Inlet. For a particular description of the other bye-roads, I beg leave to refer his Excellency to the return of bye-roads in the county of Gloucester, herewith sent. It is with reluctance I have to state, that in almost every instance the line of roads were very injudiciously laid out; this may have been in some measure owing to the frequent change of commissioners, and partly from their incompetence to explore and run a proper line. In most cases, I had to run new lines, as I considered it would be more beneficial to the public to take pains to explore and fix a proper line at once, that would not be altered hereafter, rather than expend any more money on the old crooked roads; indeed, in most instances, it was even cheaper to open a new line through the woods,

NEW BRUNSWICK. rather than to grub up the old ones and take out the roots, mud and other rubbish which was buried in them.

I am engaged preparing a plan or diagram of the bye-roads in that part of the county of Gloucester, as well as the adjoining county of Northumberland, which I had charge of, will forward the same for the information of his Excellency as soon as it is completed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Davidson*, Commissioner.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3. ABSTRACT of the Amount granted by the Legislature in 1847 for Great Roads, for the Bye Roads of each County, and the Total Number of Bye Road Grants in each County.

		£.
Total Amount for Great Roads	- - - -	15,000
BYE ROADS:		£.
York County	- - - -	1,371
County of Carleton	- - - -	1,370
Queen's County	- - - -	1,278
County of Gloucester	- - - -	972
County of Charlotte	- - - -	1,508
King's County	- - - -	1,464
County of St. John	- - - -	1,093
"    Sunbury	- - - -	771
"    Northumberland	- - - -	1,440
"    Restigouche	- - - -	771
"    Westmoreland	- - - -	1,255
"    Kent	- - - -	936
"    Albert	- - - -	771
		15,000

SPECIAL GRANTS.

48 Special Grants, amounting in the whole to 7,250*l.*

RECAPITULATION.

		£.
Great Roads	- - - -	15,000
Bye Roads	- - - -	15,000
Special Grants	- - - -	7,250
		37,250

Number of Bye Road Grants in each County:

In York	- - - -	82 separate Grants.
Carleton	- - - -	97 "
Queen's	- - - -	130 "
Gloucester	- - - -	32 "
Charlotte	- - - -	106 "
King's	- - - -	152 "
St. John	- - - -	76 "
Sunbury	- - - -	36 "
Northumberland	- - - -	98 "
Restigouche	- - - -	26 "
Westmoreland	- - - -	93 "
Kent	- - - -	56 "
Albert	- - - -	49 "

TOTAL - - 1,053 Grants.

*Remarks.*—The first three grants classed as special grants, viz. 800 *l.* for the Richibucto River Bridge, 900 *l.* for the Arestook Bridge, and 300 *l.* for the Meramacook Bridge, belong properly

properly to the Great Road Grants, as they are upon the lines of great roads; adding these grants to those specified as Great Road Grants, would increase the amount to 17,000 *l.* for rear roads, and render the Special Grants to 5,250 *l.* Among the Special Grants, a considerable number of them might have come classed as County Bye-road Grants, being distinctly within particular counties.

In the Appropriation Law, for services therein mentioned, there are nine grants for roads and bridges, amounting in the whole to 1,455 *l.*, of which 1,085 *l.* are new grants, and 370 *l.* re-appropriations; these are in addition to the sums contained in the Road Acts.

— No. 4. —

(No. 51.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 4.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl  
*Grey*.  
11 June 1847.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 11 June 1847.

(Received 29 June 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of three letters from the Acting Emigrant Agent at St. John's, reporting the arrival of the passenger ships and vessels named in the margin\* together with the ship returns.

Dated 3d, 7th & 9th  
June.

The passengers in these vessels have been generally satisfied with their treatment on the voyage, and have arrived in good health, which may be attributed to the attention paid to their comfort, and especially to cleanliness and ventilation, with a due supply of wholesome food and water. I would draw your Lordship's attention to the alteration in the voyage of the brig "Nancy," originally destined to New York, and to the temporary decks in the "Ocean."

\* Inconstant, Sir  
Charles Napier,  
Nancy, Progress,  
Æolus, Ocean.

I regret to report that other vessels have arrived which are detained at the quarantine ground, and understanding that much sickness prevailed on board, I repaired to St. John, and directed that a number of tents should be pitched on Partridge Island, and barrack cots supplied for the use of the emigrants, who have thus been accommodated on shore, so as to admit of the fumigation of the ships. Every attention has been paid by the authorities to the comfort of the sick, as well by the medical officer as by the city authorities.

The Assistant Emigrant Agent at St. Andrew's has reported the arrival at the quarantine ground of a ship the "Elizabeth Grimmer" with 229 passengers, eight of whom died on the voyage. I am further concerned to report, that a ship the "Looshtauk" of Liverpool, with 359 passengers on board, bound to Quebec, has put into Miramichi, the crew and passengers being in a state of debility rendering it impossible for them to prosecute the voyage. The ship appears to have sailed with 467 passengers, of whom 117 died on the passage from fever and dysentery, and 40 have died since their arrival. Every care has been taken of them by the local authorities since their arrival in quarantine, and the whole of the people have been landed on an island in the river, where they are well accommodated, till they may be in a condition to resume their voyage. The brig "Richard White," is also reported to have arrived at Miramichi with 35 passengers, five of whom are suffering from typhus fever.

The numbers at the quarantine station at St. John's are 2,471, and an additional building is now in course of erection for the better accommodation of the sick.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Government Emigrant Agency,  
St. John, 3 June 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the following lists of passengers by the 19th May mail have been received this day.

Malvina,	from	Baltimore,	183	passengers,	9th	May.
Sally	-	„	Cork	-	90	„
					13th	„
Caledonia	„	„	Cork	-	69	„
					13th	„
Ruby	-	„	Sligo	-	105	„
					8th	„
Nancy	-	„	Killala	-	106	„
					3d	„

The agent at Cork writes that "there are two or three more preparing, but all small."

The agent from Londonderry states, that the "John Clark," about 800 tons, will sail from that port about the 24th instant (May), and the "Portland" about the 29th May, and is of the opinion that emigration will close by the end of June.

I have also to request that you will inform his Excellency, that in accordance with the request in his note of the 2d instant, that I visited the quarantine station, and made particular inquiry in respect to the report "that some of the emigrants died on coming on shore, and entirely from exhaustion, the consequence of scarcity and unwholesome supplies on board ship." I found that there was one death almost immediately after landing, but that every care had been taken in the removal, and that death would have been certain if the patient had remained, and by moving there was chance of renovation.

I also made inquiry in various ways with regard to the quality and quantity of provisions and water, but have not yet discovered any deficiency in either, further than the general complaint against biscuit, which they do not appear to like, no matter how good the quality.

The tents were nearly all put up last night, and preparations are now made for landing all the passengers as speedily as it can be done.

Since the additional medical attendants have gone to the island, more attention to the fever patients has been given, and they all appeared more comfortable, though the accommodation of the hospitals were very insufficient, the floors of every ward being completely covered to the very doors. There is now in the hospital 295 cases of fever, and the doctor expected to land 100 more to-day.

The number of passengers (according to the original lists) now at quarantine, is 2,472 souls.

The last vessel arrived, the "Nancy," from Killala, with 112, all in good health; only one death on the passage, an infant, not from any infectious disease.

The doctor reports 33 deaths in all to this date.

Respectfully,

(signed) I. Woodward,  
A. G. E. Agent.The Hon. J. S. Saunders, Prov. Secretary,  
Fredericton.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Government Emigration Agency,  
St. John, 7 June 1847.

Sir,

I HEREWITH enclose report on the brig "Nancy" from Killala, and have much pleasure in stating the passengers were landed in very good health.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 31st, and 4th instant. In reply to the latter I beg your reference to my letter of the 3d instant, and I am pleased to state that the appearances of things have improved; the wants of invalids upon the requisition of the health officer are immediately complied with by the acting commissioner of the almshouse, Wm. O. Smith, Esq., and in fact there is every disposition manifested by those in charge to do any and every thing in their power to alleviate the distress under which those poor people are labouring.

Respectfully,

(signed) I. Woodward,  
A. G. E. Agent.The Hon. J. S. Saunders, Prov. Secretary,  
Fredericton.

Enclosure



## Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Government Emigration Agency,  
St. John, 9 June 1847.

Sir,

I BEG to enclose Reports, Nos. 7, 8, 9, of three vessels discharged from quarantine yesterday; viz. the "Progress," "Ocean," and "Æolus." I have also to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter of the 7th instant, and immediately sent to Dr. Harding for a report in detail of the state of the affairs at the quarantine station, for the information of his Excellency, an hour previous to which I had made a similar request, which the subsequent communication will hasten; all the people that have been landed on the island have been sheltered and accommodated; the doctor did not allow them to land until arrangements were made for their reception.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Respectfully,

(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

The Hon. J. S. Saunders, Prov. Secretary,  
Fredericton.

## Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

Sir,

Clerk's Office, Northumberland, 5 June 1847.

I HAVE to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that a special sessions of the justices has just been held, convened for the purpose of receiving the report of the health officers relative to two vessels that have arrived with passengers, and brought to the quarantine station in consequence a number of the persons on board being sick.

Encl. 4, in No. 4.

That by the reports of the said officers made to the sessions, it appears that the ship "Loositauk," John Thane, master, of the burthen of 636 tons, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with 350 passengers, being out seven weeks, put into this port in consequence of sickness among the passengers, and the inability on the part of the crew who remained unaffected by disease, to navigate the said vessel to the place of destination. That between the time of sailing to the 3d instant 117 had died on board, and since that date to the time of the officer leaving the vessel, 20 more had expired, and that upwards of 200 passengers and crew are now labouring under the same disease, many of whom are in a dying state.

That the brig "Richard White," J. M. Robinson, master, sailed from Cork for Miramichi on the 23d of April, with 35 passengers, who are all on board, with the exception of one who died on the passage, but that there are five of the passengers now labouring under typhus or contagious fever.

The sessions have appointed a committee of magistrates to make provision, as far as practicable, for relief of the sufferers, and ordered their being landed under charge of the health officers on Middle Island (procured for the occasion), from Mr. Cunard.

So soon as a report is made, or can be procured from the committee, I shall communicate further for the information of his Excellency.

I have, &c.

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

(signed) *Thos. H. Peters,*  
Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

## Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrew's,  
5 June 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency, that the ship "Elizabeth Grimmer," Grant, master, from Londonderry, arrived off this port on the 3d instant, with passengers. Dr. Fry, the medical attendant, reports that she left her port with 229 passengers, eight of whom died on the passage; eight are now confined to bed with fever, and many more are in a feeble, but convalescent state.

Encl. 5, in No. 4.

The ship is now at quarantine, but the passengers will be landed to-day on Hospital Island. The magistrates are to provide for the wants of the sick.

The ship return cannot be forwarded until an entry be made by the master.

I have, &c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

(signed) *D. W. Jack.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Enclosure 6, in No. 4.

LIST OF PASSENGER VESSELS for *St. John*, 1847.

Encl. 6, in No. 4.

No.	Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Where from.	When arrived.	When cleared.
1.	Midas - - - -	213	163	Galway - -	May - 5	March 31
2.	Mary Harrington - - -	411	135	Donegal - -	" - 10	" - 30
3.	Aldebaron - - - -	609	418	Sligo - - -	" - 16	" - 5
4.	Marchioness of Clydesdale - -	565	386	Londonderry - -	" - 17	April - 5
5.	Progress - - - -	200	138	- ditto - - -	" - -	" - 5
6.	Mary - - - -	180	120	Cork - - -	May - 25	March 30
7.	Mary - - - -	128	87	- ditto - - -	" - 31	April - 12
8.	Pallas - - - -	316	204	- ditto - - -	" - 22	" - 5
9.	Sea Bird - - - -	492	346	Newry - - -	" - -	" - 17
10.	Princess Royal - - -	185	129	Limerick - -	" - -	" - 15
11.	Governor Douglas - - -	434	261	Baltimore - -	June - 1	" - 28
12.	Amazon - - - -	357	262	Liverpool - -	May - 2	" - 23
13.	Ocean - - - -	122	89	Baltimore - -	" - -	" - 28
14.	Ella - - - -	130	86	Cork - - -	" - -	" - 20
15.	Inconstant - - - -	186	114	- ditto - - -	May - 22	" - 20
16.	Perseverance - - - -	176	123	- ditto - - -	" - -	" - 30
17.	Eliza - - - -	158	28	Waterford - -	" - -	" - 20
18.	Hannah - - - -	287	211	Sligo - - -	" - -	" - 30
19.	Thorney Close - - -	-	137	Donegal - -	May - 23	" - -
20.	Sir Charles Napier - - -	714	434	Londonderry - -	" - 23	" - -
21.	Daley - - - -	-	169	Bantry - - -	" - 27	" - -
22.	Orbit - - - -	-	26	Glasgow - - -	" - 30	" - -
23.	Shakespeare - - - -	-	29	Liverpool - -	" - 30	" - -
24.	Caledonia - - - -	-	30	" - - - -	" - -	" - -
		4,125				

: June 1847.

(signed) *I. Woodward.*

## Enclosure 7, in No. 4.

LIST OF PASSENGER VESSELS AT QUARANTINE in the Port of *St. John*, 31 May 1847.

No.	Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Number of Passengers.	Passage: Days.	Where from.	Number Died on Passage.	Number Sick Landed.	Number Died since Landed.	Number Sick after Arrival.	
1.	Aldebaron - - -	609	418	50	Sligo - - -	36	105	18	80	
2.	Mary - - - -	180	120	55	Cork - - -	12	32	-	-	
3.	Mary - - - -	128	87	49	- ditto. - -	-	-	-	-	
4.	Pallas - - - -	316	204	47	- - - -	1	31	-	-	
5.	Governor Douglas - -	434	261	32	Baltimore. -	-	-	-	-	
6.	Amazon - - - -	357	262	31	Liverpool -	2	34	1	-	
7.	Ocean - - - -	122	89	30	Baltimore. -	-	-	-	-	
8.	Inconstant - - - -	186	114	32	Cork - - -	3	9	-	-	- - discharged from quarantine, 1st June.
9.	Thorney Close - - -	-	137	-	Donegal - -	8	17	-	-	
10.	Sir Charles Napier - -	714	434	19	Londonderry	2	6	1	-	- - discharged from quarantine, 1st June.
11.	Daly - - - -	-	169	-	Bantry - - -	22	40	3	-	

- No. 5. -

(No. 96.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 5.  
 Earl Grey to  
 Lieut.-governor Sir  
*W. M. G. Cole-*  
*brooke.*  
 26 July 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 July 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 51, of the 11th June, transmitting the ship returns of emigrant vessels which have reached New Brunswick up to the 4th June, and reporting the state in which the emigrants have arrived in that province during the present season.

It is satisfactory to find that at the date of your despatch, the emigrants had expressed themselves generally satisfied with the treatment they had experienced on

on their voyage, and that they had reached the province in good health. As regards the ship "Looshtauk," which was bound to Quebec, but forced to put into Miramichi, I have to state that so soon as the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration obtained intelligence of this alteration in the ship's voyage, and the cause for it, they called upon their officers at Dublin and Liverpool to report whether any circumstance had occurred to give rise to any suspicion of fever on board this vessel. The answers of those officers, of which I enclose copies, indicate that they had no ground for suspecting the existence of fever in this case. Lieutenant Hodder, the agent at Liverpool, adds, that in all doubtful cases it has been his practice, although there are no legal powers for the purpose, to have a medical examination, and land any persons who are found affected by infectious illness.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

—No. 6.—

(No. 54.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 21 June 1847.  
(Received 14 July 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship two letters from the acting emigrant agent at St. John, and one from the assistant emigrant agent at St. Andrew's, with reports of the arrival of the vessels named in the margin; and also a report from Dr. Harding, the health officer, in charge of the quarantine station at Partridge Island.

I regret that it has been found impracticable to provide better accommodation for the sick, and to receive on shore the whole of the passengers of the ships in quarantine. As it is my intention in the present week again to visit St. John, I will ascertain if any thing further can be done to effect an object so essential to the health of the people and the purification of the vessels.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Government Emigration Agency, St. John,  
12 June 1847.

Sir,

I ENCLOSE herewith reports 10 and 11 of brigantine "Enterprise" and "Eliza and Ann," the former from Kinsale, and the latter from Galway; the passengers on board are in good health, and, notwithstanding the long passage, no sickness on board either vessel.

The "Eliza and Ann" has on board more than the Passenger Act allows, according to the tonnage, but they had ample accommodation, and came all in good health; sufficient stock of bread, meal and water, on board after arrival, and of good quality, particularly the bread.

I also enclose copy of a communication received last evening from Dr. Harding, in charge of the quarantine station. Mr. Smith, the commissioner of the almshouse, has promised to advertise for nurses, as suggested in your letter of the 7th instant.

Respectfully,

(signed) I. Woodward,  
A. G. E. Agent.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provl. Sec., Fredericton.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Government Emigration Agency, St. John, N. B.  
17 June 1847.

Sir,

I HEREWITH enclose report, No. 12, of the "Mary," from Cork, 14 days in quarantine; these small vessels have this season brought their passengers in better health than the larger ones, and it may, I think, be accounted for by so few being together.

50.

H 2

I have

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Vide page 174.

No. 6.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke to  
Earl Grey.  
21 June 1847.

Enterprise, Eliza  
and Ann, Mary, and  
Elizabeth Grim-  
mer.



Encl. 1, in No. 6.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

I have also to report that the following lists have been received this day:—

S H I P.	Where from.	Passengers.	Date.	S H I P.	Where from.	Passengers.	Date.
Lady Bagot -	Waterford -	341	27 May.	Brought forward -	-	1,126	
Kingston -	Cork -	76	20 "	Abeona -	Cork -	73	31 May.
Eneas -	" -	66	27 "	John Clarke -	Londonderry -	528	21 "
Bache M'Evers -	" -	147	22 "	Ambassadors -	Liverpool -	503	27 "
James -	" -	156	28 "	Royal Mint -	" -	166	30 "
Garland -	" -	135	28 "	Germ -	Galway -	133	28 "
Rose -	" -	56	28 "	Bloomfield -	" -	74	30 "
Grurie -	" -	71	31 "	Chieftain -	" -	325	23 "
Mary -	" -	78	28 "				
	Carried forward	1,126				2,928	

The agent at Londonderry writes, that two more vessels, the "British Queen" and "Portland," are about to leave for this port; the lists now received make 8,267, that have cleared from different ports of Ireland for St. John this season.

Respectfully,

(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec., Fredericton.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrew's,  
12 June 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

Sir,  
THE arrival of the ship "Elizabeth Grimmer" having reported at this office yesterday, enabled me to transmit to you the ship return of that vessel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. W. Jack.*

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

Enclosure 4, in No. 6.

Encl. 4, in No. 6.

Dear Sir,

I RECEIVED yours of the 5th and 9th instant. I have to observe that the ship "Sir Charles Napier," brig "Inconstant," and brigantine "Ocean," barque "Æolus," and brig "Progress," have severally been discharged from quarantine: the three last on the 8th instant, and the others previous to that date.

The barques "Pallas," "Aldebaran," "Amazon," "Governor Douglas," and brig "Mary Dealy," and brigantine "Mary," are still in quarantine; these cases have been severe, the fever having returned, and the greater number of the passengers have suffered from the disease after landing the sick; many of the others on board in a day or two would be attacked, and it was impossible to land all the passengers from the fever vessels for purification for want of accommodation, as the tents would only contain the sick, which were obliged to be placed in them for want of other proper accommodation. The new building was given over by the carpenters on the 8th instant, and the sick, many of which were in a very low state, were immediately placed in it, and it is completely filled, and there still remains 50 sick in the tents, and no building for their accommodation, which has caused the great delay and inconvenience in not having places for emigrants, that they might be immediately landed on the vessels' arrival, as no proper system could be carried out for want of proper accommodation.

Since receiving the tents, which are a poor substitution for buildings, it has been difficult for masters of vessels to land their sick, as the crews have been ill, and are reduced in number in consequence.

Since the sick, and as many of the other passengers as could be accommodated, have been landed, the vessels have been undergoing purification, and are becoming in a favourable state at present, and will shortly be released, excepting the brig "Mary," having small-pox on board, which will require delay and precaution for observation and safety to the inhabitants.

The number of sick at present on the island consist of about 450, and are supported by a requisition sent up to one of the commissioners of the almshouse, who forwards the supplies for the sick and debilitated; and the passengers landed for purification are supported

ported here by a bond, given by the masters, owners or consigners of vessels, although NEW BRUNSWICK  
reluctantly given in many cases.

I have also to observe, that I have made application for more nurses, and one has arrived from the city this morning, and more will be sent when procured; also, a request for more tents.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *G. J. Harding, M. D.,*  
Health Officer.

I. Woodward, A. G. E. Agent.

—No. 7.—

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to  
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 29 June 1847.

(Received 14 July 1847.)

No. 7.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
Earl Grey.  
29 June 1847-

Page 59.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 57, dated the 21st instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I visited St. John's in the last week, and having conferred with the Mayor and City Corporation as well as with the Acting Emigrant Agent, it has been found necessary to take the most active measures to guard against the consequences of the removal to the city of large numbers of persons who are still detained at the quarantine station.

The erection of additional sheds at Partridge Island has afforded temporary accommodation for the sick, and, with the assistance of the tents, it has been practicable successively to clear and fumigate the ships, but the people are unavoidably subject to great exposure and discomfort; and as the port regulations in the United States are strictly enforced, many who are anxious to join their friends there will be obliged to land at St. John's.

To explain to your Lordship the nature of the apprehensions which are entertained for the sanatory condition of the city, I enclose the copy of a statement presented to me by the Mayor, who, with a deputation, waited on me from the Common Council, and, having visited a number of emigrants who had been landed and were occupying a building in the city, I had reason to be convinced that the apprehensions of infection from the influx of a larger number from the quarantine station were not ill-founded; indeed, the condition of the people to whom I have alluded affords a strong illustration of the ill consequences of sending out large numbers of indigent persons, and especially women and children, without preparatory arrangements for their reception and location. They had been embarked from an estate in Ireland, and under the special care of the master of the vessel, they had arrived in good health at St. John's, and were lodged in an old building hired for them, where, from the heat of the weather, and inattention to cleanliness, they had contracted dysentery and fever.

Many benevolent persons were willing actively to co-operate with the city authorities in affording relief and assistance to the emigrants, and, to some extent, employment in the country may be found for those who are not too enfeebled by disease to undertake it.

Recurring to my former suggestions in regard to the observance in passenger ships of the "Transport Regulations," which from experience are shown to be so essential to the health of troops at sea, I am led to remark that, in some cases where such precautions were observed, the emigrants who had embarked in an enfeebled state were found to have recovered strength during the passage.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

May it please your Excellency,

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Common Council to wait upon your Excellency, for the purpose of expressing to your Excellency the great fears entertained by that body, of a malignant fever breaking out in the city during the present and approaching hot weather, from the circumstance of so many indigent and distressed emigrants landing and expected daily to land on our shores. In Quebec it is computed by the judicial officers that nearly one-half of those discharged from the quarantine station as fit subjects for landing will take what is termed ship or typhus fever, from their debilitated and exhausted state, and sheds are about being and have been erected, both at that place and Montreal,

Encl. in No. 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

for their reception on landing, and before taking the fever, to prevent infection spreading. In this city, unless great precautionary measures are taken of a similar kind, the consequences, it is feared, will be very serious. And the object of the present deputation is to solicit your Excellency's concurrence in any measures, and they will be of the most possible economical description which the Common Council may find it absolutely necessary to adopt to ward off the contemplated infection. If, therefore, sheds should be built, the Common Council would require an advance of money from the Government for the purpose, or a reimbursement of expenses after they have been incurred from the same source, on the accounts being exhibited and properly audited. The sum that will be required will not exceed 250 *l.*, or perhaps less.

Respectfully submitted,  
(signed) *J. R. Partelow*, Mayor.  
*W. O. Smith*, Alderman of Queen's Ward.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

St. John's, New Brunswick,  
25 June 1847.

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your letter, and in reference to the conference I have held with your body, I have no hesitation in recording my full concurrence in the opinion you have expressed, that unless the most prompt and effectual measures are taken in the present hot weather, the influx of so many emigrants in an enfeebled state from the quarantine station will infallibly generate a pestilence in the populous city. As they will resort to the poorest and most crowded localities, I have to-day visited the emigrants who occupy the old poor-house, who are suffering from dysentery and fever; and from the condition of the premises, immediate measures should be taken to cleanse them, and medical assistance should be rendered to the sick where removal to the hospital would be desirable. If you should decide on erecting sheds, they should be placed where a ready convenience of water can be obtained. In any measure you may find it necessary to adopt in which the aid of the Government is required, I shall be most ready to co-operate, and I will convene the Executive Council for the purpose. The assistance of the gentlemen of the city, in forming voluntary committees to aid in obtaining employment for the people who are able to work in effecting their removal in the country, would be of great importance at this time.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

—No. 8.—

(No. 99.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

No. 8.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke.  
7 August 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 August 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos. 54 and 58 of the 21st and 29th June last, enclosing ship returns for four vessels which had arrived in New Brunswick, the latter commenting upon an address which you had received from the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, requesting the co-operation of Government in measures for preventing the introduction of fever into that city by emigrants from the quarantine stations.

Having referred your despatches to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, those officers have reported to me, with reference to the case of the "Eliza and Anne," that, owing to the limited emigration which has usually taken place from Galway, the port from which this vessel sailed, an emigrant officer was only appointed to it for the first time this year, and that he did not take charge of his office until the 20th April, a few days after the departure of the above vessel. She must therefore have been cleared, as is usual in such cases, by the officers of Customs, who would seem to have permitted the excess in her numbers from not observing that the cabin passengers and crew ought to have been reckoned together with the steerage passengers, in comparing the number of passengers with the tonnage of the vessel. It is however gratifying to observe that no ill consequences ensued from this oversight.

With respect to the subject of your second despatch, I entirely approve of the disposition which you have evinced to co-operate with the municipal authorities in any sanitary measures which may be found necessary; and I have to convey to you the necessary authority for incurring any reasonable expenditure which may prove to be required, either for mitigating disease or preventing its extension.

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

—No. 9.—

—No. 9.—

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to *Earl Grey*.

No. 9.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
*Earl Grey*.  
30 June 1847.

My Lord,

Fredericton, 30 June 1847.  
(Received 29 July 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from the Acting Emigrant Agent at St. John, with returns of eleven vessels which have arrived at that port with passengers from Ireland.

June 20th.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Sir,

Government Immigration Agency,  
St. John's, N. B., 26 June 1847.

I HEREWITH forward a report of eleven vessels examined between 18th and 23d instant; viz.—

Encl. in No. 9.

No. 13.	Thorny Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo
14.	Dealy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bantry.
15.	Amazon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liverpool.
16.	Lindon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
17.	Friends.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
18.	Aldebaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo.
19.	Ella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork.
20.	Eliza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
21.	Governor Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Baltimore.
22.	Pallas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork.
23.	Perseverance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork.

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

Respectfully,  
(signed) *I. Woodward*,  
A. G. E. Agent.

—No. 10.—

(No. 60.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to *Earl Grey*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 6 July 1847.  
(Received 29 July 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship copies of two letters from the Acting Emigrant Agent at St. John, with returns of ten vessels named in the margin, which had arrived at that port with passengers from Ireland. It will be seen that a penalty has been awarded on a prosecution against the master of the "Linden" for breach of the provisions of the Passenger Act; but as he had left the port in another vessel without paying the penalty, measures will be taken, under advice of the Law Officers, to facilitate the enforcement of it in England.

The sufferings of the emigrants at the quarantine station alluded to in the report of the emigrant agent is much to be regretted, and I apprehend that they can be but imperfectly alleviated, although every disposition exists to provide the comforts to the sick that their situation requires. Although the Assembly has made a grant of 3,000*l.* from the emigrant fund to enable the Government to meet the necessary charges, no adequate preparation could have been made in time by the city authorities for the reception of so large a number; and on the entry of the vessels now detained there, the spread of infection in the city is much to be apprehended; two medical officers employed with the emigrants have already died from typhus fever, and it is found to be difficult to obtain even nurses for the sick.

I regret to find that the practice of sending out large families, including women, children, and the infirm and aged, of both sexes, has continued to pre-

No. 10.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
*Earl Grey*.  
6 July 1847.  
Rose, Helen Ann,  
Margaret Elizabeth,  
Mary, Encas.  
Garland, Malvinis,  
Ruby, Rev. Theo-  
bald Mathew,  
John Clarke.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

vail, who are necessarily exposed to great sufferings, nor does the practice prevent the separation of families. After struggling in vain against the difficulties of their situation, the men often proceed to the United States in search of employment, leaving their destitute families dependent on the charity of the colonists, who from the numbers seeking relief, are enabled to afford them but little aid in their destitution. I have reason to believe that these improvident removals do not obtain where the peasantry are left to themselves. A single member of a family will emigrate; and after obtaining a settlement will invite another to come out, and so successively till the whole family have been removed, remitting funds for the purpose, and in these cases they furnish such information to their friends, and make such arrangements for their reception that no difficulties arise. There are many examples of large emigrant families who have thus been prosperously settled in the course of a few years; but in cases where whole families have been removed at once either by parishes or by proprietors from their estates, and even where every attention has been given to their comfort on embarking, it has been attended with great suffering to the emigrants, and where sickness has broken out on the voyage to the loss of many lives—one case came under my notice at St. John, on inspection of the party to whom I alluded in my despatch, No. 58, dated 29th June: the head of the family, an old man, having declared that he had been reluctant to embark—but that the assistance to the family had depended altogether on the whole consenting to emigrate; that his wife, an elderly woman, being too feeble to undertake the voyage was relanded, and that the old man is now unable to proceed with his relatives to the United States.

It has been observed in the present season that the emigrants have come out in better health in the smaller than in the larger vessels, a fact entirely attributable to the greater attention paid to their comfort and accommodation. The prevalence of fever, when it has broken out, is even more to be ascribed to the want of attention to cleanliness and ventilation, where numbers are embarked, than to a deficient supply of wholesome food.

I have the honour to report that Mr. Perley, having arrived by the last packet, has resumed his duties as emigrant agent at St. John.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

*P.S.*—I enclose quarterly returns of emigrants arrived at St. John and St. Andrew's to the 30th June; also two further ship returns of the "Hannah" and "Gem," which have been received since closing this despatch.

(signed) *W. M. G. C.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

Government Emigrant Agency, St. John,  
New Brunswick, 28 June 1847.

Sir,

I HEREWITH forward reports of the following vessels arriving without being detained at quarantine. Passengers are all in good health, and no sickness during the passage.

- No. 24, "Helen Ann," Kinsale.
- No. 25, "Margaret Elizabeth," Youghall.
- No. 26, "Rose," Cork.

I have also to report, that on the complaint of some of the passengers by the barque "Linden," Austin York, master from Galway, that they had not been furnished with water and provisions on their passage to this port according to their agreement, nor agreeably to the quantity required to be furnished by the Passenger Act, I had the master summoned before two justices of the peace, B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, esquires, and after a full investigation of the case on Wednesday and Friday last, judgment was given against the said Austin York, in the mitigated penalty of 20*l.* sterling. Before the decision was made, Captain A. York exchanged the command of his vessel with his brother, whose vessel was ready for sea, and had left the port before execution could issue against him. I beg you will communicate this to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, and request that instructions may be given as to what action his Excellency wishes to be taken in the matter, and if a copy of the proceedings shall be sent to Fredericton for the purpose of being forwarded



forwarded to the Home Government, that it may meet the delinquent on his arrival in Great Britain. I have also to state that Captain York appeared by counsel before the magistrates, and that I employed George Blatch, Esquire, to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Government. The expense of the proceedings, I presume, will be defrayed by the Executive, and I regret we could not secure the penalty here.

You will please inform his Excellency, that I visited the quarantine station on Saturday afternoon, and found the arrangements on the island not in the most satisfactory state, and this morning I wrote to his worship the mayor on the subject, a copy of which communication I herewith enclose. Wood and straw were sent down to-day.

I am sorry to state, that within a few days I have had applications from a number of emigrants who cannot find employment, and are destitute; some I will forward to the interior by the assistance of the almshouse commissioners. None of course will be allowed to suffer.

Respectfully,

(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

Government Emigrant Agency, St. John,  
28 June 1847.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you, that on the afternoon of the 26th instant (Saturday), I visited the quarantine station at Partridge Island, for the purpose of ascertaining by personal inspection something of the state and situation of the immigrants there. Doctor Harding informed me, that there was upwards of 500 souls then on the island sick, with the exception of a small number convalescent, and some four that were landed in health for the purpose of facilitating the cleansing and release of some vessels on board of which there had been much disease.

In addition to the hospitals, all the military tents were filled; some large tents formed by sails put up by the master and crews of some vessels in quarantine. If there was increased accommodation for the reception of passengers on the island, they could sooner be relieved from the vessels, and in all probability prevent the spread of disease on board, which appears to go on with more rapidity after the arrival of the vessels at anchor than during the passage. This may be accounted for in some measure, I suppose, by the ventilation being less in a stationary vessel than in one under way, in which latter case, the sails on the ship act in a degree as wind-sails, forcing a greater current of pure air into the berth deck of the vessels. The doctor stated to me, that he requested that an additional number of tents might be sent to the station some time since, but none had been forwarded, and that 10 or 15 more would be a great accommodation now.

There is also required wood for fuel, the want of which has induced the passengers to carry off and burn the fences around the grass fields of Mr. Reed, by which he will be greatly injured in the loss of grass that he usually cuts for the support of his cows during the winter.

There is also a deficiency of straw for the people to lie on, and I much fear, if there should be a continuance of dry weather, there will be a want of water, which can only be remedied by sending down casks and have them supplied by the water-boat. To attempt sinking wells on the island now, would be too tedious.

Dr. Harding stated to me, that the two medical gentlemen sent down to his assistance were ill with fever, that Dr. W. Harding was improving, but that Dr. Collins, he much feared, would not survive his attack. Now it appears to me, if additional medical assistance was necessary at the time those gentlemen went there, it is more important now, as there is more sickness on the island, and the probability of an increase on the arrival of the vessels that are on the way.

I would suggest that there should be at the landing, some person in charge, to prevent persons from landing or leaving the island improperly. At present, there is no one in charge for that purpose.

In calling the attention of your worship to the foregoing remarks, I do it for the purpose of giving information, not of complaint, for I am fully convinced that there is every disposition, and that every thing has been done by the common council and also by the commissioners of the almshouse, that circumstances would permit, for the convenience and accommodation of the unfortunate emigrants, which I have also stated in my official communications to the Executive Government.

Respectfully,

(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, Mayor,  
St. John.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 2 July 1847.

Sir,  
I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting reports on the vessels "Helen Ann," "Margaret Elizabeth" and "Rose," and reporting the condition of the immigrants on Partridge Island, and the result of the prosecution of the master of the barque "Linden."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency has perused with much concern your report on the condition of the suffering immigrants on Partridge Island, and directs me to inform you, that every thing should be done for the care and comfort of the sick; that measures should be taken to guard against the further spread of the distemper, by rendering them the assistance they require; that the observance of cleanliness is indispensable to health, and that the purification of the vessels should be accomplished as soon as possible after their arrival.

These points have been already alluded to, and the attention of the city authorities will be called to them in consequence of your present communication.

The question relative to the master of the "Linden" has been referred to the law officers.

I have, &amp;c.

Isaac Woodward, Esq.,  
Acting Emigrant Agent, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 2 July 1847.

REFERRING to the letter of the 28th ult., addressed to you by the acting emigrant agent, on the state of the immigrants at Partridge Island, a copy of which has been transmitted to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor. I am directed by his Excellency to convey to you his assurance that every thing will be done which is practicable for the health of the people; with this view arrangements should be made for the supply of water, and for bedding and covering, and that all the disposable tents should be made available. As to the sick, every comfort should be provided for them, and men engaged for attendants in order to insure cleanliness.

As it appears that disease is generated after the arrival of the vessels, his Excellency is of opinion that it would be advisable, as there are no adequate means of accommodation on the island, to allow the passengers who are not sick to come to town at once after purification on shore, retaining only the sick at the island.

I have, &amp;c.

John R. Partelow, Esq.,  
Mayor, &c., St. John.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

## Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

Government Emigrant Agency, St. John, N. B.  
3 July 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 10.

I HEREWITH transmit reports, Nos. 27 to 33, of seven vessels, inspected since my report of the 28th ultimo.

- 27. Mary;
- 28. Eneas;
- 29. Garland;
- 30. Malvini;
- 31. Ruby;
- 32. Rev. T. Mathew;
- 33. John Clarke.

I am happy to say the passengers by the "John Clark" have arrived in good health, considering the number, and was only detained at quarantine three days. Captain Disbrow gave great attention to their accommodation during the passage, and to which, under providence, we may ascribe their preservation from sickness.

Dr. Harding wrote me yesterday that the sick were all doing well, and the greater part of them beginning to go about; the improvement in the hospital is great, only one infant died in the last 24 hours.

Herewith I also enclose abstract of the number arrived, &c., to the 30th ultimo.

Respectfully,

The Honourable J. S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 10.

VESSELS arrived at *St. John*, with Passengers, to 30 June 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 10.

35 Vessels	- - - - -	9,616 tons.
Passengers embarked	- - - - -	5,816 souls.
Died on the passage	- - - - -	194
Died on board the vessels at quarantine	- - - - -	64
Died in the hospital at Partridge Island	- - - - -	154
		<u>412 souls.</u>
Landed at Partridge Island, sick	- - - - -	881
Ditto - - ditto - - well	- - - - -	725
		<u>1,606</u>

Embarked

Embarked for Eastport and Portland, per steamers "Saxe Gotha," "Herald" and "Maid of Erin," 1,400. Many have gone into the interior of the province, some of whom return so soon as they have collected money sufficient to pay their passage to the nearest part of the Union.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Honourable J. S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,  
(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

## Enclosure 4, in No. 10.

Sir,  
I HEREWITH forward reports of the "Hannali," from Sligo, and the "Gem," from Galway.

I also have to report the arrival of Mr. Perley, and that I have resigned the duties of the office to him this day.

Encl. 4, in No. 10.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,  
(signed) *I. Woodward,*  
A. G. E. Agent.

## — No. 11. —

(No. 64.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.

No. 11.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke.*  
13 July 1847.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 13 July 1847.  
(Received 29 July 1847.)

Vide p. 63.

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 60, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to enclose copy of a further letter from the Emigrant Agent at St. John, reporting the arrival at the quarantine station of seven vessels with emigrants from Ireland, one of which, the "Seraph," had returned with 120 passengers from Boston, having 40 ill from fever on board. I also enclose copy of Mr. Perley's report of a visit he had made to Partridge Island, and copy of one from Dr. Bayard, a physician who had visited a number of emigrants lodged in the city.

I enclose also the replies which have been made to these communications, and I have been prompted to institute a particular inquiry into the case alluded to in Dr. Bayard's letter, from a conviction that more than ordinary care has been taken to guard against the sufferings to which the emigrants are exposed, and that it will tend forcibly to show the consequences to the colonies and to the emigrants themselves from the removal of whole families, interfering as it does with those judicious arrangements by which the Irish peasantry provide for the progressive emigration of their relatives, and by which all suffering to them is avoided.

To illustrate this further to your Lordship, I have taken the evidence indiscriminately of a number of persons, who in the course of the last six years have emigrated to this province without a single casualty, and from perusal of which your Lordship will perceive how injurious must be the effect of the interference of proprietors or parochial authorities, when applied to hasten their removal before provision can be made for their reception. In one case two young women who came out in 1841, by means of an advance for their passage, were in two years enabled to provide for the emigration of the rest of their family, and in all these cases they have delayed to send for their aged and infirm relatives till they had succeeded in providing for their comfortable reception. The whole affords a pleasing proof of the strength of their family ties, and of the sacrifices they cheerfully make in the discharge of their filial and parental duties. As the resources of the province are limited, the influx of a large number at once, and still more the emigration of whole families, must inevitably occasion distress. It also appears, in confirmation of my former observation, that the small farmers more readily succeed in establishing themselves, and that those who have no experience in farming, for the most part remain about the towns, where they obtain casual employment, and when this fails, and where casualties occur, their families become chargeable.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

Brigs Thompson,  
Caroline; ship  
Chieftain; brigs  
Mary, Blanche,  
Seraph, Abeona.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
7 July 1847.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that seven vessels have arrived at the quarantine station within the last 24 hours, having on board emigrants from Ireland, all more or less diseased.

The brig "Seraph," from Cork, having on board 120 passengers for Boston, on arriving at that port was not even allowed to go up to the quarantine ground, and came to anchor off Partridge Island last night. No less than 40 of the passengers on board the "Seraph" are ill with fever, as well as three of the crew.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

(signed) *M. H. Perley*,  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Encl. 2, in No. 11.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
7 July 1847.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour of reporting, that I have this day visited and examined the emigrants on Partridge Island, and found a large number living under tents, and others under the shelter of a few boards or other covering. Five persons who had died during the night were about to be buried when I reached the island, at a very early hour this morning.

The new buildings on the island are in a state of forwardness, but I doubt their sufficiency for the amount of immigration which may be expected the present season, or for the greatly increased amount which there are strong grounds for believing will take place in future years.

It is greatly to be regretted that the buildings in question had not been completed at an earlier period this season.

The scarcity of water on Partridge Island is now felt, and measures for securing a sufficient and permanent supply are requisite. On application to Dr. Bayard for a statement of the condition of the emigrants in the infirmary, I have received from him a letter, copy of which is enclosed. I quite concur with Dr. Bayard, that committees should be formed to assist the healthy but destitute immigrant, and I have already had offers of assistance and co-operation from some respectable and influential Irishmen, who are ready and willing to assist their countrymen in this emergency. My own services will of course be given to the fullest extent.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

(signed) *M. H. Perley*,  
Her Majesty's Emigration Agent.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 11.

Encl. 3, in No. 11.

My dear Sir, St. John, 7 July 1847.  
IN reply to your note requesting a statement respecting the sick emigrants in the almshouse and hospital of this place, I regret to say, that the list is hourly increasing. We have already upwards of 230 crowded in the several wards of the building, and many are obliged to lie on beds upon the floor in the gangway of the rooms, thus creating, with all possible precaution, a dangerous atmosphere. The old poor's-house is a factory of disease, in consequence of the filth and destitution of its inmates, many of whom are penniless widows and orphans.\* Mr. Alderman and Commissioner Smith does all in his power, but the condition of the emigrants, generally, and the increasing numbers of them, call for some public effort not only to relieve the commissioners from their arduous and excessive duties, but by forming committees to superintend, in conjunction with yourself, the interest and distribution of the healthy, and thus prevent the increase of disease among themselves, and the encroachments of typhus and small-pox upon society generally.

I have been in attendance at the hospital for a fortnight past, during the absence of Dr. W. Bayard.

To Moses H. Perley, Esq. Govt. E. Agent,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *R. Bayard*.

\* These emigrants are reported to have come out from Sir Robert Gore's estate in Sligo, and to have been landed in good health; the captain of the vessel having been instructed to hire a building for their accommodation, where they are now lodged, as described in the above letter.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 4, in No. 11.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
8 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, reporting the result of your visit to the sick immigrants on Partridge Island.

Encl. 4, in No. 11.

His Excellency regrets to find that you confirm the reports already received, of the suffering of the immigrants; and as it appears that numbers are taken ill after their arrival, from confinement on board or discomfort on shore in the present hot weather, he is anxious that their detention should be abridged as far as possible, by permitting them to land after the purification of the vessel, leaving on the island all clothing calculated to carry infection. Means should be employed to convey water to the island, and additional accommodation provided for the sick.

His Excellency is glad to learn that the measures proposed by him, when in St. John, to form committees to aid the removal of the healthy are likely to be carried out.

Copies of the correspondence will be sent to the mayor, and his attention drawn by direction of his Excellency, to the measures required for the health and comfort of the immigrants.

Moses H. Perley, Esq. H. M. Emigration Agent,  
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.  
(signed) J. S. Saunders.Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
9 July 1847.

Sir,

REFERRING further to your letter of the 7th, and that of Dr. Bayard's enclosed therein, I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to inform you, that he has had a conference with Dr. Bayard, and that the case of the people who are lodged at the old poor's-house, will demand a special investigation. His Excellency therefore wishes you to institute an immediate inquiry into the circumstances of the emigrants from Sir Robert Gore's estate in Sligo. They are understood to have been well treated on the passage, and to have come out in good health, but that they have since suffered from destitution and sickness, and are still suffering; several people and some large families have been sent out who are likely to continue chargeable; one old man who had to re-land his aged wife. Their sanitary condition demands immediate attention.

It has been recommended to the mayor, by direction of his Excellency, that a public meeting should be called to obtain co-operation with the city authorities in disposing of the numerous emigrants now arrived and expected.

M. H. Perley, Esq.  
H. M. Emigration Agent,I have, &c.  
(signed) John S. Saunders.

## Enclosure 5, in No. 11.

MARY BREEN came out from Mr. Noble's estate in Fermanagh, in the spring of 1841, with a family of neighbours from the same estate, of the name of Collins; she obtained service, and sent home for her sister Rose, in 1842, who joined her and also obtained service. The two sisters saved from their wages, and sent home money to assist two brothers to come out; the one arrived in 1843, and the other in 1846, and obtained employment; they sent also for their mother, a widow, and a sister of weak health. Another married sister, Catherine, came out in 1844, to join her husband, who arrived in 1842, and having settled on a farm at Woodstock, received their mother, who came out in 1846; all are now comfortably settled and doing well; there are two married brothers, farmers, in Ireland. The first of the Collins family, an unmarried female, came out 10 or 11 years ago, and after being some years in service in Fredericton, married in the province, and sent home funds to bring out her family from Ireland, consisting of her mother, a widow, and several brothers and sisters, who came out in succession, and are all doing well; the mother, a very aged woman, lives in Fredericton, and the married daughter on a farm 11 miles off.

Encl. 5, in No. 11.

Two young women of the name of Macan, by means of an advance made for their passage out from Inniskillen, on security of repayment, came out to Restigouche in 1841; there they obtained employment in a family on wages, and after remaining there two years, they came to Fredericton, having saved 25 £; this they remitted to their family, consisting of a father and mother, and from eight to ten brothers; this remittance, with the funds they raised at home, enabled them to emigrate to this province. The two daughters who came first, and a third, are now married and settled at Woodstock, and the brothers are all employed in the country; the mother is since dead, and the father alive at an advanced age. The cost of a passage out is 2 £ 10s. sterling, the remittances are made through the North American Bank, payable in any part of Ireland; there has been no casualty in either of the above families, except the aged mother of the Macans. All have thrived and done well; the men earn in Fredericton 2s. 6d. sterling a-day, in the summer, with their board, and sometimes throughout the year; the women get 10 £ sterling a-year and their board.

John Macguire, the husband of Catherine Breen, came out married in 1841, the next

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year, and employed himself as a lumberer in the woods, and in four years he had earned enough to purchase a good farm on the river St. John, nine miles above Woodstock, for which he paid 40*l.*, and on which he has now resided for two years. All these families emigrated from small farms in Ireland; the Breens had a small farm of 30 acres of good land, besides enough mountain land for turf, for which the father paid 20*l.* a-year to James Noble, Esq., the head landlord; he kept eight cows on his farm, and was able to give 30*l.* to his eldest daughter on her marriage. From the failure of his health, and subsequent death, the family were led to emigrate; the other families had smaller farms, and were very poor when they came out.

Isabella Nicholson came out in 1843, from Donegal; her father occupied a farm of 12 or 13 acres of good land belonging to Captain Burke, at about 20*s.* an acre, besides tithes. They were a family of six girls and five boys, the eldest brother and sister (John and Mary Nicholson) came out in 1841, on the advice of his uncle and other friends in the province, who wrote to encourage them to come; the former first worked on his uncle's farm at Bellisle, and the latter took service in the country. John Nicholson purchased a farm in Sussex Vale, where he now is; the mother, Jane Nicholson, being a widow, with the assistance they were able to send home to her, came out with the rest of the family in May 1846, and are settled with their relatives.

Eliza Kennedy came out from Fermanagh, the Earl of Inniskillen's estate, in 1841, to join her uncle and his wife, who had emigrated two years before; her father had ten children in his family, and sent her out under the care of a friend, who emigrated to Boston, *via* St. John, in 1843; she sent for one of her brothers in 1845, and her father having since died, she has sent for her mother and four sisters to come out. She has two brothers married in Ireland; the two eldest sisters died. Her father had a good farm of 20 acres from Lord Inniskillen, which her second brother now holds, paying 20*s.* an acre rent.

—No. 12.—

No. 12.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke to  
Earl Grey.  
3 Sept. 1847.  
Pages 63. 67.

(No. 103.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 September 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 60 and 64, of the 6th and 13th July, accompanied by returns of vessels which have arrived with emigrants at St. John's, New Brunswick, down to the 7th of that month.

I lament the disastrous consequences which appear from these papers to have resulted from the introduction of whole families of poor persons into New Brunswick, including the aged and infirm, before any provision had been made for the reception and care of them on their arrival. I entirely concur in the opinion that the most healthy system of emigration is that in which the able-bodied members of families proceed first to the colony, and delay sending for their relatives until they can provide for their maintenance; but under the peculiar circumstances of the emigration of this year, conducted as it has been under the pressure of distress and at the expense of individuals, I do not see how Her Majesty's Government could have taken any steps to secure so desirable a mode of proceeding.

I am gratified to observe that the local authorities at St. John's are making every effort to mitigate the sufferings and provide proper accommodation for the sick emigrants in that city and at Partridge Island.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

—No. 13.—

No. 13.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke to  
Earl Grey.  
19 July 1847.

(No. 66.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 19 July 1847.

(Received 16 August 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Emigrant Agent at St. John, with returns of 10 vessels arrived at that port, with 1,485 emigrants, from Ireland, and reporting that those detained at Partridge Island were rapidly improving; also copies of a correspondence with the Mayor of St. John, on the measures taken to check the spread of infection in the city, and to obtain employment for the emigrants who have arrived.

I have, &c.  
(signed) W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
11 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose ship returns for the vessels named in the margin, to which I beg to refer.

The emigrants on Partridge Island are improving rapidly, and a number of convalescents are sent up daily. There are at present on the island 490 emigrants, of whom 130 only are sick. Six deaths only have occurred in the last 48 hours, which is a great decrease.

I have, &amp;c.

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

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

Encl. 1, in No. 13.

