

absolutely thrown out of employ through slackness of trade. Finally, in any cases which appear at all doubtful, personal inquiry is instituted by the Clerk of the Committee.

3. Every care is taken that the persons selected are well adapted to the requirements of the Colony to which they are sent. Their health is strictly inquired into, and, as the application paper shows, medical certificates are required. The proportion of children and young people of both sexes is also regulated by the Committee of Selection, who, I may add, generally see a party of emigrants two or three times before finally selecting and despatching them.

The outfits, berthing of the people, and all other arrangements, are attended to at this office of selection.

4. A list of the emigrants selected is then sent to the General Committee for approval, and this list is carefully looked over and revised, if considered necessary or advisable, in respect to the occupation of the intending emigrants, so as to meet any expressed requirements of the Colonial authorities. Finally, this list is transmitted to the Colonial Immigration Agents, to prepare them for the arrival of the people, and facilitate their being properly placed on reaching the Colony.

I have only to add that we have found this method of selection work well.

May I mention here that the Committee are greatly in need of funds? We have now an opportunity of sending a small party of emigrants to Australia at small cost—something about £300—but have not the money.

15, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross,  
2nd January, 1869.

I am, &c.,

J. STANDISH HALY, Hon. Sec.

#### Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

##### PAUPER EMIGRATION.

*To the Editor of the DAILY NEWS.*

SIR,—

The attention of the public having been recently directed to the question of "Pauper Emigration," I venture to trouble you with some remarks on the subject, as my experience in working the "East-End Emigration and Relief Fund" has shown me the great difficulties in the way of its successful promotion. First, the expense is too great. Every adult pauper sent to Canada (which is the cheapest colonial transit) would cost for passage and outfit £7 or £8 at the very lowest; but this is not all. The Canadian Government have lately set their face against any pauper immigration. Now, under such circumstances, although it may be possible to land paupers at Quebec, the promoters of any such scheme will certainly receive no assistance from the Government of the Dominion, and would therefore have to make their own arrangements for the reception, keep, and disposal of the people. I doubt very much whether these could be effected under an additional £5 per head, which would raise the cost of every pauper adult to £12 or £13—a very large sum, and one which, I take it, no Board of Guardians would readily expend for the purpose. Again, the hostility of the Government of the Dominion would be greatly, and perhaps justly, excited were they threatened with a scheme of "Pauper Emigration," and it is very questionable whether it is wise to call this out. Perhaps, with these facts in mind, the advocates of "Pauper Emigration" may turn their attention to Australia. The prospect there, however, is not more cheering for them; they would certainly get neither encouragement nor assistance from any of the Governments. The expenses of passage and outfit would, of course, be more—probably about £18 or £20—and I doubt whether any pauper could be placed in the country under an outlay of at least £25. My opinion, therefore, is that under the present circumstances, and in the face of the hostile views of the Governments of our Colonies upon this subject, a system of "Pauper Emigration" is impracticable. There is, however, a class to which emigration is the greatest blessing—one which we may advantageously assist, and which our Colonies will, I believe, very gladly receive—viz., deserving unemployed workmen and their families.

The commercial crisis of 1866 had the effect of throwing a multitude out of work who had been previously attracted to the metropolis by the various employments offered in iron ship-building, house-building, dock labour, &c., in all of which occupations there were high rates of wages. The previous commercial credit had given to these works great stimulus, and it is to be feared there was much overtrading and speculation in them. The crisis came, breaking down some of the rich, and an innumerable horde of the labouring class. Trade has not revived, many of the occupations for labour in the east of London have ceased altogether, and the bread-earners in them are fast sinking—some have already sunk—into the pauper condition; whilst others amongst them, more energetic, by hook or by crook, and with assistance from the various relief committees, have managed as yet to keep their heads above water. To such, and the families of such men especially, emigration is a mercy. We can spare them, the Colonies want them, and the cost of sending them is small, because the Colonial Governments will assist in conveying and receiving them.

The Committee of the "East-End Emigration and Relief Fund" have now helped 900 of this class to emigrate—the bulk of whom have been sent to Canada, at a cost of from £5 to £6 per head; others have been assisted to Australia, at a cost of about £8; whilst some have been helped out at as low a rate as £3 or £4. There are numbers of unemployed recently discharged from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, to whom emigration presents just now the only hope, and the announcement of the approaching close of the Dockyard affords but a dull prospect of future employment for labour in that locality.

I rejoice to say that we have been able to assist some of them, and hope still further to aid others, in their desire to reach lands in which there is work for their willing hands. In promoting emigration, sir, what we must seek for is reciprocity. Hitherto it has been conducted on one-sided principles only. Formerly it was considered that anything we could send was good enough; more recently and now, the Colonists are somewhat fastidious about the article. If we show the Home and Colonial