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

(*In continuation of Papers, No. 696, Sess. 1833;
No. 616, Sess. 1834; and No. 87, Sess. 1835.*)

(*Sir George Grey.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 March 1836.*

[*Price 6d.*]

EMIGRATION.

RETURN to AN ADDRESS of The Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 February 1836;—for

— No. 1. —

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

— No. 2. —

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED from *Great Britain and Ireland*, to the *British Colonies*, and to the *United States of America*, during the year 1835; distinguishing the Ports from which they have Sailed, and the Countries to which Emigration took place.

— No. 3. —

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

— No. 4. —

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

(*Sir George Grey.*)

(*In continuation of Papers presented to The House of Commons, 20 Aug. 1833, No. 696; 14 Aug. 1834, No. 616; and 27 March 1835, No. 87.*)

Downing-street, }
29 February 1836. }

G. GREY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 March 1836.

[*Price 6 d.*]

LIST.

No. 1.—CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the British Colonies respecting Emigration :—

LOWER CANADA.

- Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg, dated Quebec, 29 December 1835 - - - - - p. 3
Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg, dated Quebec, 7 December 1835 - - - - - p. 24

UPPER CANADA.

- Copy of a Despatch from Sir John Colborne to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto, 25 August 1835 - - - - - p. 25

NEW SOUTH WALES.

- Extract of a Despatch from Sir Richard Bourke to the Secretary of State, dated Sydney, 8 May 1835 - - - - - p. 27
Extract of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir Richard Bourke, dated Downing-street, 8 January 1836 - - - - - p. 34

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

- Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Mr. Secretary Spring Rice, dated Van Diemen's Land, 26 February 1835 - - - - - p. 38
Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Mr. Secretary Spring Rice, dated Van Diemen's Land, 25 May 1835 - - - - - p. 41
Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Mr. Under Secretary Hay, dated Van Diemen's Land, 2 September 1835 - - - - - p. 42

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Persons who have Emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1835 - - - - - p. 44

No. 3.—Return of the Number of Agricultural Labourers who have Emigrated to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land - - - - - p. 46

No. 4.—Return of the Number of Unmarried Females who have been assisted by Government to Emigrate to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land - - - - - p. 47

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

— No. 1. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg.

MY LORD,

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 29 Dec. 1835.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith the usual Annual Report on Emigration to the Canadas, which I have received from the Chief Agent for Emigration to these Provinces.

I do not consider it necessary to make any remarks upon the information contained in Mr. Buchanan's Report, further than to draw your Lordship's attention to the great decrease which appears to have taken place during this year in the comparative number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to this country, as exhibited in the document marked No. 3, of the Appendix.

I have, &c.
(signed) Gosford.

The Lord Glenelg, &c. &c. &c.

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.

Despatch
from Earl Gosford
to Lord Glenelg.
29 Dec. 1835.

My Lord,

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration to Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 12 Dec. 1835.

THE accustomed period having arrived when it becomes my duty to make my Annual Report on Emigration to Upper and Lower Canada, for the information of His Majesty's Government, I have the honour to submit the following to your Excellency.

Your Lordship will perceive, on reference to Paper No. 1, in the Appendix, that there has been this year a decrease in the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom.

The Paper No. 2, in the Appendix, shows a detailed statement of the ports and country, with the numbers from each respectively, whence these emigrants sailed, while the Paper No. 3, exhibits a comparative account of the immigrants who have arrived in the province during the last and six preceding years, amounting in the aggregate to 211,159 souls. It affords me great satisfaction to be able to state, that only one shipwreck attended with loss of life has been reported to this department during the past season. Two or three vessels with passengers from the United Kingdom bound to this port were wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland, and on the fatal Island Scatari, near Cape Breton. Particulars of these accidents will be found in Paper No. 3, in the Appendix.

Your Excellency will have observed in the Report which I had the honour to make to Lord Aylmer on the subject some suggestions for affording additional safety to ships entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence with emigrants; that Report his Lordship, on retiring from the government of this province, was pleased to inform me, had been placed in your Excellency's hands as suggesting a measure not unworthy of consideration, which it will, I trust, meet with from your Lordship.

It is a source of great thankfulness that neither the cholera nor any other malignant distemper has existed here, or was experienced among the immigrant population this year. Your Excellency will observe in Paper No. 4, in the Appendix, the places to which the immigrants proceeded this year, for settlement or employment; and it gives me great satisfaction to be able to report, that in general they arrived in remarkably good condition, and well provided in every respect, very few cases requiring the interference of benevolent and charitable institutions for the relief of destitute emigrants. Many respectable and wealthy settlers were among the immigrants this season.

The proportion of persons of the working classes, particularly agricultural labourers and artisans, aided in their emigration by parochial assistance or by their landlords, was, in comparison to the total emigration, greater than last year; as will be seen on reference to Paper No. 1, in the Appendix.

The majority of the persons so aided came from Norfolk, Berkshire, Sussex, Hants, Yorkshire and Wiltshire. All amply provided with funds for their benefit on arrival here, and at their final destination. In many instances funds were sent out for that purpose, to be paid to them under the cognizance of this department; which sums, through the zealous

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.

Report
on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

Appendix, No. 1.

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assistance of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, were paid over on their arrival in Upper Canada, agreeably to the wishes of their benefactors, free of any expense; indeed the sympathy and anxiety manifested by the magistrates and gentry of the United Kingdom, who have in so many instances interested themselves in aiding their unemployed labourers and tradesmen to emigrate, are truly gratifying.

Your Lordship, on reference to the Appendix, will find many extracts and copies of correspondence on the foregoing subject, with my answers. I respectfully solicit particular notice to my letter addressed to Mr. Gurney of Norfolk, (*see* p. 17, in the Appendix,) as it contains in substance opinions which I have generally expressed, in answer to all similar communications. Mr. Matteaux of Beachamwell Hall, Norfolk, also aided some of his tenantry very liberally. The letter from Mr. Gray, of the West Kirk workhouse, Edinburgh, as also that from the London Children's Friend Society, will inform your Lordship of the wishes of those institutions to find an outlet for their children in the Canadas. The boys and girls forwarded last season have been well disposed of in Upper Canada.

The benevolent Earl of Egremont continues his munificence and sympathy towards persons of the working classes of good character on his estates in Sussex and the adjoining counties, by aiding them to emigrate. A considerable number arrived in the ship Shannon in good health. They are all well settled in the Upper Province, principally to the west of Lake Ontario. These facts sufficiently prove that the interest taken by the gentry of England in favour of aiding their unemployed labouring population to transfer their industry and labour to these fine provinces, where they are in such demand, is on the increase. From Ireland also I find exertions are making to devise some regular system to assist the unemployed labouring population, and to extend to them the benefits of emigration to Canada.

The condition and wants of these provinces were never more favourable for the reception of a large number of labouring persons than at the present moment. I anticipate no difficulty in being able next summer to find immediate employment for 15,000 or 20,000 persons of the working class at the numerous public works now in progress, and on numerous improvements to be commenced early in the ensuing season, particularly in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada a number of labourers will also be required in the eastern townships and other settlements; while the improvements making by the New Land Company will afford employment and settlement to many. I beg to refer your Lordship to a correspondence which I have had with the Honourable Mr. Moffatt and the Honourable Mr. M. Gill, in relation to the preceding subject. The Report of Mr. Robinson of this department, which will be found in the Appendix, p. 13, respecting the employment of labourers at the St. Lawrence Canal, near Cornwall, and the regulations adopted for forwarding them thither, will inform your Lordship of the importance of having so extensive a field near Montreal to which I can direct those immigrants who do not possess means to pay their way further into the country. The facilities for absorbing an immigrant population in Canada annually increase, arising from the vast improvements going on in every direction, and the extension of steam navigation on the many lakes, canals and rivers.

The instructions which I have caused to be printed from time to time, and which have been freely distributed to immigrants on their first landing, contain general information for their guidance on all material points. In addition to which, personal advice and assistance is afforded from this office to all who may require it. The Government agents along the route to Upper Canada in connexion with this department are always ready to afford prompt assistance to immigrants, and to provide suitable accommodation for the sick and indigent, (*see* p. 22, in the Appendix). Upper Canada has been and is likely to continue for some time the favourite province to which emigrants will proceed. The great zeal in favour of the settlement of that rising province, and of voluntary emigration, which has been and continues to be manifested by his Excellency Sir John Colborne, has contributed greatly to encourage settlers to proceed thither. I feel a deep sense of gratitude to his Excellency for the cordial support which I have experienced at his hands, particularly during the past years of vast emigration.

In the year 1829 and 1830, a very considerable settlement of immigrants from the United Kingdom took place in Lower Canada; and employment has since been afforded to a great number of persons in and about the cities of Quebec and Montreal. The extensive settlements in the township of Inverness and Leeds in the county of Megantick, which were commenced in 1829, under my immediate superintendence, have made considerable progress; although the bad state of the public roads, in addition to other disappointments, has materially damped the spirits of the original settlers. I regret exceedingly that I had it not in my power to render them such assistance in this and other respects as it would have been desirable to have given them. My thanks are due to the provincial parliament, which was pleased to grant, on my memorial in 1829 and 1830, a sum of money to commence the opening of a new road through these settlements in Inverness to join the Shipton road. It had been ascertained that this route would become in every respect highly important, in affording a more direct and easy communication from Quebec to Sherbrooke, and the eastern townships, and in opening an extensive and fine country for the settlement of an immigrant population, as well as in furnishing employment to such as were disposed to locate themselves there, but who required partial assistance to enable them to effect settlement. Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Aylmer, manifested a strong desire to see this route opened, and I trust your Lordship may consider the subject worthy of consideration. Other desirable situations in Lower Canada may be pointed out, adapted not only to the extension of settlement by the native population, but also for the introduction of any number of emigrants from the United Kingdom.

I sincerely

I sincerely trust, whenever your Lordship may have time to give consideration to the subject of settlement, and the providing suitable facilities for the encouragement of immigrants to locate themselves in this province, as well as the removal of any obstacle which may be found to exist, that under the powerful protection of your Excellency, I shall have it in my power ere long to report, for the information of the King's Government, results gratifying to every wellwisher to the prosperity of the Canadas and the mother country.

I am happy to state very few complaints of ill-treatment on the part of ship-masters to emigrants have been reported at this office during the past season. It is to be hoped that more attention will in future be given by the officers of the customs in Ireland, in order to ascertain that the law in regard to a proper supply of provisions on board emigrant ships before sailing has been complied with. I had reason to notice a few instances on the part of agents of a want of attention on this head, particularly in the case of the brig Thomas Spright, Captain Gorman, from Limerick. The attention of the Government agents lately appointed at the principal ports in the United Kingdom will no doubt be directed to check the evil complained of. Your Lordship, by referring to a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Hay, Under Secretary of State (*see App. p. 23*), will perceive the suggestions which I have taken the liberty of making in reference to this part of the subject.

I am glad to report to your Lordship the passing of the Amended Passengers' Act by the Imperial Parliament, which I had the honour last year to bring under the consideration of His Majesty's Government. I regret that one or two clauses have been omitted which, if adopted, would have made the Act, in my humble opinion, as perfect as legislation can effect, with due regard to the liberty of the subject. As the law stands, if the public authorities in the United Kingdom and the Colonies responsible for protecting emigrants do their duty, very little inconvenience from the improper conduct of brokers or ship-masters can arise. I cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without soliciting your Lordship's serious consideration as to the expediency of not renewing the tax imposed upon emigrants arriving in Lower Canada from the United Kingdom, which will expire on the 1st May 1836. In my report of last year I offered my humble opinion as to its injurious consequences to voluntary immigrants into the Canadas, to which part of my report I would solicit your Lordship's attention in the present Session. Notwithstanding the favourable recommendation the tax may have obtained from your Excellency's predecessor, a deep sense of public duty, arising from the practical errors and inconvenience which I have witnessed in its operation, compels me to a close adherence to the reasons for its abolition which I have already expressed on the subject.

Your Lordship will observe on referring to Paper No. 5, in the Appendix, a statement of the number of British emigrants arrived at New York within the present year. The instructions which I have caused to be printed for the information of those coming by that route have been freely and gratuitously distributed, by aid of the British Consulate of that city, and I am glad to find that a large portion has proceeded to the Upper Province.

The exaggerated accounts circulated of the territory of Michigan being so superior for settlement, coupled with the fact that the price of land there and in the neighbouring states of Missouri and Illinois is less than in Upper Canada, have had the effect of drawing several British immigrant families thither in the early part of the season; some have since seen their error, and have removed into the western part of the Upper Province for settlement.

I will here venture to state as my humble opinion, with every deference to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that if the upset price of the Crown lands in Upper Canada were fixed at a lower rate than that now in practice, or on terms equally low as in the state of Michigan and the adjoining territory, many British immigrants would be deterred from proceeding thither, and I do think the general prosperity and settlement of the Upper Province would be materially benefited.

I sincerely trust, my Lord, that in whatever regulations your Excellency may be pleased to recommend in regard to the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, the indispensable necessity of ensuring a sufficient supply of wholesome well water for the use of the emigrants who may be obliged to stop there will be attended to. A very trifling outlay will be sufficient to ensure this article of first necessity to their health and comfort. It will have the effect of preventing their being compelled, as heretofore, to use the river water, rendered still more odious and unwholesome from the washing and unavoidable purification which takes place whenever a number of emigrants, with their baggage, is disembarked after a long sea voyage.

I would further venture to repeat the suggestion which I had the honour to submit last year, in relation to the great hardships to which emigrants in good health are subjected by being compelled to land at Grosse Isle. "Even in vessels having on board suspicious cases of indisposition, or even decided sickness, it perhaps might be advisable that the healthy emigrant, after undergoing the inspection of the medical officer, should not be required to land, but only the actually sick; and that the vessel and passengers' baggage should be purified and cleansed at the expense and on the responsibility of the captain. The advantage of this regulation would be, that the captain, aware of the consequences of inattention to cleanliness during the voyage, namely, inevitable detention at Grosse Isle, would exert himself to the utmost to keep his ship while at sea in such a state of cleanliness as to ensure permission to proceed to Quebec after the inspection of the medical officer at Grosse Isle. The latter will of course still retain his discretionary power, and the detention of the vessel still continue until he should consider it in a proper state to proceed, after the complete purification, if such should be found necessary, had been gone through."

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.
—
Report
on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

I trust your Excellency will be pleased also to give favourable consideration to my humble suggestions in relation to rendering the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, the Gulf, and the seas adjacent, less dangerous to the many ships with emigrants that annually frequent these parts. I had the honour to address a communication to Lord Aylmer on the preceding subject, to which his Lordship was pleased to reply that it would be referred to your Excellency; and I understand from Mr. Secretary Walcott that it has been received by your Lordship. The chart referred to in my letter I shall have the honour to forward to your Excellency as soon as I have a copy from the lithographic artist. I have been induced to go more into details in this my first General Report on Emigration since your Lordship's arrival to administer the chief government of the Canadas.

I trust I am not too sanguine in anticipating many benefits to the cause of voluntary emigration from your Lordship's administration, connected as that cause is with the best interests of the Canadas and the mother country. And I confidently anticipate at the hands of your Excellency that confidence and support in the discharge of my important duties, which can alone ensure success to my humble exertions in the cause in which I have been so long and so ardently engaged, and enable me to continue faithfully to do my duty to my King and country.

I request the honour of your Lordship's being pleased to transmit, at your Excellency's convenience, this Report to the Right honourable Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan, jun. Assist. Agent.
For A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Appendix, No. 1.

THE following STATEMENT shows the WEEKLY ARRIVALS of EMIGRANTS at *Quebec and Montreal*, during the Year 1835; specifying the Number of Males, Females, and Children under 14 Years; also the Number of Voluntary Emigrants, and those that receive Parochial Aid.

WEEK ENDING	Males.	Females.	Children under 14 Years.	Parochial Aid.	Voluntary.	TOTAL each Week.
9 May - -	8	-	-	-	8	8
16 - - - -	158	87	51	-	296	296
23 - - - -	401	310	188	125	774	899
30 - - - -	400	318	185	12	891	903
6 June - -	350	279	195	122	702	824
13 - - - -	485	325	245	254	801	1,055
20 - - - -	136	72	74	34	248	282
27 - - - -	428	311	232	173	798	971
4 July - -	525	395	360	65	1,215	1,280
11 - - - -	374	338	292	41	963	1,004
18 - - - -	362	261	224	100	747	847
25 - - - -	256	147	126	16	513	529
1 August -	500	414	356	60	1,310	1,270
8 - - - -	265	136	107	11	497	508
15 - - - -	138	95	73	-	306	306
22 - - - -	46	30	41	-	117	117
29 - - - -	195	105	111	25	386	411
5 September -	74	42	43	-	159	159
12 - - - -	11	6	6	-	23	23
19 - - - -	43	31	22	5	91	98
26 - - - -	92	44	39	-	175	175
3 October - -	48	11	13	-	72	72
10 - - - -	109	39	30	-	178	178
17 - - - -	62	36	24	-	122	122
24 - - - -	5	2	1	-	8	* 8
31 - - - -	101	21	19	-	141	141
14 November -	25	11	7	-	43	43
TOTAL - - -	5,597	3,866	3,064	1,043	11,484	12,597

Appendix, No. 2.

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.NAMES of PORTS from whence EMIGRANTS came during the Year 1835; with Comparative Statement of the Numbers arrived at *Quebec* and *Montreal* during the Four preceding Years.Report
on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

E N G L A N D.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1835.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
London - - -	762	1,051	1,287	4,150	1,135
Chatham - - -	-	22	17	-	-
Shoreham - - -	-	62	-	99	-
Portsmouth - - -	247	163	251	932	-
Southampton - - -	-	1	20	-	4
Newport - - -	4	20	2	156	1
Dartmouth - - -	30	82	81	196	9
Poole - - -	6	1	84	150	106
Plymouth - - -	211	850	440	1,398	474
Torquay - - -	10	-	-	48	-
Exeter - - -	1	-	-	6	-
Falmouth - - -	-	59	31	107	77
Penzance - - -	13	12	-	28	19
Jersey - - -	2	17	2	-	-
Padstow - - -	13	29	53	335	5
Bideford - - -	-	-	-	60	51
Bridgwater - - -	2	37	16	306	280
Bristol - - -	129	64	107	1,836	764
Gloucester and Frome	3	10	7	-	6
Milford - - -	1	5	35	158	15
Carmarthen - - -	6	-	22	-	45
Swansea - - -	-	32	-	63	-
Aberystwith - - -	2	37	42	27	-
Llanelly - - -	-	-	-	21	-
Liverpool - - -	388	1,060	551	2,217	2,261
Lancaster - - -	-	-	61	45	43
Whitehaven - - -	-	72	413	795	138
Maryport - - -	182	538	315	884	421
Workington - - -	-	29	-	246	399
Berwick and Newcastle	210	459	208	340	239
Sunderland - - -	16	57	40	206	86
Scarbro' and Shields -	1	49	1	12	-
Stockton - - -	18	192	233	132	-
Whitby - - -	59	273	46	236	471
Hull - - -	462	1,171	655	1,288	2,780
Yarmouth - - -	203	345	171	793	514
Colchester - - -	-	-	-	145	-
Lynn - - -	86	-	7	86	-
TOTAL - - -	3,067	6,799	5,198	17,481	10,343

I R E L A N D.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1835.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Dublin - - -	912	5,879	3,571	6,595	7,157
Wexford - - -	6	23	21	157	229
Ross - - -	259	278	325	926	1,159
Waterford - - -	205	1,008	197	877	1,216
Youghall - - -	65	203	53	159	210
Cork - - -	861	2,261	925	1,987	2,735
Baltimore - - -	99	-	-	184	-
Tralee - - -	42	217	67	133	114
Limerick - - -	641	1,097	602	1,689	2,759
Clare - - -	-	-	19	-	-
Galway - - -	-	79	190	425	452
Westport - - -	194	221	-	529	720
Killala - - -	-	-	-	-	514
Sligo - - -	893	2,114	657	2,961	4,079
Ballyshannon - - -	-	154	71	86	200
Donegal - - -	-	2	-	113	-
Londonderry - - -	1,041	1,580	1,852	2,582	2,888
Larne - - -	-	-	-	137	-
Belfast - - -	1,350	3,024	2,637	6,851	7,943

S CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.
Report
on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

I R E L A N D—*continues.*

NAMES OF PORTS.	1835.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Newry - - -	537	945	725	1,374	1,591
Strangford - - -	-	117	41	349	169
Drogheda - - -	-	-	60	90	-
Kilrush - - -	-	4	-	-	-
Kinsale - - -	3	2	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	7,108	19,208	12,013	28,204	34,135

S C O T L A N D.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1835.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Dumfries - - -	26	-	137	-	-
Ayr - - -	-	221	24	-	40
Inverness - - -	183	-	138	-	361
Cromarty - - -	181	276	298	638	460
Greenock - - -	597	1,140	1,458	1,716	2,988
Campbeltown - - -	-	-	192	110	-
Glasgow - - -	80	462	168	160	176
Stranraer - - -	16	87	75	60	-
Peterhead - - -	42	29	41	18	13
Dundee - - -	37	99	194	439	249
Grangemouth - - -	1	-	-	-	196
Leith - - -	247	661	622	1,145	664
Aberdeen - - -	545	647	116	478	158
Isla - - -	123	358	601	181	-
Annan - - -	30	391	-	175	-
Alloa - - -	13	87	-	231	-
Leven - - -	-	-	39	112	-
Irvine - - -	6	-	6	37	-
Kirkaldy - - -	-	33	47	-	-
Tobemory - - -	-	99	40	-	-
Troon - - -	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	2,127	4,591	4,196	5,500	5,305

L O W E R P O R T S.

NAMES OF PORTS.	1835.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, West Indies, &c. &c.}	225	339	359	561	424

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1835.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Jun.
Assistant Agent.

Appendix, No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at Quebec since the year 1829, inclusive.