No.		
36.	Mary	- 77
37.	Chieftain	- 337
38.	Sarah	- 31
39.	Abeona	- 72
40.	Caledonia	- 67
41.	Eliza	- 70
42.	Princess Royal	114
43.	Blanche	- 73
44.	Ambassadress	- 496
45.	Caroline	- 68

Total - - 1,485

## Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

Sir,

St. John, 13 July 1847.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your several communications, dated the 7th and 9th instant. The first was accompanied by copies of two letters written by Dr. Bayard to M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigrant Agent, on the subject of the state of the emigrants at this place, and the last conveyed to me his Excellency's recommendation that a public meeting should be called, for the purpose of obtaining co-operation with the city authorities in disposing of the numerous emigrants now arrived and expected. With reference to the condition of the emigrants, I think that I can safely state, that in no other place on this continent to which the great tide of emigration has been directed, has there been so little comparative mortality, nor could there have been more attention paid to their wants and comforts; buildings for their accommodation have been erected on a large scale, and although it must be admitted some unavoidable delay has taken place in providing such additional accommodation, yet it has principally arisen from the great scarcity of building materials, and the extreme difficulty in getting proper persons to undertake the erections, surrounded as they necessarily must be, with disease and infection.

To every requisition from Partridge Island the most prompt attention has been paid, and the health officer there stationed, who is well known as a most humane and benevolent gentleman, and who has filled the office with great satisfaction for an uninterrupted period of upwards of 14 years, has been repeatedly urged to ask for any thing that he might consider conducive to the comfort of the unfortunates under his charge, and that it should be immediately granted. That he has done so there can be no doubt, and although there have been few, but very few complaints, the investigations that have arisen therefrom have always been most satisfactory. Full supplies of water have also been furnished from the city from time to time, whenever there was an apprehension of scarcity from the usual sources on the island. The old poor-house, which his Excellency visited when last in the city, I am happy to say is now in a cleanly state. Those who were diseased, or had become so after they were placed there by the master of the "Æolus," have been removed to the city and county almshouse, without the limits of the city. The numbers in it are now reduced to comparatively few, and those that are well and able to work find ready employment; indeed it has been a most unusually fortunate year for able-bodied men, and although wages continue very high, there is a general complaint, strange as it may appear, of a scarcity of labourers. It is also gratifying to find that the condition of those on Partridge Island has materially improved, and the mortality has become much less. The health officer writes me, under date of yesterday, as follows: "I now trust the worst is over; upwards of 300 are now convalescing and going about, and there are fewer deaths."

With respect to a public meeting being called, as recommended by his Excellency, I beg leave most respectfully to venture my opinion, that no good can possibly result from it, but that, on the contrary, it might produce an ill feeling, create an agitation in the community, which is now tranquil and quiet, and occasion disquietude and alarm. Such a meeting, if convened, I am satisfied would be attended by every turbulent spirit, few though there may be; the public press would agitate, or at least a portion of it, to bring the public authorities into disrepute, and serious consequences affecting the very comfort and attention which are now enjoyed by the emigrants, would in all probability be the result. It has occurred to me, and I humbly submit it for his Excellency's consideration, that a number of gentlemen might be selected by the common council for each ward to co-operate with the public authorities, who, I am satisfied, would cheerfully act with them; and the Emigrant Agent in carrying out his Excellency's views; and if such should meet the approbation of his Excellency, I will immediately convene the council for the purpose. By this means a public meeting would be avoided, and the same benefits accrue, without the danger of collision and agitation.

Should, however, his Excellency desire, on receipt of this, that I should call a public meeting, I shall most cheerfully comply with his Excellency's commands.

I have not yet seen the Emigrant Agent, he has been absent at St. Andrew's since his return from England, but I believe he is now in town.

Encl. 2, in No. 13.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

I find at the treasurer's office that his receipts up to the Saturday inclusive, at the credit of the emigrant fund for the season, amount of 1,394*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* There are a number of vessels at quarantine yet to enter.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. R. Partelow*, Mayor.

*P.S.*—I expected that his Excellency would accompany Lady Colebrooke in the steamer last evening, or I should have written yesterday.

*J. R. P.*

The Honourable John S. Saunders.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 13.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
16 July 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 13.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 13th, and I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to express to yourself and to the common council his Excellency's acknowledgments for your highly creditable exertions on behalf of the emigrants, to secure their comforts and to preserve the health of the city, and to assure you that his Excellency's proposal originated only in his desire that you should receive support and co-operation, and that he entirely approves of your suggestion of requesting the assistance of some gentlemen in each ward. It affords his Excellency much satisfaction to find that sickness is subsiding, and that the prospects of the season are so satisfactory.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders*.

## —No. 14.—

(No. 67.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 July 1847.

(Received 16 August 1847.)

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 60,\* dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Emigrant Agent at St. John's, with an authenticated transcript of the proceedings in the case of the master of the emigrant ship "Linden," in which the penalties awarded may be recovered, also a copy of the bill of costs in the case.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

## Enclosure in No. 14.

Sir,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
21 July 1847.

Encl. in No. 14.

IN obedience to the instructions in your letter of the 8th instant, and the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general therein enclosed, I have now the honour to forward the conviction in the case of Austin Yorke, master of the barque "Linden," and the several executions issued against him under the provisions of the Passengers' Act, with the returns therein. A minute of the expenses attending this prosecution, amounting to 6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* is also enclosed.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.(signed) *M. H. Perley*,  
H. M. Emigration Agent.



— No. 15. —

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 July 1847.

(Received 16 August 1847.)

It is my painful duty to report to your Lordship, that from the jealousies and animosities which have subsisted between the Irish Roman Catholics, and Protestants who are associated in what are called Orange Societies or Lodges, some serious riots occurred in several places on the 12th instant, by which the public peace has been disturbed, and several lives have been lost. In the city of St. John the mayor found it necessary to call for the assistance of the troops, who were not, however, required to act; and although some excitement has continued to prevail in consequence of the unfortunate occurrence of the death of a Roman Catholic under circumstances calculated to aggravate the feelings of the party, it is hoped that the public peace will be preserved.

No. 15.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke to  
Earl Grey.  
30 July 1847.

In the city of Fredericton, the assemblage of a number of Roman Catholics from the country led the magistrates to apprehend a riot, and on the 12th, precautionary measures were taken by them to prevent any unnecessary interference of the military; the troops were kept within their barracks. The rioters were on several occasions dispersed by the magistrates during the day, but they re-assembled, and in the night shots were fired, by which one man, a Roman Catholic, lost his life, while others of both parties were beaten and otherwise injured. It was not, however, found necessary to call out the troops, and tranquillity was on the following day restored.

The most formidable of these disturbances occurred at Woodstock, on the frontier; a number of inhabitants of the town being party-men, were joined on the 12th by others who assembled from the country, chiefly men employed in the several lumbering parties in the woods, and being armed, the most serious apprehensions were entertained for the peace and safety of the town; and to the services rendered by a small detachment of the 33d regiment, who were present, has mainly been ascribed the suppression of the riot that ensued. From the enclosed copies of correspondence with the magistrates, it will be seen that it became necessary to strengthen for a time the detachment of the 33d regiment, in the apprehension of a renewal of the outbreak. As, however, the military posts at the Grand Falls and at Woodstock were only intended to be maintained while the United States' troops were stationed on the frontier, and as these have since been withdrawn, it is contemplated to bring the detachment to headquarters, as soon as the present excitement has sufficiently subsided to render the measure prudent. Although some lives it is apprehended have been lost, and several persons have received injuries in the party conflict on the 12th, it has been found practicable to hold the rioters to bail until they can be tried by a special commission; and as the erection of a gaol, which had been burned down, has been delayed, the security of so great a number of persons would otherwise have been attended with great difficulty and inconvenience to the county. I have detailed these occurrences in order to impress on your Lordship the importance which is felt of guarding against the adoption of any public measures which would have the effect, at this time, of promoting an extensive emigration from Ireland, without a corresponding increase of population from other parts of the United Kingdom.

The fact, that a considerable number of the rioters came into Woodstock from the United States, and that both parties were able to possess themselves of arms, manifests the spirit which has unhappily prevailed, and which renders the peaceable inhabitants of the province so justly apprehensive of any undue augmentation of their numbers. These occurrences are also the more to be lamented at a time when so much humane liberality has been evinced in the reception and care of the sick emigrants, and in promoting their comfort and employment; for their sake I hope, therefore, that the examples which will necessarily be made of those who have fomented these disturbances, will have the effect of restoring

NEW BRUNSWICK.

confidence, and of checking the party spirit which has unhappily prevailed, and for which no excuse can be offered, where the rights of all are so well secured and the laws are so impartially administered.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

## Enclosures in No. 15.

Sir,

Woodstock, 1 May 1847.

Encls. in No. 15.

WE have this day been occupied in the investigation of an affray that took place in Woodstock on the 21st ultimo, in which one of the parties was most severely beaten and wounded; and the whole grew out of the rancorous feeling at present unhappily created, and rapidly increasing and extending, between the Roman Catholic portion of Her Majesty's subjects and the Orangemen organized in this place.

On the 12th July next it is the full purpose and determination of the Orangemen (as appeared in the course of investigation) to walk in a large body with drums and colours; indeed, it was the declaration of a prominent character among the Orange party (the individual who was so severely beaten), that led to the affray; and there exists but little doubt that the Roman Catholic party will organize too, and in that case we can readily foresee that very serious evil consequences must follow;—destruction of property, and in all probability bloodshed and loss of life.

With a knowledge of these facts, we, as conservators of the peace, feel ourselves most imperatively called to submit the above for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, under a hope that his Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures, as in his Excellency's wisdom may seem meet, to arrest or check the approaching evil.

The paucity of troops at present stationed in this place, would, it is apprehended, offer but a feeble resistance to a riot, in which perhaps 500 or 600 persons (and a large portion of them most likely will be armed), will be engaged; and so far as the civil power may be concerned, very little reliance can be placed on them, because it is believed that many of the constabulary force may be arranged on both sides.

We are really and seriously apprehensive that the 12th July next will witness a riot unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of this country, and under this fearful presage, feel that we should be derelict in duty if we neglected to lay before his Excellency the present anxious and frightful state of things.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*Charles Connell, J. P.  
John Bedell, J. P.  
R. G. Demill, J. P.*The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
8 May 1847.

Sir,

A REPRESENTATION having been made to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor by some of the magistrates of the county of Carleton, that serious riots are likely to take place between the Roman Catholic portion of Her Majesty's subjects and certain persons calling themselves Orangemen, I am directed by his Excellency to inform you, that this communication has been submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their report, and I am also directed to request that you will call a special meeting of the magistrates, and bring the subject under their consideration, in order that steps may be taken to preserve the public peace.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*John S. Saunders.*Wentworth Winslow, Esq.,  
High Sheriff, Carleton.Sheriff's Office, Woodstock,  
14 May 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter concerning the prospects of riots in this place, and beg leave to acquaint you, that I have submitted the same to the clerk of the peace; and in compliance with the request therein contained, a special sessions has been called for Saturday, the 22d instant, when the matter will be laid before the magistrates.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*John T. W. Winslow.*The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec., &c. &c. &c.

Sir

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock,  
17 May 1847.

Sir,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing you under date of the 13th (14th) instant, in which I informed you that I had applied to the clerk of the peace on the subject of your communication of the 8th instant, and that a special session was called; I have received from him the following letter, dated 14th instant.

(Copy)—“ Sir, Since our interview yesterday upon the subject of the communication from the Honourable J. S. Saunders, under date of the 8th May instant, I have this morning had an interview with several of the magistrates, and they are of opinion that the summoning a special session would prove the means of creating a further excitement and anxiety, and at their suggestion I have withdrawn the notice from the printer.

“ I have, &c.  
signed) “ A. K. S. Wetmore.”

As it appears evident by the above, that the magistrates are unwilling to make a public manifestation on the subject, and as I have good reason to believe the magistrates who made the request to his Excellency are among the number, and being desirous of preventing any embarrassment, or putting the onus upon the Government of creating an excitement which should be borne elsewhere, I thought it advisable to submit this information for the consideration of his Excellency, before proceeding in my own name to call the sessions, as you will perceive by the clerk's letter that he declines doing so.

Awaiting any further directions it may please his Excellency to give me on the subject,

I have, &c.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

(signed) John F. W. Winslow,  
Sheriff of Carleton.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
19 May 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, relative to the calling of a special meeting of the magistrates of the county, and to inform you that you must exercise your own discretion in the case.

The outrages appear to his Excellency sufficiently urgent to call for the interference of the magistrates, who are responsible for the peace of the county; and he would not feel himself justified in assenting to applications for military assistance, until all constitutional means had been resorted to and failed; and which it would manifestly depend on the collective magistracy of the county in the commission of the peace to put in force.

I have, &c.  
(signed) John S. Saunders.

J. F. W. Winslow, Esq.  
High Sheriff, Carleton.

Fredericton, 2 June 1847.

Sir,

WE have the honour to return the enclosed communication from the magistrates of the county of Carleton, on the subject of riots by them apprehended may take place from excited feelings existing between the Roman Catholics and Orangemen resident in and about Woodstock, referred to us by his Excellency's command to make a report thereon.

As the serious consequences dreaded by the magistrates is only in anticipation, we entertain hopes that the realization of those fears may not take place, and we are not aware of any legal steps which can be pursued, grounded merely on such foundation, excepting what is provided by the Acts of the General Assembly, 7 Vict., 4, c. 12, intituled, “ An Act for increasing the Number of Constables in the City of St. John, and for appointing Special Constables in the City and County of St. John.” And the Act 7 Vict., c. 39, intituled, “ An Act to amend an Act, intituled, ‘ An Act relating to the appointment of Special Constables.’ ”

The first of which Acts provides, “ that in cases where it shall appear to the mayor or recorder of the city of St. John, and one justice of the peace of the county of St. John, that any tumult not a felony has taken place or may be reasonable apprehended, and such mayor or recorder and justice shall be of opinion that the ordinary officers appointed for preserving the peace, are not sufficient for its preservation, and protection of the inhabitants and security of property, then, and in every such case, the said mayor or recorder and justice are authorized to nominate, appoint and swear in, as many as they shall think fit of the freeholders or other persons there residing, to act as special constables, for such time and in such manner as to the said mayor, recorder and justice shall seem fit and necessary for the preservation of the peace, &c.”

And by the second Act above referred to, “ the like powers in all respects are given to any two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in any and all the several counties within the province.”

If therefore, the provisions of these two Acts of Assembly are firmly and fully carried into effect, we cannot but think any attempt at a riot must be speedily put down.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The magistrates, in their discretion, will of course take care that the persons they may appoint to act as special constables are not likely to be partizans or leaders of the parties suspected to engage in the illegal transaction, and surely there must be a sufficient number of good men and true in the county to meet the exigency of the case.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov Sec.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles J. Peters, Atty-Genl.*  
*W. B. Kinnear, Solr-Genl.*

Sir,

Woodstock, 25 June 1847.

I SHOULD have answered your letter of the 19th ultimo sooner (in which you left a discretionary power with me respecting anticipated riots), had I not left it with the clerk of the peace for consideration of the magistrates, and said letter was not returned to me until yesterday, when, upon my application with your several letters, including that of the 16th instant, to the bench of magistrates in session, it appeared that Mr. Charles Connell and others were not disposed to notice communications addressed to me in answer to theirs, at the same time it was stated, that it was believed the civil power would be of little avail in case of conflict, as persons who might be useful as special constables, generally belonged to one party or the other, and would not be fined for not qualifying, &c. I am of opinion, that, if the magistrates in session had earnestly and unanimously recommended both parties to desist from preparations for organization on the 12th of July, which are said to be going on, it would have had the desired effect, and might have defeated attempts of ambitious persons, who, while professing a desire to assist the Government, would destroy every thing in their way, and would blame the Government for not sending troops here.

I regret that your having done me the honour to address your communications to me should have given umbrage to some of the magistrates,

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

And remain, yours, &c.  
(signed) *John F. W. Winslow, Sheriff.*

Sir,

Woodstock, 12 July 1847.

It becomes now our painful duty to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that our apprehensions with regard to the disturbance of the peace in this place, have been this day fearfully realized.

It is reported that three persons are killed, and a number of others are severely wounded. Thirty-three of the rioters are now in confinement; we have no gaol in which to secure them, and have therefore reason to apprehend they may effect their escapes.

Mr. Wickham, the commandant in this place, at the request of the magistrates, was with his men immediately on the ground, and we cannot say too much in commendation of his coolness, forbearance, determination and firmness, and we should be doing him injustice if we did not mainly ascribe to his presence and exertions the ultimate suppression of the riot.

Upwards of 300 shots were fired, but very luckily the magistrates, desirous to save any unnecessary effusion of blood, did not feel themselves compelled to call upon Mr. Wickham to fire.

Much anxiety now exists for the safety of the town; we never witnessed such a scene before, and the state of things is every thing but desirable.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *John Dibblee, J. P.*  
*John Bedell, J. P.*  
*Charles Connell, J. P.*  
*R. S. Demill, J. P.*  
*A. S. Garden, J. P.*

Gentlemen,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
14 July 1847.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to inform you, that in consequence of the disturbances at Woodstock, his Excellency has determined to strengthen the party of troops stationed there. But I am at the same time instructed by his Excellency to warn and caution you that the troops are not, in consequence of this reinforcement, to be called on to interfere except in the last extremity; and that if the special constables are properly organized under the magistrates, drawn up by themselves, and not dispersed amongst the crowd, they ought to be sufficient to preserve the public peace; and that to bring the military immediately into collision with the rioters who are armed, his Excellency considers may be productive of the most serious consequences.

I have also to request that you will make provision for the accommodation of the detachment now sent up.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Sir,

Sir,

Woodstock, 14 July 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK

At the request of a number of the resident magistrates, I have been called upon as Sheriff of the county of Carleton, to make known to his Excellency the proceedings which have taken place during the last few days. It will be in your recollection, from the tenor of my communications in answer to yours respecting trouble to be expected between the Catholics and Orangemen, that my ideas were, that a part of the magistracy were in fear of the Catholic party, or sympathised with them; but the time has now come when forbearance cases to be a virtue, and the conduct of the Catholic party has been such, that every well-wisher of society comes forward to resist their encroachments; and I am now happy to say, there is but one feeling,—to uphold the peace of Her Majesty, Her crown and dignity. And as it may serve to show to his Excellency the outrageous conduct of the Catholic party, I beg leave to give you a short account of my observations during the day.

I visited the Creek village early on the 12th instant, and soon afterwards the Orangemen started quietly for Jackson Town to a place of worship; immediately after this, a most savage rabble of Catholics followed, probably about 200, armed with the most deadly weapons of every description. The troops in garrison followed, and the mob agreed to disperse, under an arrangement that the same means would be used with respect to the Orangemen; but the Catholics broke the agreement, and continued to parade about the streets in procession, armed as before, in the most outrageous manner, until the Orangemen were returning unarmed to their lodge at the upper end of the village, and only a short distance therefrom they were fired upon by the Catholics in a most murderous manner.

The Orangemen had no colours. I was with John Bedell, Esq., in front of the Catholics at the time, using every exertion to prevent them from commencing the conflict, and the greatest forbearance was shown by the Orangemen until fired upon; when they armed instantly from waggons and returned the Catholics fire, upon which the latter retreated, leaving their arms on the field.

The Catholic's fired from an elevation, which, under Providence, saved no doubt the lives of many good subjects to Her Majesty, some of whom had the most hair-breadth escapes; there are only a few flesh-wounds. I am at this moment in attendance on the court, before whom there are 27 arrayed for examination; I hope therefore, you will excuse haste, as the express is waiting.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John F. Winslow,*  
Sheriff of Carleton.The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
15 July 1847.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of yesterday, delivered to me last night by the express entrusted with the communication of the magistrates, I beg to refer you to my answer to them despatched this morning, you will perceive that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor had already reinforced the detachment of troops at Woodstock, by sending an additional force. I must also again caution you against calling out the military, except in cases of the last emergency.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. S. Saunders.*John F. W. Winslow, Esq.,  
High Sheriff, &c. Carleton.

Sir,

Woodstock, 14 July 1847.

On Monday last we had the painful duty to perform of reporting, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, the fearful realization of our apprehensions, with regard to the disturbance of the peace in this place.

We had hoped, that with the close of the day the excitement would have subsided; but we most sincerely regret to be compelled to declare ourselves woefully disappointed, and again to address you, for the further information of his Excellency, on the truly alarming state of things here at present. Houses have been searched, and loaded fire-arms found secreted, and there is but too good reason to fear that another attack is meditated by the Roman Catholic party with greatly increased numbers; all is terror, anxiety and alarm, and a dread that the town and other buildings will be burnt.

There are now 66 prisoners in confinement, with the examination of whom we are busily engaged in proceeding, and for the safe keeping of whom a large body of special constables have been appointed and sworn in; notwithstanding, however, all the precaution we have been enabled to adopt, we are very fearful they may effect their escape.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John Dibblee, J. P.*      *Charles Connell, J. P.*  
*John Bedell, J. P.*      *Charles Perly, J. P.*  
*A. Nelson Garden, J. P.*      *R. S. Demill, J. P.*The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the number of prisoners is ascertained to be 73.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
15 July 1847.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 14th, received by me last night by express, and I am directed by his Excellency to convey to you his approval of the zeal and effect with which the magistrates have interfered to arrest the progress of these unfortunate riots, by acting with rigid impartiality in enforcing the law against all disturbers of the public peace, and his Excellency considers that the measures adopted appear to have been judicious, and he trusts that the presence of an additional military force will give confidence to the inhabitants, although his Excellency desires me to impress on your minds, that the troops are not to be called on to act, except in a case of the last emergency, and when the civil force has been found to be inadequate to preserve the peace, and to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects.

And his Excellency considers, that however unfortunate may be the strong feeling of hostility existing between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, the drawing on the troops the animosity of the rioters by employing them in the civil police, would be still more injurious in its ultimate tendency.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*The Justices of the Peace for  
the County of Carleton.

Sir,

Woodstock, 16 July 1847.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications under date 14th and 15th July instant, and feel very much gratified to find that the course we have adopted under the truly deplorable state of things, has met his Excellency's approval, and at the same time, do most gratefully acknowledge his Excellency's prompt care and kindness in strengthening the party of troops in this place.

We shall, in obedience to his Excellency's injunctions, be particularly cautious not to call upon the military except under the circumstances pointed out by his Excellency.

We have an armed police at present employed, consisting of 112 men. The prisoners at present number 73, and among them we are sorry to say, many very desperate lawless characters, against whom testimony has been already taken that will necessarily peril their future safety; that is to say, place them upon their life and death trial. We therefore find it necessary, in obedience to his Excellency's suggestions, to spare no means or expense in securing the prisoners, till measures can be taken for bringing them to trial, and in the mean time to preserve the peace of the town, and protect the lives and property of the inhabitants.

In order to effect these most desirable ends, a very heavy daily expense must necessarily be incurred, and under any circumstances such as the county would be unable to bear; but more particularly under the present embarrassed circumstances.

We have therefore to bring this matter most respectfully under his Excellency's consideration, with an earnest prayer that his Excellency will be graciously pleased to afford (in some way) such pecuniary aid, as will enable them to meet the present unprecedented emergency.

Having no gaol in which to keep them, we have necessarily had recourse to upper rooms in the Court-house, and to guard these and prevent either an escape, or rescue requires a strong force.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John Dibblee, J. P.*  
*John Bedell, J. P.*  
*Charles Perly, J. P.*  
*Charles Connell, J. P.*  
*A. N. Garden, J. P.*  
*R. S. Demill, J. P.*The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
17 July 1847.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to inform you, that considering the formidable nature of the riots which have recently occurred at Woodstock, his Excellency considers it of much importance that, in the examination of the rioters, there should be every appearance of deliberate and combined action on the part of the magistrates, on whom devolves the duty of preserving the public peace and of bringing offenders to justice.

His Excellency is therefore desirous that it should be urged on the attention of the magistrates, that it is highly expedient that they should assemble as many of their body as may be practicable, in order that they may proceed promptly and energetically, and that the leaders and fomenters of these shameful disturbances should not be suffered to escape the penalties of the law.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*The Justices of the Peace for  
the County of Carleton.

Sir,

Sir,

Woodstock, 20 July 1847.

FOR the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, we have the honour to transmit the enclosed estimate of the weekly expenses incurred in securing and guarding the prisoners, and protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants.

It will be evident that we cannot long sustain our present position, unless some pecuniary aid can be afforded us; and we beg leave most respectfully to submit the matter for his Excellency's consideration, under a hope that some means can be speedily devised by which we may be enabled to meet the peculiarly severe exigency. The best information we can get as to the killed and wounded is as follows:

*Killed.*—None that we know of. We have heard of several being killed.

*Wounded.*—Five Protestants and 15 Roman Catholics, as reported by the medical men. The Roman Catholics use so much alacrity in removing their killed and wounded, that it is impossible to ascertain the precise number.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*John Dibblee, J. P.**John Bedell, J. P.**R. S. Demill, J. P.**Charles Perly, J. P.**James Kitchum, J. P.**A. S. Garden, J. P.**A. S. Carman, J. P.**Benj. Noble, J. P.**James A. Phillips, J. P.*

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
19 July 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to request that you will inform the magistrates, that his Excellency is anxious that they should forward the copies of the examinations of the persons committed for their participation in the last riots at Woodstock, as soon as they are taken, separately, without waiting till they are all gone through, in order that they may be submitted to the Crown officers.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*John S. Saunders.*

A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Peace, &c., Woodstock.

Sir,

Woodstock, 21 July 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the examinations, as far as they have been taken, of the witnesses in reference to the late disturbances on the 12th instant. We are still occupied (*de die in diem*) in taking depositions, and are in hopes of getting through this week. As the budget transmitted is one of much importance, may I be permitted most respectfully to solicit a line acknowledging its receipt.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*A. K. Smedes Wetmore.*

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov Sec.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
22 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, and also the receipt of the examinations which accompany it.

I have also to acknowledge your letter of the 20th, but the estimate of expenses to which you allude was not enclosed in it.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*John S. Saunders.*

A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Peace, &c., Woodstock.

Gentlemen,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
22 July 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit to you the examinations of a number of the rioters who have been apprehended at Woodstock, his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor having expressed his anxious desire that they should be immediately handed over to you.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*John S. Saunders.*

The Hon. the Attorney and Solicitor Generals,  
&c. &c. &c.





— No. 17. —

(No. 86.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 September 1847.

(Received 18 October 1847.)

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatch, No. 102, of the 29th August, and to my despatch, marked "Separate," of the 30th July, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship copies of the reports which have been made to me by Mr. W. B. Kinnear, the Solicitor-general, and by Mr. Justice Parker, of the proceedings on the special commission appointed to try the rioters at Woodstock: those proceedings appear under the circumstances to have been judicious; and as it will be seen that the trials cannot take place until the next year, I hope that the parties having been admitted to bail, the excitement will, in the meantime, be allowed to subside, which has so unhappily prevailed in the district.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

No. 17.

Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
28 September 1847.

Enclosure 1, in No. 17.

May it please your Excellency,

Fredericton, 22 September 1847.

I HAD the honour of calling at Government-house this morning to report to your Excellency the result of the special commission ordered for the trial of the Woodstock rioters; but finding your Excellency will not probably return to Fredericton for some days, I beg to lay before your Excellency a brief statement of what has been accomplished under the commission. Two bills of indictment have been found against 139 of the rioters, which occupied much time, owing to the difficulty of identifying the parties concerned in the outrage; bills were also found and convictions had against two prisoners for burglary, who have been sent to the Penitentiary.

Encl. 1, in No. 17.

When the trial was about to take place, on Wednesday morning last, on the first bill found the defendant's counsel challenged the array of the jury panel on two grounds; viz. 1st. The defective state of the sheriff's jury list; and 2dly. Partiality in the sheriff returning a jury which purposely excluded all Roman Catholics. The sheriff's list being unfortunately very defective under the peculiarly strict provisions of an old Provincial Jury Act, which has never been much attended to in the province, it became necessary for me to demur and dispute the point, that it was sufficient cause of challenge to the whole jury; on the second point I pleaded that the sheriff, for the purpose of returning an impartial jury, had equally excluded Orangemen with the Roman Catholics; after a long argument the court held the sheriff perfectly correct in what he had done respecting the second ground, but on the first thought there were such doubts as to make it necessary to postpone the trial till after the 1st January next, when the list from which he had taken his panel in part might be amended; if they had allowed the cause to go on, and were wrong in so doing, the parties although convicted, would have escaped altogether; to avoid this, it was thought delay much more advisable; the defendants were therefore placed under recognizance to appear at the next court of oyer and terminer, and the present court adjourned.

I think your Excellency should direct the commission already issued for the circuit of next week to be returned by the clerk, as no proceedings can be had under the present state of the jury law and sheriff's list which will not be subject to much doubt, and there are no prisoners to be tried.

His Excellency

Sir *W. M. B. G. Colebrooke*,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. B. Kinnear*, Solicitor-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 17.

Sir,

St. John, 24 September 1847.

I BEG to state for your Excellency's information, that I was compelled to adjourn the court at Woodstock on Monday last without proceeding to the trial of the indictment for riot in consequence of the defendants having challenged the array of the jury, which challenged Mr. Justice Street and I felt bound to allow.

Encl. 2, in No. 17.

The point on which the validity of the challenge depended was not without doubt, but the consequences of proceeding to trial with a chance of the verdict not being sustainable, and of the defendants escaping punishment in case of conviction were too serious to be got over;

NEW BRUNSWICK.

the only alternative therefore was to bind the defendants over to appear at the court of oyer and terminer which might first be holden in the county after the 1st of January next, and in the mean time to keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards all Her Majesty's liege subjects. I am happy to say that out of 78 defendants who were arraigned, 75 entered into the necessary recognizance; two failed to appear, and one only was committed for want of bail: I left an order for his discharge when sufficient sureties could be found. In the case of several of the defendants who were apparently less implicated than others, the bail was of no great value, and they were allowed to be surety for each other; but this could not well be helped: the gaol not yet being finished, to have sent any number to prison would have been exceedingly inconvenient, and very probably a rescue might have been made; as matters stand, I do not think the result has been detrimental. Until 1843 the defendants in a misdemeanor would have had a right to traverse over to another court; and I beg to add that in my judgment and that of Mr. Justice Street, the Solicitor-general exercised a very sound discretion in adopting this mode of proceeding, instead of indicting for felony.

Finding that the Solicitor-general and clerk of the Crown on the circuit fully concurred in opinion with me that it would be quite inadmissible to open another criminal commission on the 28th, and that there was little or no probability that any civil cause could be tried, the same objection being open as in the riot case; I thought it better to direct the sheriff not to summon jurors for the 28th, but that the circuit should pass over (unless it were deemed necessary to open and close it *pro formâ*, for which I see no occasion), and that it should be recommended to the Legislature to pass an Act for a special circuit after the jury list is properly made up and filed by the sheriff, which cannot be before the 1st January, and that a special commission of oyer and terminer should also be issued after that period, when the defendants now under recognizance may be brought to trial: this suggestion will, I trust, meet your Excellency's approval. If life and health are mercifully spared me, I shall be quite ready to proceed again to Woodstock whenever a court may be appointed.

I was sorry to hear that a good deal of excitement and apprehension still prevailed in that quarter, which I hope, however, time and a judicious abstinence on the part of the magistrates and the influential men in the community from countenancing party associations may tend to allay.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) R. Parker.

The objection to the jury is made on the Act of Assembly, 31 Geo. 3, c. 6, s. 1, which, after directing that the sheriff of each county shall, on or before the 1st day of May, make and return into the office of the clerk of the peace a list of persons duly qualified to serve as jurors, enacts, "that no sheriff shall impanel or return any person or persons to try any issue joined in any court of record in this province that shall not be named and mentioned in such list."

It was alleged by the defendants, and admitted on the part of the Crown, that no such list had been made, and that consequently the jurors returned were not named and mentioned in the list required by law; in justice to the sheriff I beg to add, that I believe the omission arose from his not being aware of the effect, and that, though one I fear of no unfrequent occurrence, the objection, so far as I am aware, has never before been made: Mr. Winslow had, I believe, taken unwearied pains to select proper and unexceptionable jurors, and has been most attentive to the business of the court and the arrangements necessary in circumstances of no ordinary nature.

(signed) R. Parker.

Honourable Sir,

I AM favoured with your letter of this date, and am gratified to learn from you that the circumstances which have led to the postponement of the trials at Woodstock will not have occasioned a failure of justice.

I had already received a report from the Solicitor-general, and on his suggestion have directed that the clerk should be instructed to re-appoint a special commission for the court appointed in the next week.

Your suggestion, that it should be recommended to the Legislature to pass an Act for a special circuit after the jury list has been properly made up and filed in the next year, will receive due attention from the Government. In the mean time I concur with you in hoping, through the judicious conduct of the magistrates and the discountenance of party associations by the influential members of the community, that the excitement which unfortunately prevails may be allayed.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) W. M. G. Colebrooke.

The Honourable Robert  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 18. —

(No. 70.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.No. 18.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
30 July 1847.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 July 1847.

(Received 16 August 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of reports received from the Emigrant Agent at St. John's, with returns of emigrants arrived in the ships named in the margin, also copies of correspondence with that officer.

I enclose also copies of reports received from the assistant emigrant agents at St. Andrew's and at Miramichi, with returns of the emigrants arrived at those ports.

It will be seen that the brig "Seraph" has returned to St. John's from the port of Boston, where the master had been required, under the regulations, to give security of 1,000 dollars for each passenger, that they would not become a public charge for 10 years.

In the case of the ship "Looshtauk," arrived at Miramichi, it will be seen how great has been the mortality from the fever which compelled the master to put into that port on his voyage to Quebec. The ship has since proceeded to her destination, and as the funds at the disposal of the Government are inadequate to defray the heavy expenses which have been incurred for the sick, for whose passage to Quebec, when sufficiently recovered, security has been taken from the master, I hope that some indemnification of these charges may be afforded.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

At St. John's, Barques  
British Queen, Lady  
Bagot.  
Brigantine Kingston;  
Brigs Blanche, Seraph  
(returned from Boston).  
At St. Andrew's,  
Brig James.  
At Chatham, Brig  
John Hawks, Ship  
Looshtauk (bound for  
Quebec).

## Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
19 July 1847.

Sir,

WITH reference to Ship Return, No. 45, I have now to report that the master of the brig, "Caroline," accounts for the excess of persons on board his vessel, by stating that the emigrant agent at the port of departure allowed three cabin passengers, under the impression that they were altogether excepted from the operation of the Passengers' Act. This statement I believe to be correct, as the agent gave the necessary certificate to clear the vessel at the Custom-house.

As the master of the "Caroline" appears to have acted under the directions of the Emigration Agent,\* I shall not prosecute him without instructions; and I respectfully recommend that the case be reported, in order that the agent, who is one of those newly appointed, may be informed of his error.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley*,  
H. M. Emigration Agent.The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

Encl. 1, in No. 18.

\* Lieutenant Wool-  
ridge, R.N.Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
19 July 1847.

Sir,

REFERRING to Ship Return, No. 35, and the excess of passengers therein stated, I have now to report that I called upon the master to account for the apparent excess, and that the master has satisfied me that the error arose from the emigration agent at Galway, not computing the crew in estimating the number the vessel could carry by the tonnage-check, but signed the requisite certificate that the numbers on board were in conformity with the Passenger's Act.

I shall not therefore prosecute in this case without instructions, and respectfully recommend that the case be reported, in order that the Emigration Agent\* at Galway (one of those recently appointed) may be apprised of his mistake.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley*,  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

Case of the "Gem."

\* Lieut. Patterson,  
R.N.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the barque "British Queen," from Londonderry, with 123 passengers, and to enclose Ship Return No. 46.

This barque is low between-decks; and in order to obtain the requisite height, additional beams were put in at Londonderry, below those which form part of the permanent structure of the vessel.

It has heretofore been decided, that a vessel thus fitted cannot be prevented bringing passengers, because it cannot be decided until the termination of the voyage whether the additional beams are to become part of the permanent structure of the vessel or not.

On inspecting this vessel, I was informed by the mate that the additional beams were only temporary, and would be removed before the vessel commenced loading.

Under these circumstances, I beg to be instructed whether I shall commence a prosecution or not.

I am, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

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

Case of the  
"British Queen."

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
20 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose Ship Return No. 47, for the barque "Lady Bagot," which vessel arrived yesterday from New Ross, with 337 passengers.

The passengers by this vessel were unusually clean, and all in excellent health. I found, on inspection, that the vessel was exceedingly well ventilated, and that the master had paid great attention to the cleanliness of the passengers. They came aft in a body while I was on board, and thanked the master for his kindness to them during the voyage, in granting them extra allowance of rice and other comforts when necessary, in furnishing and administering medicines, and for unremitting and constant watchfulness of himself and his ship's company over all who were in the least indisposed.

The high health and spirits of the passengers by the "Lady Bagot" may be attributed, under Providence, to the benevolence and generosity of Captain Anderson, who deserves great praise.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

Case of the "Lady  
Bagot," Wm. An-  
derson, Master.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
20 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that certain of the passengers by the schooner "Blanche," from Donegal, have complained to me that they did not receive during the voyage either the quantity or quality of provisions prescribed by the Passengers' Act. With a view to prosecution, I applied at the Customs, to ascertain who was master of the vessel, when it appeared that James Falconbridge, who cleared the vessel at Donegal, and who was stated on the certificate of registry to be master, did not proceed to sea in the vessel, but that she was navigated across the Atlantic by one James Green, who was endorsed as master after the arrival of the vessel at this port.

There are strong grounds for believing that the passengers by the "Blanche" have been ill-treated, as regards provisions, by James Green, the acting master on the voyage; but I doubt if I can safely prosecute him under the Passengers' Act.

This is not the only case of a similar character which has occurred at this port the present season, and there are reasons for suspecting that the manoeuvre has been practised for the purpose of avoiding penalties.

I therefore beg to bring the case of the "Blanche" under special consideration, as that of a vessel not navigated according to law under the Registry Acts, and sailing with a view to evade the provisions of the Passengers' Act.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

Case of the  
"Blanche," from  
Donegal.

Sir,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
22 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the brig "Rache M'Evers" and brigantine "Kingston," from Cork, with passengers, and to enclose ship returns for those vessels.

In the case of the "Kingston," I shall prosecute the master if he removes the beams put in the vessel at Cork, with the view, if possible, of preventing that very unfit class of vessels from bringing passengers.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
23 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to-day to report the arrival of the brig "Seraph," from Cork (*via* Boston), with passengers, and to enclose ship return.

The captain of the "Seraph" states, that on arrival at the quarantine station in the harbour of Boston, he was prevented landing his passengers until a bond should be entered into for each passenger in the penalty of \$ 1,000 (one thousand dollars), under a condition that such passenger should not become a public charge for ten years; that he remained at the quarantine ground 14 days, and being unable to give the required security, he was forced to sail for this port, where he arrived in eight days. On arrival he was placed in quarantine, in consequence of many of the passengers having been attacked with fever.

Owing to the great number of the passengers by the "Seraph" being still at the lazaretto, I am unable to state how they have been treated during their long confinement on ship-board, but this shall be duly inquired into.

The captain promises me to send such of his passengers as desire it to Boston, free of expense, and I shall take care that he does so; but I fear that many of them will never travel so far, being greatly debilitated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
26 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several Reports noted on the margin, and I am to communicate to you his Excellency's decision on the cases you have brought under his Excellency's notice.

In the cases of the "Gem" and the brig "Caroline," your proceedings are approved; and the cases will be reported.

In the case of the "British Queen," if there be sufficient grounds for a prosecution, it ought to be proceeded with.

In the case of the "Lady Bagot," you are to communicate his Excellency's acknowledgements to the master, Mr. Anderson, for his humane care of the passengers, and for his liberality towards them, to which, under Providence, their arrival in good health is to be attributed.

The case of the "Blanch" has been referred to the Attorney-general and Solicitor-general, for their opinion as to whether there are grounds for prosecution.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Moses H. Perley, Esq.,  
H. M. Emigration Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2, in No. 18.

No. 28,	19 July 1847
29,	" "
30,	20 July "
31,	" "
32,	" "

NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrews,  
16 July 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 3, in No. 18.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the Ship Return of the "James," Salmon, master, from Cork, with passengers, having just arrived from quarantine.

The ship "Magna Charta" arrived last evening off the quarantine ground, from Sligo, with passengers, six of whom died on the passage, and many are reported to me ill of fever.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *D. W. Jack.*The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

## Enclosure 4, in No. 18.

Treasurer's Office, Chatham, Miramichi,  
20 June 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 4, in No. 18.

ENCLOSED you will receive the Ship's Return or report on the emigrants per ship "Looshtauk," and the brig "John Hawks." I have also caused a copy of the shipping list of the former vessel to be made from the one on file at the Custom-house, and added a list of the persons who died on the passage and at quarantine, up to the time of landing, thinking it might be the wish of his Excellency to cause them to be published.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Thos. H. Peters,*  
Deputy Treasurer, Miramichi.The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

## Enclosure 5, in No. 18.

In Council, 12 June 1847.

Present:—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Encl. 5, in No. 18.

THE reports of the proceedings of the magistrates of Northumberland in the case of the ship "Looshtauk," having been read, the Lieutenant-governor and Council regret the sufferings to which the crew and passengers appear to have been exposed on the passage; and considering the urgency of their condition, the proceedings adopted with regard to them appear to have been dictated by a humane concern for the alleviation of their sufferings.

The practice in the cases of vessels arriving at the quarantine ground at St. John and other ports has been, to render the ship chargeable with the expenses of the people while detained, and to supply medical aid and certain comforts to the sick, which are chargeable respectively to the Emigrant Fund and to the Seamen's Hospital Fund; and although the ship was bound to a port in Canada, and does not consequently contribute to those funds in this province, the Lieutenant-governor in Council will sanction a reimbursement of the advances which have been made to be taken from these funds, in consideration of the charges in question, to the extent of 500*l.*

(Extract from the Minutes.)

(signed) *R. Fulton.*

Accounts have been rendered of disbursements made to the extent of 1,000*l.*, and further expenses have still to be incurred.

*W. M. G. C.*

— No. 19. —

(No. 73.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*; dated Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 July 1847.

(Received 16 August 1847.)

I HAVE received a copy of the Emigration Papers presented to Parliament in June 1847, and having caused to be reprinted the correspondence which relates to this province, with some further subsequent explanations, it will be observed that the legislative measures I had recommended are noticed in these selections, and as I do not find that any objections have been urged against their adoption, I hope that the republication at this time will be useful in directing the public attention to the subject.

No. 19.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
30 July 1847.

— No. 20. —

(No. 74.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 7 August 1847.

(Received 30 August 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of eight letters from the Emigrant Agent at St. John, with returns of six vessels arrived, as stated in the margin.\* It will be seen that the passengers in the "Lady Caroline," the "Portland," and the "Adeline," arrived in good health; but that in the "Susan Ann," the "Trafalgar," and the "Royal Mint," they have suffered materially from sickness; and the Emigrant Agent having prosecuted the master of the "Susan Ann," damages have been awarded against him by the magistrates. In forwarding copies of these proceedings, I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the statement in regard to the officers of Customs at Bantry.

No. 20.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
7 August 1847.

Nos. 1 to 5.

\* Barques *Lady Caroline*, *Susan Ann*;  
Brigs *Trafalgar*,  
*Royal Mint*;  
Ship *Portland*,  
*Brigantine Adeline*.

Enclosed also are returns of emigrants arrived in the quarter ending the 30th June and during the month of July, showing the number of deaths on board the vessels and at the quarantine station, the numbers still in quarantine, and the number expected, according to returns which have been received.

I enclose returns of two vessels arrived at St. Andrew's, and a report from Mr. Perley, that by a ship the "British Merchant," from Cork, the fever, which had abated, has been again introduced at St. John. From the number of emigrants who are likely to become chargeable, I anticipate that some legislative measure will be required to provide for the removal of paupers improvidently sent out. In the present state of the law, the parochial authorities are reluctant to assume the responsibility of such a charge, which the resources of the community are inadequate to defray. There has hitherto been full employment for those emigrants who have been able to work.

No. 6.  
No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 9.

Magna Charta, and  
Ship *Huron*.

No. 10.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

13 August.

*P. S.*—SINCE closing this despatch I have received Mr. Perley's Report, with returns of the ship "Ward Chipman" and brig "Jane," which are enclosed, also of the brig "Magnes" from Galway, which had been driven on shore in a gale, and totally wrecked at Partridge Island, the crew and passengers, with two exceptions, having been saved; also of the schooner "Bloomfield," from Galway, driven into the harbour of St. John in the same gale, and of the brig "Elgin," arrived at St. Andrew's. Further investigation will be made in regard to the cases of the "Magnes" and "Bloomfield."

(signed) *W. M. G. C.*

No. 11.

No. 12.

No. 13.

No. 14.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 20.

Encl. 1, in No. 20.

The Lady "Caroline," James Malony, Master.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "Lady Caroline," from Newry, with 103 passengers, and now enclose Ship Return.

It is very satisfactory to report that neither sickness or death occurred on board this vessel during the voyage, and that the passengers were landed in cleanly condition and a healthy state.

The emigrants by this vessel, express much gratitude to the master for his kindness to them during the voyage, and the great attention paid to their comfort and cleanliness.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

## Enclosure 2, in No. 20.

Encl. 2, in No. 20.

Case of the  
Brigantine "Susan  
Ann," Samuel  
Fox, Master.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the brigantine "Susan Ann," from Berehaven; and to enclose Ship Return for that vessel.

On reference to this return, it will be noticed that the "Susan Ann" is 97½ tons only, and that she had on board a much larger number of passengers than is permitted by the Act. There are no beams for a second deck in the "Susan Ann," and the passengers were on a platform upon temporary pieces of wood, chiefly supported by the ballast.

Nearly all the passengers on arrival at the quarantine station were sick and debilitated, and they were landed on Partridge Island, where the greater part still remain.

Under these circumstances, I have instituted proceedings against the master for his several violations of the Passengers' Act.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 20.

Encl. 3, in No. 20.

Case of Michael  
Foley, deceased,  
a passenger by the  
"Trafalgar."

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the brig "Trafalgar," from Cork, and to enclose Ship Return.

There were 13 deaths on board this vessel during the voyage, and four after arrival at quarantine. All the survivors except four, are still in hospital on Partridge Island. As at present informed, I have reason to believe that the sickness and death on board the Trafalgar, arose from the very miserable and sickly condition of the passengers before embarkation.

One of the passengers named Michael Foley, aged 25 years, from Killarney, died on the voyage. Before his decease, and when dying, he deposited with the master of the ship the sum of 4l. 1s. sterling, for the benefit of his father in Ireland. This sum the master has paid over to me, and I shall remit the amount by mail to-morrow, to the Government Emigration Agent at Cork, with instructions to pay it to the father of the deceased, to whom also I shall write on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

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

(signed) *Moses H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

Enclosure



## Enclosure 4, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
30 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the "Royal Mint," from Liverpool, with 148 passengers, and to enclose Ship Return.

The bulk of the passengers are still in hospital on Partridge Island. The complaint as to provisions and water will be investigated so soon as I can see the passengers.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

Encl. 4, in No. 20.

## Enclosure 5, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
4 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Portland," from Londonderry, and brigantine "Adeline," from Cork, for which vessels Ship Returns are enclosed.

It gives me much pleasure to state, that no sickness occurred on board either of those vessels during the voyage of the kind from which the emigrants have suffered so severely the present season. The deaths on board the "Portland" took place from natural and ordinary causes.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Hon. John S. Saunders.

Encl. 5, in No. 20.

## Enclosure 6, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
3 August 1847.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter, No. 52, of 29th July, relative to certain breaches of the "Passengers' Act," committed by Samuel Fox, master of the brigantine "Susan Ann," I have now the honour to report that the said master was summoned upon my complaint, and appeared before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esqrs., on the 30th July last, to answer upon two charges.

On the first charge, for carrying more passengers than is allowed by the Act, the said Samuel Fox was convicted in the penalty of 5 l. sterling, and costs.

On the second charge, for carrying passengers in the "Susan Ann," that vessel having no lower hold beams, the said Samuel Fox was convicted in the penalty of 25 l. sterling, and costs.

The fines and costs in each case have been paid to the magistrates.

I enclose certified copies of the proceedings to which I refer; it will be observed that the fines were mitigated in each case, in consequence of the affidavit of the master that the vessel was inspected and duly certified by a Custom-house officer from Bantry, upon whose certificate the vessel was cleared by the Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

The officer who inspected the vessel at Berehaven, is Patrick Dealy, the ship's papers on file in the Custom-house here, purport to be signed by him as a preventive coast-guard officer from Bantry.

I can scarcely suppose that the officer inspected the vessel at all, as, if so, he must have seen at a glance that she was a vessel prohibited by law from carrying passengers; his allowing an excess of passengers may have arisen from a misapprehension of the law, but there can be no excuse from certifying that the "Susan Ann" was a fit vessel to carry passengers.

A majority of the passengers by the "Susan Ann" are still ill on Partridge Island, and the conduct of the officer Dealy requires the most searching investigation for sanctioning such a gross and palpable violation of the law, and thereby inflicting very serious injury upon a number of unfortunate people.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.The Hon. J. S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.Encl. 6, in No. 20.  
Case of Samuel  
Fox, Master of the  
"Susan Ann."

## Enclosure 7, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
28 July 1847.

Sir,

THE returns for the outports having been received, I have now the honour to enclose the Immigration Returns, in duplicate, for the quarter ending 30th June last.

The number of emigrants who have arrived, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, shows a deficiency this season of no less than 3,219. The number of deaths in the same quarter last year was only 30, while this year they amount to 437 among the diminished number of emigrants.

Encl. 7, in No. 20.

Arrived in New Brunswick during the Quarter ending 30 June 1846	8,512
Ditto in the quarter ending 30 June 1847	5,293
Decrease in 1847	3,219
Deaths in the Quarter ending 30 June 1846	30
Ditto, Quarter ending 30 June 1847	437
Increase in 1847	407

The greatly increased mortality is clearly attributable to the debilitated state of the emigrants before embarking, and their inability to bear the fatigues of the sea voyage after long fasting and other privations.

About one-third of those who have arrived have re-emigrated to the United States. A large number of those who remain have become a public charge, from their inability to work, and utter destitution. Among those at present chargeable are many of the emigrants by the "Æolus," from Sligo. The passengers by this vessel, 500 in number, state that they were "exported" by their landlord, Sir Robert Gore Booth, who paid their passage-money, in order to disencumber his estate. Several of these people will, in all probability become a permanent charge on the public funds; and this "shovelling out" of helpless paupers, without any provision for them here, if continued, will inflict very serious injury on this colony.

This case of the passengers by the "Æolus" is mentioned, as it will necessarily come under consideration hereafter, and should, without delay, be publicly noticed and condemned.

There is a sufficiency of employment in this province for the emigrants who have arrived, at fair wages, and all who are able and willing can get work.

