

All Officers, Petty Officers, and Seamen, who consider that they are entitled to receive this mark of their Sovereign's gracious recollection of their services, and of Her desire to record the same, are to send, in writing, the statement of their claims, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, specifying for what action, and at what period of time, the claim is preferred, and the names of the persons or the titles of the documents by which it can be established.

A Board of Officers will be appointed to take into consideration the facts stated in these applications, and to report upon the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the information of Her Majesty, so as to enable those commanded by Her Majesty to deliver to the claimants the medals accordingly.

The names of all those, who may apply for the naval medal, will be classed alphabetically, and to each name will be appended the actions at which the claimant may have been present, proof of which must be given to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The occasions for which medals have been granted by the Sovereign are specified below for general information and guidance.

By Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.  
H. G. WARD.

*Gold Medals (to Flag Officers and Captains) were issued by the Admiralty for the Actions undermentioned:*

- 1st June, 1794, Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
- 14th February, 1797, Lord St. Vincent over the Spanish fleet.
- 11th October, 1797, Lord Duncan over the Dutch fleet.
- 1st August, 1798, Lord Nelson, battle of the Nile.
- 25th October, 1799, Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, Surprise, Hermione recaptured.
- 21st October, 1805, Lord Nelson, battle of Trafalgar.
- 4th November, 1805, Sir R. Strachan, French squadron taken.
- 6th February, 1806, Sir J. Duckworth, action off St. Domingo.
- 1st January, 1807, Captain Brisbane, Arethusa and three others, Curacoa taken.
- 10th November, 1808, Captain M. Seymour, Amethyst, Thetis captured.
- 6th July, 1808, Captain Stewart, Raderé Zaffer, Seahorse (Turkish frigate) captured.
- 6th July, 1809, Captain Mounsey, Furieuse, Bonne Citoyenne captured.
- 13th March, 1811, Captain W. Hoste, Amphion and three others, action off Lissa.
- 9th August, 1810, Captain C. Cole, Bonda Neira, Caroline taken.
- 22d February, 1812, Captain Talbot, Rivoli, Victorious captured.
- 1st June, 1813, Captain Broke, Chesapeake, Shannon captured.
- 27th March, 1814, Captain E. Palmer, L'Etoile, Hebrus captured.
- 15th January, 1815, Captain H. Hope, President, Endymion defeated.

## EMIGRATION.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION TO THE  
BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA,  
*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.*

(No. 120.)

Copy of a Despatch from Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey.  
*Fredericton, N. B., 29th December, 1846.*

MY LORD,—I do myself the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Emigrant Agent at Saint John, with his Annual Report, and Quarterly and Annual Returns, made up by anticipation, to the 31st instant, in order to admit of their transmission by the present mail.

In reference to Mr. Perley's observations upon the advantage of selling lands on credit, to be repaid in work on roads, by which the wilderness would be opened, and the settlement of the country accelerated, it may be proper to remark that the adoption of such a plan for opening the wilderness has not been contemplated beyond the privilege proposed to be accorded to settlers of liquidating the sums due for lands purchased by them at the public sales, by means of certificates from the Commissioners and Supervisors of Roads of the sums due to them for work actually and effectively performed, either for wages or on contract by the piece. Such contracts are often taken for the purpose of earning the means of paying for land, and the appropriations for the whole Province are necessarily limited to such sums as can be so applied from the commercial revenue, and have no reference to the amount required to meet the growing demand for settlement lands, especially in seasons when emigrants arrive in great numbers, who would be willing to settle them on such conditions.

The forests of New Brunswick being more dense than those of Upper Canada, the settlements for many years were limited for the most part to the margins of the numerous rivers and streams which intersect the Province, and the cultivation of the rich alluvial bottoms left dry after the spring floods or freshets. Where roads have been made through the forests, settlements have been formed along them, and in cases where settlers have entered the wilderness before communications had thus been opened, they have been exposed to great hardships and privations, leading sometimes to the abandonment of their locations. The attempts of capitalists to effect such settlements by means of hired labour have not heretofore been successful, although contracts to work by the piece are taken on reasonable terms, the land so reclaimed affording for a

long time only a subsistence to actual settlers, and making no return upon the capital so expended, from the difficulty in finding a market for produce.