WHERE FROM.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
England and Wales -	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799	3,067
Ireland - - -	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206	7,108
Scotland - - -	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591	2,127
Hamburgh and Gibraltar - - -	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c. &c. -	123	451	424	546	345	339	225
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935	12,527
GRAND TOTAL - - -							211,159

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1835.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Jun.
Assistant Agent.

Appendix, No. 4.

DISTRIBUTION of EMIGRANTS arrived at *Quebec*, in the Year 1835.

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.
Report
on Emigration.
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LOWER CANADA :		
City and district of Quebec	- - - - -	825
District of Three Rivers	- - - - -	132
District of St. Francis and Eastern townships	- - - - -	200
City and district of Montreal	- - - - -	790
Ottawa district	- - - - -	350
TOTAL to LOWER CANADA		2,297
UPPER CANADA :		
Ottawa, Bathurst, Midland and Eastern districts, as far as Kingston, included, (portion of these are employed at the Long Sault Canal)	- - - - -	2,000
District of Newcastle, and townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte	- - - - -	900
Toronto and the Home district, including settlements round Lake Simco	- - - - -	2,500
Hamilton, Gulf and Huron tract, and situations adjacent	- - - - -	1,300
Niagara frontier and district, including the line of the Welland Canal, and round the head of Lake Ontario to Hamilton	- - - - -	1,300
Settlements bordering on Lake Erie, including the London district, Adelaide Settlement, and on to Lake St. Clair	- - - - -	1,800
TOTAL to UPPER CANADA		9,800
Died at Grosse Isle	- - - - -	10
Ditto, in the Marine Hospital at Quebec	- - - - -	3
Returned to the United Kingdom	- - - - -	117
Gone to the United States	- - - - -	300
		430
TOTAL		12,527.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1835.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Jun.
Assistant Agent.

Appendix, No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at *New York*, from the *United Kingdom*, for the last Seven Years.

	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	TOTAL.
In the year - 1829	8,110	2,443	948	14,501
Ditto - - 1830	16,350	3,499	1,584	21,433
Ditto - - 1831	13,808	6,721	2,078	22,607
Ditto - - 1832	18,947	6,050	3,286	28,283
Ditto - - 1833	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	16,100
Ditto - - 1834	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	26,540
Ditto - - 1835	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	16,749
TOTAL				143,213

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1835.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Jun.
Assistant Agent.

Appendix, No. 6.

A LIST of VESSELS WRECKED coming to *Quebec* last Spring, with the Number of Lives Lost.

The ship William Ewing, from Londonderry, was wrecked on the Island of Scatterie, with 300 passengers; all saved.	Lives Lost.
The bark James, of St. John, was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands; all saved.	
The bark Nathaniel Graham, from Cork, was lost four miles east of the James; crew and passengers, 48 in number, of whom only seven were saved	41
Number of Ships lost	3.

RECAPITULATION of LIVES LOST.

Bark Nathaniel - - - - - 41

TOTAL Number of Persons lost by Shipwreck on board vessels bound to
Quebec, in the year 1835 - - - - - 41.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1835.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Jun.
Assistant Agent.

No. 1.

LOWER CANADA.

Report
on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

For the Information of Emigrants.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigrants in
Upper and Lower Canada; Quebec, July 9th, 1835.

THERE is nothing of more importance to emigrants on arrival at Quebec than correct information on the leading points connected with their future pursuits. Many have suffered much by a want of caution, and by listening to the opinions of interested designing characters, who frequently offer their advice unsolicited, and who are met generally about wharfs and landing-places frequented by strangers. To guard emigrants from falling into such errors, they should immediately on arrival at Quebec proceed to the office of the chief agent for emigrants, Sault-au-Matelot-street, Lower Town, where every information requisite for their future guidance, in either getting settlement on lands or obtaining employment in Upper or Lower Canada, will be obtained gratis. On your route from Quebec to your destination you will find many plans and schemes offered to your consideration, but turn away from them unless you are well satisfied of the purity of the statements; on all occasions, when you stand in need of advice, apply only to the Government agents, who will give every information required gratis. Emigrants are informed that they may remain on board ship 48 hours after arrival, nor can they be deprived of any of their usual accommodations for cooking or berthing during that period, and the master of the ship is bound to disembark the emigrants and their baggage free of expense at the usual landing-places, and at reasonable hours. They should avoid drinking the water of the River St. Lawrence, which has a strong tendency to produce bowel complaints in strangers. Should you require to change your English money, go to some respectable merchant or dealer, or the banks. The currency in the Canadas is at the rate of 5s. the dollar, and is called Halifax currency; at present the gold sovereign is worth, in Quebec and Montreal, about 24s. 1d. currency. In New York 8s. is calculated for the dollar; hence many are deceived when hearing of the rates of labour, &c.: 5s. in Canada is equal to 8s. in New York, thus 8s. New York currency is equivalent to 5s. Halifax currency.

LOWER CANADA.

Emigrants who wish to settle in Lower Canada, or to obtain employment, are informed that many desirable situations are to be met with. Wild lands may be obtained by purchase from the commissioners of Crown lands in various townships in the province, and the New Land Company are making extensive preparations for selling lands and farms in the eastern townships to emigrants.

Routes to the Principal Settlements, &c. in Lower Canada.

In the district of Quebec, south side of the St. Lawrence, are the township of Frampton, 36 miles from Quebec, by Point Levy, and other thriving settlements on the line of the Kennebeck road.

Craig's Road and Settlements, &c.:—From the market slip in the Lower Town of Quebec ferry-boats go daily, as the tide suits, to St. Nicholas, 12 miles up the river, on the south side, where Craig's Road begins, which leads to Richardson's tavern, in the seigniory of St. Giles, 30 miles from Quebec, to New Argyle, in the seigniory of St. Croix, eight miles further, and to the settlements of Ulster, Yorkshire, Dublin and New Hamilton, in the township of Inverness, by the new road on your right hand as you pass Richardson's tavern. Continuing on Craig's Road 12 miles beyond Richardson's, brings you to the township of Leeds, seven miles farther to New Ireland, thence on to Chester, Dudswell, Tingwick and Shipton, eastern townships of Lower Canada. Until the new road *via* Inverness is finished for carriage transport, the best route is by Three Rivers, 90 miles above Quebec, by steamboat; here cross the St. Lawrence to the south side, and proceed to Sherbrooke by Nicolet, La Baie and Drummondville, or you may proceed to Sorel, 40 miles above Three Rivers, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and there disembark. A good road leads from Sorel to Sherbrooke, by Yamaska and Drummondville. Sherbrooke is the capital of the eastern townships, and is surrounded by thriving villages and settlements, where industrious farming labourers or mechanics are much in request, and if sober and industrious are sure to do well.

Chambly is about 40 miles from Sorel, and 18 from Montreal, on the south side of the St. Lawrence; this route leads you also to the eastern townships *via* St. Cesaire and Yamaska Mountain. Chateauguay, Godmanchester and Sherrington are thriving settlements distant 25 to 40 miles from Montreal, south side of the St. Lawrence; conveyance daily by steam from Lachine. On the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the district of Quebec and vicinity, are the settlements of Beauport, Waterloo, Stoneham, Tewkesbury, Valcartier, Jacques Cartier, Deschambault, Port Neuf, &c., and 20 miles further that of St. Ann's.

In the vicinity of Three Rivers and Berthier, the townships of Rawdon, Kildare, Kilkenny, &c. farming emigrants may settle to advantage. New Glasgow, in the seigniory of Terrebonne, lies north of Montreal. Persons bound to the townships bordering on the Ottawa River, particularly Hull, Lochaber, Templeton, &c., will take their route and departure from Montreal and Lachine, and proceed by the usual conveyance.

In

In various situations in Lower Canada, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and up the Ottawa, there are many excellent farms and lands to be obtained. The names of the proprietors, &c. may be known by applying at this office.

The town of Three Rivers, 90 miles above Quebec, and the villages of Sorel and Berthier, 45 miles further, will be found cheap and convenient situations for families intending to purchase lands and remain in Lower Canada.

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UPPER CANADA.

The principal situations in Upper Canada where arrangements are made for locating emigrants are in the Bathurst, Midland, Newcastle, London and Western districts. Settlers will have opportunities of purchasing Crown lands in several parts of the province at the monthly sales, information of which may be obtained on application at this office, or in Toronto (late York) to A. B. Hawke, esq., the Government agent for emigrants there, to whom they will apply on arrival there for such further advice as they may require.

The following Government land agents are stationed in the district, who are furnished with maps of all the townships opened for location, and such descriptions of them as may be useful to emigrants :

- Bathurst district, Mr. M'Naughton, Bytown ;
- Plympton, Western district, Mr. Henry J. Jones ;
- Newcastle district, Mr. M'Donald, Peterboro ;
- London district, Mr. Askin, London.

Improved farms can be purchased in every district from private proprietors, whose names may be known on application at the office or to the Government emigrant or land agents in Upper Canada ; and the Upper Canada Land Company have lands for sale in many situations.

Farm labourers are much wanted in all the districts of Upper Canada, and if industrious, they may be sure of obtaining very high wages ; mechanics of almost every description, and good servants, male and female, are much in request.

Emigrants proceeding to Upper Canada, either by the Ottawa or St. Lawrence route, are advised to supply themselves with provisions at Montreal, such as bread, tea, sugar and butter, which they will purchase cheaper and of better quality, until they reach Kingston, than along the route. They are also particularly cautioned against the use of ardent spirits, or drinking cold river water, or lying on the banks of the river exposed to the night dews ; they should proceed at once from the steam-boat at Montreal to the entrance of the canal or Lachine, from whence the Durham and steam-boats start for Prescott and Bytown daily. There is at Lachine a convenient barrack log-house, where those wishing may remain for the night, and avoid exposure and the expense of lodgings. John Patton, esq., the Government agent at Prescott, will render every advice and assistance to emigrants, as also Mr. M'Donald, Peterboro ; Mr. Richey, Sunnadale, Home district, and Mr. H. C. Young, Nottawasaga settlement.

Routes to the principal places in Upper Canada are as follows :

Quebec to Montreal by steam-boats.

Montreal to Kingston, by Prescott, by steam and Durham boats and stages.

From ditto to Kingston, by Bytown and the Rideau Canal, by steam-boats, barges and batteaux.

From Prescott and Kingston steam-boats and sailing schooners ply daily to the Bay of Quinté, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catherine's and Niagara. From St. Catherine's you may pass through the Welland Canal to Lake Erie and the Western townships ; and from Chippawa, above the falls of Niagara, steam-boats and schooners are to be met with plying to all parts of the shores of Lake Erie.

If you are going to Perth or the vicinity, proceed by way of Bytown on the Ottawa. Emigrants going anywhere beyond Toronto, or to the Home or Western districts, will, in general, find it to their interest to take that city in their route.

If for Bytown, Grenville, Horton or other settlements on the Ottawa River, you will proceed from Montreal and Lachine by the usual conveyances.

The total expense for the transport of an adult emigrant from Quebec to Toronto and the head of Lake Ontario, by steam and Durham boats, will not exceed 24s. currency or 21 s. sterling.

Kingston, Bellville, up the Bay of Quinté, Cobourg and Port Hope, in the Newcastle district, Hamilton and Niagara, at the head of Lake Ontario, will be convenient stopping places for families intending to purchase lands in Upper Canada.

There is considerable competition among the forwarding companies at Montreal ; emigrants therefore had better exercise a little caution before agreeing for their transport to Prescott or Kingston, and they should avoid those persons that crowd on board the steam-boats on arrival at Montreal, offering their services to get passages, &c. Caution is also necessary at Prescott or Kingston selecting regular conveyances up Lake Ontario. I would particularly advise emigrants destined for Upper Canada not to incur the expense of lodging or delay at Montreal, but proceed on arrival of the steam-boat to the barges for Bytown or Prescott. Labourers or mechanics dependent on immediate employment are requested to proceed immediately on arrival into the country. The chief agent will consider such persons as may

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loiter about the ports of landing beyond four days after their arrival to have no further claims on the protection of His Majesty's agents for assistance or employment, unless they have been detained by sickness or some other satisfactory cause.

Five thousand labourers, also many artificers, are wanted at the St. Lawrence Canal, near Cornwall, and at various public works in Upper Canada. Routes and orders for employment will be furnished gratis on application at this office, daily, between ten and two o'clock.

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

EXTRACTS from a portion of the WEEKLY REPORTS of the Chief Agents for Emigration; also Copies and Extracts from LETTERS addressed to this Department from Magistrates, Landed Proprietors and Public Institutions in the United Kingdom, in relation to their sending out Emigrants, with Mr. Buchanan's Answers: also Extracts of Correspondence with the Commissioners of the New Land Company and Emigrant and Forwarding Agents in *Upper Canada, &c.*

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 1835.

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

Week ending 9 May 1835.—The emigrants arrived this week were all in easy circumstances, and possessed of sufficient means to pay their way to their different places of destination.

Week ending 16 May.—The emigrants of this week are in general of a good class, such as respectable farmers, trades of various kinds, and some farm labourers, all in good circumstances, and able to proceed to their several destinations.

Week ending 23 May.—By the Severn, from Bristol, Captain Smith, arrived on the 18th instant, there came 94 pauper emigrants, sent out by different parishes; they were well provided with means to pursue their journey; they have all proceeded to the Upper Province; they received every attention and instruction from this department for their future guidance. By the *Ellentheria*, from London, 31 boys arrived from the Children's Friend Society in London; they proceeded to Upper Canada, under the care of Mr Orrock, in the *Canada* steamer on Friday night, 22d instant, with the necessary instructions. The remainder of the emigrants of this week are of a respectable description, and are principally gone to the Upper Province; a few went up the Craig's Road, with the intention of purchasing land in Leeds or some of the adjoining townships.

Week ending 30 May.—The emigrants of this week are in general well provided, and are principally gone to Upper Canada; any of them that were dependent on immediate employment readily found it, the demand in Quebec at present for labourers and house servants being very great, and at high wages; good labourers can readily obtain 3s. 6d. per day currency.

Week ending 6 June.—The emigrants of this week, with a few exceptions, are gone to Upper Canada. The pressing demand for labourers in Quebec induces some to remain. In general those arrived this week were well provided. By the *Amity*, from Aberdeen, there came a number of respectable farmers, possessing considerable capital, some of whom have gone up Craig's Road to inspect the townships in that part of the province, with a view to settle there, if found satisfactory.

Some captains of emigrant vessels persist in illegal oppression towards their passengers in regard to the passenger emigration tax. Until the New Passenger Act comes out, I am unable to take a legal stand for redress; I do all I can by amicable means.

The unfounded clamour raised here, and studiously circulated in the United Kingdom, as to distress and want of employment for emigrants on arrival, has operated to turn a number from this route. The forwarding system, particularly as pursued at Montreal, has also added much to embarrass the emigration of persons of the labouring classes coming this way.

The number of farmers and agricultural labourers that have already arrived in Upper Canada this season by the New York route are very considerable. Having received urgent application from Mr. Law, the Government agent for emigrants, on behalf of himself and the other out-port agents in the United Kingdom, for a number of my printed instructions for emigrants entering the Canadas *via* the St. Lawrence, or the New York route, I transmitted a few days ago a considerable quantity through the colonial offices, as requested.

More than a usual average of persons (in reference to the total emigrants arrived) aided by parochial assistance to emigrate have already arrived this season. They were all recommended to this department, and were well provided, not only in regard to the voyage out, but with funds to aid them to reach their several destinations. The captain of the *Severn*, from Bristol, improperly withheld some money belonging to pauper emigrants that came out by this vessel, and who have all gone to Upper Canada; a record of their names, and the amount, is in this office. I wrote the captain, requesting him to immediately bring the money to this office to have it transmitted to the government of Upper Canada, to be distributed to the owners. If this is not done soon I shall cause legal means to be resorted to to compel him, lest he, the captain, should slip off.

Week

Week ending 13 June.—All the emigrants arrived this week were in good health and well provided; many wealthy settlers from the north of England and from Ireland were among them. The emigrants per Burrell, from Portsmouth, are nearly all from the vicinity of Petworth, in Sussex, were provided and aided by the Earl of Egremont. I received 33*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* sterling from the master of the ship Severn (who I reported last week), for account of emigrants brought out by him, but who, from some cause, proceeded to Upper Canada without receiving it.

I have adopted the necessary arrangements for having them paid the amount at Toronto.

Week ending 4 July.—I anticipate that a considerable number of emigrants will arrive before the end of this month, mostly from Ireland, and of the farm-labouring classes. The greater portion of the emigrants this week came from Ireland, chiefly of the working classes, whose services are greatly wanted, particularly at the St. Lawrence improvements, and throughout every part of Upper Canada. The rate of wages that the farmers in the Eastern townships are disposed to pay, and can afford to hold out to labourers, will not tempt many to proceed thither at present, so long as the high wages and great demand prevails in Upper Canada; 10, 12, 14 and 16 dollars per month is paid in the western part of that province, with board and lodging, to agricultural labourers. At the St. Lawrence Canal 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, or 8 to 10 dollars per month, with board and lodging and medical aid, is the current rate for common labourers, 5,000 of whom are wanted, besides artificers of all denominations. I have caused information to be conveyed to the artificers that have been discharged from the ordnance works in Quebec that if they apply at this office they will obtain orders for immediate and continued employment at the St. Lawrence Canal. To prevent inconvenience to any industrious labourers that may be deficient in means to pay their way to Cornwall (say 10*s.* 6*d.*), I intend sending my assistant up to Montreal and Cornwall to make arrangements with the forwarding agent on the route to send on to Cornwall emigrants provided with recommendation for employment from this office to the contractors, who I hope to get to advance the amount of transport, and deduct it from the first earnings of the emigrant. As yet I have discovered but very few emigrants requiring or entitled to such indulgence: they all had got the idea that by paying 5*s.* head-money they can claim passage up the country; hence much inconvenience and embarrassment to emigration generally, and loss of time to the emigrant, in importuning the charitable society here and in Montreal.

Week ending 11 July.—The brig Francis Spright, Captain Gourman, from Limerick, was not sufficiently provided with provisions for the voyage. The officer of the customs at that port in this and other instances has manifested great neglect of duty. I will write the King's agent for emigrants at Limerick on the subject.

Week ending 18 July.—The majority of the emigrants lately arrived were of the working classes. I am pleased in being able to report to your Excellency, that in consequence of the great demand for labour and artificers at the St. Lawrence Canal, and in other improvements in Upper Canada (in addition to the ordinary wants of the country, which is very considerable), I have found no difficulty so far this season in providing immediate employment for all industrious emigrants requiring it; and by arrangements I lately made with the Transporting Company at Montreal, any industrious emigrant proceeding to the Long Sault improvements to labour, and provided with a ticket from this office, will be taken up from Montreal without delay, and the current rate of passage deducted from the first week's wages. I am glad, however, to state that I have found but very few emigrants actually requiring this indulgence; also numbers stoutly pleading poverty and wasting their time importuning the charitable institutions. Mr. Robinson, from this office, proceeded to Montreal last Monday to report on the situation of that city as regards emigration, and to facilitate the arrangements with the forwarding companies for the transport of labouring emigrants sent up to the public works, with recommendations from this office. Mr. Robinson will visit Cornwall and the St. Lawrence Canal, and examine particularly into the treatment that the emigrants experience, the rate of wages and the mode of payment, and price of provisions, the particulars of which will be noticed in my next week's report.

Week ending 25 July.—Mr. Robinson, who proceeded from this office on the 13th instant to Montreal, and the route of the St. Lawrence as far as the Long Sault Canal, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the emigrant population, and to inquire into the mode pursued at the St. Lawrence works in the employment of emigrants of the working classes, returned to this city on Thursday last, and reports as follows: Montreal unusually free from emigrants, or the least inconvenience attendant on a new and transient population pressing to the Upper Province. Total number of men now employed at the St. Lawrence Canal 3,300, and 2,000 labourers are yet wanted: rate of wages generally paid along the line of the works of the canal is from 14 to 15 dollars per month for common labourers, and for second class carpenters, smiths and masons, 5*s.* a day. Excellent board and lodging is furnished to single men at 8*s.* per week.

Families arriving at the work are furnished with pine boards at a cheap rate to build a shanty, or they will be lodged in a barrack shanty at 5*s.* per month. Necessaries and provisions of all kind in abundance, at moderate rates. Excellent bread, 4*lb* white loaf, 7*d.*, prime pork 6*d.*, fresh beef and mutton 3*d.*, tea from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per pound, sugar 7*d.*, butter 8*d.* No spirituous liquors are sold by any of the contractors. A convenient hospital has been erected, and every attention paid to the sick. The only charge for medicine and medical attendance is 1*s.* 3*d.* per month.

The labourers will be employed till the 1st January in each year, and a number of them will be kept employed by Messrs. Harvey & Co., Section No. 1 through the winter.

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Forwarding Labouring Emigrants to the Works.

Mr. Robinson arranged with Messrs. Whiting & Co. and Messrs. M'Pherson & Co., forwarding agents at Montreal, to convey labouring emigrants recommended by this department to the Long Sault Canal, upon receiving luggage as security for payment of the passage, which is advanced by the contractors, on arrival of the emigrant, and he charged the amount. Emigrants similarly recommended will be forwarded by Messrs. M'Pherson & Co. and Messrs. Whiting & Co., of Montreal, to Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and any landing at the head of Lake Ontario, for 12s. 6d. passage, each, intermediate distance in proportion; luggage 2s. 6d. per cwt. The Rideau Forwarding Company will forward emigrants, recommended by the Government agents, to Kingston, from Montreal; 10s. for adults, children in proportion; luggage 2s. 6d. per cwt. Messrs. M'Pherson & Co. and Messrs. Cushing & Co., forwarders, agree to my suggestion, communicated to them by Mr. Robinson, as to the advantage that would be experienced by emigrants on the arrival of steam-boats from Quebec by the forwarders having confidential porters, with distinguishing badges or labels on their hats, always in attendance, ready to conduct the emigrants to the canal boats at once, to prevent their falling into the hands of designing lodging-houses and low tavern-keepers, and thereby exposing them to spend money, what would perhaps have paid their way to their destination, and then becoming an idle burthen on the benevolent charities of the city.