I have very satisfactory accounts of those in sufficient health whom I have forwarded to the rural districts, where others will be sent as soon as they are able to travel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

ABSTRACT RETURN of Immigration to *New Brunswick*, during the Quarter ending 30 June 1847.

MONTHS Composing the Quarter.	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.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
April - - -	Nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May - - -	4	25	2	422	416	165	147	30	28	617	591	1,208
June { St. John - -	23	239	3	1,442	993	448	521	88	93	1,978	1,707	3,685
{ Miramichi - -	3	-	-	95	55	14	15	-	-	109	70	179
{ St. Andrew's - -	1	19	-	74	73	38	26	7	3	119	102	221
TOTALS - -	31	283	5	2,033	1,537	665	709	125	124	2,823	2,470	5,293

Remarks.—In addition to the deaths stated as having occurred during the voyage, or while in quarantine, 154 deaths have taken place at the Lazaretto after landing, making the whole number of deaths 437, during the quarter.

Government Emigration Agent,  
St. John, New Brunswick,  
27 July 1847.

*M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent for New Brunswick.

Encl. 8, in No. 20.

Enclosure 8, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
2 August 1847.

Sir,  
In the month of July 28 vessels at the port of St. John.

I HAVE the honour to report that 28 vessels arrived at this port with passengers during the month of July, and that the relative numbers are stated as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Adults - - - -	1,447	1,181
Between 14 years and 1 year	584	529
Under 1 year - - -	141	126
Cabin Passengers - - -	29	21
TOTAL - - - -	2,201	1,857

4,058 passengers.

To 1 July	5,293
1 Aug.	4,058
Total	9,351

The total number for the month is 4,058 souls. The whole number arrived the present season up to 1st August, is 9,351, exclusive of those who may have arrived at the out-ports during the month of July.

The

The deaths on board the vessels which arrived at this port in the month of July, at sea and in quarantine, are thus stated:—

	Male.	Female.
Adults - - - - -	53	36
Between 14 years and 1 year - - - - -	40	33
Under 1 year - - - - -	10	14
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>83</b>

NEW-BRUNSWICK.  
Deaths on board or in quarantine during July, 186.

Whole number of deaths at sea and in quarantine, 186.

The number of emigrants who died on Partridge Island during the month of July, is 112.

Died on Partridge Island during July, 112.

The following vessels having passengers on board, are now at quarantine:—

Brig "Magnus," Galway - - - - -	132	Passengers.
Brig "Gowrie," Cork - - - - -	71	
Ship "Ward Chipman," Cork - - - - -	482	
Ship "Envoy," Londonderry - - - - -	264	
Ship "Portland," Londonderry - - - - -	338	
Schooner "Bloomfield," Galway - - - - -	74	
<b>TOTAL at Quarantine - - - - -</b>	<b>1,361</b>	

At quarantine, on 1st August, 1,361.

List of passengers by the following vessels yet to arrive, have been received at this office:—

"Bristol Merchant," Cork - - - - -	338	Passengers.
"Jane," Limerick - - - - -	98	
"Sir James M'Donnell," Dublin - - - - -	164	
"Adelene," Cork - - - - -	61	
"Warrior," Belfast - - - - -	97	
"Leviathen," Baltimore - - - - -	131	
"Cushla Machree," Galway - - - - -	172	
"Bethel," Galway - - - - -	128	
"Alice," Galway - - - - -	131	
"Pero," Cork - - - - -	154	
"Sea," Liverpool - - - - -	243	
<b>TOTAL now at Sea - - - - -</b>	<b>1,717</b>	

At Sea, 1 Aug., 1,717.  
Yet to land, 3,078.

In addition to the above, it is probable there will be vessels from out-ports where there are no emigration agents, and vessels with less than 30 passengers, of which no lists have been received.

I have, &c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

Enclosure 9, in No. 20.

Sir,  
ENCLOSED is the Ship Return of the "Magna Charta," from Sligo; which has just been released from quarantine.

Deputy Treasurer, St. Andrews,  
28 July 1847.

Encl. 9, in No. 20.

I am, &c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

(signed) *D. W. Jack.*

Enclosure 10, in No. 20.

Sir,  
I HAVE to acknowledge your letters of the 4th and 5th instant, and have the honour to acquaint you, that I have made the necessary communications to Dr. Harding, and to Captain Maloney, of the barque "Lady Caroline;" I have also written to the Deputy Treasurer at Chatham, for a full report in the case of the "Looshtauk."

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
6 August 1847.

Encl. 10, in No. 20.

The emigrants on Partridge Island have been going on very well during the past week, and very many have been discharged. But I regret to state, that the "British Merchant" arrived at the quarantine station yesterday from Cork, with 338 passengers; 33 deaths

NEW BRUNSWICK.

occurred on the voyage, and 50 of the passengers are very ill with the fever, while the rest are in a most unsatisfactory state. This fresh supply of fever on a large scale, will press severely on Dr. Harding, who is now greatly exhausted. Dr. Mitchell, who has assisted Dr. Harding for some weeks, has had a violent attack of the fever, with delirium, but is now somewhat better.

Dr. William Bayard, who has charge of the infirmary and sheds for emigrants, at the almshouse, is ill with the fever, and in a precarious state.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

(signed)

I have, &amp;c.

*M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

## Enclosure 11, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
6 August 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 11, in No. 20.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Ward Chipman" and brig "Jane," from Limerick, for which vessels Ship Returns are enclosed.

The "Jane" is one of that class of vessels too low between-decks to bring passengers. In order to evade the law, new beams are put in, sufficiently low down to give the required height, and a certificate is given by a master shipbuilder, that these new beams are securely fitted, and have become part of the permanent structure of the vessel. In some instances an affidavit has been furnished the emigrant agent, that these beams were permanent, who, on such certificate or affidavit, has been compelled to clear the vessel. Yet on arrival here it is unblushingly avowed that these beams are only temporary, and the master proceeds to unship them.

Within the last week I have compelled three vessels to retain these beams, and to load cargo with them in, very much to the annoyance of the parties interested, and their serious inconvenience. They are obliged to submit to this punishment, however, as the other alternative would be a fine of 50 L., and an exposure on the other side of the Atlantic, of the fraudulent certificate and perjury.

I shall follow this course with the "Jane," and I trust the mode I have adopted, of compelling parties to adhere to the law and the truth, will be approved.

In the case of the "Ward Chipman," I have to remark, that the ship has great breadth of beam, of which advantage was taken to put up berths in the centre of the vessel, as well as along the sides. Dr. Harding has drawn my attention to the impropriety of this arrangement, which crowds the passengers too much, and prevents ventilation to any extent. It will be observed by the ship return, that 24 deaths occurred on board the "Ward Chipman," and that a large proportion of the passengers have been landed on Partridge Island in a debilitated state. Many of these deaths, and the general debility of the passengers, may be attributed to the over-crowding, and the absence of ventilation.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

## Enclosure 12, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
10 August 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 12, in No. 20.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the brig "Magnes" from Galway, for which vessel, Ship Return is enclosed.

The "Magnes" arrived at the quarantine station on the 24th July, and was there anchored. There were many sick on board, and all being in a miserable state, the whole were landed on Partridge Island. On the 6th instant, before the vessel had been cleansed and purified, a violent gale sprung up. The "Magnes" parted her chains, and drove on shore at Partridge Island, where she was totally wrecked, being broken up into small pieces. The cook being ill in the fore-castle, was drowned; the master and the rest of the crew were got on shore by means of a hawser and a basket; they had a very narrow escape, and are mainly indebted for their preservation, to Mr. Alexander Reed, the keeper of the light-house, and the two young men Watson and White, who have charge of the health boat which visits the island.

I have not yet seen any of the passengers by the "Magnes," as they are all on the island under surveillance. They have forwarded very strong complaints against the master, to whose ill-treatment they attribute their sickness. The master has been cast ashore naked and destitute, and I beg to be informed, if I shall prosecute him under such peculiar circumstances.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*M. H. Perley.*

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

Enclosure

Enclosure 13, in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
10 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival of schooner "Bloomfield," from Galway, for which vessel Ship Return is enclosed. Encl. 13, in No. 20.

The "Bloomfield" arrived at the quarantine ground on the 5th instant, and was there anchored. In a severe gale on the 6th, both her chain cables parted, and she drove up the harbour of St. John, fortunately running into a timber pond, without damage. I took charge of her on the morning of the 7th, and placed a constable alongside to prevent the passengers from landing.

Since then they have been inspected by Dr. Boyd; those in health have been permitted to land, and some few who were debilitated have been ordered to be sent to the infirmary.

The passengers had been on board the "Bloomfield" from the 10th May last, the vessel having been dismasted, and put back to Galway, whence she sailed a second time on the 31st May. They have landed in a very destitute condition.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

— No. 21. —

(No. 133.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor  
*Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

IN reply to that part of your despatch (No. 74.) of the 7th of August last, in which you refer to the circumstances under which the emigrant ship "Susan Anne" arrived at St. John's, and the subsequent prosecution of the master of that vessel by the emigration agent there, I herewith transmit the copy of a letter, with its enclosures, which has been addressed to one of my Under Secretaries by the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, relative to the circumstances under which the "Susan Anne" left this country for St. John's in July last.

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

No. 21.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke,  
2 December 1847.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 19 November 1847.

IN reference to Sir William Colebrooke's despatch, No. 74, of the 7th of August last, respecting the "Susan Anne," we have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a letter from us to the Board of Customs, and of their reply; and we would beg to suggest that they may be forwarded to the Governor for his information.

Encl. in No. 21.

12 October 1847  
13 November 1847

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 12 October 1847.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of Customs, with the following circumstances which have been communicated in a report from the agent at St. John, New Brunswick, respecting the ship "Susan Anne," which sailed with passengers from Berehaven on the 27th July last.

The vessel could not legally carry, according to her tonnage, more than 58½ statute adults, including the master and crew and cabin passengers. By the report of the Emigration Agent at St. John, it appears that the number of passengers actually on board were equal to 57 adults, exclusive of captain and crew, consisting of six persons, and five cabin passengers, making altogether 68 persons on board.

The agent also reports that there were no beams for a second deck in this vessel, and that the passengers were on a platform, upon temporary pieces of wood, chiefly supported by the ballast.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The master was fined 5*l.* sterling and costs for the excess of passengers, and 25*l.* sterling and costs for the absence of lower beams. The fines were mitigated in each case, in consequence of the affidavit of the master that the vessel was inspected, and duly certified by a Custom-house Officer from Bantry, upon whose certificate the vessel was cleared by the Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

It will be in the recollection of the Commissioners of Customs, that for the reasons explained in my letter of the 15th June, the Emigration Agent at Baltimore was unable to attend at Berehaven, for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Passengers' Act had been complied with before this ship sailed, the distance being 60 miles from his station; and that, consequently, the inspection, in the present instance, devolved on the Customs officer.

With respect to the excess of passengers, the Board feel no doubt it arose from overlooking the circumstance that the cabin passengers have to be included in computing the numbers; the amount of excess was not such as to be productive of evil; but as regards the absence of lower beams, it is of much importance that the deck should be properly and substantially secured, and not merely rest on the ballast; and it will, perhaps, be thought proper, in order to prevent any similar occurrence again, that the officer who inspected the "Susan Anne" should have his attention particularly drawn to the third clause of the Passengers' Act, which requires the deck to be substantially secured to lower or hold beams, forming part of the permanent structure of the vessel.

A. Scovell, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) S. Walcott,  
Secretary.

Sir,

Custom-House, 13 November 1847.

HAVING laid before the Board your letter of the 12th ultimo, in regard to an infringement of the Passengers' Act, in the case of the vessel "Susan Anne," which sailed from Berehaven on the 27th July last for St. John, New Brunswick.

I am commanded to acquaint you, that upon receipt of your communication the Board made inquiries on the subject; and in transmitting for the information of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners copy of the explanation which has been received from the officer who cleared the vessel, I am to state, that the Board have caused him to be apprized as to the provisions of the law, which were violated in regard to the structure of the vessel; and as it would appear that he was under a misapprehension with respect to the number of persons allowed to be shipped with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, he has been informed that cabin passengers should be included in the computation.

S. Walcott, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) W. Maclean.

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave respectfully to state that the "Susan Anne" was mustered at Castletown, Berehaven, on the 3d June last, as directed by the Collector and Comptroller.

The vessel's tonnage was 97½ tons, which enabled her to carry 58½ passengers. On the list of passengers were—

Male adults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Female ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Male children	-	-	-	7					
Female ditto	-	-	-	5					
						12 equal to	-	-	6 adults
Master and crew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5½
						Total	-	-	58

Consequently the number mustered appears to be perfectly correct.

The cabin passengers, six in number, had no right in my humble judgment to be included, as under the 51st section 5 & 6 Vict., the then Passenger Act, cabin passengers are directed to be excluded.

That with respect to the beams not having been properly constructed, I beg most respectfully to remark, that when I received the directions to muster said vessel, that the passengers were all on board, together with the water and provisions, &c. That as the emigrant agent for the district, who I understood had declined to execute the duty when the papers were received by me, the vessel had then her sails loosed and every preparation made for leaving the harbour.

And I further beg leave to remark, that had I perceived that the platform deck was not on beams, I should not have conceived myself warranted in detaining the vessel; first, on account of the scarcity of provisions then in the town and district; secondly, the great danger of the passengers having any intercourse with the shore, where the fever raged with frightful effects;

effects; and thirdly, that the emigration system in this district had been taken from under the control of the Customs Officers. I therefore mustered only the passengers as before stated; and I further respectfully submit that I am not accountable if other passengers, not on the list, were taken on board the vessel after she had quitted the harbour. NEW BRUNSWICK

I am, &c.

(signed) *Pat<sup>h</sup> Daly,*  
P. C. Officer.

1 November 1847.

—No. 22.—

(No. 75.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 13 August 1847.  
(Received 30 August 1847.)

My Lord,

IN reference to my despatch, No. 33, of the 27th April, I have now the honour to forward a report from the Surveyor-general, with a series of returns, containing the result of inquiries which he had made as to the progress of the new settlements.

In reverting to their origin it may be necessary to explain, that the Harvey Settlement was formed in 1838, by a number of English families, who had emigrated under encouragement from the New Brunswick Land Company, and who having exhausted their resources, were located at the public expense on wilderness lands, situated 30 miles south of Fredericton, through which the present high road to St. Andrew's was opened.

The Cork Settlement was formed in 1842, in the vicinity of the former by a party of Irish settlers, who, with their families, were thrown out of employment in Fredericton; and the Mechanics' Settlement, by a party of mechanics and labourers thrown out of work in St. John, and who were located on lands situated near the Bay of Fundy, about 60 miles to the eastward of that city.

These parties received assistance from the Legislature in opening roads through their respective settlements; but in the case of the Mechanics, they were obliged for some time to depend altogether on their own resources.

The settlers have chiefly depended for the disposal of their surplus produce on the supply of forage for the cattle and horses of parties of lumberers employed in the forests, who have drawn their supplies of grain and provisions from the United States.

From the returns now transmitted it will be seen that the Harvey Settlement, which in 1843 consisted of 182 persons, occupying 45 homesteads, and who had cleared 708 acres, at present consists of 278 persons, occupying 52 homesteads, and who have cleared 1,328½ acres of arable and pasture land, which, with other improvements, are valued at 5,750*l.* sterling; that their stock is valued at 1,721*l.*, and their crops of last year at 2,331*l.* sterling.

These settlers, who were originally charged 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre for their allotments, have paid, in money and in labour on the roads, 234*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and are still indebted 144*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* If their allotments had originally been limited to 50 acres instead of 100, the whole amount would thus have been liquidated, or, if the land had been freely granted, and the amount of the gratuity they received, of 737*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* had been charged to them, the difference of 503*l.* 2*s.* remaining due, would not have amounted to seven per cent. on the value of their capital, without taking into account the value of their uncleared land.

The Irish settlers, consisting of 179 persons, occupying 37 homesteads, have cleared in five years 519 acres, valued at 1,868*l.* sterling. The amount originally charged on their lands was 225*l.*, of which 176*l.* is unredeemed, or less than 10 per cent. of the value of their cleared land, buildings and stock, excluding from the estimate their uncleared lands, or eight per cent. of the value of their last year's crop. The Mechanics' Settlement consisted of 152 persons, occupying 42 homesteads, who in five years have cleared 945 acres, moderately

No. 22.

Lieut.-governor  
Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
13 August 1847.

For Sir *W. M. G. Cole-*  
*brooke's* Despatch, No.  
33, 27 April, vide  
Papers relative to Emi-  
gration, presented by  
Commr. in June 1847,  
p. 15

1 to 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

rately estimated at 1,700*l.* sterling, and, with the other improvements at 2,652*l.*; their stock being valued at 602*l.*, and their crops at 1,890*l.* Of the sums originally charged for their allotments they have paid in cash 166*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and 208*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* remains due, or about six per cent. on their estimated capital, exclusive of the uncleared land, or 10 per cent. of their last year's crops.

The uncleared land, having in all these cases risen in value from the roads and improvements adjacent to them, might fairly have been included in these estimates; but I have preferred to exhibit the value of the property directly acquired from the labour of the settlers on their homesteads.

In examining the details it will be seen that, from different causes, the resources of the settlers have varied in almost every instance according to their relative strength and ability, the number of effective members in their families, and other advantages they have possessed. In some cases transfers have been made to others, who have indemnified the parties for their improvements, and while adequate security has existed for the public claims, any interference with these arrangements would have been unjust to the settlers, and have retarded the progress of the settlements.

From these returns it will further be seen how essential to the settlements has been the grant to them of assistance in opening roads, and how important the laying out of their lands in villages where they have been enabled to assist each other, and to secure to themselves advantages of which they would otherwise have been destitute; and as a principal object in occupying a greater extent of wild land than they have been able to reclaim or profitably to occupy, has been to acquire the means of settling their families growing up around them, and to obtain a present supply of fuel, with the privilege of wild pasturage, all these advantages would equally be secured were the property to be acquired by the community, and were each settler possessing the right of commonage to purchase from time to time such portions only as his industry and resources might enable him profitably to occupy and reclaim. In this manner also, the necessary reserves for schools, churches and for other public purposes would at once be provided for, the settlements would be more compact, and their progress would not be checked by the encroachment of persons on lands adjacent to the locations, and who speculate on their improving value.

In transmitting these returns, I do not propose at present to enter further into the consideration of the views which they suggest, but having considered with attention the plans which have been projected for encouraging the settlement of the vast and fertile territory at the disposal of the Crown in this province, I cannot but concur in the opinion expressed by your Lordship, that, with the co-operation of the Provincial Legislature, it would be practicable to establish some system by which colonization might be carried forward upon a more regular plan and upon a larger scale than has of late years been attempted; and I can readily assure your Lordship of the disposition of the Local Government to facilitate an undertaking of such importance to the welfare and prosperity of the province as a British possession.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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Enclosure in No. 22.

Sir,

Crown Land Office, 4 August 1847.

Encl. in No. 22.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the returns which have been prepared for the Harvey, Cork and Mechanics' Settlements; also the plans, showing their position, and the extent of Crown land adjoining them which is still unoccupied.

I have, &c.

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

(signed) *Thos. Baillie,*  
Surveyor-general.

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HARVEY.



## HARVEY, CORK and MECHANICS' SETTLEMENTS.

IN the latter part of the year 1841 and beginning of 1842, the commercial affairs of the province were in such a state of embarrassment, that great numbers of mechanics and labourers found it necessary to remove to the United States in quest of that employment which they could no longer find in the province; and several of them having been induced to form themselves into associations for the purpose of settling on Crown lands, encouragement was given to them by the survey, at the public expense, of suitable tracts of land for their occupation, and which were generally selected by themselves, credit being given them for the amount of the purchase-money.

The measure being found to be successful, the regulations of 2d December 1842 were framed for general application of the principle; and various applications from associated parties for land to be sold on these terms were received (*vide* Gazette, December 17th same year), on which surveys were made.

In the Spring of 1842, trade having partially revived, and ship-building been renewed, many of the people who had proposed to associate to form settlements in the wilderness, rather than leave the province, having again found employment at their respective callings, were unwilling, when the emergency had passed, to take possession or go upon the lands prepared for them. The consequence was, that the Mechanics' and Cork Settlements only were permanently located to any extent; the Harvey settlement having been commenced in 1838.

The survey of the other tracts, nevertheless, was of great advantage, as many of them have since been partially settled by individuals, who have purchased allotments in them under the subsequent regulations of the 11th May 1843.

A very considerable increase is also yearly made in the quantity of new land cultivated by emigrants and natives of the province, who purchase lands contiguous to the older settlements, which are thus more and more extended in whatever direction there is good land, the settlers frequently undertaking themselves to open roads to enable them to occupy the lands, in anticipation of any grants of money for that purpose.

Another class of settlers, again, are those who at once proceed alone into remote parts of the forest, and choose spots of land for themselves, wherever the superior excellence of the soil attracts them. But a great evil attendant upon this latter practice, is the absence of all co-operation and uniformity; and hence the difficulty and delay they experience in forming roads and procuring the means of religious and educational instruction, and of obtaining access to markets even of the lumber camps.

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STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HARVEY SETTLEMENT, for the Year 1847. (The Rates and Valuations are expressed in Sterling.)

Main table with columns: NAMES, Family, Trade, Year, Quantity Allotted, Amount Paid, Acres Land Cleared, Fixed Property, STOCK, CROP, Present Estimated Value of Land and Improvements, Estimated Value of Stock, Estimated Value of Crop, Total Value of Crop, Stock, Land and Improvements, OBSERVATIONS.

Average Scale of Rates, at which the Valuations have been made:—

Table of rates for various crops: Cleared land (7/6 per acre), Hay (45/0 ton), Wheat (6/0 bushel), Rye (5/8), Barley (4/6), Oats (1/10 bushel), Buckwheat (3/2), Turnips (0/8), Cows (90/0 each), Sheep (12/6).

The Harvey Settlement lies about 28 miles south-west from Fredericton, on the Great Road to St. Andrew's. There are no churches in it, nor lands reserved for that purpose. Two schools. One grist mill. The produce raised is partly carried to Fredericton, and partly sold to Lumberers. There are about 10,000 acres of vacant unsold Crown land at no great distance from this Settlement. Amount expended by Government on roads in this settlement, 168 l. 2 s. 11 d.; besides a proportion of Great Road money. Pecuniary advances to the amount of 737 l. 13 s. 4 d., were made by Government to the Harvey settlers in the years 1838, 1839 and 1840. Repayment has never been required.

Thos. Baillie, S. Genl.

N.B.—The uncleared land not included in the Valuation.

\* The settlers carry their grain to an excellent grist-mill, built by John Ross, on Garden's Creek in 1844, only a few miles distant; it is so situated, that it can be kept in operation at all seasons.

HARVEY SETTLEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1843 AND 1847.  
(The Rates and Valuations are expressed in Sterling.)

NAMES.	Cleared Land.		Value of Improvements, Crop, Stock, &c.				REMARKS.	
	1843.	1847.	1843.		1847.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
William Embleton -	13	30	54	-	-	145	-	-
James Mowatt -	23	30	90	-	-	146	-	-
Thomas Herbert -	37	36	139	10	-	200	-	-
John Cockburn -	44	55	162	-	-	640	-	-
David Cessford -	17½	30	106	4	-	107	-	-
John Thomson -	19½	24	90	-	-	171	-	-
Robert Wilson -	40	50	148	10	-	405	-	-
Henry Craigs -	32	40	135	-	-	245	-	-
William Bell -	18	35	117	-	-	175	-	-
Thomas Mowatt -	16	23	82	16	-	127	-	-
James Nesbit -	26½	30	135	-	-	141	-	-
Alexander Hay -	17	22	90	-	-	239	-	-
Andrew Montgomery -	14½	20	135	-	-	110	-	-
Matthew Piercy -	25	30	121	10	-	138	-	-
James Cowe -	24	20	113	8	-	133	-	-
Thomas Kay -	13½	21	65	14	-	159	-	-
George Davidson -	10	21	67	19	-	175	-	-
John Scott -	15	13	81	9	-	84	-	-
Thomas Piercy -	22	44	162	9	-	425	-	-
John Carmichael -	12	21	82	16	-	108	-	-
John Wightman -	15½	30	121	10	-	215	-	-
John Nesbit -	25	40	117	-	-	366	-	-
Robert Tait -	13	20	63	-	-	94	-	-
William Patterson -	21	30	108	-	-	189	-	-
William Robison -	20	29	117	-	-	137	-	-
George Embleton -	6	14	64	16	-	136	-	-
James Swan -	14	30	90	-	-	176	-	-
Thomas Briggs -	15	30	90	-	-	206	-	-
Matthew Little -	31	45½	134	2	-	428	-	-
James Little -	12½	40	81	-	-	194	-	-
William Little -	28	45½	119	14	-	374	-	-
David Little -	23½	45½	124	4	-	428	-	-
J. Henghan -	5	24	57	12	-	182	-	-
Luke Craigs -	7	20	45	-	-	145	-	-
John Moffatt -	7	25	45	-	-	209	-	-
Thomas Brown -	10	23	45	-	-	124	-	-
Henry Gill -	15	16	135	-	-	162	-	-
Add, for other Settlers, who have begun since 1843 - - -	-	226	-	-	-	1,964	-	-
TOTALS - - -	708	1,328 708	3,738	3	-	9,802 3,738	-	-
Increase in 4 years - -	-	620 Acres being 87 p'cent.	-	-	£.	6,063 17 - being 162 p'cent.	-	in Value.

Crown Land Office,  
7 August 1847.

Thos. Baillie,  
Surveyor Genl.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the CORK SETTLEMENT for the Year 1847. (The Rates and Valuations are expressed in Sterling.)

NAMES	Families	Trade, independent of the Occupation of Land.	Year in which he commenced Settlement.	Quantity allotted, and Original Cost, at 2s. 6d. per Acre.		Amount Paid:		Amount Still Due.	Acres Land Cleared.		Fixed Property.			STOCK.					CROP.					Present Estimated Value of Land and Improvements.		Estimated Value of Stock.	Estimated Value of Crop.	Total Value of Crop, Stock, Land and Improvements.	OBSERVATIONS.			
				Acres.	Amount.	In Labour.	In Cash.		Arable.	Pasture.	Dwelling-houses.	Barns.	Other Out-houses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Young Cattle.	Tons of Hay and Straw.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Barley and Buck-wheat.	Turnips.					Bushels other Roots.	Lands.	Buildings.
Timothy Daly	4	labourer	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	150	80	-	10	30	-	63	9	20 15	30 5	123	bond.			
John Russell	3	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	14 -	4 11 -	20	2	1	1	1	1	13	150	80	6	10	1	-	108	18	23 10	42 10	192	bond.				
Jeremiah Coughlan	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	19	1	1	1	1	4	11	300	150	-	30	60	-	103	13 10	19 -	59 -	199 10	bond.				
Timothy Daly, 2d	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	8 6	5 16 6	22	1	1	1	2	3	13	150	120	-	20	50	-	108	18	19 -	50 10	194 10	bond.				
John Kingston	8	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	15	2	1	1	1	5	9	300	100	-	50	100	-	90	9	17 -	50 10	166 10	bond.				
Daniel Sullivan	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	16	1	1	1	3	1	9	200	150	-	10	100	-	108	10 15	14 10	50 -	183 5	bond.				
John M'Cuddy	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	8 6	5 16 6	17	1	1	1	1	1	11	200	100	-	10	60	-	117	9	10 15	47 15	184 10	bond.				
Edward Connors	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	ditto	5 8 -	15	1	1	1	-	1	5	200	100	-	10	50	-	90	4 10	12 10	36 -	143 -	bond.				
John Barry	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	20	1	1	1	1	2	12	400	150	-	-	50	-	117	9	13 10	59 -	198 10	bond.				
John Driscoll	5	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	6 5 -	5 8 -	18	2	1	-	1	2	8	150	100	-	10	100	-	72	10 15	12 10	41 10	136 15	bond.				
John Donahue	7	ditto	1847	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 14 -	4 11 -	3	-	1	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	10	20	-	45	4 10	-	12 10	62 -	bond from J. Donovan.				
Daniel Coughlin	8	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	14	1	1	2	2	1	9	250	100	-	15	60	-	72	13 10	14 10	27 -	127 -	bond.				
James Driscoll	3	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	8 6	5 16 6	18	-	1	1	1	2	9	150	80	-	10	150	-	81	13 10	7 5	44 15	146 10	bond.				
Daniel Hurley	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	14	1	1	1	2	1	5	150	100	6	9	15	-	72	10 15	16 5	32 10	131 10	bond.				
Michael Maloney	5	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 14 -	4 11 -	18	-	1	1	1	2	8	150	100	-	-	-	-	72	9	16 5	31 10	128 15	bond.				
Miles O'Leary	7	ditto	1844	50	6 5 -	-	-	8 6	5 16 6	7	-	1	-	-	3	2	120	10	-	10	5	-	27	2 15	13 6	13 10	43 18 6	bond.				
Henry Winn	2	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	6	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	6 6	42 6	bond.				
Timothy O'Leary	2	ditto	1847	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 14 -	4 11 -	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	80	80	-	15	10	-	36	-	-	9	15 6	51 15	bond.			
George Winn	1	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	9	-	1	1	-	2	3	120	30	-	-	15	-	45	9	13 10	17 -	84 10	bond.				
John O'Brian	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	9	-	1	-	2	1	3	120	50	-	6	20	-	45	5 10	1 15	20 5	72 10	bond.				
Denis Rearden	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	10	1	1	-	1	4	200	50	-	20	30	-	54	4 10	7 5	29 15	85 10	bond.					
John Maloney	7	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	3 6	5 16 6	11	1	1	1	2	3	5	200	90	-	12	30	-	63	9	12 10	33 5	117 15	bond.				
Daniel O'Brian	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	7	-	1	1	2	3	140	30	-	-	20	-	-	54	3 12	10 15	19 18	88 5	bond.				
Owen Smith	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	20	1	1	1	2	4	200	100	-	20	20	-	90	9	28 15	34 15	162 10	bond.					
James Gorman	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	22	1	2	1	2	3	11	250	100	-	-	100	-	90	9	34 5	49 10	182 15	bond.				
Jeremiah Crowley	6	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	17	3	1	1	2	1	10	200	80	-	10	60	-	72	9	29 15	42 5	153 -	bond.				
Michael Crowley	4	ditto	1843	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	7	1	1	1	1	2	4	150	80	-	10	-	-	29 15	9	13 10	24 5	76 10	bond.				
David Scanlin	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	17	-	1	1	1	2	6	250	100	-	-	30	-	90	9	9 -	36 -	144 -	bond.				
Daniel Murphy	4	ditto	1847	50	6 5 -	-	-	6 5 -	4 -	4	-	1	-	-	-	150	50	-	8	5	-	63	4 10	9	16 5	84 4	bond.					
Daniel O'Donnell	4	ditto	1846	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	4 10	9	16 5	67 10	bond from C. Clancey.				
Michael O'Brian	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	5	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	9	-	5 10	59 10	bond.				
James Caley	3	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	10	1	1	1	1	4	150	120	20	20	1	3	-	54	9	4 -	30 5	97 5	bond.				
James Crane	3	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	19	1	1	1	2	4	10	250	150	-	40	40	-	90	7 5	9 -	10 -	116 5	bond.				
Michael Sullivan	4	ditto	1842	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	20	2	1	1	2	1	11	250	140	-	60	50	-	117	9	27 -	58 10	211 0	bond from J. Sullivan.				
Anthony Kennedy	6	ditto	1846	50	6 5 -	-	-	1 5 6	4 19 6	10	1	1	1	-	1	5	250	90	-	30	40	-	81	4 10	18 -	39 10	143 -	bond from R. Davis.				
Richard Davis	6	ditto	1843	50	6 5 -	-	-	2 2 6	4 2 6	18	2	1	1	-	1	11	200	100	8	35	40	-	99	9	33 15	51 5	193 -	bond from M. Sullivan.				
James M'Mann	9	schoolmaster	1843	50	6 5 -	-	-	17 -	5 8 -	9	1	-	-	-	1	4	100	40	4	10	-	-	22 10	4 10	5 15	19 -	51 15	bond from D. Donovan.				
TOTALS	179			1,800	225 - -	- - -	48 5 -	176 - -	484	35	32	28	37	41	2	6	19	73	41	243	6,430	3,000	44	510	1,402	3	2,689 5 -	303 7 -	477 6 6	1,195 10 -	4,666 8 6	
Settlers, 37.	Seuls.			Acres allotted.	Amount.	Paid in Labour.	Paid in Cash.	Still due.	Acres Arable.	Acres Pasture.	Dwelling houses.	Barns.	Other Out-houses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Young Cattle.	Tons Hay & Straw.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Wheat.	Other Grain.	Bushels Turnips.	Other Roots.	Value of Land.†	Value of Buildings.	Value of Stock.	Value of Crop.	TOTALS.	

\* 1,800 acres reserved and attached, in addition to the above, making a total of 3,600 acres.

The Cork (or Teetotal) Settlement, lies about 25 miles south-west from Fredericton, only a few miles distant from the Great Road to St. Andrew's. There are 40 acres reserved for School and 30 acres for Church. A School-house has been erected, but no Church. There is one grist-mill. A part of the surplus produce is carried to Fredericton, and the remainder sold to Lumberers. There are about 10,000 acres of vacant unsold Crown Land adjoining. Amount expended by Government on roads, 510*l.*, the work being done by the Settlers.

† In the Amounts given in this Column, the valuations of the wilderness, or uncleared parts of each Lot, are included; viz. 519 cleared acres at 72*s.*, 1,868*l.* 8*s.*; and 3,081 acres uncleared, at 5*s.* 4*d.* The Regulations of 2d December 1842, under which the above Lands were sold, are published in the "Further Papers relative to Emigration," presented to Parliament June 1847, page 22.

The settlers carry their grain to an excellent grist-mill, built by John Ross, on Gardien's Creek in 1844, only a few miles distant. It is so situated that it can be kept in operation at all seasons.

Average Scale of Rates at which the Valuations have been made.—Cleared Land, 72*s.* per acre; Hay, 45*s.* per ton; Wheat, 6*s.* 9*d.* per bushel; Rye, 5*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; Barley, 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; Oats, 1*s.* 10*d.* per bushel; Buck-wheat, 3*s.* 2*d.* per bushel; Turnips, 8*d.* per bushel; Cows, 90*s.* each; Sheep, 12*s.* 6*d.* each.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the MECHANICS' SETTLEMENT, for the Year 1847. (The Rates and Valuations are expressed in Sterling.)

Main table with columns for Names, Family, Trade, Occupation, Quantity Allotted, Amount Paid, Stock, CROP, and Present Estimated Value of Land and Improvements. Includes sub-headers for Arable, Pasture, Dwelling-houses, Barns, and various crops like Cows, Oxen, Horses, Sheep, Swine.

\* The grist-mill built by Alexander Moore, in this settlement, is a great accommodation to the inhabitants, grinding all descriptions of grain. A saw-mill is attached. Total value, 765l. Average scale of Rates, at which the Valuations have been made:— (The uncleared land is not included in the valuation.)

The Regulations of 2d December 1842, under which the above lands were sold, are published in the "Further Papers relative to Emigration," presented to Parliament June 1847, page 22. The Mechanics' Settlement lies about 60 miles north-east from St. John, and 16 north from the Bay of Fundy.

Thos. Baillie, Sur-Genl.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the MECHANICS' SETTLEMENT, for the Year 1847. (The Rates and Valuations are expressed in Sterling.)

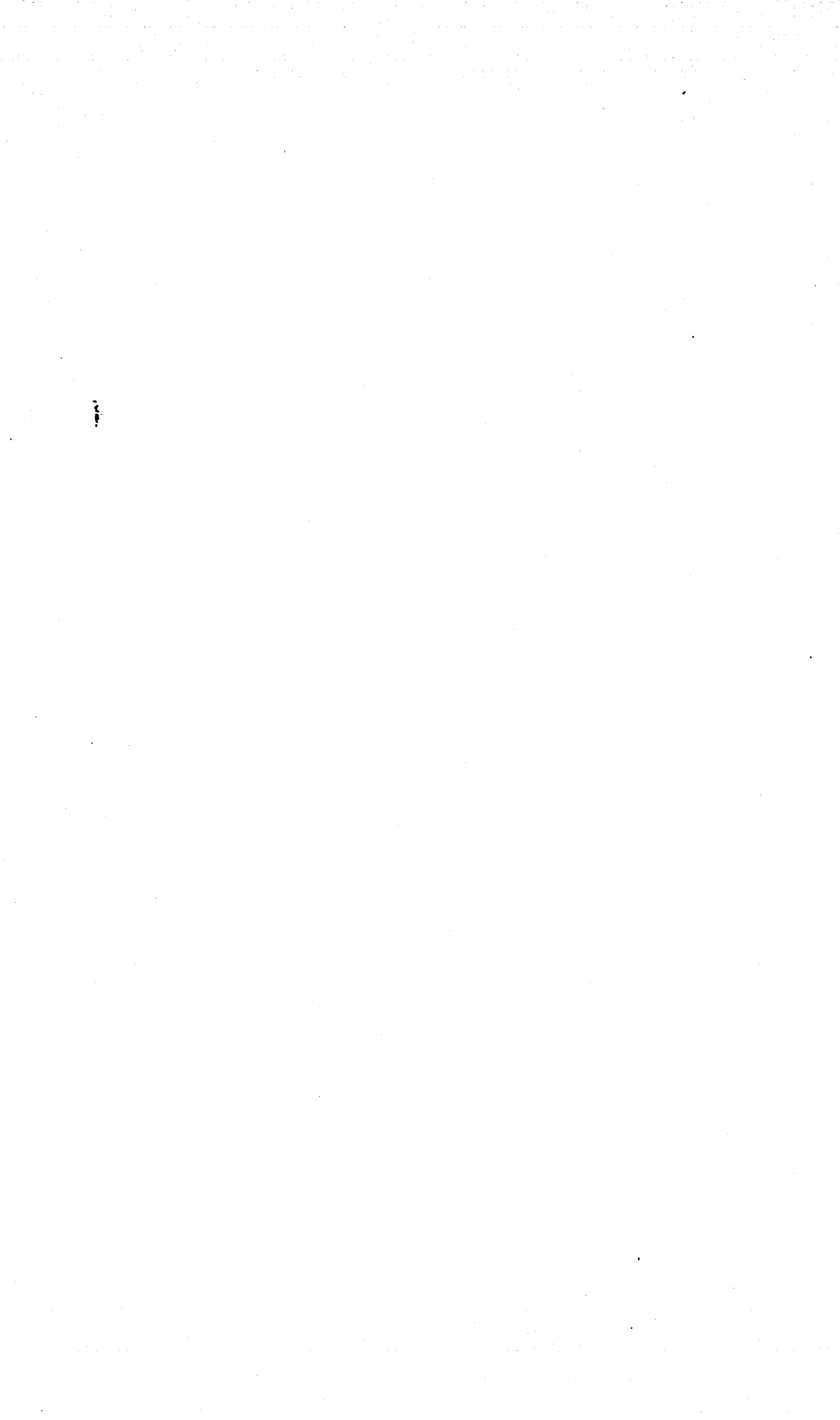
Second main table, similar to the first, listing individuals and their property details, including Family, Trade, Occupation, and various valuation columns.

Average scale of Rates, at which the Valuations have been made:— (The uncleared land is not included in the valuation.) Cleared land - - - 30/0 per acre. Hay - - - 45/0 " tons. Wheat - - - 6/0 " bushel. Rye - - - 5/6 " " Barley - - - 4/0 " "

The Regulations of 2d December 1842, under which the above lands were sold, are published in the "Further Papers relative to Emigration," presented to Parliament June 1847, page 22. The Mechanics' Settlement lies about 60 miles north-east from St. John, and 16 north from the Bay of Fundy.

Thos. Baillie, Sur-Genl.

The highest value of cleared land, is 54s. per acre, and imperfectly cleared, 27s. per acre.



—No. 23.—

(No. 76.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27 August 1847.

(Received 14 September 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship copies of the several reports and returns which I have received from Mr. Perley, the emigrant officer at St. John, since the date of my despatch, No. 74,\* dated 7th August, and also from the assistant officers at the out-ports.

From the observations of Mr. Perley in regard to the condition of the passengers in the "Cushla Machree," it will be apparent how much depends, for the preservation of health in passenger ships, on attention being given to cleanliness and ventilation during the voyage; and from some cases it has been shown, that even where the passengers may have embarked in a debilitated state, from the observance during the voyage of these precautions, with the effect of sea air and a moderate supply of wholesome food, they have recovered health, and have been efficient for employment on their arrival, while in other cases it has been evident that where these precautions have been neglected, even though the people had embarked in robust health, fever has broken out and carried off numbers during the passage and after their arrival.

The only check, hitherto, to this reckless conduct on the part of shipowners and masters, has been in their liability to give bond for maintenance of the passengers in quarantine, before they have been allowed to land them; the neglect of which, by the local authorities at Miramichi, in the case of the "Looshtauk," has thrown on the province the heavy charge of wholly maintaining the passengers and crew on shore. Independently, therefore, of the misery and loss of life occasioned by the neglect of sanitary regulations, it is to be hoped that, on the ground of economy alone, the shipowners will be in favour of the due enforcement by law of such regulations; and if medical officers were to be made responsible for their due enforcement in all passenger ships, the sufferings which have occurred in the present season might in future be averted. An impression is entertained that a medical inspection of the passengers before embarking would prevent the occurrence of sickness on the voyage, by guarding against the reception of infected persons on board; and however a medical inspection may be useful, if extended to the vessels, I am of opinion that no precaution can be effectual which does not provide for the due enforcement of sanitary regulations during the passage, and that without their observance the health of seamen and soldiers in crowded ships of war and transports would equally be endangered. There has been great difficulty in carrying into effect the regulations for the care of so many sick people at the out-ports, and even at St. John, the Government having had no means of remunerating the persons who have undertaken these onerous and hazardous duties, excepting in the case of medical officers, several of whom have suffered.

With Mr. Perley's letter of the 17th instant is a copy of the proceedings in the case of the schooner "Bloomfield," against the master of which vessel a penalty has been awarded under the Passengers' Act.

I enclose also a report from Mr. Perley, of the 26th instant, just received, with a return of arrivals to this date, amounting to 12,860, exclusive of those at out-ports, since the 30th of June, and a Mortality Return, showing the number of deaths in the quarter ending the 30th of June, amounting to 437 out of 5,730 emigrants then arrived; a further return for the current quarter will be transmitted in October.

The arrivals from Sligo alluded to by Mr. Perley, confirm the observations I have formerly made as to the consequence of interference on the part of landholders and parish authorities with the prudent course in which the emigrant families provide for their progressive removal and settlement, and to which so much of the sufferings and mortality of the emigrants is to be ascribed; and also the burthen thrown on the colonists, which it is unreasonable to suppose that they can of themselves sustain.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 23.

Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke to  
Earl Grey.  
27 August 1847.

\*Page 87.



## Enclosures in No. 23.

Sir,

St. Andrews, 16 August 1847.

Encls. in No. 23.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 7th instant; and have again to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the emigrants remaining at the two hospitals; viz., on the island 52, and in the town hospital 28; are all in a fair way of recovery, with the exception of four or five whose cases are still doubtful. The deaths from the last vessel, the "Magna Charta," have amounted to 28, six of which occurred on the passage out; total number of deaths at this period, 49. From the wretched condition in which they were when landed, I had every reason to believe the deaths would have amounted to twice the number. There are still remaining on Hospital Island 52, 30 of whom will be discharged to-morrow. New cases, however, are daily occurring from among those who had been allowed to leave the station, supposed to be well.

The disease has spread but little among the inhabitants, considering the way in which the emigrants are scattered about the town and its neighbourhood. Three members of a respectable farmer's family, living four miles from the town, have had the fever, taken from an emigrant in their employ, all of whom have recovered, though much emaciated. One of the contractors for building the pest-house on the island took the fever and died. A lodging-house keeper in the town is now lying dangerously ill: every economy has been practised that was possible. I am not aware of any other emigrant vessels to arrive until the fall; some are then expected. From the reports made to me by the masters of vessels bringing emigrants, there is a great laxity of duty on the part of the Government Emigrant Agents in Ireland. In none of the cases that have come under my notice has the emigrant agent been on board the ships to examine into the quantity or quality of the stores, and in some cases there have been from six to 10 more passengers than the complement. One of the great causes of the mortality on board of ships coming out this season is their carrying freight. The deck on which the passengers are placed is merely temporary; consequently no water is allowed to be used for the purpose of washing and cleansing below. Such was the case with the "Elizabeth Grimmer," of St. Stephens. She was in this filthy state after she had been discharged from quarantine, so that persons could not be had to go near her, for the purpose of throwing out the ballast, for three weeks, and then even tempted only by extraordinary wages. In the case of the "Magna Charta," the master of the vessel was assured by those who chartered her, that the stores put on board were calculated for a passage of 70 days; whereas, on the 40th day there was not a morsel of food on board, after having consumed a great part of the ship's stores. The vessel had a long passage, and was thrice supplied on the way out.

I make these remarks in order that his Excellency may be enabled to make such representations to Her Majesty's Government as he may deem necessary on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *James Boyd.*The Honourable J. S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec., &c. &c. &c.Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
17 August 1847.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter of the 5th instant, with respect to the schooner "Bloomfield," whose passengers arrived in a destitute and starving state, I have now to report that I prosecuted the master for not issuing provisions and water to the emigrants on board in the manner required by the Passengers' Act; and that after a full and patient investigation, extending over three days, the master was yesterday convicted of the offences charged, and ordered to pay the full penalty of 50*l.* sterling and costs.

A certified copy of the proceedings is enclosed, to which I beg to refer.

In this case it clearly appeared that no bread or biscuit whatever was put on board for passengers' use, although the act requires that one-half of the supply of provisions shall consist of those articles; and it further appeared that the water was of bad quality, and was contained in insufficient and leaky vessels. The Government Emigrant Agent at Galway, who inspected this vessel, should be required to explain these circumstances. I have been obliged to send 11 of the passengers by the "Bloomfield" to the infirmary, since they landed from that vessel, and most of the others who are able to go about are in a miserable condition. I have no doubt that their emaciation and debility arose from the short supply of food and water, both of bad quality. Their condition and appearance, as contrasted with the healthy aspect and high spirits of the emigrants by the ship "Cushla Machree," from the same port, exhibit most forcibly the evils which arise from negligence and improper treatment on the voyage, to which, with predisposing causes, so much of the fatal sickness of the present season may be attributed.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec., &c. &c. &c.

Sir,



Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
18 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the brigantine "Gowrie," from Cork, and ship "Cushla Machree," from Galway, for which vessels ship returns are enclosed.

The "Gowrie" is one of the small vessels which has had new beams put in, to enable her to bring passengers; and these beams I have compelled the master to retain, very unwillingly.

On board the "Cushla Machree," the passengers, although of the humblest class, from the wilds of Connemara, were in the best health and most cleanly condition. The provisions were of the best and finest quality, and the passengers had their choice of food. Moreover, a young surgeon came passenger in the ship, who paid strict attention to ventilation and the distribution of medicines.

The master paid great attention to cleanliness, and the regular issues of provisions and water. Under such favourable circumstances, it is not matter of surprise that the passengers arrived in excellent health and high spirits, without any detention at quarantine.

The case of the "Cushla Machree" may safely be quoted as proof that the most miserable of the Irish peasantry may be brought across the Atlantic, even during the present unfavourable season, without detriment to their health, and even with advantage to it, the means being, as in the present instance, good food properly issued, cleanliness, ventilation and the presence of a surgeon.

As every other vessel which has arrived from Galway during the present season with emigrants has had a large proportion of sickness and death on board, the case of the "Cushla Machree" is rendered more striking.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
20 August 1847.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing Returns, No. 61 and No. 62, and reporting specially on the state of the passengers by the ship "Cushla Machree," I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to inform you, that he attaches great importance to this case, and that reports have been called for from medical gentlemen recently appointed to inquire into the state of the emigrants, which will lead to a due consideration of the cause of sickness in other vessels.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Moses H. Perley, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
20 August 1847.

Sir,

By direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, I herewith transmit the copy of a despatch from Earl Grey, acknowledging the receipt of ship returns, and enclosing copies of a correspondence, which his Excellency has this day received by the English mail, relative to the state of the passengers of the "Looshtauk" previous to their embarkation in that vessel; together with a Mortality Table for a form which his Excellency requests you will follow in making up a similar return for St. John and the outports, during the quarter ending 30th June last, and for the months of July and August, for transmission by the mail to England on the 31st instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Moses H. Perley, Esq.,  
Gov. Em. Agt. &c. &c. St. John.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
23 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival at this port, within the past week, of seven ships with passengers, named in the margin, and now enclose a ship return of each.

The sickness on board these vessels has not been on so large a scale as in those which arrived earlier in the season, with the exception of the "British Merchant." In that ship there were 45 deaths on the voyage, and more deaths occur almost daily among the passengers who were landed at the lazaretto.

The master, who is a very kind and very intelligent person, states that two families escaped his scrutiny at Cork, who were labouring under typhus of the most malignant kind, and they infected all the others. Great efforts were made by the master to check the progress of the fatal disease, and he succeeded to some extent, until his medicines and cabin stores were completely exhausted. He says, that if a medical examination had taken place at Cork, the

Envoy, London-	-	262
derry	-	
British Merchant,	-	293
Cork	-	
Warrior, Belfast	-	95
J. S. Orwolfe,	-	
Killala	-	362
Sir J. M'Donnell,	-	
Dublin	-	156
Leviathan, Balti-	-	
more	-	127
Londonderry, Lon-	-	
donderry	-	181

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infected passengers would have been detected, and their embarkation prevented; and he suggests the propriety of such an examination in all cases before sailing from Ireland, the expense of which the ship should bear.

The "Yeoman" is at quarantine, with 505 passengers. There are six other vessels, having on board 922 passengers, and it is hoped that these will close the season, or nearly so.

I have, &c.  
(signed) M. H. Perley.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
24 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "Yeoman," from Sligo, 514 passengers, and brig "Alice," from Galway, 125 passengers, and enclose ship returns, to which I refer.

The whole of the passengers by the "Yeoman" were tenants on the estate of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., at Lissidell, near Sligo, and are sent out at his individual expense, they having yielded up their several holdings on his estate as a consideration for their passage and expenses. They were amply provided with provisions of the best description, in every variety for the voyage, and no pains have been spared to render them comfortable. They are to receive a week's allowance of provisions on landing, after which they must shift for themselves.

These passengers appear somewhat superior to those which came from the same estate by the "Æolus," a large proportion of whom are now a public charge.

I examined the passengers by the "Yeoman" very strictly, and informed them that all those who could not or would not provide for themselves, would in all probability be sent back again to Sligo.

