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*From the Author*  
CURSORY REMARKS

1827

UPON

# EMIGRATION

TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA,

WITH

## OBSERVATIONS

UPON AN APPROPRIATE AGENCY,

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN ABSTRACT COPY FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BY PETER ROBINSON, ESQ.

UPON THE STATE OF HIS IRISH SETTLEMENT

IN UPPER CANADA 1826.

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**HULL:**

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY T. TOPPING, LOWGATE.

[Price One Shilling.]

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1827.



## PREFACE.

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AMONG the several branches of political economy necessarily connected with the government of a great empire, the most important are those which relate to the general welfare and happiness of the industrious and laborious classes.

This subject, so interesting in its result to the nation, has engaged the particular attention of His Majesty's Government, to find out the *cause* and *extent* of our commercial and manufacturing distress, and how far the establishment of a Free Trade may have combined to create an increase of pauperism in Great Britain and Ireland; which, however excellent in principle, has been truly said to have withdrawn *for a time* a very large proportion of British capital from trade: whereby it is clearly demonstrative, that the supply of labour is much greater than the demand, and that a relative degree of want and misery is the result. *In other words*, there appears a redundancy of population without employment, which are reduced to the greatest poverty and destitution, productive of bankruptcy and ruin to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing classes which require immediate relief.

In this state of domestic affairs, a new branch of political economy is added to others founded upon COLONIAL interests in practice; for which purpose a select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons last sessions of Parliament to receive evidence upon the subject of EMIGRATION, and to ascertain from the capabilities and resources of our North American Provinces in *particular*, to what extent they can be made available for the relief required; and at the same time to enquire how far the scheme of emigration is susceptible of being carried to those colonies *annually*, to become profitable to the State and beneficial to the poor and other classes; by opening the road to individual enterprise, and giving encouragement to the proposed measure in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Previous however to the appointment of this Committee by the House of Commons. His Majesty's Government had made two experimental trials of the scheme of emigration from Ireland, in 1823 and 1825,—which, from the regulations, *respectability*, and *general knowledge* of the gentleman who conducted it, under *Earl Bathurst's* directions, could not fail to answer all the purposes for

which it was *ultimately* intended; the evidence of which will appear manifest to the reader, by the alteration and present circumstances of those poor *Irish settlers*, who are now in a comparative state of independence, living with their families in the township described, (in UPPER CANADA,) in the report annexed to this pamphlet; shewing the increase and decrease of population, the quantity of land cleared by each family, the productions and increase of live and dead stock, with other interesting accounts which will of itself form a subject for PARLIAMENTARY discussion when the Report is brought before the House, on the 15th of February.

These few interesting pages which point out the uses and local convenience of an Emigrants Office in the Port of Hull, although hastily compiled, to give the earliest intelligence to the public of all that has been arranged or is connected with the further colonization of our invaluable provinces in North America, are no less directed for the information of Merchants and Ship-Owners, so far as the individual engaged in the agency may have it in his power, from a residence in Canada for *several years past*, to disseminate the most useful knowledge beneficial to their interests.

But, as is always to be expected in the establishment of any new measures, until they become public by law and custom, many objections and prejudices against the scheme of emigration will be made by those persons who feel *no interest* in its application; it would, therefore, be in vain, on the present occasion, to enter into any further detail or reasoning upon the subject, to convince them of its advantages; but there are *thousands* of industrious respectable families and other persons less doubtful and open to conviction, if they knew the comparative difference of employing *small means* and living in the colonies, to keeping up their usual establishments at great expenses in the mother country, would be most desirous and willing to make either Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, the country of their *choice*.