Such markets in the interior of the country, and remote from the rivers and sea-ports, must for some time depend on the demands of the lumberers, of whom large parties are annually employed in the forests in cutting timber for ship-building and for exportation, and who require the produce of the neighbouring farms for their horses and cattle.

The advance of funds for the construction of roads and bridges, on security of the lands traversed by them, will not obtain till permanent markets may be established, which would enable the settlers to depend on realizing the means of defraying the incidental charges which such advances would occasion, and the ruder and more simple method of opening roads and settling the forest lands, as practised in the United States, will for some time be alone available.

I have, &c. W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.  
The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 2, to Despatch No. 120, Dec. 29, 1846.

*To His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please Your Excellency,

With the annual Returns from the office for the year 1846, I beg most respectfully to submit the following Report:—

The whole number of Emigrants to New Brunswick during the year 1846, is nine thousand seven hundred and sixty five (9,765); of these nine thousand landed at this port, and the remainder at Saint Andrews, Richibucto, and Miramichi. Of the whole number, about four thousand five hundred re-emigrated to the United States very soon after their arrival.

Although it was necessary to land all the passengers from several vessels, in consequence of fever prevailing on board, yet I have great satisfaction in stating that the number of deaths is unusually small, only thirty four having occurred in the voyage, and in quarantine. Of these, the greater number occurred on the voyage; and I feel that it would be injustice to Dr. Harding, the visiting physician at Partridge Island, if I omitted to notice the very great care bestowed by him upon sick emigrants, and the unwearied pains and attention he has bestowed upon all who have fallen under his charge.

During the past season, no less than thirteen prosecutions were instituted against masters of passenger ships for violations of the Passengers' Act, and convictions were obtained in every instance. As each case has been already fully reported, it is only necessary to notice them at present, with the hope that these prosecutions may have the beneficial effect of preventing violations of the law hereafter, and tend to secure the better treatment of passengers during the voyage.

The emigrants who remained in Saint John have had employment during the whole season at very fair wages. In consequence, but few proceeded to the rural districts, where labourers have been much wanted. As the farmers cannot afford to pay the higher rates which may be obtained in the city, they have, in many instances, been obliged to limit their farming operations, from the high price of labour.

There is every reason to believe that there will be employment for a very considerable number of farm-labourers in the Province during the coming season, and also for female servants, at moderate wages—say, from ten pounds to fifteen pounds sterling per annum for labourers, and from five pounds to seven pounds ten shillings sterling per annum for females, with board and lodging in each case.

The settlement of this Province is advancing very slowly, and until a system of internal improvement on a large scale is adopted and carried out, it must continue to languish. The want of roads and bridges is the great drawback to settlement; and settlers have hardships and privations enough to encounter, without being subjected to the want of the means of communication.

It is greatly to be regretted that the system of selling land on credit, the amount payable in road-work, has not been adopted in this Province. In the present position of New Brunswick, this is the only mode in which its settlement will make any considerable advance. The opposition to this system must arise from the want of information as to the true state of the country; and if the opponents of the measure would visit and examine the interior of the Province, and the back-woods settlements, the error of their views would be so apparent, that no further argument on the subject would be necessary.

The system of selling land at present in operation in New Brunswick, and the application of the proceeds of the sales, are such as to retard settlement very greatly, and to repel from our shores annually thousands of British subjects, who would willingly cast their lot among us, and retain their allegiance to their sovereign. As it is, these people are driven away—settlement scarcely advances—and the enormous quantity of inaccessible wilderness land, as compared with the amount under cultivation, bears heavily upon the Province, chills the energy of its inhabitants, and prevents them from reaping the full fruits of their industry.

I have already had the honor of stating to your Excellency, that a very large number of emigrants may be expected to arrive in this Province next season. It would be desirable to retain a portion of these in the colony, for the benefit of the agricultural interest.