I have received a letter, dated Montreal 21st instant, from the commissioners of the British America Land Company, soliciting my attention to the prospects of immediate employment for a large body of labourers and artificers on the Montreal and Sherbrooke and Dudswill roads, in the Eastern townships, and the bridge about being built over the St. Francis River, near Sherbrooke. The rate of wages is very good, but it does not appear that their services will be required for any considerable period, nor is there much chance of their getting certain employment through the winter, except at very low wages.

The labouring emigrants that came out all calculated on settling on lands, and getting a little farm, &c., to themselves after the first or second year, and which they may accomplish, if industrious; consequently, it becomes a serious consideration to them to get employment in that part of the country they wish to finally reside. I intend suggesting to the Honourable Mr. Moffatt and Mr. M. Gill the advantage that might result to the townships, as well as to the labouring emigrants with families proceeding thither, if they would cause cottage log huts to be built, and an acre or two of land to each, for domiciles for such emigrants; said cottages to be rented by such labouring emigrants with families for two years, at a small charge, with a preference of purchasing, at any time during said term, at a moderate and fixed price. I should say for a hut and two acres, 5*l*. This plan would ensure a constant supply of persons of the labouring classes, and they would remain in the country. The children would be hired by the farmers.

The proceeding system is now acted on in Upper Canada with much advantage.

Week ending 1 August.—A communication was received at this office a few days ago from the Honourable Mr. Moffatt relative to employment for labourers on the public roads, &c., in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Eastern townships. It does not appear that the company guarantee employment, or the payment of wages. The work being in the hands of contractors and overseers, and as it has been very currently reported in Quebec, and which report has been corroborated to me by respectable authority, that emigrant labourers who went up to Sherbrooke offering their services would not be employed, as none but persons who were accustomed to the country were wanted; and further, that a body of Canadian labourers that had gone up from La Baie in quest of employment were also disappointed; In consequence of preceding reports, I considered it my duty to address the Honourable Mr. Moffatt on the subject, (which letter I submitted to the commissioners), the expediency of some warrant on the part of the company's agent, that employment would be certain to emigrants, recommended by authorized persons, and the emigrants and their families would not be exposed to the risk of uncertainty.

1 August.—Wrote John Kenny, of Maghiefell, Ireland, informing him of having delivered to Mr. G. H. Park the effects that belonged to the late John Kenny, an emigrant, who died of cholera last year at Grosse Isle; and transmitted at same time Mr. Park's receipt for the effects, with a list thereof, including money, in gold and silver, a watch, &c. &c.

Week ending 15 August.—Only 306 emigrants arrived this week; they were a very respectable body, mostly from England and Ireland. No particular remark.

Week ending 22 August.—Mr. Orrock, who proceeded from this city to Upper Canada with 31 boys, sent out by the Children's Friend Society in London, to be apprenticed, reports that he found not the slightest difficulty in placing those boys advantageously at Toronto.

A fresh arrival of boys from the same institution may soon be expected, and will be disposed of in a similar manner.

The Maria, from Inverness, with 111 emigrants, remains at the quarantine station, with small-pox on board.

Week ending 29 August.—The children sent out by the ship Englishman, from the Children's Friend Society of London, consisting of boys from that institution, 25 in number, proceeded yesterday to Toronto to be apprenticed there. Mr. Orrock accompanied them. They were in excellent health and spirits.

Week

Week ending 5 September.—On the complaint of several of the passengers by the bark *Kilmans* (as above entered) that the master refused to fulfil his engagement to them, to carry them on to Montreal, I proceeded to investigate the case, and finding their complaint justly grounded enjoined the master officially to send them on forthwith; this he ultimately complied with.

Week ending 12 September.—Only 23 emigrants arrived this week; the most part went to Upper Canada. No remarks of moment.

Week ending 19 September.—The reports lately received at this office from the government of Upper Canada give very satisfactory accounts of the situation of the emigrants that proceeded there this summer. The demand to all persons of the working classes has and continues to be exceedingly great, and the prospects of employment for the ensuing year at the public works now in progress and others to be begun will enable this department to dispose of any number of labouring emigrants. The arrangement in contemplation by the commissioners of the New Land Company in the Eastern townships will also afford considerable employment. I intend to suggest to them the expediency of their making such improvements auxiliary to promote the settlement and employment of emigrants from the United Kingdom, and not give the work out under exclusive contracts to Americans, to the disadvantage of the objects contemplated by His Majesty's Government, in making the annual expenditure under the charter instrumental or aiding the settlement of the townships by emigrants, and affording employment to the Canadian and emigrant labourer in want of it. From the many communications lately received at this office from the magistracy and landed proprietors in various parts of the United Kingdom, in relation to their employed labouring population emigrating to Canada, it is very probable we shall have a very extensive emigration of persons of the working classes next year. The Canadas were never in a better situation to receive them, and the arrangements and facilities under the immediate direction of this department, aided by the cordial and zealous co-operation of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, gives the chief agent every confidence, that under the benevolent and favourable protection of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, he will be enabled to provide satisfactorily for any extent of emigration that may visit the country.

The chief agent cannot calculate on many more emigrants arriving this season; perhaps the total during the season may reach 12,500. Many causes have operated to produce the falling off in the number of emigrants, and which, in the humble opinion of the chief agent, might have been avoided at the close of the navigation. The annual report from this department will contain the respectful view of the chief agent on the subject, as also other suggestions for the information and consideration of his Excellency Lord Gosford.

The following are copies and extracts of some of the numerous letters on similar subjects received from magistrates and landed proprietors and charitable institutions in the United Kingdom, in relation to sending out emigrants, with the answers thereto from Mr. Buchanan, also extracts and copies from the government and agents in Upper Canada, the commissioners of the Lower Canada Land Company, &c. &c., with answers from the chief agent.

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Children's Friend Society,

Sir,

3, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, 28 March 1835.

TWENTY boys will be embarked on board the *Elentheria*, for Montreal, to be forwarded to and apprenticed at Toronto, under the care and directions of Mr. Orrock.

I am directed by the committee of management of the Children's Friend Society to express their thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by yourself to their agent, Mr. Orrock, and to request your further aid in forwarding those children to their destination, and in rendering any further assistance in your power in providing for them when there.

This request is more particularly made with a view of affording these poor children your aid and assistance, should any unforeseen circumstance deprive them of their departed guardian, Mr. Orrock.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
Chief Agent for Emigration for Quebec.

(signed)

I have, &c.
Henry Wood, Secretary.

COPY of a LETTER from *W. Gray*, Esq., relating to the sending out of Children from the Charitable Institutions of Edinburgh.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 30 May 1835, West Kirk Workhouse.

Your letter of the 20th November ultimo I duly received on the 31st January, and I have the instructions of the managers of the institution to thank you for the attention you have paid to their communication, and to express their sense of the able and judicious system you recommend. Since that period the individual in London district to whom the four boys went, Mr. Thomas Taylor Crookston, has written home for 10 boys and five girls in behalf of the different parties, and the managers have sent six of the former and five girls by the *Hebe*, one of whom is to present you this letter, on condition that they are apprenticed, the boys till they are 21, the girls 18 years of age; and that they are properly clothed, lodged, fed and otherwise properly treated, without making any stipulation for wages, but leaving

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that optional with their masters according to their sense of their merit at the expiration of their apprenticeship.

There is a very great demand at present for the children at home, but they are chiefly taken off by manufacturers, it is believed, in whose employment their morals are much corrupted, and they had few or no opportunities of bettering their ultimate condition. This state of matter alone it is that induces the anxiety of the managers of the institution to promote emigration to Canada. The girls, it is true, are at first better off, but it is found that they too often are meeting with disappointments, or not obtaining places, fall back for refuge to the ranks of the degraded and prostitute of their sex; many honourable exceptions have occurred, but this at least is common enough to suffer to excite sympathy in their condition. The managers will be glad if you will inspect them when at Quebec, and, if you think they deserve it, to express your good opinion for their encouragement, as well as to forward their views by your recommendation when you think it proper. Again thanking you in the name of the managers for your attention and your willingness to aid in promoting the scheme, so far as it depends on you.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
 His Majesty's Chief Agent for Quebec.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. Gray.*

Week ending 27 June.

COPIES OF LETTERS from Magistrates and Landed Proprietors, and others, in the County of *Norfolk*, and other parts of the United Kingdom, respecting Emigrants from that part of *England*.

Sir, Beachamwell Hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk, 15 April 1835.

YOUR official and personally kind intervention in protecting and assisting the expedition up to Lake Ontario of the emigrants sent in 1832 to the St. Lawrence, by the parish of Swaffham, gives one confidence that a party who I now assist in their desire to emigrate from this parish, of which I am the proprietor, will not appeal to your official authority or to your benevolent kindness with less success. My people carry with them a letter from the firm of Mr. E. W. Chapman, merchant, of London, to Messrs. Wm. Patton, merchants, of Quebec, to provide you with funds to forward the party to Port Hope, Upper Canada; also with funds to cause to be paid to each individual, on arrival at Port Hope, a sum in coin of two pounds sterling. I have given to Captain Allan, of the *Shannon*, a further sum in half sovereigns, whereof one is to be given in hand to each of the party as soon as they are fully at sea. These people, who are all young and healthy, as well as willing emigrants, will, I hope, do well; and I believe they will land in America as well provided as is in general found to be the case with agricultural labourers.

I perceive from a letter from you to the parish officers of Swaffham, that you have arranged that money received by you, and intended for emigrants on arrival at their destination, will be transmitted by you to the King's receiver-general for distribution. If this first attempt from here in trying to benefit the labouring classes emigrating to the western world should succeed, I dare say I shall hereafter have many applications for the assistance which I have afforded this party.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
 the King's Agent for directing and superintending
 emigration in Canada.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *John Matteaux.*

Sir, Lynn, Norfolk, 16 April 1835.

As a magistrate of the county of Norfolk, much interested in the emigration of poor people from my vicinity, in consequence of the effect the new poor laws will have on this country in our populous parishes, I beg to recommend to your consideration and protection the party, of which the bearer hereof is the head. They are honest, good sort of people, personally known to me. As far as I am concerned I will not, as a magistrate, promote the emigration of any who do not, by good conduct, promise success on their arrival in Canada.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *William Masson.*

Sir, North Runcton, near Lynn, Norfolk, 14 April 1835.

HAVING been instrumental in sending many emigrants to Canada from this neighbourhood, I feel greatly interested that they should prosper in their undertaking, and therefore venture to trouble you with this letter, requesting your care over them, and best advice as to the course they should pursue.

This part of England has become so overstocked with labourers, that it becomes a matter of great moment for the comfort of those who stay in England, and of those who emigrate, that the latter should be located in Canada to the best advantage, and with the view of rendering it desirable for others to follow their example. I shall be very glad to receive from you an acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, as I certainly am very much alive to the responsibility of having promoted emigration amongst my neighbourhood, and should be most happy to hear of their having arrived in Canada in a good state.

I am, Sir, &c.
 (signed) *Daniel Gurney.*

COPY of a LETTER to *Daniel Gurney, Esq., J. P. near Lynn, Norfolk.*No. 1.
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Sir,

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 10 July 1835.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of the 14th April last, on the arrival of the brig Shannon, Captain Allen, on the 27th ultimo, from Lynn, with emigrants, all well. These persons obtained from this office every attention and information that they required. To such as stood in need of immediate employment I directed that orders should be given to them to obtain it on public works, 70 miles above Montreal, where a canal to avoid a rapid in the River St. Lawrence is constructing; a work which alone requires 5,000 labourers, &c.

The very great demand for all denominations of persons of the working classes, particularly farm and common labourers and domestics, females as well as males, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, &c. &c., in the Canadas, more particularly in the Upper Province, has very much retarded the advancement of public and private improvements, owing to the scarcity of hands required for the purpose.

The rate of wages has progressively advanced as settlements increase; and I do not anticipate, for years to come, the probability of the Canadas becoming overstocked with agricultural labourers, domestic servants and tradesmen of various denominations.

From these facts it will be readily admitted that the prospect of all industrious and sober persons of the working classes in the Canadas is exceedingly favourable, and that any failure in reaching a state of comparative prosperity will be entirely at their own door. The facilities of emigrants towards obtaining suitable locations, if they are possessed of means sufficient to go upon lands, are very great, either by purchase from the Crown or from private proprietors; arrangements have also been made that labourers with families who are not possessed of means can be located on a few acres of land, with a log hut, in the immediate vicinity of settlements, whereby they will be enabled to obtain full employment for every member of their family, and provisions at their hands.

The facility and economy of transport from this city to all parts of Upper Canada is much improved by the competition created by the two routes to the Upper Province, the one by the St. Lawrence and Prescott, and the other by the new and interesting line of the Rideau Canal to Kingston, on which a daily succession of steam-boats ply from Montreal up the Ottawa River to Bytown, and thence through the Rideau Canal; steam-boats and batteaux proceed daily also by the St. Lawrence route to Prescott, where, as at Kingston, steam-boats and sailing vessels are to be met with proceeding to all the towns and landing-places on Lake Ontario.

Immigrants who came out aided in their emigration by parochial assistance, but more particularly those who have been in the habit of obtaining parish relief weekly, are exceedingly prone to indolence, and very defective of energy on first arrival, compared to the poor Irish or Scotch peasantry, whose spirit or reliance on his own efforts for support has not been cast down by accepting relief from any other source. I would beg to suggest to the magistrates and landlords of your county the importance of impressing upon the minds of successful candidates for aid to emigrate to Canada the indispensable necessity of throwing aside every idea of looking to any other source of support than their own exertions. The very act of doing so would brand them with a stigma of pauperism not easily to be shaken off. A labouring man in Canada, if industrious, can earn as much in two days as will support a family a week; or if hired by the year, and without a family, he may save nearly all his wages, which would be from 20*l.* to 30*l.* sterling per annum, with board and lodging. Good female servants and country girls obtain readily from 9*l.* to 18*l.* a year. I am rejoiced to see so much zeal beginning to show itself in the United Kingdom, on the part of the landed gentry and others, in their endeavours to better the condition of the working classes, an improvement which it is now ascertained can be more effectually accomplished by a judicious system of emigration than by any other plan. Temporary loans and expenditure of money in improvements not absolutely necessary, but merely undertaken for the purpose of affording a casual and scanty support to the labouring poor, is so much thrown away. The condition of the family of the half-starved Irish labourer, at the expiration of five or seven years, will not be found to be in the least improved by making work for him by the aid of national loans, nor will any abatement be discovered in the expenditure for the support of the poor so long as such works are going on; and while money is to be expended, the labourer will certainly be fed, and his family may perhaps obtain a scanty portion of daily bread; but when the work ceases, he and his wrecked family will be found occupying the same miserable hovel, while his own physical strength is materially impaired by hard work and scanty support. On the other hand, if a small portion of this outlay as above is expended in enabling the labourer to emigrate to the Canadas, there is every probability that, if industrious, he will, in five or six years, be the owner of 50 or 100 acres of good land, with plenty for his family to eat and drink, a couple of milch cows, and, which is best of all, a sure prospect of future independence for his children. What a cheering anticipation is this for the labouring poor of the United Kingdom, independently of the great national results to be expected from increased markets for the manufactures of England! The common pauper when removed to the colonies, if industrious, becomes, after the first year, a considerable consumer of British goods, which, had he remained at home, from his situation he could never have been. Many counties in the west of England, more particularly those of Wiltshire and Berkshire, have already experienced great relief in their parochial burdens from the emigration of considerable numbers of their labouring poor. But no adult emigrant dependent on immediate

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employment should think of landing at Quebec with less money to pay his way to a spot where either labour may be had or settlement made than two pounds sterling, and females two pounds ten shillings; a man and his wife and three children, under 12, should bring six pounds, and so on in proportion. It is true that numbers have landed without a dollar who have subsequently been independent, but such indiscretion might most frequently expose the emigrant to serious inconvenience, which might be avoided had he means to proceed at once up the country.

I have been thus particular in stating the preceding facts, because much misrepresentation has been forced upon the attention of the people of England by means of spurious publications, written by designing characters and others hostile to emigration and to the improvement of the condition of the labouring poor of the United Kingdom. The magistrates and gentry of Norfolk are deeply interested in the cause of emigration, possessing, as that county does, so vast a population.

From John Matteaux, esq., of Beachamwell Hall, and from William Masson, esq., of Lynn, I received letters on behalf of emigrants who arrived in the Shannon. The former gentleman aided some from his own estate, and very judiciously adopted the precaution of not entrusting the funds intended for their benefit on arrival in the Canadas to themselves or the master of the vessel, but had transmitted, subject to the consigner and control of this department, thereby insuring to the emigrants the full benefit of his munificence, free from the temptation of improper expenditure on board ship at sea, and from risk of expense after arrival in the colonies. It, besides, not unfrequently happens that the master of vessels, when entrusted with money for the aid of emigrants, pays them in the currency of Canada, which, at par, is nine per cent. less than sterling, but which, at the present rate of exchange on England, would produce a difference to the emigrant of 15 or 16 per cent. less than he would receive were his money transmitted, as above stated, in British gold or banker's bill. I shall feel obliged by your causing the contents of this letter to be made as generally known throughout Norfolk and the neighbouring counties as possible. The subject concerns every portion of the kingdom, and could no doubt be readily made known and disseminated by means of newspapers.

Independently of my official responsibility and duty, I have for many years felt a deep anxiety in the improvement of the condition of the labouring poor of the United Kingdom. My yearly reports to His Majesty's Government, which are submitted to Parliament, will afford you much information as regards emigration to the Canadas, particularly those of 1832 and 1834. I send herewith a few printed instructions for the use of emigrants, similar to those which I have distributed gratuitously amongst them on arrival at the quarantine station, 30 miles below Quebec.

I shall be glad to hear from you, in acknowledgment of this letter; and you will be pleased to forward your communication through the Colonial Office, Downing-street.

I have, &c.

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

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
 Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 8 June 1835.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 27th March last I had the honour to receive on the 19th ult., on the arrival of the ship *Severn* from Bristol, in which vessel the party of emigrants in whose favour you addressed me came passengers.

These persons all landed in good health and spirits; and I gave them every advice required for their future guidance, and provided them with letters to the authorities in Upper Canada, whither they proceeded the day after arrival; and if they followed my instructions, there is no reason to doubt their ultimate success and prosperity.

The demand, in every part of Canada, for agricultural labourers, and for all denominations of persons of the working classes, cannot be better; the rates of wages are very high, and, in truth, public and private improvements are much crippled for want of hands. It would be very desirable in future, should any parish labourers come from your district, that a return of their names, and the pecuniary aid intended for them on arrival in the colony, should be sent me through the Colonial Office, by which means a check will be afforded to detect any irregularity on the part of the master of the ship, to whom, in most cases, the funds intended for the poor emigrants after arrival here are very unwisely entrusted. It will afford me, on all occasions, great satisfaction to render you every facility in my power in promoting your views in regard to benefiting such of the labouring population of England as may be disposed to come to these fine provinces, where, by a steady course of industry, certain independence may be obtained by them for their families. I should be glad were these opinions more generally known throughout the United Kingdom, as great pains have lately been taken by evil-disposed persons to misrepresent these colonies, and to dissuade the labouring emigrant from coming hither.

I have, &c.

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

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
 Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 29 July 1835.

Sir,

Your letter of the 21st inst., with a printed paper enclosed, I had the honour to receive two days ago, conveying to me information that employment for a considerable number of labourers may be obtained in the eastern township on the public roads, and at the building a bridge over the St. Francis River, opposite Sherbrooke, that will soon be commenced, and requesting me to direct the attention of emigrants to this additional demand for their services. I beg to assure you that it will be a source of sincere gratification to me to try and make the services of this office as instrumental as possible in facilitating the prosperity of the eastern townships of Lower Canada.

You may rely on it, no partiality in favour of any particular province or section of the country has ever been or shall be recognised by me, or suffered, in the remotest degree, to influence my public duty.

With reference to the employment to which your letter refers, I consider the rate of wages, as stated, of 2s. 6d. per day, unobjectionable, if paid in cash, and that suitable food and lodging accommodations for the strange emigrant family is provided, and that a warranty of certain employment for a stated period is given.

It does not appear by your letter that the Company make themselves responsible as to the preceding points; and from what I can understand from your communication, as also from your agent, Mr. Yarwood, with whom I had a long conversation last evening, that all these matters rest with the contractors or their overseers. Mr. Yarwood is decidedly of opinion, in which I certainly concur, that to ensure a supply of industrious emigrants, labouring families, who may ultimately settle in the townships, it would be a matter highly advantageous to all parties if you would authorize your agents to guarantee the fulfilment of such obligations as may be requisite to screen the poor strange emigrant from uncertainty, and after perhaps a few weeks' or days' employment, and the winter drawing near, &c., be obliged to give his services for very low wages, or forced to cross the lines to a foreign country to obtain that employment and support for his family that he was unable to find in the part of this province where he anticipated the prospect of settlement. Every encouragement should be given to industrious labouring emigrants with large healthy families, as they would be found more likely to remain and settle in the townships; besides, by your securing an industrious class of labourers, it would afford considerable inducement and encouragement to respectable emigrants with capital to settle there also.

In Upper Canada the greatest inconvenience (bordering on despair and disgust) was experienced for the past year or two by wealthy settlers, from their not being able to obtain a steady supply of labourers, but which is now to a certain extent removed, by adopting arrangements nearly similar to that which I now submit to your consideration; besides, I find an inquiry very generally made by respectable emigrants intending to visit the townships with a view of settling, what reliance they can depend on for a steady supply of labourers.

