

EMIGRATION.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

*(In continuation of the Papers presented February, June, and December 1847, and
April, 1848.)*

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

JUNE 1848.

LONDON:

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1848.

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P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

(No. 115.)

No. 1.

CANADA,

No. 1.

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

Government House, Montreal,
December 23, 1847.

(Received January 17, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of reports from the Medical Commissioners at Montreal, the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and from the Medical Superintendent of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Establishment, on the result of the experiments made by them, in pursuance of the directions conveyed to me in your Lordship's Despatch No. 108, for testing the efficiency of Mr. Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid.

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

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

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

SIR,

Quebec, November 25, 1847.

IN compliance to the Governor-General's commands, transmitted to us in a letter dated Montreal, 20th September, 1847, the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital gave instructions, on the 8th ultimo, to the visiting physicians of the said hospital to put themselves in communication with Mr. Ledoyen and the late Colonel Calvert, so as to make experiments with Mr. Ledoyen's "Disinfecting Fluid."

Experiments having in consequence been prosecuted for many weeks with the said fluid, the visiting physician on the 17th instant sent us their report on the subject, a certified copy of which we have the honour to transmit to you for the Governor-General's information, as also a copy of our letter to Mr. Ledoyen, on remitting to him the original report of the physicians of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital on the effects of his "Disinfecting Fluid."

We have, &c.,
(Signed) JOS. MORRIN, }
 JOS. PARANT, } Commissioners.
 H. GOWEN, }

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

Marine Hospital, Quebec,
November 17, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have carefully and diligently followed the experiments made by Messrs. Calvert and Ledoyen, with their Disinfecting Fluid, in the different wards of the hospital under our directions, and beg leave to report that the use of the fluid entirely destroys offensive odours in the wards, whether these odours depend on the presence of feculent or of other secretions.

That the direct application of the fluid to offensive secretions, immediately and completely destroys their smell.

That the application of the fluid to sloughing sores and to mortified parts at once removes their fœtor, and thus greatly increases the comfort of the patients themselves and of the other patients in the same wards.

That, in two instances where the fluid was applied to extensive and irritable sores, it had the effect of changing their action and of inducing healthy gradulations and cicatrization. That the use of the fluid does not, like chloride of lime, and so-called disinfecting agents, leave behind

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it any smell of its own. And that, in no instance have we observed any ill effect caused by the general or topical use of Mr. Ledoyen's fluid.

(Signed) (Certified a True Copy.)
Jos. PARANT, C.M. and E.H.

(Signed) Jos. PAINCHAND, M.D.
J. DOUGLAS, M.R.C.

SIR,

Quebec, November 19, 1847.

THE Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital having received on the 21st September last a letter from the Civil Secretary, Major Camphell, requesting them, by command of the Governor-General, to take such steps as they should think suitable to test the efficacy of your Disinfecting Fluid at the emigrant sheds and hospitals in Quebec, gave, in consequence, instructions on the 8th ultimo to the medical attendants of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital to put themselves in communication with you and the late Colonel Calvert, so as to institute such experiments as they would consider necessary to test the efficacy of the said fluid; and having received on the 17th instant their report on the subject, which they consider highly satisfactory, have the honour of enclosing it to your address, perfectly satisfied that it will be considered by you highly complimentary.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) Jos. MORRIN, } Commissioners Marine
Jos. PARANT, } and Emigrant Hos-
H. GOWEN, } pital.
(Signed) (Certified a True Copy.)
Jos. PARANT, C.M. and E.H.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

SIR,

Quebec, December 8, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me by your letter of the 20th September, accompanying an extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Governor-General, requiring me to test and report upon the efficacy of Mr. Ledoyen's fluid in the hospitals at Grosse Isle, I have the honour to report that Messrs. Ledoyen and Calvert visited the quarantine station on five different days. On their first visit they were unprovided with the fluid; on the next, having brought a supply, I took them on board two passenger vessels, the "Douce Davie" and "Emigrant." These vessels having already undergone a process of cleaning and purification, the operation of the fluid was confined to testing its efficacy in removing the smell from bilge-waters and waterclosets, which it effected in a short time. On the subsequent visits of Messrs. Ledoyen and Calvert, the effect of the fluid was tried in the following cases:—

1st. In removing the effluvia from a bell tent, in which 32 vessels filled with fecal matter had been placed for 24 hours: this was effected by Mr. Ledoyen, who sprinkled the fluid, and waved a sheet wet with the same throughout the tent for about an hour.

2nd. It was used with good effect in removing all foul smells from the privies and close stools.

3rd. As an external application to sloughing bad sores, it was used with great advantage, not only in removing the fœtor, which usually attends these cases, but in producing a healthy action in the diseased parts. I feel bound to state, however, that in two of these cases its continued application brought on bad colic, which required some trouble to remove.

It might be expected that I should report more particularly upon the effect produced in the fever wards of the hospital, in removing foul air. Upon this important point, I am unable to express any opinion from personal observation, for this reason,—when these gentlemen arrived at Grosse Isle, the season was advanced, our hospitals had ceased to be crowded, our sick had all been removed from the tents into new buildings, in the construction of which the greatest attention had been paid to means of ventilation, and in consequence it was difficult to detect any offensive smell, so much so that these gentlemen declined using their fluid, observing that its effects could not be perceived where there was a constant change of air. From this cause it is not in my power to express an opinion as to the utility of the fluid in destroying the contagious miasm of the hospitals and thus preventing the spread of fever, and protecting those whose duty brought them in contact with the sick.

From the circumstances of both these gentlemen contracting fever while using the fluid in the wards of the Marine Hospital of this city, it is fair to infer that it does not afford the protective properties which has been claimed for it.

I do not believe that any chemical agent can, or ought to be used, as a substitute for free ventilation, by strict attention to which, all offensive exhalations are removed, and that most grateful condition of the atmosphere of an hospital is produced, in which no odour whatever is perceptible to the senses on entering it.

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. M. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

CANADA.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

SIR,

Montreal, October 30, 1847.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 13th ultimo to the medical Commissioners, directing them to make trial of Mr. Ledoyen's disinfecting fluid in the emigrant sheds and hospitals, and to report the result for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the medical Commissioners have the honour to state, that they have witnessed several trials made by Mr. Ledoyen, of his fluid, and from what they have observed, have come to the conclusion that the fluid possesses a decided power of neutralizing, or in a great degree destroying, disagreeable and foetid effluvia, particularly of feculent and urinous excretions, and also those emanating from foul ulcers, and that the fluid possesses the further advantage over all other antibromic means hitherto tried, (with the exception of Sir William Burnett's fluid,) of not having any disagreeable odour of its own, which is so objectionable in the chloride of lime, nitro-muriatic acid and such like. The fluid possesses strong claims to public notice from this property, which is an object of great moment, particularly in hospitals, and other situations where either ventilation cannot be sufficiently obtained, or where the continued discharge from gangrenous or other offensive sores renders the unfortunate patient an object of disgust, and often prevents sufficient and proper attendance being afforded to him. The removal of foetid nevertheless can in no way be admitted to be an adequate substitute for pure oxygenized air, however comparatively comfortable it may render the patient, or those around him.

With respect to the claims of this fluid to be a disinfectant, the Commissioners are not able to offer any conjecture, the question of infection being universally admitted to be at all times one of the utmost difficulty; besides, the locality and construction of the hospital under their superintendence are so very favourable that a thorough and most satisfactory ventilation is constantly maintained, which the Commissioners are disposed to place more reliance upon than any other disinfectant; and they have the great satisfaction to be able to state that, since the removal of the patients to the present hospital, now upwards of two months, there has scarcely been an instance of an attendant being affected with the fever, while previously almost every attendant, whether medical, clerical, or those more immediately about the person of the sick, were seized with the fever. Should the more close confinement of the patients in winter afford an opportunity for further investigating the point, the Commissioners will not fail to pay minute attention to it.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

M. M'CULLOCH, M.D.
FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, M.D.
JAS. CRAWFORD, M.D.
W. NELSON, Hon. Com.

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

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a LETTER from M. LEDOYEN to EARL GREY.

20, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

(Received May 6, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to you the result of a mission intrusted to Colonel Calvert and myself, the object of which mission was to proceed to Canada and to try if my proposed fluid known generally as "Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid," would act as a disinfectant in restoring to a sanatory state hospitals or vessels in which infection should exist from the accumulating together under one roof of a great number of individuals affected with fevers.

To fulfil this mission in accordance with an order received from your Lordship, we started on the 19th August, 1847, on board the "Caledonia," and arrived at Montreal on the 8th September following. We were received by the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, with the greatest courtesy, who immediately named a Commission, composed of the following medical men:—

M. McCulloch, M.D.
Francis Badgley, M.D.
George M. Campbell, M.D.
Jas. Crawford, M.D.
Walfred Nelson, Hon. Com.

This Commission put itself into communication with us to try the value of the fluid. By the report of those gentlemen, which was placed in the hand of Lord Elgin, your Lordship will observe that we succeeded in disinfecting enormous quantities of night-soil, and we also obtained the valuable result in

CANADA.

the English hospital of keeping several wards devoid of any effluvia for eight or ten days. It is for similar applications that the Commission attached great importance to our disinfecting fluid to which the advantage attaches of being perfectly inodorous and emitting no odour in its application. Owing to this latter fact; and in order to judge if our fluid would act effectually in disinfecting vessels on board of which fever existed, we received from his Lordship, Lord Elgin, in the latter part of September, an order to go to Quebec and Grosse Isle where emigrant ships were unloading. At Quebec the Commissioners of Marine and Emigrant Hospital were—

Messrs. J. Morrin,
Jos. Parant,
H. Gowen,

who appointed a Commission consisting of

J. Painchand, M.D., and
M. Douglas, M.R.C.,

to verify and superintend the application of my fluid, and for the experiment of Grosse Isle they appointed

Mr. G. Douglas.

Your Lordship will perceive, by a report transmitted to the Colonial Office through Lord Elgin, that we disinfected, in the presence of Dr. Douglas and Dr. Jaques, an emigrant ship called the "Lord Ashburton," in the space of one hour, by simply throwing on the decks small quantities of the fluid, and by waving between the decks a linen cloth saturated with the fluid.

This remarkable fact of disinfection lasted during the space of 60 hours while the patients were removed, as has been, no doubt, reported to your Lordship through Lord Elgin.

I will here take the liberty of laying before your Lordship two official letters in corroboration of this important fact:—

"To J. Ledoyen, Esq.

"My dear Sir,

"Quebec, November 15, 1847.

"As you request, I have no hesitation in stating that I visited the ship "Lord Ashburton" the day after her arrival in the dock of Quebec, and examined carefully every part which had been occupied by emigrants during the voyage, and disinfected at Grosse Isle by Ledoyen's fluid.

(Signed) "Jos. MORRIN, M.D.,

"Commissioner of Marine and Emigrant Hospital."

"To J. Ledoyen, Esq., at Adrien Hotel.

"I do hereby certify that I was present at the above examination, and found the vessel's hold perfectly sweet, and the master declared that, previous to the fluid being applied, the smell in the hold was most offensive.

(Signed) "W. CAMPBELL, Her Majesty's Notary."

I wish further to remark that the ship has arrived in England, and that not a case of fever has occurred. In the same report your Lordship will also find that we succeeded perfectly in disinfecting with great promptitude the bilge waters on board the barques "Douce Davie" and "Henrietta Mary," which fact is also corroborated in official documents accompanying this Report.

The rapidity with which my liquid effects these results will, I trust, receive from your Lordship and the Lords of the Admiralty immediate attention, for, in my humble opinion, it is to the noxious effluvia arising from the bilge waters that we must attribute the principal cause of disease on board vessels.

Disinfection not less remarkable was obtained at Newport, Virginia, U. S., by Dr. Grant, of Philadelphia, on applying my liquid on board vessels infected with yellow fever. The disinfection there was complete, and the facts relating thereto will be reported to your Lordship by the American Government.

I felt it my duty, and a part of my mission, to go to the authorities at Washington to verify the authenticity of Dr. Grant's experiments. I am happy to state that the Medical Commissioners attached to the quarantine have pro-

mised that when vessels arriving in port infected with disease have been disinfected with my fluid, they will report the same to your Lordship.

I shall now beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the experiments conducted in the hospitals and sheds at Quebec under the superintendence of

Jos. Painchand, M.D.,
J. Douglas, M.R.C.,

Medical Commissioners, and in the report forwarded by them you will remark, among many other facts, that we kept perfectly disinfected for more than a fortnight ships and several wards. In that space of time the health of the patients also greatly improved. Wishing to draw your attention only to the most important points, you will find a certificate by Dr. G. Painchand, house surgeon to the Marine Hospital, from which I quote the following passage:—

“ Sir,—The experiments made in this hospital are, for me, most satisfactory.”

“ Your fluid has really the power of disinfecting ; the experiments made in the wards, given to you for that purpose, are evident proofs of my assertions. I must say one of the wards contained 36 children, the greater part of them affected with dysentery, although that ward was calculated for 15 beds only.”

(Signed) “ J. PAINCHAND, Jun.,
“ House Surgeon, Marine Hospital.”

And I am happy to remark to your Lordship that when we took charge of those 36 children, the greater number of whom were hopeless cases, they experienced relief on the application of the fluid to the ward in which they were confined, and at the end of a few days rapid progress was made towards their recovery ; and it is gratifying to be enabled to state that nearly the whole of the children were removed to a convalescent hospital under the direction of Dr. Landry.

This fact proves, as Dr. Painchand, Jun., asserts, that this fluid is not only a deodoriser, but is also, in fact, a disinfectant, and this opinion is further substantiated by the experiments, as stated above, on vessels, and also your Lordship will find in the official report that the application of the fluid to sloughing sores and mortified parts at once removes their fœtor, and thus greatly increases the comfort of the patients themselves, and the other patients in the same wards.

Your Lordship will remark also, in an official certificate accompanying this report, that Dr. Painchand, Sen., one of the medical visitors to the Hospital of Marine, and dean of the medical faculty, states the following:—

“ I certify that M. Ledoyen's disinfecting fluid has been employed in the Marine Hospital with an astonishing success. The hospital was then crowded with emigrants affected with typhoid fever ; chapel, passages, hall, even the stairs, all were occupied with the patients ; such a confusion was the cause of a great deal of dirt, and particularly an awful smell. I have the pleasure to say that wherever the fluid was employed, all bad and disagreeable smell immediately disappeared.”

The following certificate was also given to me by the parties who witnessed the disinfection of a cesspool at the Hospital of Marine:—

“ We, the undersigned, certify that we were present at the disinfection of the water-closets of the Marine Hospital. That these water-closets communicated with a fosse d'aisance of a great extent.

“ That the operation was performed by M. Ledoyen with his disinfecting fluid ; all bad smell disappeared completely and instantaneously after its use.

(Signed) “ J. DOUGLAS.
“ H. M. MARTIN.
“ JOS. MORRINE, M.D.
“ J. J. LANDRY, M.D.
“ JOS. PAINCHAND, Medical Resident.
“ P. WHALAN.
“ J. REID, Steward, M. and E.M.

CANADA.

I take the liberty of informing your Lordship that, during the two months we were at Grosse Isle, we made numerous experiments on patients whose wounds were of an infectious nature, the effluvia arising therefrom was a source of great annoyance to their fellow patients.

In all cases my fluid removed the stench in a few minutes, and in several cases was the means of saving the lives of miserable beings whose deaths seemed inevitable. Amongst the experiments made with the medical men of Quebec and Grosse Isle, we succeeded in curing several putrefactive wounds, as stated in the Official Report, but on this point there is a remarkable cure, to which I beg leave to direct your Lordship's attention, as certified by Dr. Jos. Painchand, Sen., M.D.

"During the last epidemic, cases of gangrene of the lower extremities have been frequent. The late Colonel Calvert, during M. Ledoyen's illness, asserted that the fluid would not only stop the gangrene, but that it would also re-establish vitality in the afflicted limbs. I must acknowledge that I differed in opinion with the Colonel, especially when I saw him determine to apply cold applications.

"He begged that I would give him a case; I yielded to the request. I must in justice declare that the Colonel succeeded in his experiments to my great astonishment and surprise. The discovery, in my opinion, is highly important for hospitals in general, but particularly for the naval department. All the facts which I have related, with the exception of the disinfection of the vessels at Philadelphia, were performed from the 8th September to the 2nd November, with the help of the late Colonel Calvert."

It is here my painful duty to relate that at that period I was deprived of the valuable assistance of Colonel Calvert, who was taken ill, arising from the immense fatigue, anxiety, and exertion which he evinced in his ardent wish, not only to fulfil the high responsibility your Lordship conferred on him, but also in the ardent zeal he showed in conferring relief to those bowed down with disease and affliction. In relieving sufferers he forgot the evidence that every day medical men were falling victims to the raging epidemic which carried off so many thousand individuals.

By working night and day he brought on himself that fever which deprived me of an indefatigable colleague and warm-hearted friend, and his family of an affectionate parent.

Having collected the necessary papers and certificates, I went back from Quebec to Montreal. I would wish here to draw the attention of Government to a few suggestions:—

It appears to me that the sheds at Montreal have not been built in a proper situation; placed as they are, the west winds, which last the greater part of the year, bring into the town the infectious effluvia arising from the sheds: further, these sheds being built near the town and on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the water of the river brings to the borders of the town the refuse from the hospitals, and consequently the water is impregnated, and may become a source of disease to the inhabitants. I also make the remark, that the cemetery is too near the hospital and that at Grosse Isle, being placed in the centre of the sheds; most serious consequences may result when we reflect that above 2000 people were buried there last autumn, coffins in many instances being placed one above the other, and only within a few inches of the surface of the ground. When the snow disappears, and heat brings on rapid decomposition, I apprehend serious results at Montreal. Upon my arrival I had all my private certificates countersigned by the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and which certificates accompany this report.

It is here my duty to express my gratitude, and that of the late Colonel Calvert, for the constant kindness and assistance we received from Her Majesty's Governor-General, Lord Elgin, M. W. Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's notary, as also the medical gentleman appointed by Lord Elgin.

Before leaving Canada, I gave my fluid into Dr. Pacot's hands to sell it, and to make the best use possible of it, on condition that he shall give 15 per cent. of the profits arising from the sale to the Irish hospitals at Montreal and Quebec.

I then proceeded to New York, with the intention of returning to England; but having to verify the fact of Dr. Grant's experiment, I proceeded to Washington, and there, having found persons wishing to undertake my process, I

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took a patent for the United States, and then proceeded back to New York, where I was presented by Mr. Barclay, the English Consul, to Drs. Shield, Anderson, Griscorn, Boyd, and Sterling, belonging to the hospitals and quarantine.

I hope shortly to have the honor of laying before your Lordship several certificates countersigned by the American government, which certificates will show that I succeeded in curing erysipelas of the face, removing the pains from burns, &c. &c.

I left New York on March 11, and arrived in London April 13.

Having concluded the narrative connected with my mission, I would now respectfully offer the following general remarks:—

I feel confident, that if my fluid had been in use when the fever first commenced in Canada, its ravages could have been altogether stopped. I infer this from the fact of my being able to disinfect a ship, a ward, or any confined and distinct locality. But before we had even been despatched to Quebec, and still more when we arrived there, the fever had reached a height, and spread so frightfully and extensively, that disinfection in every quarter to which its ravages had extended became impossible.

If at the time of the emigration season commencing in each year care can be taken that amongst other sanitary means used the fever is, by a free use of my fluid, checked and kept down at the places where the emigrants disembark and temporarily locate when in bad health, I doubt not that the colony will be as free from infectious disease as the mother-country which the emigrants quit, and they would be all soon enabled to mix amongst the population and seek for employment without risk to the health of the general community.

But these precautionary measures must be followed up by enforcing the use on board of emigrant vessels of my fluid for disinfecting, cleansing, or purifying their holds and the bilge-water. I confidently assert that many hundreds of valuable lives of emigrants may be saved, if amongst the regulations established for the government of emigrant vessels a rule be laid down to employ my fluid daily in disinfecting the holds, and every third or fourth day in deodorizing the bilge-water.

I hope your Lordship will forgive me for offering these observations.

In conclusion, I trust the Government of Great Britain may find that it will be a public benefit to make arrangements with me for spreading the knowledge and use of my fluid through every portion of the British dominions at the lowest possible cost, and I shall be happy to concur in those arrangements.

I have, &c.,

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

J. LEDOYEN.

(No. 34.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

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

Government House, Montreal,
March 22, 1848.

(Received April 20, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith 377 returns* of vessels arrived at the port of Quebec with emigrants during the season of 1847; together with a copy of a letter accompanying them from the Chief Emigrant Agent.

Separate.

March 17, 1848.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

Enclosure in No. 3.

Government Emigration Office,
March 17, 1848.

Encl. in No. 3.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit you the usual Ship Returns, 377 in number, made up by this department, of the vessels which arrived at the port of Quebec with emigrants during the past season. In one of them I have included 47 vessels, which arrived having less than 20 adults on board; also, in a separate return, the particulars of the emigrants which

* The returns themselves being very bulky, and their substance being embodied in Mr. Buchanan's Annual Report, they are not included in the present collection.

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were brought up from four wrecked vessels and from the "Loosthank" from Liverpool, which put into Miramichi in distress.

The enclosed statement furnishes a recapitulation of the particulars found in these returns.

On board of 17 vessels, which will be found in these returns, there appears to have been an excess of passengers over the number they were permitted to carry according to law. In five cases it would appear, that the increase was caused by a falsification of the children's ages, as the number of souls on board did not exceed those stated in the certified lists furnished by the Emigration Officer at the several ports of departure. In the remaining cases, the excess appears to have been caused by passengers having been permitted to embark after the vessel had been cleared by the proper officer. The Collector of Customs at Quebec, has, in several of these cases, taken steps against the Masters who have thus violated the law, but I have not yet been informed as to the result. My frequent absence from Quebec on the business of the department at Montreal and elsewhere, and the long sickness to which I was subject in the latter part of the season, deprived me of the means of enforcing, as strictly as in former years, the penalties imposed on infractions of this part of the Passenger Act. Indeed, in the majority of the cases in which an excess of passengers is now ascertained to have been carried, the detention of the ship in quarantine, and the system followed, from necessity, of forwarding thence directly to Montreal the passengers in the first instance landed there, precluded me from all knowledge of the excess until it was too late to take proceedings against the parties. On reference to the particulars, it will appear that no very glaring infringement of the Act has been attempted; and I am led to believe that, in some of the instances, the differences might probably have been accounted for by the Masters on re-examination of the various papers and returns.

