

## Address to Irish Emigrants

*The emigrant's hand-book ; or, A directory and guide for persons emigrating to the United States of America*

1848

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The following letter is from a gentleman, in whose practical knowledge and benevolent intentions the publisher has the fullest confidence ; and as it contains many remarks and suggestions which may prove serviceable to the immigrant, he has concluded to insert it as a portion of his book, and has also adopted his advice, to re-publish the “ *Address of the Irish Emigrant Society.* ” the contents of which are recommended to the best attention of those to whom it is addressed, and to all others, who, like them, are about to become citizens of the United States.

J. H. C.

New-York, 10th August, 1848.

J. H. Colton, Esq.,

Dear Sir :

The interest you have ever had in forwarding the welfare of the thousands of immigrants who annually land on our shores, and seek among ourselves those immunities and privileges which are denied them in the countries of despotic Europe ; and having seen the proof-sheets of a small work you are now preparing for publication, have induced me to address you briefly on a subject intimately connected with the purport of your intended publication, viz. : the views I entertain in regard to conveniences which ought to be extended towards the stranger, who seeks to mingle his destiny with that of our own country, and the extension to him of those comforts which philanthropy would dictate, as necessary to his happiness and welfare.

Having crossed the Atlantic between twenty and thirty times, and in almost every returning passage having made myself acquainted with many individuals and families, coming out to settle in the Far West, who had very little knowledge of the country or the evils to which they were exposed from a set of sharpers, who watch to plunder every credulous and unsuspecting stranger from a foreign land, I am fully convinced, not only from observation on ship-board, but also from investigating the condition of this class of persons at their lodging-places in our cities, that in addition to the protection and aid they receive from the state, some further assistance is peculiarly needed, by individual exertion, for their benefit, until they arrive at the end of their journey in the interior, or find employment earlier in some of the Atlantic cities.

It is a popular maxim, that “ IN UNION IS STRENGTH.” The principle will apply peculiarly to emigration ; and I would advise those immigrants coming out with families, to buy farms in the west, that they associate with them other families, say from ten to twenty ; there being in such associations many advantages to be derived in the economy and comfort of each, not only on ship-board and to the place designed for settlement, but also in forming and executing their future plans of life as a social community. Many very pleasant and nourishing villages have been thus formed in the west, by families from the Eastern States : and it is still more needful and desirable for those from abroad to unite for their mutual benefit in such a plan, as they can have little or no practical experience in forming new settlements ; and *singly*, whatever enterprise or perseverance a man may possess, these are too often thrown

away on impracticable endeavors, which would have been crowned with success had the method pointed out been adopted.

Immigrants, coming with or without families, should make no engagement for a passage, or arrangements for the voyage, without consulting some judicious friend, capable of giving the needful advice respecting the price to be paid for fare, and the provisions, clothing, money, and other matters, necessary to secure his comfort and ultimate success in life. Such precaution is as proper in foreign cities to prevent imposition, as it is in our own.

Passengers in the between decks, having money, would do well to place it, immediately on going aboard, in care of the captain, taking his receipt for it. This precaution ought not to be omitted, as there are usually among those in the forward part of the vessel some that are dishonest ; and I have seldom sailed in any ship having emigrant passengers, that there were not some thieves to pilfer or deceive the unsuspecting on the voyage. Our packet captains are all respectable men, of high respectability, and money so entrusted to them will always be perfectly safe.

But immigrants have been most imposed on and robbed after their arrival here, and that often by their own countrymen, whose influence should have been exerted to promote their comfort, and to assist, certainly not to injure them.

Before the state interfered to protect their interests, and to keep them from the hands of those swindlers, I employed considerable time to ascertain their condition after landing, and to discover whether public rumor respecting impositions and robberies was correct. After visiting many of the immigrant boarding-houses, I was convinced that these reports were but too true, and that something ought to be done immediately by our public authorities or benevolent societies to put a stop to the victimizing, swindling operations carried on by a set of heartless and designing knaves. I therefore called upon the Presidents of the St. George's, Hibernian, St. Andrew's and German Societies, the Mayor of the city, and others, to see if some united effort of these institutions and our city government could not be made to save the unprotected stranger from those depredations and disappointments which have been the means of filling our hospitals and alms-houses, and flooding our great cities with sickness and pauperism ; and to provide for the immigrants other places, where they would not be enticed into habits of gambling, intemperance, and other vices, destructive alike of all those hopes of future prosperity, which are naturally indulged in by the immigrant, and that usefulness to which he might otherwise have devoted his energies.