The master of the "Yeoman" informs me that the ship "Lady Sale" may be expected in a few days from Sligo, with another 500 from Sir Robert Gore Rooth's estate; and I therefore reserve certain observations I am desirous of making until after the arrival of the "Lady Sale."

I have great satisfaction in stating, that at present there is not a single vessel in quarantine.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) M. H. Perley,  
H. M. Emigration Agent.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec. &c. &c. &c.

*Note.*—The excess of passengers in the "Yeoman" arose from the fact that 16 lads stowed themselves away, and this, not being a regular passenger vessel, escaped observation until the muster at quarantine here. There was abundance of room in the ship, and plenty of provisions, so no evil has arisen from the apparent excess, which was quite involuntary.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
26 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that 17 vessels have arrived at this port during this month, having on board 3,509 passengers, whose relative numbers are thus stated:—

	Male.	Female.
Adults - - - -	1,257	1,159
Between 14 years and 1 year	472	425
Under 1 year - - -	96	100
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,684</b>

The deaths at sea in these vessels amount to 136, and are thus stated:—

	Male.	Female.
Adults - - - -	39	29
Between 14 years and 1 year	25	26
Under 1 year - - -	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>

Total, 12,860, exclusive of those at Out-ports since 30 June.

The whole number landed to the present date is 12,860, exclusive of those who have arrived at the out-ports in this province since 30th June, from which returns have not been received.

There are six ships now due at this port, having on board 1,422 passengers, who may be hourly expected.

Enclosed is a return of the mortality on board emigrant vessels for the quarter ending 30th June last. This Return does not include the mortality on board the "Looshtauk" at Miramichi,

Miramichi, of which exact information has not yet been received. Of that case a special return will be made, so soon as full particulars can be obtained. The Medical Board recently appointed commenced their labours yesterday, and as they have directed full returns to be furnished of the sickness and mortality at the quarantine station, and also at the Emigrant Hospital near this city, authentic information will shortly be forwarded.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

RETURN of MORTALITY among the Emigrant Passengers who embarked at Ports in the United Kingdom for the Colony of New Brunswick; so far as relates to Vessels which arrived in the Colony during the Quarter ended 30th June 1847:—

Numbers embarked in 31 vessels - - - - -	5,730
Deaths on the voyage - - - - -	283
Deaths in quarantine - - - - -	154
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>437</b>
Mortality on the voyage - - - - - per cent.	4.92
Mortality in quarantine - - - - - per cent.	2.70
<b>TOTAL Mortality - - - - - per cent.</b>	<b>7.62</b>

Government Emigration Office,  
St. John, New Brunswick,  
26 August 1847.

*M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

—No. 24.—

(No. 120.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

8 No. 24.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor Sir  
W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke, 3 Novem-  
ber 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 November 1847.

HAVING desired the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration to call upon the emigration officer at Galway for a report upon the alleged deficiency of provisions on board the "Bloomfield," which is adverted to in Mr. Perley's letter; to the Provincial Secretary of the 17th August last, I am now to transmit to you a copy of the explanation which has been received on the subject from Lieutenant Patterson, the officer who was employed in clearing this vessel out.

In Land Board Letter  
27 Oct. 1847.  
Vide p. 179.

It will be observed, that he alleges that the brig left the port with her proper quantity of provisions, but that he points out, that after she had put back in distress, there were no means by law of compelling her to replenish her stores. He states that nevertheless he did succeed in getting the brokers to make up the quantity of provisions with good wheaten meal.

It would appear that Lieutenant Patterson had only been recently appointed when the "Bloomfield" first sailed, and he may possibly have been wanting in experience; but his remark on his want of direct power after the vessel had put back is correct. The Act has since been amended, so as to give an equal control over a vessel which clears out a second time, as when she sails for the first time.

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

—No. 25.—

(No. 79.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 14 September 1847.  
(Received 30 September 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Returns received from Mr. Perley, the Emigrant Officer, of the Ships and Vessels named in the margin, which have arrived at St. John, with passengers from Ireland, since my last despatch, No. 76, dated August 27.

No. 25.  
Ship, Sea;  
Brig, Midas;  
Barque, Bethel;  
Brig, John;  
Schooner, Lady  
Dumbrain.

I enclose also copies of the Reports which he has made to me in respect to these Vessels, and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to his observations

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pages 63, 67, 103.

• So in original.

on the conduct of the Shipping Agents at Liverpool, and of the reckless manner in which paupers have been sent out by some proprietors in the West of Ireland, the prevalent distress from poverty and disease having been greatly aggravated by their arrival, which I noticed in my despatches, Nos. 60 and 64, of the 6th and 13th July, and No. 76, of the 27th August. I proceeded to St. John immediately after the despatch of the last mail, and having, in company with Captain Peel of Her Majesty's Ship "Daring," then in the harbour, visited the quarantine station at Partridge Island, I verified by personal observation the great suffering and mortality to which the emigrants had been exposed; the sea-fog having prevailed for several days, the malignity of the fever had somewhat abated, and the patients (700 in number) were generally convalescent. The whole number of sick on the Island and at the almshouse, St John, were 1,200, and the mortality had been reduced to 19 daily at both stations, and it has since been further reduced to \* daily.

Having at the last meeting of the Executive Council appointed a Board of Medical Officers to inspect these establishments, they have reported the great deficiency of means for the due accommodation and care of so large a number of sick persons, and they have urgently recommended that provision should be made for the completion of the buildings erected hastily for their reception; the construction of separate wards for males and females, with cook-house and other offices; a sufficiency of beds to prevent the sick from laying on the floors; the establishment of a medical dispensary and a commissariat store, in order to ensure regularity and economy in the distribution of food and medicines; the sinking of more wells on the Island, the supply of water being deficient and the wells too near the burying-ground, and in dry weather having to obtain water in boats, sent daily from St. John; a supply of hospital bedding and clothing to ensure cleanliness; and the employment of a sufficient number of persons as nurses and assistants to attend on the sick.

The illness and death of some of the medical officers in charge had led to great irregularities, from which the sick had suffered materially, and from the condition in which I found them, I felt the urgent necessity of making more efficient provision before the next season, but which would necessarily involve an expense for buildings, &c., which the province could not be expected to defray, and for which the collections for the Emigrant Fund would be inadequate to meet; and before the close of this Report, I will advert to the measures which I am prepared to recommend. In the meantime, to provide as far as possible for the comfort of the sick, I have directed that, in sending supplies daily from St. John to the Island,—which is situated at the mouth of the harbour, distant two miles from the city—they should be received at the military post, where there is a store, and regularly delivered out to the issuer for the use of the sick; an arrangement by which I hope that the abuses which have prevailed will be checked, and from which abuses those who were too feeble to protect themselves, were often the prey of others, who appropriated to themselves the wine and comforts intended for them.

I caused to be sent down a further supply of wooden tressel bedsteads from the military store, for the use of the women, children and the very sick, under strict injunctions for their care, having found that a former supply had, for the most part, been broken up and burned for fuel.

The charge of the quarantine station being vested by charter in the City Corporation, I consider it just to the Mayor and Common Council to observe, that they cannot justly be held responsible for the defects of the establishment, or the irregularities to which I have alluded. The means at their disposal having been limited, and it being impossible, besides, to provide in time for so large an influx of patients from the ships arriving from Ireland.

The Board of Medical Officers have further reported their opinion as to the sources of the ship or typhus fever which has prevailed, which they attribute to "the poverty of the emigrants, and its concomitant effects on the system; to impurities of atmosphere in the crowded holds of the vessels; to neglect of personal cleanliness; to impure water, and want of medical attendance and supervision during the passage."

To the prevalence of some of these causes the disease has also been in many cases contracted after their arrival, and the Board have offered various suggestions for the mitigation of the disease, and for preventing its spread in the community. As their report has been referred to the Mayor and Common Council, and as I have

have recapitulated those parts which it is most material to communicate at present, I will defer the transmission of it in detail until I can accompany it by the next mail with the observations of the Mayor, &c. One of the lamentable effects of the disease has been to produce so entire a prostration of the nervous system, as to render the patients often unable, even after apparent recovery, to perform any kind of labour, the application to which has occasioned relapses in many cases; and as they thus become helpless themselves, and their families dependent on support, your Lordship can appreciate the consequences of the baneful practice of shipping whole families of indigent persons to a country so deficient of resources for such a class, not justly bound to maintain them, and in a climate where so many precautions are necessary to guard them from its severity. The infectious nature of the disease has also produced so great a dread of it in the community since the death of the medical officers and others, that it has been found nearly impossible to engage persons on any terms to attend upon the sick, or even to work at the buildings on the island, and the apprehensions of the inhabitants in St. John's and Fredericton have been such as to produce great public excitement.

I enclose a series of Resolutions which were communicated to me for transmission to your Lordship, from the Common Council of St. John's, together with my reply, and I transmit also, copy of a recent Resolution passed by the Justices in Session at Fredericton during my absence, with the Report of the Commissioner of the Almshouse, in reference to the arrival of a number of widows and orphans, for whom no means of proper accommodation could be provided, and who are lodged for the present in a barn until they can be otherwise disposed of. I enclose also, a Report from the staff surgeon at St. John, and regret that from the proximity to the garrison of a number of small habitations where emigrants in a sickly state are located, it has been found impossible to guard sufficiently against the risk of communicating the infection to the garrison, and the desire on the part of the emigrants not to be separated from their families, induces them often to conceal their condition from the medical officers.

With these papers I transmit copies of Reports which I have received, relative to the condition and treatment of a number of emigrants landed at Shippagan, from a ship called "The Eliza Liddell," from Sligo. As this outpost was wholly destitute of resources, it was fortunate that, through the exertions of Mr. Baldwin, whom I had appointed to afford assistance to the emigrants, and his promptitude in carrying supplies to them from Bathurst, that they were not starved to death. As this case will undergo full investigation, I do not enter into it further at present. As the funds granted in the last Session of the Legislature have been entirely exhausted, it has been a great satisfaction to me to receive your Lordship's authority, conveyed in your despatch, No. 99, of the 7th of August, for incurring such reasonable expenditure as may prove to be required for mitigating disease, and preventing its extension, and if measures are taken to prevent in future the sending out of paupers from Ireland, I do not doubt that the Assembly will, in the next Session, make such further provision as may be required, to reimburse these necessary advances.

Having appointed Boards of Medical Officers also at Fredericton and at St. Andrew's, I will be prepared to transmit copies of their several Reports when received.

In reference to my suggestion for the improvement of the quarantine station at Partridge Island, it occurs to me to remark, that if the establishment is to be maintained, it will be indispensable that a considerable sum should be expended in the erection and fitting-up of the necessary buildings, and as it may be expected that funds should be granted by Parliament in aid of the local appropriations, it would be advisable that plans and estimates should be prepared by some officer who is conversant with the nature of such establishments, and any survey required for this purpose ought to be made before the close of the present season early in November.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure 1, in No. 25.

(No. 54.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
2 September 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 25.

I HAVE the honour to state, that by the mail this day I have received lists of passengers by the under-mentioned vessels bound for this port.

		Passengers.	
Sailed 10th of August,	"Lady Sale," from Sligo	- -	414
" "	Brig "Pekin," from Sligo	- -	72
" "	Schooner "Dairo," from Galway	- -	91
		TOTAL - - -	577

The passengers by the ship "Lady Sale" are tenantry from the estate of Sir Robert Gore Boothe, and sent out at his expense. No less than 176 adult females embarked in the "Lady Sale," of whom nine are widows, with 57 children.

Judging from the samples of Sir Robert Gore Boothe's tenantry which have already arrived here, another infliction of paupers may be expected in this instance, with a large proportion of widows and orphans.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provl. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) M. H. Perley.

(No. 55.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
3 September 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Sea," from Liverpool, with 229 passengers, and now enclose a ship return.

A part of the provisions on board this vessel for passengers' use was of very bad quality, and this part was put on board by Rippard & Son, passage-brokers, at Liverpool; the provisions put on board by another broker were good, and, fortunately, there was enough of the latter to last the voyage. The provisions put on board by Rippard & Son, consisted of mouldy and damaged biscuit, originally of bad quality, and damaged flour. There appears to have been some management at Liverpool in arranging the provisions for inspection, so that the articles of good quality were alone seen. I could not find a single Parliamentary contract ticket in this ship, nor could I learn that any had been given to the passengers; they had cards stating the quantity of provisions and water they were to receive, for which they paid the brokers 2*d.* each.

During the last three years, passengers have been sent here from Liverpool by Rippard & Son, and in every case they have been subjected to some fraud or imposition. So far as I am at present informed, the master appears to have done all in his power to render his passengers comfortable; but if, on further investigation, there should appear sufficient grounds for a prosecution, I shall institute one.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provl. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) M. H. Perley.

(No. 56.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
7 September 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the brig "Midas" from Galway, and to enclose ship return.

It will be observed that 36 of the passengers by this vessel have been tenants on the estate of Robert D'Arcy, Esq., of Portunna, near Galway, and that the cost of their passages to America were defrayed by that gentleman. Should any of these persons apply for relief, I shall examine into their cases carefully.

Twenty-six of the passengers by the "Midas" were landed on the island, some with fever, and others debilitated.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provl. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) M. H. Perley.

(No. 57.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
7 September 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival this day of the barque "Bethel," from Galway, with 247 passengers, and enclose a ship return.

The sickness in this vessel is of a mild character, but there are many cases; the emigrants were in a very low and feeble state when they embarked. I have reason to believe that a number of passengers in this vessel were sent out by their former landlords; but there was great reluctance to answer questions on this point; one old man aged nearly 60, with eight in family, stated himself to be utterly destitute; he was evidently unable to provide

provide for himself. He admitted that he had been a tenant on the estate of Mr. Charles Trench (brother to Lord Ashtown), and that he had given up his lease in consideration of his passage being paid to this colony. This man will be a public charge so soon as he lands, or he will suffer, for he and his family have absolutely nothing.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
13 September 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the schooner "Lady Dombrain" from Killybegs, and brig "John" from Dungarvon, for which vessels ship returns are enclosed.

I have commenced a prosecution against the master of the "Lady Dombrain" for the glaring violation of the law in that case.

Five vessels only have landed passengers since 31st August. The following vessels are now at quarantine:

	Passengers.
"Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci," Galway - - - - -	78
"Pero," from Cork - - - - -	154
"Lady Sale," from Sligo - - - - -	414
	646

Landed at St. John  
since 31 Aug. - 673  
At Quarantine - - 646  
Total - 1,319

In the "Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci" three deaths occurred on the voyage, and there are 30 cases of fever on board.

In the "Pero" 12 deaths have occurred from small-pox during the voyage, and nine from fever. The whole of the passengers by this vessel are being landed on Partridge Island.

In the "Lady Sale" three deaths occurred on the voyage, and 15 persons are sick on board. The passengers by the "Lady Sale" are from the estate of Sir Robert Gore Boothe, Bart., and are reported to be of a worse class than those which have arrived by the "Eolus" and "Yeoman" from the same estate. Many of them will become a public burthen from the moment of their landing.

At present I am only informed of two more vessels bound for this port, named in the margin.

"Pekin," Galway - 72  
"Dairo" - - - - 91  
Total - 163

I am gratified in being able to report, that the deaths on Partridge Island have diminished very considerably during the past week, and also in the Emigrant Hospital. In the latter establishment only three deaths have occurred during the last 48 hours, which induces the belief that the malignity of the disease has greatly abated.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 25.

EXTRACT of RESOLUTIONS passed by the Common Council of the City of St. John, on the 3d September 1847.

I. Resolved,—That this Board cannot but view with serious apprehension and alarm the grievous burdens to which the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity have become subject by reason of the large influx of pauper Irish emigrants during the season.

Encl. 2, in No. 25.

II. Resolved,—That in consequence of the debilitated and broken-down state in which many of them embarked in the mother country, and the disease engendered thereby during the voyage, hundreds, not only in the passage, but also on their arrival here, have fallen victims to fever of a most infectious and malignant description, while the almshouse, hospitals and other buildings are crowded with thousands, in a most debilitated state, very many of whom no human skill can possibly save.

III. Resolved,—That this Board anticipate a frightful increase of the burdens now existing in the community during the rapidly approaching winter, and they feel that such calls, to prevent even the horrors of starvation, must inevitably be made upon the people as cannot be endured without great privation.

IV. Resolved,—That this Board are fully sensible of, and greatly appreciate, the fostering care and attention paid by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, the Provincial Government and the Legislature, in their combined exertions to meet this great public calamity, and in their responding to the calls of the people of this city and county by providing such relief as was at their disposal.

V. Resolved,—That the heartless system pursued by some of the Irish landlords in shipping entire ship-loads of paupers from their respective estates for the purpose of relieving themselves from their undoubted and legitimate liability of providing the requisite support, and thereby placing their own burthens on the people of this province, calls loudly for a remonstrance to the Home Government against a repetition of such unheard-of practices, and also for legislative action to prevent such proceedings in future.

VI. Resolved,—That Her Majesty's Government have wisely and humanely aided the Government of Canada by a Parliamentary Grant to provide for the distress occasioned by the same evils which now so unhappily affect this colony, and that this Board can entertain no doubt that the same parental assistance will be afforded to the people of this loyal province upon the subject being brought under the notice of Her Majesty the Queen.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

VII. Resolved,—That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

St. John, New Brunswick,  
7 September 1847.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE had the honour to receive a copy of the Resolutions passed by you on the 3d instant, in which you have urgently represented the situation in which the community has been placed by the arrival in the present season of an unusual number of indigent emigrants from Ireland, a large proportion of whom are suffering from diseases of an infectious character, occasioning an undue pressure on the public resources for their relief, as well as in the precautions necessary to guard against the spread of the infection, and the eventual exposure of so many destitute persons to the severity of the approaching winter.

Having visited the city from time to time during the summer, mainly for the purpose of co-operating with you in alleviating the sufferings of the emigrants, and in providing for the safety of the community, I can fully appreciate the justness of your apprehensions; and knowing as I do the inadequacy of the resources at your disposal, while applauding the humane spirit by which you have been actuated, I am anxious to assure you of the disposition of the Government to aid you in providing for the mitigation of disease, and for preventing its extension. We must all feel that in the dispensations of Providence a severe calamity has fallen upon a large portion of our fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, where all classes have felt themselves called on to unite their efforts to rescue the sufferers, and to alleviate their condition; and while lamenting the irregularities which have taken place, a recurrence of which it will be indispensable to provide against, it has been gratifying to me to observe in your community, that it has not checked the exertions which have been so benevolently made to meet the exigency thus occasioned.

The funds so considerably placed by the legislature at the disposal of the Government have been dispensed where they have been most urgently required, and I hope that in relieving the sufferers, it will be found practicable to make effectual provision for the protection of the community from the spread of disease.

It is indeed a subject of the most serious apprehension that so large a number of helpless beings should have been cast upon your shores, whose preservation at this advanced season must depend, under Providence, on your humane disposition; I lament that such a charge should have devolved on you, but I entertain no doubt that your active co-operation will be afforded in rescuing them from the fate which would otherwise in too many cases be inevitable.

I will not fail to transmit your Resolutions by the earliest occasion to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

The Mayor and Common Council of the  
City of St. John,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 25.

Encl. 3, in No. 25. At a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the County of York, at Fredericton, the 4th day of September 1847.

THIS court having been apprised that a number of destitute emigrants are now in the occupation of some of the apartments of the county court-house, to the annoyance and injury of the parties occupying the stalls in the market beneath those apartments, as well as to the public at large, and in direct violation of the objects for which the same was intended:

It is therefore ordered that the occupants of such apartments be forthwith removed therefrom; and further ordered, that the high sheriff of the county be required to carry this order into immediate effect.

Extract from the Minutes.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dibblee.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 25.

May it please your Excellency,

Fredericton, 2 September 1847.

Encl. 4, in No. 25.

I WOULD beg to state, on my return home on Wednesday morning, I found a number of emigrants (about 50) in the county court-house, and quite an excitement in the place, in consequence of their having been placed there by some of the magistrates; I sent five to the hospital yesterday, and more will have to be sent there. I would beg to request instructions from your Excellency as to what is to be done with those in health, for I have no instructions to provide for any except those who are sick, although I have furnished bread to many who were suffering (by your Excellency's sanction); and in case buildings and



and provisions were furnished for those who are well, I fear there would be no getting rid of them at any future time; for I must say they are the most helpless set of people I ever saw, and many appear to have been street-beggars before they came to America, judging from their commencing immediately on their arrival; and I trust your Excellency will prevent any more being sent here at present; and it is of no use sending them up the River St. John, above Fredericton, as the people in the upper part of this county, as well as the county of Carleton, declare they will not employ them; and on coming down the river on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, I saw women and children lying on the road-side; and if buildings, &c. be furnished for them at Fredericton, the expenses would become very heavy, and I would not feel justifiable in doing so unless by your Excellency's instruction.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *B. Woolhaupter.*

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Enclosure 5, in No. 25.

Sir,

St. John, New Brunswick, 3 September 1847.

AGREEABLY to your instructions, I visited the sheds on the Ballast Wharf, and found in them emigrants ill of fever and dysentery. I consider it very unsafe to have them so near the barracks, and would therefore suggest the propriety of their immediate removal.

Encl. 5, in No. 25.

To Officer commanding Garrison,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Francis Reynolds,*  
Staff Assistant Surgeon in charge.

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Enclosure 6, in No. 25.

May it please your Excellency,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
4 September 1847.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a letter received last evening from William End, Esq., relative to the case of the "Eliza Liddell" at Shippegan. The information forwarded by Mr. End is not exact or full enough, but shows sufficiently that there are grave charges against the master of the "Eliza Liddell," who has violated as well the Imperial as the Provincial Acts relative to passengers.

Encl. 6, in No. 25.

The name of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is mixed up with this affair, and under all the circumstances, I propose, with your Excellency's sanction, as early as convenient, to visit Miramichi and Shippegan personally, there to investigate the cases of the "Looshtauk" and the "Eliza Liddell" as the shortest and least expensive mode of dealing with both cases.

His Excellency  
the Lieutenant-governor.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Sir,

Bathurst, 27 August 1847.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of the official intimation of my appointment under the 29th section, and the directions to ascertain in what points the master of the "Eliza Liddell" had violated the law, I started for Shippegan determined to carry out the law and my instructions to the full; I may as well say, that from the manner of Captain Clarke at Shippegan, and the mystery that to this moment prevails as to how many poor wretches he shipped, how many perished on the voyage, and how many arrived here, I should have felt it my duty, as it assuredly was my inclination, to convince him that there was such a thing as a Passengers Act.

I was informed on the road that he had sailed several days before, and this coming in no questionable shape, I turned back intending to collect all the information in my power from such of the passengers as had found their way thus far, one of whom, Anne Walker, has been for some days a servant in my house. Before there was any rumour of sickness or of the behaviour of Captain Clarke, several of the passengers had come up to Bathurst; on asking these people questions, I found them uncommonly reserved, and I found out at last, that they had been taught by Captain Clarke to believe, that "the authorities in this country were the devil and all," and would send them all back again, so they had better hold their tongues entirely; "Thus it was I could get no information, and I think that still there is some of this notion entertained."

I shall do all I can here; but was I enabled to go to Shippegan, where 80 or more are receiving such relief as can be provided, I could, of course, furnish you with affidavits of facts.

I have ascertained thus much, that there have been 59 individuals receiving relief in Shippegan, all shipped in this vessel by Mr. Maxwell, land-agent of Lord Palmerston; all landed here destitute. And of these, James Gannon, aged 86, died 7th August; Mary Gannon, aged 82, died 4th August; their children, Mary, 26; John, 24; Margaret, 22; Catherine,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Catherine, 21; Patrick, 19; Winifred, 17; James, 14; Mary, 12; all destitute, and now sick. Several of the passengers are ranging 56, 60, 50 and 40 years; and one, Patrick Nicholson, aged 60, is sick, deaf and dumb; Winifred Nicholson, his wife, I suppose, aged 70, died of typhus, 23d August. This is all the information gained, and may be partly unfounded, although it comes to me very straight. I really wish I was authorized to go to the spot and make a report, sustained by affidavit, for really I am constrained to believe that the shippers in this case had in view only and solely the object of getting rich out of the poor wretches; and as to their comfort on the voyage, that, together with the chance of their ultimate arrival at this side, was either no consideration at all or a secondary one.

Before this, I trust there has been some Commissioner appointed, with power to draw. Shippegan is a place always short of provisions, and no one resides there who is willing or able to step forward even in a case where ultimate payment is certain enough. Captain Clarke's escape from here I hope will not acquit him; however, I shall be governed by your instructions as to collecting information; but if I have to go to Shippegan, funds must be provided for me, as all here are as poor as can be imagined.

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

I am, &c.  
(signed) Wm. End.

Sir,

Bathurst, 28 August 1847.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, communicating to us our appointment as Commissioners for Sick and Destitute Emigrants for the county of Gloucester, by direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor.

We beg to report to his Excellency that this appointment arrived very opportunely for the interests of those unfortunate persons. From the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of obtaining them, the overseers of the poor of the parish of Caraqueet stopped all supplies on the 24th instant, there being then only about 24 hours' food in reserve.

In this distressing emergency, one of the undersigned (Mr. B.) was engaged in efforts to obtain sufficient necessaries to support life from some other quarter, either by gratuitous contribution, or on the faith of a grant of the Legislature at the next Session, when the announcement of provisions being kindly made for the service by the Executive was received.

This has enabled us to purchase, on the most favourable terms, a sufficient supply of indispensable necessaries. We trust to serve these unfortunate persons until the fate of the great majority of them be decided by recovery or death.

To accomplish this, however, we have been obliged to draw upon the Treasury for the sum of 50*l.*, and we respectfully beg his Excellency will direct a warrant to issue for that amount, as part of the sum placed at our disposal for this service.

Hon. J. S. Saunders, Prov. Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) John Doran.  
Henry W. Baldwin.

Sir,

Bathurst, 1 September 1847.

THE foregoing was unavoidably delayed to obtain the signatures of both Commissioners. I regret now to add, as part of the Report, that I have just learned that the medical attendant, Mr. T. S. Baldwin, to whom all the care and attention had hitherto been left in Shippegan, is down seriously ill with fever; that Mr. Duran, who was induced from the exigencies of the case, to attend the sick with their food, and dispense such medicines as Mr. P. White, he had reason left directed, is also ill, and I, accompanied by Dr. R. Gordon, am this night about to proceed to Shippegan to take their places and await the result.

Hon. J. S. Saunders, Prov. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Henry W. Baldwin.

No. 26.

Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-Governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke,  
3 November 1847.

—No. 26.—

(No. 122.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 November 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, the copy of a Report from the emigration officer at Liverpool, on the subject of the statement enclosed in your despatch, No. 79, from Mr. Perley, relative to the bad quality of the provisions put on board the emigrant ship "The Sea."

Proceedings will be taken at the proper opportunity for opposing the renewal of the license to Messrs. Rippard, whose conduct has, on former occasions, given rise

In Land Board Letter,  
27 Oct. 1847.  
Vide p. 181.

rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of the Government Emigration Officer at Liverpool.

NEW BRUNSWICK

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

— No. 27. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from *Earl Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 27.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke,  
27 December 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 December 1847.

WITH reference to that part of the enclosures in your despatch No. 79, of the 14th September last, which mentioned that a man who had emigrated from the estate of Mr. Charles Trench must become a public charge as soon as he landed, I have the honour to enclose, for your information, the copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. Trench, containing an explanation on the subject.

Page 107.

24th December.

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

Enclosure in No. 27.

Sir,

33, Kildare-street, Dublin, 24 December 1847.

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from the emigration agent, St. John's, New Brunswick.

Encl. in No. 27.

The facts with respect to the Melvin family, referred to in that letter (and which family, I may remark, is the only one that I can be said to have sent to America), are briefly these:—

Michael Melvin held about four-and-a-half acres of land, plantation measure, from me, at the yearly rent of 5*l.* 8*s.*, this rent being on the whole about 1*l.* 5*s.* more than the acreable head rent payable by me for the same lands. In the spring of this year Melvin owed one year's rent, and he then gave up possession of his land, of which he had not any lease, as stated by your agent, but was only a tenant from year to year, and he appeared very thankful when I offered to pay his passage to America, for which, outfit, &c., I sent him 25*l.* I shall lose two years' rent of his ground, and it was thought that I had acted rather liberally in giving him the sum instead of turning him out, perhaps to become chargeable to the electoral division. When in Ireland, Melvin could work; he was one of the labourers in Lord Ashtown's employment, and worked in the demesne, I believe, until the time he sailed, and two or three of his family are able to earn their bread.

If, however, under the circumstances, the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners are of opinion that I can be fairly called upon to do anything more for this family, I have to request that they will be so good as to inform me what they expect, keeping in mind that I am not the owner of the land.

I have been informed that the sum agreed to be paid for the passage of the family was 17*l.*

S. Walcott, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. T. Trench.*

— No. 28. —

(No. 84.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to *Earl Grey.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 September 1847.

(Received 18 October 1847.)

My Lord,

SINCE the date of my despatch of the 14th instant (No. 79), I have continued to give my attention to the situation of the emigrants at St. John's and the out-ports; and in reference to the reports forwarded with that despatch, I have now the honour to transmit a copy of the Report made to Mr. Perley relative to the emigrants at Shippegan, and of a more recent Report I have received from

No. 28.  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke to Earl Grey.  
28 Sept. 1847.

50.

B 3

Mr.

No. 1.  
No. 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Baldwin, whom I had appointed to the charge, and from which I am led to hope, that the fever which had broken out has in some degree subsided, although it had spread amongst the inhabitants of that remote district. It had been unfortunate, that the only medical officer resident at Shippegan had taken the fever, and that it had not been practicable to visit the sick at Caraqueet Island; but through the exertions of the officer of Provincial Customs, Mr. Doran, I hope that every possible relief will have been afforded to the sufferers. The great alarm which prevailed from the infectious nature of the disorder, has rendered it extremely difficult to obtain the necessary assistance for them, even in situations less remote.

In order to obtain full information in regard to the case of the "Looshtauk," at Miramichi, and to direct such further inquiries as it would be necessary to pursue at Shippegan, Mr. Perley has availed himself, with my sanction, of the interval previous to the arrival of any more emigrants at St. John's, to proceed to the north, and I will be prepared to transmit a report of his proceedings on his return.

Nos. 9, 10, 11.

I enclose copies of the reports that have been made to me of the ships and vessels which have arrived since the date of my last despatch; of the proceedings and penalties enforced by the magistrates against the master of the passenger-ship "Lady Dombain," for breach of the Passengers' Act; also of the expected arrival of a number of indigent emigrants so near the close of the season, that some special provision will require to be made for their reception, and to guard against their exposure to the inclemency of the approaching winter. I have recommended this subject to the attention of the local authorities, and will be prepared to sanction whatever disbursements may be found to be indispensable.

No. 3.

I have not yet received the observations of the Mayor and Common Council on the Report of the Board of Medical Officers respecting the Quarantine Establishment and Almshouse; and in transmitting that Report for the information of your Lordship, I am desirous of impressing on you that as the superintendence of these establishments is invested by law in the local authorities, who are responsible for the disbursements made on them, and which are to some extent chargeable on local rates, I have not felt myself authorised to interfere further than to control and regulate, as far as possible, the expenditure of the funds placed at the disposal of the Government. From the infectious nature of the prevailing disease, the establishments on the island were left to the care of the medical officers employed, who, from illness and inability, were unable to do justice to so extensive a charge, and that in consequence much irregularity had prevailed is unquestionable. I had in consequence found it necessary, when Dr. Harding was taken ill, to appoint a Board of Medical Officers to visit the establishment, whose Report I now transmit; and having subsequently visited the island myself, I can attest the value of some of the suggestions of the Board, while I am prepared to do justice to the local authorities, who have wished to do what they could to remedy the defects of the establishment and alleviate the sufferings of the people. Being aware of the prevalence of a strong feeling of reluctance in the inhabitants of St. John and in other parts of the province to expose themselves to the risk of infection, I am not of opinion that it would be practicable or expedient to dispense with the quarantine establishments at Partridge Island, as suggested by the Board, and I am therefore the more urgent that timely measures should be taken to place it on an efficient footing for the reception and due accommodation of the numbers who are necessarily landed there from the ships detained at quarantine.

No. 3.

At present there is only accommodation, and that to a limited extent, for the sick, and none for those who land in health, and who are unavoidably exposed on the island during the time required for the purification of the ships in which infection has prevailed.

As this detention of infected ships in quarantine, and the refusal to authorize the landing of the passengers until bond has been given for their subsistence until discharged, has been the only effectual check on the reckless conduct of the shipowners and others, in exposing the lives of the passengers and crews by neglecting sanatory regulations, I anticipate that provision will be made by the Legislature

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Legislature in the next Session for the due enforcement of this salutary provision, as owing to the neglect of it by the local authorities at Miramichi and Shippegan, not only has the Government been called on to sustain the ordinary expenses chargeable upon the emigrant tax, but to provide for the entire subsistence and provision of the people landed from the "Looshtauk" and "James Liddell," which charges at St. John's and St. Andrew's, have been imposed on the masters of the vessels in quarantine.

From the enclosed Report of Dr. William Harding, the medical officer at Partridge Island, your Lordship will be aware of the arrangements which have intermediately been made for regulating the supplies for the sick. I would draw your Lordship's attention also to his observations regarding the condition of the emigrants arrived in the "Lady Sale;" and according to Mr. Perley's Report of the 20th instant, there is reason to apprehend that those who are coming out in October will be of the same description.

In reference to the resolutions of the Common Council of St. John, which were forwarded with my despatch of the 14th instant, I have now the honour to forward copy of similar resolutions passed by the Justices in session of the city and county of St. John's, which I have been requested to transmit to your Lordship for the consideration of her Majesty's Government. Enclosed also is copy of a Report made to me by the Commandant at St. John's, and of my correspondence with the Common Council, who it will be seen, have manifested every disposition to co-operate with the Government in taking the precautions which may be required to prevent the spread of infection, a subject on which I propose to obtain a further report from the Board of Medical Officers. In the mean time, provision has been made for cleansing and purifying the sheds inhabited by the emigrants in the city, and for their medical inspection, with a view to the prompt removal to the hospitals of all infected persons. The sheds in question have only been erected for the temporary accommodation of the destitute emigrant families, who were exposed in the open streets, until they could be otherwise disposed of, and the situation purposely chosen was adjacent to the sea-shore on ground at the disposal of the corporation, the inhabitants not being disposed, from dread of infection, to admit them to be located on any ground within the city.

In appointing a Board of Medical Officers at St. John's, a similar Board was also appointed at Fredericton and St. Andrew's. A copy of the report of Drs. Tolderoy and Odell, at Fredericton, is herewith enclosed; but I regret that the illness of Dr. Frye, at St. Andrew's, who has been attacked with fever contracted in his attendance on the emigrants, and whose life is despaired of, has prevented me from receiving a report from that place.

I enclose also a report from Mr. Wolhaupter, the Commissioner, who with Dr. Tolderoy, has taken charge of the emigrants at Fredericton; and adverting to the number of destitute orphan children here and in St. John's, it is my intention to provide for their care until they can be otherwise provided for. Such children are readily taken by the farmers in the country, and brought up with their own families, and I entertain no doubt, that they will all be satisfactorily provided for in this manner before the winter.

From the enclosed Memorandum it will be seen that in St. John's, there are at present more than 150 children, for the most part orphans, or whose parents being in the hospitals are unable to provide for them. In Fredericton also, the numbers are considerable; an association has also been formed in St. John's by a number of charitable persons, for the distribution of soup to the destitute, when the inclemency of the season may prevent those who remain from obtaining work.

At present employment may readily be obtained, as well in town as in the country, by all who are able and willing to work, and many avail themselves of it to earn sufficient to enable them to proceed to the United States, where they can obtain employment during the winter months. From the practice of the Irish emigrants of concealing the money they possess, and claiming relief as paupers, they are not allowed to land in the ports of the United States, until they possess a sum of five dollars for each person, with which they are allowed to land if in health, and they are further subject on their arrival to such sanitary regulations

No. 5.

No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 4.

No. 6.

No. 12.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

as are calculated to improve their habits and to prevent the spread of disease. From the information I have received, these precautions are not needless, as in several cases where the farmers in this province have received emigrant families into their houses, their own families have been attacked with fever, and in others, the parties engaged having lived by vagrancy in Ireland, have declined to work, and have been necessarily again discharged. From the accounts given by these persons, it would appear that they had been accustomed by mendicancy to acquire the means of paying the rents required from them for their holdings, a practice which had indisposed them to labour for their subsistence and the provision of their families.

Adverting to the arrangements to which I have alluded for the care and disposal of the orphans, it has been found to be indispensable to remove them from the hospitals and other infected places, and to have them properly clothed, in order to induce the inhabitants to receive them, and a building has been set apart for their immediate reception in St. John's, where they will be clothed and placed under proper superintendance until they can be provided for.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 28.

Encl. 1, in No. 28.

May it please your Excellency,

Government Emigration Office,  
7 September 1847.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency a letter and enclosures received by mail last evening, from the High Sheriff of Gloucester, relative to the emigrants landed at Shippegan, from the "Eliza Liddell," to which I beg to refer.

Sheriff Baldwin appears to have acted with great decision and energy in this matter. It will be observed, that there has been great supineness and neglect of duty at Shippegan, and all parties there seem to stand in need of being put in order.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

Dear Sir,

Bathurst, 2 September 1847.

I THINK it but fair to state, that I think the conduct of Captain Clarke of the "Eliza Liddell," lately at Shippegan, has been much misrepresented by the parties who first communicated with me and the magistrates.

I was at Shippegan soon after I wrote you before, and Captain Clarke, who had just arrived from Miramichi, called upon me of his own accord, when the following matter was elicited.

Of the charges against Captain Clarke, the principal were, that to make a freight for his vessel, he picked up all sorts of persons in Sligo, and took them off without going through the necessary formalities; that he shipped them for a voyage to Quebec, not Shippegan; that he was short of water, fuel, &c.; that he sold bad brandy to the passengers at an exorbitant rate; that he exhibited no list of the passengers to the health officer, nor at the Custom-house; that he quitted the ship to avoid paying head-money, and answering charges, &c.

Captain Clarke told me he had heard some rumour of these charges, but that they were all unfounded, so far as intention went; if he was wrong, it was through ignorance. He stated that a broker in Sligo, being aware that he was chartered by a house in Liverpool to proceed to Shippegan, for a cargo of timber which had been lying through some accident from the year before, advised him to set up vessel for passengers, and guaranteed that he would provide the legal complement in so many days; that he did so; that time passed, and the members were increasing but slowly, and he feared he should be detained by the broker, and that it was more an object to him to get to sea than to have a law-suit. That under these circumstances he consulted with an acquaintance, whose relative was Lord Palmerston's agent, and this acquaintance tendered his services to speak to the agent, and beg him, if he could, to assist in supplying the number the broker was short.

The agent did so on application, and could have supplied more if the ship could take them. That these passengers were all shipped with the knowledge and sanction of the emigration officers (Messrs. Grandy and O'Rourke I think he called them), and were regularly cleared at the Custom-house for Shippegan; Captain Clarke exhibited to me the list containing all their names, &c., and the word Shippegan was written in large characters through each column set apart for the destination. This list he handed to the health officer when he came on board at Shippegan (this the health officer confirmed); that he, the health officer called each

each by name, examined and passed them over a rope, and he, the captain, accounted for the missing ones by stating that they died. That this list was handed to Mr. Cain, the agent of his consignee, along with the other Custom-house papers, and that it was Mr. Cain's fault, and not his (the captain's) that it was neglected and the head-money not paid, for he solemnly asserted he was ignorant, when he took the passengers, that head-money was levied here. Mr. Cain then voluntarily assumed all the responsibility of keeping back the list, pleading ignorance of the necessity of sending it, and stated that he would pay the head-money that day for the captain, which, by-the-bye, I believe is not done yet that although the final destination of some of his passengers was Quebec, they all clearly understood they were bound for Shippegan first; and to facilitate these views, and not through any obligation, he paid the passages of about 30 of them, and supplied them with provisions for Quebec from Shippegan. Of this assertion I am a little doubtful, and at any rate he has offered no proof that he was not bound to place them free in Quebec; that water was plenty, but having used a great quantity for drinks for the sick, they voluntarily proposed themselves, after the first four weeks, to put themselves on short allowance for fear of a long passage. About the brandy, the captain's wife, who was on board, had a slight attack of fever on the passage, he said as she was recovering he gave her brandy, prepared in drinks of different kinds. The passengers learning this, requested some for a like purpose; that he gave them at first gratis, which produced too many customers, he then charged them for it, and they soon ceased applying. On his arrival he took his wife and children to Miramichi, to her friends for their health, and remained with them himself, leaving his brother-in-law to attend to the loading of the vessel, and not to evade any inquiry.

As the misrepresentations of Captain Clark's conduct have been now widely published, I think it but common justice to him to repair my part of the fault of prejudicing him, by communicating to you these facts, many of them corroborated by others present before me. Of the misconduct in the matter of this vessel, I am clearly of opinion that the broker in Sligo made a good bargain out of the captain's ignorance, and the strong interest that prevailed to get rid of the destitute; that, therefore, he is to blame for this influx of paupers. That Mr. Cain here is to be blamed for suppressing or omitting to furnish the list, and paying the head-money; and the authorities and leading men of Shippegan are to be blamed, that, through a want of energy, unanimity and public spirit, which, I regret to say has always distinguished them, they allowed these passengers to scatter themselves about, without steps being taken first to cleanse and purify them, whereby much subsequent disease, trouble and expense would have been avoided; when they were collected together, no body would approach them, or even enter the shed, but the medical attendant, Thomas S. Baldwin, who was obliged to deal out the scanty provisions afforded, himself, and when one died, to lay him out, coffin him and haul the coffin out in the road, before help could be had to take the corpse away. The consequence is, that on the 26th ultimo he was attacked himself with fever, and is now very ill. Dr. Gordon went down this morning, and I must follow, for I understand Mr. Doran, who took supplies to them since my brother took ill, is now also complaining, and nobody can be found to attend the poor wretches. By Saturday's (last) mail I was advised of my being appointed a Commissioner to attend to their relief, and, knowing their need, I lost no time in sending it.

I purchased here a stock of provisions, chartered a boat, and in 28 hours after I received the Secretary's letter, the food was at their shed.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Henry W. Baldwin.*

I enclose a statement of the numbers sick, relieved and died since landing; also a copy of a note from one of the sick in the shed.

Perhaps it would be as well to confine the knowledge of the sickness of the attendants above-mentioned to yourself for a day or two, till the result is known.

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COPY of a Note received by Mr. *Doran*, at Shippegan, from one of the Sick Emigrants in the Hospital "shed," three days before the appointment of the Commissioner arrived.

Mr. *Doran*,—Your Worship,

I BEG you will consider our deplorable condition here; we are poor patients in great destitution, bordering on starvation. Now, worthy magistrate, we humbly beg that you will preserve our lives a few days longer, and we shall sound your praises through all the old country as our best benefactor, and the Lord will bless your salvation.

(signed) *Owen Gilgan.*

26 August 1847.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

List of Passengers by the brig "Eliza Liddell," from Sligo, who have been receiving aid at the Public Expense in the County of Gloucester, up to the 24th August 1847, as Sick and Destitute Emigrants.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	REMARKS.	No.	NAMES.	Age.	REMARKS.
	James Gannon -	86	died 7th August.	44	- - Brought forward.		
	Mary Gennan -	82	died 4th August.		Peter Hearnan -	6	sick, but not destitute of means, if health were restored.
	John Leyden -	56	sick, mild typhus.		James Hearn -	4	
	Margaret Leyden -	55	sick, mild typhus.		Patrick Hearnan -	2	
	Mary Leyden -	26	sick, mild typhus.		Owen Gilligan -	48	sick.
	John Leyden, jun. -	24	dysentery.		Ellen Gilligan -	46	}
	Margaret Leyden -	22	convalescent.		Margaret Gilligan -	12	
	Catharine Leyden -	21	discharged from sick list.		Daniel Gilligan -	10	} discharged.
	Patrick Leyden -	19	sick, mild typhus.		Bridget Gilligan -	8	
	Manfred Leyden -	17	discharged from sick list.		Michael Gilligan -	3	}
	James Leyden -	14	discharged from sick list.		John Gilligan -	24	
	Nancy Leyden -	12	convalescent.		Patrick Gorman -	22	sick.
	Bartholomew Carroll	30	sick.		Ann Smith -	17	discharged.
	Bridget Carroll -	32	died 15th August.		James Quinn -	40	sick.
	Mary Conroy, widow	46	sick, mild typhus.		Mary Quinn -	50	} convalescent.
	James Conroy -	24	} convalescent.		Hugh Quinn -	17	
	Peter Conroy -	20				John Quinn -	10
	Bridget Conroy -	14	} convalescent.		Thomas Quinn -	7	sick.
	John Conroy -	12				Michael Quinn -	4
	Mary Conroy -	10			Ann Quinn -	6	} well.
	Catherine Finney, widow	45	sick.				
	Margaret Finney -	16	discharged cured.		Luke Dwyer -	40	} discharged.
	Mary M'Gowan -	24	} convalescent.		Mary Dwyer -	36	
	Bryan M'Gowan -	20				Thomas Young -	31
	Bryan Ryan -	26	} sick, typhus.		Margaret Young -	34	discharged.
	Bryan Fallen -	30				Patrick Nicholson -	60
	Bridget Fallen -	36	} convalescent.		Minifred Nicholson -	70	died 23d August.
	Patrick Fallen -	5				Bridget Nicholson -	24
	Patrick M'Ewen -	20	discharged.		Luke Nicholson -	23	
	Andrew Murty -	60	sick.		John M'Cormick -	40	} all discharged 14th August.
	Mary Murty -	40	} convalescent.		Catherine M'Cormick -	28	
	John Murty -	38				John M'Cormick -	13
	Alicia Murty -	10	} convalescent.		Jane M'Cormick -	5	
	Peter Murty -	8				Matthew M'Cormick -	3
	James Murty -	6	} convalescent.		Owen Phinney -	41	died 28th July.
	Mary Murty -	3				Timothy Cochrane -	26
	Patrick Pheney -	50	} discharged.		Peter Kelly -	40	
	Ann Pheney -	56				Mary Kelly -	17
	Mary Pheney -	16			Sally Kelenache -	44	discharged.
	John Hearnan -	38	} sick, but not destitute of means, if health were restored.		William Kelenache -	24	} convalescent.
	Catherine Hearnan -	33				Patrick Kelenache -	
	Michael Hearnan -	38			Bridget Kelenache -	19	
	John Hearnan -	11			Martin Kelenache -	16	
	Mary Hearnan -	8			Mary Kelenache -	15	
44	- - Carried forward.			86			

RECAPITULATION.

Total Number of Passengers by the "Eliza Liddell," 164, not 128 as published.  
 Total number of the passengers by the "Eliza Liddell" under care up to the 24th August 1847, at Caraquet and Shippegan - - - - 86  
 Discharged cured - - - - - 29  
 Died - - - - - 6

35

Remaining - - - 51

Shows about one half sick and destitute.

Of these there are yet idle, state uncertain - - - - 26  
 Convalescent, but weak and destitute - - - - 23  
 Infants well, but kept with parents - - - - 2

51

At Bathurst, in hospital - - - - - 7  
 Sick - - - - - 4  
 Convalescent - - - - - 2  
 Well, and acting as nurse - - - - - 1

7

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

Sir,  
 Bathurst, 13 September 1847.  
 Encl. 2, in No. 28. I BEG to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, Dr. Gordon's Report on the state of the hospital shed at Shippegan, on the 3d instant, with a list of those receiving relief at that time.



As Mr. Baldwin, the local medical attendant, is but slowly recovering from the severe attack of fever which he contracted in the shed, I have thought it my duty to request Dr. Gordon again to visit Shippegan, and he accordingly accompanies me to-morrow. I hope on this occasion to find several restored so far as to be fit to undertake some employment, which I shall use all my endeavours to provide for them.

I regret to say, that up to the 7th instant 14 cases of ship fever were to be found in the neighbourhood of Shippegan.

Mr. Doran fortunately did not contract the fever.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry W. Baldwin.*

Hon. J. S. Saunders,  
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,  
Bathurst, 6 September 1847.  
AGREEABLY to your request I proceeded to Shippegan last week, to visit the emigrants lately landed there by the barque "Eliza Liddell," from Sligo. On my arrival there I learned that the house in which they are located as a temporary hospital, was the only one which could be procured for their reception at the time, but it will only answer the purpose during mild weather.

Five sick in one family, and three in another.

I found that a number of the emigrants, some of those who had recovered from fever, and some who had not been sick, but remained to nurse their friends, were busily engaged outside of the hospital in washing, drying and airing their own and the clothes of the sick.

I found that there were about 18 in the hospital, which I considered should remain under medical treatment and care, 19 others I recommended to be discharged in a few days; two families sick were not in the hospital, but received assistance from Mr. Doran, whom they all stated visited them daily, and attended to all their wants since Dr. Baldwin had been taken ill. So far as in his power, they appeared and expressed themselves well satisfied with the care and kindness they received.

I also found the disease had been introduced amongst the inhabitants to some serious extent, but had neither time nor opportunity to ascertain this point fully.

I visited Dr. Baldwin, and found that he was slowly recovering from a severe attack of fever caught in the discharge of a very onerous duty, for not only had he to administer to the sick, but also Mr. Doran and he were obliged to put the dead in their coffins and get them buried. I prescribed for all the sick, and left with Mr. Doran whatever instructions I deemed necessary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Robert Gordon.*

Messrs. Baldwin and Doran.

STATE of the HOSPITAL at Shippegan, inspected by Doctor Gordon, from Bathurst, on Friday the 3d day of September 1847.

No.	NAMES.	REMARKS.	No.	NAMES.	REMARKS.
1	John Hayden - - -	sick.	3	John Coury - - -	convalescent.
2	Catherine Hayden - -	sick.	4	Bryan Regairo - - -	convalescent.
3	John Hayden, jun. - -	sick.	5	Catherine Fenney - -	convalescent.
4	Mary Hayden - - -	sick.	6	Terence Kelly, in Poumouchi.	convalescent.
5	Catherine Hayden - -	sick.	7	Pat Gorman - - -	convalescent.
6	Margaret Hayden - -	sick.	The following to be discharged from the hospital on Monday the 6th day of September, by order of Dr. Gordon:		
7	Ann Hayden - - -	sick.	1	Bryan M'Gorman - - -	} well.
8	John Gillan - - -	sick.	2	Mary M'Gorman - - -	
9	Pat Nicholson, deaf and dumb.	sick.	3	Owen Gilegan - - -	
The following is a family in Poumouchi, in John Herbert's barn, emigrants, per "Eliza Liddell:"			4	Ellen Gilegan - - -	
1	Widow Kelly - - -	sick.	5	Margaret Gilegan - - -	
2	Mathew Kelly - - -	sick.	6	Bridget Gilegan - - -	
3	Ann Kelly - - -	sick.	7	Daniel Gilegan - - -	
4	Lucy Kelly - - -	sick.	8	Michael Gilegan - - -	
5	James Quin, in Shippegan, but not in hospital.	dropsical.	9	James Coury - - -	
6	Andrew Murty, in hospital.	Oedematous swelling.	10	Peter Coury - - -	
Two children of Murty's Murty has a wife and four more children (paupers).			11	Bridget Coury - - -	
			12	Mary Coury - - -	
			13	Margaret Fenney - - -	
			14	Mary Quin - - -	
			15	Hugh Quin - - -	
			16	John Quin - - -	
			17	Thomas Quin - - -	
1	Bryan Fallero - - -	convalescent.	18	Michael Quin - - -	
2	Mary Coury - - -	convalescent.	19	Ann Quin - - -	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Encl. 3, in No. 28.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 28.