Major Campbell,
Civil Secretary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

ABSTRACT of 377 RETURNS of VESSELS which arrived at QUEBEC with PASSENGERS, during the Season of 1847.

	Passengers.			Agricultural Labourers	Servants.		Mechanics.	Numbers assisted to Emigrate by		Number of Adults assisted on Arrival.	Amount.		
	M.	F.	Infants.		M.	F.		Parish Funds.	Private Funds.		£.	s.	d.
Particulars in 375 returns of emigrant vessels	45,859	37,910	4,856	31,601	6	2	1,164	240	6,151	15,832	2,922	0	2½
Particulars of 47 vessels which arrived having less than 30 adults on board, and are included in one return	279	210	15	169	..	..	21	..	20	22	4	2	6
Particulars of the emigrants which arrived at Quebec from wrecked or distressed vessels in one return	190	135	..	149	..	..	..	..	25	165	47	1	3
	46,328	38,255	4,871	31,919	6	2	1,185	240	6,196	16,019	2,973	3	11½
	114,454												

NOTE.—The numbers stated in these Returns as assisted on arrival, are only those forwarded from Quebec. In addition to the number here stated, 23,480 adults were sent forward direct from Grosse Isle, by steamer to Montreal, at an expenditure of 8,468*l.* 15*s.*; but owing to the hurry and confusion at the station, the correct number from each vessel could not be ascertained; making the total number assisted 39,859, at an expense for transport of 11,441*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, at the Quebec Agency, during the season of 1847.

Government Emigration Office,
Montreal, March, 1848.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 4. (No. 43).

No. 4.

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

Government House, Montreal.
April 20, 1848.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for the year 1847.

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

I have, &c.,
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

MY LORD,

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration in Canada, Montreal.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Emigration to this Province during the season of 1847, accompanied by an Appendix, which will be found to comprehend the usual statistical tables, as well as some further information of value in the consideration of the subject.

I have to regret the delay that has unavoidably occurred in the completion of these papers and their transmission to your Lordship. The very great increase in the duties of the depart-

ment throughout all its agencies, and the late period to which the superintendence of the emigration has this year extended, have prevented the closing of all the accounts connected with the expenditure until long after the date at which I have usually been enabled to furnish a review of the transactions of the year; and the hurried proceedings which had place under the extraordinary circumstances connected with the whole emigration of the season have rendered the business of compiling the returns and statements one of some difficulty, and involving a further loss of time.

The first table in the Appendix presents a statement of the passenger vessels arrived in the course of the season at the port of Quebec, the emigrants embarked at the ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent, and the number landed in the province, showing the births on the voyage, the deaths on the voyage, and those in quarantine, and distinguishing the males, the females, the adults, and the children.

From this table it will appear that the total number of souls embarked as steerage passengers, on board 442 vessels, was 97,953; and that the births on the passage were 172; making a total on board amounting to 98,125. The deaths in the course of the passage were 5282, and those in quarantine were 3389, making a total mortality of 8671, and leaving, as the number of emigrants introduced into the province, 89,454.

The deaths on the passage amount to a per centage of 5.39 on the number embarked. Those which occurred in the quarantine hospitals at Grosse Isle are equal to 3.46 per cent. more; and the total mortality under these two heads amounts to a proportion of 8.84 for every 100 souls embarked.

The number of adult persons comprehended by the emigration embarked was, males 35,827, females 27,728; total, 63,555. And the mortality among the same class on the passage was, males 1329, females 914; total, 2243; equal to 3.53 per cent.

The mortality in quarantine was, males 1388, females 948; total, 2336; equal to 3.81 per cent. on the reduced number. The total mortality amongst the adults at sea and in quarantine is 4579, equal to 7.21 per cent.

The number of children under 14 years of age and infants embarked is as follows, viz., male children 14,894, female ditto 13,897, infants of both sexes 5607; total, 34,398. The births at sea were 172; making the total number of children 34,570.

Of these there died at sea altogether 3039, being in the proportion of 8.86 per cent. Of the remainder there died in quarantine altogether 1053, being only 3.36 per cent. The whole mortality under 14 years was 4092, or 11.86 per cent.

In addition to the abstract which is here referred to, the Appendix will be found to contain, in No. 8, a return of the same passenger ships made up in detail, to show some of the particulars connected with each vessel,—her port of sailing,—the length of her voyage,—the number of persons embarked,—and the mortality which may have occurred on the passage, or during her detention at the quarantine ground, before the debarkation of the passengers could take place, or subsequently in the quarantine hospital.

From the details of this return no general law can be inferred as having governed the ratio of sickness and mortality, with any reference to the period of the ship's sailing, or the length of her passage; and an examination of the reports on the passenger vessels severally, which have been made throughout the season, and which include every particular of tonnage and superficial measurement, and the number and description of passengers, will be sufficient to show that disease has occurred in no regular proportion to the numbers embarked together, nor with any uniform relation to the degree of confinement to which the passengers in any case may have been subject, from the relation borne by their numbers to the capacity of the ship. Among the cases in which the mortality has proved to be the largest, compared with the number of souls embarked, will be found some vessels which left their port of departure in the earliest part of the season, and performed their passage within the period that is generally admitted as the most favourable. In the same class, in respect to disease, will be found ships making average or even short voyages, and others which occupied a much longer period; and although there are in the list cases in which the very tedious passages, consequent on the sickness or death of officers and crew, seem to account for the excessive mortality suffered, these are not in sufficient number to affect the general view. It will be found that on distinguishing the results of the long passages from those made in the average period, the increased sickness is not by any means such as might be anticipated from the increased period of confinement.

The mortality, distinguished, at the 31st July, into two periods, is in larger proportion over the whole emigration arrived after that date; but the ratio of increase shows great differences on a comparison of the arrivals from the several countries; and in one case, that of the Germans, the proportion of deaths is really somewhat less in the latter than in the former part of the year.

The cases of the largest proportionate mortality are shown in vessels having a large number of passengers. Of this class the "Triton," 26th July; the "Naomi," 10th July; and the "Virgilius," 12th August, from Liverpool; the "Avon," 26th July, and the "Bee," 12th June, and the "Agnes," 10th June, from Cork; and the "Larch," 20th August, from Sligo—each carried upwards of 400 souls. But, on the other hand, there are the "Jane Black," 23rd May; the "Frankfield," 9th August; the "Greenock," 29th July; the "Agamemnon," 31st July, from Liverpool, and the "Ganges," 31st August, and the "Ocean Queen," 3rd August, from Cork, which, under very similar circumstances, brought out equally large numbers of passengers, with little comparative loss.

The largest number of deaths is seen also in the instances of vessels of large burthen. The "Virgilius," and the "Naomi," from Liverpool, and the "Avon," from Cork, are vessels respectively of 710, 820, and 1013 tons. Each carried the full number of passengers per-

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mitted by law, with reference to the superficial space contained in their passenger deck. But looking to the proportion borne by the passengers to the tonnage of the vessel, there was, in each of these cases, much better accommodation for the numbers embarked than existed in the "Phoenix," 5th June; "Durham," 4th July; "Abbeyland," 31st July, from Liverpool; and the "Pasha," 14th June; "Free Briton," 10th July; "Medusa," 16th July; and "Rosanna," 18th July, from Cork, in which, respectively, the passengers proved a full complement with reference to either of the cases of restriction, the superficial contents of passenger deck, or the tonnage, and in none of which vessels was there more than a very moderate amount of sickness. I do not find cases for a close comparison with those which have been cited as showing the largest mortality, inasmuch as it is vessels of moderate burthen only that can receive full complements of passengers under the existing double restriction. The large class of ships cannot, in any case, admit such a proportionate number of passengers as those of smaller capacity, since the deck accommodation does not increase in direct proportion to the increase of tonnage. Yet, under equal circumstances, the larger vessel must always afford a preferable passage. The upper deck is more available; the height of the 'tween decks is greater, the difference in this point being in some instances upwards of two feet; and the bulwarks being proportional, and the ship sailing higher, and more free from the sea, is drier, and is seldom, if ever, required to have her hatches closed.

If, therefore, as an examination of the return will show, the larger vessels employed in the transport of the emigration, carrying, with reference to their burthen, a proportionally less number of souls than has been allowed by the law to the smaller class of ships, have furnished the most disastrous instances of sickness and mortality, it can scarcely be inferred that the fatality attendant on the emigration of the past season is the consequence of too great crowding on board, or that a further restriction imposed upon them, with regard to the same basis of measurement, would altogether prevent a recurrence of the evil.

But, although no confident conclusion presents itself on a consideration of the particular cases contained in the return here referred to, there are important facts to be gathered, in the comparison of abstracts made up with reference to the ports of embarkation.

The number of emigrants embarked at English ports in the former half of the season, assumed as ending on the 31st July, was 22,284; in the latter half year, 10,295; making an aggregate of 32,579. Of this number there died on board, or in quarantine, 4210, or a proportion of 12.91 per cent. But as the emigration embarking at the port of Liverpool is almost exclusively Irish, while it is so extensive as in its own result to involve all the other ports, and to present them in a false light, the Liverpool returns are taken separately.

The emigration, then, from England, exclusively of Liverpool, was, in the half year ending 31st July, 3827, carried in 32 ships, having an average passage of 42 days. The deaths on the voyage and in quarantine were 20, or in the proportion of .53 per cent. In the latter half of the season the emigrants from the same ports were 1701, in 21 ships, averaging 46 days' passage; and the deaths were 34, equal to 2 per cent.

The total number from England, exclusively of Liverpool, was in the year 5528, with a mortality somewhat under 1 per cent.

The emigration from Scotland to 31st July amounted to 1794, in 19 vessels, averaging 39 days. The deaths were 26, equal to 1.44 per cent. In the latter half year, 14 vessels, averaging 42 days, embarked 1445; and the deaths were 73, equal to 5.21 per cent. The total of Scotland was 3239, and the whole mortality equal to 3.12 per cent.

From the continental ports, Hamburg, Bremen, and Bremerhaven, there arrived, previously to 31st July, 19 ships, whose average passage was 50 days. The passengers by these vessels were Hanoverians, Prussians, Saxons, Westphalians, and Bavarians, and amounted in number to 4043, of whom 58 died on the passage or in quarantine, equal to 1.45 per cent. In the last half year there arrived 17 ships, with an average passage of 57 days, having embarked 3482, the deaths being 39, equal to 1.11 per cent.

The total German emigration was 7525, and the mortality on the whole was equal to 1.26 per cent.

From Ireland, in the former half year, there arrived 146 vessels with passengers, the average passage having been 41 days. The number embarked had been 38,112. The deaths from this number were 2,903, equal to 7.62 per cent. In the latter half year there were 75 ships, averaging 44 days, and carrying 16,127. The deaths were 1361, the ratio increasing from 7.62 per cent. to 8.45 per cent. The whole emigration from Ireland was 54,239, and the mortality equal to about 7.86 per cent. Referring again to the port of Liverpool, it appears that the number of emigrants embarked was, in the former half year, 18,457, the vessels being 44, the passage 46 days on the average; and the deaths having amounted to 2439, equal to 13.25 per cent. In the latter half year commencing with the 1st August, there arrived from Liverpool 21 ships, whose passage averaged 51 days, and the emigrants embarked had been 8594. Of these there had died 1717, equal to 20 per cent.

The total number embarked at Liverpool in the course of the season, was 27,051, and the mortality amounted to a proportion of 15.39 per cent. on the whole.

It only remains to furnish an abstract of the emigration from the port of Cork, to show plainly that the great causes affecting the ratio of sickness and mortality, in the emigration of the last year, are not to be sought for in the circumstances connected with the passenger-ships or their voyage, nor the degree of crowding to which emigrants are exposed in these vessels, but in pre-existing circumstances, connected with the locality from which the emigrants have proceeded originally, or with the port of their departure.

Prior to the 31st of July, there arrived from Cork 25 ships, having an average passage of 41 days, and carrying 7544 emigrants. The deaths were 1381 of this number, making a per centage of 18.41.

Subsequently to the 31st July, there arrived eight ships with passages averaging 45 days, and carrying 2630, of whom had died 511, or 19·61 per cent.

The total Cork emigration was 10,174, the total deaths 1892, being equal to 18·73 per cent. on the whole.

The English emigration suffered a mortality of 1·00 per cent. The German, 1·26. The Scotch, 3·12. The Irish, including that from Liverpool, 10·49. The deaths among the Liverpool passengers were equal to 15·39 per cent., and those among the Cork passengers were equal to 18·73 per cent.

The male adult emigrants to Canada have always exceeded in number the adult females. The proportion has been various; but in the past season the excess has largely increased. The numbers by the table are 35,827 males and 27,728 females, being in the relation of 5 and 4 nearly.

The proportion of children appears considerably greater than it has yet been found in any previous year's emigration. In 1846 the numbers were, adults 23,258, children 8,895. In 1847, they are, respectively, 63,555, and 34,398. In the former year there were 38 children to every 100 adults; in 1847 there have been 54.

The number of passenger-ships arrived at Quebec in 1847 has been altogether 442, of the aggregate tonnage of 183,519, and navigated by 7477 seamen. The greater part of these vessels came within the operation of the Passenger Act, and were subject to all its enactments.

There were few complaints on the part of emigrants of treatment experienced by them on their passage; and such as were made related only to minor points of disagreement. In the cases in which there appeared a probability that the statements made would prove founded in fact, the circumstances were such as unfortunately to preclude an attempt to enforce the penalties prescribed by the Act. The detention of the ships at Grosse Isle, in almost every instance; the landing and separation of the passengers there; the intervals of time which elapsed in their eventual removal; and finally, the necessity of their proceeding directly to Montreal, rendered it impracticable to bring together the evidence which was requisite for obtaining convictions.

I may refer to the report of the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, on the subject of the state of the vessels generally, on arrival there, and more particularly in regard to the provision, its quantity and quality, that was supplied by them to the emigrants, as required by the law.

In the point of an excess of passengers beyond the number permitted by the Act, there were several cases of infringement; but in the greater number of these cases, the difference was very small, and evidently arose from discrepancy as to the ages of children in the returns. I have already alluded particularly to this subject, in transmitting the ship reports, and have communicated all the details connected with it.

In the past season, as it 1846, many of the emigrants were ascertained to have embarked in entire dependance on the ship's issue of provision. The price of passage having been higher than in former years, it is probable that many poor people who had hoped to be enabled to provide the necessary provisions, after paying the ordinary rate of passage, found themselves compelled either to embark without them, or to forego their emigration altogether; and thus entire families were found reduced to the allowance established by the Act. This allowance might be ample for the support of health during a voyage of four or five weeks, were it always delivered in the form of biscuit or oatmeal. Issued as it has been, however, very often in the substitutes that are permitted, none of which can constitute a wholesome diet, unless through the means of fermentation, or sufficient cooking, the ship's allowance has not been sufficient to satisfy those confined to its use; while it has, in many instances, very probably, introduced disease amongst them.

The second paper in the Appendix is an abstract of the ports of the United Kingdom, as well as the continent, whence the emigration of the last two seasons has proceeded, showing the increase in the numbers from the several ports and countries. The emigration of 1847, from Scotland and Ireland, has somewhat more than doubled that of the previous year. From England, the increase is as 3 to 1; while nearly 7500 souls have embarked at the Northern continental ports, against about 900 only, brought from those ports to Quebec in 1846.

Of the passengers from Liverpool, amounting in the whole to 21,428, exclusively of infants, not less than 20,000 were Irish, so that the emigration of the season may be classified as follows, viz. :—

Natives of England	8,508
„ Ireland	70,065
„ Scotland	3,453
„ Germany	7,428
	<hr/>
	89,454
	<hr/>

It will be observed, that the numbers stated in this return, have reference to the emigrants who were introduced into the province. The deaths, which took place at sea, and in quarantine, are accordingly deducted from the number originally embarked.

The paper No. 3 shows the amount of the emigration landed in the province from the year 1829 inclusively, the period from that year to 1843 being divided into terms of five years, for each of which the aggregate number is given, while from 1843 to the present time the numbers arrived are stated for the years severally.

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The total number of persons landed at the port of Quebec within 19 years has been 556,328.

A general hospital return is furnished in paper No. 4. This shows the number of emigrant patients admitted for medical relief, at the quarantine establishment, up to the date of its close in November last; at the hospitals maintained at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, and at the various hospitals, superintended by local Boards of Health, throughout both parts of the province.

The aggregate of the admissions into hospital is 42,540; and the total number of deaths is 11,543.

If to this mortality there be added the deaths at sea, 5282, it will appear that the total emigration of 98,125, has been reduced by death to the extent of 16,825, leaving 81,300 distributed throughout the province and in the United States.

From the circumstances under which private aid is extended to persons proposing to emigrate to this country, it is often difficult to ascertain precisely what proportion of the emigration has been so assisted; and I remain under the impression that the returns made to me, as well as the representations of the people themselves, by no means furnish full means for a confident statement under this head. The paper No. 5 is an abstract made up, as correctly as I am enabled to present it, to show the numbers from the respective countries whose removal had been promoted by assistance from private or public resources. From England, there were 326 persons in the whole, who were ascertained to have received assistance in passage, or money, or in both; 138 of these had been sent out by parish Unions, through the Poor Law Commission, and 188 had received partial aid from other sources. From Ireland 5430 were ascertained, in like manner, to have received partial assistance, chiefly from their former landlords. The great majority of this class of people were furnished with passage only. Some, however, received provisions, also, and a small number had payments made to them on arrival, not exceeding 1*l.* sterling per head.

The same paper comprehends a return of two transports, with 680 souls, military pensioners, with their families, whose emigration took place under arrangements for passage and inland transport and superintendence, entered into by the Commissariat under authority derived from the Imperial Government.

The emigrants of the season are distinguished in paper No. 6, according to their trade or calling. The total number of male adults embarked was 35,827. Of these there appear to have been, of artisans or tradesmen 1185, domestic servants 6, farmers and farm-servants 11,397, and unskilled labours, 23,239.

The disasters which have occurred in the course of the season to emigrant vessels have proved unfortunately, not only numerous, but extensively fatal.

Four ships have been wrecked on the passage, exclusively of one, the "Exmouth" from Londonderry, which foundered at sea, and involved the loss of the whole number of souls on board, amounting to 207.

The "Carricks" from Sligo, with 187 passengers, was lost on Cape Rozier, Gaspé, on the 19th May, and 48 persons only were saved. The "Imogene" from Liverpool, with 171 passengers, was wrecked at Cape Breton on the 23rd May; but, in this case, there was no loss of life. The whole number of her passengers, as well as 36 of those saved from the "Carricks," eventually reached Quebec. The "Miracle" from Liverpool, with 370 passengers, went ashore on the 26th May, on the Magdalene Islands, and was entirely lost, 60 of the passengers being drowned. The remainder were provided, at the charge of the department, with passages to the nearest ports of New Brunswick.

The fourth case was that of the "Maria" from Galway, with 130 passengers. This vessel was wrecked on Scalterie Island on the 21st September, one passenger only being lost. Of the remainder 44 came up to Quebec subsequently, and 85 proceeded to New Brunswick and the United States.

The case of the "Loostank" from Liverpool was a peculiar one. This ship had sailed with 428 passengers; and the crew being disabled by the sickness which raged on board, and which had produced, among her passengers, 150 deaths. She was compelled to put in to Miramichi in distress. There her surviving passengers were disembarked, and the greater part of them remained, or proceeded to other parts of New Brunswick, 74 only having come up to Quebec.

The total number of passengers embarked on board of these unfortunate vessels was 1473, of whom 387 were lost at sea, 761 remained in New Brunswick, and 325 only eventually reached their original destination.

The character of the emigration to Canada in 1847 was exceedingly unfavourable. The large proportion of Irish which it comprehended, and the state of destitution in which the greater part of these people had embarked, presented features of inconceivable misery on their arrival in this country. Apart from the effects of disease, the mass of the Irish emigration, suffering from long privation, showed in every feature a great reduction in its physical standard, while its moral character evinced more plainly than under former ordinary circumstances the general absence of industrial education and the extreme want of such a counteracting force to oppose the native tendency towards sloth and apathy. The Irish emigrant of the lowest class, finding in America a wide and open field for industry, and a plain prospect of ample recompense for labour, does, very generally, become as active and as persevering as any of those among whom he is cast. But it is in the highest degree unfortunate that his early habits are, in most instances, such as to subject him to a severe trial in the course of his emigration and progress towards improvement in his condition. It is doubtful whether the frightful extent of the mortality among the Irish emigrants at sea has not been in great part chargeable to their own want

of moral energy, and their untractableness; and it is certain that in the last, as indeed in former years, when no such aggravated distress was suffered, the lower classes of the Irish emigrants have failed on their arrival to make the exertions, or to take advantage of the opportunities which promised them the earliest certain benefit.

There have been many instances in the course of the season in which the master of the ship, with the best intentions and judgment, and well supported by his crew, was unable to maintain the simplest rules of cleanliness amongst his passengers. Even before disease had become rife among them, its most certain aggravation was permitted, in the accumulation, in the 'tween decks and hold, of every description of filth. Few, even of those threatened with infection, could be prevailed upon to expose their clothes or bedding to the air, and even men, still healthy, resisted endeavours to bring them on deck from the pestilential atmosphere that was maintained below. Dr. Douglas has in his report alluded to the fact, that in many vessels the removal of the corpses was required to be done by the officers and crews, the emigrants refusing to perform this duty, and evincing an utter disregard of the inevitable consequences of their decomposition, even in the berths immediately adjoining themselves. And many other facts have been published equally exposing the general indisposition of the lower classes of the year's emigration, to employ the reasonable precautions against contagion which have been always within their power.