I propose that the company cause a number (say 100) cottage log huts to be erected, with an acre or two of land attached to each; these cottages to be as domiciles for the families of industrious well-recommended emigrant labourers; a small rent to be affixed to the "tack." The first occupant to have the privilege of remaining two years, with the right of purchasing, at a fixed price (say 5l. per cottage and two acres); if not purchased by first occupant on or before the expiration of two years, to be given to other new emigrant in like manner. These huts to be erected in well-selected situations and convenient to old settlements, from whence a supply of food could be readily obtained for the spare labour of the younger branches of the family. This plan, if adopted, would I think insure a constant supply of industrious labourers, who would feel naturally disposed to settle for life where they were obtaining so many advantages.

There is no part of the Canadas, in my opinion, where a sober industrious body of emigrants from the United Kingdom, accustomed to agricultural labour, is more required than in the eastern townships of Lower Canada. The general habits of the bulk of the present inhabitants of these townships are not strictly agricultural, or calculated for laborious field drudgery; they are bent on pursuits that are less or more identified with traffic, such as the making of potash, horse breeding, dealing in cattle, manufactures, &c. There are many reports circulated here that emigrant labourers who lately went up to the townships seeking for employment did not obtain it, also that a number of Canadian labourers who had gone up from La Baie, &c. were also disappointed in getting work on the roads; in fact, it is stated that the contractors will not employ any new-arrived emigrant.

Mr. Yarwood would doubtless have informed you that such reports are current, and sooner the true state of the case is ascertained the better. I found it lately necessary to have inquiry made into the mode of employment and treatment experienced by the emigrant labourers at the St. Lawrence improvements. In consequence I sent Mr. Robinson from this office up to the Long Sault for the purpose, and it affords me great pleasure in having it in my power to say that his report was in every way satisfactory and creditable to the contractors. About 3,300 men were at work, and 1,200 still wanted; many labourers would be engaged through the winter, and the greater part to the 1st January in each year.

It is my intention to visit Sherbrooke about the 8th proximo, and should be exceedingly glad to have the honour of meeting you there, being confident that any opinion I might venture to offer would not be unworthy your consideration.

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on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

I shall be exceeding glad to be honoured with a reply, and assuring you of my best exertions to aid your plans for the prosperity of Lower Canada,

To the Hon. Geo. Moffatt, &c.
Comr B. A. L. Comp^y.

I remain, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

REPLY of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Land Company to Mr. Buchanan's Letter of 29 July last.

Office of the British American Land Company,
Montreal, 19 August 1835.

Sir,

INFORMATION of your intended visit to Sherbrooke did not reach this office until it had become too late to communicate with you at that place, or to offer you the civilities which I should otherwise have been happy to tender.

I beg now, however, to acknowledge the valuable suggestions contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to state that they have received the fullest consideration, as being the result of a long course of experience, attended by a well-known earnest desire to forward the true interest of the province, as well as those of the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland who yearly arrive on its shores.

The personal knowledge which you now have had an opportunity of acquiring in respect to the company's proceedings in the neighbourhood of Sherbrooke, and the information which your visit to that place has put in your possession regarding the situation of the labouring classes, will I trust fully corroborate the statement made to you at La Baie by Mr. Yarwood on the part of the company, and lead, if possible, still further to satisfy you that a favourable recommendation of the eastern townships generally may with safety be made to all persons whose object is the obtaining of lands for settlement, with employment to such an extent as will enable them to support their families, and to pay the instalments of their purchase-money during the period which must elapse before returns from the soil produced by their own labour can be realized. You will have ascertained that the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem is paid by the company's officers to every able-bodied labourer who may find himself unable to procure higher wages elsewhere, and that subsistence is furnished in addition. This rate of wages is fully secured to all parties applying, and is paid weekly in money.

The company further is responsible for the correctness of this statement. Although at the time when the roads now in progress were proposed it was thought advisable to have them erected by contract, a considerable extent of one of them was reserved to be opened by day labour, expressly with the view of checking all attempts at monopoly and the establishment of compulsory rates of wages by the contractors. The fact that a much larger proportion of the labourers on the roads are found in the employ of the contractors than in that of the company proves that industrious men can find means of earning not only 2s. 6d. per day, but a rate considerably above it.

The period for which employment is engaged to be afforded extends to the close of the season; at that time such work as that of road-making must necessarily cease. But the little comparative effect which the winter produces in lowering the ordinary rates of wages in the townships shows that the demand for labour is not by any means suspended during that season of the year. The preparation and marketing of grain, the drawing of other produce to market, the chopping and drawing of fuel, timber for export, and for supplying the saw-mills, with many other employments, afford to the labourer the means, if not of adding to his funds, at least of supporting himself and his family in great comfort.

The preparations which are required to be made in bringing into condition for settlement so extensive a tract of land as that which the company possess in the St. Francis territory, have unavoidably delayed the publication of the terms on which lands there may be obtained, or the expectations which may reasonably be held out to industrious labourers, even without capital, to proceed with their families to become settlers. I beg, however, now to state that a road line has been surveyed and laid out from the present settlements in Eaton, extending through Bury to the great falls of the Salmon River, where it is proposed to form a village. The lands through which this line passes being wholly the company's property, are laid out in lots of 20 chains or a quarter mile breadth, which will be disposed of to actual settlers only at 6s. 3d. or one dollar and a quarter per acre, one-fifth payable in cash, and the remainder in six years. The road will be made at the company's expense. A sleigh track being about to be commenced immediately, and the remainder of the work being proposed to be executed next summer, portions of land, from 50 acres upwards, will be open for purchase, and as settlers without capital will probably find this quantity sufficient to commence with, a very trifling proportion of the wages which they may earn will cover the amount of the several instalments into which their purchase-money will be divided. Fifty acres at 6s. 3d. amounting to 15l. 12s. 6d.; one-fifth, or 3l. 2s. 6d., will be 25 days' wages, at 2s. 6d. each. Subsequent annual instalments, amounting to 2l. 1s. 8d., will be covered by 17 days' wages at the same rate. This statement will, it is conceived, be found almost sufficient to obviate the necessity of entering into the merits of your suggestion respecting the erection of dwellings for the lodgment of labourers. But should there appear reason to look for a very large influx of emigrants, and should there appear to be a want of accommodation, or a doubt

as to their meeting with such a reception in the country as to do away with all disappointment on their part, the company will be most ready to receive and act on such propositions as you may be led to make for the public advantage, which they conceive to be their own true interest.

To. A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Pott. Gill.*

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Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 19 June 1835.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you herewith documents relative to paying some parish emigrants from Berkshire that came out per ship *Severn*, from Bristol, such sums of money as are annexed to their names respectively. John Cling and William Cling have been paid here. As I have reason to think the rest of the party proceeded to Upper Canada, his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor will be pleased to give directions for finding them out, that they may receive the money intended for them. I send you a draft on the bank of Montreal for 35*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, which with 1*l.* 10*s.* sterling, expended in advertising in various public papers, is the full amount coming to them; the cost of advertising you will of course deduct from each emigrant in proportion. You will also have the goodness to cause receipts in duplicate to be taken and forwarded to me, that I may transmit them to the parish authorities in Berkshire. Emigrants arrive but slowly; the total this year *via* St. Lawrence will be far short of last season. A reference to my yearly reports of 1832 and 1834 will show that my fears and anticipation as to the embarrassment likely to result to emigration to the Canadas has been but too soon verified. I think, however, Upper Canada will get its usual quantum from increased numbers by the New York route. The consul at New York wrote me lately very satisfactory information on this point. Next month I intend making a tour round the south side Lake Ontario to Osewego, and as far as Buffalo, to see what further arrangements could be adopted beneficial to emigrants destined for Upper Canada by that route.

If there is any suggestion in relation to this subject that the Lieutenant-governor might be pleased to think expedient to have me informed of, I shall be glad to be honoured with it.

Lieut.-colonel Rowan, &c. &c. &c.
Government-house, Toronto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 29 June 1835.

Sir

THE emigrants whose names are given in the enclosed list came from the county of Norfolk, and were aided in their emigration by John Matteaux, esq., Beachamwell Hall, near Swaffham, the proprietor of the parish. Mr. Matteaux seems to have taken every pains to insure them proper care in their emigration, and has transmitted ample funds to defray their expenses to their destination, as well as give to each pecuniary aid on their arrival there. Mr. Matteaux, as well as other magistrates of the county of Norfolk, informs me that the prospect of increasing emigration of the agricultural labouring population from that part of England is likely to increase considerably under the operation of the new Poor Law Act, and that it is a matter of great consideration to insure those persons who may avail themselves of the benefit to be had from emigration every protection, and to have them located in a favourable situation. On these points I need not say anything further, being well satisfied of the benevolence and zealous disposition of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, to do everything that it is possible to do for the good of those emigrants that reach Upper Canada. I have good grounds for thinking that my frequent suggestions as to the best mode of sending out pecuniary aid for emigrants, to assist them on arrival at Quebec, as also at their final destination in Upper Canada, is likely to be more generally adopted in future. The magistrates of Norfolk and several other counties have wrote me that they highly approve of my recommendation, and of their determination in future to adopt any further suggestions that may be considered calculated to benefit and promote the important measure of the emigration of the industrious labouring population of England.

To Lieut.-colonel Rowan, &c. &c. &c.
Government-house, Toronto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

COPY OF EXTRACTS of LETTERS received from the Government Authorities and other
Public Persons in *Upper Canada* and *Montreal*.

Sir,

Brockville, 13 June 1835.

I HAVE to acquaint you that there is employment on those works for fully 6,000 persons more than the number at present engaged. The description of workmen chiefly wanted are those who have been accustomed to digging, barrowing, and the use of the pick; some

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.
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stone-masons, stone-cutters and men acquainted with rock-blasting. The rates of wages have varied, according to time and circumstances, from 8 to 10 dollars per month with board, or 14 to 16 dollars per month without board. Although the above are the rates of wages hitherto given, the contractors are all disposed to evince as much liberality as workmen will experience on any public work at present in operation either in this country or in the United States. I have no hesitation in saying, that in point of salubrity, facility of access, and the constant and abundant supply of every necessary, the St. Lawrence Canal is entitled to a decided preference.

The code of regulations which the commissioners have caused to be embodied in the contract, secures to the workmen every possible attention to their wants and comfort, and care has been had to providing efficient medical and surgical aid on the whole line of the works. I understand that Messrs. R. and W. Harvey, contractors, who require at present about 2,000 men on their section of the work, have made arrangements with Messrs. Whiting & Co., forwarders, Montreal, to send forward emigrants who may wish to engage with them upon a deposit of a part of their luggage, to be restored to them upon their arrival at the works, and the regular rate of conveyance to be deducted from their wages by small instalments. Any further information you may wish to obtain I shall be happy to communicate.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Hume*,
Secretary St. Lawrence Commissioners.

EXTRACT of a LETTER received from the Government of *Upper Canada*.

Sir,

Toronto, 11 June 1835.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to acquaint you, that Mr. Patton has been appointed emigrant agent at Prescott, and ordered to prepare the shed for the temporary accommodation of indigent settlers, and also to provide medical attendance and comfort for all who may require it. Should his Excellency find it necessary to appoint agents at other situations than those already established you will be informed of it, and a copy of their instructions transmitted to you.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Quebec.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Hawke*.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *A. B. Hawke, Esq., Toronto*.

Sir,

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 18 July 1835.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th and 29th ult., addressed to Colonel Rowan, and enclosing drafts on the Montreal bank for 51 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* currency.

I enclosed the draft for 35 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* to William Richardson, esq., of Brandford, by that day's post. Yesterday J. Keep, W. Belcher and J. Pocock were forwarded at the expense of the government to Brandford, and instructed to apply to Mr. Richardson for the sum due to them; the other persons belonging to the party are expected here to-day.

The draft for 15 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.* was forwarded on the 7th instant to Captain Kingsmill, of Port Hope; and by the last post I received a letter from him, informing me that the persons for whose benefit it is intended had just landed at that port. Receipts, in duplicate, shall be forwarded the moment they come to hand. There will be no reduction on the amount due to the Berkshire emigrants, as I shall charge the postage and advertising to the Government.

To A. C. Buchanan, &c. &c. &c., Quebec.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. B. Hawkes*.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 4 Aug. 1835.

Sir,

THIS letter will be handed you by a party of children, consisting of six boys and five girls, who have been sent out from the West Kirk workhouse in Edinburgh, under charge of Captain Hutton, of the brig Hebe. They are destined to Port Stanley, and will be received by Mr. T. Taylor, of Crookston, who has situations prepared for them.

I have to request you to give every facility and protection in your power to these young travellers. The name of the eldest boy is R. Danier, and the eldest girl Jane Allen.

To. B. Hawkes, Esq.
Government Agent for Emigrants, Toronto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, Chief Agent.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 29 June 1835.

MR. BUCHANAN, the chief agent, will be much obliged to Messrs. Whiting & Co. and Messrs. M'Pherson & Co. to give the party of emigrants from the county of Norfolk, who will

will present this note, every facility and protection in their transport from Montreal to Prescott, should they proceed by that route. Mr. Buchanan believes that these emigrants are well provided with every requisite to enable them to reach their destination; but should any unforeseen accident overtake any of them, the chief agent solicits for them the care of Messrs. Whiting & Co. and Messrs. M'Pherson & Co.

To Messrs. Whiting & Co.
and Messrs. M'Pherson & Co, Montreal.

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LOWER CANADA.
Report
on Emigration.
12 Dec. 1835.

Sir,

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 29 June 1835.

THE emigrants whose names are subjoined, with their families, are from Norfolk, in England; they have been well recommended to my protection and consideration; and I have therefore to request you to render them every aid in your power in their getting forward to their several destinations. They are all well provided; but should any unforeseen accident overtake any of them, you will afford to such that care and assistance their situation may require.

I have, &c.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent

To John Patten, Esq.
Government Agent for Emigrants, Prescott.

Sir,

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 9 July 1835.

THE accompanying letter from Mr. Harvey will inform you of his anxiety to get a supply of labourers, to work at the St. Lawrence Canal.

Mr. H. Robinson, who will deliver you this letter, is instructed by me to inquire into the situation of the emigrants going forward from Montreal to Upper Canada generally, by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa routes, and to confer with you and the other gentlemen connected in their transport, if any further improvement can be effected in facilitating their proceeding to their destination to Upper Canada.

I have, &c.

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

To Mr. W. R. Whiting,
Forwarding Merchant, Montreal.

Sir,

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to
Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 14 July 1835.

I HAVE taken the liberty to forward to you a packet of printed instructions for emigrants, which I request you will be so good as to have forwarded as directed. Mr. Low, the Government agent at Liverpool, and the agents in Ireland, expressed a wish that I would send them some information. If Colonel York is at Dublin Castle, please have him forwarded the packet of printed papers; but should he not be in Ireland, be so good as retain the papers, and have them circulated as you may think proper. The parcel for Mr. Rice, I hope the right honourable gentleman will send a portion off to the Limerick Emigration Society, of which I believe he is a patron. I am anxious that Mr. F. Lewis should possess the last information as to the state of the Canadas for the labouring population of England. Some very unfounded misstatements were made by witnesses examined before the Poor Law Committee in 1833, also misstatements and erroneous opinions from societies and public meetings at Montreal and Quebec, tending to check emigration, recorded in the General Report of the Committee. The increasing demand for labourers, artificers and servants in the Canadas is so great, that I think it my duty that the fact should be known in the United Kingdom as publicly as possible, to counteract the unfounded statements that may be disseminated by designing persons unfavourable to emigration, and in preventing the poor unemployed labourers of Ireland to obtain a chance of bettering their condition in these fine provinces.

At present I could provide immediate employment for 20,000 persons of the working classes. Public improvements are much retarded in Upper Canada for want of hands, and the rates of wages are unusually high. Common farm-labourers can readily obtain in Upper Canada from 25*l.* to 30*l.* a year, with board, lodging, washing, mending, &c.; day-labourers from 3*s.* to 4*s.*; good servants, male and female, are much wanted.

I hope my letter to you last May, with reference to a clause or two that Mr. Gladstone omitted in the New Passenger Act, may have reached you in time to have them introduced before the bill passes, I being obliged to report to you the want of proper attention on the part of the officers of the customs at many ports in Ireland, but more particularly at Limerick, by their permitting vessels with emigrants to clear for Canada not sufficiently provided with provisions. The brig Francis Spaight, Captain Gorman, lately arrived from that port, is a strong illustration of my remarks. I intend to write the Government agent at Limerick on the subject; and would respectfully suggest, that a remonstrance from the Colonial-office to the collectors of the customs generally in the United Kingdom would have a very desirable effect to prevent a repetition of such abuses.

The number of parish emigrants and other poor labouring persons, aided by landlords, that have arrived here this season is considerably greater than former years, in comparison

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to the aggregate emigration of the season. They were in general better provided than hitherto; and I am glad to find that the recommendation I so frequently urged, of not entrusting money intended for the use of such emigrants on arrival to themselves, is beginning to be more generally adopted. A good many labouring persons came lately from Norfolk, aided in their emigration by Mr. Matteaux, Mr. Gurney, and other gentlemen of that county; from Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex and Wilts, a good many poor labourers came also: they were astonished when I informed them the wages they could obtain in Upper Canada, if sober and industrious.

If my report of 1834 has been printed, I shall feel much obliged by your ordering me two or three copies of it, as also of the New Passengers Act. The printing my report, and giving it wide circulation, I consider of great importance to voluntary emigration.

I have, &c.

To R. W. Hay, Esq. Under Secretary
of State, Colonial Department,
Downing-street, London.

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

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl Gosford to Lord Glenelg; dated Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 7 Dec. 1835.

No. 1.
LOWER CANADA.
Despatch from
Earl Gosford
to Lord Glenelg,
7 Dec. 1835.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit for the information of your Lordship a return showing the comparative number of emigrants which have arrived annually in this province, from 1829 to the present year, as well as the sums received from this source in consequence of the tax imposed in the year 1832 by the provincial legislature.

I have, &c.

(signed) Gosford.

A RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived in Lower Canada between the Years 1829 and 1835, inclusive; and of the Amount of Tax received on their Arrival, between the Years 1832 and 1835, inclusive.

FROM WHENCE EMIGRATING.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.			1833.			
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Tax.		Number.	Tax.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
England and Wales - - -	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	-	-	-	5,198	-	-
Ireland - - - - -	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	-	-	-	12,013	-	-
Scotland - - - - -	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	-	-	-	4,196	-	-
Hamburgh and Gibraltar - - -	-	-	-	15	6,605	9	2	-	4,775	19
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c. - - -	123	451	424	546	-	-	-	345	-	-
TOTAL - - -	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	6,605	9	2	21,752	4,775	19

1834.		1835.		TOTAL.		FROM WHENCE EMIGRATING.	
Number.	Tax.	Number.	Tax.	Number.	Tax.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
6,799	-	-	-	53,252	-	-	England and Wales.
19,206	-	-	-	128,578	-	-	Ireland.
4,591	-	-	-	26,861	-	-	Scotland.
-	-	-	-	15	13,830	15	Hamburgh and Gibraltar.
339	-	-	-	2,453	-	-	Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.
30,935	-	-	-	211,159	13,830	15	TOTAL.

Quebec,
7 December 1835. }

J. Walcott,
Civil Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *John Colborne* to the Lord *Glenelg*,
dated Toronto, Upper Canada, 25 August 1835.

No. 1.
UPPER CANADA.
Despatch from
Sir J. Colborne to
Lord Glenelg.
25 August 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of Reports relative to the arrangements which have been made for the employment of emigrants, and the disposal of those who have been sent out to this country at the expense of societies, or under the superintendence of the agents of Lord Egremont.

Your Lordship will perceive, from the annexed statement, that the annual emigration expenditure has been chiefly incurred in conveying labourers to the townships, in which they were to obtain immediate work, in providing for the sick, and continuing to employ emigrants who arrived late in the season from the Lower Province in clearing land in the townships of Notowasaga and Sunnidale.

The labourers that were conveyed to their locations near towns and villages, and allowed to occupy five acres for a certain period, soon found permanent employment.

The emigration of settlers with capital is rather less than last year. The decrease may be attributed to the alarm which has been spread in consequence of the detention of emigrants at Grosse Isle, the frequent shipwrecks, and the discussions in the mother country on the state of these colonies, and the misrepresentations of unprincipled individuals in this province, and the ignorance or wickedness of others at home.

The outlay which I have authorized for the relief of the maimed and destitute old soldiers who commuted their pensions, reported in my despatch of the 1st of June, No. 27, will be charged in the half-yearly accounts of the emigration expenditure, till your Lordship may communicate your instructions respecting the measures which I have taken to secure a provision at Penetanguishire for those unfortunate persons and their families.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colborne.*

EMIGRATION REPORT for the Year 1834.

Sir,

IN conformity with the Lieutenant-governor's instructions, I have the honour to report, That I have experienced greater difficulty in making up what appears to me a satisfactory estimate of the number of emigrants added to the population of the province in 1834 than I have met with on any former occasion. This difficulty arises partly from my not having received any return from Lachine, which may be considered the starting point of all emigrants destined to this province.

The number of emigrants landed at Quebec during the last season was a trifle under 32,000; but from the returns made by the agents, only 24,500 came to Upper Canada; viz.

Landed at Prescott and Brockville	-	-	-	16,650
— Bytown	-	-	-	4,500
— by other routes	-	-	-	3,000
Settled in the Ottawa district	-	-	-	350
				<hr/> 24,500 <hr/>

With regard to their distribution, it would appear from the returns and books of the steam-boats, that upwards of two-fifths landed at Toronto, one-fifth at Hamilton, one-eighth at Niagara, one-sixth at Cobourg and Port Hope, and that the remainder have settled in the Johnstown and Midland district.

To the number of settlers who entered this province by Lower Canada the number of emigrants who came by the state of New York must be added. These I estimate at 3,500; making a grand total of 28,000. The only way in which I can account for the difference between the number landed at Quebec and the number returned as having settled in the province, amounting to 7,500 souls, is, that many of them settled in Lower Canada, and that the remainder, with the exception of those who died of the prevailing malady, proceeded to the United States.