REPORT of the BOARD of PHYSICIANS at *St. John*, appointed to inquire into the State of the Emigrants on Partridge Island and the Almshouse; with Letters to the Mayor of the City.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to inquire into the state of the emigrants at Partridge Island, and at the Almshouse, *St. John*, and to suggest measures, &c., and to report *inter alia* respecting

- 1st. The sources of the ship or typhus fever now so prevalent among the emigrants from Ireland, its infectious nature and treatment.
- 2d. The sufficiency or insufficiency of the arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the sick, and what more may be required.
- 3d. The means of prevention, and whether amongst others, these do not include wholesome diet, due attention to cleanliness and ventilation on board of the emigrant ships during the passage, and the necessity of requiring that vessels should carry a surgeon.
- 4th. The means of preventing the spread of the disorder in the community; and,
- 5th. The expenses necessary to be incurred:

Respectfully submit, that we visited Partridge Island on Wednesday 25th and Friday 27th of August, for the purpose of obtaining information agreeably to the tenor of the commission.

In reply, we attribute the prevalence of emigrant fever in this place to the co-operating influences of poverty and its concomitants upon the system of the emigrant prior to embarkation; to impurities of atmosphere in the crowded holds of vessels; to neglect of personal cleanliness; to impure water, and want of medical attendance and supervision during the passage; and lastly and principally, to exposure, impurities, want from insufficient attention, and hospital deficiencies at the quarantine station at Partridge Island, and to the deficient supply of wholesome water. In reference to the exposure, we may observe, that many of the emigrants have slept all night in the open air upon the damp ground, with no other covering excepting their wearing apparel. We found patients suffering under fever and dysentery in this destitute and neglected condition. The sudden transition from the heated hold of the vessel to the cold night air and wet ground, has been followed, in many instances, by the outbreak of fever and dysenteric disease. In reference to impurities upon the island, we may state in the first place, atmospheric impurity arising from the filthy condition of the tents, the filthy habits of the people, and the exhalations from the burying-ground, where upwards of 40 bodies are deposited in one hole, without a sufficient covering of earth, and many others are buried with only a few inches of earth over the bodies, which are not protected by a coffin; we found the cadaverous smell from this ground extremely offensive. We may state in the second place, the personal filthiness of the emigrant, and the deposit of night-soil around each tent. In reference to "want from insufficient attention;" we feel ourselves called upon to state, that in many instances the sick have suffered from the want of food and water; and that in some cases we believe the unfortunate patient has died in consequence of this want. We may here remark, that Dr. W. S. Harding, the physician upon the island, confirms this assertion. We are informed by Dr. Harding, that this particular suffering of the emigrants is attributable to the difficulty of procuring nurses. We found many of the emigrants suffering in their tents from want of a sufficient supply of straw for bedding, some were sleeping on the ground, and exposed to cold and wet after every rain, and others were lying upon spruce boughs.

In reference to the hospital deficiencies, we may observe, that these include not only the very objectionable condition and location of the buildings, but the almost entire want of hospital conveniences, such as bedsteads, close-stools, spit-pans, bed-pans, and proper bedding; the emigrants, generally speaking, sleep on the floor, both sexes crowded in the same room; the rooms are filled with the boxes and furniture of the emigrants, which increase the impurity of the apartment. This nuisance, we are informed by Dr. Harding, arises from the want of a suitable building upon the island as a store-house for such articles. One of the buildings erected for a hospital is unfinished as respects outside covering on the walls; the patients sleep upon the floor, with their heads exposed to the cold currents of wind passing through the open and wide seams between the boards. The impurity of the rooms, especially in the buildings contiguous to the burying-ground, is greatly increased; and particularly in southerly weather, by the cadaverous exhalations. Some of the patients have been 16 weeks upon the island, suffering under several relapses of fever, which we attribute to the foregoing causes. The buildings erected for hospitals are objectionably narrow, and consequently the space between the patients as a gangway in the centre of the rooms is not sufficiently wide.

In reference to the deficient supply of wholesome water, we consider this a great cause of generating and perpetuating disease. There is one small spring from which a precarious supply is obtained, and when we visited the island there was not a gallon of water in it. There is another well contiguous to the lower hospital and burying-ground, the water of which is unfit for use as drink, but necessity has compelled the emigrants to drink it. We are informed by the physician on the island, that additional supplies of water have been received in hogsheads from *St. John*, and furnished from a water-boat. It is unnecessary to comment upon a quarantine establishment thus supplied with water, for several hundreds and sometimes upwards of a thousand individuals.

We,

We, in the course of our inquiries, examined the stores and cook-house. The various supplies, we are informed, are furnished daily by the proper authorities in St. John, and conformably with a requisition from the health officer upon the island. We noticed the following articles:—A barrel two-thirds full of biscuit; the same quantity of Indian meal; the same quantity of oatmeal; a few pounds of sugar, and about 10 lbs. of tea; half-barrel of barley and a small keg with some rice, and one quarter of beef. The tea, sugar and other supplies are given out to such emigrants as can go personally, or procure some friend to receive them. This practice of supplying is attended with many evils, and is altogether objectionable as regards the emigrant, and wasteful as regards public expenditure. The sick and friendless emigrants frequently receive no supplies; others, again, receive them, but are unable to cook them. We saw in many of the tents various quantities of tea and sugar which had been accumulating from day to day; some from the inability of the individuals to use them, and others intentionally reserved for future use after the parties shall have left the island. This waste, and the neglect and suffering connected with the want of system, manifested very decidedly the necessity of a commodious cook-house under proper regulations. The stove in the apartment called the cook-house is small, and entirely unfit for a public establishment.

In answer to the inquiry respecting "the infectious nature" of emigrant fever, we reply, we believe that the disease is contagious, and that it is readily contracted by emigrants in their peculiar condition, and exposed to the unwholesome atmosphere former around the beds of fever patients, crowded together in badly ventilated rooms, in which the disease soon develops its typhoid and typhus characters. Experience has shown that physicians and clergymen in other places and in this province, who have been exposed to the contagion in such impure atmospheres, have contracted the disease. The tendency of the disease to degenerate into typhus, and consequently its contagious character, would be lessened, and in many instances entirely prevented, by an improved system of hospital management, comprehending, *inter alia*, due attention to cleanliness, diet and ventilation.

We noticed on the island the sale of impure meats and unripe fruits, to which we must attribute a large proportion of the diarrhœal and dysenteric affections which have been very fatal among children and adults. Boats, without any permission from the civic authorities, frequent the island without interruption from the constables upon it, and not only vend their unwholesome articles, but practice the greatest imposition upon the emigrants, whose ignorance and necessities induce them to purchase pickled veal and lamb in a condemnable state, at 6d. a pound, and sheep's heads at 1s. and 1s. 2d. a head.

We may further observe, that if there were any advantages resulting from quarantine restrictions, the community would be deprived of them by the intercourse of these hucksters.

In compliance with the requisition of the commission, we respectfully suggest—

1st. That more medical men should be employed to attend the sick upon the island, as it is utterly impossible for one or even two physicians to meet their wants. It will appear from Dr. Harding's letter of the 26th August, that there were 800 emigrants upon the island at that time, of whom 600 were sick. This statement must show the neglect which some must experience. We are informed that several hundred emigrants have arrived since that date, of whom many are labouring under the prevailing diseases; and consequently, under the present state of things at the quarantine station, must experience, among other wants, the want of medical attendance.

2d. That bedsteads, bed-pans and straw beds be forthwith sent to the island hospitals, and also some close-stools.

3d. That additional buildings be immediately erected for the accommodation of the sick, as otherwise, during the present cold and approaching colder nights and inclement season, under the prevailing defective arrangement, there must be a great destruction of human life.

4th. That a suitable cook-house properly furnished, be immediately established, and that tea, gruel, barley-water and the like, be therein prepared and distributed to the sick, and that soup and the diet prescribed by the physician for the convalescents and others, be also prepared therein and properly served out to the emigrants upon the quarantine establishment.

5th. That a person be appointed to act as steward for the above purpose, and that he shall receive and give receipts for all supplies, and thereby relieve the physician from this responsibility, which is incompatible with his professional duties.

6th. That a suitable building be erected, which shall be used as a store-house for the emigrant furniture and chests, and also as a deposit for straw in sufficient quantities to meet any exigency, and that several tons be forthwith purchased and secured upon the island for immediate use, and that a room in the same building shall be set apart as a store-room for emigrant supplies.

7th. That a suitable building be erected as a receiving-house for emigrants when they land on the island, where they may remain until they are discharged from the island, and when convalescent may be separated from the sick and thereby escape relapses, which have been so frequent and fatal.

8th. That a proper place be set apart as a burial-ground, and that earth and lime be immediately carted upon the present place of interment, as there is much cause to suspect that the autumnal rains by washing away the scanty covering of the dead in many graves, will expose the bodies, and independently of other considerations, increase the impurity of the already vitiated atmosphere. We may here observe, that in several

trials we reached the tops of coffins, and at other times the bodies of the dead, with a walking-cane thrust moderately into the ground.

9th. That wells be immediately sunk to secure a sufficient supply of wholesome water, as it is impossible to conduct a quarantine establishment with justice to those within its boundaries and with safety to society, without a plentiful supply of water, not only as an article of sustenance, but for the purposes of cleanliness; and,

10th. That a suitable building be erected for the medical attendant, with an apartment in it for a dispensary.

11th. And that wards be appropriated exclusively for male and female patients separately.

In reply to the inquiry respecting the attendance of a surgeon on board emigrant vessels, we unhesitatingly say, that humanity and justice to the emigrants themselves and to the people among whom they are distributed at the termination of their voyage, equally demonstrate the necessity of having a surgeon on board of every emigrant ship. As we have no doubt that the surveillance of an active and competent medical officer would prevent much sickness, and the predisposition to it consequent upon the neglect and impurities in the holds of emigrant vessels.

We have already stated that the disease is generated and kept up by poverty and impurities of person and atmosphere in crowded apartments, therefore we see the necessity of cleanliness, pure air and proper diet, as the most "promising means of preventing the spread of the disease in the community." It accordingly behoves the public authorities to provide suitable residences for certain numbers of emigrants, and thereby prevent the crowding together of multitudes, either in private houses or public sheds, or in tents by the street side, as all such nuisances will become sources from which the disease will spread throughout the community, by infecting those whose constitutions are fitted, by various debilitating causes, to be acted upon. We have positive evidence of this fact in the febrile attack of a gentleman who contracted typhus from the impurities of the old "poor-house," which was crowded with emigrants.

We may here remark, that the contagious character of the disease is reduced, and in many instances destroyed in private practice by proper attention to ventilation, fumigation of the apartments with the chloride of lime, the immediate removal of all offensive matter, and cleanliness, which comprehends frequent changes of body and bed-linen, ablutions and frequent spongings of the body of the patient with tepid water either by itself or medicated with vinegar or the muriatic or nitric acids. The treatment in reference to the dispensing of medicines, must be regulated by the circumstances of the case and the judgement of the physician.

The preceding suggestions respecting improvements in the quarantine establishment upon Partridge Island, are based upon the supposition that a quarantine is absolutely requisite; but we do not subscribe to this supposition, and we must here express our conviction, that numerous cases of disease upon the island, in the almshouse and throughout this city, are attributable to the quarantine laws, and to the quarantine establishment at Partridge Island, and accordingly we would furthermore suggest the propriety of establishing emigrant hospitals in different parts of the environs of this city, sufficiently detached from other buildings, for the purpose of preventing any apprehension in the neighbourhood, but at the same time sufficiently near the city to command whatever medical assistance increasing numbers of patients might require. We are convinced that arrangements could be effected and a system adopted in such locations, which would secure the main object of a quarantine with increased comforts to the sick, decreased expenses to the province, and without any oppressive interruption to the commerce of the port by the unnecessarily protracted detention of vessels.

From the preceding statements respecting the destitute condition of the sick with regard to nurse attendance, the necessity for an increased number of nurses is apparent. We are informed that there is a great difficulty in obtaining them, owing to the prevailing dread of the disease.

We have been informed by the physician upon the island, and by Mr. Alderman Smith, that it is impossible to hire carpenters to complete the unfinished hospital upon the island; we would, therefore, suggest the expedience of immediately erecting an emigrant hospital in some unobjectional location in the environs, for which workmen could be obtained, as there would be no apprehension respecting the disease; and we would further suggest, in case this recommendation is sustained, that a plan of the building, in reference to hospital arrangements, should be obtained from some competent medical gentleman, as we cannot suppose that any have been consulted respecting such arrangements in the buildings already put up.

We regret to state the continued indisposition of Dr. Johnston Harding, and we must refer the want of a more detailed account of the emigrants, since the first arrival of them upon the island to this cause. We annex a letter from Dr. W. Harding, and have not received any other communication from him, and, therefore, we are not enabled to specify the precise number of tents upon the island. We believe the number, however, to be about 200. We may here observe, that a proper arrangement of the tents, with a number affixed to each, would have afforded greater facility and more certainty in the distribution of medicines and nourishment.

We visited the emigrant sick at the almshouse, on Saturday the 28th August. We found the apartments filled, but clean and in good order. Heretofore, much inconvenience arose from the crowded condition of the wards; but the buildings which have been recently erected afford

afford accommodation at present. The supplies of food, &c., are ample, and of the best qualities, and we record with much pleasure the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Craig, whose kindness and attention to the sick have been unremitting, notwithstanding the continued and extraordinary call for their attendance. By a reference to the report given by Mr. Craig, and which is attached to this Report, it will appear that 1,148 patients labouring under fever and dysentery have been admitted into the emigrant hospitals at the almshouse establishment since the 1st May, of whom 377 have been discharged cured, 213 have died, and 558 are still remaining in hospital, under the care of only one physician, Dr. John Paddock, who is attending for the present, in consequence of the illness of Dr. William Bayard, who was attacked with emigrant fever contracted in the above establishment, from excessive exposure and fatigue. We feel ourselves called upon to repeat, that the duty imposed upon a physician in the emigrant hospital at the almshouse is too onerous for any one medical man, who cannot give that attention to each case which the rights and safety of the individual, and the cause of humanity and the science of medicine demand, and we, therefore, suggest the propriety of increasing the number of medical attendants during the present extraordinary increase of patients in the hospital.

A commodious new building, with a piazza in front, has been recently built. It contains 128 beds. The patients were admitted into it on the 26th of August,

There is also a commodious, well finished building attached to the brick building. It contains four convenient wards, capable of accomodating 110 beds.

The other buildings, or sheds, which were erected for the emigrants, are liable to the same objection as those upon Partridge Island; viz. the narrowness of the building, and the consequent want of sufficient space in the centre between the beds. Some of these buildings are still in an unfinished state as to covering upon the outside upon the walls, and the patients are thereby exposed, especially in cold, windy and wet weather.

We requested a statement of the probable expenditures requisite for the completion of the necessary accommodation of the sick, from the commissioners of the almshouse, but as yet we have not received it.

We are aware of the value and want of healthy and industrious emigrants throughout the British North American colonies, but we noticed, among the people upon the island, many superannuated and infirm individuals, who must have been a parish charge in their own country; and we cannot conclude this report without expressing our sentiments, that the removal of such persons to this province is equally an act of inhumanity to these paupers, and of gross injustice to the communities upon whom they are sent, as they must continue a permanent tax upon them.

(signed) *Robert Bayard, M. D., &c.*  
*Wm. Livingston, C. M.*  
*Geo. P. Peters, M. D.*

St. John, 6 September 1847.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

—	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
May - - -	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	
June - - -	80	63	32	5	2	4	5	5	1
July 29 - - -	178	133	137	71	49	32	25	24	14
August 11 - - -	91	72	46	15	29	18	14	4	10
August 30 - - -	142	103	61	68	46	34	45	34	30
	494	377	277	160	128	89	90	68	55

*Miscellaneous Remarks* :—Those admitted in May, June and July were under the care of Dr. Wm. Bayard, all cases of fever and dysentery, of whom three died immediately after admission, and others in a few hours.

Those from 29th July to 12th August, all cases of fever and dysentery, excepting one of fracture of thigh, under the temporary care of William Craig.

Those up to 30th August, all cases of fever and dysentery, under the care of Dr. John Paddock.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Total Admitted - - -	494	377	277	1,148
„ Discharged - - -	160	128	89	377
„ Died - - -	90	68	55	213
				590
Remaining in Hospital - - -				558

Of the above, 244 are men; 181 women; 133 children.

Emigrant Hospital, St. John, N.B., }  
30 August 1847.

(signed) *William Craig,*  
Keeper.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dear Sir,

Partridge Island, 26 August 1847.

I FORWARD to you the following brief statement, for the information of the gentlemen of the Commission.

There are at present 800 emigrants upon the island, of which number about 600 are sick, the remainder convalescents, and such as are fit for discharge.

Between the 1st and 21st, 716 have been discharged; 46 deaths have occurred in a week ending to-day.

I design furnishing the gentlemen of the Commission with a few remarks, the result of my observation in a residence here at two periods of the present season.

R. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *W. S. Harding,*  
Health Officer.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
16 September 1847.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information and that of the Common Council and Commissioners of the Almshouse, a copy of the Report of date 6 September 1847, of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the emigrants on Partridge Island and the Almshouse, and of which his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor has already afforded you an opportunity of perusing.

As already intimated to you by his Excellency, it has been arranged that the stores and supplies sent down for the use of the emigrants at Partridge Island should be lodged at the military post in charge of the non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, and delivered over by him on the order of the resident surgeon to the issuer, by which arrangement his Excellency hopes that greater regularity in the issues may be effected, until more effectual measures may be taken.

One hundred and thirty additional bedsteads have been placed by his Excellency at your disposal for the use of the women and children, and the very sick, and I am to request that special directions may be given that they may not be injured or destroyed, his Excellency having understood that the former supply were for the most part broken up and used for fuel by the emigrants.

John R. Parleton, Esq.,  
Mayor of the City of St. John.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
17 September 1847.

WITH reference to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the emigrants on Partridge Island, and at the Almshouse, a copy of which I had the honour to enclose to you on the 16th instant, for your own information and that of the Common Council and Almshouse Commissioners, I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to request that observations by these several parties may be addressed to his Excellency upon the Report at their earliest convenience.

John R. Parleton, Esq.,  
Mayor, &c., St. John.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

## Enclosure 4, in No. 28.

Gentlemen,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
20 August 1847.

Encl. 4, in No. 28.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor has been pleased to appoint you a Board of Commissioners to inquire into the state of the sick emigrants at Fredericton, and to suggest measures, &c. The result of your inquiry you will please to transmit to this office for the information of the Government.

Dr. Tolderoy, Dr. Odell,  
Fredericton.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Gentlemen,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton,  
20 August 1847.

WITH reference to your appointment to inquire into the state of emigrants at Fredericton, I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to call upon you for a report, embracing, *inter alia*.

1st. The sources of the ship typhus fever now so prevalent among the emigrants from Ireland, its infectious nature and treatment.

2d. The sufficiency or insufficiency of the arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the sick, and what more may be required.

3d. The

3d. The means of prevention, and whether, amongst others, these do not include wholesome diet, due attention to cleanliness and ventilation on board the emigrant ships during the passage, and the necessity of requiring that the vessels should carry a surgeon.

4th. The means of preventing the spread of the disorder in the community; and—

5th. The expenses necessary to be incurred.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Drs. Tolderoy and Odell,  
Fredericton.

REPORT of Drs. *Tolderoy* and *Odell*, upon the condition of the Irish Emigrants in this City.

Sir,

Fredericton, 14 September 1847.

IN answer to your letter of the 21st ultimo, appointing us a Commission to report upon the condition of the emigrants in this city, and the sanitary measures pursued or to be pursued in connexion therewith, we have the honour to report, that since the middle of June last a very considerable number of emigrants have arrived here.

Their appearance upon the whole has been very bad, and their constitutions evidently lowered by, in all probability, years of privation. It is not therefore to be wondered, that in their own country fever of a highly pestilential character should have generally appeared; and that those who had the additional misery of a sea voyage in a crowded and ill-found ship, should, on their passage, or soon after their arrival become subject to the same; if they had not been exposed to contagion before leaving home, we believe the circumstances of their voyage to have been sufficient to determine the outbreak of fever amongst them, probably also the change of climate may have induced its occurrence in those who landed in apparent health.

We believe that a large number have passed through here on their way probably to the United States, and since the establishment of the Emigrant Hospital in the beginning of July last, as many as 124 cases of fever and dysentery have been treated there.

The disease which has chiefly prevailed amongst them is one of the worst forms of typhus; it has been generally accompanied with dysentery, but occasionally the latter disease has occurred *per se*.

This form of typhus depends chiefly upon a depression of the vital or organic nervous power, and its character, like that of most epidemic diseases, often assumes a frightfully aggravated form.

Under certain circumstances, it spontaneously appears, and that having appeared, it may spread with alarming rapidity by contagion alone.

The safety of any community into which this disease has been introduced, will mainly depend upon isolating the affected individuals as much as possible, and at the same time widely inculcating habits of public cleanliness, together with the best means of avoiding those causes which are known as predisposing to it.

As to the treatment, we may briefly state that the general absence of inflammatory symptoms in any of the organs, and the impoverished state of the constitution, has induced the profession in the British Provinces to rely mainly upon a stimulant treatment, with nourishing diet.

Since the 10th of July last, when the Emigrant Hospital was opened in this city, 124 individuals have been admitted, of whom 22 were males, 57 females, and 45 children under 10 years of age.

Twenty-one have died; namely, three males, four females, and 14 children; though it is right to state that many of these sank within 24 hours of their admission.

There are still 77 in hospital, and 39 under medical treatment.

At the first opening of the establishment, the accommodation was certainly insufficient, and even now, with the addition of the new building, cases of relapse have occurred from the want of the means of properly separating the convalescents.

The greatest difficulty has been the supply of nurses and other attendants, the fear of infection deterring all from almost willing communication with the hospital. At one time the only two nurses we had were laid up (one of them died from fever), and during their illness, the whole of the duties devolved upon one or two patients who were just recovering. At present there is only one attendant for the whole, and it is obvious that much more good might be done if the cleansing and washing departments were more efficient.

The supply of wholesome food, wine and medicine has been ample and sufficient; but it would lead very much to the improvement of the poor sufferers, were there a better provision for the more frequent change of bedding and linen.

There is a total want of water on the premises, and in every point of view it would be advisable to sink a proper well in the immediate vicinity.

As to your question respecting the best means of preventing the spread of the disease in this community, it is obvious that, apart from the influence of contagion, the first principle is, to insist upon the strictest cleanliness in all those portions of the city which are liable to become crowded by the poor; and, if possible, the early removal of fever cases occurring under circumstances likely to aggravate the disorder or endanger the public health.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is difficult to account wholly for the spread of this fever in Fredericton, without supposing that there has been a want of a proper system at the ports, as many of the emigrants arrive here with the disease fully developed.

The sanatory establishments at the out-ports, ought to be in a position to retain, under medical surveillance, those emigrants who have not quite rallied from the effects of the disease, or those in whom a process of acclimatization seems to be going on.

Another question to which our attention is directed, relates to the means to be employed on the passage to the colony. Whereupon, we may observe,

1st. That all persons offering themselves as passengers, ought to be certified to be free from any contagious disorder, and that they have not immediately left any infected district where fever of a bad character, small pox, &c., had been raging.

2d. That much greater strictness should be used by the officers acting under the Customs and Emigration Acts, to see that the provisions of the said Acts are complied with to the letter; especially as concerns the quality and quantity of the food and water of the ship, and the number of passengers permitted, in proportion to each ship's tonnage.

The appointment of a surgeon to ships carrying emigrants, would be conducive to most beneficial results: and we are of opinion, that in all cases ships sailing to these provinces should be compelled each to carry a medical officer where the number of souls on board exceed fifty.

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

We have, &c.  
(signed) *James B. Tolderoy, M. D.*  
*G. M. Odell, M. D.*

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Enclosure 5, in No. 28.

REPORT of Dr. *Harding*; dated Partridge Island, 13 September 1847.

Encl. 5, in No. 28.

May it please your Excellency. I FEEL much gratified to learn the arrangement ordered by your Excellency, to have a store of provisions on the island, for at present we are dependent upon our daily receipts from the city; and should stormy weather prevail, which from the advanced season may be looked for, much suffering might be caused to the poor people here, an evil we could not so well have guarded against for want of store-room, as also the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy persons to hold the supply, through the dread abroad of the island, as also want of accommodation for suitable people. I will give the strictest orders for the proper care of the bedsteads, and distribute them as your Excellency directs. I regret that part of the former supply were destroyed; it occurred in the interval of my former and present residence here. My brother desires me to express his warmest thanks for the kind interest and approval your Excellency has now and before also expressed in his welfare and efforts in discharging the onerous duties of the present season, he is at present favourably advancing to recovery; I believe the people here have not suffered to any extent from the bad weather; I take the liberty of acquainting your Excellency with the following:—

The ship "Lady Sale" arrived here on Thursday last, bringing another freight of paupers from the estate of Sir Robert Gore Booth, consisting chiefly of widows and orphans, and large helpless families depending on one man's exertions. I noticed in one instance 16 children so to be dependent, probably grand-children, as they were principally very young, and the man rather aged; the features of this case rendering the design of imposition even more striking than was presented by the "Yeomans" passengers, as it also displays the heartless character of the person sending them.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. S. Harding.*

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Enclosure 6, in No. 28.

REPORT from *B. Woolhaupter, Esq.*; dated Fredericton, 23 September 1847.

Encl. 6, in No. 28.

THE emigrants at hospital are getting on well, and very few deaths have occurred for the last week or 10 days, and a number will be fit to leave at once if they can provide for themselves. In a few days I will have the arrangements completed for the winter, and in case there is not too many crowded upon us, they will shortly all be in a pretty good state. There is now between 70 and 80 at the hospital. Of those that have recovered, I have managed to get a number of them scattered through the country; such individuals as had small families or no children; but there is a number of widows, with children and infirm persons,



persons, who will perish during the approaching winter, unless something is done for them. I have furnished them with bread occasionally, but have not furnished quarters unless in a temporary manner for a few days, and that where they were exposed to the open air at night, and by that means many more of them have made off to the country parts; those that would have left in case permanent lodgings and support had been provided for them.

Dr. Tolderoy prefers the iron bedsteads; I am making application for 20 more. I was informed that the former requisition only contained the number that had been drawn (20); and that a new requisition would have to be made, submitted to your Excellency for approval. I therefore enclose a requisition for 20 more, which your Excellency will approve of if you think proper.

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

I have, &c.  
(signed) *B. Woolhaupter.*

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Enclosure 7, in No. 28.

Sir,

St. John, 4 September 1847.

Encl. 7, in No. 28.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Excellency, by direction of the Common Council, a copy of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of that Board held yesterday, relative to the immigration of Irish paupers into the city and its vicinity during the present season.

For copy of these  
Resolutions,  
vide p. 111.

His Excellency  
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H., Lieut-Gov.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *James William Boyd,*  
Common Clerk.

St. John, New Brunswick,  
15 September 1847.

May it please your Excellency,  
By direction of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this city and county in general quarter sessions assembled, I have the honour to enclose a copy of their Resolutions respecting the great influx of pauper Irish emigrants into St. John, during the present year; with the earnest prayer that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to her Majesty's Government for their consideration.

His Excellency  
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H.  
Lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Ja<sup>s</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Boyd,*  
Clerk of Peace, &c.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at the Court House, in and for the City and County of St. John, on Tuesday the 14th day of September, A.D. 1847.

His worship the Mayor submits copies of the Resolutions passed in Common Council on Friday the 3d day of September instant, relating to the evils arising from the great influx of pauper Irish emigrants which has taken place in the present year, and the great burthens to which this city and county have become subject in consequence; which being read, it is Resolved,—That the magistrates of this city and county in general sessions assembled, do unanimously and most cordially approve of the sentiments expressed in the said Resolutions; and further Resolved,—That such their approval be communicated to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, by the clerk of the peace, with an earnest prayer that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to her Majesty's Government for their consideration.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

(signed) *Ja<sup>s</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Boyd,*  
Clerk of the Peace, &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure 8, in No. 28.

Encl. 8, in No. 28.

Sir,  
 I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the existence of a contagious and very fatal fever, in certain sheds which have been erected for the convenience of emigrants landing at this port from Ireland. These sheds have been injudiciously placed on a public highway, in alarming contiguity with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and so near to the barracks as to be dangerous to the health of the men under my command, inasmuch as there is a continual communication between the inhabitants of those sheds and emigrants located in the densely populated precincts of the barrack, habitually frequented by soldiers.

I beg to lay before you the enclosed documents, and have the honour to solicit your Excellency's consideration as to the propriety of those sheds being removed to a more fitting situation.

His Excellency  
 Colonel Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H.  
 Com. Troops, New Brunswick.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *J. D. Johnstone,*  
 Capt. Com. Garrison.

Sir,  
 As medical officer in charge of the garrison, I consider it my duty to represent to you the serious consequences which may arise from having the emigrant sheds so near the barracks, understanding that fever prevails to a considerable extent amongst them, and its being almost an impossibility to prevent a constant intercourse between them and the troops; I therefore cannot too forcibly impress on you the urgent necessity there is of adopting means to guard against that very fatal and infectious disease from getting amongst the troops. I consider the means best calculated to obviate such a catastrophe would be the removal of those sheds to a more advantageous and healthy spot.

The Officer Commanding.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *Francis Reynolds,*  
 Staff Asst. Surgeon.

My dear Sir,  
 REFERRING to our conversation of yesterday, I have no hesitation in saying, that as diseases of a most contagious and dangerous character are known to exist among the emigrants in the sheds erected on the eastern end of St. James-street, in the immediate vicinity of the Provincial Marine Hospital; and as a constant and indiscriminate intercourse is kept up between them and their friends dispersed throughout the neighbourhood, the utmost danger to the health of the inhabitants of that district of the city is to be apprehended, and in my opinion immediate steps should be taken for their removal, ere it be too late, to prevent evils so likely to accrue, as every day adds to the risk, from their total inattention to cleanliness and the consequent accumulation of filth.

Believe me, &c.  
 (signed) *J. Boyd.*

Common Clerk's Office, St. John, New Brunswick,  
 18 September 1847.

Sir,  
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the report of the Committee of the Common Council, appointed to wait upon and confer with your Excellency relative to the sheds erected in St. James-street for the accommodation of Irish emigrants, together with the resolution of the Common Council this day passed thereon.

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

I have &c.  
 (signed) *Jas. W. Boyd.*  
 Common Clerk.

At a Common Council holden at the Mayor's Office, in the City of St. John, on Saturday the 18th day of September, A. D. 1847. NEW BRUNSWICK.

READ a Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon and confer with his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, respecting the sheds erected in St. James-street for the accommodation of emigrants; and therefore resolved, that the same be received, and that the recommendation of his Excellency relative thereto be carried into effect as far as can be by the Board, and that a copy of the report be forwarded by the clerk to his Excellency, and also to the Commissioners of the Almshouse.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

(signed) *James W. Boyd,*  
Common Clerk.

The Committee of Common Council to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, together with the letters of Captain Johnston, commanding the garrison in St. John, Staff Assistant Surgeon Reynolds and Dr. Boyd, respecting the emigrants located in the sheds at the eastern end of St. James-street, to report thereon; beg leave to report as follows:—

That they visited the sheds and found about 200 persons therein of all ages and sexes, but they understand that a much larger number finds shelter there every night; that they found no sickness there of a malignant or infectious nature, and are credibly informed that as soon as fever is developed in any of the inmates, they are removed to the hospital attached to the almshouse in the parish of Simonds.

Your Committee are informed that these sheds were built by Mr. Chubb, one of the Commissioners of the Almshouse, for the purpose of affording a temporary shelter to the destitute emigrants, who before their erection were compelled to lie in the public streets without any protection from the inclemency of the weather, and that, if these sheds are now pulled down, these unfortunate people will be exposed to the same or worse suffering and privation. That the sheds are built on the public street, but in a remote and isolated situation, say 200 feet distant from the nearest dwelling, and 1,200 or 1,500 feet from the barracks, and that the approach of winter must cause them to be deserted in six or eight weeks at the utmost.

Your Committee waited on his Excellency for the purpose of obtaining his opinion as to the necessary steps to be taken to remedy any evil that might arise from the temporary location of the emigrants at that place; his Excellency suggested that a medical gentleman should be appointed to take charge of the sheds, and be authorized to employ sufficient assistants to enforce on the inmates such necessary habits of cleanliness and good order, as would contribute to their health and prevent the spread of infection, if disease should be engendered amongst them; and also to endeavour to find situations for the parties, or advise them where they might go to seek employment, and thus disperse them through the country, to their own advantage and the public relief. His Excellency mentioned a Mr. Hurley as a person well qualified by his attainments and knowledge of the language and habits of the people to undertake this duty.

Your Committee would recommend to the Board to make an urgent appeal to the Commissioners of the Almshouse to carry the suggestion of his Excellency in this respect into effect, being convinced that these unfortunate people would have to endure a great additional amount of suffering if these sheds were pulled down at the present time, and knowing no other place they could be removed to less injurious to the public health, and feeling confident the Executive Government would sustain any such necessary expenditure.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(signed) *H. Porter,*  
*Wm. O. Smith,* } Committee.  
*J. Fairweather,* }

Enclosure 9, in No. 28.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
18 September 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the ship "Lady Sale," from Sligo, with 412 passengers, and to enclose a ship return. Encl. 9, in No. 28.

The master of the "Lady Sale" states, that about 150 passengers by this vessel have been tenants of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.; that about 200 have been tenants of Lord Palmerston, and the residue tenants on the other estates near Sligo; the whole being sent out at the expense of their several landlords. They have been well fed and cared for on the voyage, and the provisions remaining in the ship are to be distributed among them, after which they are to shift for themselves.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the "Lady Sale" there is an unusual proportion of aged men and women, widows and orphans, most miserable looking beings, with scarcely sufficient clothing for decency. In fact, the master has purchased, since his arrival here, a quantity of red flannel shirts and blue trousers, in order that the more destitute of the males may land without exposure.

This is the fifth season in which I have boarded vessels with emigrants arriving at this port, but I have never yet seen such abject misery, destitution and helplessness as was exhibited yesterday on the decks of the "Lady Sale."

It will be observed by the return, that 85 of these wretched people have been landed at the lazaretto, ill with fever. Many of those yet remaining on board must be removed at once to the almshouse, and become a permanent public burthen, as, from age and debility, they are wholly unable to provide for themselves.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

Enclosure 10, in No. 28.

(No. 60.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
30 September 1847.

Encl. 10, in No. 28.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to report, that by the English mail just arrived, I have received lists of passengers by the undermentioned vessels:—

Sailed 19th August, from Cork for St. Andrew's, brig "St. Lawrence," 135 passengers.

For St. John	{	27th August, "Caroline," Limerick	-	-	-	81	"
		28th " " "Fanny," Londonderry	-	-	-	225	"
		30th " " "James," Limerick	-	-	-	123	"

I have also received information that the barque "Æolus" will sail in this month from Sligo for this port, with 500 emigrants from the estate of Lord Palmerston.

The unusually late period at which these emigrants are leaving Ireland, render it necessary that some provision should be made for sheltering them from the cold on landing, as it is understood that they are of the most destitute class.

The emigration officer at Cork, in his letter of August 31st, admits that they are very dirty people, and many actually embark under fever. From this intimation it is quite clear that the quarantine station must be put in an efficient state, and provision made for warming it.

I have, &amp;c.

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

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

Enclosure 11, in No. 28.

(No. 61.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
21 September 1847.

Encl. 11, in No. 28.

Sir,  
REFERRING to my letter (No. 58) of the 13th instant, and the case of the schooner "Lady Dombrain" therein mentioned, I have now the honour to report, that the master was summoned on my complaint for bringing passengers from a port or place in the United Kingdom in the schooner "Lady Dombrain," that vessel having no beams for a lower deck, and was convicted in the penalty of 10*l.* sterling and costs, which fine and costs have been paid.

A certified copy of his proceedings is enclosed, to which I beg to refer. The affidavits of the master state that the vessel was inspected by an emigration officer at Killybegs before sailing, and on this ground the magistrates were induced to mitigate the penalty to 10*l.*; Lieutenant Woolridge, R. N., the officer mentioned, should have an opportunity of explaining why he permitted this vessel to proceed to sea, as at present the blame rests with him.

I have, &amp;c.

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

(signed) *M. H. Perley.*

City and County of St. John's.

Magistrate's Court, 15 September 1847.

The Queen by Moses H. Perley, Esq. Emigration Officer, against Michael Brown, Master of the ship or vessel called the "Lady Dombrain." } For a Penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds British sterling.

IN the above cause, Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Emigration Officer for New Brunswick on behalf of Her Majesty, made complaint against Michael Brown, master of the ship or vessel called the "Lady Dombrain," before Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's

jesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the city and county of St. John, charging him, the said Michael Brown, with a violation of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, in carrying on board said ship or vessel, as a merchant passenger-vessel, from a port or place in the United Kingdom to the port of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, North America, during the months of July, August and September in the present year, passengers, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, called the "Passengers' Act," without the said ship or vessel so called the "Lady Dombraïn," having lower or hold beams, forming part of the permanent structure of the vessel. Upon the said complaint, the said Benjamin L. Peters caused the said Michael Brown, as the master of said ship or vessel to be summoned to be and appear at the office of Benjamin L. Peters, in King-street, in the city of St. John, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday this 15th day of September, before two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said city and county of St. John, then and there to answer to the said offence; and to show cause, if any he had, why a penalty not exceeding 50 l. British sterling should not be imposed upon him, under the provisions of the said Passengers' Act. And the said Michael Brown, as the master of said ship or vessel appears before us, Benjamin L. Peters, and Daniel Ansley, Esquire, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said city and county of St. John, in pursuance of said summons, and being now present and in hearing, the said complaint is by us, the said Justices stated fully to him, and he says that he is quite ignorant of having committed any offence, and requests the hearing of the cause may be adjourned, as he requires time to procure legal advice and assistance, and also witnesses for his defence. M. H. Perley, Esquire, prosecuting officer, consenting to adjourn, the further hearing is by us, the said Justices, adjourned until Thursday morning, the 16th day of September instant, then to meet at ten o'clock, a. m. at the office of Benjamin L. Peters, for trial.

(signed) *Benj. L. Peters,*  
Justice of Peace.

(signed) *Dan' Ansley,*  
Justice of Peace.

Thursday Morning, 16 September 1847.

MEET pursuant to adjournment, and the defendant appears with J. J. Kay his attorney, and says he now pleads guilty to the charge and complaint as made against him; that he was entirely ignorant of the law requiring the said vessel to be fitted up for passengers in the manner as directed in and by the Passengers' Act; that he had not a copy of the Passengers' Act furnished to him until at the time of clearing out the said vessel at the Custom-house; that he did suppose, from the requisite certificate having been furnished at the Custom-house in Ireland, for the clearance of the vessel, and upon which she was cleared, that he considered all the requisites of the law had been complied with: and further, that he was not made acquainted with the irregularity of fitting up the vessel, until informed of it by Moses H. Perley, Esq., emigration officer at St. John; and further, he requests to be allowed to submit his own affidavit of these facts in mitigation of the penalty, for the favourable consideration of the Justices, in coming to judgment upon the complaint. Permission being given by us the said Justices, the accompanying affidavit is submitted, and we adjourn the further consideration, until 12 o'clock this day, to give our judgment.

(signed) *Benj. L. Peters,*  
Justice of Peace.

*Dan' Ansley,*  
Justice of Peace.

HAVING fully considered all the facts in the foregoing case, we are of the opinion that there must have been much want of care, on the part of the emigration officer, in certifying that the ship or vessel called the "Lady Dombraïn" was, under the Act of Parliament, fitted up as required in and by the said Act, for taking passengers from the United Kingdom as a merchant passenger-vessel; and, under the affidavit submitted, we are disposed to mitigate the penalty, and do find the defendant, Michael Brown, guilty of the offence charged in the complaint and information; and we do convict him upon his own confession, and order that for the said offence he, the said Michael Brown, has forfeited the sum of 10 l. British sterling money—say 12 l. New Brunswick currency—to be applied as directed in and by the said Passengers' Act is required, together with the further sum of 4 s. costs of prosecution; and we do further order, that in case the said amount of fine and costs be not forthwith paid, that execution do issue as required and directed in and by the said Passenger's Act.

Dated at St. John, New Brunswick, September the 16th, 1847.

(signed) *Benj<sup>n</sup> L. Peters,*  
Justice of Peace.

*Daniel Ansley,*  
Justice of Peace.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE following is a true copy of Michael Brown's affidavit, upon oath, taken and submitted to the Justices in mitigation.

New Brunswick, to wit.

MICHAEL BROWN, master of the schooner "Lady Dombraiu," now lying in the port of St. John, New Brunswick, maketh oath and saith, that in the month of July last, the said vessel was lying at Kellybegs, in Ireland, taking in passengers for the port of St. John; that this deponent was then, and now is, master of the said vessel; that this deponent had never, previous to the said month of July last, been master or mate of a vessel carrying passengers under the Passengers' Act, and no vessel for passengers had left Kellybegs aforesaid previous to the month of July; that the said vessel having her passengers on board, he, this deponent, on the 19th of said month of July, went to Ballyshannon to clear the said vessel; that this deponent cleared her there on that day, and then received a copy of the Passenger's Act, which he had no opportunity of, nor did he see before that day; that the said Ballyshannon is distant from Kellybegs, about 22 miles; that deponent, on the 19th, returned to Kellybegs, and arrived there late in the evening, and sailed early the next day; that Mr. Woodworth, emigrant officer of ships, came on board the said vessel, at Kellybegs, on the said 19th day of July, and reported everything satisfactory, and gave a certificate, which this deponent filed at the Custom-house, in Ballyshannon; that this deponent was wholly ignorant that there had been any violation of the law in the said vessel not having lower-deck beams, until informed of it by Moses H. Perley, Esq., emigrant officer at New Brunswick; that this deponent done his best to further the comforts of the passengers; had no sickness on board, and landed all his passengers in perfect health and condition, and they appeared all perfectly satisfied with their treatment; and he, deponent saith, that he does not believe that the said vessel will more than cover her expenses on the voyage, owing to the expense of fitting up; the length of the voyage, and the time occupied in quarantine; and deponent saith, that the violation of the law (if any) was committed in ignorance, and unintentional; and that, in point of fact, no hardship, suffering or inconvenience was, in consequence thereof, sustained by any of the said passengers.

(signed) *Michael Brown.*

Sworn at the City of St. John, this 16th day of September, A. D. 1847.

(signed) *Daniel Ansley,*  
Justice of Peace.

City and County of St. John, Province of New Brunswick.

I HEREBY certify the foregoing copy of trial and examination had before me, Benj. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esqrs., two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city and county of St. John, is a just and true copy of the whole proceedings; and further, that the annexed copy of affidavit is a true copy of affidavit, submitted to the said Justices in mitigation of damages by the defendant, Michael Brown.

Dated at St. John's, New Brunswick, 21 September 1847.

(signed) *Benj<sup>n</sup> L. Peters,*  
Justice of Peace.

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Enclosure 12, in No. 28.

St. John, 24 September 1847.

Encl. 12, in No. 28. ALDERMAN SMITH begs leave to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that there are now in the emigrant hospital connected with the alms-house,—

26 male orphans under 14 years.  
27 female ditto - - ditto.  
43 male, half-orphans, fathers generally dead.  
35 female ditto - - ditto - - ditto.  
12 males, parents in the hospital.  
10 female - ditto - ditto.

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— No. 29. —

(No. 88.)  
 COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*  
 to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 12 October 1847.  
 (Received 29 October 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a return of 135 passengers, emigrants from Ireland, arrived at St. Andrew's, in the barque "St. Lawrence;" also a quarterly return to the 30th of September, of the arrivals at that port, amounting to 547.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 29.  
 Lieut.-Governor  
 Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
 Earl *Grey*.  
 12 October 1847.

— No. 30. —

(No. 92.)  
 COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*  
 to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27 October 1847.  
 (Received 16 November 1847.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report from Mr. Perley, the emigrant officer at St. John, with a return of the barque "James" arrived at St. John with 129 emigrants from Limerick, and I regret to draw your Lordship's attention to the flagrant misconduct imputed to a passage-broker named ——— in the hope that some provision may be made by law for the protection of passengers in emigrant ships from similar frauds and impositions.

Mr. Perley having returned from the northern districts has made to me a report, copy of which I enclose, respecting the ship "Looshtauk," with a voluntary statement of the master (Thain), explanatory of the circumstances which had led to the mortality on board that vessel on her voyage from Liverpool bound to Quebec, and which had obliged him to put in at the port of Miramichi. Mr. Perley has also reported to me the results of the information he has obtained relative to the case of the brig "Eliza Liddell" at Shippegan, copy of which, with other documents relative to the emigrants landed from Ireland, I also enclose.

I transmit to your Lordship copy of a report, which ought to have accompanied the quarterly return from St. Andrew's, of the emigrants arrived at that port, from which it will be seen, that from the facilities of removing to the United States, the able-bodied emigrants have proceeded thither, leaving their families dependent on the charity of the community, until they are able to send for them, a circumstance confirmatory of my former remark, that the practice of sending out whole families till they can be provided for, is productive of great suffering to the emigrants, and of undue pressure on a community possessing but slender resources, in a country, too, where their exposure to the severity of the climate may be attended with fatal consequences. The number who now at the approach of winter are thus exposed in St. John and Fredericton is already considerable, and might be expected to increase as the season advances. From the enclosed quarterly return of the emigrants arrived in New Brunswick in the season, to the 1st of October, it will be seen, that Mr. Perley estimates the number at 15,269, of which one-third, the most effective, have proceeded to the United States, leaving 10,000 in the province, generally the most destitute and helpless, many of whom will be dependent on public charity during the winter.

I enclose a report from Mr. Perley, with returns of five vessels arrived with passengers at St. John, who are generally in good health, with the exception of the cases of small-pox in the "Pero;" also a report of the sea-bird arrived at St. Andrew's.

Mr. Perley reports that he has recovered the penalty of 20*l.* and costs, which had been imposed on (Austin Yorke) the master of the "Lindon" for infringement of the Emigrant Act, and the amount will be reimbursed on the exhibition of proofs, that it had been paid as the master has alleged at the Custom-house in Galway.

With reference to my despatch, No. 84, dated 28th September, I have now  
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No. 30.  
 Lieut.-Governor  
 Sir *W. M. G.*  
*Colebrooke* to  
 Earl *Grey*.  
 27 October 1847.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

Barque "Fanny."  
 Schooner "David."  
 Brig "Caroline."  
 Brig "Fekin."  
 Brig "Pero."

No. 6.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 7.

the honour to enclose a report from the Mayor of St. John, with a minute of the Common Council on the subject of the report of the Medical Board, copy of which I transmitted with that despatch.

The short visit of the medical officers to Partridge Island, on their appointment to report on its condition as a quarantine station, led them to form a precipitate judgment on some points. They were justly impressed with the deficiency of the establishment, and the consequent exposure of the emigrants to privation and suffering, for the remedy of which their report contained several useful suggestions; that the local authorities have laboured under some difficulties must, however, in candour be admitted, and it is just to them to state, that most praiseworthy exertions have been made to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute emigrants landed in St. John, although from sickness and death of several medical officers, the alarm occasioned by the spread of infectious disease in the city, and the means at their disposal being limited, their measures were not in all instances so effectual as might have been desired. By the adoption of timely precautions, I hope that the quarantine station at Partridge Island may be placed in the next year on an efficient footing. From the enclosed report from St. Andrew's, transmitted through Mr. Perley, showing the salutary effect attributed to the use of chlorate of zinc in the brig "St. Lawrence," which arrived with emigrants at that port, I am led to anticipate that it will prove an effectual remedy as a disinfectant, in which case it might be added to the supplies which are required by law to be taken for the voyage by passenger ships.

No. 8.

In reference to the case of the barque "Lindon," although through the vigilance of the emigrant officer the penalty has been recovered from the master, I am led to forward some observations which were made to me when in St. John, by Mr. Blatch, a provincial barrister, who was employed in the case, in reference to what he considered to be a defect in the Passengers Act, from the parties infringing the Act being able to remove beyond the jurisdiction, for the remedy of which defect he has suggested that the magistrates should be empowered to issue bailable process against the defendant in the first instance.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 9.

P. S.—Since closing this despatch, I have received a further letter, copy of which is enclosed, from the emigrant officer at St. John, with a report of the barque "British Queen," arrived at that port with passengers from Ireland.

*W. M. G. C.*

## Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, Saint John,  
22 October 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 30.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "James" from Limerick, with passengers, for which vessel ship return is enclosed.

Return, No. 84.

The passengers by this vessel have arrived in good health and cleanly condition; they appear somewhat superior to the class of peasantry from the west of Ireland.

The provisions for passengers' use consisted of biscuit and coarse wheaten flour, called "whole meal," in Ireland; the biscuit was of very good quality; but the whole meal turned out to be more than half bran. A part of the water was brackish, having been filled from the Shannon at high water.

The passengers, generally, speak in high terms of the conduct of the master, who they say was most kind and attentive. Owing to his constant care, and the stock of oatmeal laid in by the passengers themselves, they attribute their good health. They altogether decline a prosecution against the master, to whom they attach no blame; but they represent the conduct of ——— the passage-broker as most scandalous and fraudulent.

The Government Emigration Officer, at Limerick, should explain why he passed the water and provisions in the "James," which I found, on inspection, to be fully as bad as represented.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.



SHIP RETURN, No. 84.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the Barque "James," Robert Cochran, master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Limerick, on the 21st of October 1847.—Boarded and examined 22d October 1847.—M. H. P.