Since this period, the “ British Protective Emigrant Society,” the Irish Emigrant Societies, and other laudable associations for the protection of the immigrant, have been founded. These and the recent laws of the state, and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to protect the interests of the classes referred to, will, I have no doubt, be of essential service, and be productive of much good to all concerned. But much more remains to be done for them, that can only be effected by individual effort, and with which the public authorities are incompetent to cope.

Some systematic mode should be adopted to guide them, from the time they leave the land of their fathers, until they find a suitable residence in this country ; and no better plan presents itself to my mind to accomplish this desirable result, than to adopt the following proposals, viz. :

1. To distribute cards at Liverpool and other parts, whence emigrants usually embark, directing them to the Agents of the numerous benevolent societies instituted for their benefit, in this and other cities of the United States, and to the managers of the Intelligence Offices under their care. By this plan the emigrant will receive, gratuitously, all the information he

may want, and, in general, be able, through the influence of these societies, to find immediate employment, if such be desired.

2. A word to those who are desirous of proceeding to the interior. To those seeking employment on the public works, as canals, rail-roads, &c, or those who are going out west to purchase lands, I can commend no one more worthy and willing to give assistance and advice, than JOHN ALLEN, Esquire, Superintendent of the Western Passage Company. He is a gentleman eminently trustworthy, and capable of giving information on all topics connected with immigrants, and the company to which he belongs is composed of about twenty of the most respectable transportation firms, having 1,000 boats navigating the rivers, canals, and lakes. Mr. A. will give letters of introduction to gentlemen of the first respectability in every section of the Western states.

3. I would propose, also, to have one connected chain of communication, not only from New-York, or other ports, to the interior, but commencing at the actual point of embarkation, and from the emigrant's former abode, and ending only with his destined home in this country. To effect this, agents ought to be stationed at the European ports, having power to sell passage fares, not only from port to port, but from the port of embarkation to the ultimate destination of the emigrant. By such an arrangement, he would be conveyed safely, and be protected from those impositions to which, in the present state of things, he is hourly liable, and he would find a friend, instead of a foe, at every stage of his progress. This, however, must of necessity be an individual enterprise ; and I feel certain that if carried into effect by honest and capable parties, it would conduce much to the welfare of all concerned.

Thus a little forethought and a correct plan are necessary, and with these how much danger and misery are avoided—how much comfort and safety is secured ! It is like every other enterprise which men undertake : there is one right way and a great many wrong ones ; and, in order to avoid the latter and to secure the former, one must make use of the knowledge and experience of others ; being, however, at the same time very careful to know whom you consult, and on whom you may rely for correct information and advice.

Before concluding this rather lengthy note, for the length of which, however, the subject matter must apologize, I should propose to you to republish, *in extenso*, the excellent "*Address of the Irish Emigrant Society.*" It is a document full of the most valuable remarks, advisory to the Irish immigrant, and may not only be useful to those coming from Ireland, but to those also from other parts of Great Britain. Sincerely hoping that your book may prove useful to those for whom it is designed, and, at the same time, remunerate your enterprise,

I am, sir, with sincere regard,  
Yours, respectfully,  
S.... H....

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ADDRESS

*Of the Irish Emigrant Society of New-York, to the People of Ireland*

As an inducement to a proper consideration of the remarks which follow, it is perhaps necessary that you should be informed of the objects for which our Society was organized. During many years, the evils inflicted by fraud and violence upon the class of persons emigrating to America from Ireland, and the difficulties incidental to their utter ignorance of the people, laws, and institutions of our country, rendered their position upon their first arrival amongst us truly pitiable. For the purpose of alleviating to a degree their distresses, certain charitably disposed persons, being Irishmen, and their descendants in the city of New-

York, established this Society, and obtained an act of Incorporation for the expressed object of affording advice, information, aid and protection to emigrants from Ireland.

It is by that Society you are now addressed.

The greatness of the numbers arriving in large bodies at our port, is such, that we find it impossible amid the crowd and in the confusion and bustle of landing to address each, and hence, cannot secure to all that advice and care which we desire, and which their liability to imposition and mistake renders necessary ; and therefore, we take this method to avoid the difficulty, and to present the matters to which we wish your attention directed.