It is delightful for an Englishman in his travels through those invaluable provinces, so far as they are at present settled, to observe the *independence* and *happiness* depicted in the countenances of the inhabitants; and with what degree of zealous feeling they endeavour to vie with each other in LOYALTY and FREEDOM, under the auspices of the ENGLISH Constitution *in all its purity*, having no obsolete laws, tythe, or tax established among them, but such as any British subject would cheerfully subscribe to, in the full enjoyment of his ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

## EMIGRANTS OFFICE, HULL.

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IN conducting the business of this Agency, and in arranging it for the use of those families and individuals who propose to avail themselves of the advantages arising from emigration to the British Colonies in North America, it will be found to embrace every interest that can contribute to their convenience, comfort, and accommodation, that a transit across the Atlantic Ocean requires; by providing good ships (*at reduced prices*) for the voyage, and removing those obstructions and difficulties which strangers have hitherto had to contend with *abroad* upon their first arrival. The general uses of this Office for Emigrants will be found to assimilate in principle, to the regulations of a coach office for travellers; and to differ but little in expense, for a passage to CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA or NEW BRUNSWICK, than the fare and expenses on the road from LONDON to YORK in the MAIL.

These considerations are the more important to the provident and *industrious* classes that go out as Settlers; as persons under any circumstances can ascertain the whole of their expenditure before they take their departure from home; receiving instructions at the same time how to proceed (in the Colonies) with the assistance of a correspondent agency *abroad*, to obtain land from the different authorities and other *private sources*.

Up to the present time the advantages of emigration to these provinces have been but comparatively known or defined by Englishmen, owing to their habits of staying at home, the want of enquiry, or the contingent aid which the POOR-LAWS hold out

to *them* in times of distress; whilst the indigence and circumstances of the SCOTCH and IRISH (*without such laws*) have established, from custom, the more adventurous and laudable enterprise of emigration; which accounts for the first settlers in the Canadas being chiefly from those parts of the United Kingdom.

It is also worthy of remark, that in those instances where a spirit of enterprise and industry have been manifested, as has been more particularly the case with those persons who have emigrated from Scotland, the benefits which they have derived have been great beyond all calculation. Our Northern brethren have been wise enough to embrace the good things abroad, which the English have neglected; and the possession of *immense tracts of land*, and the filling the greater part of the offices and appointments in the *Colonial Government*, sufficiently attest their superior sagacity in availing themselves of the manifold advantages held out by the Canadian provinces.

The harvest, however, is still in an early stage, and the benefits which may yet be reaped by men of capital, and the industrious emigrant, will, there is no doubt, be more generally diffused among the enterprising of all classes, who may direct their attention to this long-neglected and interesting portion of the British Empire.

The *desultory* system of emigration, which has hitherto been carried on from SCOTLAND and IRELAND, to the Canadian provinces by the poorer classes, without *friends* or *money*, produced many complaints from the distress it has often created among families upon their arrival; which having reached the Colonial Office, it brought on a general enquiry of His Majesty's Government into the cause: many improvements upon the plan of emigration have therefore since been adopted, and are now recommended, as being more beneficial to all classes.

To accomplish this important object on the part of the Provincial Governments, much already has been done in a national point of view, both by the Land Granting Departments abroad, and by

the IMPERIAL Parliament at home, not only by consolidating the British Colonies into a large proportion or component part of the Integral of the Empire, and removing the restrictions on commerce, by giving them a *free trade* to all parts of the world; but likewise by appropriating the uses of *voluntary* emigration as a new branch of our political economy; to prevent *by every possible means* the growth of *distress and pauperism in the mother country*, and thereby ameliorating the conditions of the poor upon the most desirable and advantageous terms, of granting them lands abroad, and supporting them the *first* year:

The effect which these measures have already produced in the provinces, appears manifest by the improvement of trade abroad; creating an additional demand for labour, and the employment of British capital in agricultural and commercial pursuits in the Colonies; whereby the redundant population of England and Wales, by seeking *parochial* relief, “which threatens by its tendency to swallow up the whole of the rental of the country,” will find its advantages in the scheme of emigration.

With reference to its application from IRELAND to the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward’s Island in North America, the progress of colonization in those parts being at its highest, two experimental trials have been made by His Majesty’s Government, which have been found to answer, *one* in 1823, and the other in 1825. This emigration was conducted by PETER ROBINSON, Esq. (brother to the Attorney General of the Province of Upper Canada) a gentleman whose humane and benevolent feelings every way qualified him for such a charge; being born in America, of *English parents*, and whose father (an American loyalist) had fought in the battles of the Revolution!!!