It would have been unjust to subject people landing amidst so much suffering, having disease and death in every family, to the same standard of judgment as should be applied under different circumstances. The Irish emigration generally could not be expected, in the last year, to show the ready industry which is looked for, and which is necessary, in every class not predetermined on pauperism. They were, indeed, after their infected condition had been ascertained throughout the province, very frequently denied the employment they sought.

But the emigrants from Ireland were not all involved in the same wretched condition. Many landed perfectly free from disease or infection, and competent to earn an immediate livelihood. Among these, as among the same class in former years, there was frequently evinced an infatuation in regard to their prospects in America, which no reality could remove, and which retained them under exposure to continued distress, much beyond the point when it might have been relieved through their own industry.

From the large numbers of the emigration, and from the extent of sickness affecting it, the task of ascertaining the means possessed by the several classes of people was one almost impracticable. There was, further, the additional difficulty arising from the passengers being in great part landed at the Quarantine Island, and subsequently forwarded from thence directly to Montreal and the Upper Province. The destitution of the Irish emigrants was very general, as well in the case of those who came direct as from Liverpool and Glasgow; and from the time of their debarkation and detention at Grosse Isle they were required to be supplied with daily support from the funds of the department. There were, however, many families, both Irish and English, who brought with them resources of some amount; and, as has proved the case very frequently before, some of the apparently destitute, permitting themselves to want the necessaries of life, have been ascertained to carry with them, well concealed, considerable sums of gold. The Germans were, as a class, well provided with means. Some were wealthy, and all possessed an ample stock of clothing, suitable tools and implements, and even furniture.

Paper No. 7 is a table of distribution of the emigration of the year, made up, however, with no pretension to strict accuracy. The difficulty of ascertaining the ultimate destination of the emigrants is at all times considerable; and it has been greatly increased in the last season, from the general sickness and all its consequences to families and associations, on their route through the province. The large proportion of persons who passed over to the United States, and the numbers who came into the province by the same routes, added further to the confusion among the whole, and produced discrepancies in the returns from the different districts which cannot be accommodated.

The table referred to is therefore to be considered only as a general guide to the result of the season, in the increase of the population of the various parts of the province.

The total number of souls arrived at Quebec and Montreal from sea, as steerage passengers, was	89,454
The mortality in Canada East	4,243
	<hr/>
	85,211
Of these there are supposed to have proceeded to the United States, via St. John's	15,000
	<hr/>
	70,211
The number remaining in Canada East may be taken at about .	3,700
	<hr/>
Leaving as the number who have proceeded westward	66,511
Further must be deducted as having proceeded from Canada West to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and the Western States, comprehending almost the entire German emigration of 7,500	15,000
Less the number ascertained to have come into the province, westward of Montreal	5,580
	<hr/>
	9,420
	<hr/>
	57,091

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	Brought forward	57,091
From this number deduct the total mortality in Canada West		3,911
		<hr/>
Total remaining in Canada West		53,180
The Chief Agent for Canada West thus finally distributes this remaining number:—		
At Bytown and on the Ottawa and Rideau	6,930	
At Kingston and in its neighbourhood, and on the Bay of Quinté	5,850	
Coburg Port Hope and Peterborough	7,123	
Toronto, and throughout the Home district	16,318	
Hamilton, the Gore, and Wellington districts	12,639	
London, the London, Western and Huron districts	4,320	
		<hr/>
		53,180

The expenditure on account of emigration purposes has been, in 1847, necessarily very large. It has not taken place entirely through the channel of the Emigration Department. The demands proceeding from the increased numbers arriving, and presenting such a condition of disease and destitution as has been realized throughout the province, could be efficiently met only by the adoption of several modes in which to render the relief required. At Montreal your Excellency was pleased to organize, at an early period of the season, a Board of Commissioners for the application of the relief funds; and in the untiring zeal and well-directed energy of these gentlemen the unfortunate emigrants found a succour which could have been afforded in no other manner equally efficient.

Throughout Canada West, as well as at one or two points in this part of the province, there were established Municipal Boards of Health, which your Excellency was pleased to recognize as authorized dispensers of similar relief. Through all these channels directly, and without necessary reference to the department, the emigration fund has been applied. Under the impression, however, that it is proper to bring the entire subject under one point of view, and that an abstract of the entire expenditure will prove more satisfactory than an account confined to the transactions of the Emigration Department alone, I have compiled the following general review.

The total expenditure for emigration purposes, inclusive of the expenses of the quarantine establishment, the whole made up to the 1st March last, is 167,226*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* currency, and it may be distinguished under the following principal heads, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
The Quarantine Establishment	34,950	3	6
The medical relief of the sick	83,591	18	0
The support and inland transport of the destitute	48,684	1	2
	<hr/>		
	£167,226	2	8

The expenses of the Quarantine Establishment maintained at Grosse Isle may be classified as follows, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
The hospital buildings erected, including also accommodation for healthy emigrants detained	10,682	19	11
The hospital expenses, including furniture, pay of physicians and apothecaries, and attendants of all ranks, medicines, medical comforts, supplies, and necessaries for the sick and the convalescent	21,019	14	3
Provisions supplied to destitute healthy emigrants in detention	3,117	9	4
The expenses attendant on the appointment of a medical commission	130	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£34,950	3	6

The buildings which existed at the Quarantine Station at the commencement of the past season comprehended accommodation for 200 hospital patients and convalescents and 800 healthy emigrants. The present buildings are sufficient for 2000 sick and 300 convalescents, and 3500 emigrants in detention.

The amount brought under the head of the medical relief of the sick comprehends the total expenditure in both parts of the province, exclusively of Grosse Isle, which may be considered to have been incidental to the sickly condition of the emigration on arrival and the large mortality which it suffered.

	£.	s.	d.
The buildings erected as hospitals and their dependencies at Quebec and Montreal, and at Kingston, Toronto, and other places at which Boards of Health were recognised, cost in the whole	20,467	16	8
The furniture required for their completion, for the purposes intended, amounted to	8,321	14	0
	<hr/>		
	£28,789	10	8

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	CANADA.
The salaries paid to the physicians and apothecaries employed altogether to	11,954	19	0				
The attendants' pay, including that of stewards, nurses, orderlies, and servants, was	9,339	6	6				
				21,294	5	6	
The medicines employed cost	1,640	17	2				
The medical comforts, including spirits and groceries	9,213	8	5				
The provisions and supplies	10,425	14	2				
				21,279	19	9	
The expenses of burial incurred were altogether				3,526	0	8	
The expenses of the clergy, Protestant and Roman Catholic, who constituted missions at Grosse Isle, including their travelling expenses and maintenance, were				1,270	15	10	
The care and support of the destitute orphans taken charge of by the clergy, pending their adoption by private individuals, amounted to				2,458	2	8	
The balance of expenditure is made up of the sums disbursed under the heads not here enumerated, such as expenses of wrecked emigrants. Removals of hospitals and patients at the close of the season. Medical Commissions, and for articles not classified, as milk, ice, straw, fuel, &c.				4,973	2	11	
				83,591	18	0	

The expenditure in the erection of buildings, and in the supply of furniture, has occurred in chief part at Montreal. The hospitals at Point St. Charles at this place, with all their dependencies, and the requisite furniture, utensils, &c., having cost altogether 17,435*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* of the total amount, 28,789*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The extent of the accommodation is now sufficient to receive, if it should be necessary, 3000 patients in hospital; and of emigrants not sickly, the number who can be lodged during their stay, is 5000.

Of the amount brought under the third head of expenditure the great proportion has been incurred for transport. So soon as the accommodations of the quarantine station were rendered sufficient for the purpose, the passengers, without exception, of all the vessels arriving in a sickly state, were landed there, and detained for a period governed by the special circumstances. The vessels were released as soon as their disinfection was completed; and it followed that the expenses of the removal from Grosse Isle to Quebec, and to Montreal, of all those whose means were deficient, became an additional charge on the fund. The great proportionate destitution of the year's emigration must, under better circumstances, have involved a largely increased expense under this head; and it is hardly necessary to represent that the absence of shelter at Grosse Isle, Quebec, or Montreal, in the early part of the season, when the emigration presented itself in crowds, almost without forewarning, rendered it a necessity that it should be dispersed, towards its ultimate destination, with as little loss of time as possible.

The difficulty, therefore, that has always attended the classification of the people, according to their ascertained means, was very greatly increased.

It is, indeed, probable, that in the unavoidable hurry and confusion which existed in the season of arrival, and when the pestilence introduced was involving, in turn, almost every person employed in contact with the emigrants, many more of them were forwarded at the charge of the Government than was required by their real destitution.

The abstract of the accounts of the disbursements for support and inland transport is as follows, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Transport	36,104	3	1
Provisions	5,708	5	2
Medical aid	2,325	9	7
Buildings	946	1	11
Agencies	3,600	1	5
	48,684	1	2

The same expenditure, distinguished according to the place of disbursement, will appear as follows, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Grosse Isle	9,121	14	8
Quebec	4,889	7	11
Port St. Francis	69	10	5
Montreal	15,864	12	5
Bytown	1,677	15	11
Kingston	9,409	4	8
Coburg and Port Hope	1,114	5	2
Toronto	3,468	5	0
Hamilton	3,069	5	0
	48,684	1	2

CANADA.

The rates of inland transport were, in 1847, very similar to those paid in the previous season. On the line between Quebec and Montreal, however, an advance from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* per head, for the passage, was exacted by the steam-boat proprietors; and as the condition of the emigrants produced municipal enactments which limited materially the numbers to be carried by the steamers, the expense of the transport from Grosse Isle to Montreal, paid by the department, was further augmented.

The number of persons who were conveyed at the charge of the Emigrant Fund from Grosse Isle, where they had been disembarked from their respective vessels directly to Montreal, was 23,319; and 16,138 were forwarded from Quebec to the same place; 110 persons were conveyed to Port St. Francis, making a total number assisted with transport below Montreal amounting to 39,567 persons, at an expense of 11,551*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* From Montreal there were granted to Kingston, Bytown, and the intermediate ports of landing, passages for 32,048 adults, at a total expense of 13,244*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The total expenditure for transport in Canada West was 11,307*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and this sum has covered the expense of 17,415 passages of adults from Kingston to Toronto, 1670 to Cobourg, 1624 to Whitby and Darlington, 1206 to Picton and Belleville, 1620 to Hamilton, Niagara, and ports on Lake Erie, and 829 to ports on the St. Lawrence, exclusively of land transport from all these points to places of settlement in the interior.

The Emigrant tax which was collected in the course of the year, amounted to 18,636*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* at Quebec, and 366*l.* 5*s.* at Montreal; forming a total of 19,002*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

The Imperial appropriations in aid of the Emigrant fund, were together 30,000*l.* sterling, equal to 36,500*l.*

The total amount of the Emigrant fund of the year, therefore, was 55,502*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

The balance of the expenditure has been supplied from the provincial chest, in anticipation of reimbursement by the Imperial Government.

The alterations which have been enacted in the provincial law imposing the Emigrant tax, must necessarily raise the price of passages to this country, from the increased rate of tax to be hereafter levied as well as from the rate being made payable per head irrespectively of age. At the same time the provisions of the Act will operate restrictively, from certain of the liabilities of the vessel being contingent upon the condition of the passengers at the time of landing, and undefinable until that time. In consideration of these liabilities, it seems probable that their full amount, or nearly so, will be exacted from the emigrants before embarkation. If this should prove the case, and if the additional charges on the ship which will follow the contemplated amendments in the Imperial Passenger Act, should be at the same time imposed, the total passage money will be very greatly raised in amount.

Yet, notwithstanding the prospect of increased expenses attending it, the emigration for the ensuing season, by the latest accounts from Ireland, promises to be very considerable. Vessels with emigrants have continued to reach ports of the United States throughout the entire winter, and there are, already this year, arrivals in Canada West by the same route.

In the present uncertainty, however, with regard to the final enactment of the proposed changes in the laws regulating passengers, and imposing the tax, and their effect, if carried into operation; and in the unsettled state of continental Europe, it would be useless to attempt an anticipation of the amount of emigration which will resort to Canada in the ensuing year. But there remains unfortunately too great reason to believe that such emigrants as may sail from Ireland, must be accompanied by much of the distress which proved so extensively fatal in 1847.

The resources of the Emigrant department arising from the tax must necessarily be larger, relatively to the emigration, than they proved last year. The amount realised from 98,125 souls embarked in 1847, was, under the former Act, 19,002*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The same emigration, under the present law, would have paid 49,062*l.* 10*s.*

The Emigrant fund being, therefore, supplied in this increased proportion, directly from the emigrants themselves, and the buildings and furniture being prepared to an extent which can scarcely require additions, there seems a prospect that the public chest will be called upon to a much smaller amount, under any possible circumstances, than was required in the disastrous case of last season.

It remains for me only to advert to the condition of last year's emigration, as it is now presented generally in the province; and this I am enabled to do in terms much less unfavourable than might be anticipated from its extraordinary amount, and the distress that accompanied it. There was great difficulty in obtaining employment, experienced by the emigrants throughout the summer season. The people of the country districts could not overcome their dread of infection, and even left work unexecuted, rather than admit into their families the labourers recently arrived. The weak condition of many of the emigrants, also, left them unable to perform labour when offered to them. And thus there would have been, nearly throughout the whole year, very extensive suffering, had not the public relief been extended temporarily, to such as could not, from one or the other of these causes, support themselves. As the winter has advanced, the fear of the introduction of the disease has lessened among the settlers, and the strength of the sickly emigrants has been in a great degree restored. At this time, from the reports of Mr. Hawke, and the agents generally, it appears, that although there remain at the large towns and ports of landing, some families whose continued destitution is unrelieved, the really industrious are, to a great extent, earning an ample subsistence. Out of so numerous an emigration there were, as may be supposed, many of the worst character, and still more whose unwillingness to work will keep them in poverty under any circumstances.

The laws affecting the commerce of the province, are now undergoing various changes, and its whole trade has suffered a severe trial, principally arising from commercial difficulties in the

mother country. With time, however, a full reaction may be anticipated, and there is little doubt that the great natural resources of this extensive country, will again show their competency to furnish an increased demand for the unemployed labour of Great Britain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON EMIGRATION, 1847.

No. 1.

RETURN of the NUMBER of EMIGRANTS EMBARKED, with the Number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine, the Total Number landed in the Colony, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Souls from each Country, during the season of 1847.

Whence.	Number of Ships.	Cabin Passengers.	Number Embarked.					Deaths on the Passage.				
			Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.
			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
England . . .	140	217	12,101	8,692	4,927	4,585	2,349	556	397	667	541	351
Ireland . . .	224	295	19,082	16,037	8,432	7,817	2,869	741	500	516	492	356
Scotland . . .	42	175	1,195	996	636	562	163	14	7	17	15	16
Germany . . .	36	9	3,449	2,003	899	933	226	18	10	23	21	24
Totals . . .	442	696	35,827	27,728	14,894	13,897	5,607	1,329	914	1,223	1,069	747

Whence.	Deaths in Quarantine.					Births.		Landed in the Colony.					Total.	
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
England . . .	659	470	235	248	86	31	33	10,886	7,825	4,025	3,796	1,976	14,911	11,621
Ireland . . .	719	471	211	187	71	47	45	17,622	15,066	7,705	7,138	2,534	23,327	22,204
Scotland . . .	10	6	7	4	4	..	1	1,171	983	612	543	144	1,783	1,526
Germany . . .	..	1	..	..	..	7	8	3,431	1,992	876	912	217	4,307	2,904
Totals . . .	1,388	948	453	439	161	85	87	33,110	25,866	13,218	12,389	4,871	46,328	38,255

Number of Deaths on the passage 5,282
Ditto ditto in Quarantine 3,389

Total Deaths previous to arrival at Quebec 8,671

Total Number of Steerage (landed) 84,583
Infants under 1 year 4,871

Cabin Passengers 89,454
696

Total Persons landed in the Colony 90,150

Emigration Department, Montreal,
March 31, 1848.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 2.

NAMES of PORTS from which EMIGRANTS came during the Years 1846 and 1847.

Names of Ports.	Number from each Port.		Names of Ports.	Number from each Port.	
	1846.	1847.		1846.	1847.
ENGLAND.					
Aberystwith . . . . .	..	230	Dublin	1,739	5,783
Bristol	34	139	Galway	461	692
Bideford	105	19	Killala	1,056	1,177
Bridgewater	3	55	Kilrush . . . . .	..	108
Beaumaris	182	..	Londonderry	919	3,212
Cardiff	2	9	Limerick	4,068	8,254
Chepstow . . . . .	..	1	New Ross	814	3,978
Dartmouth	2	..	Newry	359	1,377
Fowey	12	..	Sligo	2,746	4,795
Falmouth	32	205	Tralee	535	..
Gloucester	18	..	Westport	280	60
Hull	542	268	Waterford	4,108	2,818
Hale	73	..	Youghal	193	300
London	419	1,773	Children under 1 Year . .	673	2,534
Liverpool	5,701	21,428		20,842	50,065
Maryport	8	30	Cabin Passengers	207	295
Milford . . . . .	..	29		21,049	50,360
Newport . . . . .	..	330	SCOTLAND.		
Padstow	276	585	Aberdeen	281	328
Plymouth	617	946	Alloa	3	..
Poole	8	4	Cromarty	47	..
Penzance	143	65	Dundee	50	52
Southampton	174	213	Glasgow	1,013	1,587
Sunderland	4	7	Greenock	39	1,065
Shields	9	..	Leith	13	..
Stockton	33	..	Lock Saxford . . . . .	..	279
St. Ives . . . . .	..	63	Thurso	48	..
Torquay . . . . .	..	13	Children under 1 Year . .	31	144
Truro . . . . .	..	96		1,525	3,453
Weymouth	38	4	Cabin Passengers	120	175
Island of Jersey . . . .	..	19		1,645	3,628
Children under 1 Year . .	455	1,977	GERMANY.		
	8,890	28,508	Antwerp	11	..
Cabin Passengers	273	217	Bremen	117	5,398
	9,163	28,725	Bremenhaven . . . . .	..	311
IRELAND.			Hamburg	747	1,502
Baltimore	189	..	Children under 1 Year . .	21	217
Belfast	2,562	6,175		896	7,428
Ballydahob	330	..	Cabin Passengers . . . .	..	9
Ballina	153	..		896	7,437
Ballyshannon . . . . .	..	60			
Cork	2,158	7,980			
Donegal	499	762			

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of EMIGRANTS arrived at the PORT of QUEBEC since the Year 1829, inclusive.

—	Five Years from 1829 to 1833.	Five Years from 1834 to 1838.	Five Years from 1839 to 1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
From England	43,386	28,624	30,813	7,698	8,833	9,163	28,725
From Ireland	102,264	54,898	74,981	9,993	14,208	21,049	50,360
From Scotland	20,143	10,998	16,289	2,234	2,174	1,645	3,628
From Germany	15	485	..	..	..	896	7,437
From New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ports in River St. Lawrence	1,889	1,346	1,777	217	160	..	..
Totals	167,697	96,351	123,860	20,142	25,375	32,753	90,150

Grand total 556,328

Emigrant Department, Montreal,
March 31, 1848.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 4.

CANADA.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of EMIGRANTS who arrived in CANADA during the Season of 1847.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Quarantine Hospital	8,691	5,302	3,389	..
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	3,313	2,531	712	70
Point St. Charles Hospital, Montreal, to 1st January, 1848.	13,189	9,734	3,350	125
Board of Health, St. John's	172	101	71	..
,, Lachine	342	212	130	..
Emigrant Hospital, Toronto, to 2nd February, 1848.	4,355	2,869	863	623
The several Boards of Health established in Western Canada.	12,478	9,430	3,048	..
Totals	42,540	30,179	11,543	818

Emigrant Department, Montreal,
March 31, 1848.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 5.

NUMBER of PERSONS who appeared to have received Assistance to enable them to EMIGRATE during the season of 1847.

Vessel.	Whence.	Date of Arrival.	England.		Ireland.
			Poor Law Commissioners.	Parish and Private Funds.	Landlords and Private Funds.
Jane Black	Limerick	24 May	..	..	300
Perseverance	Dublin . . . . .	..	..	..	178
Wandsworth	Dublin . . . . .	..	..	..	137
Lady Seaton	London . . . . .	..	..	20	..
Jane	Limerick . . . . .	..	..	..	56
Jessie	Sligo	25 May	..	..	100
Spèrmaceti	Plymouth . . . . .	..	..	100	..
Tottenham	Cork	26 May	..	..	28
Concord	Dublin	27 May	..	..	54
Anne	Belfast	28 May	..	..	2
Industry	Dublin . . . . .	..	..	..	109
Albion	Galway	29 May	..	..	4
Bryan-Abbs	Limerick	1 June	..	..	120
Argent	Limerick	2 June	..	..	5
Transit	Sligo	3 June	..	..	149
Erin	New Ross	7 June	..	..	19
Leveret	Limerick . . . . .	..	..	..	10
British Queen	Limerick	8 June	..	..	35
Mary	Liverpool . . . . .	..	..	..	36
Tay	Sligo	9 June	..	..	25
Wave	Dublin . . . . .	..	..	..	17
Thistle	Waterford	10 June	..	..	14
Carricks	Sligo	(Wrecked)	..	..	25
Spring Hill	Sligo	10 June	..	..	220
Birman	London	16 June	15	..	..
Albion	Limerick	18 June	..	..	6
Charlotte Harrison	Greenock . . . . .	..	..	66	..
Lord Glenelg	Limerick	19 June	..	..	254
Thetis	Limerick	20 June	..	..	60
Ross-shire	Limerick	22 June	..	..	23
Achsah	Limerick	23 June	..	..	28
Eagle	Dublin	25 June	..	..	200
Swallow	Limerick . . . . .	..	..	..	75
Agnes King	Limerick	26 June	..	..	70
Herald	Dublin . . . . .	..	..	..	120
Jane Avery	Dublin	28 June	..	..	37
Georgiana	Dublin	29 June	..	..	10
John Bell	New Ross . . . . .	..	..	..	41
Panope	Dublin . . . . .	..	..	..	25
Coromandel	Dublin	2 July	..	..	180
Agent	New Ross . . . . .	..	..	..	160
Charles	Limerick . . . . .	..	..	..	33
Elizabeth	Limerick	4 July	..	..	15
Graham	Plymouth . . . . .	..	59	..	..
Bolton	Dublin	7 July	..	..	125

CANADA.