We desire, preliminarily, to caution you against entertaining any fantastic idea, such as that magnificence, ease and wealth, are universally enjoyed in this country. We are apprehensive, that you may be deluded by tales of prosperity, delineated as princely, and declared certain of attainment ; originated on the one hand by men who criminally do so with a selfish purpose, and upon the other, by those who thoughtlessly do so to gratify their own vanity. Thus they may be indirectly suggested, through unsuspected agencies, by the influence of parties, who, if they secure your passage money, are utterly indifferent, should you be landed here diseased and poverty-stricken, with no prospect save a lingering sickness, a loathsome death, and a pauper's grave. Another, a guiltless, and by you unsuspected source of deception is, perhaps, the letters and remittances you receive from your friends who have heretofore migrated ; some may write, that they have become " government officers," who, in truth, are employed as mere day laborers, in the meanest and most menial capacities which, by a stretch of perversion, can be so described. Others may send you glowing accounts of the elevation of their prospects, who in fact are but " hewers of wood and drawers of water," earning no more than the necessaries of life. Others again may, and to the credit of your country people it is that a great proportion of them do, send their friends in Ireland money, which is not over-plus funds, but is the proceeds of hard labor long continued, which have been accumulated only by exercising the most parsimonious economy.

Dismiss entirely from your regard all stories which may be of interested origin, and take with many grains of allowance the representations of your friends. It is natural, persons who have adventured to leave home and to seek their fortunes in a foreign, and far distant country, to give highly colored accounts of a success, which in reality, has been but the obtaining a laborious employment, and it is equally natural for those who send you money, to wish rather that you should suppose it a reckless gift from the lavishness of wealth, than a charitable donation from the sympathy of poverty.

Against all these varied sources of deception, and as well against any uneasy, aimless, and indefinable desire to come hither, which may possess your own minds, we give you full warning.

Among us are all degrees and stations, the rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, in the same manner, though, perhaps, not to the same extent, nor in the same degree, as they exist in European society.

The advantages of emigration apply more particularly than to any other to the mechanical, agricultural and laboring classes, and to persons, male and female, proposing to engage in domestic employments.

If, after having well and sufficiently considered the warning we have tendered, which you are merely to take as a suggestion to reflection, you feel that you can reasonably and sensibly conclude to come to our country, it must be expecting not luxury but labor, with your minds determinedly fixed to encompass difficulties, to endure hardships, and to encounter advers-

ities; it must be with a spirit prepared to conquer impatience, and to avoid discouragement, at even what may seem insuperable obstacles.

It is needless to expatiate further upon the care necessary to be exercised in considering the profit or loss you may sustain by the change of location ; were we to exhaust our time and your patience by a more lengthened treatise, it would amount to but the effect that care is necessary—all the illustrations we furnish of our meaning would probably meet but the case of one in a thousand of your number, and would be inapplicable to the rest, and hence the great body of your people would be by them in no measure enlightened. We therefore conclude, by saying, that you must never forget that when you emigrate, you leave home.

Supposing you to have properly or otherwise concluded to come here, it is one of the objects of our organization to offer you the best advice we can upon the course you should pursue. We first mention a danger which besets you near home. You may be disposed to think, and will, by many of those about you, near the time of starting, be advised that one of the important preparations for your journey is the purchase of American money. If you have money in British gold do not change it all, and if at all, not for bank bills nor drafts upon America. If you do, you will to almost a certainty have palmed off upon you in exchange some worthless trash which you will upon this side of the Atlantic discover to be mere rubbish. British gold can be used here with as much convenience as our own currency. Depend upon this, notwithstanding your own preconceived notions—the apprehensions of your friends—and the representations of merely interested parties. Many instances have come to our knowledge in which persons have attempted to obtain American money in Liverpool and elsewhere, and almost invariably they have been defrauded.

Many come with the expectation of meeting here the countenance of what they believed to be influential and powerful friends. Such a hope is futile, unless the friend depended upon has been a long resident here, and during his residence has been of sober and correct deportment, and then unless he holds out to you offers of his assistance. If upon your leaving home, you have a friend here whose qualities come up to that standard, and calculate upon his aid, you must be prepared before your departure with the surest and most minute direction you are able to obtain for finding him upon your arrival. Often persons have landed here apparently with the expectation that by merely asking for their friend of the first man they met, they would be enabled to find him ; whereas, the fact is, that it would be difficult if they had the number and name of the street in which he resided ; and it would be impossible without. It is highly advisable that the directions by which you are to be governed in seeking him, be written, the difference often existing in pronunciation may lead to misunderstanding. We should advise, however, that all calculations upon friends and friendship be laid aside in considering the expediency of, and should be regarded as a mere convenience, minor to the advantages expected to be obtained by emigration. Every individual emigrating will find that he has but his own exertions upon which to depend.