From this gentleman’s Report to the Committee of the House of Commons upon emigration, (*herewith annexed*,) it is manifest that in proportion as our agriculturists, manufacturers, and labourers in the mother country have decayed during the years



before-mentioned (1823 and 1825), the prosperity of Mr. ROBINSON'S emigrants have increased in Canada to a relative extent; and such is now the result, that application and memorials from thousands of persons are pouring in upon Government from all parts of Scotland and Ireland, and a comparative *few* from England, for assistance to go out with their families to Canada.

The North-West Company by their commercial enterprise, and the settlers who first became located in British America after the division of Canada into two provinces in 1791, have done more towards converting that once boundless wilderness into fertile meadows and corn-fields, interspersed with numerous towns and villages, than had been effected by the French in the two preceding *centuries* before the conquest of QUEBEC, when that country was ceded to England!!! The beams of morning light which have at length found their way through the dark clouds of apathy and cold neglect, will *henceforth* shine in full refulgence; as His MAJESTY'S MINISTERS are fully aware, and alive to the great importance of those invaluable provinces in a *national point of view*, and have long been directing their attention to a more liberal and extensive system of Colonization and general improvement.

But within the last three years, still more has been done to effect this purpose by an unceasing application to the subject, and the judicious arrangements of the under Secretary of State, Mr. WILMOT HORTON, than during the whole period since the Conquest in 1763; through whose recommendations upwards of THREE MILLIONS of acres have been *granted in fee* to the UPPER CANADA Land Company, with a view to improve that province by their application of a MILLION of CAPITAL to convert the wilderness into productive farms and villages; whilst other internal improvements of still more importance have been begun; in opening the roads and in constructing canals throughout both provinces: these public works are now in a forward state of progress—which will shortly unite the waters of the Upper Lakes (*or inland Seas*) for a distance of 3000 miles with the river St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean.

These and other gigantic *preliminary* measures have been adopted upon national ground by His Majesty's Government; as applicable to the relief of the *present* commercial distress in Great Britain and Ireland, and the wants of the poor; worthy the most attentive consideration and reflection of every family and individual, whose circumstances *in this country* promise but little hope of prosperity, and to whose uses and advantage they are particularly directed.

Neither are the indigent poor the only objects for whom such colonial interests are *intended*; the scheme of emigration embraces a *wide* and more *extensive* field to individual enterprise for *all classes* of society than has hitherto been contemplated; the industrious and more provident classes with *small means*, and other persons still more competent to invest CAPITAL in the purchase of freehold estate, are likewise invited to the feast; and as the nature of this description of property, and its security under British laws begin to be better understood in ENGLAND (*locally*) through the *intelligence* of this office, the demand for COLONIAL ESTATE will doubtless increase.

There is nothing in the shape of *tythes* or *tax* imposed upon Colonial lands, (beyond a *penny* in the pound collected for local uses and for statute labour,) or that can hinder the Canadian territory from becoming in a few years a highly flourishing and prosperous country, especially the frontier townships and on the borders of the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence.

The American States, which are only divided from our provinces by navigable waters and inland seas, are well peopled, and abound in all the necessaries and luxuries of life. The inhabitants are engaged in the most productive pursuits of agriculture and trade; and in a system of commerce extending to all parts of the world, which bids fair to rival England, if not *checked* by equal enterprize in the CANADAS, on the part of the British: while their lands in consequence produce *four times* the amount of cash in the market, as estates of equally good soil, and as favorably situated in our own *provinces* can be purchased for in the present day!

Surely then it is no visionary scheme or prospect either for the monied man, the agriculturist, or persons of small capital, to turn their attention to the objects which have been briefly touched upon in the course of this address.