No. 5.

Number of Persons who appeared to have received Assistance, &c.—*continued.*

Vessel.	Whence.	Date of Arrival.	England.		Ireland.
			Poor Law Commissioners.	Parish and Private Funds.	Landlords and Private Funds.
Admiral	Waterford	7 July	..	..	20
Tom	Dublin	12 July	..	..	112
Lloyds	London	14 July	57	..	..
Progress	New Ross	..	..	..	36
Blenheim	Cork	29 July	..	..	351*
X. L.	Galway	1 Aug.	..	..	42
Cygnets	Londonderry	..	..	..	6
Vesta	Limerick	9 Aug.	..	..	88
Odessa	Dublin	..	..	..	114
Countess of Arran	Donegal	..	..	..	70
Zealous	London	..	..	2	..
Trinity	Limerick	11 Aug.	..	..	38
Virginus	Liverpool	12 Aug.	..	..	476
Marinus	Dublin	..	..	..	170
Brothers	Dublin	13 Aug.	..	..	204
Naparina	Dublin	23 Aug.	..	..	82
Numa	Sligo	27 July	..	..	244
Robert Newton	Limerick	29 Aug.	..	..	71
Minerva	Waterford	..	..	..	30
Maria Somes	Cork	10 Sept.	..	..	329*
Atalanta	Dublin	12 Sept.	..	..	175
Superior	Londonderry	14 Sept.	..	..	150
Emerald	Newry	..	..	..	4
Gentoo	Plymouth.	25 Sept.	7	..	..
Sir Henry Pottinger	Belfast	27 Aug.	..	..	3
Richard Watson	Sligo	8 Nov.	..	..	164
Total			138	188	6,110

* Pensioners.

Emigrant Department, Montreal,
31st March, 1848.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 6.

RETURN of the TRADES or Calling of the EMIGRANTS who arrived at the Ports of QUEBEC and MONTREAL during the Year 1847.

Bakers	30	Printers	4
Butchers	32	Quarrymen	17
Bricklayers and Masons	80	Ropemakers	8
Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths	133	Sawyers	7
Bookbinders	8	Sail-makers	1
Boot and Shoemakers	176	Saddlers	16
Blockmakers	3	Stonecutters	9
Braziers	6	Tailors	142
Cabinet-makers	5	Tanners	12
Carpenters and Joiners	228	Watchmakers	5
Coopers	38	Male servants	6
Cartmakers and Wheelwrights	23	Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	11,397
Curriers	3	Common Labourers	23,239
Dyers	3		35,827
Engineers	4	Deaths of male adults at qu-	} 1,388
Gardeners	19	rantine	
Hatters	6	Deaths of male adults at sea.	1,329
Millers and Millwrights	28		2,717
Miners	116		33,110
Moulders	4		
Painters	18		
Plasterers	1		

Emigrant Department, Montreal,
31st March, 1848.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Return of Passenger Ships arrived at the Port of Quebec in the Season of 1847, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Quebec.	Vessel's Name.	Whence.	Length of Passage to Quarantine, in Days.	Detention in Quarantine, in Days.	Souls Embarked.		Deaths.			Total Deaths.
					Cabin.	Steerage.	On Board.		In Quarantine Hospital.	
							On the Passage.	At Quarantine.		
25 May	Isabella	Whitehaven . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
"	Helen Thompson	Londonderry	36	3	..	371	4	..	..	4
"	Wandsworth	Dublin	42	6	..	527	51	..	53	104
"	Douglas	London . . . . .	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..
26 May	Fame	Limerick	22	..	..	207	1	..	..	1
"	Roslin Castle	Falmouth	30	..	2	212	..	..	..	..
"	Tottenham	Youghal	47	3	..	228	2	..	1	3
"	Ganges	Cork	41	3	1	411	4	..	1	5
"	Aquamarine	Liverpool	34	..	3	24	..	..	..	..
27 May	Favorite	Glasgow	51	1	2	77	1	2	..	3
"	Concord	Dublin	23	5	..	182	3	..	..	3
"	Chieftain	Belfast	46	1	..	248	1	1	..	2
"	Estafette	Bremen	34	..	..	118	..	..	..	..
"	Ottawa	Bridgewater	44	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
"	Sir Colin Campbell	Belfast	28	1	..	379	2	1	..	3
"	Nestor	Maryport . . . . .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
"	Belleisle	Glasgow . . . . .	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	1
28 May	Souvenir	Limerick	25	..	4	120	1	..	..	1
"	Robert and Isabella	Hamburg	47	..	..	162	2	1	..	3
"	Industry	Dublin	38	..	6	295	3	..	3	6
"	Annie	Belfast	29	..	..	429	1	..	..	1
29 May	Clio	Padstow	44	..	8	320	2	..	..	2
"	Constance	Bristol . . . . .	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
"	Lord Ramsay	Bideford . . . . .	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
"	Albion	Galway	24	2	..	211	2	2	..	4
1 June	Constitution	Sligo	43	3	..	152	10	2	..	12
2 June	Bryan Abbs	Limerick	49	..	..	194	5	..	1	6
"	Argent	"	28	1	..	127	..	..	..	..
"	Aun	"	47	3	..	119	4	..	..	4
3 June	Transit	Sligo	27	6	..	158	6	..	..	6
"	Nerio	Limerick	45	4	..	132	3	..	3	6
5 June	Marquis of Bute	Cardiff . . . . .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
"	Victory	Bristol . . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
"	Phoenix	Liverpool	53	..	7	279	4	..	3	7
"	Norna	Sunderland . . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
"	Dewdrop	Westport	44	..	..	32	..	..	..	..
"	Albion	Glasgow . . . . .	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
7 June	Henry	Donegal	44	11	..	169	10	..	6	16
"	Jane and Ann	Stockton . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Royalist	Liverpool	30	15	..	437	26	..	10	36
"	Try Again	Cork	41	17	..	182	10	..	6	16
"	Erin	New Ross	54	1	..	120	2	1	..	3
"	Hope	Maryport . . . . .	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..
"	Leveret	Limerick	53	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
8 June	Achilles	Liverpool	39	14	..	411	42	..	9	51
"	Clarendon	"	52	15	..	281	18	..	36	54
"	Blonde	"	23	15	..	424	5	6	8	19
"	Mary	"	34	1	..	37	1	..	..	1
"	Orlando	Newry	39	1	7	202	4	..	4	8
"	British Queen	Limerick	40	1	1	189	1	..	..	1
"	Constitution	Belfast	33	15	..	394	5	..	14	19
"	Scotland	Cork	40	16	..	564	60	34	72	166
9 June	Tay	Sligo	35	..	2	301	11	..	1	12
"	Wave	Dublin	39	1	7	389	5	..	..	5
10 June	Congress	Sligo	39	8	..	217	38	10	6	54
"	Columbia	"	29	11	..	246	15	7	12	34
"	Han Rumney	Hull	61	..	2	108	1	..	..	1
"	Magnet	Bremen	40	..	..	200	1	..	..	1
"	Paragon	Truro	57	..	..	96	..	..	..	..
"	John Francis	Cork	42	19	3	257	16	7	46	69
"	Yorkshire	Donegal	39	1	5	228	2	..	..	2
"	Thistle	Waterford	53	..	1	171	..	..	..	..
"	Urania	Cork	44	18	1	178	11	5	20	36
"	Lord Seaton	Belfast	41	18	2	287	20	9	22	51
"	Wolfeville	Sligo	29	17	2	309	37	16	32	85
"	Springhill	"	38	2	..	227	9	..	..	9
"	St. Lawrence	Aberdeen	55	..	4	208	..	..	..	..
"	Mary	Glasgow	36	..	..	30	3	..	..	3
"	Agnes	Cork	44	18	2	428	29	35	96	160
"	Christina	Londonderry	49	12	..	479	10	18	5	33
"	Dykes	Sligo	35	12	..	170	16	3	6	25

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

Return of Passenger Ships arrived at the Port of Quebec in the Season of 1847, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Quebec.	Vessel's Name.	Whence.	Length of Passage to Quarantine, in Days.	Detention in Quarantine, in Days.	Souls Embarked.		Deaths.			Total Deaths.
					Cabin.	Steerage.	On Board.		In Quarantine Hospital.	
							On the Passage.	At Quarantine.		
10 June	John Bolton . . .	Liverpool . . .	40	19	..	578	72	35	34	141
12 June	Argo	"	26	13	..	590	10	32	27	69
"	Resolution . . .	Penzance . . .	58	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
"	Bee	Cork	39	17	..	352	77	29	59	165
"	Caithness-shire . . .	Belfast	50	11	1	233	10	4	16	30
"	Ninian	Limerick	45	15	3	258	20	10	1	31
"	Mary Brack	"	40	..	..	184	7	1	1	9
"	George	Liverpool . . .	39	21	..	397	40	35	75	150
13 June	Aberdeen	"	23	20	..	392	9	21	31	61
14 June	Pasha	Cork	27	13	..	217	11	..	4	15
"	Dominica	"	32	12	..	254	..	5	6	11
"	Rankin	Liverpool . . .	24	16	..	573	5	13	33	51
"	Wellington	Bideford . . . .	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
"	Eliza Caroline . . .	Liverpool . . .	22	20	..	540	16	33	30	79
"	Thompson	Sligo	34	6	..	159	7	5	..	12
"	Astrea	Weymouth . . .	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
16 June	Birman	London	48	..	13	172	..	..	..	..
"	Matador	Bremen	40	..	..	134	1	..	..	1
"	Princess Royal . . .	Liverpool . . .	32	10	..	599	14	10	6	30
18 June	Pacific	Waterford . . .	39	6	..	197	1	..	..	1
"	Josepha	Belfast	39	1	..	298	2	..	..	2
"	Albion	Limerick	54	4	..	189	17	2	..	19
"	Charlotte Harrison .	Greenock	35	1	3	302	2	..	..	2
"	Thomas Hanford . . .	Limerick	38	..	..	155	1	..	..	1
"	Gilmour	Cork	43	11	..	368	19	9	44	72
"	Mountaineer	Hull	44	..	3	28	..	..	..	..
"	Primrose	Limerick	62	9	3	334	12	1	2	15
"	Despatch	Waterford . . .	47	9	11	244	5	..	1	6
19 June	Elizabeth	Liverpool . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
"	Catharine . . . . .	" . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
"	Standard	New Ross	49	10	4	365	5	4	2	11
"	Mail	Cork	45	10	..	289	12	17	7	36
"	Cape Breton	Dublin	40	6	..	176	..	2	6	8
"	Lord Glenelg	Limerick	32	12	..	264	7	..	1	8
"	Sceptre	Hamburg	45	1	..	134	2	..	..	2
20 June	Wilhelmina	Belfast	39	4	..	276	4	..	..	4
"	Sisters	Liverpool . . .	44	14	..	507	58	44	17	119
"	Araminta	"	22	24	..	412	13	16	21	50
"	Elizabeth	"	38	19	..	341	12	10	4	26
"	Thetis	Limerick	40	1	..	161	3	..	..	3
"	William Pirie	Belfast	45	5	7	407	7	3	4	14
"	Lady Gordon	"	56	11	..	204	10	4	5	19
21 June	Tay	Liverpool . . .	45	6	..	371	9	4	..	13
"	Abbotsford	Dublin	40	20	..	382	9	7	5	21
22 June	Ross-shire	Limerick	47	1	..	212	..	..	..	..
"	Mary and Harriet . .	"	65	3	1	177	9	..	..	9
"	Maid of the Mill . .	Glasgow . . . . .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
23 June	Achsah	Limerick	42	1	..	174	2	..	..	2
"	Pursuit	Liverpool . . .	27	23	..	472	37	7	29	73
"	Helen	Bremen	48	..	..	138	..	..	..	..
"	Ajax	Liverpool . . .	46	22	..	359	36	33	18	87
"	England	Stockton . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
24 June	Maria and Elizabeth .	Liverpool . . .	47	3	..	81	2	2	..	4
"	Lotus	"	53	17	..	546	50	22	27	99
"	Sesostris	Londonderry . .	31	9	..	428	8	4	5	17
25 June	Louisa	Limerick	43	5	..	213	4	..	..	4
"	Eagle	Dublin	41	1	..	211	6	..	..	6
"	Juverna	Waterford . . .	36	..	2	180	1	..	..	1
"	Lawrence Forristal .	"	36	..	..	143	3	..	..	3
"	Swallow	Limerick	40	1	..	147	1	..	..	1
26 June	Trade	Waterford . . .	65	5	..	134	5	..	2	7
"	Lady Milton	Liverpool . . .	33	19	..	432	20	20	16	56
"	Jane Blain	Sligo	37	4	..	225	6	..	1	7
"	Herald	Dublin	34	3	10	559	13	1	3	17
"	Lord Sandon	Cork	36	9	..	246	17	2	8	27
"	Agnes King	Limerick	37	4	..	183	6	..	3	9
"	Nelson Village . . .	Belfast	44	3	..	263	16	1	1	18
"	Lady Flora Hastings .	Cork	34	12	..	454	48	15	13	76
"	Jessie	Limerick	56	13	10	479	26	10	22	58
"	Wyke Regis	Poole . . . . .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
"	Peruvian	Glasgow	29	..	3	35	..	..	..	..

Return of Passenger Ships arrived at the Port of Quebec in the Season of 1847, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Quebec.	Vessel's Name.	Whence.	Length of Passage to Quarantine, in Days.	Detention in Quarantine, in Days.	Souls Embarked.		Deaths.			Total Deaths.
					Cabin.	Steerage.	On Board.		In Quarantine Hospital.	
							On the Passage.	At Quarantine.		
28 June	Sarah Maria . . .	Sligo . . .	49	3	..	116	6	..	8	14
"	Jane Avery . . .	Dublin . . .	45	5	..	183	10	..	14	24
29 June	Elizabeth . . .	Liverpool . . .	33	6	..	434	19	7	10	36
"	Sobraon . . .	"	32	20	4	602	31	16	20	67
"	Georgiana . . .	Dublin . . .	42	2	..	184	2	..	..	2
"	New York Packet	Liverpool . . .	62	2	..	470	9	..	..	9
"	John Bell . . .	New Ross . . .	37	2	..	254	4	..	..	4
"	Panope . . .	Dublin . . .	53	2	..	112	1	..	1	2
30 June	Elliotts . . .	"	41	6	..	197	12	..	3	15
"	Ann . . .	Liverpool . . .	38	7	..	348	31	1	18	50
"	Solway . . .	New Ross . . .	30	2	..	361	3	..	1	4
1 July	Rose . . .	Liverpool . . .	54	21	..	384	52	47	40	139
"	Quebec . . .	Glasgow . . .	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
2 July	Coromandel . . .	Dublin . . .	45	4	..	446	10	2	15	27
"	Agent . . .	New Ross . . .	39	4	..	387	8	1	4	13
"	Woodbine . . .	Londonderry . . .	35	1	..	243	..	..	1	1
"	Linden . . .	Limerick . . .	42	2	..	179	1	..	1	2
"	Charles . . .	"	36	..	9	113	1	..	..	1
"	Margaret . . .	New Ross . . .	40	4	3	528	10	5	11	26
"	Ellen Forristal	Limerick . . .	32	2	3	127	1	..	..	1
"	Agnes and Ann	Newry . . .	47	2	..	297	7	..	..	7
3 July	New Zealand . . .	"	41	3	..	473	6	1	..	7
"	Ebenezer . . .	Jersey . . .	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
"	Junior . . .	Liverpool . . .	43	5	..	356	13	..	21	34
4 July	Eliza Morrison	Belfast . . .	37	5	2	469	7	..	10	17
"	City of Derry . . .	London . . .	46	1	2	292	7	..	..	7
"	Aberfoyle . . .	Waterford . . .	37	1	1	327	7	..	..	7
"	Elizabeth . . .	Limerick . . .	38	..	1	111	..	..	..	..
"	Eleanor Henriette	Bremen . . .	44	2	..	125	3	..	..	3
"	Agnes . . .	"	44	..	3	331	8	..	..	8
"	Durham . . .	Liverpool . . .	46	1	..	269	7	..	1	8
"	Triumph . . .	Donegal . . .	37	..	4	111	..	..	..	..
"	Graham . . .	Southampton	43	..	19	221	..	..	..	..
"	Kate Robinson	Youghal . . .	36	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
"	Lord Panmure	Glasgow . . .	38	..	..	116	..	..	..	..
"	John Smith . . .	Bremen . . .	51	..	..	404	8	..	..	8
5 July	Sophia . . .	"	60	..	..	105	..	..	..	..
"	Energy . . .	Limerick . . .	37	1	..	209	5	..	..	5
"	Clansman . . .	Greenock . . .	37	2	1	217	..	..	1	1
6 July	Yorkshire Lass	Killala . . .	40	3	..	282	5	..	40	45
"	Emily . . .	Cork . . .	51	4	..	157	9	..	6	15
7 July	Camilla . . .	Sligo . . .	49	..	..	138	4	..	..	4
"	Rodeng . . .	Cork . . .	45	3	2	92	2	..	..	2
"	Bolton . . .	Dublin . . .	40	2	..	208	2	1	1	4
"	Independence . . .	Belfast . . .	63	3	..	432	5	2	12	19
"	Wm. S. Hamilton	New Ross . . .	42	6	..	206	4	2	18	24
"	Admiral . . .	Waterford . . .	34	2	1	479	6	..	..	6
8 July	Margaret . . .	New Ross . . .	49	6	..	399	20	5	..	25
"	Royal Albert . . .	London . . .	55	..	7	171	..	..	..	..
9 July	Unicorn . . .	Londonderry	41	2	..	178	4	..	7	11
10 July	Ellen . . .	Sligo . . .	43	1	..	247	6	..	2	8
"	Free Briton . . .	Cork . . .	39	5	..	185	6	..	3	9
11 July	Tamarac . . .	Liverpool . . .	39	7	..	497	20	13	7	40
"	Huron . . .	Belfast . . .	48	3	..	329	9	5	6	20
"	Venelia . . .	Limerick . . .	37	7	11	380	13	..	1	14
"	James Moran . . .	Liverpool . . .	44	6	..	353	9	4	43	56
12 July	Tom . . .	Dublin . . .	46	1	..	115	4	..	..	4
"	Wakefield . . .	Cork . . .	37	8	5	393	26	9	37	72
13 July	Collingwood . . .	Londonderry	46	1	..	202	4	..	..	4
"	Golden Spring	London . . .	46	1	..	149	3	..	..	3
"	Charlotte . . .	Plymouth . . .	40	1	..	330	2	..	..	2
14 July	Lively . . .	Cork . . .	39	10	..	189	31	..	14	45
"	Duchess of Beaufort	Benecarlo . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
"	Progress . . .	New Ross . . .	59	11	..	555	27	5	30	62
"	Perseverance . . .	Hamburg . . .	56	1	..	165	4	..	..	4
"	Lloyds . . .	London . . .	42	1	8	207	2	..	..	2
"	Royal Adelaide	Waterford . . .	43	..	..	198	..	..	10	10
15 July	Albert . . .	"	37	3	..	247	4	1	1	6
"	Wonder . . .	Sligo . . .	41	1	2	176	2	..	1	3
16 July	Medusa . . .	Cork . . .	40	3	6	199	2	2
"	Princess . . .	Bremen . . .	55	320	1	1