Name of vessel - - - - - James.  
 Tonnage (state whether by old or new measurement) 198 tons (new).  
 Place of departure - - - - - Limerick.  
 Date of sailing - - - - - 30 August 1847.  
 Place of arrival - - - - - St. John, New Brunswick.  
 Date of arrival - - - - - 20 October (at Island).  
 Number of days on the voyage - - - - 51 days.  
 Superficies of deck for the use of passengers - 1,260 feet.  
 Number of adults admissible, computed according }  
 to the Passengers Act - - - - - } 118, by tonnage check.  
 Number of such adults actually on board - - - 102½ steerage.  
 4½ cabin.  
 10 crew.  
 -----  
 117

Port at which the vessel touched - - - - - None.  
 Date of touching - - - - -  
 Days there - - - - -  
 If placed in quarantine, for what cause - - - - - Detained one day for observation only.

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked -	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	40	16	16	2	3	65	59
Deaths on the voyage	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in quarantine	- none.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Number of births on the voyage	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	40	16	15	2	2	65	57
Total landed in the colony -	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	40	16	15	2	3	65	58

Steerage - - - - - 123  
 Cabin : one male, two females, three females under 14 - - - 6

TOTAL - - - 129 Passengers.

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
22	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	The "James" is a stout Brig, with sufficient accommodation for Passengers.

M. H. Perley, H. M. Emigration Officer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, Saint John.

18 October 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 30.

With reference to your letter of 18th August last, directing me, "with a view to taking proceedings against the master of the 'Looshtauk,'" to make the necessary preliminary inquiries at Miramichi, as to the grounds on which a prosecution could be clearly sustained with effect, I have now the honour to report, that being unable to obtain from Miramichi, by correspondence, sufficiently precise information on the matter referred to, I took the earliest opportunity of visiting that port in person, and there made the most diligent inquiry.

Case of the  
"Looshtauk" at  
Miramichi.

From the information obtained, it appears that the ship "Looshtauk," John M. Thain, master, sailed from Liverpool for the port of Quebec, on the 17th April last, having on board 462 passengers, equal to 359 statute adults. That five days after sailing typhus fever broke out among the passengers and spread rapidly, and that when eight days out, scarlet fever appeared among the children, who died of it very fast. That when 17 days out, all the crew had fever, and were unfit for duty; the master and mate only retaining their health, and working the ship.

The crew consisted of 24 men, of whom 11 died.

That the fever increased to such an extent among the passengers that they were unable to come on deck from weakness, and could not assist one another. That while in this state the master was obliged to cook for them in the cabin, and hand out food to them. That the early part of the voyage was a very boisterous one, the ship being at one time hove to for five days in a gale of wind, which prevented the passengers during that time from coming on deck, or cleaning themselves, and greatly increased the diseases among them. That in the latter part of May, the vessel was off the Island of Cape Breton, when the weather became so warm that the master was obliged to cut holes in the deck to give the people air.

That while in this state he spoke the ship "Ben Nevis," and asked assistance to work the ship, which the master of the "Ben Nevis" declined, and advised him to bear up for Sydney. That the "Looshtauk" accordingly bore up for Sydney, and when off that port a pilot-boat came alongside, but pushed off again as soon as the state of the ship was learned. That the wind coming off the land, the "Looshtauk" had to stand off, and finally got into the River Miramichi, when the ship was towed up by a steamer to the quarantine-ground, below Chatham, on the 3d June. That on the 8th June the surviving passengers were landed on Middle Island, in the River Miramichi, when the account stood thus:—

Embarked at Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	462	souls.
Died on board	-	-	-	-	-	146	"
Landed on Middle Island	-	-	-	-	-	316	"

Of those who landed, 96 subsequently died on the island; of the remaining 220, 53 were sent to Quebec, their port of destination, and 167 were discharged at Miramichi, at their own request, not wishing to proceed to Quebec. Of those last-mentioned, several have since died; the survivors are scattered about the country, but some few are yet at Chatham in a very feeble and debilitated state, and will be a public charge during the coming winter, in all probability.

While at Chatham I saw and examined 12 of the passengers by the "Looshtauk," who all concurred in stating that the conduct of the master was kind and attentive, and that while his cabin stores and medicines lasted they were freely served out among the passengers. Biscuit and fine flour were served out twice a week, as directed by the Passengers Act, and water daily at the full allowance, except for a short period, when the quantity was stinted as a matter of prudence, the winds being adverse, and the state of the ship rendering it very uncertain when she might reach the land.

The surviving passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of George M'Auley (of Spring-hill, near Fredericton), the mate of the "Looshtauk," who took the fever at last in the Miramichi River, and died on Middle Island. He fell a victim to his zeal and extraordinary exertions on behalf of the unfortunate emigrants.

From the certificates which have been furnished me, it appears that the ship "Looshtauk," at the time of her sailing from Liverpool, had on board sufficient quantities of water and provisions of the proper description and quality, and also a sufficient supply of medicines; and that so far from there being any grounds for a prosecution against the master of the "Looshtauk," I have respectfully to state my opinion, that under the extraordinary and trying circumstances in which he was placed, his conduct was most praiseworthy; and that it was chiefly owing to his strenuous exertions, energy and determination that the ship was brought into port, and that any of the crew and passengers survived to tell their tale.

On the investigation, I found that the passengers were a mixed assemblage from all parts of Ireland, who met for the first time on board the "Looshtauk;" some of them had been for a time in Liverpool at the low lodging-houses, where they are supposed to have contracted disease, and others had but just arrived from districts in Ireland in which sickness and destitution prevailed.

There were two Scotch, and two or three English emigrants on board.

Several of the passengers whom I examined at Miramichi, stated that they landed on Middle Island in good health, but after being detained two or three weeks, there fell ill, and suffered.

suffered greatly. An explanation is required, how so many healthy persons and others who were convalescent were kept for a length of time on the island, at a very heavy expense, and without any apparent object.

I have to state in conclusion, that Captain Thain voluntarily appeared before me and made a statement, which I reduced to writing in his presence; a copy of that statement is enclosed.

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

I have, &c.  
(signed) M. H. Perley,  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

STATEMENT of *John M. Thain*, late Master of the Ship "Looshtauk," of Dublin.

THE ship "Looshtauk" sailed from Liverpool on the 17th April 1847, bound for Quebec, having on board 462 passengers. Five days after sailing, symptoms of fever appeared in two young men (brothers), who were immediately removed to the most airy part of the ship. They stated that they had been sleeping at one of the low lodging-houses in Liverpool, fitted up with berths like a ship, where they paid fourpence per night, and very soon after felt ill and low spirited.

Being then off Cork, becalmed, the master wrote to his owners at Dublin, William Edmunds & Co., stating that he feared there was fever in the ship. This letter was sent on shore by a fishing-boat, and was received by the owners.

On the seventh morning after sailing, it was found that eight passengers in two berths next to where the two young men had lain, were ill with fever.

The passengers were all brought on deck that day; the vessel was fumigated with brimstone and old rope, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. The passengers' "boxes" were all lowered into the hold, the pump-well was knocked down to allow air to circulate more freely, and their hatches were kept open as well as the fore-scuttle. On the eighth day a young woman broke out with scarlet fever, this spread among the children, and they died of it very fast. Typhus fever spread throughout the ship. When 17 days out, all the crew were ill and unfit for duty; only the master and mate were well. The second mate and steward were ill; the crew were 24 in number, of whom 11 are dead. The fever increased, and the passengers became so weak they were unable to come on deck, or assist one another. The master had to work for them, and feed them from the cabin, which was on deck. After a time the weather became so warm that he had to cut holes in the deck to give air to the passengers.

The ship "Ben Nevis" was spoken, and assistance was asked to work the ship. This was refused; the master of the "Ben Nevis" advised their bearing up for Sydney (Cape Breton); bore up for Sydney accordingly, and when off that port a pilot-boat came alongside, but pushed off again as soon as the state of the ship was ascertained: the wind coming off the land, they had to stand off; finally made Miramichi, and got into the river.

The master went up to Chatham in the ship's boat for assistance; Mr. Cunard sent his steam-tug; the vessel was towed up on 3d June, and brought to anchor off Middle Island.

When the master went up on the day previous (Wednesday), he asked medicines and medical attendance. On the Saturday following, Dr. Key and Dr. Thomson came on board; they stood inside the rail on deck; the master brought up and exhibited three passengers, who were told by the medical men to go down again; next day (Sunday) the master went to the wharf and told Mr. Cunard that if he was not allowed to land and bury the dead, he would run the ship ashore; he was allowed to land on Middle Island and bury the dead.

On Monday Dr. Key came to the ship in a boat, and lay off a short distance while the passengers were being put in the scow. The mate carried passengers over one side, and the master over the other; the passengers were not able to assist each other. Dr. Vondy was on the island, and took charge there; he requested the master to stay and help him to arrange the sick. Next morning the master landed four vessels of bread and one barrel of oatmeal; he was then forbid coming to the island again.

The sick seamen were all landed; five persons only were left in the ship,—the master, mate and three seamen. Permission was refused for some of the passengers to come on board and assist in cleaning the ship; those on board went on to clean the ship. On the Saturday night week the mate and one seaman were taken ill; the next Wednesday they were landed. On the following Saturday the master was taken ill; Dr. Key was refused permission by Mr. Williston to go on board and attend the master; Dr. Key did come off. On Monday the master was landed delirious. The ship was at this time whitewashed, fumigated, and painted outside.

The master was 27 days on the island, during 15 of which he was insane. Twelve men were employed on the island as guards, with muskets and ammunition; they went about the island at night, "hurrahing" and firing their muskets. The master had reason to believe, that some of these guards went off the island at night, and carried off provisions.

The sick and well were all kept in one shed; some had beds of their own, others got straw through Mr. Cunard's interference.

The master thinks they would all have died in a heap but for Mr. Cunard.

There was only one steward on the island, who had everything to do. When Dr. Thomson came on the island he got other sheds put up to separate the sick and well. There was nobody to cook for the children or the sick; no nurse was hired.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The fresh beef was left in the air, and got stale; in that state the convalescent passengers would seize and eat it, and immediately be attacked with dysentery.

The master paid 350 l. to the magistrates of the county of Northumberland to enable them to defray the passage-money of such of the passengers, by the "Looshtauk," as wished to proceed to Quebec.

The above statement made by Captain John M. Thain, late of the ship "Looshtauk," before me,

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
19 October 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 3, in No. 30.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the sessions in the county of Gloucester, and the subsequent correspondence with Mr. End and Mr. Sheriff Baldwin, relative to the case of the brig "Eliza Liddell" at Shippegan, I have now the honour to report:

Case of the  
"Eliza Liddell,"  
at Shippegan.

That, with a view to ascertain the precise circumstances of this case, which, as stated by the sessions, presented some very unusual features, I have visited the port of Shippegan, distant from this city 280 miles; I there saw and examined several of the passengers by the "Eliza Liddell," as also the agent of the consignee, the health officer and John Doran, Esq., J. P.; I then proceeded to Bathurst, 70 miles further, and there saw Mr. End and Mr. Sheriff Baldwin. From the information thus obtained I am enabled to present the following statement, as comprising the facts of the case:—

The brig "Eliza Liddell," Robert Clarke, master, being at the port of Sligo in May last, bound for Shippegan, the master agreed to take a few passengers, upon the understanding, that if no more than 12 offered, he would land them in Miramichi free of expense.

Subsequently he agreed to take 29 passengers, who were to be landed at Shippegan; but as more passengers offered, the vessel was advertised to take passengers to Shippegan, near Quebec. The first 29 who embarked were in a sort of steerage or second cabin, by themselves, and provided their own stores during the voyage, as they had agreed to do.

The rest of the passengers were in the forward part of the ship, and were composed of persons who paid their own passage-money, and a number whose passages were paid by Mr. Maxwell, agent for Lord Palmerston, on whose estate they had been tenants; these passengers were furnished with ship-bread and flour as required by the Passengers Act; the tenantry of Lord Palmerston were furnished, in addition, with beef, tea, sugar and rice.

The "Eliza Liddell" sailed from Sligo on the 3d day of June, and arrived off Shippegan Harbour on the 27th of July. During part of the voyage the passengers consented to a short allowance of water, the wind being adverse, and the vessel a very dull sailer. As they neared the land the full allowance was restored. When about half passage, fever appeared among the passengers, and between the 3d and 17th July there were seven deaths on board. No deaths occurred from the 17th to the 27th, when the vessel arrived off Shippegan, and the Health Officer, after visiting and inspecting the vessel, and finding the passengers all in apparent health, gave permission for their landing. The master handed to the Health Officer a regular passenger list, in which it was stated that the passengers were to be landed at Shippegan, and also furnished a list of deaths on the voyage, which was published in the "Gleaner" of 3d August.

The vessel was duly entered, both at the Custom-house and Treasury. The master left hurriedly for Miramichi, with his wife (who was a passenger in the vessel), on account of her approaching confinement. He did not pay the head-money before leaving for Miramichi, but on his return on the 14th August, the head-money was paid and the passengers' list filed.

The vessel lay four weeks at Shippegan, taking in cargo, and then sailed for Cork.

About 10 or 12 days after the passengers landed, fever appeared among them, and a hospital was established at Shippegan. Six deaths only occurred, and by the enclosed return it will be observed that none of the deaths are attributed to the fever. One man, who has dropsy, with a wife and family, are all that remain at Shippegan, and this family will be a public charge, as there is very little hope of the man's recovery.

(No. 1.)

(Nos. 2 and 3.)

I enclose copies of the deposition of the agent of the consignee and of the Health Officer at Shippegan, which these parties voluntarily made before me at that place, and to which I beg to refer.

(No. 4.)

I also enclose a copy of the list of deaths which occurred during the voyage of the "Eliza Liddell," furnished by the master.

From this statement of facts it is quite clear that there has been nothing irregular with respect to the passengers by the "Eliza Liddell," nor any wrong done them. The only fault committed by the master was his neglect to file the passenger list, and pay the head-money immediately on arrival; and this fault was in a great measure owing to the want of strictness on the part of the proper officer at Shippegan.

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

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

## RETURN of Deaths at Sea on board the Brig "Eliza Liddell," from Sligo for Shippegan, New Brunswick.

1847:—	June 20.	Patrick Fallen	-	-	aged 3 years.
	July 3.	John Murty	-	-	30 "
	" 8.	Dominick Boyle	-	-	4 "
	" 17.	Mary Giveham	-	-	3 "
	" 17.	Nancy Boyle	-	-	27 "
	" 19.	John Boyle	-	-	3½ "
	" 17.	Mary Gillon	-	-	30 "

This return, furnished by Dr. Baldwin, is a true copy of the original, delivered to him by Captain Clark of the "Eliza Liddell."

Shippegan, 4 October 1847. (signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

## RETURN of Deaths among the Emigrant Passengers landed at Shippegan from the Brig "Eliza Liddell."

1847:—	July 28.	Owen Ferney	-	-	aged 41 years. Consumption.
	Aug. 4.	Mrs. Gannon	-	-	82 " { Husband and wife, old age
	" 7.	James Gannon	-	-	86 " { and general debility.
	" 8.	Thomas Young	-	-	31 " Brain fever.
	" 15.	Bridget Carroll	-	-	36 " Dysentery.
	" 23.	Bridget Nicholson	-	-	70 " Old age and debility.

Furnished by Dr. Thomas S. Baldwin, at Shippegan, 4 October 1847.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

## Port of Shippegan, Province of New Brunswick.

*Hugh A. Caie*, of Shippegan, in the county of Gloucester, deposeth and saith, that he carries on business at the port of Shippegan as agent for the Honourable Joseph Cunard; that about the 27th day of July last, the brig, "Eliza Liddell," Clark, master, arrived at the port of Shippegan from Sligo, consigned to the said Honourable Joseph Cunard for the purpose of receiving a cargo of timber in fulfilment of a charter-party entered into in the year 1846, but which the "Eliza Liddell" was rendered incapable of performing in consequence of getting on shore, near Miramichi, in that year; that the said brig came to anchor about three miles from the loading-place, and lay there until inspected by Dr. Baldwin, the Health Officer, who allowed the vessel to come up; that the passengers landed apparently in good health, except a few who appeared to suffer from the length of the voyage; that the vessel was duly entered at the Custom-house by deponent in the usual way, and when the head-money was called for, deponent accepted the captain's draft for the amount, which was calculated by Dr. Baldwin the day after the vessel arrived; that Captain Clark went up to Miramichi to look after his wife, and his brother-in-law had charge during his absence; that the vessel was loaded at the port of Shippegan, where she lay about four weeks, and then cleared for Cork and a market; that this deponent saw several of the passengers' contract tickets, which expressed that they were to be landed at Shippegan; that there were water and provisions on board when the vessel arrived, and a surplus remained after landing the passengers.

(signed) *Hugh A. Caie.*

Sworn at Shippegan the 4th day of October 1847, before me,

*M. H. Perley*, Notary Public.

And the said *Hugh A. Caie* further deposeth and saith, that the Custom-house [and Treasury entries were made in the usual way before the vessel reached her loading-ground, and three or four days before the passengers were landed.

(signed) *Hugh A. Caie.*

Sworn at Shippegan, this 4th day of October 1847, before me,

*M. H. Perley*, Notary Public.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Thomas S. Baldwin*, health officer of Shippegan, in the county of Gloucester, deposes and saith, that he boarded the brig "Eliza Liddell," of Sligo, Ireland, with passengers three miles from the loading-ground, and found the passengers to all appearance healthy, and allowed them to land; that Captain Clark gave him a clean bill of health from Sligo, and also the number of deaths on the passage, which he published in the Gleaner, of 3d August 1847; that it was 10 or 12 days after the passengers landed before the typhus fever broke out; that he found the ship well found in provisions and water, with some to spare after arrival.

(signed) *Thos. S. Baldwin.*

Sworn at Shippegan, the 4th day of October 1847, before me,  
(signed) *M. H. Perley*, Notary Public.

Gentlemen,

Bathurst, 22 September 1847.

On the 17th instant I again visited the hospital-shed at Shippegan, and found the emigrants much improved in health and appearance. I recommended them all to be discharged, with the exception of those whose names are written in the list hereunto annexed.

I also visited Pokemouche, a distance of 12 miles from Shippegan, where the disease had been introduced and propagated to some extent, and visited three families in which there were two deaths. I also learned there were four other families ill in the settlement.

I am glad to say that Dr. Baldwin is recovering, but is still unable to attend to his professional duties.

Messrs. Baldwin and Doran.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Robert Gordon*, M.D.

STATE of the Hospital at Shippegan, inspected by Dr. Gordon, from Bathurst, on Friday, 17th September, A.D. 1847.

NO.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1	John Gillan	sick.
2	Catharine Leyden	sick.
3	Bryan Regden, relapsed	sick.
4	Widow Conry	sick.
5	James Quinn	sick.

All the rest of the emigrants discharged.

Sir,

Bathurst, 29 September 1847.

I BEG leave to enclose herewith for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Gordon's last report on the state of the emigrants at Shippegan and its vicinity, with Mr. Doran's list of those remaining after Dr. Gordon's visit.

I hope in a few days to report the whole being discharged. I am sorry to say the fever has spread to some extent in the vicinity among the inhabitants. I found 14 cases at Pokemouche, and two deaths on the 19th instant.

Hon. J. S. Saunders, &c. &c. &c.  
Fredericton.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry W. Baldwin.*

Sir,

Bathurst, 7 October 1847.

I BEG to state that the sick and destitute emigrants receiving relief in the county of Gloucester have this week been reduced to a family of them, and as it is proposed at once to resign these to the care of the overseers of the poor, the Commissioners may consider their labours at an end.

In affording relief to these unfortunate people the Commissioners have been as economical as possible, consistently with the health and moderate comforts of the afflicted, which will be exemplified by the account of expenses to upwards of 90 persons in a part of the province notorious for exorbitant prices for food and necessaries, amounting to little over 60*l.*, exclusive of medical attendance.

The want of a few necessary vouchers from Shippegan will prevent me rendering a finished account at this time, but I am desirous to submit a rough statement at present, in order to bring under his Excellency's notice the charges of the medical gentlemen whose services have been called into requisition.

On these accounts I have not in any shape offered an opinion, nor can I conceive the Commissioners justified in assuming or approving them without the authority of the Executive.

The great burden of labour and attention was at Shippegan: after five weeks' attention to the sick there, Mr. Baldwin contracted the disease, and of course could attend them no longer; and afterwards, through zeal in returning to his professional duties too soon, he got a relapse, which has confined him to his room nearly ever since. Under these circumstances I thought it my duty to request Dr. Gordon to visit Shippegan, and he did so twice. Of the straggling emigrants who found their way here, six became sick and were attended in a temporary hospital, fitted up in an uninhabited house within the limits of the town plat;

from

from this information his Excellency will the better be enabled to judge of the extent of the services of the medical gentlemen. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. J. S. Saunders, &c. &c. &c.  
Fredericton.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. W. Baldwin.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 30.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrew's,  
21 October 1847.

Sir,

A RETURN having been transmitted to you for the quarter ended 30th September, unaccompanied by a report, I beg leave now to report, for his Excellency's information, that the only passenger ships in the last quarter where sickness prevailed was on board the "James" and "Magna Charta;" the diseased by these vessels were landed at Hospital Island, and there received medical treatment, and were otherwise provided for under the direction of a committee of magistrates. The few sick that remained at the close of September have been removed to a convenient building in town, where they, with other sick emigrants, receive medical assistance, and are provided with necessaries under the direction of the magistracy.

Encl. 4, in No. 30.

It is unnecessary for me to state, that the greater part of the emigrants which have arrived at this port have gone to the United States, leaving behind them the poorer class and those that were unable to help themselves; indeed many male heads of families have gone to that country perhaps with an intention of sending for their wives and children as soon as they had established themselves in the land of adoption; these families were, however, left in a destitute condition, and must, with many others in a suffering state, be provided for by the inhabitants of this small community; much distress at present, therefore, prevails among the emigrants, and besides the daily calls upon families for relief, street-begging prevails to a greater extent than I have witnessed for many years.

The Hon. J. S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *D. W. Jack.*

Enclosure 5, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
16 October 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose (in duplicate) the Abstract Return of Immigration to New Brunswick during the quarter ended 30th September last.

Encl. 5, in No. 30.

The whole number of emigrants landed in new New Brunswick the present season, up to the 1st October instant, is 15,269; up to the same period last year, the whole number was 9,549, being an increase in the present year of 5,720.

Total 15,269.  
In 1846, 9,549.  
Inc rease, 5,720.

About one-third of the emigrants of the present season have proceeded to the United States, and I regret to say, that those who remain are of the most miserable and helpless class of Irish peasantry; the few who are able being very unwilling to work; and a large proportion will become a public charge during the winter, especially among the women and children.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

H. M. Emigration Officer.

ABSTRACT RETURN of Immigration to *New Brunswick*, during the Quarter ended 30 September 1847.

MONTHS composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board, or in Qua- rantine.	Number of Births on Board, or in Qua- rantine.	ADULTS.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		TOTALS.		Whole Number of Souls.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
				July - { Miramichi - 1 St. Andrew's - 4 St. John - 28	96 - 186	8 - 8	102 173 1,470	114 125 1,194	46 47 590	31 32 536	16 6 141	
August { St. Andrew's - 2 St. John - 17	- 136	- 10	10 1,257	9 1,159	3 472	2 425	- 96	- 100	13 1,825	11 1,684	24 3,509	
Sept. { Bathurst - 1 St. Andrew's - 1 St. John - 9	1 - 60	6 - 3	53 43 519	57 41 479	25 22 157	15 18 167	4 7 30	4 4 28	82 72 706	76 63 674	158 135 1,380	
TOTALS - -	63	479	3,627	3,178	1,362	1,226	300	283	5,289	4,687	9,976	

Remarks.—The numbers who died after landing will be given at the close of the year.

Government Emigration Office,  
St. John, New Brunswick,  
16 October 1847.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure 6, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
15 October 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 6, in No. 30.

Returns No. 79,  
No. 80, No. 81,  
No. 82, No. 83.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of five vessels, with passengers, and enclose ship returns, to which I refer. It will be observed, that the mortality in these vessels has not been so great as in those which arrived at an earlier period this season; and that, with the exception of the "Pero," in which vessel small-pox prevailed, the fever has not been very serious.

The master of the "David" reported himself as "Augustus Yorke," but was identified as Austin Yorke, late master of the "Linden," who was convicted in the early part of this season in the penalty of 20*l.* sterling, and costs, for infringement of the Passengers Act, but then absconded. He has now been arrested, and has paid the penalty and costs; the amount has been remitted to the Receiver-general.

It will be necessary to notify this payment to the Colonial Office, as the necessary papers were sent to England for a prosecution there.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

Sir,

St. John, 11 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that Austin Yorke, master of the ship or vessel, called the "Linden," against whom a conviction was made in June last, for a penalty under the Passengers Act, which penalty was not at that time recovered, in consequence of the said Austin Yorke having left the country before prosecution could be served upon him, returned a few days since in the schooner "David," from Galway; and on finding him in St. John, I immediately issued an alias execution for amount of fine and costs, which he has paid; and I have this day forwarded the amount to the Hon. Thomas C. Lee, Receiver-general, deducting the additional expense for alias execution, and the expense of levying the same, as per statement herewith. On the alias execution being served, the said Austin Yorke said he had a letter from his brother in Galway, dated since he sailed, stating that the amount had been paid by him at the Custom-house in Galway; but as he had no vouchers for the payment, and did not produce his brother's letter, I could not feel myself justified in discharging him; but said to him, if he produced satisfactory vouchers to show the money for fine and costs had been paid at home, I had no doubt his Excellency would order the sum now paid to be refunded to him, deducting the extra costs of alias execution, and fees of service.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Benj. L. Peters,*  
Justice of Peace.The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Sec.

Enclosure 7, in No. 30.

Sir,

St. John, 11 October 1847.

Encl. 7, in No. 30.

I HAVE the honour to accompany this with a minute of Common Council, requesting me to apply to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor for a warrant of 90*l.*, to provide for the services of Drs. Murphy and Mitchell, for their services as medical assistants to the Health Officer on Partridge Island, which I beg you will submit to his Excellency, in order that a warrant may issue for the amount in favour of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, when it will pass into the hands of the chamberlain, and be by him paid to the respective parties. The appointments of medical men on the island are vested in the Common Council, and as was the case of Dr. Harding and the late Dr. Collins, the warrants issued in favour of that body; the almshouse commissioners providing for all other expenses.

I am also desirous that a warrant may issue for the amount of grant of last session in favour of the commissioners of the dredging machine, 100*l.* having been already advanced by them towards this service.

I am fearful that the accounts of the almshouse commissioners in full will not be ready to submit during the meeting of the Executive Council this week, although they are in a state of much forwardness, but every thing, I am happy to say, will be wound up by the 1st November, at which time the quarantine establishment will be discontinued, and the accounts of expenditure made up accordingly.

Nothing will then remain but the monthly expenses attendant upon the establishments in the city and the city and county almshouse for the expenses of the sick, indigent and distressed emigrants. The numbers on Partridge Island have been greatly reduced, and I am in great hopes that by the end of the month they will be entirely removed from that establishment. No emigrant vessels have arrived since his Excellency left the city, with the exception of the "Fanny," from Londonderry, with 240 passengers, all well; neither do I believe for the remainder of the year shall we experience any more difficulty from such arrivals. A report from the Committee of Common Council in reply to the Medical Commissioners' Report to his Excellency, was this morning submitted to the Common Council, and



and adopted by that body, with an order for its transmission to his Excellency; and directions have been given to the common clerk to forward it by to-night's boat.

An account has been sent to the Auditor-general of the expenses incurred in building the sheds at the lower part of the city, for the temporary accommodation of the emigrants, for which I beg that a warrant may issue.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Hon. John S. Saunders.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. R. Partelow,*  
Mayor.

THE Committee of Common Council to whom was referred the Report of the Medical Commissioners, appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to inquire into the state of the emigrants at Partridge Island and at the almshouse, Saint John, and to suggest any measures which they might consider necessary to be adopted, having had the same under their consideration, beg leave to offer the following Report:—

“ In the first place, they agree with the Report of the Commission, so far as regards their attributing the prevalence of emigrant fever to the co-operative influence of poverty and its concomitants upon the system of the emigrants prior to embarkation; to impurities of atmosphere in the crowded holds of vessels; to neglect of personal cleanliness; to impure water, want of medical attendance, and to supervision during the passage;” but to that part of the Report which ascribes, lastly and principally, its prevalence and fatality “ to exposure, impurities, want of sufficient attention, and hospital deficiencies at the quarantine station at Partridge Island, and to the deficient supply of wholesome water,” the committee must beg leave, emphatically, to express their entire dissent; that many emigrants have suffered exposure on the island your committee cannot deny, but that every possible attention has been paid to their wants by the local authorities, is a fact which cannot admit of a question. The supervision of the emigrants on the island is peculiarly the duty of the emigrant officer stationed here, and his reports from time to time made during the year, officially promulgated through the press with rare exceptions, show that no means have been spared to render their condition as comfortable as, under the circumstances, they could be; and although it did not come within the immediate requirements of the mayor and common council, a great portion of their time has been taken up and devoted to aid the emigrants in their unfortunate position; up to the present year the two large buildings at the quarantine station were considered and have proved ample for the purposes intended, and no requisition was made to this Board, nor to the Legislature at its last session, for any additional accommodation, except to the latter by the emigrant agent, of a sum sufficient to put the building alluded to in repair.

This was cheerfully granted, and the sum of 200*l.* was placed at the disposal of the proper authorities to do so. No blame is, however, to be attached to him on that account, for neither he nor any other person could have possibly imagined that loads of pauper emigrants would have been shipped from the different Irish ports and from Liverpool, worn out with poverty and disease, and labouring under fever of a most infectious and malignant description. The difficulties came upon us like a thunderbolt. The same judicious precautions, as had before been observed, were established at the quarantine station to keep off small-pox and disease, when thousands arrived who required accommodation that could not then hastily be procured. The most herculean exertions were made by the city authorities, aided most energetically by the acting commissioner of the almshouse, but such was the dread of the disease, not only medical men were deterred from undertaking the duty of attending upon them, notwithstanding any terms would have been submitted to, but carpenters could not be found who would consent to put up additional buildings, although they were required to name their own terms. Two medical men were at length prevailed upon to go down to the island to assist the Health Officer there stationed, doing his duty nobly day and night; one of them shortly fell a victim to the disease; the other was at the same time taken sick, and barely escaped with his life; while a sufficient supply of nurses and attendants could not be obtained at any price. The Health Officer himself at last caught the infection, and he is now barely convalescent, while two other medical men who were subsequently employed, took the disease, and were rendered incapable of further discharging their duties. In the meantime, by great perseverance, one master carpenter, with a number of men attached to his business, was induced to undertake additional buildings, and two were speedily put up of 100 feet each in length; one of them of two stories high, and the other of one story. Tents were furnished also by the Government from the military stores, and the emigrants consequently made comparatively comfortable. During the whole year every requisition of the Health Officer has been studiously and minutely attended to under the supervision of Alderman Smith, one of the almshouse commissioners, who has faithfully and diligently devoted his whole time, not only to the wants of the emigrants, but also to the erection of the building alluded to. Supplies of wheat, bread, rice, straw, beef (wine and porter when required), tea, sugar, &c., have daily been furnished; and although in some instances, perhaps from the deficiency of attendants, they have not been judiciously disbursed, your committee, from the best information they can obtain, are satisfied no great complaints can exist in this respect.

With regard to the supply of water, every care and attention have been paid to this particular; from the unusually large number of emigrants on the island in the present year, the supply from the wells hitherto deemed adequate, was represented as insufficient during the prevalence of long dry weather, but the difficulty was removed to the greatest possible extent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

extent within that period, and whenever it was considered necessary, subsequently by ample quantities being sent down in casks daily by water-boats, and casks in great numbers were landed on the island, and there filled from time to time to provide for the deficiency. That there should be complaints against the place of interment on the island, your committee are not at all surprised, and that sufficient attention has not been paid to the burial of the dead in proper depth may also be admitted; but when it is considered the great mortality that prevailed (nothing however equal to the official reports from other quarters when the tide of emigration has been directed to this continent), it cannot be wondered at that some irregularities have taken place.

A part of this may, however, be attributed to a practice which prevailed amongst the ship-masters lying at quarantine of secretly burying their dead (emigrants) during the night, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Health Officer.

In reference to the sale of impure meats upon the island by persons resorting thither in boats, who landed unmolested, your committee are of opinion this has not taken place to any extent, and they are borne out in this opinion from the diligence displayed by the constables in attendance there, to prevent these and other practices being carried on.

To that part of the report which recommends almost an entire abolishment of the quarantine laws, and the consequent withdrawal of a health officer from Partridge Island, your committee must express their dissent. The numerous cases of small-pox that annually occur among emigrants arriving, independently of cases of malignant fever, render such an establishment absolutely indispensable, while an abandonment of it would cause a consternation throughout the whole country, which could not be allayed independently of the great increase of expenses which must eventually be borne by the community by adopting the plan proposed.

To provide for the greater comfort of the emigrants who may arrive the next and future years, there being no doubt great room for improvement, the suggestions of the Medical Commissioners your committee consider as judicious, and they are consequently entitled to every weight and consideration; your committee, therefore, while they earnestly hope that they will be carried into effect, cannot discover whence the funds are to arise, unless indeed Her Majesty's Government should assist from the imperial chest the local provincial authorities in the erection of suitable buildings, and placing the island in such a condition to receive the emigrants as can admit hereafter of no possible complaint.

Your committee have abstained from making any observations on that part of the report which relates to the personal filthiness of the emigrants, and the deposit of night-soil around each tent. The diseased and broken-down state in which the great bulk of them embarked, and the consequent utter helplessness of their condition, together with their total disregard of common decency and cleanliness, even where ample convenience was afforded them, are so well known as to render any comment unnecessary. To have produced a different state of things, each tent would have required a separate and constant watch, and the public buildings in which they were placed would each have to have been surrounded with an efficient guard of men, which for the reasons previously stated could not be obtained on any possible terms.

In conclusion, your committee cannot avoid expressing their opinion, that the limited time in which the medical gentlemen acquired the information on which their report is grounded, must have necessarily prevented them from making a thorough investigation of the circumstances attendant upon the quarantine establishment, and the insurmountable difficulties with which not only the public authorities, but also the Health Officer has had to contend. Neither can your committee view the reports furnished by them to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor as containing strictly impartial facts of the discoveries which they allege to have made.

Your committee are particularly borne out in their firm belief, by the fact, that in the first short report, dated the 25th day of August, they admit as a reason for having immediate additional buildings erected, to the circumstance, that on the night previous, upwards of 400 of the emigrants were exposed without shelter of any description, in which state they would be obliged to remain for that night also.

The medical gentlemen being in full possession of the facts regarding these people, might have added a few words in explanation, which would have placed the matter in its proper light; and have shown clearly that the emigrants alluded to were not a part or parcel of the people under the charge of the Health Officer; nor was the fact of their being on the island at all known to any of the local authorities. As your committee cannot view this part of their report in any other light than as a *suppressio veri*, they feel bound to state the case as it was. The ship "Yeoman," at quarantine, had about 500 passengers on board, nearly all of whom, although a miserably squalid people, were not infected with disease, and consequently could be allowed to come up to the city.

The master of the vessel, anxious to get rid of them, obtained permission from the Health Officer to land the great bulk of them on Partridge Island, with an assurance that he had made arrangements with the Honourable John Robertson, his consignee, to send a steamer immediately for them, so that they would not remain there a single night. An empty building was pointed out to the master by the Health Officer, for their temporary accommodation, and the master promised to attend to having it properly cleaned for the purpose. The men were accordingly landed, but the building was not cleaned as promised, neither did the promised steamer make her appearance to remove them. The consequence was, that on the night of the 24th August (fortunately a fine one), they remained there without shelter, and so they did the following night. On the morning of the 26th a steamer brought them

to the city; such are the facts, and your committee feel satisfied that no further observation is necessary to show on whom the blame rested.

Your committee have observed with much concern and astonishment that the Medical Report from the Commissioners has been published, and that too in a low paper, abounding the whole year in the most gross abuse. In what way or by whose means it thus obtained publicity your committee are at a loss to discover.\*

Respectfully submitted.

St. John,  
9 October 1847.

(signed) *J. R. Partelow, Mayor,*  
*H. Porter,*  
*Wm. C. Smith,* } Committee.

Enclosure 8, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
18 October 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that the Emigration Officer at Cove of Cork, in apprising me of the departure of the Brig "St. Lawrence" with passengers for St. Andrew's, also mentioned that there were symptoms of fever among the passengers, and that he had applied to the admiral in that station for a supply of the chlorate of zinc, which had been kindly furnished and put on board the "St. Lawrence." The officer at Cork desired to be informed of the effect of this fluid, of which I duly notified the deputy treasurer at St. Andrew's.

The "St. Lawrence" arrived at St. Andrew's on the 30th September with passengers, all in good health, and I now enclose copy of the report of the visiting physician at St. Andrew's, which is highly satisfactory, as regards the use of the chlorate of zinc. The deputy treasurer further states to me, that the master of the "St. Lawrence" assured him, that the passengers were in a more healthy state when landed at St. Andrew's than when they left Cork, and this statement there is every reason to believe correct.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Sir,

St. Andrew's, 30 September, 1847.

I VISITED and inspected the passengers on board the barque "St. Lawrence," Stuart, master, from Cork, and found the ship sweet and clean, the passengers to a man healthy. This, at the present time, would naturally excite surprise, and upon inquiry I found that the captain had been furnished by the admiral on the Cork station with two demijohns of the chlorate of zinc, which he had used according to the printed instructions.

No case of fever occurred among the passengers until they had been landed and crowded into the Lazaretto.

I have no hesitation in saying that the "St. Lawrence" has landed her people in better order than any other vessel at this port this season.

D. W. Jack, Esq., Emigrant Agent,  
&c. &c. &c.

Yours, &c.  
(signed) *S. T. Gove,*  
Visiting Surgeon.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrew's,  
20 October 1847.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, which I received yesterday, I have the honour to state that the information I derived respecting the barque "St. Lawrence" was obtained from Dr. Gove, the visiting surgeon, and not from any personal examination. M. H. Perley, Esq., the Government Emigrant Agent, requested me to forward to him an account of the effect on the health of passengers of chloride of zinc used daily on board of that ship; this was immediately attended to by transmitting to him the original report of the visiting surgeon, which appears to have been highly satisfactory, as there was no sickness among the passengers during the voyage.

I beg leave further to state, that having had no instructions respecting the necessity of reports accompanying Quarterly Returns, none was sent with my last Quarterly Return; and the statement forwarded to Mr. Perley respecting the case of the "St. Lawrence" was deemed by me as equivalent to a report.

In future the reports required by his Excellency will be particularly attended to.

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

I have, &c.  
(signed) *D. W. Jack.*

\* This subject is under investigation.

To his Excellency Sir *William Macbean George Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

IN compliance with your Excellency's request, when conversing a short time since on the subject of Immigration and the "Passengers Act," I beg to offer to your Excellency's consideration the following memoranda :

In conducting the prosecution under the Passenger Act, in June last, as counsel for the Acting Emigrant Agent in the case of "*The Queen v. Austen Yorke*," I perceived a manifest deficiency in that law, which in fact amounted to a total denial of justice to the parties immediately aggrieved, and to whom compensation for their wrongs was most important.

The defendant, the master of the barque "*Linden*," from Galway, was summoned to answer for a violation of the Passenger Act, in having, throughout the voyage, defrauded his steerage passengers of their lawful complement of provisions and water, and was convicted upon the most clear and ample testimony.

He duly appeared to the summons of the magistrates upon the first day of the examination ; but finding himself in danger of conviction, he took care to withdraw himself and his personal effects clandestinely beyond the provincial jurisdiction before the final decision of the case ; and there was no legal authority to prevent his so doing.

As regarded the conviction and the infliction of the penalty for the breach of the law generally, this was of little consequence, because it was easy for the provincial authorities to transmit the official evidence of the conviction to the mother country, where the bond given under the 35th section of the Act could be put in suit.

But with respect to the ill-used and defrauded passengers, the case was very different. Each of them had an individual right of action against the defendant for special damages, by reason of the deficient supplies of provisions issued to them during the voyage, and also for having landed them at a different port from that to which he had contracted to carry them ; and of the benefit of this right of action they were wholly deprived by the absconding of the defendant.

This he well knew would be the case, and it was, therefore, evidently for the purpose of evading his just liabilities to those poor unfortunate passengers that he furtively withdrew himself beyond their reach, and not with any hope of escaping the penalty of the law (for the offence against public policy) which he was aware could be enforced on either side the Atlantic.

These poor passengers nobly and unitedly came forward to substantiate by their evidence the criminal misconduct and penal liability of the defendant, intending to prosecute their individual claims after promoting the ends of public justice ; but inasmuch as the law contains no provision for insuring the appearance of the defendant on his giving security for the payment of any damages that may be awarded against him, his clandestine departure left them wholly without remedy ; having first been defrauded and ill-treated on their passage ; secondly, landed at a port other than that to which they had agreed to be carried ; and thirdly, having lost their time and trouble in remaining in St. John to give evidence in the public prosecution without any compensation.

True it is, that summonses might have been issued in behalf of all these respective complainants, and if duly served, the magistrates might have proceeded to hear and adjudicate the cases, whether the defendant chose to appear or not ; but "*cui bono* ?"

Judgment might have been given in favour of the plaintiffs, and execution issued, but the defendant being no longer within the jurisdiction, their remedy was wholly gone !

This, then, is the great deficiency in the Passenger Act. In cases of this kind, where poor unfortunate passengers have individual rights of action, and are justly entitled to compensation in damages, by reason of the misconduct of the master of a vessel, there is nothing to secure to them the benefit of such rights. The delinquent has only to remove himself and his personal effects beyond the local jurisdiction before execution can issue against him ; and he may bid defiance to the miserable and deluded victims of his fraud.

He well knows they are too poor and friendless to pursue him elsewhere, and that, if he once escapes their demands, he may rest secure for the future. So well aware of this was the defendant in the case in question, that he took every precaution to evade quickly and unsuspectedly the many demands pending against him, by exchanging with a brother, not only the command of each other's ship, but also their very personal effects and clothing ; by which means it is said, the delinquent quietly proceeded to sea with a ship then ready for sailing, (before any judgment could be had against him), leaving his own vessel to be loaded and navigated by his brother.

The remedy for this iniquitous method of defeating the ends of justice, and depriving defrauded and abused passengers of all means of compensation, would be, by authorizing the magistrates, in such cases, to issueailable process against the defendant in the first instance.

If, instead of the farce of a mere summons, which includes no security for answering the result of final judgment, or satisfying the amount of an execution, and which therefore ensures no substantial benefit to a poor plaintiff from a judgment in his favour, the defendant could be held to bail or mesne process (and the case with which he may evade execution by departing the jurisdiction is a sufficient reason for such a stringent process); complainants, under the passenger law would then enjoy, not only their present privilege of a mere nominal right of action for damages in cases of fraud and abuse, but a certain and substantial remedy when justly entitled to it. At present the pleasure of making out their case, and obtaining a judicial recognition of their right to compensation, if they can get it, is their only legal boon; the actual recovery of damages depends on the conscience or convenience of the defendant!

It is surely highly desirable that such a serious deficiency in an enactment, expressly intended for the thorough protection of a poor ignorant, helpless and much abused class of people, should be effectually remedied. I had hoped that the Act lately passed by the Imperial Parliament (10 & 11 Vict., c. 103), for the amendment of the Passenger Act, would have removed this defect; but it has not done so; the evil remains as glaring as ever, and should forthwith be put an end to.

St. John, 30th September 1847.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *George Blatch.*

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Enclosure 9, in No. 30.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
26 October 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the barque "British Queen," from London-derry, with 44 passengers; and now enclose a ship return. Encl. 9, in No. 30.

The "British Queen" is one of the vessels which I compelled, in July last, to retain her temporary beams. They are now substantially fastened and in a satisfactory state.

The barque "Aberfoyle" also arrived yesterday from Ross, with six passengers.

The barque "Triumph," from Sligo, 44 passengers, is now due.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
Government Emigration Officer.

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

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— No. 31. —

(No. 97.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl *Grey*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 11 November 1847.

(Received 30 November 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose three letters from the emigrant officer at St. John, with returns of passengers arrived in the ship "Æolus," and brig "Triumph," from Sligo. "The Triumph" was allowed to enter, but from the prevalence of fever in the "Æolus," she was placed by the municipal authorities in quarantine; the anchorage at Partridge Island being considered unsafe in the winter months, and the quarantine establishment having been withdrawn on the 1st instant, the "Æolus" was allowed to anchor at the Middle Ground, and as the detention of the passengers on board prevented the fumigation of the ship, they have been permitted to land at St. John under special agreement with the master.

In reference to the inquiry contained in your Lordships' despatch of the 18th October, I enclose the copy of a report made to me by the Attorney and Solicitor General in reference to the case of the "Looshtauk," and also a report from Mr. Perley, the emigrant officer at St. John, from which it appears that although there is no authority to compel the masters of vessels to give bond for the subsistence of their passengers on shore, the practice has prevailed at St. John under the Acts of Assembly (3 Will. 4, c. 21, and 4 Will. 4, c. 8) relating to infec-

No. 31.  
Lieut.-governor.  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Earl  
*Grey*,  
11 Nov. 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK. tious distempers, and by entering into such arrangements, the masters have been enabled to land their passengers at the quarantine stations, and after fumigation to enter their vessels, and thus to avoid further detention.

What arrangements can be made for the care of so many infirm and helpless persons at this advanced season I am unable to anticipate, and as the municipal authorities have undertaken to defray their passage back to Ireland, it is probable that several may be led to return there before the winter has set in with severity.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the irregularity attributed to the emigration officer at Sligo in Mr. Perley's letter of the 2d November (No. 71.)

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

(No. 69.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
2 November 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No 31.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the ship "Æolus," from Sligo, with 428 passengers, for which vessel a ship return is enclosed.

Return, No. 86.

I have not as yet received any intimation of the sailing of this vessel from Sligo, and so soon as I learned that she was off the harbour with passengers, I went down to her, and was present with the health officer at the inspection.

It appeared that eight of the passengers and one of the crew had died on the voyage, and that 16 passengers and six of the crew lay ill with fever; several of the passengers who were able to come on deck exhibited strong symptoms of the fever.

The whole of the passengers by this vessel (except six) have been cottiers on the estate of Lord Palmerston, near Sligo, and have been sent out at his Lordship's expense.

There are many aged persons of both sexes on board, and a large proportion of women and children, the whole in the most abject state of poverty and destitution, with barely sufficient rags upon their persons to cover their nakedness; none of the younger portion of the inhabitants have either shoes or stockings; there is a great deficiency both of petticoats and trousers, and one boy about ten years of age was actually brought on deck stark naked.

The arrival at this unusually late period of so large a number of destitute and naked emigrants is deeply to be regretted. The vessel has been placed in quarantine; but before these people are allowed to land, they must be provided with sufficient clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the season, or they will perish. A very large proportion are unable to support themselves even if they could procure labour, and these must become a public charge at the present time, with the probability of their becoming so permanently.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

SHIP RETURN, No. 86.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the Ship "Æolus," Michael Driscoll, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Sligo, on the 1st of November 1847.—Boarded and examined, 1st November 1847.—M. H. P.

Name of vessel - - - - - Æolus.  
 Tonnage (state whether by old or new measurement) 817 tons (new).  
 Place of departure - - - - - Sligo.  
 Date of sailing - - - - - 1st October 1847.  
 Place of arrival - - - - - St. John, New Brunswick.  
 Date of arrival - - - - - 1st November 1847 (at  
 Quarantine).  
 Number of days on the voyage - - - - - 31.  
 Superficies of deck for the use of passengers - - 3,864.  
 Number of adults admissible, computed according to }  
 the Passengers' Act - - - - - } 386.  
 Number of such adults actually on board - - - 340.  
 Port at which the vessel touched - - - - - None.  
 Date of touching - - - - - -  
 Days there - - - - - -  
 If placed in quarantine, for what cause - - - - - On account of fever; 16  
 of the passengers and  
 six of the crew ill on  
 arrival.

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	179	73	51	10	10	188	240
Deaths on the voyage	1	3	1	3										
Deaths in quarantine	- none.													
Total Deaths							1	3	1	3			2	6
Number of births on the voyage							- none.							
Total landed in the colony							104	176	72	48	10	10	186	234

Steerage - - - - - 420 Passengers.  
 Cabin: Adults, two males, three females; three females under 14 8  
 TOTAL - - - 428 Passengers.

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS. N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
				All.					The "Æolus" is a fine Ship, with ample accommodation for Passengers. The Provisions and Water good and abundant. For the circumstances of the Passengers, see Special Report, No. 69.

M. H. Perley, H. M. Emigration Officer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
2 November, 1847.

Sir,

Return. No. 87.

I HAVE to report the arrival of the brig "Triumph," from Sligo, with 46 passengers, all in good health, and to enclose a ship return.

Only one-half the lower deck of this vessel was occupied by the passengers, the other half was left open in such a way as to admit a supply of fresh air, and promote its free circulation. The good health of the passengers may, in a great degree, be attributed to this arrangement.

A considerable portion of the passengers by this vessel have been tenants on the estate of Mr. Ffolliott, M. P. for the county of Sligo, who defrayed the expense of their passages to this country.

They appear to be of the better class of Irish peasantry, and although in poverty, are not altogether destitute.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Honourable John S. Saunders,  
Prov. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

SHIP RETURN, No. 87.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the Brig "Triumph," Pat. O'Brien, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Sligo, on the 1st of November 1847.—Boarded and examined, 2d November 1847.—*M. H. P.*

Name of vessel - - - - - Triumph.  
Tonnage (state whether by old or new measurement) 177 tons (new).  
Place of departure - - - - - Sligo.  
Date of sailing - - - - - 30 September 1847.  
Place of arrival - - - - - St. John, New Brunswick.  
Date of arrival - - - - - 1 November 1847.  
Number of days on the voyage - - - - - 32.  
Superficies of deck for the use of passengers - 710.  
Number of adults admissible, computed according }  
to the Passengers' Act - - - - - } 71.  
Number of such adults actually on board - - - 38.  
Port at which the vessel touched - - - - - None.  
Date of touching - - - - - - - -  
Days there - - - - - - - -  
If placed in quarantine, for what cause - - - Not in quarantine.

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 7.		Children under 7.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	7	3	1	2	22	24
Deaths on the voyage	- none.													
Deaths in quarantine	- none.													
TOTAL Deaths	-						- none.							
Number of births on the voyage	-						- none.							
TOTAL landed in the colony							14	19	7	3	1	2	22	24

TOTAL - - - - - 46 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
10	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	The "Triumph" is a substantial brig, with good accommodation. Provisions and water good. Passengers healthy on arrival.