The allotting, buying and selling of land, and the locating of settlers, may be considered the staple business of all new countries, and that in which not only individuals but the state is most deeply interested. The commodity in the market being COLONIAL LAND, and the means of obtaining it, CAPITAL *drawn* from the mother country, it is obvious that the authority of an Agency in England for negotiating these matters of sale and purchase between the two proprietors, must be advantageous to both. Persons wishing to become settlers will here be furnished with correct information on the subject of colonization, and the Government will in such an Agency find a useful and powerful auxiliary, in promoting a judicious settlement in the provinces, to an extent that has hitherto never been attempted.

The geographical situation of the Canadas will, on a slight reference to the MAP, be found far preferable to many other wild and unexplored countries which have been resorted to for the purposes of emigration and investment of capital. The latitude of York, the metropolis of the Upper Province is 43° 33'".

With respect to the climate, which has been described as intensely cold, and which has deterred many from settling in the country, it is by no means so severe as represented, especially in the Upper Province. The experience of the writer, from a residence of several years, convinces him that it is not in the least unfriendly to European constitutions. Persons who arrive and settle in Upper Canada, uniformly express their satisfaction at the favorable climate; there is generally a clearness, dryness, and brilliancy in the atmosphere, which affords an agreeable contrast to the tumid and cloudy skies, so familiar to the inhabitants of Scotland, England, and Wales.

These preliminary observations, thrown together by a professional man of business, with an intention of removing, in some measure, unfounded prejudices which Englishmen seem (from a habit of staying at home) to have imbibed against emigration, but which has done so much good for the more adventurous classes from Scotland and Ireland, will, he doubts not, at length prove of great national importance. They also point out the necessity and use of an agency, to give information on the subject, and to assist by every possible aid in accomplishing any pursuits which persons *collectively* and *severally* may have in view, both at home and abroad, who emigrate to the British Colonies.

In disseminating this knowledge to the public, it is suggested that the Port of HULL, being a place of embarkation, is in a peculiar manner most conveniently situated to the several large *towns* and *cities* in the North and East-Ridings of Yorkshire, and in the County of Lincoln; an extent of country, where it is premised that numerous families and associated individuals will unite, and communicate with this Office for *intelligence*; as without proper instructions, strangers must of necessity labour under many disadvantages, easily obviated by enquiry; which will not only in the end promote the Emigrants' future welfare, but save numerous expenses in the Colonies *after their arrival*.

### *The objects and use of this Agency.*

*First.*—To provide a regular transport for the conveyance of persons and families emigrating to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, in North America; and to receive goods and property intended to be shipped as baggage, previous to their departure.

*Second.*—To promote the establishment of an English EMIGRANTS SOCIETY at the Port of Hull, (with branches in the several towns and cities where they may become *locally* useful to the surrounding country,) communicating through this office, with a corres-

ponding agency already established in Upper Canada, as the *wants* and circumstances of its MEMBERS require, according to their several pursuits.

*Third.*—To memorialize His Majesty's Government on behalf of any person or persons who may be considered proper objects for a *free* passage, and a *grant* of land; *also*, whenever the quantity of land required by more able classes exceeds 10,000 acres, according to the new arrangements of the Land-Granting Departments.

*Fourth.*—To attend the preliminary Meetings of Branch Societies connected with the Establishment in Hull, and, when required, to assist (*with the Agency abroad*) in any ulterior arrangements; or give information upon any subject connected with the interests of those persons who belong to such societies, having reference to any *profession, trade, or calling*, best suited to the *Colonies*, or the employment of capital.

*Fifth.*—To make sales of property entrusted to the care of this agency in England, and to place the amount of the same (deducting the commission, &c.) in SAVINGS' BANKS, in trust for the owners; or transmit the proceeds abroad, as preferred.—The advantages to emigrants arising from capital being *deposited* under Government security and the exchange between the two countries, (England and America,) may be known at this office.

*Lastly.*—A meeting will be held at the DOG AND DUCK TAVERN, Scale-Lane, Hull, in February, 1827; for the establishment of an "EMIGRANTS SOCIETY" in Hull: when resolutions will be submitted for the consideration of those persons who attend, to promote the objects therewith connected.

### **EDWARD ANGELL,**

Passenger Broker, Estate Agent, and Auctioneer,  
Late Resident and Surveyor, in Upper Canada.