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

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16 July	Charles Richards	Sligo	44	6	..	174	8	..	8	16
"	John Jardine	Liverpool	39	4	..	389	12	..	6	18
17 July	Pallas	Bremen	57	1	..	153	2	..	..	2
"	Manchester	Liverpool	37	5	..	512	11	..	17	28
18 July	Goliah	"	54	4	..	600	41	20	28	89
"	Roseanna	Cork	44	3	2	270	3	..	7	10
"	Thistle	Liverpool	44	3	..	381	4	3	6	13
19 July	Annette Gilbert	Chepstow	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
"	Sarah	Liverpool	44	7	6	249	31	..	39	70
21 July	John Campbell	Bremen	37	..	..	371	..	..	..	..
"	Henrietta Sophia	Hamburg	69	1	..	186	8	..	1	9
23 July	Erin's Queen	Liverpool	42	10	..	493	45	20	71	136
24 July	Jessie	Cork	41	10	..	409	36	7	40	83
"	Friendship	Dublin	60	2	..	202	1	..	..	1
"	Triton	Liverpool	61	10	..	462	93	10	83	186
26 July	Ann	Donegal	55	3	2	107	1	..	..	1
"	Rega	Cork	33	3	..	119	3	..	..	3
"	Avon	"	54	13	2	550	136	26	84	246
27 July	Numa	Sligo	48	7	1	256	10	..	27	37
"	Mary	"	56	9	..	154	9	2	..	11
"	Asia	Cork	48	7	..	409	11	5	20	36
28 July	Heroine	Aberdeen	59	1	6	75	..	..	..	..
"	Alexander Stewart	Limerick	48	6	..	103	3	3	2	8
"	Leontaine	Bremen	60	1	..	326	6	2	..	8
29 July	Greenock	Liverpool	32	8	..	816	12	26	42	80
"	Tamerlane	Aberystwith	55	3	..	243	1	..	..	1
"	Euclid	Glasgow	53	5	3	327	3	4	9	16
"	Blenheim	Cork	42	1	..	355	10	2	4	16
"	Panama	Loch Saxford	..	..	..	279	..	..	..	..
"	Leo	Liverpool	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..
"	Delta	Bremen	66	..	..	141	2	..	..	2
30 July	Cumberland	Bremen Haven	52	..	..	364	1	..	..	1
"	Jamaica	Greenock	46	3	3	209	..	..	..	..
31 July	Diamond	Bremen Haven	52	1	..	156	5	..	..	5
"	Abbeylands	Liverpool	43	3	..	398	4	..	1	5
"	Argo	Sligo	47	3	..	127	3	..	..	3
"	Leander	Londonderry	45	3	..	427	4	..	2	6
"	Agamemnon	Liverpool	31	5	..	646	23	19	3	45
"	Marchioness of Bute	Belfast	48	4	4	492	14	6	5	25
"	Kilblain	London	54	1	5	253	..	..	..	..
1 Aug.	X. L.	Galway	51	1	..	130	2	..	2	4
"	Ophelia and Mary	Hamburg	73	..	..	174	3	..	..	3
"	Martengale	"	40	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
"	Cygnets	Londonderry	53	1	2	208	..	..	..	..
"	Globe	Bremen	69	..	..	159	..	..	..	..
"	Eliza Ann	Limerick	32	..	..	112	..	..	..	..
"	Augusta Melina	Bremen	54	..	..	150	1	1	..	2
2 Aug.	Oregon	Killala	49	5	3	228	8	1	2	11
"	Favourite	Bremen	55	..	..	201	1	..	..	1
"	Liberia	Hamburg	62	..	..	153	..	..	..	..
"	Union	Limerick	57	1	..	54	1	..	15	16
"	Edward Kenny	Belfast	51	..	..	241	..	..	..	..
3 Aug.	Rockshire	Liverpool	49	2	4	44	..	..	..	..
"	George	Dublin	64	1	..	104	7	..	4	11
"	Ocean Queen	Cork	34	1	1	497	2	3	1	6
"	Maria	Limerick	44	1	..	132	..	..	..	..
"	Egbert	Bremen	73	..	..	164	..	..	..	..
"	Curraghmore	Waterford	43	1	..	214	1	..	..	1
4 Aug.	Allan Kerr	Sligo	41	1	2	414	9	5	1	15
"	Pandora	New Ross	50	5	..	401	12	3	9	24
5 Aug.	Marchioness of Abercorn.	Londonderry	49	2	..	414	10	..	7	17
"	Helen	Belfast	43	1	2	210	..	..	..	..
"	Ann Kenny	Waterford	36	3	6	354	4	..	6	10
"	Charles Walton	Killala	34	8	..	272	5	9	2	16
"	Lady Campbell	Dublin	55	7	..	241	13	2	26	41
"	John Christophe	Bremen	57	..	..	169	..	..	..	..
6 Aug.	Fenella	London	58	..	3	15	2	..	..	2
"	John and Robert	Liverpool	53	5	..	346	7	7	19	33
"	Grace	Westport	49	..	12	29	1	..	..	1
"	Broom	Liverpool	46	8	..	513	15	9	39	63

Return of Passenger Ships arrived at the Port of Quebec in the Season of 1847, &c.—*continued.*

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7 Aug.	Rosalinda	Belfast	40	5	2	506	17	..	2	19
"	Sir Henry Pottinger	Cork	60	10	1	399	98	7	22	127
"	Canton	Bremen	48	..	..	236	6	..	..	6
9 Aug.	Corsair	Bristol	44	..	6	39	..	..	..	..
"	Frankfield	Liverpool	38	3	..	528	8	2	3	13
"	Ann Rankin	Glasgow	41	2	4	332	2	5	1	8
"	Marchioness of Ailsa . . . . .	" . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
"	Odessa	Dublin	53	8	7	235	22	4	49	75
"	Tropic	London	38	..	10	76	..	..	..	..
"	Royal Adelaide	Killala	53	8	..	328	7	4	10	21
"	Vesta	Limerick	40	1	..	118	1	1	..	2
"	Zealous	London	49	4	3	120	1	..	3	4
"	Covenanter	Cork	50	9	11	389	43	16	71	130
"	Jessie	Limerick	41	4	..	108	2	..	..	2
10 Aug.	Westmoreland	Sligo	52	7	..	207	5	4	6	15
"	Henry Volante	Ballyshannon	54	1	2	64	..	..	..	..
"	Countess of Arran	Donegal	40	1	2	199	2	..	..	2
"	Naomi	Liverpool	45	11	..	421	78	31	87	196
"	Pomona	Bremen	50	..	..	218	..	..	..	..
"	Yorkshire	Liverpool	50	12	..	416	43	10	27	80
11 Aug.	Anna Maria	Limerick	38	1	..	118	2	..	..	2
"	Trinity	"	53	..	3	86	..	..	..	..
"	Amy	Bremen	45	1	1	291	1	..	..	1
"	Auguste	"	57	..	..	170	..	..	..	..
"	Watchful	Hamburg	69	1	..	145	..	..	..	..
"	Eliza and Ann	"	55	..	..	143	1	..	..	1
12 Aug.	Virginus	Liverpool	63	13	..	476	158	19	90	267
"	Marchioness of Breadalbane	Sligo	46	15	..	187	10	9	8	27
13 Aug.	Marinus	Dublin	64	5	..	202	6	2	30	38
"	John Munn	Liverpool	47	10	..	452	59	11	117	187
14 Aug.	Ellen Simpson	Limerick	59	5	6	186	4	..	2	6
"	Empress	Sunderland . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
"	Minerva	Galway	51	7	..	138	4	5	13	22
"	Corea	Liverpool	38	5	10	485	17	..	8	25
"	Free Trader	"	46	7	..	481	40	13	85	138
15 Aug.	Britannia	Greenock	38	6	..	388	7	..	3	10
"	Brothers	Dublin	35	6	3	318	4	..	11	15
16 Aug.	Lillias	"	41	6	..	214	5	..	6	11
19 Aug.	Ayrshire	Newry	43	3	3	431	3	..	8	11
20 Aug.	Larch	Sligo	29	11	..	440	110	24	62	196
21 Aug.	Ganges	Liverpool	58	8	..	393	45	9	44	98
22 Aug.	Saguemay	Cork	64	14	10	466	104	16	47	167
23 Aug.	Chieftain	Liverpool	51	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
"	Naparina	Dublin	57	11	3	226	24	..	17	41
24 Aug.	Emma	Limerick	49	2	..	118	2	..	..	2
26 Aug.	Washington	Liverpool	45	3	..	308	22	3	22	47
"	Mecca	Dublin	48	1	..	74	1	..	..	1
28 Aug.	Champion	Liverpool	42	4	..	422	29	..	65	94
"	Juliet	London	53	2	3	265	16	..	..	16
29 Aug.	Sir Henry Pottinger	Belfast	49	2	..	253	5	..	29	34
"	Colonist	New Ross	43	4	..	453	12	..	13	25
"	Bridgetown	Liverpool	52	5	..	471	74	24	63	161
"	Minerva	Waterford	45	2	..	126	..	..	..	..
"	Royalist	Limerick	47	2	1	167	1	..	..	1
"	Robert Newton	"	42	..	1	204	1	..	..	1
"	Ellen	Plymouth	55	2	..	159	..	..	..	..
30 Aug.	Martha	Bremen	53	..	5	223	..	..	..	..
"	Industry	Sligo	51	3	1	177	7	..	2	9
1 Sept.	Caledonia	Glasgow	34	..	7	38	..	..	..	..
"	Haubet	Hamburg	60	1	..	199	13	..	..	13
3 Sept.	Cambria	Glasgow	43	..	..	67	1	..	..	1
"	Horatio	Limerick	45	2	..	277	10	..	1	11
"	Dundonald	Milford	63	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
"	Marquis of Normanby	Dublin	56	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
4 Sept.	Canada	Glasgow	49	2	6	130	9	..	..	9
"	Provincialist	Londonderry	47	..	..	205	..	..	..	..
5 Sept.	Julius Cæsar	Liverpool	52	2	..	460	33	..	20	53
"	Dunbrody	New Ross	38	12
8 Sept.	Ottawa	London	52	..	6	39
9 Sept.	Albion	Glasgow	31	..	7	57

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					Cabin.	Steerage.	On Board.		In Quarantine Hospital.		
							On the Passage.	At Quarantine.			
9 Sept.	Highland Mary	Cork	48	3	..	100	4	1	2	7	
10 Sept.	Maria Somes	"	32	18	..	329	17	..	32	49	
12 Sept.	Belleisle	Glasgow	31	..	7	21	..	..	..	..
"	Spermaceti	Plymouth	40	..	5	197	..	..	..	..
"	John Bull	London	28	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
"	General Hewitt	Bremen	52	..	..	516	12	..	..	12
"	Atalanta	Dublin	44	..	..	226	4	1	..	5
"	Erromanga	Glasgow	35	..	20	36	..	..	..	..
"	Tottenham	New Ross	37	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
"	Great Britain	London	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
"	Mersey	Torquay	39	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
14 Sept.	George Ramsay	New Ross	53	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
17 Sept.	Superior	Londonderry	51	10	..	366	18	8	13	39	
"	Jane Black	Limerick	33	3	..	395	2	2	..	4	
"	Eliza	Glasgow	54	8	..	269	29	..	16	45	
"	Emerald	Newry	40	1	..	85	1	..	..	1
"	Charles	Youghal	40	1	..	65	..	..	..	..
"	Isabella	Killala	57	5	..	236	8	..	4	12	
19 Sept.	Sir Robert Peel	Liverpool	51	4	..	480	31	2	16	49	
"	Pearl	London	34	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
"	Argyll	Newport	40	5	2	362	5	..	7	12	
20 Sept.	Wellington	Liverpool	46	7	1	438	26	..	5	31	
"	Virgilia	"	54	6	..	208	12	..	5	17	
24 Sept.	Cherokee	Glasgow	41	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
"	Florence	Plymouth	35	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
25 Sept.	Emperor	"	35	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
"	Sophia	Waterford	42	6	..	23	..	..	..	..
"	Chieftain	Belfast	46	..	1	95	..	..	..	..
"	Gentoo	Plymouth	37	1	3	49	..	..	..	..
"	Victoria	St. Ives	45	1	..	44	..	..	..	..
"	Ariel	Kilrush	47	..	..	119	..	..	..	..
"	Anne	Limerick	39	7	..	116	..	..	..	..
"	Florence	Cardiff	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27 Sept.	Nerio	Limerick	48	5	..	134	3	..	..	3
29 Sept.	Henrietta Mary	Cork	37	4	1	266	12	..	7	19	
"	Albion	"	45	3	1	183	5	..	1	6	
30 Sept.	Douce Davie	Sligo	44	6	7	274	6	..	1	7	
3 Oct.	Favourite	Greenock	43	..	3	16	..	..	..	..
"	Emigrant	Liverpool	50	3	1	528	43	2	40	85	
6 Oct.	Douglas	London	42	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
7 Oct.	Sir Colin Campbell	Belfast	42	..	4	381	2	..	..	2
8 Oct.	Constance	Bristol	46	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
"	Mary	Glasgow	47	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
9 Oct.	Peruvian	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
"	Sarah Milledge	Galway	52	3	11	259	5	..	3	8	
10 Oct.	Earl Powis	Dundee	52	..	8	12	..	..	..	..
"	Lord Metcalfe	Aberdeen	52	..	15	36	..	..	..	..
12 Oct.	John Hawkes	Limerick	48	1	3	111	5	..	..	5
13 Oct.	Bryan Abbs	"	61	..	..	179	5	..	..	5
"	H. Lawrence	Aberdeen	46	..	3	23	..	..	..	..
14 Oct.	Messenger	Liverpool	49	2	..	227	12	..	1	13	
15 Oct.	Clio	Padstow	51	..	1	208	..	..	..	..
"	Ninian	Limerick	45	1	10	99	1	..	..	1
1 Nov.	Lord Ashburton	Liverpool	47	2	2	481	65	..	..	65
4 Nov.	Douglas	Hull	87	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
8 Nov.	Richard Watson	Sligo	42	..	1	169	4	..	..	4
Total Arrived of Shipwrecked Passengers						..	97,628				
						..	325				
Totals					696	97,953	4,092	1,190	3,389	8,671	

EMIGRANTS arrived at QUEBEC from LOWER PORTS, who were landed from Wrecked or Distressed Vessels from England and Ireland, in the Season of 1847.

From the Imogene, Liverpool; wrecked 23rd May, on Cape Breton; Passengers all saved	11 June	Henry, from Montrose . . .	20	107
	18 June	Niger, from Sidney . . .	104	
	20 June	Catherine, from Sidney . . .	47	
From the Carricks, Sligo; wrecked near Cape Rozier; 119 passengers lost	8 July	Maria Julia, from Guspé . . .	21	36
	16 July	Emerald, from Richabuctoo . . .	15	
From the Loosthank, Liverpool; put into Miramichi in distress	9 Aug.	Victoria, from Miramichi . . .	32	74
	25 Aug.	Independence, from Miramichi . . .	23	
	6 Sept.	Miscow, from Miramichi . . .	19	
From the Maria, Galway; wrecked 21st September, on Flambris Rock, C. B.; one man lost	9 Oct.	Antan's, from Arichat . . .	44	44
	Total			325

Emigrant Department, Montreal,
March 31, 1848.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 5.

(No. 219.)

No. 5.

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

MY LORD,

Downing-street, May 29, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 43, of the 20th of April last, accompanied by the Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for the year 1847.

You will acquaint Mr. Buchanan that his usual punctuality, and the great labour of the past year as well as the illness from which I was sorry to hear that he suffered himself, in consequence of the sickness with which he was brought in contact, form an ample apology for his Report's arriving somewhat later this year than on former occasions. And I request that you will take this opportunity of acquainting Mr. Buchanan that the care with which he annually prepares this statement is fully appreciated, and that I attach much value to a document which not merely affords to the Government the intelligence they most desire to possess on the condition and distribution of such large bodies of Her Majesty subjects, but also lends assistance, by supplying accurate information, towards any improvements which it may be desired to introduce for the benefit of emigrants generally.

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

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

No. 6.

(No. 50.)

No. 6.

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

Government House, Montreal,
May 3, 1848.

MY LORD,

(Received May 23, 1848.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council with reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 197, of the 14th of April.

For Lord Grey's Despatch, 14 April 1848, No. 197, vide Papers relative to Emigration to North America, presented by Command, April, 1848, page 33.

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

(Signed)

We have, &c.,
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6. On the DESPATCH of the Right Honourable the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES, dated 14th April, 1848, No. 197, respecting the Emigration Expenses of 1847.

Council Chamber,
May 3, 1848.
(Signed) E. & K.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Committee of the Executive Council have perused and considered the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 14th April ultimo, No. 197, on the subject of the extraordinary expenses attending the emigration of last year. Her Majesty's Ministers, as appears from his Lordship's Despatch, have most consider-

CANADA.

ately given their attention to the unusual circumstances attending the emigration of the past season; and seeing that these were the result of a calamity in the United Kingdom which might be viewed as of an exceptional character, they are anxious that on this occasion the province should not suffer pecuniary loss in consequence of the distress which thus reached it.

His Lordship states that Her Majesty's Government are therefore prepared to recommend that the Imperial Parliament should make provision for the expense which has been incurred, so far as to relieve the province entirely from any charge on account of the peculiar misfortunes of the year 1847, on condition that in future the expenses incurred on account of immigrants arriving in Canada, should be provided for by the Provincial Government, with the exception of the allowance of 1500*l.* sterling, for the salaries of emigrant agents.

The Committee of the Executive Council feel deeply sensible of the considerate attention which has been given by his Lordship and Her Majesty's Ministers to the representations made on behalf of this colony, and of the readiness with which relief has been afforded from the embarrassments under which this Government was suffering by reason of the extraordinary expenditure of last year on account of emigration. The Committee of Council are willing to advise the acceptance of the proposal made by his Lordship; and they respectfully pray your Excellency to intimate to his Lordship that this Government, trusting that all practicable means will be from time to time adopted to prevent the emigration from the United Kingdom becoming a source of calamity or excessive public-expenditure in this province, as unfortunately was the case last year, is prepared to undertake the future expense of providing for immigration into the Province after the arrival of the immigrants, with the exception of the sum of 1500*l.* allowed for salaries of emigrant agents, and that the Provincial Government is also prepared to undertake the whole management, and economical arrangements of the Emigrant Department in the Province.

The Committee humbly pray your Excellency to express to Her Majesty's Secretary of State the grateful sense which this Government entertains of the liberal offer made by his Lordship to ask from Parliament a provision for the emigration expenses of last year, so far as the same exceed the amount arising from the emigrant tax, and to state the confidence which your Excellency's advisers feel that the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers for the relief of the province in this respect will meet with a cordial and grateful response from Her Majesty's Canadian Legislature.

(Certified.)

(Signed)

S. JOSEPH, C. E. C.

(No. 58.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

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

Government House, Montreal, May 18, 1848.

(Received June 7, 1848.)

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 197, of the 14th April, I have the honour to enclose herewith a memorandum of the Inspector-General of this province, respecting the payment by the Imperial Government to the credit of this province of the sum of 50,000*l.* sterling, to which I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention.

Emigration Paper,
April, 1848. p. 33.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Inspector-General most respectfully submits to the Governor-General that it would be a matter of great importance to the Government of Canada if Her Majesty's Government would give instructions to have 30,000*l.* deposited in the Bank of England previous to the 1st of July to the credit of the Canada dividend account, and also a further sum of 20,000*l.* sterling with Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills and Co., bankers, London. These sums, amounting to 50,000*l.* sterling would, at the par of exchange, 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* currency to the 1*l.* sterling, produce sixty thousand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence currency (60,833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*). The amount of the immigration expenses, according to the statement furnished by his Excellency the Governor, in his Despatch No. 33, of 17th March, was 82,922*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* currency. There is a debt due to the Commissariat chest by the province of about this balance, and therefore no further payment need be made at present by Her Majesty's Government. The terms of Earl Grey's Despatch of 14th of April last, No. 197, are as follows:—"We are therefore prepared to recommend that Parliament should make provision for the expense which has been incurred, so far as to relieve the province entirely from any charge on account of the peculiar misfortunes of the year 1847," and "upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian Government to this arrangement, Her Majesty's advisers will be prepared to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the re-imbusement to the Canadian Treasury of the balance before mentioned of the past expenditure in respect of emigrants, feeling confident, at the same time, that the Canadian Government will, in the spirit of the suggestion thrown out by the Inspector-General of Accounts, be willing to make such

CANADA.

expenditure in the improvement of lands or opening of roads as may, on deliberation, appear best calculated to conduce both to the advantage of the province and to the prosperity of the immigrants who arrive in search of employment and of the means of settlement."

As the assent of the Canadian Government to the arrangement suggested by Earl Grey has already been signified to his Lordship, it is hoped that there may be no difficulty in the way of ordering the payment of the 50,000*l.* referred to at the commencement of this memorandum.

(Signed) F. HINCKS, Inspector-General.

Inspector-General's Office, Montreal,
May 17, 1848.

No. 8.

(No. 241.)

No. 8.

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

MY LORD,

Downing-street, June 30, 1848.

June 24, 1848.

HAVING referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury your Lordship's Despatch, of the 18th May, No. 58, forwarding a memorandum from the Inspector-General of Canada, requesting that payment may be made to the credit of the province, of the sum of 50,000*l.* sterling, on account of the emigration expenses of last year, I have now to transmit to your Lordship, a copy of the answer which I have received from the Treasury, stating that payment of the sum asked for by the Inspector-General, has been made at the Bank of England.

I have particularly to direct your Lordship's attention to the second and third paragraphs of the letter from the Treasury, on the subject of the payment of the future instalments of interest due on the provincial debentures, and the necessity of furnishing Her Majesty's Government with more detailed information than has hitherto been received respecting the charges comprised in the expenditure of 157,283*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* currency, for emigration.

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

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

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, June 24, 1848.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, and enclosed memorandum of the Inspector-General of Accounts of the Province of Canada, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to state to you, for the information of Earl Grey, that although my Lords have not yet received the more detailed accounts and information, respecting the expenditure stated to have been incurred by the Canadian Government, for the relief of emigrants from the United Kingdom in the year 1847, which it was suggested in the communications from this Department, of 29th January and 31st March last, should be called for, they have not thought it necessary to withhold the further payment at the Bank of England, on account of the Canadian Government referred to in the Inspector-General's memorandum.

I am further to state, that this payment, in addition to those to the Bank of England, and to Messrs. Glyn and Company, amounting together to 28,542*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which Lord Grey is already apprized by the letters from this Department of 31st March abovementioned, and of 4th and 17th ultimo, reduce the balance of 82,924*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, Canadian currency, to which the Inspector-General has adverted, to 11,697*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* currency; and as a considerable debt remains due from the Canadian Government to the Commissariat chest on other accounts, my Lords have to suggest that the Governor-General should be apprized that no further issues in respect of the above balance can be made for the service of the province in this country, and that the attention of the Governor-General should be called to the necessity for providing for the future instalments of interest on the provincial debentures, without reliance on such issues.

My Lords also request that the attention of the Governor-General may be again called to the requisition for more detailed information respecting the charges comprised in the expenditure, to the amount of 157,283*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Canadian currency, stated to have been incurred: and that he may be desired to cause such information to be furnished without delay, more particularly as regards charges under the head of "Expenses of various Boards of Health in Canada, East and West."

H. Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c.

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

CANADA.

(No. 66.)

No. 9.

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

No. 9.

MY LORD,

Government House, Montreal, May 24, 1848.

(Received June 15, 1848.)

THE Legislature of the Province having been prorogued before I received your Despatch, No. 193, I was unable to bring under the consideration of Parliament the suggestions made by your Lordship for the amendment of the Immigration Act, passed at the commencement of the session. I have not failed, however, to direct the attention of the Executive Council to your Lordship's remarks, and I am enabled to assure you that all care will be taken to prevent its provisions from proving harsh or oppressive in their operation. If we be spared a repetition of the scenes of misery and suffering which created so painful an impression last year, I have little doubt that when Parliament meets the more stringent clauses will be modified. Meanwhile it may be proper to observe, with reference to the comparison instituted between the rate of immigration tax paid at New York and that charged in Canada under the new law, that the proceeds of the Canadian tax are in the first instance applied to a service not undertaken by the Government of New York, viz., that of transporting indigent immigrants from the port of debarkation to points in the interior, where their labour is likely to be in request.