Upon the coming of the ship into the harbor of New-York, or upon her arrival at the wharf, she will be boarded by an agent of this Society, by whose advice and directions it will be highly advantageous for you to be guided. She will also be boarded by a large number of persons known as “runners,” (many of whom are Irishmen, speaking the Irish language,) who make it a business in this manner to apply to emigrants to take board and lodging at the different boarding-houses for which they may be employed. Of these persons beware ! They will agree to furnish you with good board at a trifling price, and after having got you and your baggage at their houses, will give you a meagre entertainment, and upon your leaving, will demand two, three, or four times what they agreed and what is reasonable, and will refuse to permit your baggage and furniture to leave their premises until their extortionate charge be paid, and will, perhaps, maltreat you besides. It is much easier for you, by follow-

ing our directions, to avoid such difficulty, than for us to relieve you after you have become involved.

These runners will tell you to have a care how you deal with our Society—that we “wish to rob you,” and other gross and monstrous slanders, the falsity of which you will perceive, when we inform you that no charge is made, nor money received by the Society or any of its agents—that all the services rendered are rendered gratuitously.

Our agent, who boards your vessel, will make all arrangements for you, if you will but listen to him, and be governed by his directions.

This Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce-street, in the city of New-York, where, at all times, every advice and information as to boarding-houses and their proper rates of charges, as to travelling routes and their expenses, &c, will be readily and gratuitously furnished to such of you as apply.

Supposing you to have avoided the fraudulent boarding-house-keepers, by pursuing our advice and the directions of our agent, there is another species of fraud to which you are exposed, and which, while in its practice it is equally specious in its consequences, is infinitely more embarrassing. Many persons (the greater proportion of whom also are of Irish birth) have established in this city offices where they pretend to conduct agencies for certain rail roads, steamboats, and other modes of transportation, and they also employ “runners,” who will board your ship. Should you unadvisedly deal with them you will surely be defrauded. They will sell you tickets which purport to entitle you, with your baggage, to a passage to your destination. Upon the faith of this you start upon your inland journey, and having reached, perhaps, the first stopping place, are informed that the ticket is utterly worthless, or may be called upon to pay freight for your baggage, and find the charge now demanded exceeding in amount that which you have already paid. It requires nothing from us to picture to your minds the distress to which you may be thus exposed ; perhaps you may be out of money, and sick and weary, and in that state landed in a lonely part of the country, or among a people, who, by constantly seeing such things, have grown to a degree callous. It is sufficient, however, for the present to you, who, without care may become victims of such frauds, to be put upon your guard against them, without further enlarging upon the subject.

With another—a general remark—we shall close. You may have full dependence upon your own ingenuity and knowledge of the world, but they are entirely insufficient to enable you to avoid the ever varying devices of men, who make knavery their study, and plunder their livelihood. In perhaps the very cases in which a man of prudence would be disposed, if uninformed, to venture upon his own judgment, the greatest danger exists. You will, therefore, find much advantage in consulting with us, and by doing nothing which involves the outlay of money, or the incurring of responsibility without our advice and approval.

We hope, that by presenting a dark prospect, we may not dishearten any whose only hope consists in coming to this country. It is a land of plenty, but the seed must be sown, and the crop must be gathered with equal labor here as in other parts of the earth.

It is a land where honesty, sobriety, and industry, are sure of their reward—but where poverty is subject to the same trials and difficulties as elsewhere.

Nor must you conclude from the fact that there are men here who make it a business, systematically, to defraud emigrants upon their arrival, that this is a people not worthy of respect. You must reflect that, by natural increase and by a great influx of population, this has become a large community,—that it is inherent to every large community, to have lazy and

worthless men among its members, who prefer cheating to working, and that emigrants, by their ignorance, and often by an overweening confidence in their own shrewdness, afford a practicable and profitable field for the practice of piratical industry.

You must remember that when you come here, it is to a people, who, though they knew you not heretofore, extend to you the hand of friendship, and invite you to partake of the rights and privileges of manhood.

New-York, March 27, 1848.