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*Application by Letter, must be addressed (post-paid) to Mr. Angell, Hull.*

*Abstract from Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Emigration.*

RETURN OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.

	7	1	—	7	70	300	200	2	2	Residing with his father.
37 John Benson - - -	single.	1	—	7	70	—	200	—	2	Residing with his father.
38 Jeremiah Madden - -	7	—	1	—	16	150	80	—	2	
39 John Curran - - -	4	2	1	10	30	200	100	3	3	
40 John Thompson - - -	6	1	—	6	48	300	10	3	2	
41 James Flynn - - -	9	1	—	6	10	200	20	2	4	
42 Robert Armstrong - -	7	1	—	6	10	400	300	6	2	
43 Daniel Ryan - - -	7	1	—	10	50	200	200	8	6	
44 Timothy O'Brian - -	10	2	—	10	60	400	100	3	3	
45 John Mara - - -	6	1	—	8	24	600	60	2	2	
46 Patrick Slattery - -	single.	—	—	5	5	150	50	—	—	
47 Francis Jessop - - -	9	—	2	7	25	300	40	3	5	
48 Thomas Stephenson - -	11	2	—	11	110	800	20	—	—	
49 Garratt Mangle - - -	single.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
50 Gerard Mangle - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51 Walter Stephenson - -	single.	—	—	3	70	—	—	5	2	Residing with his father. Residing with his father. Took a farm on shares at Brockville, but is now upon his land.
52 William Hickey - - -	do.	—	—	3½	—	—	—	—	—	Working a farm on shares near Brockville.
53 Maure. Bristnahan - -	do.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Working on shares with another settler.
54 Dennis Galvin - - -	do.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Has been at work at the canal, & is now sick.
55 Patrick Donoghue - -	6	—	1	3	10	40	10	—	—	At work at Brockville at his trade (tailor.)
56 William Aarry - - -	single.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	Residing with his father.
57 Denis Haly - - -	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	At work at Kingston, his lot let upon shares.
58 Charles M'Carthy - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total - - - -	251	31	11	430½	3,318	13,130	7,950	161	128	

*Abstract from Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Emigration.*

RETURN OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.

Settled in the DISTRICT OF BANBURST, in the Year 1823, showing the Births and Deaths from that period until the present date; and also, the Number of Cattle and Hogs now in the Possession of each Head of a Family, together with the Amount of Produce raised by each on their respective Farms.

TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY.—March 14, 1826.