For Lord Grey's
Despatch, No. 193,
April 6, 1848, *vide*
Papers relative to
Emigration to
North America;
presented by Com-
mand, April, 1848;
page 27.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

(No. 72.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

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

MY LORD,

Montreal, June 1, 1848.

(Received June 22, 1848.)

IT will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that the plans which have been this year adopted for the regulations of the quarantine establishment, and for preventing the introduction of contagious disease into the province, have been thus far eminently successful. With the view of avoiding all unnecessary interruption to trade, vessels arriving with disease on board are permitted to land their passengers at Grosse Isle, and after undergoing purification, to proceed to their destination. Only one case of typhus has been hitherto received into the emigrant hospital here, although several thousand emigrants have already passed this place in their progress to the interior. It may be hoped, therefore, that the panic which prevailed so extensively last season, and which greatly aggravated the evils attendant on the immigration of the year by indisposing the inhabitants to receive the newly arrived immigrants into their houses, will not revive. Meanwhile, my Council are busily engaged in maturing a plan for rendering the lands of the Crown in various quarters more immediately available for settlement. The measures about to be adopted with this view will have, it is expected, the twofold effect of rendering it more easy for the immigrant to locate himself on land, and of increasing the demand for his labour. They are conceived in the best spirit, and will, I trust, be accepted as proof of the desire which the people of this province feel to promote the happiness and comfort of their fellow subjects from the mother country who may choose to settle among them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

CANADA,
No. 11.

No. 11.

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

MY LORD,

Downing-street, June 29, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch No. 72, of the 1st instant, acquainting me that the regulations adopted at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle this year are eminently successful, and that your Council are endeavouring to render the Crown lands more immediately available for immigrant settlers. I have had much pleasure in receiving so satisfactory a report.

I have, &c.,

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

(Signed) GREY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 39.)

No. 12.

No. 12.

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

St. John, New Brunswick, April 9, 1848.

(Received May 4, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship an address from the House of Assembly, together with the copy of an Act for appropriating 13,511*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* to defray expenses incurred in connexion with the emigration from the United Kingdom in the last year, and praying that a Parliamentary grant may be made to refund to the province the expenses thus incurred in the care and support of the emigrants.

I did not fail to communicate to the House, at the opening of the session, the intention of Her Majesty's Government to apply to Parliament for such an appropriation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

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

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

House of Assembly, March 29, 1848.

Encl. 1 in No. 12.

WHEREAS the sum of 3,000*l.* was placed at the disposal of the Executive Government of this province at the last session of the Legislature, payable out of the emigrant fund, for the support and relief of sick indigent and distressed emigrants, who it was supposed would arrive during the last year, which sum, together with the grant of 400*l.* to enlarge the hospital buildings in St. John, made at the last session, was duly drawn for on the Treasury and applied for the purposes granted at various times during the year; and whereas by the returns made from year to year by the Province Treasurer, as by reference thereto will clearly appear, all collections made for any head-money have been kept under a separate and distinct head, while the appropriations made by the Legislature chargeable upon this fund for the relief and support of distressed emigrants have been strictly confined to the objects contemplated by the Act imposing head money; and whereas it appears by the returns of the Treasurer, under date of December 31, 1847, that 3227*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* were collected in this province as head-money the last year, while the charges upon that fund, including the 3400*l.* before adverted to, amounted to 3502*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; and whereas by such return it appears that there is a balance due from that fund of 1275*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* advanced for the relief of emigrants out of the general revenues of the province.

And whereas, in addition to the appropriations then made, and the balance so reported as due to the province, this House have been compelled to pass a Bill, charging the revenues of this province with the sum of 13,511*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* for expenses incurred in relieving the great destitution of last year, as by reference thereto will more fully appear; and whereas great additional expenses must necessarily be incurred by the fixed residence of hundreds of emigrant paupers of 1847, with which the different almshouses in the province are now crowded; and whereas from the assurances given by the Imperial Government, no doubt is entertained that a munificent grant will be made by the Imperial Parliament to relieve this province from such an intolerable burthen.

Therefore resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to forward a copy of the Bill, if it becomes law, to Her Majesty's Government, with a confident expectation that an Imperial Parliamentary Grant will be made to refund this province the great expenses thus unavoidably incurred.

(Signed) CHARLES P. WETMORE, Clerk.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.
Encl. 2 in No. 12.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Anno Undecimo Victoriae Reginae, cap.

AN ACT to provide for the Expenses incurred in the support, relief, and maintenance of indigent, sick, and distressed Emigrants and Orphans who arrived in this Province during the past year. (Passed March 30, 1848.)

WHEREAS, in consequence of the impoverished and deplorable state in which the emigrants left Great Britain and Ireland during the past year, and the unparalleled sickness, destitution, and distress which have prevailed among them on their arrival in this province, great and unusual expenses have been incurred in various parts of this province for their relief and assistance. And whereas Her Majesty's Government stand pledged to make an equitable contribution from imperial funds towards the payment of such expenses, but in the mean time it is necessary to make immediate provision for the payment of such expenses.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, that there be granted to the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred and eleven pounds eleven shillings and eleven pence for the payment of such expenses, to be appropriated as follows:—

Alexander Reed, keeper of the light-house on Partridge Island, compensation for damages on account of losses sustained in consequence of depredations committed upon his property on the island by the numerous emigrants there landed by order of the public authorities, the sum of fifty pounds.

James Portmore, for lumber, &c., supplied emigrants for flooring tents and making coffins in June, July, and August last, while he was erecting a pest-house on Partridge Island, fifteen pounds.

The overseers of the poor for the parish of Moncton, county of Westmoreland, for expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick and distressed emigrants the past year, thirty-two pounds twelve shillings and five pence.

The Reverend James Quin, Catholic missionary at Saint John, for expenses incurred and for other services in daily and semi-weekly visits to the emigrants on Partridge Island the past year, fifty pounds.

The overseers of the poor, parish of Carraquet, county of Gloucester, for necessaries supplied to sick and destitute emigrants landed from a vessel called the "Eliza Liddell," in July last, twenty-nine pounds one shilling and two-pence.

The overseers of the poor of the parish of Studholm, King's County, to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of the sick and distressed emigrants in July last, six pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence.

The justices of the peace for the county of Northumberland, to reimburse them the balance due, expended in the support and relief of distressed emigrants the past year, eight hundred and eighty-five pounds four shillings and nine-pence.

George T. Harding, resident health officer on Partridge Island, for his services in attending upon sick, distressed, and diseased emigrants the past year, three hundred pounds.

Doctor Murphy, of Sackville, county of Westmoreland, for his services in attending upon sick and distressed emigrants in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, seven pounds fifteen shillings and ten-pence.

James McGowan, who has been a confidential servant in charge of the sick for the last thirteen years on Partridge Island, extra allowance for himself and his wife, as one of the nurses, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, thirty pounds.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, to reimburse expenses incurred in the support of sick, indigent, and distressed emigrants, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and nine pounds and ten-pence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Shediac, county of Westmoreland, to reimburse advances for a similar purpose, five pounds nine shillings and nine-pence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Saint Stephen, county of Charlotte, to reimburse similar advances, twenty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and five-pence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Chatham, county of Northumberland, to reimburse similar advances, fourteen pounds eleven shillings and five-pence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Hampton, King's County, to reimburse similar advances, sixty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and four-pence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Norton, King's County, to reimburse similar advances, fifty-five pounds six shillings and one penny.

William Hamilton, of Dalhousie, county of Restigouche, to reimburse expenses of erecting a temporary lazaretto by order of the magistrates, and for the support of, and medical attendance on, sick, distressed, and indigent emigrants, the past year, one hundred and ten pounds three shillings and ten-pence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Sheffield, county of Sunbury, to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick and distressed emigrants the past year, ten pounds seven shillings and eleven-pence.

Commissioners of the almshouse, for the city and county of Saint John, to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick and distressed emigrants, from the first day of December to the 31st day of January, both inclusive, one thousand five hundred and forty-three pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence.

Doctor William Bayard, for his professional services and attendance on the numerous emigrants at the almshouse, three hundred pounds.

Doctor Wetmore, for his services during the illness of Dr. Bayard with typhus fever of a most malignant character, seventy-five pounds.

Doctor Paddock, for his services during the illness of Doctor Bayard and Doctor Wetmore with typhus fever until he himself took the disease, seventy-five pounds.

William Craig, superintendent and keeper of the almshouse, for his services and those of his wife, as matron, one hundred and fifty pounds.

William C. Smith, a Commissioner of the almshouse, for purchasing and providing for the almshouse and quarantine establishment on Partridge Island, disbursing for the year nearly ten thousand pounds, on which no Commission was charged, and other services, three hundred pounds.

Mayor of Saint John, to reimburse advances made to emigrants, fifteen pounds; for boat hire to the medical attendant's visiting Partridge Island, one pound; for payment for special services, per pound, by members of the quarantine establishment, forty-five pounds; for past services of a messenger, sixteen pounds: seventy-seven pounds.

James Boyd, for services rendered at Saint Andrew's, in charge of sick and distressed emigrants at that place, fifty pounds.

Justices of the Peace, of the county of Kent, to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of a diseased emigrant last year, five pounds four shillings and sixpence.

Overseers of the poor of the parish of Burton, county of Sunbury, to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of distressed emigrants, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, thirteen pounds and sixpence.

Doctor George L. Murphy, assistant to the health officer on Partridge Island, balance due him, twenty-five pounds.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to provide for warrants drawn on the Provincial Treasury over and above three thousand pounds, voted at the last session for the support and relief of sick, distressed, and indigent emigrants, viz. :—

Commissioners of almshouse, Saint John, at four different periods, two thousand six hundred and forty-four pounds fifteen shillings and eight-pence.

Commissioners for sheds for emigrants, ninety-six pounds seventeen shillings and one penny.

Commissioners for relief of orphan emigrants, three hundred pounds.

Benjamin Wolhaupter, expenses of emigrant hospital, Fredericton, six hundred pounds.

For medical attendance and relief of sick emigrants at Saint John, four hundred and sixty-five pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence.

Medical attendance of the late Doctor Frye, at St. Andrew's, one hundred and thirty pounds.

S. T. Gove, medical attendance at Saint Andrew's, forty-five pounds, amounting in the whole to four thousand two hundred and eighty-two pounds six shillings and five-pence.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to provide for the expenses of indigent distressed emigrants in the various hospitals in this province arrived during the last year until the first day of May next, from the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, three thousand five hundred pounds.

Benjamin Wolhaupter to reimburse balance of expenses incurred at Fredericton, in the county of York, for the support and relief of sick, distressed, and indigent emigrants, one thousand and forty-eight pounds eight shillings and eleven-pence.

Benjamin Wolhaupter, for his services as superintendent, eighty pounds.

Justices of the Peace, of the county of Gloucester, to reimburse balance of expenses incurred at Bathurst and Shippegan, for the support and relief of sick, distressed, and indigent emigrants, one hundred and thirty pounds eight shillings and ten-pence.

Doctor Baldwin, medical attendance on emigrants at Shippegan, forty-nine pounds, amounting in the whole to the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred and eleven pounds eleven shillings and eleven-pence.

II. Provided always and be it enacted, that all monies which may be contributed by Her Majesty's Government from imperial funds towards the payment of the above expenses shall be paid into the treasury of this province, towards reimbursing to the said treasury the monies appropriated by this Act.

III. And be it enacted, that all the before-mentioned sums of money appropriated by this Act shall be paid by the treasurer of this province by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, out of any monies that may be in the treasury, or as payment may be made to the same.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

Encl. 3 in No. 12.

AN ACT to regulate VESSELS arriving from EUROPE with EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.
(Passed March 30, 1848.)

WHEREAS large numbers of destitute and diseased emigrants have recently been landed in this province, and have become extremely burthensome, and have introduced disease among the inhabitants thereof: And whereas it has, in consequence, become necessary to make temporary regulations to mitigate and provide against such evils;

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel which may arrive at any port or place in this province from any port or place in Europe with passengers and emigrants, shall at the time of reporting such ship or vessel pay to the treasurer of the province, or any deputy treasurer at the port or place where such ship or vessel may arrive, the sum of ten shillings for

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each and every such passenger and emigrant, provided that such ship or vessel shall be reported to the treasurer of the province, or the deputy treasurer at the port or place of arrival, between the first day of April and the first day of September in any year; and if any ship or vessel with passengers and emigrants as aforesaid, shall be so reported as aforesaid, between the first day of September and the first day of October in any year, that then the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel, shall at the time of reporting as aforesaid, pay to the treasurer of the province, or deputy treasurer as aforesaid, the sum of fifteen shillings for each and every such passenger and emigrant; and if any ship or vessel with passengers and emigrants, as aforesaid, shall be so reported as aforesaid, between the first day of October in any year, and the first day of April in the succeeding year, that then the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel, shall at the time of reporting as aforesaid, pay to the treasurer of the province, or deputy treasurer as aforesaid, the sum of one pound for each and every such passenger and emigrant; all which several sums the said treasurer and deputy treasurers respectively are hereby authorized and required to demand and receive.

II. And be it enacted, That if any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place in this province, from any port or place in Europe with passengers and emigrants, shall be placed in quarantine on any other account than merely for the purpose of cleaning or observation, that then and in such case the master or person having charge of any such ship or vessel at the time of reporting such ship or vessel, in addition to, and over and above all or any other sum or sums required to be paid by this Act, shall pay to the treasurer of the province, or the deputy treasurer at the port or place where such ship or vessel may arrive, the further sum of five shillings for each and every passenger or emigrant on board such ship or vessel; and if any such ship or vessel, so placed in quarantine as aforesaid, shall be detained in such quarantine for any longer period than ten days, that then and in such case, the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel, in addition to, and over and above all or any other sum or sums required to be paid by this Act, shall pay to the treasurer, or deputy treasurer as aforesaid, the further sum of five shillings for each and every passenger and emigrant on board such ship or vessel; which said additional and further sum or sums, the said treasurer, and deputy treasurer, respectively, are also hereby authorized and required to demand and receive.

III. And be it enacted, That upon the refusal or neglect of the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel arriving with passengers and emigrants, as aforesaid, to pay the said several sum or sums for each and every passenger and emigrant on board such ship or vessel, it shall and may be lawful to and for the treasurer of the province, or deputy treasurer, as the case may be, to sue for and prosecute the same before any two of the magistrates for the county, or city and county, where such ship or vessel may be; and on conviction, the said magistrates shall and may levy the same by warrant of distress, under their hands and seals, directed to any sheriff, marshal, or constable, at or near the place where the said ship or vessel may be, and by sale under the said warrant of the guns, boats, anchors, chains, tackle, apparel and furniture of such ship or vessel; and the overplus (if any) of such distress and sale, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel; and provided also, that no ship or vessel which may have arrived at any port or place in this province with passengers and emigrants from Europe, as aforesaid, shall be cleared out or proceed to sea, until all and every sum or sums of money due and payable for and on account of such passengers and emigrants, by virtue and authority of this Act, shall be first paid to the treasurer of this province, or the deputy treasurer, at the port or place where such ship or vessel may have arrived.

IV. And be it enacted, That an Act made and passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate Vessels arriving from the United Kingdom with Passengers and Emigrants," shall be suspended in its operation during the continuance of this present Act, and no longer.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be in force and continue in operation for the space of two years, and no longer.

No. 13.

(No. 22.)

No. 13.

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

SIR,

Downing-street, May 11, 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's Despatch No. 39, of the 9th ultimo, enclosing an address from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, praying that the sum of 13,511*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, granted under the authority of a Provincial Act (a copy of which is also enclosed) to provide for the relief and maintenance of indigent and sick emigrants, may be repaid to the colony from the funds of this country.

The information transmitted by Sir W. Colebrooke is too indefinite to enable Her Majesty's Government to arrive at any satisfactory decision upon the application of the House of Assembly. I am, therefore, compelled to refer you to my Despatch to Sir W. Colebrooke, of the 2nd of December last, to which I called your attention on the 14th ultimo; and to request that you will cause accurate and complete accounts of the expenditure incurred under the

head of emigration, including the receipts and appropriation of the Emigrant Tax, to be prepared and transmitted to me as soon as may be practicable.

I regret the delay which will thus arise, but it is indispensable that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of more clear and perfect information than is supplied by the Despatch now before me, before we can come to any decision as to the amount of the grant for which it will be proper to apply to Parliament to meet the claim which is now brought forward on behalf of the province of New Brunswick.

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

(No. 15.) No. 14. No. 14.
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton,
May 3, 1848.

(Received June 21, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter from Mr. Perley, Government Emigration Officer at St. John's, announcing the arrival of the emigrant ship "Redwing" from Galway, and enclosing the ship return for the same vessel.

1st Enclosure.

2nd Enclosure.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. I have, &c., (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure in No. 14.

Encl. in No. 14.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
May 1, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the brig "Redwing" from Galway, with 141 passengers, for which vessel ship return is enclosed.

Return No. 3.

The passengers by this vessel were in part small farmers; the rest agricultural labourers and fishermen. A majority of them intend proceeding at once to the United States.

I have not received any notice of the sailing of this vessel from Galway, nor any communication from the Emigration Officer at that port the present season.

Lieut. Patterson,
R.N., Government
Emigration Officer,
Galway.

The master of the "Redwing" reports that two other vessels would sail from Galway for this port about 15th April with passengers, under the new Act, which he avoided by getting to sea a few days before it came into operation.

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

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provincial Secretary.

SHIP RETURN No. ³/₁₈₄₈.

Report on the Immigrants by the brig "Redwing," Thomas Irbister, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, N. B., from Galway, on the 1st of May, 1848.

Boarded and examined 1st May, 1848.

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked]. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	37	14	15	5	5	82	57
Deaths on the Voyage	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths in Quarantine	None.													
Total Deaths							1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Number of Births on the Voyage							One child still-born.							
Total landed in the Colony							62	36	14	15	5	4	81	55

Steerage 136 passengers.
Cabin, 5 male adults 5 ,,
Total 141 ,,

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

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Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Funds.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
35	5	..	..	..	..	..	N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants. The "Redwing" is a stout collier brig with just sufficient height between decks to enable her to carry passengers. No complaints of provisions or water. The passengers were chiefly supplied with oatmeal by their own desire. They were clean and healthy; the vessel arrived in good order.

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

No. 15.

(No. 28.)

No. 15.

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

SIR,

Downing-street, June 1, 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 15, of the 3rd ultimo, enclosing a letter from the Emigration Agent at St. John's, New Brunswick, reporting the arrival of the emigrant ship "Redwing" from Galway; and I have to request that you will acquaint Mr. Perley, with reference to his remark as to the non-receipt of any communication from the Emigration Officer at the port of Galway, that the amount of emigration appears too small to require the appointment of any officer at that port for the present.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir E. Head, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 16.

(No. 14.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart.
to Earl GREY.Government House, Fredericton,
May 3, 1848.

MY LORD,

(Received May 23, 1848.)

For Lord Grey's
Despatch, 14 April,
No. 10, *vide* Papers
relative to Emi-
gration, to North
America; presented
by Command, April,
1848; p. 65.

YOUR Lordship's Despatch of April 14, No. 10, requests that I would furnish you with full particulars of the nature and amount of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigrants in this province.

On referring to the copies of Sir William Colebrooke's last Despatches, which he forwarded to me from St. John's, I find that he has already, in his Despatch of April 9, No. 39, enclosed a copy of the address from the House of Assembly on this subject, as well as a copy of the Act for appropriating 13,511*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* to defray expenses incurred in connexion with the emigration of last year.

I have the honour to enclose in this Despatch copies of the same documents; and should further information be necessary, I will not fail to obtain it.

Your Lordship's Despatch of April 14, No. 10, and its enclosure, shall be laid before the Executive Council without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

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

Two Enclosures.

(*Vide* Enclosure of Sir
W. Colebrooke's
Despatch of April 9,
1848, p. 37.)

(No. 30.)

No. 17.

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BRUNSWICK.

No. 17.

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

SIR,

Downing-street, June 5, 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd ultimo, accompanied by an address of the Assembly respecting the expenditure incurred last year on account of the emigration from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick.

You will since, however, have learned from my Despatch No. 22, of the 11th ultimo, that the information which this document affords is insufficient, because it does not appear whether or not a claim is preferred for other balances alluded to besides the sum of 13,511*l.*, for which direct application is made, nor yet whether Her Majesty's Government may understand that this is the last demand which will have to be submitted on the present head.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that, although more than one copy of the late Emigrant Tax Act has been received in the Despatches from your predecessor and yourself, and that I am thus in possession of the enactments of the Legislature on the subject, there has not yet arrived a copy certified as correct by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, which attestation is necessary for some purposes. I have to request, therefore, that you will supply this defect in respect to that Act, and also of the other laws, of which the titles are subjoined.

Act for appropriating
13,511*l.*
Act to provide for the
failure of the Potato
Crop.

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

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

(No. 19.)

No. 18.

No. 18.

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

Government House, Fredericton,
May 10, 1848.

(Received May 31, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from the Emigration Officer at St. John, announcing the arrival of the emigrant barque "British Queen," and enclosing the ship return for that vessel.

1st Enclosure.

2nd Enclosure.

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Encl. in No. 13.

No. 1.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
May 9, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "British Queen" from Londonderry, with 122 passengers, for which vessel a ship return is enclosed.

Return, No. 4.

These passengers are of the better class of peasantry from the north of Ireland, and appear to possess some means. Nearly all of them intend proceeding immediately to the United States. These persons would make a valuable class of settlers; and it is to be regretted that no arrangements exist for offering them inducements to remain in New Brunswick.

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

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provincial Secretary.

SHIP RETURN.—No. ⁴/₁₈₄₈.

Report on the Immigrants by the Barque "British Queen," Thomas Bell, Master, which arrived at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry on the 8th of May, 1848.

Boarded and examined 8th May, 1848.

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	41	15	9	2	2	70	52
Deaths on the Voyage . . .	None.													
Deaths in Quarantine . . .	None.													
Total Deaths	None.													
Number of Births on the Voyage	None.													
Total Landed in the Colony							53	41	15	9	2	2	70	52

Total 122 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Trades-people.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
11	6	..	..	..	..	..	N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants. The "British Queen" is a substantial barque, rather low between decks, but so arranged as to comply with the Act. The passengers were of the better class, clean and healthy. The water and provisions good.