GREGORY DILLON, *President.*

Joseph Stuart, }  
Hugh Kelly, } *Vice-Presidents.*  
James Mathews, }

Charles Sweeney, *Secretary.*

William Redmond, *Treasurer.*

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Felix Ingoldsby, James Reyburn,  
Charles M. Nanry, John Nicholson,  
K. B. Daly, John Manning,  
Thomas Swanwick, James Olwell,  
Terrence Donnelly, Charles E. Shea,  
William Watson, Frances Mann.

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AN ACT

FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[Passed April 11, 1848, three-fifths being present.]

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*The people of the Slate of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of Emigration are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or purchase suitable docks or piers in the city of New-York, and to erect necessary enclosures thereon, and such docks and piers to be appropriated and set apart for the exclusive use of landing emigrant alien passengers ; but no docks shall be purchased or leased without the approval and consent of the Common Council of said city, and the expense thereof, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the moneys paid in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled “ An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming

to the city of New-York, passed May 5, 1847,” and be considered and charged as applied to the general purposes of the said act. On application being made to them by any steamboat or lighter proprietor, who is a citizen of good moral character, and shall give good security in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to comply with the provisions of this act, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to grant licenses, to receive alien passengers and their baggage from vessels arriving at the port of New-York, subject to quarantine, or from the passengers’ docks at quarantine, to be landed at the emigrant piers or docks aforesaid ; and the said Commissioners shall have power to revoke the license of any person violating the provisions of this act. And every captain of a steamboat or lighter not properly licensed for such purpose, pursuant to this section, who shall convey any emigrant passengers from any such vessel, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by the said Commissioners of Emigration.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of every ship-master, owner, or consignee bringing to the port of New-York any alien emigrants, steerage, or second-cabin passengers in vessels not subject to quarantine, to cause the same with their baggage to be landed on the emigrant piers aforesaid, either directly from the vessel or by means of some steamboats or lighters licensed as aforesaid ; and the landing of them upon any other pier or wharf, shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars, which fine may be recovered of the master, owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel. The Commissioners of Emigration are hereby empowered to make all necessary regulations for the preservation of order, and the admission to, or exclusion from said dock of any person or persons, excepting such as are duly licensed ; and any person violating any of such regulations shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by the said Commissioners of Emigration.

§ 3. All persons keeping houses in any of the cities of this state, for the purpose of boarding emigrant passengers, shall be required to have a license for said purpose, from the Mayor of the city in which such houses are located ; and each person so licensed shall pay the said city the sum of ten dollars per annum, and shall give bonds satisfactory to said Mayor, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars for their good behavior, and said Mayor is here-by authorized to revoke said license for cause. Every keeper of such boarding-house shall, under a penalty of fifty dollars, cause to be kept conspicuously posted in the public rooms of such house, in the English, German, Dutch, French, and Welsh languages, a list of the rates of prices which will be charged emigrants per day and week for boarding and lodging, and also the rates for separate meals ; the keeper of such house shall also file a copy of said list in the city of New-York, in the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and in each of the other cities of this state with the Mayor of said city ; and the keeper of any emigrant boarding-house who shall neglect to post a list of rates, or who shall charge or receive, or permit or suffer to be charged or received, for the use of such keeper, any greater sum than according to the rates or prices so posted, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deprived of his or her license, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the city of New-York by the Commissioners of Emigration, and in the other cities of this state by the Mayors thereof.

§ 4. No keeper of any emigrant boarding-house shall have any lien upon the baggage or effects of any emigrant for boarding, lodging, storage, or on any other account whatever ; and upon complaint being made upon oath before the Mayor or any police magistrate of the city in which such boarding-house is located, that the luggage or effects of any emigrant are detained by the keeper of any emigrant boarding-house, under pretence of any lien upon such luggage or effects, or on any claim or demand against the owner or owners thereof, it shall be the duty of the officer before whom such complaint is made, immediately to issue his warrant, directed to any constable or policeman of said city, commanding him or them to bring before him the party against whom such complaint has been made, and upon conviction thereof, the officer before whom such conviction shall be had, shall cause said goods to be

forthwith restored to the owner thereof, and the party so convicted, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall be committed to the city prison until the said fine shall be paid, and until such luggage or effects shall be delivered to such emigrants.