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tion, 1834.

No. 1.
UPPER CANADA.
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tion, 1834.

Out of the 24,500 who came to Upper Canada by the Rideau and St. Lawrence, nearly 4,000 were forwarded to Prescott and Brockville at the expense of the sanitary committees established at Quebec and Montreal, and from those ports most of them were again conveyed at the expense of this government to Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara; and as the cholera prevailed at the latter places, it became necessary to send all who were anxious to get into the country, but who were destitute of the means, to the townships they were bound to or to places where they were likely to find work by land-carriage.

By the Lieutenant-governor's directions, hospitals were established at Prescott, Brockville and Kingston, and orders issued by his Excellency's authority to the agents at the ports to forward the indigent to Toronto, and to provide medical attendance and comforts of the sick; and it is extremely gratifying to be enabled to add, that the mortality, notwithstanding the ravages committed by the Asiatic cholera, was comparatively trifling amongst the emigrants at these places. This in my opinion is to be attributed entirely to the prompt assistance which was afforded. Out of the total number of emigrants landed at Prescott and Brockville, upwards of 300 were admitted into the hospitals established by the government at these ports, but the deaths amounted to only 32, and the same proportion holds with regard to all other ports in Upper Canada from which returns have been received. It may be also proper to remark in this place, that emigrant sheds were erected during all the last season at Toronto and Hamilton, and suitable log-houses built for the reception of 79 Petworth settlers conveyed to Blandford, and for 354 sent to Sunnidale and Nottawasaga. The latter number consisted of indigent emigrants who arrived late in the season, and for whom it became necessary to provide work and shelter at the public expense during the autumn and winter.

It may not be improper to notice the contrast exhibited by the statements which have from time to time been furnished from the Lower Province: the government having no means at its disposal for the relief of indigent emigrants, and the Act imposing the emigrants' tax having received His Majesty's sanction at too late a date to be acted upon at Quebec last season, the indigent were cast upon private charity.

It is also to be borne in mind, that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal are of French origin, and that they are, with few exceptions, hostile to emigration. It is true that when disease breaks out amongst the emigrants to a degree to threaten the safety of the citizens generally, that sanitary societies are formed, and subscriptions to a large amount obtained; but this assistance was withheld last year, not only until the number of destitute emigrants had been permitted to accumulate in the cities to an extent which is at all times to be guarded against, but also until the cholera had committed frightful ravages amongst them; they were then hurried off to the frontiers of this province with little or no attention to their safety or comfort; and this will invariably be the case when assistance is rendered because there is danger from withholding it, instead of being granted from motives of humanity.

I am fully sensible of the very great sacrifices which have been made by gentlemen at Montreal and Quebec, and that they have not only contributed largely in money, but have given their time and risked their lives to assist their suffering fellow subjects; but the burthen imposed at such time is too great for individual charity, and it is to be hoped that means will be adopted, either by the imperial or local government, to prevent its recurrence.

As his Excellency is well acquainted with all the circumstances adverted to, it is not necessary to enter into details; I beg, however, to mention one instance, to show the fatal effects which I think may be fairly attributed to unnecessary detention. Early in August last a party of 368 Scotch settlers arrived at Grosse Isle, where, although in a healthy state, they were detained for nearly a fortnight, during which time only two children and two adults left the ship from ordinary indisposition. They were again detained at Quebec for several days by their endeavours to obtain repayment of the emigrant tax, which had been exacted before they left Scotland. Early in September the party reached this city, having lost 53 of their number by cholera between Quebec and Prescott. These facts were by his Excellency's direction communicated to Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by an affidavit from three of the most intelligent and respectable men belonging to the party, with a request that he would inquire into all the circumstances set forth; and as Mr. Buchanan's reply was not deemed by his Excellency to be satisfactory, I was again directed on the 20th of October to acquaint him, that unless an assurance was given that emigrants would not be exposed to similar evils in future, that they would be directed to enter this province by the port of New York: to this letter I have not received an answer.

Although the past season has been one of great difficulty and danger, I am happy to state that the emigrants who arrived before harvest obtained employment, and that all the reports concur in stating there are no emigrants of last year in want of work, or receiving charitable assistance. Their moral conduct is also spoken of as being highly commendable. In this city the only emigrants who have received assistance from the government or from charity during the last winter are commuted pensioners, who, from wounds or infirmities, were incapable of labour.

(signed) B. Hawke.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Extract Despatch
from Maj. Gen. Sir
R. Bourke to the
Colonial Secretary.
8 May 1835.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-General Sir *Richard Bourke* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; dated Government House, Sydney, 8 May 1835.

“ SINCE I had last the honour of addressing His Majesty’s Government on the subject of emigration, the ship ‘Duchess of Northumberland,’ announced by Mr. Hay’s letter of the 30th September, and by Mr. Secretary Spring Rice’s Despatch, No. 35, of 1st November last, has arrived in Port Jackson with 226 female emigrants. I have directed the several payments required by these communications to be made to the commander of the Duchess of Northumberland, and into the military chest, from the colonial funds applicable to emigration. In conformity also to the instruction contained in Mr. Secretary Rice’s Despatch, No. 27, of 10th September 1834, I have caused to be prepared the Report herewith transmitted, showing in what manner each of the females has disposed of herself on landing. With respect to the annual repetition of this report, so as to follow up the future history of the emigrant, I beg leave to represent the impossibility of meeting the wishes of His Majesty’s Government without a laborious and expensive scrutiny, which can never, I am persuaded, have been contemplated in giving the instructions. It would be necessary to appoint persons for the special purpose of tracing the emigrants in their various shifting engagements among the 35,000 persons who form the free population of this colony scattered over many hundreds of square miles. Their own voluntary statements might indeed be invited by public advertisement, but the parties likely to answer such a call would be equally disposed to communicate with their friends through private channels, whilst the deficiency of the return with respect to others, might add to the anxiety of their friends as to their fate, or excite unfounded suspicion of their conduct. On these grounds, I will venture to limit the return to the first engagements of the women, unless I receive your authority to incur the expense necessary for the preparation of the subsequent Reports.

“ In addition to the facts appearing from the Return herewith sent, I have the satisfaction of stating, with regard to the young women by the ‘Duchess of Northumberland,’ that they have been represented by the colonial treasurer, Mr. Riddell, (who superintended their disposal, and whose opinion is confirmed by others who have had opportunities of observing them,) to be the most virtuous and best adapted for the colony that have hitherto arrived under similar circumstances. ‘In consequence,’ Mr. Riddell continues, ‘the greatest care has been taken in selecting good situations for them. No publican has been allowed to hire one till after it has been explained to the girl about to be hired what sort of a place she was likely to be in, and I only know of one who hired with a publican after such a warning.’

“ Two of the women were the wives of soldiers, and four of them those of convicts. This I presume could not have been intended, and that some imposition must have been practised to obtain a passage for these persons. The former are the wives of soldiers of the 21st regiment, named Coin and Hartnan, stationed in Van Diemen’s Land. The names and description of the latter will be found appended to the letter of the principal superintendent of convicts, of which a copy is transmitted; and as great distress is often occasioned to the wives of convicts arriving here before the law allows of such indulgence to their husbands as will enable them to support a family, I trust that particular caution will be used by those who may hereafter superintend the selection of emigrants in the exclusion of women thus circumstanced, more especially as they may be brought out at the public expense as soon as is consistent with their own welfare, under regulations which have been long established.

“ I take this opportunity of entering upon other matters connected with female emigration, to which my attention is called by the despatch before referred to, of the 10th September last, No. 27. Adverting to the communication from the London committee, therewith transmitted, dated the 12th September,

Elizabeth Con-
naughton, wife of
a soldier of the 21st
Regiment Royal
N. B. Fusiliers.

I beg leave now to supply in the margin the name of the soldier's wife referred to in my despatch, No. 27, of the 20th March 1834. It would not have been before omitted had I intended to give the committee the trouble of investigating a case for which there was probably no remedy. My only object in that and subsequent communications has been to induce more caution in the future selection of emigrants. I am fully satisfied that the best exertions of the committee are directed towards the successful accomplishment of their benevolent designs; but I am also aware, that from the very nature of their undertaking, they are liable to be deceived, and that they have been imposed upon is sufficiently proved by the description and conduct of many of the women whom they have sent out.

"I am further called on to reply to the observations in that despatch on the reports current in England regarding the treatment of the emigrants on their arrival in this colony. It is said they were 'placed in the lumber-yard, at that time stated to be in very bad repair;' and it is added, 'that the provisions served out to them were of the worst description, and that no attention whatever was paid to their comforts.'

"In reply to this statement, I beg leave to remark that in this colony there are very few public buildings which are not constantly required for the purposes for which they have been appropriated; and that to find accommodation of any sort for between 200 or 300 women in Sydney is a matter of some difficulty. The lumber-yard buildings were those which offered the greatest conveniences for the reception of the emigrants, and the intercourse which they required to keep up with the inhabitants in order to procure engagements. The inclosure of its walls at the same time afforded to those who were desirous of it some protection from the rudeness of ill-disposed persons. The apartments, though out of order, were safe, and furnished with the most needful articles for taking food and rest, and generally, I believe, superior in such accommodation to the ship the women had just left, and to the dwellings of many of them in the countries of their birth. There were also amongst them some who had been probably accustomed to better lodging and better fare than was provided them; but there had been no distinction made of cabin or rations during the voyage, and it would only have added to the dissatisfaction of the majority to have commenced it on landing. The complaint of badness of provisions is wholly without foundation, and the ration, composed as is stated in the margin, will probably be considered as furnishing not only what is required for mere sustenance, but for some degree of comfort.

Military Bread	-	1 ¼ lbs.
Fresh Beef	-	12 oz.
Vegetables	-	8 oz.
Tea	-	¼ oz.
Sugar	-	1 ½ oz.
Salt	-	½ oz.
Soap	-	¼ oz.

"Upon the whole, therefore, I cannot admit that the female emigrants have met with any neglect from this Government.

"Their wants on landing have been provided for in the humble way to which most of them had been accustomed. Their engagements in proper families have been facilitated as far as circumstances permitted. The women are, however, free agents, and those who seek to employ them, whether for good or evil, are in no way under the control of the Government. Advice and persuasion are the only means which those who interest themselves in the fate of these females have been able to adopt for their benefit, and it is probable that in many cases these means have been ineffectual."

(Enclosure.)

Sir,

Sydney, 24 March 1835.

No. 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Letter from
C. D. Riddell.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that in somewhat less than three weeks about 200 of the females who arrived by the Duchess of Northumberland have been provided for in the colony; of the 47 who remained in the bazaar yesterday, 20 consisted of families who emigrated in that ship, of whom the Bulgers, consisting of eight in number, have been engaged by Mr. Kemmis of O'Connell Plains, and are waiting for a conveyance to proceed to their destination. Mrs. Coin and her child and Mrs. Hartnan and her child are wives and children of soldiers in Van Diemen's Land in the 21st regiment, so that 12 out of the 20 may be considered as provided for.

Of the remaining eight, five are the family of Clunes, not yet provided with a place, and three are the family of Marsden, consisting of Mrs. Marsden and two children, of whom one, a child of about five years old, is blind.

With respect to Mrs. Marsden, I have to state that she is the wife of John Marsden, my assigned servant, who has been in the colony about two years, and has conducted himself with the greatest propriety. She paid her own passage. Her two eldest daughters received Government assistance, and have gotten places in the colony.

Her

Her conduct was so exemplary on board, that upon the superintendent and his wife finally declining to embark at Cork, she was constituted the matron, and has acted in that capacity ever since.

Both Captain Joblin and Dr. Eckford, the captain and surgeon of the Duchess of Northumberland, give her the highest character; and certainly the orderly behaviour of the young women on board and since they were landed is to be attributed greatly to the kindness and attention of Mrs. Marsden.

Of the young women who remain, about 17 or 18 are still looking out for places, and about nine have returned to the bazaar, being obliged, from illness, to give up the situations they had obtained.

I beg to add my testimony to that of others in favour of these emigrants, who may be considered in every point of view as the most virtuous and best adapted for the colony which have as yet been sent from any part of the British dominions.

In consequence the greatest care has been taken in selecting good and eligible situations for them.

No publican has been allowed to hire one till after it has been explained to the girl about to be hired what sort of a place she is likely to be in; and I only know of one who hired with a publican after such warning.

Besides publicans, others have been excluded from the bazaar, who were known to be of indifferent reputation, or who were not known to those in charge.

I understand that a certain sum of about 10*l.* will be paid to Mrs. Marsden, in consideration of her taking charge as matron. But I should also hope that his Excellency will be pleased to take her case into consideration. She is very well adapted to take charge of a school, in which capacity she would not be obliged to part with her two youngest children. Her eldest daughter has received a good education, and would be of great service to her mother: she is at present at Colonel Mackenzie's, at Glenfield.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. D. Riddell.*

(Enclosure.)

SHIP Duchess of Northumberland, with Female Emigrants from Ireland.

On the arrival of this ship extensive premises for the reception and accommodation of the emigrants until they could obtain situations were hired, at an expense of 20*l.* per week, and bedding, provisions, cooking utensils and fuel were supplied to them by the government. The following is the daily ration with which they were supplied; viz.

Military bread	-	-	-	-	1 ½ pounds.
Fresh beef	-	-	-	-	12 oz.
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	8 oz.
Tea	-	-	-	-	¼ of an oz.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	1 ½ oz.
Salt	-	-	-	-	½ of an oz.
Soap	-	-	-	-	¼ of an oz.

A respectable person was appointed to the charge of the premises appropriated to their use, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for their accommodation. A committee of ladies was formed to assist them in obtaining suitable situations, in which object the committee was aided by the attendance and advice of the colonial secretary, the colonial treasurer and the collector of internal revenue; and every possible care was taken to prevent the females from going into the service of improper persons.

The appearance of these emigrants on their landing created a favourable impression, as they seemed to be better suited to fill situations as servants than the females who had arrived by former ships; and the greater portion of them were engaged by reputable householders within a few days after their disembarkation. How far they have answered the expectation formed of them cannot at present be stated with certainty, but such information as can be obtained relating to their conduct and usefulness as servants will hereafter be communicated.

The annexed Return will show how each individual female has been disposed of, and the rate of yearly wages for which she has engaged.

The servants mostly in requisition in this colony are general house servants, who will also undertake washing and laundry work or plain cooking, and girls to take care of children and perform needle-work, although the latter would perhaps be more acceptable if they could be obtained from the families of emigrant labourers of good character. Country servants are not much inquired for by the settlers on the present occasion; but this was perhaps not so much owing to their not needing them, as to the small expectation they had of obtaining serviceable women of this description, owing to the character of females sent out in former ships, and their objections to quit Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
New South Wales, 7 May 1835.

(signed) *Alex. W. Leay.*

No. 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.
Letter from
C. D. Riddell, Esq.
24 March 1835.

Letter from
Alex. W. Leay.
7 May 1835.

RETURN of EMIGRANTS from *Ireland to New South Wales*, by the Ship "*Duchess of Northumberland*," which arrived in *Port Jackson* on the 27th February 1835.

No.	NAME.	Age.	TO WHOM ENGAGED.		In what Capacity Engaged.	WAGES.
			NAME.	RESIDENCE.		
1	Alexander, Catherine	15	at lodgings with Mrs. Marsden, No. 153 of this		List.	£. s. d.
2	Allen, Ellen	20	Major Elrington	St. Vincent	house servant	10 - -
3	Brennan, Mary	16	Mrs. M'Donald	Pitt Town, near Windsor.	ditto	8 - -
4	Byrne, Mary	19	E. Thomson, esq.	Darlinghurst, Sydney	ditto	8 - -
5	Brett, Mary	19	Mrs. White	Sydney	ditto	10 - -
6	Beatty, Ann	17	Mr. Watt	Bathurst	ditto	9 - -
7	Burke, Mary	20	Mr. Girard	Sydney	ditto	8 - -
8	Burke, Ann	18	Mr. Graham	ditto	ditto	10 10 -
9	Bagnell, Jane	22	Rev. Mr. Mears	Pitt Town	house servant and nursemaid.	9 - -
10	Burke, Margaret	20	Mrs. Berry	North Shore, near Sydney.	needlewoman	8 - -
11	Burke, Honora	16	Mrs. Jones	Sydney	house servant	8 - -
12	Bylc, or Reilly, Bridget	24	Mrs. Evans	Albion Hotel, Sydney	cook	12 - -
13	Bowes, Margaret	16	Mrs. Oliver	Sydney	needlewoman	10 - -
14	Bulger, Mary	30	John Bulger, a prisoner, the relative of this family, is the assigned servant of Mr. Kemmis, of Bathurst. They are at present provided with lodgings in Sydney.			
15	Bulger, Catherine	18				
16	Bulger, Mary	16				
17	Bulger, Ellen	14				
18	Bulger, Betty	10				
19	Bulger, Biddy	6				
20	Bulger, John	2				
21	Bulger, Simon	20				
22	Bethel Susan	18	Mr. Foster	Sydney		8 - -
23	Brian, Ann	16	Mr. Sullivan	ditto	nursemaid	10 - -
24	Brian, Catherine	20	Mr. Adnum	ditto	ditto	6 - -
25	Brown, Mary	17	Mrs. Lowe	Bringelly	laundress	10 - -
26	Buckley, Catherine	18	Mrs. Ellis	Sydney	house servant	8 - -
27	Barratt, Mary	18	Mrs. Bigg	Sydney	ditto	12 - -
28	Bethel, Ann	17	Mrs. Foster	ditto		12 - -
29	Crowley, Catherine	21	Colonel Morrisset	Paramatta	nursemaid	10 10 -
30	Creighton, Margaret	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 10 -
31	Carey, Margaret	19	Mrs. Tompson	Sydney	house servant	8 - -
32	Cosgrove; or Cash, Margaret.	26	her husband an assigned servant on the estate of the late Mr. Redford, Campbelltown.			
33	Caffrey, Ann	16	Captain Walker	Sydney	house servant	10 - -
34	Carroll, Bridget	24	Mrs. Dickson	ditto	ditto	12 - -
35	Ceres, or Seray, Bridget	23	her husband an assigned servant to F. M'Arthur, esq.,			
36	Ceres, U.	4	Goulburn.			
37	Connor, Mary	23	Mrs. Shepherd	Sydney	house servant	10 - -
38	Cunningham, Mary	26	Mr. Burk	ditto	ditto	10 - -
39	Coyne, Eliza	26	her husband a soldier at Hobart Town.			
40	Coyne, Eliza	6				
41	Cotton, Mary Ann	21	Mr. C. Smedly	Sydney	house servant	10 - -
42	Callaghan, Margaret	21	Mrs. M'Donald	Pitt Town	ditto	8 - -
43	Crosby, Ellen	19	Mrs. Redledge	ditto	ditto	8 8 -
44	Cavanagh, Jane	21	Mrs. Coulston	Sydney	ditto	10 - -
45	Clewn, Molony	34	Mr. Wright	Marrawsbridge		30 - -
46	Clewn, Bartholomew	40				
47	Clewn, John	18				
48	Clewn, Margaret	16				
49	Clewn, Thomas	11				
50	Clewn, Isabella	9				
51	Chanbard, Eliza	28	Mrs. Hayden	Sydney	house servant and cook.	12 - -
52	Carmichael, Maria	30	her daughter, Esther Thomas, Sydney.			
54	Cooney, Margaret	24	Mr. Wilcox	Sydney	washerwoman	10 - -
55	Croley, Catherine	18	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney; has a young child, born on the passage out.			
56	Clark, Sarah	18	Mrs. M'Arthur	Paramatta	house servant	8 - -
57	Cole, Mary	19	Mrs. Buck	Sydney	nursemaid	9 - -
58	Callaghan, Jane	18	Mr. Cape	Sydney College	house servant	10 - -
59	Callager, Catherine	18	Mr. Wemys	Sydney	ditto	10 - -
60	Cummings, Ann	15	Mr. Jones	ditto	ditto	7 - -
61	Cotton, Margaret	22	Mr. Agars	ditto	ditto	7 - -