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

No. 19.

(No. 23.)

No. 19.

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

Government House, Fredericton,
May 16, 1848.

(Received June 7, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from the Emigration Officer at St. John's, announcing the arrival of the emigrant ship "Bache M'Evers," together with the ship return for the same vessel.

1st Enclosure.

2nd Enclosure.

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
May 10, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the brig "Bache M'Evers" from Cork, after a passage of 52 days, with 116 passengers, and enclose a ship return.

I shall make full inquiry as to the short allowance of water on the voyage.

The passengers by the vessel, almost without exception, expressed their desire to proceed to the United States as quickly as possible. Although in humble circumstances, they are much superior to those that came last year from Cork and Kerry.

Return No. 5.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provincial Secretary.

SHIP RETURN.—No. 5.

Report on the Immigrants by the brig "Bache M'Evors," Edward Sullivan, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Cork, on the 9th of May, 1848.
Boarded and examined 10th May, 1848.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	30	15	22	4	3	61	55
Deaths on the Voyage . . .	None.													
Deaths in Quarantine . . .	None.													
Total Deaths	None.													
Number of Births on the Voyage	None.													
Total Landed in the Colony							42	30	15	22	4	3	61	55

Total 116 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Trades-people.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
32	3	..	..	..	..	..	N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants. The "Bache M'Evors" is an old vessel, well known in the passenger trade; a very dull sailor. The passengers on the voyage were Cork and Kerry peasantry, a few of whom had held land; the rest were mere cottiers. They arrived in good health, and tolerable condition for persons of their class. During half the voyage they were on short allowance of water. The captain alleges that part of the water casks were stoved in a gale, and that leakage in others was occasioned by rats, as to which further inquiry will be made.

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

(No. 26.)

No. 20.

No. 20.

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

Government House, Fredericton,
May 20, 1848.

(Received June 7, 1848.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, letters from the Emigration Officer at St. John's, announcing the arrival of the emigrant ships "Leviathan," "Lord Sandon," "Clare," and "Triumph," together with the ship returns for the same vessels.

1st Enclosure.

2nd Enclosure.

3rd Enclosure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

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

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
May 17, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival this day of the barque "Triumph," from Limerick, with 100 passengers, and enclose ship return.

Ship return No. 9.

The "Triumph" was in as foul a state when I boarded her this morning as could well be conceived, and it may be deemed very fortunate that fever did not appear. The ventilation was good, and may have been serviceable in preserving the health of the passengers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

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

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provincial Secretary.

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SHIP RETURN.—No. 8.

Report on the Immigrants by the Brig "Leviathan," Robert M'Dowall, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Baltimore (Ireland), on the 16th of May, 1848.

Boarded and examined 16th May, 1848.

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	38	11	6	3	..	50	44
Deaths on the Voyage . . .	None.													
Deaths in Quarantine . . .	None.													
Total Deaths	None.													
Number of Births on the Voyage	None.													
Total Landed in the Colony							36	36	11	6	3	..	50	44

Total 94 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
12	4	..	..	..	..	..	N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants. The "Leviathan" is a stout brig well known in the passenger trade. The passengers had ample room and arrived in good health. They were of a better class than those which have on former seasons arrived from the extreme south of Ireland, near Cape Clear, and by no means destitute. They were perfectly satisfied with the provisions and water.

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

SHIP RETURN.—No. 7.

Report on the Immigrants by the barque "Lord Sandon," Daniel O'Brien, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John's, New Brunswick, from Kinsale, on the 16th of May, 1848.

Boarded and examined 16th May, 1848,

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	62	24	24	..	..	81	86
Deaths on the Voyage . . .	None.													
Deaths in Quarantine . . .	None.													
Total Deaths	None.													
Number of Births on the Voyage	None.													
Total Landed in the Colony							57	62	24	24	..	..	81	86

Total, 167 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Trades-people.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number Assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS. N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
30	5	..	..	..	..	..	The "Lord Sandon" is a fine vessel, and the accommodations ample. The passengers were very clean and healthy, and expressed themselves well satisfied with the provisions and water. This vessel is the first which has brought a surgeon and cook under the recent Act of Parliament; and the presence of both appeared to have been advantageous.

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

SHIP RETURN.—No. 6.

Report on the Immigrants by the Brig "Clare," Gilbert Allen, Master, which arrived at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Donegal, on the 13th of May, 1848.

Boarded and examined 16th May, 1848.

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	37	7	6	..	..	48	43
Deaths on the Voyage . . .	None.													
Deaths in Quarantine . . .	None.													
Total Deaths	None.													
Number of Births on the Voyage	None.													
Total Landed in the Colony	41	37	7	6	..	..	48	43						

Total 91 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Trades-people.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS. N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
26	4	The "Clare" is a good brig, with fair accommodation for passengers. No complaints of provisions or water. The passengers arrived in excellent health, and cleanly. There was no sickness on the voyage.

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

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SHIP RETURN.—No. 9.

Report on the Immigrants by the barque "Triumph," John Dudley, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Limerick, on the 17th of May, 1848.

Boarded and examined 17th May, 1848.

M. H. P.

(To be signed at the end by the Emigrant Agent.)

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	32	7	15	1	3	53	50
Deaths on the Voyage . . .	2	1												
Deaths in Quarantine . . .	None.													
Total Deaths							2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Number of Births on the Voyage							None.							
Total Landed in the Colony							43	31	7	15	1	3	51	49

Total 100 passengers.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
15	4	..	..	..	..	..	N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
<p>The "Triumph" is a clumsy old barque, with so great sheer as to be almost crescent-shaped; she has a "kettle-bottom," and rolls so much in a sea-way as to render it very difficult to board her, as I have found on more than one occasion. The passengers were chiefly peasantry, stout and hearty people, but excessively dirty. The ship was shockingly dirty, and in great disorder on arrival. Three deaths occurred on the voyage from dysentery, and one person much debilitated by it was landed at Partridge Island, being the first and only person landed there this season. No complaints as to provisions or water. From the state of the vessel it is surprising more were not ill.</p>									

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

No. 21.

No. 21.

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

SIR,

Downing-street, June 29, 1848.

May 3, 1848, No. 15.
May 10, " 17.
May 16, " 23.
May 20, " 26.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the Despatches enumerated in the margin, accompanied by seven returns of emigrant ships, in which 834 persons, including children, had embarked in the United Kingdom.

I have had much pleasure in seeing the contrast, which the returns, as far as they yet go, present with those of last year as to the healthiness of the emigration. In five of the ships I observe no deaths occurred; in one, two deaths, and in the remaining one three deaths. This last ship is reported to have arrived in a very dirty state, but she sailed before the Order in Council was passed prescribing rules for preserving order, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation. On the whole, therefore, the account appears very satisfactory.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed)

GREY.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

49

(No. 36.)

No. 22.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.
No. 22.

Government House, Fredericton,
June 5, 1848.

MY LORD,

(Received June 22, 1848.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from the Government Emigration Agent at St. John's, announcing the arrival of the emigrant barque "M'Donnell," together with the ship return for the same vessel.

Encl. No. 1.

Encl. No. 2.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Enclosure in
No. 22.

No. 1.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
June 2, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE to report the arrival of the barque "M'Donnell," from Cork, with 220 passengers, and enclose a Ship Return.

Return No. 12.

This ship was in very good order on arrival, and the emigrants were cleanly and healthy. They have published a card of thanks to the master and the surgeon (Mr. Boyle Travers), who appears to have been very attentive,

The ship "John Francis" has been discharged from observation at the Quarantine Station, but has not yet been able to enter port owing to the stormy weather.

The whole number of passengers landed the present season up to this date is 1714. Seventeen deaths have occurred on the voyage, chiefly children. Only 15 sick have been landed on Partridge Island, one of whom has been discharged, and the rest have improved very much since landing. No death has occurred at Partridge Island this season. By the Mail this day lists of passengers by the following vessels were received:—

"Lord Maidstone," Londonderry	350	passengers.
"Princess Royal," Cork	116	"
"Adeline Caun," Waterford	98	"
Total	564	

These vessels, with one from Donegal and one from Galway now on the voyage, will probably finish the emigration for the season, as the emigration officers at the principal ports in Ireland are of opinion that few more, if any, will depart for New Brunswick this year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
H.M. Emigration Officer.

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

No. 2.

SHIP RETURN.—No. 12.

Report on the Immigrants by the barque "M'Donnell," Hugh M'Donnell, Master, which arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, from Cork, on the 1st of June, 1848.

Boarded and Examined, 1st of June 1848,

M. H. P.

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 7.		Children under 7.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Embarked	85	60	31	38	4	2	120	100						
Deaths on the Voyage	None.													
Deaths in Quarantine	None.													
Total Deaths	None.													
Number of Births on the Voyage	None.													
Total Landed in the Colony.	85	60	31	38	4	2	120	100						

Total 220 passengers.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Number of Agricultural Laborers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage Defrayed.		Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount paid.	REMARKS. N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By private Funds.				
60	..	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	The "McDonnell" is a fine vessel, with good height between decks, and ample accommodation for passengers. The passengers were healthy and clean on arrival, and expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment and the fare on the voyage.

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

No. 23.

(No. 38.)

No. 23.

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

SIR,

Downing-street, June 30, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 36, of the 5th instant, covering a letter from the Government Emigration Agent at St. John, in which he reports the arrival of the "McDonnell," and affords some information on the general results of this year's emigration up to that date.

From this report, it appears that the whole number landed this year having been 1714, the deaths on the voyage have only been 17, chiefly of children, and that whilst the sick landed at Partridge Island have not amounted to more than 15, none of them have died, and all are improving. On looking back to the returns last year, I perceive that of 17,074 persons who embarked for New Brunswick, 2115 died either on the voyage, or in the hospital, after landing. In other words, the deaths this year have been less than 1 in 100; last year they were at the rate of considerably more than 1 in 9. Whether or not a difference of opinion may prevail as to the necessity for the full extent of the precautionary measures which have been adopted, no one can hear without gratification of this happy change in the fate of the emigrants who have gone to New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) GREY.

No. 24.

(No. 39.)

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart.,
to Earl GREY,Government House, Fredericton,
June 9, 1848.

MY LORD,

(Received June 26, 1848.)

Enclosure.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from the Government Emigration Agent at St. John's, which, I regret to say, announces the loss of the emigration ship "Commerce," from Galway.

I have directed particular inquiry to be made as to the state of health in which such of the survivors as are at St. John's have arrived.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Encl. in No. 24.

Enclosure in No. 24.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
June 7, 1848.Wreck of the barque
"Commerce," of
and from Galway,
Alex. Holliday,
Master.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that the barque "Commerce," from Galway, with 68 passengers, for this port, was totally lost on the coast of Nova Scotia, on the 31st ultimo, and that eight of the passengers

were unfortunately drowned. About forty of the survivors, with the master of the "Commerce," arrived here yesterday in the steamer "Herald."

The master, in his sworn protest, states that he sailed from Galway on the 28th April last; that on the 30th May he judged himself 20 miles to the southward of the Isle of Sable; that at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 31st, the night being very dark with a dense fog and rain, the vessel struck on rocks and passed over them; and again striking on a bold rocky shore, remained stationary and immediately filled with water, the gale increasing and the sea running high, the masts were cut away to ease the ship. At day-light the long-boat was got out and made two trips to the shore with passengers, when the boat was stove and two of the passengers were drowned. All the remaining passengers were got on shore with ropes, except six, who were drowned in the transit. The master, the crew, and the passengers, lost everything, save what they had on; some of the passengers were left nearly naked. The ship broke up entirely, and the effects drifted to sea; nothing was saved but one small boat.

The names of those drowned are as follows:—Mary Burk and infant child; Mrs. Coyne and infant; Patrick Circenan, aged 21 years; Fogarty, a boy, aged eight years of age; Cummings, an infant, twelve months old; and a lad named John Leyden. One of the crew, an apprentice, was also drowned.

The "Commerce" was wrecked on Port Monton Island, a little to the westward of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, at which place a part of the passengers have remained.

There being no emigration officer at Galway, I had no notice of the sailing of this vessel, or any list of the passengers.

This is the first and only wreck of a passenger vessel which I have had to report during the six years that I have held this situation.

The Hon. John S. Saunders,
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
M. H. PERLEY,
H.M. Emigration Officer.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(No. 31.)

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir DONALD CAMPBELL to
Earl GREY.

Government House, Prince Edward Island,
May 1, 1848.

(Received May 23, 1848.)

MY LORD,

No. 723.

I HAVE the honour to transmit an Act passed by the Legislature of this Island during the present Session, intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," together with the opinion of the Attorney-General on its policy and principle.

For Lord Grey's
Despatch, 2nd Dec.,
1847, No. 5, *vide*
Papers relative to
Emigration to North
America, Sess.
Paper, House of
Commons, 1847-8,
No. 50, p. 166.
Ditto House of
Lords, No. 19,
p. 166.

The stringent provisions embodied in this Act, regarding the introduction of immigrants into this island, are assimilated to those of the Emigrant Act recently passed in Canada, and are in accordance with the suggestions communicated in your Lordship's Despatch of the 2nd December last, No. 5.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DONALD CAMPBELL.

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

Encl. in No. 25.

Enclosure in No. 25.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION on a Prince Edward Island "Act to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

This Act repeals the Act of the 5th Victoria, cap. 5, intituled "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination." And also an Act of the 8th Victoria, cap. 9, intituled "An Act to continue and amend an Act relating to Sick and Indigent Emigrants;" and imposes a tax of 8s. 4d. sterling per head on all emigrants to be landed or brought into this colony over the age of eighteen calendar months, which tax is to be doubled if the vessel shall be quarantined by any Board of Health for five days, and to be trebled if the vessel shall be so quarantined for ten days; and before emigrants are by this Act allowed to be landed, the master of the vessel is to enter into a bond to indemnify the local government, or other authorities, for any necessary aid given by it or them, within twelve calendar months after their landing; to male emigrants of the age of 60 years and upwards, and to female emigrants of the age of 50 years and upwards, and such other emigrants as shall be declared by any Board of Health to be indigent and impotent, or the master if he so elects, instead of entering into such bond, may land such aged, indigent, and impotent emigrants, on payment of the extra rate of duty of 10s. per head.

This Act also defines the quantity of food and water to be provided and required to be on board emigrant vessels at the period of their sailing from the United Kingdom, and also regulates the daily issue of such food and water at one pound and three-quarters of the former, and three quarts of the latter to each emigrant, for the voyage, one half-pound of the daily issue of food to consist of bread or biscuit, another half-pound of beef or pork, and the residue of flour, oatmeal, rice, or potatoes, five pounds of potatoes being computed to be equal to one pound of the other articles; but this regulation as to food and water is not to be binding on the masters of vessels if inconsistent with the provisions of any Imperial Act in force at the time of their sailing from the United Kingdom.

In doubling and trebling the rate of tax, should the vessel be quarantined, and the amount to be paid at the election of the master per head for all aged, indigent, and impotent emigrants landed in the colony, in addition to the tax imposed on other descriptions of emigrants, the Legislature appears to have been governed by the Despatch from the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor-in-Chief, dated December, 1847, and in establishing the quantum of food and water required to be on board at the period of sailing, and also the quantum of the daily issue to each emigrant, it has adopted the suggestions to that effect in the Report on that subject to the Imperial Government, which was transmitted with Earl Grey's Despatch.

The rate of tax (8s. 4d. sterling per head, and doubling and trebling it, according to the number of days the vessel may be quarantined), imposed by this Act, allowing for the difference of exchange between the moneys in circulation in the two colonies, is understood to be the same as the tax imposed on emigrants by the Act of the Canadian Legislature recently passed, and it is believed that the Legislature of this colony would have been satisfied with a lower rate of

tax, had they not feared that by adopting a lower rate than that imposed by the Canadian Legislature, they would have held out an inducement to the cupidity of masters and owners of emigrant or passenger vessels to pour into the colony numbers of emigrants far beyond its resources for finding them either with employment or food, and thereby inevitably entail want, and its usual accompaniment, disease, not only upon its inhabitants, but also upon the emigrants themselves.

This Act contains stringent enactments to carry out its object, and to enforce the various penalties imposed for breaches of its provisions, affording the strongest evidence that the sad experience of the last year has excited the fears of the colonists in no ordinary degree on this subject.

This Act is to be in force for two years; and to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly, which is the limit suggested in Earl Grey's Despatch before referred to, in order to avoid the necessity of a disallowance of it, should it be thought to contain "any provisions of a questionable character."

April 28, 1848.

R. HODGSON, Attorney-General.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

(No. 723.)

CAP. 3.

AN ACT to repeal the Laws now in force relating to Emigrants, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

WHEREAS the increase of emigration to this colony renders it necessary that means be resorted to for indemnifying the Colonial Government against expenses that are likely to accrue to it by having to assist and afford medical aid to many emigrants whose personal means are insufficient for that purpose, it is therefore deemed necessary and expedient to enforce a rate or duty payable by masters or owners of all vessels bringing emigrants into this island for the purpose of creating a fund to defray the expenses of medical aid to sick emigrants, and for extending assistance to aged and indigent persons of that description, and to make other provisions as hereinafter is mentioned, and to repeal certain Acts now in force relating to the premises.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieut.-Governor, Council, and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, the several Acts hereinafter mentioned shall be and the same are hereby repealed, that is to say, an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the Place of their destination;" and also an Act, made and passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to continue and amend an Act relating to Sick and Indigent Emigrants."

Repeals Act o. 5th
Victoria, cap. 5,
also Act of 8th
Victoria, cap. 9.

II. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid in the manner hereinafter prescribed, from the master, owner, or person in charge or command of every vessel hereafter arriving in any of the ports of this island with passengers or emigrants, a pecuniary rate or head duty of eight shillings and fourpence of sterling money of Great Britain for every such passenger or emigrant on board such ship or vessel, such duty to be paid by the said master or owner to the collector of impost of the port at which such vessel shall have first entered at the time of making her first report and entry, when it shall also be the duty of the said master, owner, or commander to furnish to the said collector with his said report a true and correct list and description of every emigrant and passenger on board such vessel in the manner and form as is hereinafter directed by this Act together with the manifest or list of emigrants made out at the time of clearing such vessel from the port from which such vessel sailed, and at the time of delivering such list produce to and deposit the register of such ship or vessel with the collector of impost, who shall, and he is hereby authorized to retain the same in his possession until such master shall produce a certificate from the Chairman of the District Board of Health, stating that the provisions of this Act have been complied with by such master, and directing such collector to deliver up the register to him, and no such report or entry shall be deemed to be valid, or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties be thereupon paid as aforesaid. Provided always, that if, on the arrival of any such emigrant vessel, it shall be deemed necessary by any Board of Health or other competent jurisdiction, by virtue of the laws of this island, made for preventing the spreading of infectious distempers, or relating to quarantine, that such vessel be kept at quarantine for a period not less than five days; then, and in such case the rate of head duty hereinbefore imposed shall be doubled, and there shall be levied, paid, and collected in the manner and form above directed, the sum of sixteen shillings and eightpence sterling money of Great Britain, for every such passenger or emigrant as aforesaid. And further, that if it be deemed requisite by the said Board of Health, or other competent jurisdiction as aforesaid, that such vessel be kept at quarantine for a period not less than ten days; then, and in such case, the said rate of head duty shall be trebled, and there shall be levied, paid, and collected in the manner and form hereinbefore directed, the sum of one pound five shillings for every such passenger or emigrant on board as aforesaid, to be paid in like sterling money of Great Britain.

Imposes a Tax
of 8s. 4d. sterling
per head on Immi-
grants, to be paid
by Master or Owner
of Vessel to Col-
lector of Impost
for the Port at
which Vessel shall
be first reported.

Master or Owner
to furnish, with
report, a true List
and Description of
Immigrants to
Collector of Impost.
Also the Manifest
made at Clearing.
Also to deposit with
Collector of Im-
post, Register of
Vessels until cer-
tificate obtained
from Chairman of
District Board of
Health.

No Report to be
valid unless tax be
paid.

III. And be it enacted, That upon the refusal or neglect of the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel arriving with passengers and emigrants, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the collector of impost to sue for and prosecute the same before any two of the Justices of the Peace of the county where the vessel may be, and on

Upon neglect of
Master, &c., to pay
Tax Collector of
Impost, to sue for

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

same before two
Justices of the
Peace.

Master, &c., of
Vessel, not to
permit Immigrants
to land until he
delivers a correct
List to Collector,
&c.

Requisites of List
to be delivered to
Collector, &c.

Form of such List.

Nor permit Im-
migrants to land
until Bond be given
to Collector.

Form of Bond so to
be given.

Requisites of Bond.

For the purpose of
this Act, Board of
Health to be final
Judges of indi-
gency, impotency,
or ages of Im-
migrants.

Penalty of Bond.

Fee to be paid to
Collector for Bond.
Master or Owner
instead of giving
Bond may pay an
extra Tax of 10s.
sterling per head
for each aged, &c.,
Immigrant.

Master, &c., after
exhibiting Mani-
fest and furnishing
List, and delivering
Register, to attest
on oath, &c.

Collector em-
powered to adminis-
ter oath, &c.

On receipt of per-
mit, Master, &c.
may land Immi-
grants.

Penalty on Master,
&c. for landing

Immigrants before
fulfilling the con-
ditions of this Act.

No tax to be paid
for Immigrants not
intended to be
landed in this
colony.

But Masters to give
bond to Collector
of Impost, &c. after
delivery of register
to Collector.

Forms of Bonds so
to be given.

Penalty on bond.

Condition of bond.

Fee to be paid for
bond.

Bond how to be
cancelled.

Master, &c., may
permit Immigrants
to land at any port

conviction, the said Justices shall and may levy the same by warrant of distress, under their hands and seals, directed to any sheriff or constable at or near the place where the said vessel may be, and by sale under the said warrant of the guns, boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture of such ship or vessel, and the overplus (if any) of such distress and sale, after deducting of costs, shall be paid to the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel.