§ 5. No person shall, in any city in this state, solicit emigrant passengers or their luggage for emigrant boarding-houses, passenger offices, forwarding or transportation lines, without the license of the Mayor of such city, for which he shall pay the sum of twenty dollars per annum, and give satisfactory bonds to said Mayor in the penal sum of three hundred dollars as security for his good behavior. Every person so licensed shall wear in a conspicuous place about his person a badge or plate of such character, and in such manner as said Mayor shall prescribe, with the words “ licensed emigrant runner” inscribed thereon, with his name and the number of his license ; no person who is not of approved good moral character shall be licensed as such runner. Every person who shall solicit alien emigrant passengers or others for the benefit of boarding-houses, passenger offices or forwarding lines, upon any street, lane, alley, or upon any dock, pier or public highway, or any other place within the corporate bounds of any city in this state, or upon any waters adjacent thereto, over which any of said cities may have jurisdiction, without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county prison or jail not less than three months, nor exceeding one year, and shall also forfeit his license.

§ 7. No person or persons shall exercise the vocation of booking emigrant passengers, or taking money for their inland fare, or for the transportation of the luggage of such passengers, without keeping a public office for the transaction of such business, nor without the license of the Mayor of the city in which such office shall be located, for which shall be paid the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum, and give satisfactory bonds in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, to the Mayor of said city, as security for the proper manner in which his or their business shall be conducted, in forwarding said emigrant passengers, or their luggage. Every such office and place for weighing luggage, shall be at all times, when business is being transacted therein, open to the Commissioners of Emigration, or their agent, duly appointed. And no scales or weights shall be used for such purpose, but such as have been inspected and sealed by the City Inspector of Weights. And every such establishment shall have posted in a conspicuous manner at its place of business, in the English, German, Dutch, French, and Welsh languages, a list of prices, or rates of fare, for the passage of emigrant aliens, and the price per hundred pounds, for transportation of their luggage to the principal places to which the proprietors thereof undertake to convey such passengers, and shall also deliver a copy of such list to the agent of the Commissioners of Emigration in any city where such agencies shall be established ; and every person or company who shall charge or receive, or allow to be charged or received by any person in his or their employment, a greater amount than is specified in said list of prices, or who shall defraud any emigrant in the weight of his luggage, shall, together with all other persons concerned in said fraud, be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, which money, when collected, shall be paid into the city treasury of said city, except in the city of New-York, where it shall be paid to the Commissioners of Emigration ; and any person or company receiving money as aforesaid, for the passage of emigrant aliens, or for the transportation of their luggage, without such office and license, or who shall refuse admission as aforesaid, to such office or place of weighing luggage during the times of transacting business therein, or who shall neglect or refuse to post the said list of rates as aforesaid, or who shall neglect or refuse to furnish a copy thereof, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with imprisonment in the county prison, for a period not less than three months, nor exceeding one year.

§ 8. No importance.

§ 9. The penalties and forfeitures prescribed by this act, except as is herein before otherwise provided, shall be sued for and collected in the name of the People of this State, and applied in the same manner specified in the foregoing section, except so far as this act applies to the city of New-York, where the same may be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, before any court having cognizance thereof, by and in the name of the Commissioners of Emigration ; and when so recovered shall constitute a part of the fund, and be disposed of in the same manner as commutation money now derived from emigrant passengers.

§ 10. The Commissioners of Emigration shall annually make and return to the legislature, with their annual report, an affidavit in and by which they shall respectively swear or affirm, each for himself, to the correctness of such report, and that he hath not directly or indirectly been interested in the business of boarding emigrants, in the transportation of any emigrant passengers through any portion of the interior of this country, or had made or received directly or indirectly, any gain, profit or advantage by or through the purchase of supplies, the granting of any contract or contracts herein, or licenses, privilege or privileges, or the employment of any officer, servant or agent, mechanic, laborer or other person in the business under the control of said Commissioners.

§ 11. In case the moneys now appropriated bylaw for the support of the fever and small-pox hospitals at quarantine, shall be exhausted during the recess of the legislature, the Commissioners of Emigration may use such portions of the commutation money collected pursuant to act of May 5th, 1847, for the support of said hospitals, as the, Governor, Attorney General, and Comptroller may certify to be necessary for such purpose.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,}  
Secretary's Office.}

I have compared the preceding with an original law on file in this Office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript there-from and of the whole of said original.

Given under my hand and seal of office  
at the city of Albany, the eleventh  
day of April, A. D., 1848.

[L. S.]                      CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,  
*Secretary of State.*

The emigrant's hand-book ; or, A directory and guide for persons emigrating to the United States of America ... Also, a concise description of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa, and the western territories; and including a statement of the modes and expenses of travelling from New York to the interior (1848)

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