No.	NAMES.	Number of Family.	Births.	Deaths	Number of Acres cleared.	Grain raised since their Arrival.	Potatoes <sup>1</sup> .	urnips	Cattle.	Hogs.	REMARKS.					
1	Timothy Quinn	5	1	1 child	8	30	60	20	4	4						
2	William Drake	2 single.	2	2 do.	12	150	500	150	6	4	Has been at work at the canal.					
3	Cornelius Ryan	6	—	—	4	—	800	400	7	14	Working at the canal.					
4	Patrick Haly	single.	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	Thirty Acres cleared, including a beaver meadow which he brushed.					
5	William Gubbins	single.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Residing & working with his father.					
6	Michael Corkery	8	1	—	30	300	1200	900	10	20	At work at Kingston.					
7	Patrick Corkery	single.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	Resided and worked together until Brian Riely was killed by the fall of a tree.					
8	John Coghlin	3	1	—	5	30	100	100	—	2	Residing with his father.					
9	Timothy Sheehan	8	1	—	14	100	300	100	4	6	At work on the Grand River.					
10	Patrick Nelligan	2	—	—	4	45	40	—	1	—	Agrist and saw mill erected on this lot.					
11	James Ray	4	2	—	6	40	100	200	2	—	Has been at work on the canal.					
12	Michael Riely	single.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Has been at work on the canal.					
13	Brien Riely	3	—	1	8	60	200	300	1	12	Residing with their father.					
14	Daniel Regan	7	—	—	10	50	300	100	2	—	Residing with J. Teskey.					
15	John Regan	single.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	Residing with his father.					
16	John Phelan	8	1	1	16	90	1000	60	6	—	Residing with his father.					
17	George Dooly	single.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	At work on the Grand River.					
18	Martin Ryan	9	1	—	25	250	600	700	10	7	Agrist and saw mill erected on this lot.					
19	Patrick Foley	9	1	—	16	200	700	500	4	—	Has been at work on the canal.					
20	Michael McGaurin	single.	—	—	6	40	150	200	1	—	Has been at work on the canal.					
21	Patrick Hourke	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Has been at work on the canal.					
22	Michael Horan	single.	—	—	6	10	20	30	—	—	Residing with his father.					
23	William Riordan	single.	—	—	5	80	100	150	5	—	Residing with his father.					
24	Patrick Lynch	2	—	—	12	100	200	200	1	—	Residing with his father.					
25	David Ward	7	1	—	12	80	250	100	12	—	Residing with his father.					
26	Timothy Rahilly	6	1	—	10	100	400	500	6	8	Residing with his father.					
27	John Kenney	4	1	1	10	90	200	400	4	2	Residing with his father.					
28	James Sheehan	8	2	—	11	350	1000	1200	12	8	Residing with his father.					
29	Thomas Madden	6	—	—	20	6	250	200	5	6	Residing with his father.					
30	John Young	11	—	—	6	45	200	50	6	7	Residing with his father.					
31	Garratt Dulleage	6	1	—	6	100	200	300	7	2	Residing with his father.					
32	John Teskey, sen.	12	1	—	14	220	400	300	6	—	Residing with J. Teskey.					
33	Joseph Teskey	single.	—	—	4	20	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
34	Robert Teskey	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
35	John Teskey	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Residing with his father.					
36	Matthew Tierney	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
37	John Benson	7	1	—	—	70	300	200	2	—	Residing with his father.					
38	Jeremiah Madden	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
39	John Curran	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
40	John Thompson	4	2	1	10	16	150	80	3	2	Residing with his father.					
41	James Flynn	6	1	—	6	30	200	100	3	2	Residing with his father.					
42	Robert Armstrong	9	1	—	6	48	300	10	3	2	Residing with his father.					
43	Daniel Ryan	7	1	—	10	50	200	20	2	4	Residing with his father.					
44	Timothy O'Brian	7	1	—	10	60	400	300	6	6	Residing with his father.					
45	John Mara	10	2	—	9	24	100	100	3	3	Residing with his father.					
46	Patrick Slattery	6	—	—	8	50	600	60	2	—	Residing with his father.					
47	Francis Jessop	single.	—	—	5	150	50	50	—	—	Residing with his father.					
48	Thomas Stephenson	9	—	2	7	25	300	40	3	5	Residing with his father.					
49	Garratt Mangle	11	2	—	11	110	800	20	—	—	Residing with his father.					
50	Gerard Mangle	single.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
51	Walter Stephenson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
52	William Hickey	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Residing with his father.					
53	Maure. Bristmahen	do.	—	—	3	70	—	—	5	—	Residing with his father.					
54	Dennis Galvin	do.	—	—	3½	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
55	Patrick Donoghue	do.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
56	William Aary	6	—	—	1	10	40	10	—	—	Residing with his father.					
57	Denis Haly	single.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	Residing with his father.					
58	Charles McCarthy	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his father.					
									11	430½	3,318	13,130	7,950	161	128	
Total									251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLY.