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

31

No.	NAME.	Age.	TO WHOM ENGAGED.		In what Capacity Engaged.	WAGES.	
			NAME.	RESIDENCE.			
62	Croley, or Crawley, Mary.	17	Mrs. Metcalfe - -	Sydney - - -	house servant - -	£. s. d. 12 - -	
63	Connell, Mary -	20	Mrs. Innes - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
64	Cunningham, Francis	26	Mr. How - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
65	Cunningham, Margaret	15	Mrs. Harris - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
66	Connell, Mary -	20	Mr. J. Simmons -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
67	Carroll, Ann -	18	Mr. Bigley - -	ditto - - -	dressmaker - -	10 - -	
68	Calnor, Ellen -	22	Mr. Dobson - -	ditto - - -	house servant - -	10 - -	
69	Calnor, Ann -	23	Mrs. Unwin - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
70	Daniel, Ann -	26	Mr. Macquoid -	Darlinghurst -	laundress - -	10 - -	
71	Dunn, Mary Ann -	21	Mr. Mundy - -	Sydney - - -	lady's-maid - -	12 - -	
72	Dunahoo, Margaret	22	Mrs. Davenport -	ditto - - -	house servant - -	8 - -	
73	Daley, Betty -	20	Mrs. M'Keon - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
74	Daley, Mary -	16	Mr. Harmer - -	Woolloomooloo -	- ditto - - -	7 - -	
75	Donaldy, Bidly -	27	Mr. Long - -	Sydney - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
76	Delany, Catherine	18	Mrs. William - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
77	Davis, Jane -	17	Mrs. G. Morris -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	6 10 -	
78	Dickenson, Alicia	17	Mrs. Phillips - -	ditto - - -	- - - - -	7 - -	
79	Dempsey, Maria -	18	Mrs. T. Smith -	ditto - - -	nurse - - -	8 - -	
80	Dignum, Ann -	26	- - her husband an assigned servant in the service of the				
81	Dignum James -	1	Attorney-general.				
82	Daloonoy, Ellen -	16	Mrs. Smith - -	Sydney - - -	house servant - -	10 - -	
83	Dagan, Margaret -	21	Mrs. Evans - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
84	Drew, Margaret -	17	Mrs. Brooks - -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	9 - -	
85	Divine, Mary -	17	Mrs. Clarke - -	ditto - - -	laundress - -	10 - -	
86	Dunaber, Mary -	18	Mrs. Demestre -	ditto - - -	house servant - -	10 - -	
87	Driscoll, Margaret	19	Mrs. Jaques - -	ditto - - -	child's-maid - -	8 - -	
88	Driscoll, Ann -	25	The Attorney-general	ditto - - -	house servant - -	8 - -	
89	Dunahar, or Duggan, Eliza.	18	Mrs. Flood - -	ditto - - -	child's-maid - -	10 - -	
90	Donaha, Honora -	18	Mrs. Deas Thomson -	Darlinghurst, Sydney	cook and laundress	12 - -	
91	Doyle, Margaret -	17	Mrs. Blackett - -	Liverpool - - -	nursemaid - -	10 - -	
92	Fox, Mary -	23	Mrs. Fotheringham -	Sydney - - -	cook - - -	11 - -	
93	Fowler, Martha -	19	Mr. Macquoid - -	Woolloomooloo -	house servant - -	10 - -	
94	Fitzgerald, Eliza -	16	Mr. Mattheer - -	Surrey Hills, Sydney	- ditto - - -	9 - -	
95	Fair, Jane -	23	Mrs. M'Naughtan -	Sydney - - -	nursemaid - -	8 - -	
96	Fox, Ann -	17	Mrs. Drysdale - -	ditto - - -	house servant - -	8 - -	
97	Finagin, Ann -	17	Mrs. Cohen - -	ditto - - -	nursemaid - -	8 - -	
98	Falls, Christian -	18	Mrs. Harris - -	ditto - - -	house servant - -	10 - -	
99	Francois, Mary -	23	Mr. Murray - -	Carteen Barracks -	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
100	Francois, Elizabeth -	15	sent to the Orphan School, being only seven years of age.				
101	Flyn, Bridget -	16	Mr. Adnum - -	Sydney - - -	house servant - -	9 - -	
102	Fitzgerald, Ellen -	16	Mrs. Evans - -	Hunter-street, Sydney	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
103	Francois, Sarah -	16	Mr. Smith - -	Sydney - - -	nursemaid - -	7 - -	
104	Foran, Ann -	23	Mr. Riley - -	Liverpool - - -	house servant - -	8 - -	
105	Graly, Margaret -	21	Thomas Bretton -	- - Upper Pitt-street, Sydney.	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
106	Glyn, Ann -	24	Mr. Dutton - -	Yass - - -	- ditto - - -	12 - -	
107	Gray, Sarah -	21	Mrs. Macvitie - -	Sydney - - -	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
108	Gallaghan, Celia -	17	Mr. Cotter - -	Kent-street, Sydney -	nursemaid - -	6 - -	
109	Garland, Mary -	17	Mr. Kelly - -	- - Castlereagh-street, Sydney.	house servant - -	7 - -	
110	Galvin, Catherine -	16	Mr. Sparks - -	- - Australian Hotel, Sydney.	nursemaid - -	8 - -	
111	Gower, Catherine -	18	Mr. Watt - -	Bathurst - - -	house servant - -	12 - -	
112	Gibson, Sarah -	26	Mr. Nolan - -	Massel Brook - -	- ditto - - -	15 - -	
113	Garry, Elizabeth -	21	Mr. Jones - -	Colonade, Sydney -	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
114	Hanyan, Mary Ann -	16	Daniel Harmer -	Woolloomooloo -	- ditto - - -	7 - -	
115	Hayes, Charlotte -	20	Mrs. Ackroyd - -	Port M'Quarie - -	nursemaid - -	12 - -	
116	Hendrie, Eleanor -	26	Mr. Lethbridge -	- - South Creek, near Paramatta.	ditto and governess	11 - -	
117	Haynes, Ann -	18	} Rev. Mr. Mansfield - Pitt-street, Sydney -		house servant - -	5 - -	
118	Haynes, Maria -	15			- ditto - - -	12 - -	
119	Harris, Elizabeth -	29	Mr. Laidley - -	Darlinghurst - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
120	Hasey, Mary -	19	Captain Scrael -	Windsor - - -	- ditto - - -	10 - -	
121	Hartney, Ann -	28	} - - her husband a soldier of the 21st Reg. - - Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.				
122	Hartney, Mary -	2					
123	Hayes, Catherine -	19	Mrs. Furley - -	Erskine-street, Sydney	- ditto - - -	8 - -	
124	Hagerty, Mary -	27	- - her husband an assigned servant to Major Lockyer, Paramatta River.				
125	Hehir, Michael -	36	} - - this family engaged by Messrs. Gibbs, Ritchie & Co., Sydney -				
126	Hehir, Ann -	22					40 - -
127	Hehir, Maria -	10					

(continued)

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

No.	NAME.	Age.	TO WHOM ENGAGED.		In what Capacity Engaged.	WAGES.
			NAME.	RESIDENCE.		
128	Humphries, Ann	21	Mr. Clarke	George-street, Sydney	laundress	£. s. d. 12 - -
129	Haly, Catherine	18	- - her sister, Ellen Prosser.	Popper's Flat, Bathurst.		
130	Hagerty, Mary	19	Mrs. Sutton	Elizabeth-st., Sydney	house servant	8 - -
131	Hempsy, Mary	18	Mr. Stafford	Pitt-street, ditto	- ditto	10 - -
132	Haly, Mary	16	Mrs. Wentworth	Vanelease, near ditto	- ditto	8 - -
133	Hagerty, Margaret	20	Mr. J. Stephens	Clarence-street, ditto	- ditto	8 - -
134	Hagerty, Catherine	16	Mrs. Campbell	Macquarie-place, ditto	nursemaid	5 - -
135	Harden, Mary	24	Mrs. Clint	King-street, ditto	cook	8 - -
136	Ireland, Eliza	29	Colonel Mousset	Paramatta	nursemaid	12 - -
137	Irwin, Mary Jane	16	Mrs. Garling	Surrey Hills, Sydney	ditto	7 - -
138	Jones, Mary Ann	17	Mrs. Johnson	49. Pitt-street, ditto	house servant	10 10 -
139	Jackson, Mary	22	Mr. John Church	George-street, ditto	- ditto	8 - -
140	Kaine, Catherine	16	Mrs. S. Lyons	Castlereagh-st., ditto	- ditto	9 - -
141	Kelly, Celia	22	Mrs. Husky	Clarence-street, ditto	- ditto	5 - -
142	Kelecky, Ann	24	Mr. Sadlier	Liverpool	- ditto	10 - -
143	Kennedy, Ann	25	Mr. Laidley	Darlinghurst, Sydney	- - -	10 - -
144	Keyse, Mary	19	Captain Gere	Paramatta	house servant	14 - -
145	Kempston, Mary	16	Mr. Carmichael	Elizabeth-street	nurse-girl	8 - -
146	Lynham, Elizabeth	16	Mrs. Kirk	Bunker's-hill, Sydney	house servant	10 - -
147	Lawler, Eliza	18	Mrs. Walker	- Steam Packet Wharf, Sydney.	- ditto	8 - -
148	Lawton, Mary	20	Mrs. Liffrey	Fort-street, Sydney	laundress	10 - -
149	Leary, Margaret	16	Mr. Bennet	Pitt-street, ditto	house servant	8 - -
150	Littleton, Isabella	18	Mrs. Demestre	George-street, ditto	- ditto	10 - -
151	Largemore, Margaret	25	- - her brother, Mr. Walkeer.	Sussex-street, ditto.		
152	Lalor or Lawber, Margt	26	Captain Collins	Petersham, near ditto	- ditto	9 - *
153	Marsden, Sarah Mary	31				
154	Marsden, Mary	22				
155	Marsden, Ann	15				
156	Marsden, Sarah	6				
157	Marsden, Thomas	4				
158	May, Catherine	26	Captain Collins	Petersham, near Sydney	house servant	12 - -
159	Moloney, Mary	17	Mr. Murphy	Liverpool street, ditto	- ditto	8 - -
160	Maloney, Ann	15	Mrs. Grimes	- - Underwood Distillery, near Sydney.	- ditto	8 - -
161	M'Murray, Martha	26	Mrs. Berry	North Shore, near ditto	- ditto	9 - -
162	Murray, Eliza	27	Mrs. Greenhill	Elizabeth-street, ditto	- ditto	11 - -
163	Murray, Mary	24	Mr. Murray	Liverpool	- ditto	8 - -
164	Murray, Rose	26	her father	Bathurst.		
165	M'Court, Ellen	20	Mr. Collins	Annandall, near Sydney	- ditto	10 - -
166	Murphy, Ellen	16	her father assigned servant to Mr. William Hutchinson, Sydney.			
167	Mourne, Catherine	24				
168	Mourne, Larry	3				
169	M'Loy, Margaret	26	Mr. Callaghan	39, York-st., Sydney	house servant	11 - -
170	M'Quirque, Catherine	26	Mrs. Cox	Market Wharf, ditto	- ditto	8 - -
171	Mullin, Rose	18	Mrs. Penson	Prince's-street, ditto	- ditto	10 - -
172	M'Donald, Ann	16	Mrs. Atkinson	Bong Bong	nursemaid	9 - -
173	M'Crae, Maria	18	Mrs. Gaggin	Windsor	ditto	9 - -
174	M'Carty, Ellen	16	Mrs. Therry	Hunter-street, Sydney	ditto	10 - -
175	Minton, Ellen	18	Mr. Greenfield	King-street, ditto	house servant	12 - -
176	Morris, Bridget	20	Mr. M'Quade	Pitt-street, ditto	- ditto	10 - -
177	Mahoney, Mary	18	Mr. J. Barker	Sussex-street, ditto	- ditto	10 - -
178	Mara, Mary	22	Mr. J. Smith	George-street, ditto	nursemaid	8 - -
179	Maher, Mary	16	Mrs. E. Manning	Ultimo, near ditto	housemaid	10 - -
180	M'Carty, Mary	15	Mrs. Cook	Castlereagh-street, ditto	ditto	6 - -
181	M'Canavan, Ellen	20	Mr. Bell	Pitt-street, ditto	ditto	8 - -
182	Murphy, Mary	23	Mr. Metcalfe	Bridge-street, ditto	ditto	12 - -
183	Morgan, Joanna	24	Lieut. Bayly	17th regiment	nursemaid	12 - -
184	Morgan, Ann	21				
185	M'Carty, Anna	15				
186	Manning, Mary	24	Mrs. Huddle	Bathurst	house servant	10 - -
187	Murphy, Mary	19	Ensign Miller	17th regiment	- ditto	8 - -
188	Murray, Catherine	19	Mrs. Higgins	- a relative.		
189	Murphy, Mary Ann	18	Mrs. Maher	George-street, Sydney	- ditto	10 - -
190	Murphy, Margaret	17	Female Factory	Paramatta	nurse	30 - -
191	Murphy, Maria	19	Mrs. Langford	Miller's Point, Sydney	house servant	8 - -
192	M'Laughton, Mary	23	Mrs. Gill	George-street, ditto	laundress	9 - -
193	Mahony } Anna or	16	Mr. Smyth	- ditto	nursemaid	10 - -
194	Mara - } Johanna	17	Mr. Coleman	4th regiment	ditto	8 - -
195	Noonan, Ellen	23	Mrs. Dick	George-street, Sydney	laundress	9 - -
196	Nelson, Eliza	20	Mrs. Pearson	Pitt-street, ditto	ditto	10 - -

No.	NAME.	Age.	TO WHOM ENGAGED.		In what Capacity Engaged.	WAGES. £. s. d.
			NAME.	RESIDENCE.		
197	Nolan, Winfred	15	her father, John Nolan.			
198	Nanor, Ann	21	Mrs. Manning	Ultimo, near Sydney	laundress	10 - -
199	Nanor or Maynor, Jane	23	Mrs. Cowlinslaw	Bathurst-street, ditto	house servant	10 - -
200	O'Brien, Rose	17	Mr. Munday	George-street, ditto	- - nurserymaid and needlewoman.	10 - -
201	Oates, Johanna	16	Mr. Morgan	Church-hill, ditto	nursemaid	8 - -
202	O'Brien, Margaret	19	Dr. Fatonna	Pitt-street, ditto	ditto	8 - -
203	O'Brien, Mary	18	Mrs. Moses	George-street, ditto	house servant	10 - -
204	Parkins, Catherine	18	Mr. John Paul	Sydney	ditto	10 - -
205	Prinze, Eliza	20	Mrs. Wilson	- - Cook's River, near Sydney.	ditto	10 - -
206	Power, Ellen	19	Mr. Clarke	Liverpool-st., Sydney	ditto	8 - -
207	Pearce, Sarah	21	Mr. Barton	Macquarrie-pl., ditto	cook	10 - -
208	Quigly, Mary	27	Mr. Lord	George-street, ditto	ditto	12 - -
209	Quigly, Hanna	16	Mrs. M. Stafford	Macquarrie-pl., ditto	- - -	8 - -
210	Roche, Honora	16	Mrs. Holland	Goulburn-street, ditto	house servant	9 - -
211	Roche, Frances	19	Mr. Jones	George-street, ditto	nursemaid	8 - -
212	Roche, Margaret	40	Mr. Raymond	O'Connell-street, ditto	laundress	10 - -
213	Roche, Margaret	22	- ditto -	- ditto -	house servant	10 - -
214	Ryan, Mary Ann	20	Benevolent Asylum; an invalid.			
215	Roche, Mary	24	Dr. Bowman	Woolloomooloo, Sydney	laundress	10 - -
216	Ryan, Catherine	18	Mrs. Manning	Ultimo, near ditto	- - -	12 - -
217	Smith, Ann	16	Miss Moncur	George-street, ditto	needlewoman	6 - -
218	Stanley, Jane	17	Thomas Black	Penrith	nursemaid	8 - -
219	Stephens, Martha	26	Mr. Riley	Pitt-street, Sydney	- - -	14 - -
220	Saunders, Frances	23	Captain Sturt	Sydney	house servant	9 - -
221	Smith, Mary	23	Mrs. Dickson	Pitt-street, Sydney	ditto	10 - -
222	Skelly, Catherine	25	Mr. Close	Hunter's River	ditto	10 - -
223	Sullivan, Mary Ann	21	Captain Hunter	Sydney	- - -	10 10 -
224	Slattery, Catherine	23	Mr. Burne	- - Hyde Park Barrack, Sydney.	ditto	12 - -
225	Skelly, Margaret	22	Captain Collins	Petersham, near Sydney	ditto	9 9 -
226	Sweeny, Maria	17	Mrs. Samuels	Pitt-street, ditto	ditto	8 - -
227	Scavell or Scannell, Ann	19	Mr. Coser, baker	8, George-street, ditto	ditto	8 - -
228	Sheahy, Catherine	17	Mr. Brennan	King-street, ditto	- - -	7 - -
229	Smith, Margaret	23	Mr. Maelzer	Sydney	ditto	12 - -
230	Sullivan, Catherine	22	Mr. Elyard	- - Surrey Hills, near Sydney.	ditto	10 - -
231	Sullivan, Mary	22	Mrs. Duguid	Bridge-street, Sydney	ditto	10 - -
232	Savage, Emily	21	Mrs. Birmingham	Pitt-street, ditto	dressmaker	12 - -
233	Sullivan, Eliza	16	Rev. S. Marsden	Parramatta	house servant	6 - -
234	Smith, Mary Ann	18	Mrs. W. H. Sutter	Bathurst	nurse	10 - -
235	Skamlan or Skanor, Mary.	-	Mrs. Lowe	Bringelly	house servant	9 - -
236	Stokes, Mary Ann	-	Mr. Tompson	King-street, Sydney	ditto	8 - -
237	Trenwith, Ellen	19	Mr. Kentish	Kent-street, ditto	nurserymaid	8 - -
238	Thomson, Mary Ann	17	- - -	Bathurst	nurse governess	14 - -
239	Taylor, Ann	21	Mrs. Phillips	Argyle-street	house servant	8 - -
240	Wheeler, Mary	21	Mr. Cuningham	Sussex-street	ditto	10 - -
241	Welsh, Margaret	17	Mr. F. Beattie	Newcastle	ditto	10 - -
242	Welsh, Ellen	15	Mr. Davenport	George-street, Sydney	ditto	9 9 -
243	Welsh or Carney, Mary	21	Rev. J. J. Therry	- - taken by him, her husband being a prisoner in an ironed gang.		
244	Welsh, Honora	18	Mrs. Reilly	Macquarrie-pl., Sydney	house servant	8 - -
245	Weston, Ann	26	her brother.			
246	Wilkinson, Sarah	27	Mr. Jackson	Castlereagh-st., Sydney	ditto	10 - -
247	Young, Mary Ann	17	Mrs. Bird	York-street, ditto	ditto	10 - -

DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

NAME.	Age.
Daffin, Bridget	20
Bulger, Margaret	20
Bulger, Patrick	5
Coin, Francis	2
Harris, John	2

No. 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to Governor Sir *Richard Bourke*; dated Downing-street, 8th January 1836.

Extract Despatch
from Lord *Glenelg*
to Sir R. *Bourke*.
8 Jan. 1836.

[A similar Despatch was sent to Colonel *Arthur*, Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land.]

Sir,

Mr. Foster, 5 Dec.
1835.
Mr. Hay, 8 Jan.
1836.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to you copies of a correspondence which has taken place between one of my under secretaries and the chairman of the committee by whom the female emigrants have been selected and dispatched to the Australian colonies, by which you will perceive that the report of the committee offers some suggestions for the improvement of the present system of carrying out the female emigrants. Amongst those to which I have thought it right to accede, the most important is the proposal for increasing to 30% the bounty at present granted to heads of families for the purpose of assisting them to defray the expense of their passage out; but this indulgence can only of course be granted in cases where the emigrants may be selected, and proceed to the colony under arrangements effected either by the committee or by Mr. J. D. Pinnock, the colonial agent for emigration.

It has been settled that four ships shall be dispatched to the Australian colonies during the present year, with about 250 females in each; the first to sail from London to Launceston on the 28th April; the second from Cork to Sydney on the 26th May; the third from London to Hobart Town on the 22d September; and the fourth from Ireland to Sydney at some subsequent date.

This arrangement, by which the vessels proceeding to Sydney are to sail from Ireland, has been made in consequence of the opinion expressed in your despatch of the 8th May 1835.

The entire selection of the emigrants who will be allowed to proceed to Sydney will be entrusted to a committee formed in Cork for that purpose, and to the colonial agent for emigration.

The expense attendant upon the passage of these emigrants will be defrayed in the same manner as heretofore; and I request that all necessary arrangements may be made for securing to the young women who may arrive by these successive opportunities every possible comfort and accommodation, from the period of arrival until that of their obtaining suitable situations.

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

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *Edward Foster*, Esq. to *R. W. Hay*, Esq.,
5 December 1835.

Extract Letter from
Edw. Foster, Esq.
to *R. W. Hay*, Esq.
5 Dec. 1835.

THE Emigration Committee having, during the present year, continued to carry on the important service entrusted to them by His Majesty's Government, have the honour to submit to you a review of their proceedings for the consideration of the Secretary of State. In the course of this year four ships have been dispatched, under the direction of the Committee, with female emigrants to the Australian colonies; viz., the *Canton*, for Sydney, which left Gravesend on the 1st of May; the *Charles Kerr*, for Launceston, in Van Diemen's Land, which sailed on the 9th of July; the *Boadicea*, for Hobart Town, which proceeded on the 1st of October; and the ship *James Pattison*, for Cork, whence she sailed for Sydney, on the 30th of October. The duty of the Committee as respects the latter ship was confined to her selection, provisioning, and general equipment, and to the appointment of a suitable superintendent and officers; the selection of the females who proceeded in her having, under your direction, been confided to a local committee at Cork, aided by Lieutenant *Friend*, R. N., His Majesty's Emigration Agent at that port, and Mr. Pinnock, sent from the Colonial Office to superintend the business in Ireland.

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

Ship <i>Canton</i> , of 510 tons register.	
First, females to whom a free passage was granted in accordance with the regulations acted upon by the Committee	171
Second, females either married or above the age of 30, and therefore paying their own passage	18
Third, female children, under 15 years of age, and therefore paid for by their friends	13
Fourth, male children (members of families on board) paid for by their friends	23
Fifth, males accompanying their families	14
Total	239

Ship *Charles Kerr*, of 463 tons register.

First class	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	229

No. 1.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.Extract Letter from
Edw. Foster, Esq.
to R. W. Hay, Esq.
5 Dec. 1835.Ship *Boudicea*, of 430 tons register.

First class	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	265

Ship *James Pattison*, of 513 tons register.

First class	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	317

Making in the aggregate of individuals of both sexes sent out in the above named vessels, of the

First class	-	-	-	-	-	-	809
Second class	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Third class	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Fourth class	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Fifth class	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Grand Total in 1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050

The aggregate average age of the females who proceeded by the three first named ships, and to whom a free passage has been granted, was about 20 years.

In the conduct of the responsible work committed to them, the Emigration Committee have been anxiously desirous to effect in the most unexceptionable manner the benevolent objects which His Majesty's Government had in view, and to realise the just expectation of the colonists of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; the most vigilant inquiry into the character and circumstances of each individual applicant for emigration having been instituted, and the most scrupulous care observed in the admission of each case; and notwithstanding the great difficulties which must always exist, and to which the Committee have on a former occasion adverted at length, they entertain a sanguine hope that the emigrants of the present year, while improving their own condition in life, will largely contribute to the general welfare of the colonies for which they are destined. To the selection of one of the best adapted ships in the Port of London on each occasion, to her proper ventilation, fittings, bedding, provisioning, and general equipment, and to all which progressive experience has shown to be conducive to the health, security and comfort of the emigrants, every possible attention has been paid.