*M. H. Perley,* H. M. Emigration Officer.



(No. 71.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
2 November 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, with reference to the arrival of passenger ships from Sligo, that the "Æolus" has arrived at this port without any list being received from the emigration officer at Sligo, or any intimation that such vessel was about to sail, which information at this advanced season would have been of the utmost importance.

The list of passengers by the "Triumph," which has also arrived from Sligo, was received by the last mail without any date or signature, or statement where the passengers embarked, or the date of the vessel's sailing, and no mark whatever upon it to verify it as a public document.

In the case of the "Eliza Liddell," also at Shippegan, from Sligo, no list was received or intimation that such vessel had sailed for New Brunswick, and much of the difficulty and expense incurred in that case would have been saved if the usual notice had been given.

I beg respectfully to request that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor will forward these complaints, that the emigration officer at Sligo may have an opportunity of explaining them.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *H. M. Perley,*

H. M. Emigration Officer.

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

(No. 72.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
10 November 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, and in reply beg to inform you, that the Common Council of the city of St. John, in very many instances the present season (as in former seasons) have taken from the masters and owners or consignees of passenger ships, before allowing any sick passengers from such ships to be landed on Partridge Island, a bond or obligation in writing, that the expenses incurred on account of passengers so landed, should be borne by the ship while such passengers remain on the island.

It is understood that no law exists for exacting such an obligation, and the negotiation takes place between the visiting physician at Partridge Island and the master of the ship who gives the required security, in order to procure the release of his vessel from quarantine more speedily, which might be kept 40 days under the law.

The city authorities, if called upon, will no doubt furnish a list of the bonds or obligations given the present season, and the amounts received in each case.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*

Emigration Officer.

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

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

Sir,

Fredericton, 11 January 1847.

WE have the honour to return the enclosed papers, being communications from the justices of the peace of the county of Northumberland, respecting the ship "Looshtauk," which has put into Miramichi in a state of distress, being bound from Liverpool in England to Quebec with passengers, which by his Excellency's command has been referred to us for an opinion;

Enci. 2, in No. 31.

"Whether that vessel be liable in law for the expenses incurred for the subsistence of the crew and passengers while she remains.

2d. "Whether she should be allowed to proceed on her voyage till reimbursement be made.

3d. "In what manner the same is to be recovered, and what proceedings ought to be taken either against the ship or the captain for that purpose."

Before answering these several questions we have to observe, that the difficulties attending this case, have, in our opinion arisen in consequence of the justices of the peace for the county not having attended to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this province, passed in the first year of Will. 4, c. 40, intituled, "An Act to make more effectual Provisions for preventing the Importation and Spreading of Infectious Distempers within the Towns and Settlements in the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland." By the different provisions of which Act we are of opinion the justices ought and were in duty bound to prevent the vessel in question from proceeding farther from the sea up the Miramichi river, than the place or places appointed for that purpose, and also to prevent the landing of any of the passengers, sick or well, unless the master of the said vessel should, in the first instance, have given some security to satisfy any expenses which might thereby be incurred,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

incurred, as is practiced in the city and county of St. John under the Act of Assembly relating to infectious distempers at that place, the words of which two Acts are in substance the same. That preliminary step having been omitted, we are not aware of any proceedings which can be maintained against the master of the said vessel as at present circumstanced.

With respect to the questions propounded by his Excellency, we are of opinion that nothing in the British Passengers' Act will touch the present question; however, the master may, under the 6th, 15th & 27th sections of the said Act, at the termination of his voyage be liable and subject to a prosecution for the infraction of any of the provisions of that statute if such be the case.

We are also of opinion, that the said vessel cannot be prevented from proceeding on her voyage to her port of destination by any legal process instituted in this province.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles J. Peters,*  
Attorney-general.

*W. B. Kinnear,*  
Solicitor-general.

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

By reference to the Act of Assembly, 7 Vict. c. 26, it will be seen that the Act 1 Will. 4, c. 40, referred to in this opinion, is continued to 1 May 1846.

And by Act 9 Vict. c. 37, is revived and continued to 1 May 1850, as is also 2 Will. 4, c. 17.

(signed) *C. J. Peters,*  
Attorney-general.

— No. 32. —

(No. 123.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 32.

Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor Sir  
*W. M. G. Colebrooke.*  
18 November 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 November 1847.

In consequence of the representations made by Mr. Perley in his letter of the 21st September, inquiries have been instituted into the circumstances under which the "Lady Dombraïn" was allowed to clear out with emigrants from the port of Sligo; and I now transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the report which the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration have addressed to me upon the subject.

You will communicate a copy of this report to Mr. Perley for his information.

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

— No. 33. —

(No. 134.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 33.

Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor Sir  
*W. M. G. Colebrooke.*  
2 December 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

With reference to my despatch, No. 123, of 18 ult., I transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners relative to the circumstances under which a fine has been levied in New Brunswick upon the master of the emigrant ship "Lady Dombraïn."

I concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioners on this subject, and you will accordingly instruct the immigration agents in the province that when the beams and temporary decks of vessels shall have been approved by the naval emigration officers in this kingdom, and when the passage shall have been made without any accident occurring from that cause, no prosecution should be issued against the masters, merely because the beams may not have been permanently retained.

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

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 33.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Encl. in No. 33.

7 November 1847

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
22 November 1847.

We beg leave to forward herewith, for the information of Earl Grey, the enclosed copy of a letter from the master of the "Lady Dombain," complaining of the circumstances under which a fine had been levied upon him in New Brunswick for not having permanent beams. He states that he could not afford time to dispute the case before the bench, but points out why he thinks the prosecution was hard.

We have the honour to state, that in this as in all other cases coming from New Brunswick, the immigration agent at St. John appears to us to have acted from zeal and a sense of public duty. At the same time it appears that the officers of the province are not sufficiently apprized of the rule which governs the view taken on the present subject in this country. After consulting the law officers of the Crown, and then considering the equity of the case, the opinion arrived at here has been, that if the beams and fastenings are in themselves sufficient and secure, it is not fair to fine a vessel merely because she had not beams previously to her present voyage, nor yet because those beams may be removed afterwards. The real practical question is whether they are adequate to carry the deck in safety while passengers are on board.

If a different view were adopted, it would not merely exclude many of the smaller vessels, which doubtless are a very undesirable class, but would also be liable to prevent many fine ships from carrying passengers, as they are often originally constructed without any beams for their lower deck.

On the whole, therefore, we would suggest that Sir William Colebrooke be directed to instruct the immigration agents that when the beams and temporary deck have been approved by one of the regular naval emigration officers in this kingdom, and when the vessel had made the passage without any accidents arising from that source, it will not be right to institute a prosecution against the master merely because those beams may not be permanently retained.

We have, &amp;c.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
Frederic Rogers.

Sir,

Killybegs, 7 November 1847.

MR. COANE requests me to write all particulars of the fine struck against me in St. John, New Brunswick. On my arrival at Partridge Island, the health officer came on board and inspected the passengers, and found them all in perfect health. Next day he gave orders to go to the upper quarantine ground to stand another inspection, which we done, and gave us his clearance. On the third day after, when we had the berths all cleared away and the passengers gone, and all ready to discharge the ballast, Mr. Perley, emigrant agent, came on board, looked down to the hold, when he said she was a prohibited vessel, and would have her fined; afterwards a Custom-house officer came on board, measured her, and told me she was the proper height between decks. A few days after I was summoned to attend at B. L. Peters, J. P., office, St. John, where I was fined 10 l. with costs, which amounted to 14 l. 5 s. currency, at which I took no defence, fearing expense of law and detentions.

M. Wooldridge, Esq., R. N.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Michael Browne.

— No. 34. —

(No. 102.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke  
to Earl Grey.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 25 November 1847.

(Received 17 December 1847.)

My Lord,

AFTER forwarding my despatch, No. 97, of the 11th instant, I received a communication from the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, with certain resolutions which they had passed, requesting that I would forward them to your Lordship for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as they were passed in the absence of Mr. Hazen, the Recorder of St. John, who had been at Fredericton in attendance on the Executive Council, and were unaccompanied with the report of the Health Officer at Partridge Island, to which they referred. I transmitted them to that gentleman in the expectation that they might be subject to some amendment; I was not at the time aware that they had been ordered by the Common Council to be published in the newspapers, till I observed

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Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke to  
Earl Grey,  
25 Nov. 1847.

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that the editor of the Royal Gazette had also inserted them in his paper, and not having received any further communication from the Common Council, in consequence of my reference to Mr. Hazen, I directed that an answer should be sent to the communication, which I also caused to be published; and I called officially on Mr. Perley, the Emigration Officer at St. John, to inquire and report to me upon the allegations contained in the letter of the Health Officer.

I have troubled your Lordship with this explanation in transmitting the papers, in order to account for my request, that the resolutions may not be considered in their present shape as a formal communication to Her Majesty's Government; when so transmitted they will be accompanied with the report of the Emigration Officer.

It is undoubtedly matter of very general regret, that any emigrants, especially helpless persons, and women and children, should have been sent out at so advanced a season, and from the difficulty in finding shelter for them at St. John, I apprehend, as the severe weather approaches, that many will be exposed to great suffering.

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In my despatch, No. 84, of the 28th September, I adverted to the necessity of making provision for a number of orphan children; and I am glad to be able to report that the establishment has been formed for them, and that numbers have been rescued from the fate that would otherwise have awaited them. There will be no difficulty in providing for these children in the families of respectable farmers and citizens; but as their constitutions have suffered from destitution and exposure, it will be necessary to keep them for a time in the asylum under medical care.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 119, dated 3d November, I regret that the observations of Mr. Boyd, in regard to the arrivals at St. Andrew's, should have given so much trouble to the Land and Emigration Commissioners. Mr. Boyd is not a public officer, but a member of the Assembly, and of a Committee of Magistrates, who had undertaken the local disbursements; and I have required the Assistant Emigration Officer at that port to put himself into communication with Mr. Boyd, and to make the report which your Lordship has required.

It is proper to explain that in making the arrangements for the late season, it was not deemed by the Council advisable to supersede the local authorities in the functions they had been accustomed to discharge, the Government having no means of remunerating any officers who might have been appointed to disburse the public monies. The practice had previously been for the local authorities to advance funds, and afterwards to obtain a reimbursement of them by grants of the Assembly chargeable on the Emigrant Fund, but in the present year a grant having been made to the Government for this service, their accounts, after being audited, have been at once discharged.

These disbursements at St. John have been made through the Common Council for the quarantine station at Partridge Island, which is placed under their control by charter. The Commissioners of the almshouses at St. John and Fredericton have acted in those places, and Committees of Magistrates at St. Andrew's and the outports have usually undertaken the charge where the Commissioners of the poor have declined to Act.

It has only been found necessary to make a special appointment at Shippegan, from the circumstances which have been reported.

These arrangements will necessarily engage the attention of the Legislature in the approaching session, when I hope that more effectual provision will be made, in co-operation with Her Majesty's Government, for preventing a recurrence of the sufferings and mortality to which the emigrants have been exposed in the present year, with such manifest risk to the communities upon which they have been cast.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

## Enclosures in No. 34.

Encl. in No. 34.

At a Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of St. John, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, A.D. 1847:

Read a communication from Dr. William Harding, health officer of the quarantine station, relative to the passengers by the ship "Æolus," from Ireland, as follows:—

To his Worship the Mayor.

Sir,

St. John, 4 November 1847.

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 constitutions, and subjects of chronic disease, lame, widows with very 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 their landlords are now in existence, with added force from recent disease, &c., to fasten them upon us; and that nearly 400 so glaring paupers are thus sent out. Who so tame as would not feel indignant at the outrage?

I am, &c.  
(signed) *W. S. Harding,*  
Health Officer.

And thereupon the following Resolutions, submitted by his Worship the Mayor, are unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That this Board are wholly unable to suggest measures by which this already grievously overburdened community can shelter and support such an unheard-of mass of misery thus heartlessly thrown upon our shores at this inclement season of the year.

Resolved, That as all the public buildings erected for almshouse purposes are already filled to overflowing with Irish pauper immigrants, and no other houses being available for their accommodation, either in this city or the adjoining parish, this Board cannot but apprehend the most fearful consequences from the want and exposure to which these distressed people will necessarily become subject; and no other remedy, in the opinion of the Common Council, can be had to arrest the evil, except by inducing a large portion of those lately arrived in the "Æolus," and others begging from door to door, to return to their native country.

Resolved, That a free passage, with provisions and water, should be afforded to all those in such circumstances as may accept the same.

Resolved, That this Board deeply regret that one of Her Majesty's Ministers, the Right honourable Lord Palmerston, either by himself or his authorized agent, should have exposed such a numerous and distressed portion of his tenantry to the severity and privations of a New Brunswick winter, unprovided as they are with the common means of support, with broken-down constitutions, and nearly all in almost a state of nudity.

Resolved, That the clergy be requested to use their influence in inducing these distressed people to accept a passage to Ireland upon the terms proposed.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Government.

And it is ordered, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the "New Brunswick Courier" on Saturday next.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

(signed) *J. William Boyd,*  
Common-Clerk, &c.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 20 November 1847.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting certain Resolutions of the Common Council of the city of St. John, in reference to the emigrants landed from the "Æolus," and I have it in command to make the following observations in answer:—

Your communication having been received immediately after the meeting of the Executive Council, which assembled at Fredericton on the 10th instant, his Excellency had no opportunity of advising with them on the subject, although the measures which it might be necessary for the Government to adopt in the exigency occasioned by the unlooked-for arrival of a number of destitute and suffering emigrants at the close of the season, and after

NEW BRUNSWICK. the period for breaking up the quarantine establishment at Partridge Island, had engaged their anxious deliberations.

Throughout the season, as the Mayor and Common Council are fully aware, his Excellency, in repeated visits to St. John, personally co-operated with the local authorities in measures for relieving the pressure upon the community, and in his correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, his Excellency has done full justice to the disposition manifested by the Mayor and Common Council to assist in alleviating the distress and sufferings of the emigrants.

Admitting the inconvenience to the community of St. John, and which has been also felt in an equal degree in other parts of the province from the arrival during the season, and especially at a late period of it, of so large a number of indigent and helpless persons often infected with disease, it is but just to remark that the expenses attendant upon the care and provision of them have not in the present year been allowed to fall as a charge on the corporation funds, but, on the contrary, the accounts of these disbursements, when rendered and passed, have been punctually discharged by the Government. Neither will it be found, on examination of these accounts, that the disbursements throughout the season have so far exceeded the funds placed at the disposal of the Government as to constitute a heavy charge on the public finances.

Under these circumstances, and with a full knowledge of the disposition manifested by Her Majesty's Government in their cordial approval of his Excellency's co-operation with the local authorities, his Excellency cannot but regret the terms of the resolutions which have been forwarded to him for transmission; the publication of which in the newspapers has, moreover, been calculated to induce a prevalent belief in the community at large that a greater sacrifice has been incurred by the public in the present year than it has in reality been called to sustain. His Excellency feels every confidence, however, that the Mayor and Common Council will not on the present occasion relax their efforts to alleviate the distress prevailing among the people who have recently arrived, and in which his Excellency will be prepared, as heretofore, to render them every assistance, while from the particular circumstances attending the arrival of these emigrants, it will become his duty to call on the emigration officer at St. John for a special and detailed report as to their condition.

In regard to the measures adopted by the Mayor and Common Council in offering to the emigrants a free passage back to their native country, his Excellency does not feel himself called on to offer any remark further than to observe, that the expenses thus proposed to be incurred cannot be admitted as a charge which the Government would be authorized to defray, and for which the corporation must therefore be themselves responsible.

I have, &c.

James W. Boyd, Esq., Common Clerk,  
St. John.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 20 November 1847.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to call your attention to a letter addressed to the Mayor of St. John, by Mr. W. S. Harding, health officer, on the 4th instant, and to a series of resolutions passed by the Mayor and Common Council on the 10th instant, which have appeared in the public newspapers, and to request you will make a special report to his Excellency upon the allegations contained in these documents as to the condition of the emigrants, so far as they have come under your observation.

Adverting to the offer of a free passage to the emigrants to return to their native country, you will be pleased to inform his Excellency of the number who may have availed themselves of the offer.

I have, &c.

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

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 23 November 1847.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to transmit to you the enclosed communication from Lord Grey of 3d November instant, with the Land and Emigration Commissioners' reply to Mr. Boyd's remarks, and to instruct you to put yourself into communication with Mr. Boyd, in order to make such a specific report on the allegations contained in his (Mr. Boyd's) letter as the Secretary of State requires, and that you will furnish the same to his Excellency at as early a date as possible, for the information of Earl Grey.

I have, &c.

David W. Jack, Esq.  
Acting Emigration Agent, St. Andrew's.

(signed) *John S. Saunders.*

—No. 35.—

(No. 135.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

I HAVE intentionally postponed replying to several of your later despatches on emigration, until the close of the season should give me an opportunity of reviewing the whole subject together. I now propose to commence by adverting to such of your despatches as are not yet answered, and by touching on such topics as require to be separately noticed in New Brunswick, and I shall afterwards refer you to a despatch which I send by this mail to the Earl of Elgin, for the general views of Her Majesty's Government, which I need scarcely say that they consider equally applicable to New Brunswick as to Canada.

In the first place, I have to acknowledge the four despatches named in the margin, accompanied by details on particular ships. These have been communicated to the Emigration Commissioners who have instituted inquiries into any of the cases which demand investigation. I have already forwarded to you the result in some instances and shall do the same with the further reports when they reach me. The Commissioners have, by my desire, transmitted all remarks which are received on the emigrants from particular estates in Ireland to the proprietors, both for their information, and in order that they may have an opportunity, if they wish it, of offering any explanations on the subject.

Next I have also to acknowledge the three despatches from you, named in the margin, relating more generally to the sickness of this year and its consequences, as well as the causes to which it may be ascribed.

I am glad to perceive, by No. 75, that your zeal led you to repair to the scene of suffering at the quarantine station in Partridge Island, and that your visit was productive of some reforms which appear to have been much required. The observations of the Medical Board on this subject, transmitted in your despatch, No. 84, appear entitled to much attention, and, I doubt not, that they will be well considered both by yourself and by the municipal authorities at St. John.

You will acquaint the Mayor and Common Council of that city, that their resolutions, dated the 3d of September 1847, have been duly received; you will explain to them the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government on this painful subject as stated in my despatch to Lord Elgin, which I have already referred to, and you will add that we shall be prepared to recommend to the consideration of Parliament the claims of the province to a fair share of assistance in meeting the burthens which have been thrown upon it.

I lament to see by several of your despatches, and especially by No. 84, of the 28th of September, that while there is no lack of employment for those who are able and willing to work, it is frequently found that the Irish immigrants this year are too confirmed in habits of vagrancy to apply to labour, and that in several instances after they had been engaged by farmers, it became necessary to discharge them, because they refused to work. The only remedy I can see for such an evil, if unhappily it continues, would be an effective vagrant law, coupled with provision for those who are really destitute in a workhouse. Of course no relief should be given to able-bodied persons, unless they perform some actual labour; nor should the amount they receive be otherwise than much less than can be earned by the exertions of an independent labourer. I am not aware how far the existing provisions of the law in New Brunswick on the subject of vagrancy may be of a satisfactory nature; and I shall be glad to be referred by you to the provincial statutes on the subject: but in the meantime I enclose for your information, in case the question should require to be brought before the Legislature, the copy of an Act which was passed in the last Session of Parliament for the repression of vagrancy in Ireland.

There remains to be mentioned the important subject to which I have already adverted in the reply you are authorized to make to the corporation of St. John, of some contribution towards the charges brought on the province by the recent immigration. It will be necessary that you should furnish me with full information

No. 35.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor Sir  
W. M. G. Cole-  
brooke,  
2 December 1847.

No. 66, 19 July 1847.  
No. 67, 30 July 1847.  
No. 70, 30 July 1847.  
No. 74, 7 Aug. 1847.

No. 76, 27 Aug. 1847.  
No. 79, 14 Sept. 1847.  
No. 84, 28 Sept. 1847.

10 & 11 Vict. c. 84.

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information on the nature and amount of the expenditure incurred on this account, and also with an exact statement of the manner in which all funds raised for the relief of emigrants have been laid out. When the particulars arrive, and assuming the whole proceeds of the emigrant tax to have been applied to their proper object, I shall be prepared to submit to my colleagues a proposal for submitting to Parliament our recommendation that there should be granted to New Brunswick, on the same principle as to Canada, an equitable contribution from Imperial funds towards the expense created by the unparalleled misfortunes of Ireland this year, and by the sickness and distress which they have thrown upon the British provinces in North America.

I have now, I believe, considered all the topics requiring separate notice in the province under your government. For the general views of the Government on the misfortunes which have occurred, and on the proper measures to be taken for the future, I have to refer you to the enclosed copy of the despatch I have addressed to the Earl of Elgin, accompanied by a report from the Commissioners of Emigration, which you will find to supply a comprehensive review of the occurrence of the past season and of the important questions connected with it.

You will of course lay all these documents, at the first opportunity, before the Legislature, to which you will intimate, as I have authorized Lord Elgin to do in Canada, that Her Majesty's Government will be ready to recommend the Royal Assent to be given to an Act passed in the first instance for not more than two years, containing provisions of the kind there described.

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

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— No. 36. —

(No. 136.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 135, of this date, directing you to propose to the Legislature a measure designed to afford some additional security against the occurrence of distress amongst emigrants, I have to add, that for obvious reasons it is desirable that there shall be as little difference as may be in the regulations on this subject in the several British Provinces in North America, I have requested Lord Elgin to take the first opportunity of communicating to you the heads of any measure which may be introduced by the government in Canada, in order that, so far as you see no reason to suppose that any objection will be felt at the seat of your government, you may cause similar provisions to be submitted to the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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

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— No. 37. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-governor  
Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 December 1847.

WITH reference to the despatches from you named in the margin, and to the enclosures, containing different allusions to the condition in which emigrants from Lord Palmerston's estates in Ireland had arrived in New Brunswick, I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed copies of the answers which have been received from Lord Palmerston's Irish agents, to whom these documents were forwarded, in order to give them an opportunity of supplying any explanations they may have to offer on the subject. I have thought it right to direct the Commissioners of Emigration to adopt this course in every case in which the emigrants from the estate of any particular proprietor were unfavourably noticed in

Vide p. 27.

No. 36.

Earl Grey to  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke,  
2 December 1847.

No. 37.

Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor  
Sir W. M. G.  
Colebrooke,  
18 December 1847.

No. 79, 14 Sept. 1847.  
No. 84, 28 Sept. 1847.  
No. 92, 27 Oct. 1847.  
No. 97, 11 Nov. 1847.



in the reports from the provinces ; and I shall forward to you any further replies NEW BRUNSWICK.  
which may be received.

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

Enclosure 1, in No. 37.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 18 December 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 37

I AM desired by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Messrs. Stewarts & Kincaid, on the subject of the emigrants from Lord Palmerston's estate in Sligo, sent to St. John, New Brunswick, in the "Æolus."

The Commissioners of Emigration,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Spencer Ponsonby.*

My Lord,

Leinster-street, Dublin, 16 December 1847.

WE have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 7th instant, enclosing copy of report from M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigration Officer, St. John's, to the Honourable S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary, relative to the ship "Æolus," from Sligo, with 428 passengers; also extract from a despatch to Earl Grey from Sir William Colebrooke. These passengers having been tenants and cottiers on your Lordship's estate in the county of Sligo, and shipped by us at your Lordship's expense, we are very sorry to find that the authorities in St. John's complain of their poverty and destitution, and of the late season at which they arrived. It is our duty to state, for your Lordship's information, that it was at the special and urgent request of the parties themselves that these people were allowed to emigrate, and their passages, &c. paid for by your Lordship.

Not only was there no compulsion used; no steps taken to deprive them of their holdings on the estate; no attempt at enforcing payment of their rents, which might have been supposed as the principal cause of their expatriating themselves, but most of them had been receiving rations at the public depôts of food under the Relief Act of last Session, and might have been still tenants on the estate if they had wished, but their entreaties to be sent to America were so urgent that we have seen some of them on their knees on the roads praying to be sent out, and it was impossible to resist the earnestness of their entreaties.

They were generally very poor, but in no other sense can we admit them to have been helpless or infirm, or destitute. About one-half, or perhaps a larger proportion, consisted of entire families, and some of the parents or heads of the families may have been advanced in years, but in all such cases they were accompanied by young and able-bodied members of the family, who were both able and willing to earn a livelihood for themselves, and to support the weaker members of their families.

Every attention was paid to the health and comfort of the passengers on board. They were frequently examined by Dr. Hamilton, the medical attendant of Sir Robert Gore Booth's dispensary, and every one instantly removed who exhibited any symptoms of disease, and the result, we think, shows the care that was taken in this respect, for out of above 400 passengers, only eight had died on the passage, which will be found to be much below the usual average. Besides the ship's rations, they were provided with an abundance of wholesome food and plenty of water, as all the passengers were that we sent out this year from Sligo and other ports in Ireland. The greatest attention was paid to them personally by our local assistants, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Smyth, who made themselves acquainted with the circumstances of each individual, and provided them with such articles as they seemed to require.

The statements made of their want of clothing surprise us very much, and will surprise your Lordship when we inform you that above 100*l.* was laid out by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Smyth, personally and with the most rigid economy, in procuring for them the most necessary and suitable articles of clothing, such as blankets, shoes and stockings, flannel petticoats, shawls, shifts, gowns, &c. for the females, and trowsers, coats, waistcoats, shirts, hats, caps and waggons for the men and boys. The quantity of clothing distributed among them just before the vessel sailed surprised every one, and the people themselves were most thankful.

We regret extremely that they had not been sent out earlier in the season, but we found it impossible to get a vessel until the "Æolus" was obtained through the kindness of Sir Robert Gore Booth, from his brother, who is connected with a mercantile house in Scotland. After the vessel had been chartered, it was detained several weeks at Greenock by circumstances over which neither Mr. Booth nor we had any control, and we had almost given up all hopes of it when the vessel arrived in Sligo Bay, fitted up and provisioned for the voyage, and then so eager were the people to go that very few days sufficed to fill her with passengers.

The landed proprietors of Ireland are placed in an unpleasant dilemma. If they keep the surplus population of their estate at home, the property will not be sufficient to maintain them, and they are exposed to the charge of either neglecting them or obtaining support for them out of the public funds; if they make extraordinary exertions in the hopes of benefiting

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the people and relieving their properties by providing free passages for them to the British Colonies in North America, they are abused by the colonists for sending out paupers to them, although every account that we receive from the emigrants themselves proves that their condition is much improved by the change, and that there is ample demand for their labour at remunerative wages.

We hope and trust that the passengers by the ship "Æolus" will not prove to be as great a burden upon the authorities and population of St. John's, New Brunswick, as their fears led them to anticipate.

The Right hon. the Viscount Palmerston,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Stewarts & Kincaid.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 37.

Encl. 2, in No. 37.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, 18 December 1847.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Messrs. Stewarts & Kincaid, with its enclosure.

The Commissioners of Emigration,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Spencer Ponsonby.*

My Lord,

Leinster-street, Dublin, 3 December 1847.

We have had the honour of receiving, through your Lordship, a report from the Emigration Office relative to two emigrant ships from the port of Sligo to the ports of Shippegan and St. John, New Brunswick, which conveyed, among others, some of your Lordship's tenants from your estates in the county of Sligo, to the British Provinces in North America. The ships referred to are the "Eliza Liddell" and the "Lady Sale," the former commanded by Captain Clarke, and the latter by Captain Anderson. The letters embodied in the report contain several allegations, reflecting upon the persons who conducted and had the charge of the emigration of your Lordship's tenants during the last season; and we request permission to make some observations upon the subject for your Lordship's information.

The numbers sent out last season from your Lordship's estate exceeded 2,000 persons, all of whom were conveyed, at the sole expense of your Lordship, chiefly to Quebec, and a few to St. John's and Shippegan. They were provided with an abundant supply of the best description of provisions and other necessaries for the voyage, in addition to the usual ship's allowance under the Passengers' Act. Many of them were provided with warm and suitable clothing; and those who were not sent direct to Quebec were supplied with funds to take them from New Brunswick to Quebec, and with provisions, not only for the journey, but sufficient to keep them until their arrival in Upper Canada.

The vessels from the port of Sligo containing your Lordship's tenants were the following:

Transit.	Numa.	Lady Sale.
Carricks.	Marchioness Bredalbanc.	Rd. Watson.
Springhill.	Eliza Liddell.	Æolus.

We presume it is unnecessary to say that all the persons sent out in these vessels at your Lordship's expense, were of the poorest class of farmers and their families, very little better than paupers; for had they been able to retain their small farms and maintain themselves and their families at home, they would not have entreated your Lordship to send them to a strange country; nor is it probable that your Lordship would have incurred so great an expense for the purpose of removing from your estate a large body of the tenantry solvent in their circumstances and able to pay their rents. These people not only went voluntarily and without the shadow of compulsion, directly or indirectly, but their entreaties were so urgent, and the pressure for passages to America so great, that it was impossible to provide shipping for the numbers willing to go, and praying in the most earnest manner to be sent, and many are left behind, who, though they still retain their holdings under your Lordship, look forward with confidence to the prospect of being sent out next spring.

Mr. End, in his report of 27 August last to Mr. Perley, the Emigration Officer, on the case of the "Eliza Liddell," states that there had been "59 individuals receiving relief in Shippegan, all shipped in the vessel by Mr. Maxwell, Land Agent of Lord Palmerston, and all landed here destitute." He mentions the names of some of them: "James Gannon, aged 86; Mary Gannon, aged 82, and several of their children, of the ages of 26, 24, &c., and down to 12." We do not think it likely that if the children were so young as 14 and 12, their parents were of the ages of 82 and 86; but of their cases we know nothing, as they were not tenants to your Lordship, and were not among the number sent out by your Lordship. We only allude to it as an instance of the exaggeration which pervades Mr. End's statements throughout. For instance, he mentions, "one Pat. Nicholson, aged 60, sick, deaf and dumb; his wife, I suppose, aged 70, but dead." Now Nicholson and wife were neither of them above 50, both in the full vigour of health when they left Ireland, with a son and daughter aged, respectively, 23 and 24, well able and willing to work.

Mr. Sheriff Baldwin, whose statements have less the appearance of exaggeration, while he acquits Captain Clarke of most of the absurd charges brought against him, insinuates that some of his statements are not entitled to credit. The captain informed him that he had paid the passage of 30 of the emigrants to Quebec, and supplied them with provisions; and

and Mr. Baldwin observes, "of this I am a little doubtful, and at any rate he has offered no proof that he was not bound to place them free in Quebec."

In another place he says, "Captain Clarke exhibited to me the list containing all their names, &c., and the word 'Shippegan' was written in large characters through each column set apart for the destination." This, we think, might have satisfied Mr. Baldwin's doubts in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. The fact is, the emigrants were themselves provided with means on leaving Ireland to take them from Shippegan to Quebec. Mr. Baldwin acquits the captain of the many charges against him, but accuses the broker in Sligo of making a good bargain out of the captain's ignorance, and the strong interest that prevailed to get rid of the destitute. The agent in Shippegan comes in for his share of blame, and perhaps justly, but the most severe, and we think the most just, of his accusations, is that against the authorities and leading men of Shippegan, who, "through want of energy, unanimity and public spirit, which has always distinguished them," allowed the passengers to scatter about without proper precautions against the spread of infection. We beg to enclose a letter from Mr. Maxwell, who conducted the emigration for us in Sligo, in which he furnishes the names and ages of all the emigrants from your Lordship's estate, who went out in the "Eliza Liddell;" and we think it right to add, that the brokers in Sligo, as well as the captain, were all perfect strangers to Mr. Maxwell previously, and that he is neither related to them or in any way connected with them; it is certainly much to be regretted that the passengers were not in better circumstances; that they suffered so much from disease and poverty, and that they were for a short time a burthen to the inhabitants of New Brunswick; but it is gratifying to find that so very few of them died, and that, through the benevolence and attention of some of the authorities and inhabitants of the colony, their distress and misery were relieved, and they were restored to health; but in any case neither your Lordship or those acting here on your behalf, have to accuse themselves of any want of attention to the emigrants or any absence of the feelings of humanity in their treatment of them.

We are very sorry to hear that the emigrants by the "Lady Sale" were considered by Mr. Perley to be most miserable-looking beings, with scarcely sufficient clothing for decency. This vessel had been chartered by Sir Robert Gore Booth, and contained about 400 passengers, of whom about one-half were his own tenants and their families, and the other half the tenants of your Lordship. Every attention was paid to the comfort of the passengers before they sailed, and Lady Gore Booth and her family exerted themselves to the utmost to render them as comfortable as possible, and large sums were expended in providing clothing for them; but we suppose the hardships of a rough sea voyage were too much for the inferior kind of clothing to which the inhabitants of the western coast of Ireland are accustomed. Unfortunately, though shipped in good order, fever broke out among them; and though a most unusual small number died on the passage (two adults and one child), and none during the eight days they were in quarantine, with 85 cases of fever on board, the poor creatures must have suffered great privations, and been much reduced in the health of their bodies as well as in the condition of their clothing. It is quite true that many persons of advanced age were sent out, but they would not remain behind the members of their family; whole families were in general sent together (except in the case of the last vessel, the "Æolus)," and none of the family were kept back who wished to go; but no person helpless from age or infirmity was sent out who was not accompanied by robust and active members of his family, able and willing to work for his maintenance and support.

We think the emigration was eminently calculated to be of the greatest use to your Lordship's estate, to the colonies, and above all, to the poor people themselves; and we hope that means may be provided for continuing it next season upon a scale equally large. If it should devolve upon us to send out any at a future time, we shall take care not to send them to "Shippegan."

The Viscount Palmerston,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Stewarts & Kincaid.*

My dear Sir,

Roscommon, 27 November 1847.

I HAVE received your letter and a large bundle of papers relating to emigration; and I was very sorry, and indeed a good deal surprised, at getting such an account of the emigrants I sent to Shippegan, in the "Eliza Liddell," for Lord Palmerston, and find, from the statement of Mr. William End, who writes from Bathurst, that the ages of some of the emigrants are very much exaggerated, as will be seen by the list annexed, which contains the name and age of each passenger sent out by Lord Palmerston, and which you will perceive amounts to 77 souls out of 164 on board the ship. James Gannon, aged 82, and his wife, Mary Gannon, were not sent out by Lord Palmerston; and the man Patrick Nicholson, stated by Mr. End to be 60 years old, and deaf and dumb, was a hale and sound man of 60 years old when he left Ireland, and had his wife, son and daughter with him, all of whom were very well able to work. I send you a list of the provisions that were provided to the emigrants during the voyage, and I saw them all put on board, and I know that there was an ample supply of water. I distributed 23*l.* among Lord Palmerston's people to assist them in making their way to Quebec or into the interior; and I paid 3*l.* 15*s.* per adult passenger (to the shippers, Messrs. Ganley and O'Rorke, of Sligo), with whom, I need not tell you, I am not nor never was in any way connected. The passage-money included the usual allowance of bread and water, also the head-money on the other side of the water. I saw the ship inspected by the Government officer, and also by the medical man. The passengers

NEW BRUNSWICK.

were provided with exactly the same food, and in every respect were as well found as the emigrants I sent out for Lord Palmerston in the "Springhill," "Transit," "Numa," "Carricks," &c., and I make no doubt but that his Lordship's passengers in this ship would have got on as well as the others, had not fever broken out, and to which all emigrant ships this year were very much subject to.

Messrs. Stewarts & Kincaid, }  
Dublin.

Yours truly,  
(signed) S. Maxwell.

List of Passengers on Board the "Eliza Liddell" from Lord Palmerston's Estate.

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
John Hannon - - -	40	Anne Quin - - -	Infant.
Catherine Hannon - - -	40	Pat Feeny Quin - - -	50
Michael Hannon - - -	12	Nancy Quin - - -	50
John Hannon - - -	10	Mary Quin - - -	18
Mary Hannon - - -	8	Thomas Gillon - - -	45
Peter Hannon - - -	6	Mary Gillon - - -	45
James Hannon - - -	4	Thomas Gillon - - -	18
Pat Hannon - - -	2	Nancy Gillon - - -	16
Sally Gilmartin - - -	45	Kitty Gillon - - -	13
Patrick Gilmartin - - -	21	Mary Gillon - - -	11
Martin Gilmartin - - -	18	Bridget Gillon - - -	8
Bridget Gilmartin - - -	17	John Gillon - - -	6
Mary Gilmartin - - -	15	Michael Gillon - - -	6
William Gilmartin - - -	24	Margaret Gillon - - -	3
Pat Nicholson Gilmartin - - -	50	James Gillon - - -	54
Winefred Gilmartin - - -	50	Catherine Gillon - - -	54
Luke Gilmartin - - -	23	Thomas Gillon - - -	24
Biddy Gilmartin - - -	24	Michael Gillon - - -	22
Andrew Murty - - -	50	Mary Gillon - - -	20
John Murty - - -	30	Bridget Gillon - - -	18
Mary Murty - - -	45	Edward Gillon - - -	13
Biddy Murty - - -	15	Patrick Gillon - - -	11
John Murty - - -	13	John Leyden - - -	60
Elizabeth Murty - - -	12	Margaret Leyden - - -	60
Peter Murty - - -	9	John Leyden - - -	26
James Murty - - -	8	Mary Leyden - - -	24
Mary Murty - - -	6	Peggy Leyden - - -	22
Anne Murty - - -	Infant.	Catherine Leyden - - -	20
Mary Corny - - -	44	Patrick Leyden - - -	18
James Corny - - -	24	Winefred Leyden - - -	16
Peter Corny - - -	22	James Leyden - - -	13
Bridget Corny - - -	13	Anne Leyden - - -	11
John Corny - - -	12	John Boyle - - -	40
Mary Corny - - -	10	Nancy Boyle - - -	40
James Quin - - -	45	Martin Boyle - - -	9
Mary Quin - - -	40	Denis Boyle - - -	7
Hugh Quin - - -	16	Dominick Boyle - - -	5
John Quin - - -	10	Catherine Feeny - - -	50
Thomas Quin - - -	8	Mary Feeny - - -	12
Michael Quin - - -	6		
TOTAL Number of Passengers		- - - - 77	

Weekly Rations to Passengers. Each full Passenger to get the following; viz.—

1 lb. beef or pork.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. treacle.
1 lb. sugar.	1 lb. rice.
2 oz. tea.	6 lbs. biscuit.
4 oz. coffee.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. flour.

Vinegar, soap, candles and herrings at the discretion of the captain of the ship.

Eight weeks' provisions of absolute necessities, and six weeks of every other thing laid in. The above are in addition to the ship's allowance as provided for under the Passenger Act.

(signed) S. Maxwell.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor  
Sir John Harvey, K. C. B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

WITH reference to the unfortunate sickness and distress which occurred amongst the emigrants from Ireland last year, I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed by me to the Earl of Elgin, containing the views of Her Majesty's Government on that subject.

You will see that I have instructed his Lordship to propose the enactment of a provincial law for affording some additional security against the occurrence of such misfortunes; and in order that vessels may not be diverted by that law to other ports to which it will not extend, I have to direct you to suggest the enactment of a similar measure to the Legislature of Nova Scotia. As, however, it will for obvious reasons be desirable that there shall be as little difference as may be in the regulations on this subject in the several British provinces in North America, I have requested Lord Elgin to take the first opportunity of communicating to you the heads of any measure which may be introduced by the Government in Canada, in order that so far as you see no reason to suppose that any objection will be felt at the seat of your government, you may cause similar provisions to be submitted to the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

No. 1.

Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor Sir  
John Harvey,  
2 December 1847.

Page 27.

PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

— No. 1. —

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Donald Campbell, Bart.*,

No. 1.  
Earl Grey to  
Lieut.-governor Sir  
Donald Campbell,  
December 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

WITH reference to the unfortunate sickness and distress which occurred amongst the emigrants from Ireland last year, I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed by me to the Earl of Elgin, containing the views of Her Majesty's Government on that subject.

You will see that I have instructed his Lordship to propose to the provincial Legislature the enactment of a law which would, I trust, afford some additional security against the occurrence of such misfortunes; and in order that vessels may not be diverted by that law to other ports to which it will not extend, I have to direct you to suggest the enactment of a similar measure to the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. As, however, it will for obvious reasons be desirable that there shall be as little difference as may be in the regulations established in the several British provinces in North America, I have requested Lord Elgin to take the first opportunity of communicating to you the heads of any measure which may be introduced by the Government in Canada, in order that so far as you see no reason to suppose that any objection will be felt at the seat of your government, you may cause similar provisions to be submitted to the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

## REPORTS from the COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Land Board  
Reports.

—No. 1.—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
19 April 1847.

Sir,

IN another letter of this date we have reported on the emigration of the past quarter. We regret that we cannot at the same time forward, with the usual punctuality, Lieutenant Hodder's return of the emigration for the last fortnight. The reason however, is, that the first commencement of the emigration to Canada from his station last week, was such as to leave the officers not a single moment to spare from their practical duties at the port.

The crowd was so great on Sunday and Monday, that the brokers were obliged to close their offices; but Mr. Hodder assures us, that the rush of people has not been allowed to lead to any evasion of their just claims, and that their detention-money especially has been paid to the last shilling. By the middle of the week, however, the people began to be disposed of. On Thursday the emigration officers cleared out, within the day, 3,000 passengers. On the two following days the number cleared out was reduced to 1,600 in all; thus making, however, nearly 5,000 people in half a week.

With the help of the means granted us by Her Majesty's Government, we promptly reinforced Lieutenant Hodder with an additional lieutenant to assist in the duties at the port, and with a purser, who will materially assist him in his office; and he states that he has as much aid as for the present he requires. We have made arrangements for supplying more if it should be wanted, at the shortest notice. So long as the people have funds to pay for their passages, and there are ships ready for their conveyance, it is of course essential that neither there should be any stoppage for the official inspection, nor yet, on the other hand, any motive to slur over that inspection, which is so important to the welfare and safety of the emigrants.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

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

—No. 2.—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
19 April 1847.

Sir,

WE propose on the present occasion to offer, for the information of Earl Grey, a brief report on the emigration of the past quarter. For this purpose we enclose a comparative return; first, of the emigration from all ports at which there are Government agents, for the first quarters of 1846 and 1847; and secondly, a similar return for the month of March, in continuation of previous returns of the same kind. By the first document it will be seen that the total emigration from these ports in the first quarter of 1846 was about 15,000, and in the first quarter of 1847 upwards of 38,300, being an increase of 23,300. With scarcely an exception the whole emigration consisted either of Irishmen emigrating from Liverpool, or of emigrants direct from Ireland.

By the second return it will be seen, that in the month of March alone the emigration from these ports amounted to 24,000, being 14,000 more than in the same period of 1846.

The emigration from Liverpool singly, was 9,560 in March, and 17,954 in the whole quarter.

With the exception of a few to Australia, all the emigrants in the first quarter were bound to the United States, the Navigation to Canada not being yet open. But since the commencement of the present month, a great change has occurred; the number of emigrants has very largely increased at all the ports, and a great many of them are destined to British North America. A very few days after the close of this month, we shall be able to supply a complete return of the emigration; and we have taken measures for henceforward procuring such a return every fortnight, during the height of the season, from all the stations, instead of, as hitherto, only from Liverpool.

We regret to say that cases of fever have broken out in several of the ships. The Government agents have called for medical inspection wherever it seemed necessary, and have landed any passengers who have proved to be infected. We do not know how far there may be any strict legal power for these steps, but all parties appear readily to acquiesce in them, from the obvious necessity of the case. Some ships have also put back at different ports in the channel in distress; and one with 280 passengers has been wrecked, happily without loss of life, but with the loss of every thing else belonging to the passengers. We are endeavouring, with the active and zealous aid of the officers on the spot, to meet these cases, as far as circumstances will admit; and we are happy to think that in all of them there are the means of more or less mitigating the evil.

Land Board  
Reports.

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Notwithstanding the appearances at this moment of a very extraordinary amount of emigration, it may be right to advert to the possibility that some limit to it will arise out of the difficulties connected with the spread of fever, and another limit from the gradual increase in the price of passage as the demand continues to increase. We fear that the pressure for shipping, and also the risk of an over supply of emigrants on the Atlantic coast of the United States, may be augmented by the vast amount of German emigration which is stated to be on foot this year. German emigrants have already begun to pour into London, under a system well-organized, and carried on through very respectable firms, by which the German pays at Mayence one sum of five guineas as the whole cost, excluding provisions, of his transit from that city to New York by way of London. Large numbers are also said to be assembled at Hamburgh, to sail from that port; and it has further been stated to us by an agent for this emigration, that so many as 5,000 German emigrants are now at the Havre, waiting for conveyance to North America.

In the meanwhile we have obtained the copy of an Act of Congress, passed on the 2d ultimo, by which, in addition to the previous limitation of two passengers for every five tons, ships are prohibited from introducing more than one passenger for every superficial foot of the deck. If a ship brings an excess amounting to 20 passengers, she will be forfeited to the United States. The new check thus introduced will materially limit the number which ships can carry to the United States, especially as by the American law, children and adults are all reckoned alike. In Great Britain the allowance on a voyage to North America is one passenger to every 10 superficial feet, and two children under 14 only reckon as one adult.

We beg to report that the agents in the British ports in North America are kept informed by the steamer, every fortnight, of all the vessels, and the number of their passengers, which have sailed from each station of an emigrant agent in this kingdom.

We enclose, for Lord Grey's information, a "Guide" which we have caused to be printed, including, besides other matter, some plain and simple information for emigrants on the points of most importance to them on the voyage and after arrival, of which three or four copies are, by our direction, placed on board every ship that clears with passengers for British North America.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred<sup>k</sup> Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

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

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From all Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Emigrant Agents, for the Quarters ending 31 March 1840 and 1847.

DATE.	LONDON.				LIVERPOOL.				PLYMOUTH.				GLASGOW and GREENOCK.				DUBLIN.				BELFAST.				LONDONDERRY.				SLIGO.				LIMERICK.				CORK.				Remarks.
	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.						
Quarter 1846	451 68	241 464	1,314	11,084	63	2	12,049	82	244	208	435	435	12	12	526	24	1,341	1,341	509	175	418	693	235	209	209	209	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	14,072	38,937	23,376			
Quarter 1847	760 64	207 442	1,822	29,531	374	98	30,003	739	808	123 14 45	988	712	1,341	1,341	1,359	175	418	593	235	235	175	418	693	235	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	38,937	23,376			
Increase	309	26	319	17,547	311	96	17,954	560	431	724	4812	1 780	277	1,341	1,329	833	24	1,329	509	175	418	693	235	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	23,376	14,072			
Decrease	4	12	2	126	126	10	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126		

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF EMIGRANTS FROM ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AT WHICH THERE ARE EMIGRANT AGENTS, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1840 AND 1847.

DATE.	LONDON.				LIVERPOOL.				PLYMOUTH.				GLASGOW and GREENOCK.				DUBLIN.				BELFAST.				LONDONDERRY.				SLIGO.				LIMERICK.				CORK.				Remarks.												
	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	Total.													
March 1840	310 64	51	137	8,024	89	27	162	435	435	12	12	526	24	1,341	1,341	550	175	418	593	235	209	209	209	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	9,083	14,070	4,987								
March 1847	632 04	42	146	17,219	370	54	17,643	528	528	743	743	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	664	175	418	593	175	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	14,070	9,083					
Increase	322	11	8	9,195	311	54	9,660	628	628	731	731	664	664	664	664	175	418	593	175	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526		
Decrease	4	12	2	126	126	10	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126

## — No. 3. —

Colonial and Emigration Office,  
22 April 1847.

Sir,  
We have the honour to report, for the information of Earl Grey, that the emigration from Liverpool to North America from the 1st to the 15th of April has amounted to 11,525 persons, divided as follows :

	Ships.	Emigrants.
To British North America - - - - -	14 -	3,801
To United States - - - - -	35 -	7,724
	<u>49 -</u>	<u>11,525</u>

The emigration from the Irish ports appears, by the letters which reach us, to have also very greatly increased since the commencement of this month. From New Ross, which is comprised within the port of Waterford, seven large ships are already engaged for Quebec, and it is estimated by the Collector of Customs that the emigration from thence would amount to 5,000 persons, the whole emigration from the port of Waterford having last year been less than 2,000.

From Cork the following emigration appears to have taken place between the 1st and the 15th of April :

	Ships.	Emigrants.
To British North America - - - - -	11 -	2,938
To United States - - - - -	9 -	960
	<u>22 -</u>	<u>3,898</u>

There is no lack of shipping now, it will be seen, for Canada at Cork, and some more vessels are said to be on the way to Cork from London for the same destination. This confirms the opinion we ventured to express when some alarm was mentioned at the total want of shipping at Cork for Canada last month; viz. that when the season arrived the ordinary course of trade would supply vessels, and that it was better not to attempt any interference by Government.

This remark, of course, applies only to the supply of actual vessels, and not to prices, which must depend on various circumstances. We hear from Lieutenant Hodder, that the price of passage from Liverpool to the United States has already risen to 7*l*. The brokers have been induced by this to set aside the passengers who have already paid lower prices, in favour of new-comers; but Mr. Hodder promptly summoned one of the brokers before the magistrates, and obtained complete indemnity for the passengers, which seems to have attracted much attention, and produced a beneficial effect. He has also written a letter to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, to remonstrate against some similar occurrences in respect of vessels consigned to them; and we have not the least doubt that this great firm will do any thing that rests with them to prevent any injustice. At the same time, the law will, of course, be enforced without distinction of persons, and we have every reason to place reliance on the firmness as well as moderation with which Lieutenant Hodder will discharge his duty.

We have, &amp;c.

James Stephen, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*

## — No. 4. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
2 June 1847.

Sir,

Owing to an irregularity at some of the new stations, we were unable to furnish a full return of the emigration for the month of April at the usual period, but we supplied Lord Grey with a memorandum showing the larger portion of it, and we now have the honour to enclose a complete return. By this document it will be seen that the number of people who sailed in April amounted to 56,000; that the chief part consisted, as before, of Irish emigrants; and that of those destined to North America, more than a half proceeded to the British colonies. The number of ships in which they proceeded was 400, which gives an average of about 140 persons per ship.

The emigration from Liverpool and the Irish ports in the first half of May amounted to 23,000.

We regret to say, that cases of distress and embarrassment, by reason of wrecks, of vessels putting back in distress, or with fever among their passengers, continue to be frequently brought to our notice.