No	NAMES.	Number of Family.	Births.	Deaths.	Number of Acres cleared	Grain raised since their arrival.	Potatoes	Turnips	Cattle.	Hogs.	REMARKS.
1	John Meehan - - -	4	1	1	9	35	350	130	4	1	
2	Michael Meehan - -	single.	1	1	10	85	550	120	5	2	At work with his brother.
3	James White - - -	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	At work with his father.
4	William White - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	James Allen - - -	6	2	2	6	30	220	100	4	—	
6	William Walsh - -	7	1	—	6	8	180	90	2	—	
7	Daniel Brishnan - -	3	—	—	12	22	200	100	—	—	
8	Timothy O'Brien -	8	2	—	4	10	330	140	1	—	
9	Patrick Mealy - - -	—	—	—	4	40	40	30	1	—	Cleared 8 acres upon a bad lot.
10	Marion Mansel - -	2	1	1	12	80	250	50	4	2	At work with a settler.
11	Laurence Mansel -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Richard Forrest - -	6	—	—	26	110	1000	500	2horses	6	At work with his brother. Cow and calf drowned.
13	Timothy Forrest - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	Both have been at work near Brockville, but are now with their father.
14	James Forrest - - -	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	Residing with his father.
15	Richard Forrest - -	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
16	Charles Sullivan - -	do.	—	—	4½	30	212	40	—	1	
17	James Toughall - -	3	1	1	4	3	40	40	8	5	
18	William Leahy - - -	7	1	1	7	40	300	60	4	—	
19	James Koehle - - -	7	1	—	6	16	60	40	4	—	
20	Geoffrey Donohue -	6	2	—	3	—	100	50	—	—	
21	Michael Cronan - -	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	At work at Perth.
22	John Gallagher - -	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Both went to work, & are now sick near Bockville.
	Total - - - -	70	15	7	116½	469	3832	1430	47	17	and 2 horses.

TOWNSHIP OF GOULBURN.

1	Cornelius Collins -	10	1	—	14	50	250	200	4	—	
2	Richard Collins - -	5	—	—	9	30	60	20	5	—	
3	Thomas Collins - -	2	—	—	4	30	50	—	2	—	
4	Daniel Collins - - -	single.	—	—	3	20	50	—	2	—	
5	James Buckley - - -	3	—	—	6	18	200	—	2	1	Working with his brother.
6	Daniel Buckley - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	Danus Murphy - - -	5	—	—	6	30	100	60	3	3	
8	Patrick Murphy - -	single.	—	—	5	28	97	59	2	—	
9	John Sullivan - - -	6	—	—	13	40	400	—	4	—	
10	John Sullivan, jun.	single.	—	—	10	—	500	150	1	—	Working with his father.
11	John Barry - - - -	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	3	Working with his father.
12	Thomas Barry - - -	single.	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	Working with his father.
13	Richard Collins - -	do.	—	—	7	76	200	140	4	8	
14	Roger Cunningham -	7	1	—	7	100	400	200	4	9	
15	Michael White - - -	9	—	—	15	—	—	—	5	—	
	Total - - - -	59	2	—	96	492	829	829	39	27	

TOWNSHIP OF PAKENHAM.

1	John Green, jun. - -	4	1	—	5	4	60	20	1	1	Worked 9 months near Brockville.
2	George Green - - -	single.	—	—	6	40	100	50	2	2	Worked nearly 1 year at Brockville.
3	William Green - - -	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	Worked last year at the Ottawa, but is now on his land.
4	Denis Shanahan - -	3	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	
5	Thomas Boyle - - -	6	1	1	7	14	100	100	7	1	Residing with his brother.
6	Henry Boyle - - - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Working for the last year at his trade, (blacksmith.)
7	Michael Gregg - - -	3	1	—	6½	—	—	—	3	—	Working at his trade (saddler.)
8	William Gregg - - -	5	1	1	8	15	240	—	—	1	Residing with his father.
9	Henry Malony - - -	2	1	1	3	10	10	—	4	—	Working at his trade (saddler.)
10	John Mantle - - - -	6	—	—	6	22	210	110	—	—	Working with his father.
11	James Mantle - - -	single.	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	
12	John Dogherty - - -	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
13	John Green, sen. - -	4	2	—	4	—	130	20	3	—	
14	Thomas Green - - -	single.	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	
15	Busted Green - - -	2	—	—	7	5	—	—	4	—	Worked out at his trade (shoemaker)
16	Timothy Kennedy - -	single.	—	—	6	20	40	16	1	—	Worked out at Brockville.
17	George Hanmyer - -	do.	—	—	8	65	220	150	4	—	Worked out at the Grand River.
18	Timothy Clahane - -	6	—	—	7½	—	—	—	2	—	
19	Denis Clahane - - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residing with his brother.
	Total - - - -	56	10	2	91	195	1100	486	36	5	



TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLY.