IV. And be it enacted, That before the master, owner, or commander of any such ship or vessel shall permit any passenger to leave such vessel on her arrival at any port or place in this island, or on the coast or islands thereof, he shall deliver to the said collector of impost a correct list and return of all the emigrants or passengers on board such vessel at the time of her arrival, which shall contain the name of each passenger, also their respective ages, trades, or occupations, and shall mention therein the heads of families and the children of each, males and females, which said list shall be in form according to that in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked (A), and shall be furnished to the said captain or commander by the said collector, free of charge; and for the better and more effectually fulfilling the purposes of this Act, it shall be the further duty of the said master, owner, or commander of such vessel, and he is hereby required, before permitting any such passengers or emigrants to land, to give and execute to such collector a bond, with one good and sufficient surety to be approved of by the said collector, in substance and effect according to that in the schedule to this Act annexed, marked (B), in which said bond there shall be set out a list of the names of all such male passengers as appear to be of the age of 60 years and upwards, and also of all such female passengers as appear to be of the age of 50 years and upwards, and also the names of any others of the said passengers or emigrants who may appear most indigent and impotent, of whom, and also of the ages of the said men and women, the said Board of Health are hereby declared to be, for the purposes of this Act, competent and final judges, and such selection is to be made solely according to their discretion, the penalty of which said bond shall be in a sum double the aggregate amount of the rate or duty by this Act imposed on the passengers named therein, such bond being conditioned as in the said schedule marked (B) is mentioned, and the sum of 10s., and no more, shall be paid for such bond by the said master, owner, or commander; provided always that if the said master, owner, or person having the command of such vessel, do and shall, after having furnished such return or list of passengers as aforesaid, pay unto the said collector of impost an extra rate or duty of 10s. for each of such aged men, women, and indigent persons so to be selected by the said Board of Health according to their ages and circumstances, as hereinbefore directed, such payment being made shall obviate the necessity of his entering into the said bond, and shall be taken in lieu thereof; but it shall be optional with the said master, commander, or owner, to execute such bond in the manner aforesaid, or pay the said extra duty hereinbefore lastly imposed; and the said master, commander, or owner, having exhibited his said manifest, and furnished such correct list and return of his said passengers, and having deposited his register in the hands of the said collector, as hereinbefore directed, he shall attest to the same on oath before the said collector; which said oath such collector is hereby empowered to administer, and having paid or secured all the rates and duties by this Act imposed, and having received his receipts and vouchers therefor, and also a permit or authority from the said collector to land his said passengers, it shall and may be lawful for him to allow the said passengers or emigrants to leave the vessel; and should the master, owner, or commander, land, or permit or attempt to land, any of his said passengers, without having strictly fulfilled all the conditions required by this Act, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every passenger leaving his vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act.

V. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding any thing in this Act contained to the contrary, whenever any such vessel shall arrive at any port in this island, having passengers or emigrants on board, and who are not intended to be landed in this island, then no rate or duty whatsoever shall be exacted or paid for any such passenger, provided the master or owner of every such vessel do and shall, upon reporting and entering his ship with the collector of imposts for the port or district at which he shall have arrived, and after first having delivered into the hands of such collector the register of such ship or vessel in manner aforesaid, give and execute to such collector a bond according to the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, marked (C), with one or more good and sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved of by the said collector, in a penalty of double the amount of the rate or duty, which by this Act would be imposed in case such passengers were landed, with a condition that if none of the said passengers shall either directly or indirectly be landed or escape on shore on this island, before all and every the rates, taxes, and duties imposed by this Act, shall be fully paid and satisfied in the manner and form aforesaid; then that the same shall be void, and the sum of Ten shillings, and no more, shall be paid by the said master for such bond, which said bond shall afterwards be delivered up to be cancelled on the said obligors, or any person on their behalf filing with such collector a certificate properly authenticated by any collector of customs or impost for any place out of this island, that such passengers have been landed and left there by the said master or owner, or his consignee. And provided also, that nothing in this Act contained, shall prevent the master or person having the command of any vessel, so having on board passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, from permitting any passenger to leave the vessel, at the request of such passenger, before the arrival of the vessel at this island or the coasts thereof, but in every such case the names of the passengers who may have so left, shall be entered in the

manifest or list of emigrants' names, made out at the time of clearing the vessel from the port from which she has so sailed, and the same shall be certified under the signature of the passenger or passengers so having left the vessel, and if the number of passengers remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel at this island, do not correspond with that mentioned in such manifest, after deducting those who shall have so left the vessel, and also any that may have died on the voyage, the master or person having the command, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Five pounds for each and every passenger short of the number not found on board, unless he can account for the same to the satisfaction of the said Board of Health. Infants born on the voyage shall not be included in the account for this purpose to be taken.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every such master, owner, or person having the command of every such vessel carrying passengers as aforesaid, to have on board at the time of leaving any port in the United Kingdom, a quantity of provisions and water sufficient to enable the daily issue of at least one pound and three quarters of solid food, and three quarts of water to each of such passengers during the voyage, which voyage shall be determined and computed to comprehend a space of ten weeks from any port in the United Kingdom to this colony, one half pound of such daily issue of food to consist of bread or biscuit, half a pound thereof of beef or pork, and the residue thereof of flour, oatmeal, rice, or potatoes, five pounds of potatoes being computed to be equal to one pound of the other articles abovementioned, and the master, owner, or person having the command of any such vessel sailing from any port in the United Kingdom for this colony, without having on board the quantity of food, and of the kinds and descriptions hereinbefore mentioned, and the quantity of water hereinbefore mentioned, for every passenger on board at the time of such vessel sailing as aforesaid, or who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to issue, or cause to be issued to the passengers on board during the voyage, the daily allowance of water and of food of the quality, kind, and descriptions hereinbefore mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than One hundred pounds. Provided nevertheless that this clause shall be binding and obligatory upon the master, owner, or person having the command of any such vessel sailing from any port in the United Kingdom as aforesaid, only so far as the same shall not be contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of any Act or law of the Imperial Parliament in force at the time of the sailing of such vessel, and Provided also that if any such Act of the Imperial Parliament in force at the time of sailing of any such vessel as aforesaid, shall impose upon the owner, master, or person having the command of such vessel the necessity of providing a sufficient supply of provisions and water for the passengers on board of such vessel for the whole voyage, and shall regulate the quantity to be taken on board at the time of the sailing of the vessel, then and in such case the said owner, master, or person in charge of the said vessel, upon his complying with the provisions of such Imperial Act, shall not be subject or liable to the penalty imposed by this clause, and in all such cases the production by the master, owner, or person in charge of such vessel of a certificate of the collector or other proper officer at the port, from which the said vessel shall have sailed or cleared in the United Kingdom, of his having complied with the requisites of such Imperial Act at the time of his clearance, shall be sufficient evidence *prima facie* to discharge him from the penalty imposed by this Act, in so far as such penalty relates to his not having on board a sufficient supply of provisions and water at the time of the sailing of such vessel.

VII. And be it enacted, That all infant emigrants and passengers who have not attained the age of eighteen calendar months at the time of their arrival at this island, as aforesaid, shall be free and exempt from all taxes and duties imposed by this Act.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the respective rates, taxes, and duties by the provisions of this Act imposed upon the passengers and emigrants coming to this island shall be doubled whensoever and as often as the period of their arrival in this island shall be later than the first day of September in each year, and trebled if their arrival shall occur later than the first day of October in each year.

IX. And be it enacted, That every passenger on board any ship or vessel arriving in any harbour of this island, to which the master or person commanding such vessel shall have engaged to convey him, shall be entitled to remain and keep his baggage on board during forty-eight hours after the master shall have duly made and completed his entry and complied with the provisions of this Act relating thereto, and every such master who shall compel any passenger to leave his vessel before the expiration of the said term of forty-eight hours, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two pounds currency for every passenger he shall so compel to leave his vessel, nor shall any master or person commanding such vessel remove or cause to be removed, before the expiration of the said forty-eight hours any berthing or accommodation used by his passengers, under a like penalty.

X. And be it enacted, That every pilot who shall have had charge of any vessel having passengers on board, who shall know that any passenger has been permitted to leave the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall not within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel in any harbour of this island to which he may have engaged to pilot her, inform the collector of impost at such port or place that a passenger or passengers has or have so left the vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency, for every passenger with respect to whom he shall have wilfully neglected to give such information.

XI. And be it enacted, That the monies levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the collector of impost by whom they shall have been received into the Treasury of this island for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

XII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor or other admi-

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not within this island.
Duty of Master, &c. in such case.

Penalty on Master, &c. offending herein.

Defines the quantity and description of Food, and quantity of Water to be provided for Immigrants, and to be on board Vessels at the time leaving Ports in the United Kingdom.

Daily issue thereof to Immigrants.

Penalty on Master offending herein, or not issuing Provisions and Water daily, as herein required.

Not to be binding on Master of Vessel sailing from United Kingdom, if contrary to, or inconsistent with provisions of any Imperial Act.

And if Imperial Act shall define the quantity, &c., of Provisions, &c., for the Voyage, Master, &c., on complying therewith, not subject to Penalty imposed by this Section.

What shall be proof of such compliance with Imperial Act.

Exempts from tax all Infants, Immigrants under the age of 18 calendar months.

Doubles the Tax on Immigrants arriving after 1st September in each Year, and trebles it on Immigrants arriving 1st October in each Year.

Immigrants may remain on board 48 hours after completion of entry by Master, &c.

Penalty on Master removing berthing before the expiration of same period.

Duty of Pilot in charge of Immigrant's vessel.

Penalty on Pilot offending therein.

Monies levied under this Act to be paid by Collector of Impost into Treasury

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Lieut.-Governor,
&c., may advance
from Monies levied
under this Act to
Boards of Health.

To be expended by
such Boards.

Money received by
Board of Health,
how to be appro-
priated.

Allowance there-
from to Secretary of
Board.

Boards of Health to
account to Legisla-
ture for expenditure
of money received
by them.

Requisites of
Amount to be laid
before Legislature.

Mode in which Ac-
counts of Board of
Health are, to be
made up.

Penalties above 20l.
to be recovered in
Supreme Court.

Penalties of 20l. or
under, to be re-
covered before three
Justices of the
Peace.

By Chairman of
Board of Health.

Appropriation of
Penalties.

Parties liable to
penalty may be
held to bail.

By order of Judge,
on Affidavit, &c.

Judgment of
Justices of the
Peace may be
appealed from to
Supreme Court.

Security to be
given on Appeal.

Taxes payable and
Penalties imposed
by this Act declared
to be a specific lien
on Vessel, and
Master may be
held to Bail on
Vessel attached, to
answer same.

Mode of proceeding
for arrest of Master
or for attachment
of Vessel.

nistrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by order under his hand at any time after the passing of this Act, to advance to the Boards of Health in the several counties, such sums of money as may be required for the purposes of this Act, out of the monies paid into the Treasury under the authority of this Act, to be applied and expended under the direction of the said Boards of Health.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no part of the said money paid and received by the said respective Boards of Health shall by them be employed in making advances in money to any emigrant; but shall be expended in forwarding poor and destitute emigrants to the place of their destination in this or the adjacent provinces. And in no case shall any grown person in good health and unincumbered with a family, except unmarried females, who may be unable otherwise to join their friends or relatives receive assistance out of the said monies. Provided, nevertheless, that medical aid, house rent, fuel, and other unavoidable expenses may be paid out of the said monies so received by the said Board of Health, as aforesaid, together with a reasonable allowance to the Secretaries of the said Boards of Health respectively, to be determined by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the said Boards of Health, into whose hands the monies shall be paid under the authority of this Act, shall, within fifteen days after the meeting of each Session of the Legislature during the continuance of this Act, lay before each of the branches thereof a faithful and detailed account of the expenditure of such monies, and a correct list of the emigrants by them respectively relieved, distinguishing the nation and country of each emigrant, the place to which he or they shall have been forwarded, and his or her age, and the amount expended in affording such relief, and in what manner expended to every grown person, and his or her name and trade.

XV. And be it enacted, That the persons composing the Board of Health to whom shall be entrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated, shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure, shewing the sum advanced to the Board of Health, the sum actually expended, the balance, if any, remaining in their hands, and every such account shall be supported by vouchers therein distinctly referred to by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account.

XVI. And be it enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures in this Act mentioned or imposed may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in the Supreme Court of this island, or, in case of any penalty being for twenty pounds or under, before any three Justices of the Peace for the counties respectively in this island by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information by the Chairman of any Boards of Health in this island, who shall prosecute for the same within forty-five days after the offence, and when recovered shall be paid, after deducting the costs and charges of the prosecution, into the treasury of this island for the use and support of the Government thereof; and if no person shall so sue and prosecute within the said forty-five days, then the said penalties and forfeitures may be sued for and recovered by information of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and when recovered to be paid, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution, into the treasury of this island for the use aforesaid, and all and every person and persons who may become liable to pay any such penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures, shall and may be arrested and held to bail, according to the practice of the said Court for such penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures, at the suit of the persons hereinbefore mentioned and entitled to sue for the same by virtue of an order for that purpose to be obtained under the hand of any Judge of the said Court on proper affidavits being laid before him satisfactorily establishing the liability to pay the penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures aforesaid, which order any one of the Judges of the said Court is hereby authorized to grant, and in default of giving such bail such person or persons so, as aforesaid, ordered to be held to bail, shall be committed to prison as in other cases is accustomed. Provided always, That any judgments given by the said Justices of the Peace may be appealed against to the Supreme Court in like manner and subject to the like rules and regulations as are prescribed by the laws relating to the recovery of small debts, and where the judgment of the said Justices appealed from shall exceed the sum of ten pounds, no person shall be admissible as sureties on any such appeal until they shall have duly justified each in double the amount and costs upon oath before some one or more of the Justices before whom such judgment shall be given in like manner, as special bail in the Supreme Court now justify.

XVII. And be it enacted, That for the better effectuating the purposes of this Act, the several taxes, duties, and penalties imposed by this Act shall be, and the same are hereby declared a specific lien on the said ship or vessel, notwithstanding the master or owner's general liability therefore; and the said Supreme Court, in term time, or any two Justices thereof in vacation, also any three Justices of the Peace as hereinbefore mentioned, are hereby empowered on the application of the said Board of Health for that purpose, and an affidavit of the Chairman thereof for the time being, or on the application and affidavit of any collector of impost for the port at which such vessel shall arrive, that the said master or owner has, in the opinion of the said Board or collector of impost, become liable for any of the said taxes, duties, or penalties, to issue process to arrest the person of the said master or owner, or owners, and require bail for his or their appearance to answer the said suit, or to attach the ship or vessel by any process of attachment in their discretion, until security be given to the satisfaction of the said Court or Justices for the forthcoming of the said vessel, to answer the said suit, or to proceed as above directed against both master or owner, or owners, and ship at the same time, at the discretion of the said Board or

collector of impost, with power to the said Courts to hear and determine said suits, and to enforce their judgments therein by all lawful and customary means; and no plea or exception taken to the jurisdiction of the said Courts, or either of them, in proceeding as hereinbefore directed shall be held valid or tenable.

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XVIII. And be it enacted, That in all cases of wrecks happening to emigrant or passenger vessels on this island, or the coast thereof, the hull and materials, or, if the same be sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be, and the same are hereby declared liable for the taxes, rates, and penalties, imposed by this Act on all passengers landed therefrom on this island, and for that purpose the same or the proceeds thereof may be attached in the manner directed in the seventeenth section of this Act.

Hull and Materials of Immigrant Passengers' Vessels wrecked, to be liable for Tax imposed by this Act.

XIX. And be it enacted, That no tax or duty imposed by this Act, shall be paid by any master or owner of any ship or vessel, for or on account of any native, or inhabitant, or person, belonging to any of the neighbouring British colonies, coming to or returning from this island, or by any person who shall have previously resided in this island, on his returning to the same; but all such persons are hereby declared exempt from the duties and taxes aforesaid.

Exempts Natives and Inhabitants of this Colony and Inhabitants of other British Colonies from Tax.

XX. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act, no person shall be deemed an inhabitant of any other colony, unless such person shall have resided in such colony for a period of twelve months, or shall have been a housekeeper therein for the space of six months next before his or her departure for this island, or unless such person shall have resided or kept house for any periods of time in more than one colony, which periods of time shall amount together to either of the said terms of twelve months or six months respectively as aforesaid.

Who shall be deemed an Inhabitant of any other Colony.

XXI. And be it enacted, That printed copies of this Act shall be furnished by the Government of this colony, to all licensed pilots in the respective harbours of this island, and it shall be the duty of such pilots, on boarding or calling alongside of any vessel having emigrants on board, to deliver to the master or person in command of such vessel, one of the said copies of this Act, free of charge; and any pilot having had such copies duly furnished him, shall be liable to a penalty of two pounds if he neglect or refuse to deliver a copy as aforesaid.

Printed Copies of this Act to be furnished by the Government to Pilots for different Harbours. Pilots to deliver to Masters of Vessels a copy of Act. Penalty on Pilot neglecting to do so Continuance of Act

XXII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the space of Two years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.

House of Assembly, March 31, 1848. (Signed) JOSEPH POPE, Speaker.

Council Chamber, April 4, 1848. (Signed) R. HODGSON, President.

Passed April 15, 1848. (Signed) DONALD CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Governor.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

Schedule (A).

Schedule A.

List of Passengers.

Number of Heads of Families.	Names of all Passengers or Emigrants on Board	Trades or Occupation.	Ages.	Number of Impotent Persons.	Total Number.

the captain (or owner, as the case may be) of the ship or vessel called the _____, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing is a true and correct list and return of each and every the passengers or emigrants on board the said ship or vessel called the _____, of which deponent is master, and that no other passenger or passengers hath or have been landed in this island, or on the coasts thereof from the said vessel with deponent's knowledge or consent.

Sworn before me,

Schedule (B).

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ at present of Prince Edward Island, are held and firmly bound unto _____, Collector of Imposts for the port of _____, in the said island, in the sum of £ _____ sterling money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said _____, his heirs or successors in office, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves jointly and severally and our respective heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and _____

Schedule B. Form of Bond to be given for aged, &c., Immigrants.

Whereas the above bounden _____ the captain (or owner as the case may be) of the ship or vessel called the _____ has received permission from the said collector to land from the said ship or vessel the following passengers who have all been by the Board of Health selected and adjudged as coming within the description of aged men, women, indigent persons, and children, under the Act of 11 Vict., cap. 3, intituled an Act (here follow the emigrants' names). Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden _____, their executors and administrators do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said _____ or his successors in office all such sum and sums of money which shall or may at any time or times within the space of twelve calendar months from the date thereof be paid, laid out or expended by the government of this island, or any of the competent local authorities now or at any time hereafter authorized to afford aid or assistance to the emigrants or persons above-named, either by supplying them or any of them with food or clothing,

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house-rent, fuel, medical aid, or means to defray their travelling expenses to any place for which at the time of their embarking in such vessel they may have been destined, and do and shall further indemnify and save harmless the said government or authorities from and against all other charges, damages, expenses, and outlays which may have been incurred by the said government or authorities for the space of twelve calendar months aforesaid, for or in respect of the said emigrants or persons above-named, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of

Schedule (C).

Schedule C.

Form of Bonds to be given where Im-migrants are not intended to be landed in the Colony.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ at present of _____ in Prince Edward's Island, are held and firmly bound unto _____ Collector of Imposts for the port of _____, in the said island, in the sum of £. _____ sterling money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said _____, his heirs or successors in office, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and our respective heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____ in the _____ year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and _____

Whereas the above bounden _____ the captain or owner, as the case may be, of the ship or vessel called the _____, now arrived from the port of _____, in _____, having on board _____ passengers or emigrants, and now bound for the port of _____, as appears, has stated that it is not his intention to land his said passengers, or any of them, on this island or the coasts thereof, but intends proceeding with his said vessel and passengers to the said port of _____. Now, the condition of the above obligation is such that, if none of the said passengers or emigrants on board the said vessel shall, either directly or indirectly, be landed or escape on shore on this island, or the coasts thereof, before the respective rates and duties imposed by the Act of 11 Vict., c. 3, shall have been fully paid and satisfied, then the above obligation shall be void and of none effect, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Lieut.-Governor Sir DONALD CAMPBELL.

SIR,

Downing-street, June 30, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 31, of the 1st of May last, accompanied by the Act of the Legislature regulating the introduction of immigrants.

To the main provisions of this Act I see no reason to object; but with respect to the 6th section, which requires the master to make certain issues of food throughout the voyage, unless any enactment to the contrary shall have been made by Parliament, I have to observe to you that this enactment is clearly inconsistent with the Passengers' Act which regulates the same subject, and in other respects exceeds the powers of the legislature. It cannot be regarded, therefore, as operative, and I must caution you on no account to allow any proceedings to be taken against the masters of vessels or others for any infringement of this particular clause.

With regard to the 4th clause requiring the master to publish correct lists of his passengers, and to give bond for all above a certain age, or who appear most indigent and infirm, I would refer you to the remarks which were made in my despatch to Lord Elgin, dated the 6th of April, upon a somewhat similar clause in the Emigration Act passed this year by the Legislature of Canada.

And I have also to refer you, in reference to the 18th clause of the Prince Edward Island Act, which makes the wreck of an emigrant vessel liable for any taxes, rates, and penalties claimable under that law, to the observations contained in the above-mentioned despatch on the enactment in Canada, which made the wreck liable for the maintenance of passengers and conveyance to their destination. You will perceive that when a vessel is lost, the wreck may become the property of other persons than her previous owners, and that it might interfere with fair claims and expectations on the part of insurers to render such wrecks liable to special local charges.

In order to put you more fully in possession of the correspondence which passed respecting the Canadian Act, I send you, by this opportunity, the papers on that subject laid before Parliament by Her Majesty's command in April last.

Sir Donald Campbell,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

For Lord Grey's Despatch, 6th April, No. 193, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration to North America; presented by command, April, 1848; p. 27.