The "Swatara," of which ship it may be in Lord Grey's recollection that the conduct of the captain engaged his favourable attention, had not long sailed from Belfast before we received intelligence that she had been driven into Londonderry, with her masts gone, except foremast and bowsprit. Before communicating with the captain the favourable notice Lord Grey had been pleased to take of his conduct, we felt it right to inquire how far this new misfortune was owing to any defect in the vessel; but it proved to have arisen from the rigging being new, which of course was the least blameable cause that could exist for such an accident. Fever has again broken out extensively among the passengers. The doctor, who was shipped at Belfast, was attacked with it, and the captain also is ill, chiefly, it is said, from anxiety of mind under his prolonged misfortunes. It will probably take six weeks or two months to repair the ship.

Such being the present position of the vessel, we have the honour to state, that measures have been taken by the local authorities to take care of the sick. We have, with the assistance of Sir Robert Ferguson, the Member for Londonderry, endeavoured to set on foot a subscription to meet the present distress of the people, and we have authorized Lieutenant Ramsay to contribute towards it, and to help in replenishing the people's own store of provisions whenever the ship is again ready to start.

With reference to the passengers wrecked by the "Rochester," we reported upon the 7th ultimo, that we had caused proceedings to be instituted in the local court; but that the value of the claim in the case selected for trial being above 5 *l.*, the broker had removed it by certiorari to the Court of Exchequer. This case is still pending; but we have now the satisfaction to enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Hodder, by which it will be seen that in three cases selected under 5 *l.* value, he has succeeded without counsel in obtaining a favourable judgment before the local court. We trust that after this decision no further proceedings will be necessary against the broker, at any rate in respect of cases under 5 *l.* in value.

28 May 1847.

Besides the cases of wreck or distress, some prosecutions have occurred in the past month. The "Sophia," which had cleared out from Liverpool without coming under the Passengers' Act, under the plea that she did not carry as many as 30 passengers, was driven into Belfast, and found to contain nearly 50 passengers. This is a common mode of evading the Act, to which we have on other occasions drawn attention. We prosecuted the master at Belfast, and recovered a penalty of 20 *l.* We also prosecuted the broker at Liverpool, and obtained a fine of 10 *l.*, besides the forfeiture of his license.

There is another case in which we had much satisfaction in being able to punish a fraud practised against some poor emigrants. The circumstances of the German emigrants who pass through London, have much in them to attract the attempts of fraudulent persons, and if they met with any success at the outset, the consequences would probably be injurious to other kinds of emigration. Having heard, therefore, from Lieutenant Lean, that a trick had been played upon some Germans by two men who pretended to be the master and agent of a vessel, without really having the least concern in her, and who upon that pretence extracted all the money these poor people possessed, we did not hesitate to direct Lieutenant Lean immediately to secure sufficient legal assistance to prosecute the case. We have the honour to state, that both offenders have been sentenced to seven years' transportation. We trust that this example will produce a salutary effect.

Finding the various cases of detention so numerous in the past month, we thought it advisable to furnish the officers with a printed circular for their guidance, of which a copy is enclosed for Lord Grey's information.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN of EMIGRANTS from all Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents, for the Months ending 30 April 1846 and 1847.

	April 1846.					April 1847.					Increase.	Decrease.
	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	TOTAL.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Parts.	TOTAL.		
London - - -	974	197	265	208	1,644	1,216	248	200	162	1,826	182	
Liverpool - - -	10,246	1,855	3	-	12,104	14,471	10,186	-	20	24,677	12,573	
Plymouth - - -	-	331	99	-	430	-	272	111	-	383	-	47
Glasgow and Greenock	184	198	-	18	400	1,174	268	-	13	1,455	1,055	
Dublin - - -	426	984	-	-	1,410	498	2,087	-	-	2,585	1,175	
Cork - - -	1,020	4,390	-	-	5,410	1,471	4,468	-	-	5,939	529	
Limerick - - -	-	3,113	-	-	3,113	680	3,838	-	-	4,518	1,405	
Sligo - - -	-	760	-	-	760	273	2,386	-	-	2,659	1,899	
Londonderry - - -	1,228	1,725	-	-	2,953	331	2,253	-	-	3,584	631	
Belfast - - -	200	869	-	-	1,069	871	2,598	-	1	3,470	2,401	
TOTAL of former Stations of Emigration Agents - }	14,278	14,422	367	226	29,293	21,985	28,604	311	196	51,096	21,850	Increase.
										Net -	47	Decrease.
New Stations :											21,803	Increase.
Waterford and New Ross	-	-	-	-	-	217	2,027	-	-	2,244		
Baltimore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	-	259		
Tralee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	nil.	-	-	-	No emigration in April.		
Galway - - -	-	-	-	-	-	578	941	-	-	1,519		
Newry - - -	-	-	-	-	-	99	593	-	-	692*		

\* This Return is only for the fortnight ended 1 May.

Government Emigration Office,  
Liverpool, 28 May 1847.

Sir,

I BEG to report, for the information of the Board, that judgment in favour of the three cases of the "Rochester's" passengers, tried on the 25th instant in the County Court under 5L, was pronounced yesterday. Neither counsel nor attorney was employed; I stated the case, and laid before the Judge the case and opinion forwarded to me by the Board, and left it to be decided upon its own merits, and the result was proved favourable, as above stated.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. E. Hodder,  
Lieutenant, R. N., and Agent.

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

CIRCULAR on the Rights of Passengers, if their Vessels be Detained, Wrecked, or put back in Distress.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office.  
9, Park Street, Westminster,  
10 May 1847.

Sir,

In order to assist you in the discharge of your duties, I am directed by the Board to make the following communication of their views on the rights of passengers under the existing law, in cases where the ship is unduly detained, or obliged, from any cause, to put back into port after the commencement of the voyage.

1. By the 23d section of the Passengers' Act, if a ship shall not put to sea and proceed on her voyage on the day named in the contract, the passengers then ready to proceed in her, must be victualled by the master, in like manner as if they were at sea, that is, he must issue to them the quantities of provisions and water prescribed by the 6th section of the Act. If the detention, unless unavoidable by reason of wind or weather, continues beyond two clear working days, the passengers have the option, either of being victualled or of demanding from the master a payment at the rate of 1s. a day each, from the expiration of the two days, until the final departure of the ship. Of course they are not entitled to this payment if they are suitably lodged and maintained on shore, with their own consent, at the cost of the persons who engaged to provide them with passages.

2. If a ship is obliged to put into port after having commenced her voyage, the passengers must be victualled in like manner as if they were at sea, but they are not entitled of right to subsistence-money. If they choose to live on shore, the master, it is apprehended, would not be

be liable to provide for them, or make them any allowance instead. In such cases, therefore, they should remain by the ship, and decline to quit her, unless the master will enter into some satisfactory arrangement for their support on shore.

3. After a vessel has once cleared and puts back, there exist, it is apprehended, no available legal means of compelling the master beforehand to replenish her stores, unless she requires to be again cleared. But the master will equally be liable to the penalties of the Act, if he fails to make the prescribed issues of provisions during the voyage; and of this, both he and the passengers should be apprized before he sails again. Should the vessel require a fresh clearance, care should be taken that she previously has a full supply of provisions for the whole voyage; and even if she does not clear, every influence is to be used to secure this essential object.

4. In case the sea stock, put on board by the passengers themselves is partially or totally expended when a vessel puts back, there are no means of making good the loss, except by public benevolence.\*

5. Where a vessel puts into port in a damaged state, and the master refuses or neglects within a reasonable time (regard being had to the nature of the damage, and the period requisite to repair it) to carry on the passengers who have received contract tickets, or where in case of wreck, or for any other cause, he refuses or omits to provide them with a fresh conveyance to their destination, the passengers will be entitled, as the Commissioners are advised, to a return of their passage money from the persons who originally contracted to find them a passage. The amount, however, is not recoverable under the provisions of the Passengers' Act, but must be sued for by the passengers themselves, before the ordinary tribunals. In many places, there are courts having a summary jurisdiction, where small sums can be recovered without much expense or delay.

6. It is, therefore, very important, that emigrants should carefully preserve their contract tickets, as being the evidence of their rights on this head.

7. The two great objects to look to in every case are, that the passengers are duly subsisted to the extent of their rights, and that the vessel has her full stock of provisions on board before she sails.

I have, &c.  
(signed) S. Walcott,  
Secretary.

Lieutenant \_\_\_\_\_, R. N.

— No. 5. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
17 July 1847.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 7th instant, accompanied by despatches from Canada and New Brunswick, reporting the state in which the emigrants have reached those provinces during the present season.

We deeply lament the sickly condition in which such large numbers of emigrants arrived in Canada. By Mr. Buchanan's report, dated the 29th of May, it appears that 36 vessels were then at Grosse Isle with 12,450 passengers, and that 662 deaths had occurred on the voyage.

Hearing that a want of food prevailed at Grosse Isle amongst the vast multitude thus simultaneously detained, Mr. Buchanan had at once despatched, on his own responsibility, a proper supply of provisions to be sold or distributed according to the circumstances of the different cases; he had also sent down a small steamer to act as a tender to Dr. Douglas for landing the sick, collecting supplies, and discharging any other requisite duties; and he had strongly recommended to the Governor-general the immediate formation of a medical board, to be composed of a medical gentleman from Montreal, and of Dr. Douglas on behalf of Quebec, to consult on the proper steps to be taken in this emergency.

We feel no doubt that the prompt and judicious measures adopted by Mr. Buchanan will meet with Lord Grey's approbation, and we cannot see the arrival of so trying a period at the quarantine station of the St. Lawrence, without mentioning that we are satisfied that no man could be better fitted than Dr. Douglas by his public spirit, decision and humanity, to cope with the present calamity.

Turning now to New Brunswick, we are glad to see that the sufferings have been much less on the voyage to that province. This emigration, however, includes the misfortune of the ship "Looshtank," in which out of 467 passengers, 117 died on the voyage, and 40 since their arrival. Immediately on seeing the first notice of this disaster in the newspapers, we communicated with Lieutenant Henry, at Dublin, and Lieutenant Hodder, at Liverpool; and we enclose their answers, by which it will be seen that no circumstance had occurred to cause any suspicion of fever in the "Looshtank," and also, that in all doubtful cases it had been the custom of the emigration officer, although there are no legal powers for the purpose, to have a medical examination, and land any persons who were found affected by infectious illness.

Lord Elgin, No.  
57, 12 June 1847.  
Sir W. Cole-  
brooke, No. 51,  
11 June 1847,  
see pp. 3 & 55.

Lieut. Henry, 3 July  
1847.  
Lieut. Hodder, 6 July  
1847.

We

\* In cases deserving it, and where the vessels have been some time at sea, you can apply to the Commissioners for a moderate sum in aid of private subscriptions for this purpose.

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We were anxious to see how far the present papers might afford any evidence of defective inspection before the vessels sailed from this country, or of deficient supplies. In Dr. Douglas's letter, however, it will be observed, that he ascribes the sickness in the Canada ships to the state from which, in the unhappy circumstances of this year, the people have left their own country. The following is his remark on this point: "All the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead from starvation and want before embarking, and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishes them without a struggle. I never saw people so indifferent to life. They would continue in the same berth with a dead person, until the seamen or captain dragged out the corpse with boat-hooks."

From New Brunswick, the Lieutenant-governor makes the following statement: "The passengers in these vessels have been generally satisfied with their treatment on the voyage, and have arrived in good health, which may be attributed to the attention paid to their comfort, and especially to cleanliness and ventilation, with a due supply of wholesome food and water." Rumours to the contrary having been heard in respect to some of the emigrants, the emigration agent made an immediate examination, but found that the report was erroneous, although he notices the curious circumstance of these emigrants disliking biscuit, he says, "I also made inquiry in various ways with regard to the quality and quantity of provisions and water, but have not yet discovered any deficiency in either, further than the general complaint against biscuit, which they do not appear to like, no matter how good the quality."

Much as we lament the sufferings of this season, we are anxious that they should not for a moment be supposed to afford any evidence of ordinary experience, not merely because this would not be consistent with the facts, but also because it would of course seriously prejudice that annual emigration of the humbler classes, which on the whole we believe is so beneficial to their interests. We enclose, therefore, the most accurate return we can compile of the mortality on the voyage, and in quarantine, during the last six years. By this return it will be seen that the average deaths on the voyage, which may be computed at about six weeks, have not exceeded one-half per cent. on the whole number who have left this kingdom; and the deaths in quarantine have been not much more than one-tenth per cent., making a total mortality of between six-tenths and seven-tenths per cent. We trust that this fact, besides the well-known origin of the present sufferings, will clearly show that no inference can be drawn from the extraordinary sickness and mortality of this season, as to what is likely to occur in ordinary years.

Vide page 39.

B. Hawes, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.

(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
C. Alexander Wood.

Government Emigration Office, Dublin,  
3 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and in reply to state in the first place, that the ship "Looshtauk," although belonging to Dublin, took her passengers from Liverpool, and not from this port; and to state in the second place, that in the ships which left this with emigrants, all sickly-looking parties were examined by a surgeon, and those found diseased were withdrawn, and not allowed to proceed until recovered. At the same time, in the sickly state this country has been in for several months, in my humble opinion, no precaution could altogether prevent the seeds of disease being carried on board. Having been engaged nearly all day at Kingstown, inspecting an emigrant ship there, I have not yet had an opportunity to see the article on this subject in the "Times" of the 1st.

S. Walcott, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) J. Henry.

Government Emigration Office, Liverpool,  
6 July 1847.

Sir,

In reply to your inquiry relative to the statement appearing in the "Times" regarding the fever in the ship "Looshtauk," beg to state that the "Looshtank" was inspected, and also that several cases occurred during the season, of fever, measles and small-pox, in different ships, in all which the patients were removed without any difficulty except in one instance. In doubtful cases a medical examination took place, and in several instances the passengers underwent medical examination generally, at the expense of the owners. Mr. James, who cleared the "Looshtauk" states that the passengers on board her appeared to him not only to be healthy, but of a more respectable class than usual.

S. Walcott, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) T. E. Hodder,  
Lieut. R. N., and Agent.

— No. 6. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
27 July 1847.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, accompanied by two despatches from Sir W. Colebrooke, one dated 21st of June, enclosing ship returns for four vessels which had arrived in New Brunswick; the other of the 29th of June, on the subject of an Address he had received from the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, requesting the co-operation of Government in measures for preventing the introduction of fever into that city by emigrants from the quarantine station.

See p. 59.  
See p. 61.

With reference to the circumstance which appears from an enclosure of the first despatch; viz. that the ship "Eliza and Ann" sailed from Galway with more than her complement of passengers, we beg leave to state, that Galway is a port from which the emigration is usually very limited, and that an emigration officer was appointed to it for the first time this year, who did not take charge until the 20th of April, a few days after the departure of the present vessel. She must, therefore, have been cleared in the usual manner in such cases by the officers of Customs.

The excess of numbers does not appear exactly, but the particulars given are sufficient to show that it cannot have been considerable. We presume that it was permitted from not observing, that in comparing the number of passengers with tonnage, the cabin passengers and crew must also be reckoned, instead of counting only the steerage passengers themselves, as is done in comparing the numbers with the space they occupy.

We are happy to perceive that no ill consequence ensued, but that the emigrants by this vessel were well supplied in all respects, and expressed themselves gratified with their treatment; and that although the voyage was protracted to 53 days, no sickness whatever occurred.

On the subject of the second despatch, we presume that the disposition expressed by Sir W. Colebrooke to co-operate with the municipal authorities in any sanitary measures which might be found necessary, will meet with Earl Grey's approval; and that the Lieutenant-governor will be authorized to incur any reasonable expenditure which may prove to be required, either for mitigating disease or preventing its spread.

James Stephen, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.We have, &c.  
(signed) T. Fredk Elliot.  
C. Alexander Wood.

— No. 7. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
4 August 1847.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 16th ultimo, accompanied by an address from the Legislative Assembly of Canada respecting the immigration for the present year.

See p. 7.

Any representations received from the Assembly on such misfortunes as they here describe, cannot fail, independently of the respect at all times due to their authority, to receive the greatest attention. In compliance with Earl Grey's directions, we proceed to offer such remarks as have occurred to us on a perusal of the important address.

The sufferings which have arisen in Canada, out of the unhappy state of Ireland this year, cannot but be deeply deplored. But in ordinary years the rate of mortality amongst emigrants from the United Kingdom, is not one-tenth of that which is experienced this year; and in this year itself we have been assured, that amidst the cases of sickness at New York, no fever has appeared among the large number of German immigrants. Both facts appear to show that the misfortunes are owing to the peculiar condition of Ireland this season, and that they cannot be viewed as examples of an evil that can occur in ordinary times, much deliberation would therefore be requisite in founding any general and permanent legislation on the special experience of this year.

The principal suggestions of the Assembly are, that the helpless and the starving should not be permitted to embark, that emigrant ships should be required to be large and airy; that the allowance of food prescribed by law should be increased; that medical attendance on board should be provided; and finally, that the Imperial Government should defray the extraordinary expenditure which will be necessary this year.

We fear that some of these measures would involve too much interference with the liberty of the subject, whilst with regard to others, no further restrictions than those already in force have been found requisite in any ordinary or average period. Upon all of them we should be prepared, if desired, to offer a variety of practical remarks, but we believe that for the present it will be deemed premature to go into detail in replying to an address, or to enter upon anything in the nature of discussion. We will merely therefore submit the

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remark, that any general and permanent changes of the law require great caution, but that so important a subject as the regulation of emigration can assuredly never be lost sight of by Government, and that we are persuaded that every well-founded improvement which from time to time may be found practicable, will be readily adopted.

The question, especially, whether a surgeon should be required in passenger ships to North America, is one which on account of its importance, appears to us well deserving of consideration. Our own leaning has always been in favour of such a measure, if practicable. There have, however, been considerable difficulties in the way of its adoption; for the vast number of ships which go now, doubt has been expressed by eminent authorities whether a sufficient supply of lawfully qualified surgeons could be obtained on such terms as would alone be compatible with the low charges at which the humbler class of persons can afford to emigrate. We think, however, that it is a subject fully deserving of further inquiry before the next season for emigration.

Into the question how far this country should undertake all the extra expense which may arise out of the nature of this year's emigration, we do not enter, because whilst it must for the most part turn upon considerations lying beyond our province, we also find that it has been, to a great extent, already reviewed in a despatch written by Earl Grey in reference to a similar question raised by the Executive Council in Canada.

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

We have, &c.  
(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
C. Alexander Wood.

— No. 8. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
7 August 1847.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit, for the information of Earl Grey, the accompanying Tables, showing the emigration from the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1846 and 1847, and also during the month of July in each year.

By these Returns it will be seen that the emigration of the present year has already exceeded 200,000, and that the numbers in July (although they have been smaller than in any of the preceding four months of the year) were twice as large as in the same month of 1846.

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

We have, &c.  
(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
C. Alexander Wood.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Emigrants from all Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents, for the Month of July 1846 and 1847.

	July 1846.					July 1847.				
	United States.	British America.	Australian Colonies.	Other Places.	TOTAL.	United States.	British America.	Australian Colonies.	Other Places.	TOTAL.
London - - - -	761	71	143	275	1,250	1,328	366	121	253	2,068
Liverpool - - -	4,969	344	-	28	5,341	6,529	3,573	-	17	10,119
Plymouth - - -	-	276	213	-	489	-	159	257	-	416
Glasgow and Greenock	134	160	-	12	306	390	967	-	14	1,371
Dublin - - - -	-	-	nil	-	-	220	618	-	-	838
Cork - - - - -	-	137	-	1	138	862	276	264	3	1,405
Limerick - - -	-	514	-	-	514	234	996	-	-	1,230
Sligo - - - - -	-	133	-	-	133	59	683	-	-	742
Londonderry - -	-	4	-	-	4	136	749	-	-	885
Belfast - - - -	119	-	-	-	119	-	349	-	-	349
<b>TOTAL of former Stations of Emigration Agents -</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>8,736</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>19,423</b>
<b>New Stations:</b>										
Waterford and New Ross - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	97	654	-	-	751
Baltimore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	132
Galway - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	779	-	-	779
Out-ports of Sligo	-	-	-	-	-	40	856	-	-	896
Berehaven - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
										<b>21,981</b>

COMPARATIVE



COMPARATIVE RETURN of Emigrants from all Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents, for the First Six Months of 1846 and 1847.

	First Six Months of 1846.					First Six Months of 1847.					Increase.
	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Places.	TOTAL.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Places.	TOTAL.	
London - - -	4,243	484	655	1,098	6,480	5,051	1,645	1,620	996	9,312	2,832
Liverpool - - -	39,156	5,608	42	21	44,827	63,334	25,442	66	108	88,951	44,124
Plymouth - - -	-	472	268	126	866	353	723	1,702	-	2,778	1,912
Glasgow and Greenock	681	1,028	12	117	1,838	2,921	2,054	43	87	5,105	3,267
Dublin - - -	861	1,939	-	-	2,800	2,256	6,070	-	-	8,326	5,526
Belfast - - -	414	2,652	-	2	3,068	3,416	6,237	-	1	9,654	6,586
Londonderry - - -	2,789	2,271	-	-	5,060	5,117	5,652	-	-	10,769	5,709
Sligo - - -	-	3,032	-	-	3,032	1,038	8,784	-	-	9,892	6,786
Limerick - - -	-	3,871	-	-	3,871	1,764	7,257	-	-	9,039	5,168
Cork - - -	1,340	5,209	-	-	6,549	3,778	12,374	-	-	16,152	9,603
<b>TOTAL of former Stations of Emigration Agents -</b>	<b>49,484</b>	<b>26,566</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>78,391</b>	<b>89,029</b>	<b>76,256</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>169,908</b>	<b>91,517</b>
<b>New Stations :*</b>											
Waterford and New Ross	91	2,536	-	-	2,627	1,144	7,830	-	-	8,974	6,347
Baltimore - - -	-	2,049	-	-	2,049	-	787	-	-	787	1,262
Galway - - -	290	1,442	-	-	1,732	2,301	2,356	-	-	4,654	2,922
Out-ports of Sligo	-	-	nil	-	-	221	2,701	-	-	2,922	2,922
<b>TOTAL New Stations</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>6,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,408</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>13,671</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,337</b>	<b>12,191</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>49,865</b>	<b>32,593</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>84,799</b>	<b>92,695</b>	<b>89,927</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>187,245</b>	<b>103,708</b>
											Deduct Decrease - - - 1,262
											Net Increase - - - 102,446

\* No Stations having existed at these Ports before 1847, the Numbers for 1846 have been taken from the Customs Returns.

7 August 1847.

— No. 9. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
18 August 1847.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 3d and 6th instant, accompanied by despatches from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, enclosing returns of vessels which had arrived at St. John with Emigrants from Ireland.

These communications refer chiefly to two subjects :

1. The evils resulting from the introduction of whole families of poor persons, including the aged and infirm, before any provision has been made for them on their arrival ;—and,
2. The state of the quarantine station at Partridge Island and at St. John.

With regard to the first of these subjects, we concur with the Governor in believing that the most healthy system of emigration is that in which the able-bodied members of families proceed first to the colony, and delay sending for their relatives until they can provide for their comfortable reception. But under the circumstances of the present emigration, conducted, as it is under the pressure of distress, and at the expense of individuals, we do not perceive that the Government could take any steps to secure this mode of proceeding.

With respect to the sickness among the emigrants, it appears that both at St. John and Partridge Island much difficulty exists in finding proper accommodation for the sick. It would appear, however, from the Governor's report, that the local authorities are making every effort to meet this evil, and to mitigate the sufferings of the emigrants.

With regard to the prosecution referred to in despatch No. 60, in the case of the "Linden," we abstain from any remarks, as we conclude that a further communication will be made on the subject.

We have, &c.

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

(signed) C. Alexander Wood.  
Frederic Rogers.

No. 60, 6 July 1847.  
No. 64, 13 July 1847.  
See pp. 63 & 67.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
27 October 1847.

Sir,

AMONGST the enclosures to Sir William Colebrooke's despatch, No. 76, of the 27th of August last, contained in Mr. Stephen's letter of the 22d ultimo, we observe with much regret the following passage in a letter from a gentleman named Boyd, who appears to be discharging the duties of Emigration Agent at St. Andrew's.

Page 104.

"From the reports made to me by the masters of vessels bringing emigrants, there is a great laxity of duty on the part of the Government Emigration Agents in Ireland. In none of the cases that have come under my notice has the Emigrant Agent been on board the ships to examine into the quantity or quality of the stores, and in some cases there have been from six to ten more passengers than the complement."

Both as a means of preventing any irregularities or neglect from arising in the general conduct of the service, and also in order to afford an opportunity of removing misconceptions when they may occur, we are always most desirous to receive a statement of every case in which there appears reason to complain on the arrival of an emigrant ship in North America.

But we trust it is not inconsistent with this feeling to regret that such sweeping charges as the present should be thrown out on all the officers in one part of the United Kingdom, without specifying the cases on which they rest. The effect is to render investigation more difficult, and also to deprive the officers of a fair opportunity of offering their defence. We have, however, made such inquiries as the statement admitted.

First, we called upon each officer in Ireland to make a return of every ship which had sailed from his station to St. Andrew's, and to state, opposite the name of each, whether or not he had been on board of her to examine into the provisions. They have all answered by a distinct reply in the affirmative respecting each vessel which they cleared. This, we are aware, may be said to be only the testimony of the parties accused; but, at least, it shows that the charge is denied by them, and that one and all have now asserted, on their responsibility as officers and gentlemen, that they did personally visit every ship that left their stations, and examine into the quantity and quality of the provisions.

Secondly, we observe that the whole number of vessels which went to St. Andrew's from Irish ports at which emigration officers were present did not exceed eight; ship returns have been received for five of them. In none of these is any excess of passengers reported. In only one case, the "Magna Charta," is there any complaint respecting provisions; but in three out of the five ships it is expressly stated that there were no complaints as to provisions and water. In the fifth case the provisions are not mentioned, but it is stated that the passengers were all landed in good health.

In the case of the "Magna Charta," the agent states that the provisions were good and sufficient in quantity, as far as it was possible to ascertain. The master himself certified to that effect. The complaint rests on the word of the master. It may therefore be proper to observe, that before this ship sailed, the agent reported that the master and broker attempted to force the emigrants to an exchange of tickets, and having by means of threats succeeded in doing so in several instances, the emigration officer caused 19 of the passengers to summon the broker, when the magistrates awarded them 1*l.* 1*s.*, and 10*s.* each with costs for subsistence money.

Thirdly. There are many ports in Ireland at which an emigration officer could not board the vessels, because there is none. And again, at some of those ports which had emigration officers in the summer, the appointment had not been made at the beginning of the year. But in the absence of any specific statement whatever in Mr. Boyd's letter, it is impossible to ascertain how far his remarks may allude to such ports as these.

Fourthly. Some of the officers observe in their reply to our inquiries, that many of the masters of emigrant ships are by no means among the best specimens of their class, and that having an interest in throwing the blame of any fault upon others, their statement ought to be received with due caution.

In order to afford the means of coming to some final result, we hope that Lord Grey will cause Mr. Boyd to be instructed to furnish, with the least possible delay, a list of all the emigrant ships which arrived at St. Andrew's this year; with the names of the ports from whence they came; and to specify, in a column of remarks, what were the ships of which the masters said that the emigration officers had never been on board to examine into the quality or quantity of the stores.

With respect to an excess beyond the complement of passengers, we have shown that it has not in fact been reported on one of the ships to St. Andrew's from emigrant officers' stations. But from the extreme eagerness of the people to get away, and from the arts they will have recourse to, it is in some cases unavoidable. On this point we beg to draw attention to the subjoined extract of a report from the officers at Sligo.

" It is possible that, in some instances, more people may be on board the vessels than the law allows, but never by our authority or knowledge. This is entirely owing to the negligence of the masters or mates, and occurs as follows.

" The greater part of the emigrant vessels fit out at an anchorage called 'the Pool,' about four miles from Sligo; and even the smallest vessels which fit alongside the quays, remove to 'the Pool,' to take their passengers on board. When these vessels are ready for sea, they are finally inspected and mustered by us, and any people over and above the number the vessel can legally carry, are sent on shore before we leave the ship. The master is strictly cautioned to keep a good look out, and to allow no one on board; and the penalty named to him, in case he has any more people than is on the Custom-house list, and the clearance given by us. Notwithstanding this, they are negligent, and people get on board and stow themselves away, and do not make their appearance until the ship is far at sea. In many instances, on searching the ship previous to giving the clearance, we have found men, women and children stowed away in casks and chests, in the coals, and even in beds. These people are invariably seen over the side before we leave the vessel. If, therefore, it happens in any instance that there are more people on board on the ship's arrival at the port of disembarkation than the law allows, the masters deserve to bear the blame, and not us."

Mr. Boyd mentions that one of the great causes of mortality in ships this season is their carrying freight. This, however, was beyond the control of the Government officers. So long as the proper quantity of provisions is on board, and as the emigrants have their proper share of space between decks, we need scarcely say that there is no law to prohibit a ship which carries passengers from also carrying cargo. Freight is largely taken in Australian ships, of which the healthiness is well known.

Mr. Boyd makes the following remark:—"The deck on which the passengers are placed is merely temporary; consequently no water is allowed to be used for the purpose of washing and cleansing below." We have ourselves often regretted that temporary decks should be used, but a large number of timber ships are originally built without lower decks, and after mature deliberation it was neither considered reasonable to prohibit their construction afterwards, if sound and substantial, nor yet to object to the laying of new and extra beams, provided that they were stout and serviceable. None of the Emigration officers are responsible on this subject; they are bound to observe the law as it stands, and also to adhere to the construction of it, which, on the present subject, was obtained some time since from the law officers of the Crown.

We do not understand, however, in what manner a temporary deck prevents the use of water below; but we may observe that any except the most limited use of water there is at any rate never permitted in a well regulated ship, and that we are satisfied that it would be highly prejudicial to the health of the passengers. The lower deck ought to be cleaned by dry rubbing, and the people ought to clean themselves on deck.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*

B. Hawes, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 11. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
27 October 1847.

Sir,

In reference to Mr. Stephen's letter of the 22d ultimo, accompanied by a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, enclosing Reports and Returns from the emigration agent at St. John, we beg leave to submit the enclosed explanation from Lieutenant Patterson, who was appointed for the season emigration officer at Galway, respecting the alleged deficiency of provisions on board the "Bloomfield."

No. 76. 27 Aug. 1847.  
page 103.

7 October 1847.

Lieutenant Patterson alleged, it will be observed, that the brig originally cleared with her proper quantity of provisions, but points out, that after she had put back in distress, there were no means by law of compelling her to replenish her stores; and states that he nevertheless did succeed in getting the brokers to make up the quantity of provisions with good wheat meal.

Lieutenant Patterson had only been recently appointed when the "Bloomfield" first sailed, and may possibly have been wanting in experience. But his remark on his want of direct power after the vessel had put back is correct. The Act has since, at our suggestion, been amended, so as to give an equal control over a vessel which clears out a second time, as when she sails for the first time.

We would request that Lieutenant Patterson's letter, with these remarks, may be forwarded to the Lieutenant-governor for his information.

We have, &c.

B. Hawes, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*

Land Board  
Reports.

Sir,

Galway, 7 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, with the accompanying report of the trial of the captain of the "Bloomfield" at St. John, New Brunswick, and of the extract from the emigration agent's report of same, and in reply to your request that I would furnish you, for the information of the Commissioners, such remarks as I had to offer, I beg to state that I believe the cause of the calamity in that vessel was first of all the gale of wind which she encountered on her first sailing from Galway, and by which she was partly dismasted, and which caused her putting back again after being a fortnight at sea; and the next circumstance, to which the suffering of the passengers might be attributed, was the captain being landed sick of fever, of which he died. The disappointment and vexation occasioned by those circumstances in the minds of the passengers made them, no doubt, the more difficult to manage. With regard to the supply of provisions and water, I took every precaution on the vessel's first sailing, that these were all right as to quality and quantity, for which I have the captain's certificate; but as the vessel's sailing the second time was about four weeks subsequently to her first departure, her provisions and water of course underwent a great change, and although I had then no power to enforce the replenishing of those necessary supplies, I succeeded in getting the broker to replenish the provisions with good wheaten meal, and make up the deficiency of water, both of what was expended and of what appeared to be bad at the time. I was particularly anxious about this, and accomplished more for the poor passengers than I expected I could do. As for biscuit, there was put on board the regular quantity, as I believe when the vessel first sailed, and such I may say concerning that vessel when she first sailed, that I would have preferred being a passenger in her to many that made very prosperous voyages, not excepting the "Cushla Machree," which is mentioned in contrast to the "Bloomfield" by Mr. Perley. But notwithstanding all the precaution that can be taken by an emigration officer, much will depend upon circumstances over which he can have no control to ensure a prosperous passage.

As for the conduct of the master of the vessel after sailing, I cannot be made responsible, and by the report of the proceedings of the trial there seems to be a good deal of contradiction by the witnesses.

I feel myself fully justified in assuring the Commissioners that what I have stated is what I can prove to be fact concerning the schooner "Bloomfield." I might refer to a litigious spirit that seemed among the passengers, which of itself must very much interfere with their own comfort whenever it arises.

I have, &c.

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

(signed) Wm. Patterson,  
Emig<sup>n</sup> Officer.

P. S.—I enclose the accompanying certificate of the provisions and water which were put on board the "Bloomfield," when she first sailed, signed by the captain.

#### COPY CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY certify that I have actually on board the ship "Bloomfield," for the use of the passengers, amounting in all to 56 statue adults, the full quantities of provisions and water stipulated by the Passengers' Act, as particularly specified below, as well as a sufficiency of fuel for the voyage; and that the ship is in all respects seaworthy; all which I attest with a due sense of the personal responsibility it involves.

Provisions irrespective of any quantity found by the passengers themselves, not inferior in quality to the samples inspected.

Biscuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120 pounds.
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784 "
Wheatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,016 "
TOTAL									- - - 3,920 "

#### WATER, in Sound and Sweet Casks.

22 Casks of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 gallons.
Casks of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Casks of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
4 Casks of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 "
Total - - - 26 Casks, containing									- - - 3,040 "

Provisions in addition, for my crew of seven men, and cabin passengers, for 70 days, 920 pounds.

Water for my crew and cabin passengers, 712 gallons.

(signed) F. W. O'Brien, Master.

Dated at Galway, this 12th day of May 1847.

— No. 12. —

Land Board  
Reports.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
27 October 1847.

WITH reference to Mr. Perley's report on the "Sea," contained among the enclosures to Sir William Colebrooke's despatch of the 14th September last, No. 79; we have the honour to transmit, with a view to its being communicated to the Lieutenant-governor, the enclosed report from Lieutenant Hodder.

Lieutenant Hodder, it will be seen, expresses his regret that Messrs. Rippard & Son appeared to have escaped the vigilance of his office on the occasion in question. He quite agrees in Mr. Perley's account of their character, and states that the officers at Liverpool have been constantly on the watch to detect them in any punishable offence, and have frequently had to delay vessels in consequence of their attempts to pass bad provisions. Lieutenant Hodder has read Mr. Perley's Report to Rippard, and has announced to him that he will oppose the renewal of his license when next it comes before the magistrates.

We trust the result will be to remove this firm from the trade.

We have, &amp;c.

B. Hawes, Esq. &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*

23 October 1847.

Sir,

Government Emigration Office, Liverpool,  
23 October 1847.

I REGRET to observe from Mr. Perley's Report, that Rippard & Son have eluded the vigilance of this office, and I am quite at a loss how to account for their successful attempt, from the fact that the firm being one of such very bad character, giving unnecessary trouble to this office; nothing relating to their establishment is taken on trust, and unavoidable delays are frequently occasioned by attempts to pass bad provisions. It appears on reference to the document that a second clearance was entered for the "Sea" which made her number 244 souls, equal to 197 adults. Mr. Perley's Report enumerates 229 passengers, which I apprehend are considered as full passengers, and, if so, it appears evident that an additional number must have been put on board after the second clearance alluded to; in which case, Messrs. Rippard may have taken that opportunity of putting on board the bread and flour complained of. I have been long on the look out for this party; but my efforts have been eluded by their indirect connexion with some of the worst characters which infest the docks. I have read Mr. Perley's Report to Rippard, and have informed him of my intention to resist a renewal of his license when opportunity offers.

I have, &amp;c.

Stephen Walcott, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *T. E. Hodder,*  
Lient. R. N., and Agent.

— No. 13. —

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
8 November 1847.

WITH reference to Mr. Boyd's letter of the 16th August last, contained in Sir William Colebrooke's despatch of the 27th of August, complaining of the temporary construction of the 'tween decks of the "Elizabeth Grimmer," we have the honour to enclose the accompanying copy of an explanation for which we called from Lieutenant Ramsay, of the circumstances under which he cleared that vessel.

We would request that this may be communicated to the Governor for his information.

We have, &amp;c.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

27 October 1847.

Sir,

Government Emigration Office, Londonderry,  
27 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 22d, also your letter of 23d instant, with report of Mr. Boyd, acting agent at St. Andrew's, stating that the 'tween-decks of the "Elizabeth Grimmer" were merely temporary.

In reply, I have to state, for the information of the Board, that the 'tween-decks of that vessel were substantially secured to the permanent beams, according to the 3d clause of the Passengers' Act, her cargo consisting of dry goods, hardware, iron and salt. The

Land Board  
Reports.

'tween-decks were caulked to prevent the cargo from sustaining any damage by water going down. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose, that the master would not allow any more water to be used on that deck than was requisite for cleanliness. In my opinion there should be as little water used as possible in keeping the 'tween-decks of an emigrant ship clean; that scraping decks should be chiefly practised to preserve the health of the passengers.

I have further to state, that the "Elizabeth Grimmer," on her arrival at this port, was found to be deficient of two lower-deck beams in the main hatchway, they having been taken out for the accommodation of stowage of mahogany in a former voyage, which were replaced here by my directions when coming under the provisions of the Passengers' Act.

I cannot understand how Mr. Boyd could make such statements about the "Elizabeth Grimmer."

S. Walcott, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) R. Ramsay,  
Emigration Officer.

—No. 14.—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
8 November 1847.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Perley's letter of the 21st September, enclosed in a despatch from Sir W. Colebrooke dated 28th of September last, reporting the conviction of the master of the schooner "Lady Dombraine," for not having proper beams, part of the permanent structure of the vessel. We have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of an explanation for which we called from Lieutenant Wooldridge, of the circumstances under which he cleared that vessel.

We would request that this explanation may be communicated to the Governor for his information.

On this subject, we obtained in the summer of 1845 the opinion of the law officers relative to the interpretation of the 3d clause of the Passengers' Act. It was to the effect that vessels originally built without the beams required by the law, may be altered, and have beams wrought into their structure, so as to comply with its requirements. In April last we embodied this view in a circular to the emigration officers, of which we beg leave to enclose a copy, and to request that it may be transmitted to New Brunswick, in order that the agents in the province may be aware of the nature of the orders under which the emigration officers act on this subject.

It only remains for us to suggest, that in communicating with Sir W. Colebrooke, he should be requested to ascertain and report to Lord Grey whether the vessel in question had not lower beams at the time of her arrival.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
Frederic Rogers.

Government Emigration Office, Sligo,  
26 October 1847.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 22d instant, stating that the master of the "Lady Dombraine" had been convicted at St. John, New Brunswick, in the penalty of 10*l.* and costs, for the absence of beams to support the lower deck, I beg to state that I am very much surprized at such a conviction, as I never could have been so blind as to overlook a circumstance on which I have been very particular, in consequence of the Board's directions with respect to vessels not having original beams, or where there is not sufficient height without false beams.

In this case the "Lady Dombraine" had beams of six inches by three, well spiked to the ship's side, and supported by a staunchion of three inches square from the keelson. The schooner is a small vessel, being only 113 tons register; she could have taken 60½ adults, not including her crew of seven men; but she had only 47½ adults on board, and was only fitted for 55. She had but nine feet depth of hold, therefore her deck must have been very near the keelson; indeed, close upon the ballast (for her provisions and water were stowed forward and aft, and not under the deck). I therefore considered that the scantling of the beams was quite sufficient to support a deck of so small a surface. The question is, whether these beams were considered sufficiently strong by the Immigration Agent at St. John, as I cannot understand how a vessel could have proceeded across the Atlantic with the deck resting on her ballast as the only support.

S. Walcott, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) W. Wooldridge,  
Lieut. R. N.

(Circular.)

(Circular.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
17 April 1847.Land Board  
Reports.

Sir,

IN reference to questions which have arisen respecting lower beams, in consequence of the pressure for shipping this year, I am desired by the Commissioners to give you the following directions for your guidance.

They are led to understand, that, if the height between deck is insufficient when the lower deck is laid on the original lower beams, there is no objection by law to laying the deck on additional lower beams, introduced for the purpose at a lower level, provided that these new beams are clearly strong enough, properly fastened, and in all respects capable of carrying a lower deck of the requisite thickness to be properly and substantially secured to them, of which it will be the duty of the Government Agent to judge.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *S. Walcott,*  
Secretary.

— No. 15. —

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
10 November 1847.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 6th instant, accompanied by a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, enclosing a return of emigrants from Cork, by the barque "St. Lawrence."

Adverting to the attention which has been drawn to the state in which vessels reached St. Andrews, we are glad to perceive by the present return, that this barque, carrying 104 persons from Cork, imported them without any death; and that the vessel is reported to have arrived perfectly clean, the emigrants in a healthy state, and without any complaints as to the food or water.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Fred<sup>t</sup> Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

B. Hawes, Esq., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

No. 16.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
6 December 1847.

Sir,

IN reference to Mr. Stephen's letter of the 8th ultimo, enclosing a return of emigrants who had arrived at the port of Quebec between the 5th and the 12th June, we think it our duty to call attention to the following report by Mr. Buchanan, in respect to some emigrants from the estates of Viscount Palmerston.

"These people," Mr. Buchanan remarks, "were well provided with good and wholesome provisions at his Lordship's expense, and landed in good health, presenting a marked contrast with several of the other vessels from the same port, and which tends to prove that had the emigrants of this season been supplied with good wholesome provisions, much of the mortality might possibly have been avoided."

B. Hawes, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

— No. 17. —

EXTRACTS of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to  
*H. Merivale, Esq.*; dated 8 December 1847.

It appears from the enclosures to Sir William Colebrooke's despatch, that the whole number of emigrants who had arrived in New Brunswick during the present year, amounted, on the 1st October, to 15,269, being an excess over the emigrants of last year of 5,720; that of these one-third had proceeded to the United States, and that the two-thirds who remained are "of the most miserable and helpless class of Irish peasantry." It further appears, that many heads of families had gone to the United States, leaving their families behind them, and that these families had consequently become a burthen upon the people of New Brunswick, and would probably so continue throughout the winter. With reference to this point, Sir William Colebrooke repeats an observation which he has frequently made in his despatches of the present year, that the practice of sending out families before they can be provided for is productive of suffering to the emigrants, and throws an undue burthen on the colony.

We now proceed to notice such of the reports from the emigrant agent and others, attached to Sir W. Colebrooke's despatch, as appear to call for special observation.

1. The emigrant agent reports the arrival of the barque "James," from Limerick, with 123 passengers, and adds, that the whole meal was more than half bran, and a portion of the water was of bad quality. This is a serious charge; but as the emigrants refused to appear against the master in the province, it will be impossible now to enforce the penalties of the Passengers' Act. We have, however, called on the emigration agent at Limerick for an explanation on the subject, which we shall hereafter submit, with our opinion on it, for Lord Grey's information. We may also take this opportunity of mentioning, with reference to an

allusion which has been made in a previous report from New Brunswick, to sickness produced by the use of impure water, that at an early period of the season we had made inquiries as to the sources from which water is supplied to emigrant ships at those ports where Government agents are stationed; and we enclose, in a tabular statement, the result of our inquiries. We may add, that where the water-casks have not been already used as such, and seasoned, but are either new, or have been used as wine or spirit-casks, we have instructed our officers to require that they should be charred before being filled.

2. The emigrant agent transmits a further and fuller report on the subject of the ship "Looshtauk," the arrival of which, with the great mortality which had occurred on her passage, were briefly reported in Sir W. Colebrooke's despatch of 11th of June last. We regret to say that, distressing as was the account contained in that despatch, it fell short of the actual facts of the case as they now appear. In these papers it is shown, that out of 462 passengers who embarked in this vessel, 146 died on the passage, and 96 at the quarantine station, making in all 242; that more had died since they were discharged from quarantine, and that a few were still at Chatham in a very debilitated state; that of the crew of 24, 11 had died; and that at one period of the voyage all the crew were ill and unfit for duty; the master and mate alone being in a state to navigate the vessel.

In our letter of the 17th July last, we reported the steps which we adopted immediately on seeing in the public papers a statement of the case of this vessel, and we enclosed reports from the emigration agents at Dublin and Liverpool, which showed that the awful calamity by which it was visited was not attributable to any neglect on the part of the emigration agents at those ports previous to its sailing. Neither would it appear to have been attributable to any neglect of duty or want of precaution on the part of the master during the voyage. On the contrary, the conduct of the master appears to have been most humane and praiseworthy, and Mr. Perley has remarked, with apparent justice, that it was owing to his energy and determination that any either of the crew or passengers survived. The cause of the calamity, as of much of the sickness which during the present season has prevailed among the emigrants to British North America, is to be found in the state of the emigrants previous to their embarkation. In the present instance, the fever broke out five days after the vessel sailed, in the persons of two young men, brothers, who before they embarked had been living in one of the low lodging-houses in Liverpool. It seems probable that the fever, which, though latent in these individuals, was not apparent to the officers who examined them, had been contracted at this lodging-house. But we have already explained, in our general report, the circumstances which make it impossible to guard against such a misfortune by precautions applicable to emigrants alone. An improved system of sanitary regulations at Liverpool would afford almost the only chance of remedying the evils at present arising from the state of the lodging-houses in which emigrants at that port usually congregate.

3. Nine other vessels are reported to have arrived, the circumstances of which, with one exception, do not require any notice. The exception is the case of the brig "St. Lawrence," which is said, when she left Cork, to have had symptoms of fever among the passengers, but to have arrived in an unusually good condition, the passengers being more healthy when landed at St. Andrew's than when they sailed from Cork. This result is attributed to the daily use of chloride of zinc, two demijohns of which had been placed on board the vessel at the Cork station.

We have much satisfaction in observing that this step, which we apprehend to have been taken in consequence of directions from this Board, has been productive of such beneficial results. \* \* \* \* \*

4. The emigrant agent reports, that the master of the ship "Linden," who, in the early part of this year had been convicted in New Brunswick of infractions of the Passengers' Act, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20*l.*, but had at the time absconded, had returned to the colony and been arrested and compelled to pay the penalty and costs. We shall accordingly abstain from following up the steps which we had taken for enforcing in this country the penalty awarded in New Brunswick.

5. In Sir W. Colebrooke's despatch, No. 84, of the 28th September, he transmitted a report from a board of physicians appointed to inquire into the state of the emigrants at the quarantine station, impugning in severe terms the management of that establishment during the last season. In his present despatch, Sir W. Colebrooke transmits the answer of a committee of the common council of St. John. From this answer, and from Sir W. Colebrooke's despatch, it seems evident that although much sickness and suffering existed at Partridge Island, it was the inevitable result of the peculiar circumstances of this year's emigration, and that every exertion was made by the mayor and corporation of St. John to meet the difficulties with which they unexpectedly found themselves surrounded. Sir W. Colebrooke adds the expression of his hope that next year the quarantine station at St. John will be placed on an efficient footing.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor encloses a report from Mr. G. Blatch, a barrister in New Brunswick, pointing out, with reference to the case of the master of the "Linden," the difficulty of enforcing the right of action of emigrants against the master of a vessel who may break his contract with them, by reason of the ease with which the master can remove himself from the jurisdiction of the colonial courts. The remedy suggested by Mr. Blatch is, such an alteration of the existing law as would enable the magistrates to issue bailable process against the defendant in the first instance.

Lastly,



Lastly, it appears that in the month of September 1673 emigrants arrived in New Brunswick. In the month of October eight vessels arrived, the number of emigrants in which is not stated. From the public papers recently received from Canada, we also observe, that on the 30th October and the 10th November, two vessels arrived in the St. Lawrence with large bodies of emigrants on board. There can be no question that emigrants arriving at such a period of the year must be exposed to great suffering and privation, and that they must inevitably become dependent for support, during the ensuing winter, on public or private charity. As, however, we understand that Lord Grey has already communicated with the Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors of the other North American provinces on this point, and has suggested the measures which appear to his Lordship most likely to prevent a recurrence of such events, it is unnecessary for us to enlarge on the subject in this place.

WATER AND WATER CASKS.

	Liverpool.	Dublin.	Cove of Cork.	Belfast.	Limerick.	
	Lieut. Hodder.	Lieut. Henry.	Lieut. Friend.	Lieut. Stark.	R. Lynch, Esq., &c.	
I. What is the practice at his station as to the mode of supplying water to emigrant vessels?	-- Supplied from Bootle waterworks; abundant in quantity, and quality excellent.	-- Supplied from the City waterworks.	-- Supplied from the City waterworks.	-- Supplied by a reservoir in the country.	-- Taken from the river when the tide answers; water good.	
II. Is it usually put into new or seasoned casks?	-- Seasoned by some voyages. New casks are charred before being used.	-- Seasoned, soaked and refilled. Spirit casks and others well burnt out.	-- Seasoned by some voyages. New casks previously soaked, refilled, and quick-lime thrown in.	-- Seasoned by soaking, and then refilled. New ones a day or two longer. (New casks not to be prohibited.)	-- New, but soaked some days, and refilled.	
III. Are iron tanks ever employed?	Not stated	Not stated	-- Very rarely, and partially.	Never	Not stated.	
	Sligo.	Londonderry.	Galway.	Waterford and New Ross.	Castletown and Berhaven.	Baltimore.
	Lieut. Shuttleworth.	Lieut. Ramsay.	Lieut. Patterson.	Commander Ellis.	Lieut. Denchly.	Lieut. Moriarty.
I. What is the practice at his station as to the mode of supplying water to emigrant vessels?	-- Casks filled about half above high water mark from the run of the lake water.	-- Casks filled from good spring water, and not from the river.	-- Casks filled from the river out of the reach of the tides, to avoid brackishness. (Exceptions occur, but when the water is not brackish.)	-- Casks at Waterford filled at proper times of tide from the river, four miles above the bridge, where it is fresh at high water, except water at New Ross, filled from river at low water, of good quality.	-- Casks filled from a pure stream.	-- Casks filled at Cork.
II. Is it usually put into new or seasoned casks?	-- Seasoned. Casks are filled for nine or ten days, and lime introduced; then refilled.	-- Seasoned by soaking for a week, and then refilled; old and new casks are used.	-- Generally new. (No complaint made except against old casks not charred.)	-- Generally new; rest old seasoned.	-- Wine and whiskey casks. If not well charred, &c., the water becomes bad.	-- Good seasoned casks.
III. Are iron tanks ever employed?	Never	No	Seldom used	No	No	No.