No	NAMES.	Number of Family.	Births.	Deaths.	Number of Acres cleared.	grain raised since their arrival.	Potatoes	Turnips	Cattle.	Hogs.	REMARKS.
1	John Meehan - - -	4	1	1	9	35	350	130	4	1	At work with his brother.
2	Michael Meehan - -	single.	1	1	10	85	550	120	5	2	At work with his brother.
3	James White - - -	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	At work with his father.
4	William White - - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	At work with his father.
5	James Allen - - -	6	2	2	6	30	220	100	4	—	At work with his father.
6	William Walsh - - -	3	1	—	6	8	180	90	2	—	At work with his father.
7	Daniel Bristahan - -	7	—	—	12	22	200	100	1	—	At work with his father.
8	Timothy O'Brien - -	8	2	—	4	10	330	140	1	—	Cleared 8 acres upon a bad lot.
9	Patrick Mealy - - -	single.	—	—	4	4	40	30	—	—	At work with a settler.
10	Martin Mansel - - -	2	1	1	12	80	250	50	4	2	At work with his brother.
11	Laurence Mansel - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cow and calf drowned.
12	Richard Forrest - - -	6	—	—	26	110	1000	500	—	6	Both have been at work near Brockville, but are now with their father
13	Timothy Forrest - - -	single.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	Residing with his father.
14	James Forrest - - -	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	At work at Perth.
15	Richard Forrest - - -	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Both went to work, & are now sick near Brockville.
16	Charles Sullivan - - -	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	At work at Perth.
17	James Toughall - - -	3	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	212	40	—	1	At work at Perth.
18	William Leahy - - -	7	1	1	4	3	40	40	8	5	At work at Perth.
19	James Roche - - -	7	1	1	7	16	300	60	4	—	At work at Perth.
20	Geoffrey Donohue - -	6	2	—	3	—	100	40	—	—	At work at Perth.
21	Michael Cronan - - -	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	At work at Perth.
22	John Gaghagan - - -	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	At work at Perth.
	Total - - - - -	70	15	7	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	460	3839	1430	47	14	At work at Perth.

No.	NAMES.	Number of Family,	Births.	Deaths.	Number of Acres cleared.	Grain raised since their Arrival.	Potatoes	Turnips	Cattle.	Hogs.	REMARKS.
1	Timothy Mann - - -	7	1	—	12	92	200	100	1	1	
2	David Dooland - - -	9	—	—	14	100	400	50	4	1	
3	Edmund Dooland - single.		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	} Residing with his Father,
4	John Dooland - - -	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Total - - - -	18*	1	—	26	192	600	150	7	2	

TOWNSHIP OF LANARK.

1	Robert Shed - - - -	6	2	—	10	60	100	200	5	7	
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TOWNSHIP OF BATHURST.

1	Michael Nagle - - -	8	2	—	8	100	400	100	7	6	
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## SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Souls.	Births.	Deaths.	Number of Acres cleared.	Grain raised since Arrival.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.
RAMSAY - - - - -	251	31	11	430 $\frac{1}{2}$	3318	13130	7950	161	—	138
HUNTLY - - - - -	79	15	7	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	469	3832	1430	43	2	17
GOULBURN - - - - -	59	2	—	96	492	2307	829	39	—	27
PAKENHAM - - - - -	56	10	2	91	195	1100	486	36	—	5
BECKWITH - - - - -	18	1	—	26	192	600	150	7	—	2
LANARK - - - - -	6	2	—	10	60	100	200	5	—	6
BATHURST - - - - -	8	2	—	8	100	400	100	7	—	6
Total - - - - -	477	63	20	778	4826	21469	11145	298	2	201

N. B. The reader must understand that the quantities of Grain and produce are in bushels, and that no official Report has yet been made to His Majesty's Government of the returns for the 2000 emigrants who went to Canada also (in 1825), under the superintendance of Mr. ROBINSON.