In the agreement for the hire of each ship a stipulation is made, reserving to the Committee the power of approving or rejecting the master and the principal officers; and the Committee have in every instance required unequivocal testimonials of the moral character and professional competency of each individual officer; they have been more than ordinarily careful in consequence of the complaints transmitted to the Committee by Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, R. N., the superintendent of the emigrants who proceeded last year in the ship *David Scott*, fully corroborated, as those statements have been, by Mr. Owen, the master of that ship, and some of the most respectable persons who were passengers on board, of the highly culpable conduct of certain of the officers; and they have also felt anxious to adopt any additional regulations calculated to guard against the repetition of such criminality.

The Committee in consequence addressed a statement to you some time since; and under the sanction of the Secretary of State, bonds are now required of the master, and of the chief and second mates of every ship engaged by the Committee, in the several penal sums of 200*l.*, 100*l.*, and 50*l.*, for their moral and correct behaviour during the voyage, and this

No 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Extract Letter from
Edw. Foster, Esq.
to R. W. Hay, Esq.
5 Dec. 1835.

bond, duly executed and witnessed by the surgeon-superintendent on board, is now transmitted to the governor by each ship, that he may, should any infraction of the conditions of the bonds take place, act on the orders of the Secretary of State by prosecuting the offenders at once in the colony, the penalties being made payable to the Colonial Treasurer in the respective colonies; on the other hand, in order to stimulate to correct conduct, and to the best possible performance of their duties, gratuities have been ordered, under the authority of your department, to be paid to each of the officers before-named, by the Governor in the colony, should he have reason to believe they have well and faithfully performed their duty; under the double operation therefore of the serious consequences to which they are thus subjected on the one hand, and the hope of pecuniary reward on the other, the Committee look with confidence that the reprehensible conduct which was exhibited on board the *David Scott* will not recur.

In the system of superintendence also a material improvement has been adopted, the plan of former years of appointing a superintendent and surgeon for the separate duties of each office, was found to give rise on some occasions to disunion and altercation between these officers, and to produce its natural fruits, complaint and disorder among the emigrants on board; during the present year the Committee have concentrated the authority on each occasion in one gentleman, a surgeon-superintendent, to whom, independently of a free cabin passage, a gratuity of 50*l.* is now payable by the respective governors, under the direction of the Secretary of State, but the payment of this gratuity depends entirely on the governor's approbation of the superintendent's conduct and management during the voyage; the Committee trust that these several measures will operate beneficially on the moral security and comfort of all the persons to whom they have reference.

The proportion of females having greatly increased from various parts of the United Kingdom, who have this year proceeded in the Committee's ships (not one-fifth of the whole having been selected from candidates residing in the city of London and the entire county of Middlesex), and it being essential that they should be placed, during their sojourn in this city, under circumstances of entire moral security, the Committee engaged a convenient house, at a moderate rent, for that purpose, the bedding provided for the voyage being temporarily used for the accommodation of the emigrants; and the Committee have been gratified to find that their arrangements in this respect have given entire satisfaction to all the females who have availed themselves of the protection of the Committee while in London.

Through the kindness of the "British and Foreign Bible Society," the "Prayer Book and Homily Society," the "Religious Tract Society," and the "British and Foreign Temperance Society," bibles, testaments and suitable religious tracts have been obtained on the departure of each ship for the use of the emigrants; and a supply of other moral and entertaining publications has also, in each case, been put on board, and the distribution confided to the superintendent. Schools have also been directed by the Committee to be established on board their ships generally, to the great advantage of the younger emigrants, and also to many of riper years.

Since the Committee first undertook (in 1833) these duties, the number of individuals they have been instrumental in sending to the Australian colonies is as follows:

1833:						
First class	-	-	-	-	-	451
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	15
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	25
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	14
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total in 1833						516
1834:						
First class	-	-	-	-	-	845
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	66
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	150
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	77
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	80
Total in 1834						1,218
1835:						
First class	-	-	-	-	-	809
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	64
Third ditto	-	-	-	-	-	44
Fourth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	55
Fifth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	78
Total in 1835						1,050

giving an aggregate of persons who have proceeded under the arrangements of the Committee, since their appointment, of

First

First class - - - - -	2,105
Second ditto - - - - -	145
Third ditto - - - - -	219
Fourth ditto - - - - -	146
Fifth ditto - - - - -	169
Grand Total - - - - -	<u>2,784</u>

No. 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.
Letter from
Edw. Foster, Esq.
to R. W. Hay, Esq.
5 Dec. 1835.

Of the general health on the passage a tolerably correct estimate may be formed from the following statement of the deaths on board, which, in the six ships dispatched in 1833 and 1834 (it being obvious that no accounts of those sent out this year could, for some time yet, reach this country), and which conveyed out 1,734 souls, only 11 deaths occurred, five adults and six children. Most of these were cases of persons in indifferent health when they embarked, but who, being members of families on board, could not be separated from their connections; and yet, under these circumstances, the aggregate average of mortality on the passage has only been about five-eighths per cent. Five of these deaths, viz. two adults and three children, occurred on board the ship *Duchess of Northumberland*, from Ireland, which reduces the mortality in all the other ships to less than three-eighths per cent. The Committee deem it proper to advert to this important point, as strongly illustrative of the general care taken of the emigrants during their passage to the distant land of their adoption, and affording a full and satisfactory answer, if any were required, to the misstatements which have from time to time been put forth on this subject.

The Committee have learned, with peculiar satisfaction, that the ground of complaint which prevailed last year, of the manner in which the emigrants were received at Sydney, has been wholly removed, and are happy to advert to the excellent arrangements latterly made by the colonial government for the benefit of the females who seek to better their condition in Australia, and especially to the highly laudable and valuable aid afforded them by the philanthropic individuals who constitute the Ladies' Committee at Sydney. At Van Diemen's Land all seems to be done which the warmest friends of humanity can desire for the security and welfare of these strangers.

The Committee beg leave, before concluding their Report, to observe, that the practical good arising from sending out a portion of moral and well-selected married persons and their families in these ships, has been confirmed by experience. Order, contentment and general harmony have been promoted on board by the influence which heads of families, who, properly selected, exercise over, not merely their own families, but the entire society throughout the ship, proper care being of course taken to admit those families only whose ascertained character is a guarantee for good conduct during the voyage, as well as usefulness in the colonies. The Committee regret to say, that frequent instances occur of persons of this description, who are desirous to emigrate, but who cannot possibly defray the difference between the actual expense of their passage and the family bounty of 20*l.*; and the Committee would respectfully submit to you, for the re-consideration of the Secretary of State, whether it would not be desirable to increase the family bounty on behalf of families who may be ascertained to be proper objects for it.

The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity to renew the offer of their services to His Majesty's Government, and hitherto accepted, in the superintendence of the important work to which this Report relates.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. W. Hay, Esq.* to *Edward Foster, Esq.*; dated Downing-street, 8 January 1836.

Sir,

I HAVE received and have laid before Lord Glenelg your letter of the 5th ultimo, containing a report of the proceedings of the Emigration Committee during the past year, and I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you the following reply.

The Secretary of State desires me in the first place to repeat the assurance conveyed to you by his predecessor, of the great value which is attached by His Majesty's Government to the services of the gentlemen composing your committee, and to express his satisfaction at receiving a renewed offer of their services to conduct the same important objects during the year 1836.

Lord Glenelg is disposed to avail himself at all times of any practicable suggestion which may be offered to him by the committee tending to improve the system of emigration; and with that view I am directed to acquaint you, that, adverting to the representation contained in your letter, as to the beneficial influence which the presence of well-conducted married people, with their families, on board the vessels engaged for females, has had upon the emigrants in general, his Lordship has much pleasure in sanctioning, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, an increase of the aid at present granted to heads of families of this description towards providing them a passage to 30*l.*, in cases where the emigrants shall be selected by the committee, and proceeding by the ships engaged by them for the conveyance of female emigrants.

His Lordship would recommend that four ships be dispatched to the Australian Colonies during the present year, with about 250 females in each; the first to sail from London to

Letter from
R. W. Hay, Esq. to
Edw. Foster, Esq.
8 Jan. 1836.

No. 1.
NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Letter from
R. W. Hay, Esq. to
Edw. Foster, Esq.
8 Jan. 1836.

Launceston on the 26th April; the second, from Cork to Sydney on the 26th May; the third, from London to Hobart Town on the 22d September; and the last from Ireland at some subsequent date. I am directed, however, by the Secretary of State to acquaint you, that with reference to the vessels which are proposed to sail from Ireland, his Lordship will only impose upon your committee the task of engaging and equipping a proper vessel for the conveyance of the emigrants. The selection of the emigrants who may be allowed to proceed in them, as well as all the arrangements attendant on their embarkation, will be entrusted to a committee formed in Cork for that purpose, and to Mr. J. D. Pinnock, the colonial agent for emigration.

Having stated to you the views of Lord Glenelg on the subject of emigration for the year 1836, I have only to request that your committee will take the necessary steps for carrying them into execution.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. W. Hay.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Arthur* to Mr. Secretary *Spring Rice*, dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 26 Feb. 1835.

Sir,

No. 1.
VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.
Despatch from
Lieut. Gov. Arthur
to Mr. Secretary
Spring Rice.
26 Feb. 1835.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 15th October last, acquainting me with the embarkation of a number of female emigrants on board of the *Sarah*, I have the honour to inform you that this vessel arrived on the 15th instant; and that the whole of the young women, as you will perceive by the accompanying return, with the exception of nine, who are either sickly or of bad character, have already found employment, or been received into the houses of parents or other friends.

The present importation is by far the most satisfactory which has yet been received, in whatever respect it may be considered. The females themselves are understood to be persons of a more serviceable description, as well as of better conduct, than those who were admitted into the former vessels; not a single occurrence of a disagreeable nature during the voyage has as yet come to my knowledge; fewer unpleasantries have transpired; since their arrival they have obtained situations within a period of time unusually short, and they have done much to redeem the character of *protected* immigration.

Nevertheless I am prepared to be informed that these young women were not selected with greater care than those who under the bounty arrived by the *Strathfieldsay*; for I can easily imagine that the judicious supervision maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Logan, together with an attention to the rules laid down in the excellent report of which I have the honour to send you a copy, may not only have prevented contamination during the voyage, but actually, though in a situation supposed by many to be very unfavourable to such a result, have produced in some instances an improvement of moral principle.

I am so much satisfied with the reports I have heard of Mr. Logan's conduct during the voyage, confirmed as they are by the pleasing result to which I have now drawn your attention, that it will give me great pleasure to place Mr. Logan, so soon as any suitable vacancy may occur, in some small appointment, in the hope that the measure will meet your confirmation.

I regret very much the prevalence of the unpleasant reports respecting the treatment of some of the female immigrants to these colonies which have attracted your notice; but I can assure you, with the utmost confidence, that, at least so far as regards Van Diemen's Land, they are perfectly groundless. The Ladies' Committee have on each occasion been most assiduous in their attentions. A spacious house has been hired for their reception on each occasion, and good food and clean bedding procured for them in abundance. The reception, however, by the community of those who came by the former vessels was not so encouraging, simply because so large a proportion of them (I allude more especially to the *Princess Royal*) behaved so ill immediately after their arrival.

The circumstance, however, that two or three of these women have, on the present occasion, come out to join their convict husbands, suggests the necessity of vigilance to prevent the admixture of such persons, except in very special

special cases, as their presence tends to embarrass the Government in respect of convict discipline.

I have taken the liberty on several recent occasions of adverting to the giving of bounties to females in preference to any other description of immigrants. The result of the present venture encourages me still more decidedly to recommend that course, and to suggest that a vessel of about 300 tons with females would prove exceedingly acceptable at the flourishing port of Launceston.

The benevolent exertions of the Ladies' Committee will be, I am sure, fully appreciated by His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*

No. 1.
VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.
Despatch from
Lieut. Gov. Arthur
to Mr. Secretary
Spring Rice,
26 Feb. 1835.

AN ALPHABETICAL RETURN of the disposal of the FREE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, per SARAH.
16 to 25 February 1835.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DISPOSAL.	Rate of Wages per Annum.
					£. s. d.
1	Albin, Maria - - -	16	general servant	Mrs. Moore, Davey street	10 - -
2	Alexander, Mary - - -	25	milliner - - -	Intends going to business.	
3	Anderson, Lucy M. - - -	27	dressmaker - - -	Going into business.	
4	Anderson, Jane - - -	17	general servant	Mr. Warham, Elizabeth-street	10 - -
5	Alfrida, Alfridius - - -	15	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Webb, Argyle-street - -	9 - -
6	Adams, Anne - - -	27	nurserymaid	Not yet provided for.	
7	Ansell, Agnes - - -	17	general servant	Mrs. Seccombe, Launceston	10 - -
8	Beaumont, Anne - - -	23	nurserymaid	Not yet engaged.	
9	Bawser, Sarah - - -	21	- - - - -	Married to one of the seamen.	
10	Blake, Rebecca - - -	19	house servant	Disengaged (sick).	
11	Bessiker, Eliz. M. - - -	21	housemaid - - -	Captain Swanston - - -	14 - -
12	Bryant, Margaret - - -	20	- - - - -	Gone with parents to Sydney.	
13	Bryant, Anne - - -	15	- - - - -	- - ditto.	
14	Browne, Margaret - - -	24	housemaid - - -	Mr. Logan - - - - -	14 - -
15	Burn, Maria - - -	22	- - nurserymaid and sempstress - - -	Mr. Wood, Hobart Town - - -	15 - -
16	Barrett, Honora - - -	21	general servant	The Rev. Mr. Miller - - -	12 - -
17	Bales, Mary - - -	22	- - - - -	- - At present in the Colonial Hospital.	
18	Bryant, Mary - - -	18	- - - - -	Gone with her father, a settler.	
19	Bryant, Elizabeth - - -	15	- - - - -	- - ditto.	
20	Bryant, Catharine - - -	19	- - - - -	Gone to Sydney with her father.	
21	Cavendish, Catherine - - -	20	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Parsons, Humbolton - - -	12 - -
22	Cundell, Mary - - -	17	general servant	Mrs. Wilkinson - - - - -	10 - -
23	Clark, Margaret - - -	18	- ditto - - -	Mr. Ashton, Green Ponds - - -	12 - -
24	Chappel, Louisa - - -	17	nurserymaid	Mr. Deane - - - - -	10. - -
25	Capell, Susan A. - - -	18	general servant	Mr. Bryant, Redlands - - -	12 - -
26	Callowe, Rachel - - -	15	nurserygirl - - -	Mrs. Abbot, New Town - - -	4 - -
27	Cole, Ellen - - -	19	governess - - -	Mrs. Kemp.	
28	Cole, Mary Anne - - -	15	- - - - -	- - Gone with her father, a pas- senger per Sarah.	
29	Cawan, Mary - - -	22	general servant	Mr. Burne, St. Patrick-street - -	12 - -
30	Campbell, Margaret - - -	22	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Turnbull - - - - -	12 - -
31	Chippett, Elizabeth - - -	18	nurserymaid	Mrs. Hewitt - - - - -	16 - -
32	Dale, Elizabeth - - -	28	cook - - -	Mrs. Dobson, Macquarrie-street	16 - -
33	Dempsey, Mary - - -	19	fancy worker	Intends entering business.	
34	Davie, Barbara - - -	21	- - - - -	- - Gone to live with her cousin, Mrs. Pierce, Hobart Town.	
35	Driscoll, Caroline - - -	28	general servant	Mr. Archer - - - - -	12 - -
36	Drummond, Margaret - - -	24	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Pedder.	
37	Evans, Susan - - -	17	- ditto - - -	Mrs. Hewitt - - - - -	16 16 -
38	Eyre, Martha - - -	21	nurserymaid	Mr. Walker, Norfolk Plains - - -	12 - -
39	Eyre, Sophia - - -	30	housekeeper	As yet disengaged.	
40	Eldridge, Henrietta - - -	15	- - - - -	- - Living with her father, pas- senger per Sarah.	
41	Ferris, Isabella - - -	22	general servant	Mr. Marzetti - - - - -	12 - -
42	Freddon, Elizabeth - - -	28	- ditto - - -	Mr. Butler, Old Wharf - - -	10 - -
43	Farrell, Mary - - -	25	housemaid - - -	Mrs. Learmouth - - - - -	12 12 -
44	Farrell, Elizabeth - - -	26	general servant	Mrs. Gillis, Launceston - - -	12 - -
45	Fichess, Catherine - - -	19	cook - - -	Mrs. M'Killop - - - - -	15 - -
46	Francis, Theodosia - - -	-	ditto - - -	- - - - -	12 12 -
47	Gurney, Anne - - -	16	general servant	Mrs. Palmer, Patrick-street - - -	12 - -
48	Gardiner, Mrs. - - -	30	cook - - -	Mrs. Learmouth - - - - -	15 15 -
49	Graydon, Maria - - -	30	governess - - -	Mr. Walker, Norfolk Plains - - -	30 - -

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EMIGRATION.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DISPOSAL.	Rate of Wages per Annum.		
					£.	s.	d.
50	Grant, Anne	28	- - -	- - - Gone to her husband, an assigned servant.			
51	Hammell, Elizabeth	28	- - -	Married to one of the sailors.			
52	Hearne, Mary	19	- - -				
53	Hoggins, Mary	16	- - -				
54	Hoggins, Esther	19	- - -				
55	Hunter, Margaret	20	- - -	About to be married.			
56	Hunter, Mary	18	- - -	Remains with her sister.			
57	Hingerty, Mary	22	laundress	Mrs. Johnson	12	-	-
58	Ilett, Elizabeth	17	general servant	Mrs. Johnson	12	-	-
59	Ilett, Anne	24	- ditto	Mr. Carter, Green Ponds	10	-	-
60	Jackson, Phoebe Anne	18	- - -	Remained on board the Sarah.			
61	Jones, Catherine	25	housemaid	Government-house	12	-	-
62	Johnson, Cath. (vel Rider)	22	nursery governess	Mrs. Murray	14	-	-
63	Keeling, Sarah A.	19	- - -	- - - Gone to Mr. Willis, who will provide for her.			
64	King, Mary A.	17	- - -	In the Colonial Hospital.			
65	Kleeman, Ann	20	general servant	Mrs. Smith, Liverpool-street	10	-	-
66	Kelroy, Bridget	25	- ditto	Mrs. Speak	10	-	-
67	La Neve, Mary	19	governess	Mrs. Abott.			
68	Lloyd, Catherine	24	general servant	Mrs. Mason	10	-	-
69	Lear, Caroline	18	- - -	- - - About to be married to an officer of the ship.			
70	Lear, Ellen	17	nursery governess	Still disengaged.			
71	Lowe, Isabella	22	general servant	Mrs. Petrie, Macquarrie-street	12	-	-
72	Longhurst, Elizabeth	21	- ditto	Mr. W. Wise	10	-	-
73	Longdon, Eliza	30	housekeeper	Disengaged.			
74	Muggridge, Elizabeth	16	general servant	Mrs. Wright	10	-	-
75	Moran, Anne	22	cook	Captain Harvy, Launceston.			
76	M'Namara, Honora	20	general servant	Mrs. Johnson	12	-	-
77	M'Govron, Fanny	16	- ditto	Mrs. Cameron, Launceston	12	-	-
78	Menzies, Marjery	27	- ditto	Mr. Watchorn	12	-	-
79	M'Donald, Caroline	18	cook & housemaid	Mr. W. Bethune	12	-	-
80	Nolan, Margaret	20	general servant	Mrs. Pressnell	12	-	-
81	Nicholls, Elizabeth	20	- ditto	Mr. D. Moses	10	-	-
82	Newcomb, Eliza	24	milliner	Mrs. Grass	20	-	-
83	Nicholls, Anne	18	- - -	Gone with her mother.			
84	Nash, Mary Jane	24	housemaid	Mrs. Turner	12	12	-
85	O'Neal, Sarah	20	- - -	- - - Gone to her uncle, Mr. Young, a passenger per Sarah.			
86	Pattie, Matilda	18	upper servant	Mrs. Jellicoe	15	-	-
87	Pitcher, Dinah	29	- - -	- - - Gone to live with her husband, an assigned servant.			
88	Presnell, Harriet	21	- - -	Gone with her father.			
89	Ray, Sarah D.	25	- - -	- - - Going to be married to a cabin passenger.			
90	Rankin, Helen	22	general servant	Mrs. Makepeace	10	-	-
91	Stormont, Phoebe	28	- ditto	Mrs. Coombs, Elizabeth-street	12	-	-
92	Stephens, Jane	20	- - -	- - - Subject to fits, going to Colonial Hospital.			
93	Sullivan, Hannah	21	general servant	Mrs. Aubrey, Fitzroy-crescent	12	-	-
94	Sullivan, Mary	28	- ditto	Mrs. Ruscombe, Richmond	12	-	-
95	Smith, Caroline	18	- ditto	Mrs. Hoppood, Melville-street	10	-	-
96	Smith, Amelia	15	- ditto	Mrs. Brown, Bathurst-street	10	-	-
97	Scammell, Ann	15	nursery girl	Mrs. Dowling	6	-	-
98	Stokoe, S. T.	24	sempstress	Captain Richie, Launceston	15	-	-
99	Smith, Maria	17	general servant	Mr. Abbott	12	-	-
100	Smith, M. Anne	26	- ditto	Mr. Palmer, Rural Dean.			
101	Smith, M. Anne	21	- ditto	Mrs. Barnes, York District	10	-	-
102	Starr, Martha	22	- - - sempstress and nurserymaid.	Mrs. H. Jennings, Launceston	15	-	-
103	Singleton, Ellen	21	general servant	Mrs. M'Robin	12	-	-
104	Theobald, Jane	25	- ditto	Mr. Jones	12	-	-
105	Wood, Elizabeth	21	- - -	Married to first officer of Sarah.			
106	Vaughan, Elizabeth	17	- - - assistant nurse & sempstress.	Mrs. Bedford, jun.	10	-	-
107	Wakley, Mary	16	general servant	Mrs. Clark, Collins-street	10	-	-
108	Webb, Juliana	16	- - -	- - - Gone to Mrs. Luckman, her friend, Collins-street.			
109	Ward, Susan	17	nurserymaid	Mr. Logan	10	-	-
110	Walker, Mary	17	- ditto	Mr. Gilles, Launceston	12	-	-
111	Williams, Martha	27	general servant	Mr. J. A. Jackson, Launceston	15	-	-
112	Wilkinson, Sarah	24	sempstress	Mrs. Martin, Norfolk	8	-	-

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Arthur* to Mr. Secretary *Spring Rice*; dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 25th May 1835.

No. 1.
VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

Despatch from
Lieut.-gov. *Arthur*
to Mr. Secretary
Spring Rice.
25 May 1835.

“ Sir,

“ I HAD the honour in my despatch of the 26th February last to report the arrival of the *Sarah*, with female immigrants, and the favourable auspices under which these interesting new colonists commenced their settlement; and I have now the pleasure of transmitting for your perusal the Report of the Ladies' Committee, in which you will find some very excellent practical remarks, calculated to be useful in guiding the exertions of the Board entrusted in England with the duty of selecting persons deserving of the protection of the Government. I may allude in an especial manner to the comment upon the practice of sending out very young girls from the workhouses, schools of industry, or reform or other charitable institutions.

“ Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of this last experiment; and it may be proper I should add, that in addition to the vessel which I suggested should be sent to Launceston, another would now be exceedingly acceptable at this port.

“ The interest which has been taken by the Ladies' Committee in providing for the settlement of these immigrants, will, I am sure, be fully appreciated by His Majesty's Government.”

REPORT OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE.

THE Ladies Committee for advising and assisting female emigrants on their arrival in this colony beg leave to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that all the emigrants by the ship *Sarah* are now engaged in situations or otherwise established, as the list furnished by Mr. Everett to the Colonial Secretary will more particularly show.

Report of the
Ladies' Committee.

With the exception of the few who remained on board the ship, the whole of them were very soon dispersed, the inhabitants evincing so much anxiety to secure their services, that from 30 to 40 were engaged the same day they landed; and even long after they were all provided for, applications for servants continued to be made at this establishment.

Whether this was occasioned by the report which soon prevailed, that the emigrants by this vessel were of a more useful description of servants than any who had previously arrived in the colony, or whether it was owing to the general want of servants at that time of any kind, the committee do not pretend to determine; but they are inclined to believe it was more to be attributed to the former than the latter cause.

That the largest proportion of females by this ship are of a description better suited to the wants of the colony than any that have yet been sent out by the Government there can be no dispute.

The selection generally evinces great discrimination and good sense on the part of the person entrusted to make it. These emigrants more nearly approximate to the class of women so much required in this colony for servants in settlers' families, and for wives to the lower ranks of life, than any others who have heretofore arrived under similar circumstances. They consist chiefly of sober, industrious, hard-working women, such as are in England commonly styled “servants of all work;” most of them can cook, wash and bake, and are able to make themselves useful in a family. The greater number of those who have before classed themselves under the denomination “servants of all work,” have in truth been “servants of no work,” for they have generally proved to be drunken and idle, and alike incapable and unwilling to undertake the duties performed by such servants; in fact, they have seldom remained in any respectable family where they have been placed, having been soon discharged as worse than useless, or themselves quitting their service to follow a disreputable course of life.

There is one most important point to which the Ladies' Committee feel peculiarly anxious to call the attention of those to whom the Home Government delegate the direction and management of female emigration: it is the practice of sending out to this colony very young girls from the workhouses, schools of industry, or reform or other charitable institutions.

The committee have experienced the most painful solicitude respecting many of those who have arrived in every ship with female emigrants; and although they have exercised their best care, by endeavouring to place them in such families where they would be protected from evil, yet it is lamentable to observe the number of these young girls in this town who have deviated from the paths of virtue.

The committee are induced to make this representation from the great difficulty they have always found in procuring information in respectable families for girls from 14 to 16 years of age: few persons are willing to take them as servants, and it has frequently happened that after having been placed by the committee in a situation where they would be taken care of,

No. 1.
VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.
Report of the
Ladies' Committee.

many have quitted those situations and sought a home with abandoned and depraved characters, of whom there are many in this town willing enough to receive them, and influenced, it is to be feared, by the most unworthy motives. The committee would therefore most earnestly hope that in future none under 17 or 18 years of age might be induced by any assistance from the Government to emigrate to this colony, where the first lesson they learn is, that they are free, and subject to no control but such as they are willing to submit to. The committee are desirous to urge this point very strongly for the serious consideration of the Government, both as it affects the welfare of the young emigrants themselves, and also for the sake of the best interests of this community, which surely cannot be better served than in promoting by every means the advancement of religion and virtue, and preventing the increase of immorality and crime.

Although the committee feel convinced that the good reputation which the emigrants by the Sarah enjoy arises from the care and discernment shown in their selection, yet they cannot, with justice to the superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, omit to notice that the preservation of habits of industry, sobriety and good conduct are entirely due to them, resulting from the strict and consistent discipline maintained by them whilst on board ship. The system adopted throughout the voyage appears to have been so blended with kindness and affectionate interest in the welfare of every individual under their care, as to have gained from all both attachment and respect.

It is to be regretted that their meritorious exertions were whole unaided by the surgeon of the ship, whose habits and conduct were ill suited to the responsible and important situation in which he was placed.

Of the care and attention bestowed upon the emigrants by Mr. and Mrs. Logan during the voyage the committee of course can only judge by the gratifying results; of their usefulness and uniform exertions in furthering the views of all the emigrants since their landing, the committee have had ample opportunity of witnessing, and they cannot withhold their especial notice of it. The total disregard of themselves manifested by Mr. and Mrs. Logan in giving up the whole of their time and attention to the one object, that of assisting the committee in promoting the advantageous settlement of each individual, deserve their best acknowledgments. Of their own prospects Mr. and Mrs. Logan never appeared to think until all were provided for.

Despatch from
Lieut.-gov. Arthur
to R. W. Hay, Esq.
2 Sept. 1835.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Arthur* to *R. W. Hay, Esq.*; dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 2d September 1835.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, Returns showing the average wages of mechanics and labourers, and the prices of provisions in Van Diemen's Land, during the half year terminating on the 30th June last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo Arthur.*

Wages
of Mechanics.

No. 1.—A RETURN showing the AVERAGE WAGES of MECHANICS and Others in the Island of *Van Diemen's Land*, for the Six Months ending 30th June 1835; obtained from Returns transmitted from the respective Districts of the Colony to this Office; together with the Aggregate Number of each description required for the same period.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board or Lodging.			Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.			Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.			Total Number required.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Bread and Biscuit Bakers - - -	-	3	4½	-	1	11	28	6	8	11
Butchers - - - - -	-	4	1	-	2	2	30	5	8	17
Boat-builders - - - - -	-	7	1	-	5	-	42	-	-	8
Brick makers - - - - -	-	6	1	-	4	3	45	11	5	52
Bricklayers - - - - -	-	6	10½	-	4	8½	51	10	-	43
Bellows-makers - - - - -	no rate given			—			—			—
Blacksmiths - - - - -	-	7	1	-	4	11	53	8	6	28
Bellhangers - - - - -	-	7	4	-	4	9	40	-	-	6
Brass-founders - - - - -	-	6	6	-	4	0	50	-	-	1
Brewers' Maltsters - - - - -	-	4	9	-	2	11	42	16	-	12
Collar-makers - - - - -	-	5	8	-	3	6	44	5	-	7
Confectioners - - - - -	-	3	9	-	2	6	30	-	-	3
Chair-makers - - - - -	-	7	5	-	5	10½	55	10	-	12
Curriers - - - - -	-	5	4	-	2	11½	41	16	-	23
Carpenters - - - - -	-	6	9	-	4	8	54	2	6	66
Caulkers - - - - -	-	5	-	-	3	-	40	-	-	2
Coopers - - - - -	-	6	7	-	4	3	59	-	-	23
Cart-makers - - - - -	-	7	1	-	5	1	52	16	8	30

Wages
of Mechanics.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board or Lodging.			Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.			Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.			Total Number required.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coach-makers	-	7	3	-	5	-	50	-	-	11
Compositors	-	7	-	-	5	-	80	-	-	6
Candle-makers	-	4	6	-	2	6	27	10	-	5
Cabinet-makers	-	8	-	-	6	1½	58	6	8	11
Cheese-makers	-	4	-	-	2	6	32	10	-	11
Coachspring-ditto	-	8	2	-	5	9	60	-	-	5
Cooks—Men	-	3	5	-	1	10	24	8	-	40
Ditto—Women	-	2	9	-	1	4½	17	3	4	60
Colliers	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	12
Coppersmiths	-	5	9	-	4	-	40	-	-	1
Cutlers	-	4	6	-	2	6	31	-	-	3
Dyers	-	6	-	-	4	-	36	-	-	2
Dairywomen	-	2	6	-	1	2	16	8	6	66
Distillers	-	6	-	-	4	-	50	-	-	2
Engineers	-	10	6	-	8	-	57	10	-	3
Farmers	-	3	10½	-	2	6½	32	10	-	75
Farriers	-	8	-	-	6	10	90	-	-	16
Flax-dressers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fellmongers	-	4	3	-	2	1	30	-	-	2
Gardeners	-	4	4½	-	2	4½	29	2	6	48
Glaziers	-	6	6	-	4	7	45	-	-	10
Glue-makers	-	no rate given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Gilders	-	7	-	-	5	-	50	-	-	1
Gunsmiths	-	6	6	-	4	3	46	10	-	5
Hairdressers	-	3	9	-	2	3	26	13	4	6
Hat-finishers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harness-makers	-	5	10	-	4	4½	43	15	-	12
Hoop-binders	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joiners	-	7	-	-	4	9½	52	-	-	34
Japanners	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather-dressers	-	5	8½	-	3	4	41	13	4	9
Lime-burners	-	4	8	-	3	1	34	16	-	21
Locksmiths	-	5	10	-	3	9	42	10	-	4
Labourers	-	3	10	-	1	6	22	10	-	139
Millers	-	4	7	-	2	8	43	2	10	23
Millwrights	-	7	1	-	4	8	66	10	-	15
Milliners	-	2	6	-	1	3	17	10	-	14
Mustard-makers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milkmen	-	3	2	-	1	7	23	-	-	8
Nurserymen	-	4	6	-	2	6	33	-	-	8
Nailers	-	5	-	-	3	6	38	15	-	13
Painters	-	6	-	-	4	2	44	-	-	9
Parchment-makers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump-makers	-	6	6	-	4	9	50	-	-	3
Plough-makers	-	6	10	-	4	10	49	10	-	15
Potters	-	5	-	-	3	-	45	-	-	2
Paper-makers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plasterers	-	6	7	-	5	-	62	4	-	36
Ploughmen	-	3	7	-	1	10	25	8	8	88
Provision-curers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers	-	6	4	-	4	6	45	-	-	6
Printers and Pressmen	-	5	-	-	3	6	50	-	-	2
Quarrymen	-	4	9	-	2	9½	29	-	-	26
Quill-preparers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rope-makers	-	6	-	-	4	-	50	-	-	2
Saddlers	-	6	7	-	4	10	51	15	-	15
Shoemakers	-	5	3½	-	3	4	40	8	-	47
Sawyers	-	6	8½	-	4	7	56	16	-	61
Shipwrights	-	8	-	-	6	-	70	-	-	4
Stonemasons	-	6	10½	-	4	8	49	3	4	48
Stone-cutters	-	7	1	-	4	6	45	10	-	21
Sail-makers	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaters and Shinglers	-	6	7	-	4	6	45	-	-	22
Shepherds	-	3	3	-	1	7½	25	-	-	78
Sheepshearers	-	6	9	-	5	2	-	-	-	66
Soap-makers	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sailors	-	ditto.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sailcloth-makers	-	ditto.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sieve-makers	-	6	6	-	4	-	35	-	-	5
Starch-ditto	-	no rate given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straw-plaiters	-	3	-	-	1	6	15	-	-	2
Straw-hat-makers	-	3	-	-	1	6	20	-	-	4

Wages
of Mechanics.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board or Lodging.			Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.			Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.			Total Number required.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Turners - - - - -	-	5	3	-	3	-	31	-	-	8
Tanners - - - - -	-	5	1	-	3	4	35	-	-	21
Tailors - - - - -	-	5	8	-	3	6	42	-	-	19
Tinplate-workers - - - - -	-	5	4	-	3	9	54	-	-	5
Tobacco-pipe-makers - - - - -	no rate given			-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tobacco-growers - - - - -	ditto - - -			-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tallow-melters - - - - -	ditto - - -			-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vine-dressers - - - - -	ditto - - -			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upholsterers - - - - -	-	7	3	-	4	4	47	10	-	6
Wheelwrights - - - - -	-	6	9	-	4	10	56	-	-	21
Wool-sorters - - - - -	-	6	-	-	6	6	50	-	-	14
Whalers - - - - -	no rate given			-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Weavers of Blankets - - - - -	ditto.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wire-drawers - - - - -	ditto.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood-splitters - - - - -	-	4	6	-	2	10	37	16	4	52
Watchmakers - - - - -	-	6	6	-	4	6	55	-	-	11

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hobart Town, 3 Aug. 1835.(signed) John Montague,
Colonial Secretary.Prices
of Provisions, &c.

No. 2.—A RETURN showing the AVERAGE PRICE of PROVISIONS, &c. in *Van Diemen's Land*, for the Six Months ending 30th June 1835; obtained from Returns transmitted to this Office from the respective Districts of the Colony.

ARTICLES.	Average Price.			ARTICLES.	Average Price.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wheat - - - - p' bush.	-	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bread - - - - p' 4 lb. loaf	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize - - - - ditto	-	5	4	Beef - - - - p' stone of 14 lb.	-	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats - - - - ditto	-	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mutton - - - - ditto	-	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley - - - - ditto	-	5	10	Pork - - - - ditto	-	9	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes - - - p' cwt.	-	9	-	Veal - - - - ditto	-	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter (fresh) - - p' lb.	-	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flour (fine) - - p' 100 lbs.	1	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (salt) - - ditto	-	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto (seconds) - ditto	-	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs - - - - p' doz.	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vegetables:			
Ducks - - - - p' pair	-	5	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrots - - - - p' bundle	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fowls - - - - ditto	-	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Turnips - - - - ditto	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geese - - - - ditto	-	10	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Cabbages - - - - p' head	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkies - - - ditto	-	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greens - - - - p' bundle	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hay - - - - p' ton	5	10	10	Green Peas - - - p' peck	-	-	-
Straw - - - - p' load	1	6	6				

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hobart Town, 3 Aug. 1835.(signed) John Montague,
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 2. —

A RETURN of all EMIGRANTS who have left *Great Britain and Ireland* during the Year 1835; specifying the Ports from which they sailed, and the Colonies to which they have proceeded.

No. 2.
Emigrants from
Great Britain,
1835.

P O R T S from which the Emigrants have Sailed.	C O L O N I E S T O W H I C H T H E Y H A V E P R O C E E D E D.			
	Colonies in North America.	United States of America.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.
G R E A T B R I T A I N :				
London - - - - -	1,001	5,150	309	1,583
Aberystwith - - - - -	11	-	-	-
Berwick - - - - -	187	-	-	-
Bideford - - - - -	75	132	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	161	596	-	-
Cardiff - - - - -	-	12	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	12	-	-	-

P O R T S from which the Emigrants have Sailed.	COLONIES TO WHICH THEY HAVE PROCEEDED.			
	Colonies in North America.	United States of America.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.
GREAT BRITAIN—continued.				
Gloucester - - - - -	9	—	—	—
Hull - - - - -	502	195	—	—
Lancaster - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Liverpool - - - - -	540	15,532	16	163
Llanelly - - - - -	6	—	—	—
Lynn - - - - -	83	—	—	—
Milford - - - - -	9	—	—	—
Newcastle - - - - -	16	21	—	—
Padstow - - - - -	29	—	—	—
Penzance - - - - -	13	—	—	—
Plymouth - - - - -	277	312	—	—
Poole - - - - -	15	—	—	—
Portsmouth - - - - -	249	—	—	—
Rye - - - - -	—	78	—	—
Stockton - - - - -	19	—	—	—
Sunderland - - - - -	10	—	—	—
Weymouth - - - - -	—	18	—	—
Whitehaven - - - - -	180	—	—	—
Whitby - - - - -	48	—	—	—
Yarmouth - - - - -	207	—	—	—
Aberdeen - - - - -	552	309	—	—
Air - - - - -	8	—	—	—
Campbeltown - - - - -	133	—	—	—
Dumfries - - - - -	34	—	—	—
Dundee - - - - -	77	123	—	—
Glasgow - - - - -	72	117	—	—
Greenock - - - - -	995	1,401	—	22
Inverness - - - - -	423	—	—	—
Kirkaldy - - - - -	4	—	—	—
Leith - - - - -	151	40	—	92
Port Glasgow - - - - -	1	—	—	—
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN - - -	6,115	24,036	325	1,860
IRELAND:				
Belfast - - - - -	1,624	845	—	—
Cork - - - - -	1,554	—	—	—
Dublin - - - - -	1,004	—	—	—
Galway - - - - -	267	46	—	—
Limerick - - - - -	830	—	—	—
Londonderry - - - - -	1,775	1,679	—	—
Sligo - - - - -	1,135	113	—	—
Waterford - - - - -	933	—	—	—
Westport - - - - -	136	—	—	—
TOTAL, IRELAND - - -	9,458	2,684	—	—
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN - - -	6,115	24,036	325	1,860
— IRELAND - - - - -	9,458	2,684	—	—
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM - - -	15,573	26,720	325	1,860

Custom House, London, }
25 February 1836. }

(signed) J^{no} Covey,
Reg^r Gen^l of Shipping.

— No. 3. —

A RETURN of the NUMBER of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, who, with their Families, have EMIGRATED to *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, since the Returns laid before the House of Commons, on the 27th March 1835, to the present date; specifying the Colony to which such Emigration took place, the Number of Persons in each Family, and the Amount of Assistance granted.

COLONY.	TOTAL Number of Families.	TOTAL Number of Persons in these Families.	TOTAL Amount of Money Expended.
			£. s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES -	41	183	820 - -
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND -	26	124	520 - -

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAMES.	Number of Children.		TOTAL Number of Persons in each Family.	AMOUNT granted to each.	NAMES.	Number of Children.		TOTAL Number of Persons in each Family.	AMOUNT granted to each.
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.		
William Aldwell -	-	-	2	20	Robert Mathewson	-	-	2	20
Robert Russell -	2	3	7	20	Edward Taylor -	-	-	2	20
John E. Hargraves -	2	7	11	20	William Hunter -	2	-	4	20
John Griffith -	1	4	7	20	James Buller -	-	-	2	20
Donald M'Arthur -	-	-	2	20	William Thompson -	3	1	6	20
David C. M'Arthur	-	-	2	20	James Wallace -	-	2	4	20
John Dawson -	3	5	10	20	Dennis Kean -	-	1	3	20
Arthur Bush -	3	2	7	20	John Osborne -	-	-	2	20
Thomas Newbery -	-	-	2	20	James Osborne -	4	2	8	20
Richard Howard -	1	-	3	20	William Fleming -	-	1	3	20
Benjamin Miller -	-	-	2	20	William Smith -	-	1	3	20
Thomas Davies -	1	2	5	20	Dennis Lyons -	-	7	9	20
John Marsh -	3	1	6	20	Daniel Nihil -	1	6	9	20
Daniel Leahy -	1	2	5	20	John Sharkey -	-	3	5	20
James Carnody -	-	-	2	20	Spenser Wallace -	1	1	4	20
John Harris -	-	-	2	20	William Flaherty -	-	3	5	20
Ephraim Johnstone	1	3	6	20	David Bell -	-	1	3	20
Richard Grey -	3	3	8	20	Patrick Maher -	1	-	3	20
Michael Murphy -	-	1	3	20	John Bryan -	-	-	2	20
Silas Parsons -	-	2	4	20					
John Newsham -	1	-	3	20	TOTAL -	36	65	183	820
John Kent -	2	1	5	20					

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

David Strachan -	-	-	2	20	John Holloway -	1	1	4	20
William Weymouth	3	6	11	20	Henry Robins -	-	1	3	20
William Gardiner -	-	-	2	20	Henry Hyatt -	1	-	3	20
James Sibley -	-	-	2	20	William Bassett -	1	4	7	20
Henry Gurr -	3	4	9	20	John Robinson -	-	1	3	20
Stephen Kerrison -	4	3	9	20	William Abraham -	2	1	5	20
Leonard Roberts -	1	-	3	20	Patrick Smith -	-	-	2	20
Thomas Spicer -	2	5	9	20	Kart. Cummins -	-	-	2	20
Isaac Jarman -	2	4	8	20	James Hall -	3	5	10	20
William Stevens -	-	-	2	20	John Wilson -	-	-	2	20
William Neale -	-	1	3	20	William Jenkins -	-	-	2	20
Anthony Braine -	1	2	5	20	John Moss -	2	2	6	20
John Cassidy -	2	4	8	20					
Robert Battardham	-	-	2	20	TOTAL -	28	44	124	520

— No. 4. —

RETURN of the NUMBER of UNMARRIED FEMALES who have EMIGRATED to *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, since the Returns laid before the House of Commons, 27 March 1835, having accepted assistance by way of Bounty from Government; specifying the Colony to which such Emigration took place, and the Amount of Assistance granted.

No. 4.
Unmarried
Females, Emigrants
from
Great Britain.

NAME OF THE COLONY.	Number of Females.	Amount of Money granted to them.		
		£.	s.	d.
New South Wales - - - -	457	8,416	-	-
Van Diemen's Land - - - -	400	6,590	-	-