

farm is situate, the better the market for the disposition of all surplus agricultural products, caused, as you are doubtless aware, by the great demand of our lumber trade for all such produce in those distant localities.

It is almost needless to say that clerks, warehousemen, and literary persons, without means, better not venture to this section of the province, as such services are not in demand in this locality; all of which is respectfully submitted for your favourable consideration.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

(signed) *Francis Clemow,*
Emigrant Agent for Ottawa and
surrounding Country.

No. 10.

EXTRACTS from the Notes Appended to the Periodical Reports of Arrivals of Passenger Ships at the Port of *Quebec* during the Season of 1858.

No. 1.—From 28th April to 13th May.

NINE hundred and twenty-four steerage and 108 cabin passengers have arrived at this port from the opening of navigation to this date. They have landed in good health, having had most excellent passages, the average of the sailing ships being under 30 days.

They all speak highly of the attention and kind treatment they have received during the passage, and I append at foot a copy of the testimonial presented to Captain Harley and the officers of the ship "Culloden," from Liverpool, which must have been alike gratifying to the givers as to the receivers.

The steerage male adults on board the several vessels included in this return are classed as follows, viz. :—

Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
Farm labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Clerks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
											488

A number of the farmers appear to possess means, and have emigrated with the view of settling on land. The agricultural labourers will also be likely to do well, as their services are generally required; but for the mechanics and clerks the prospect is not favourable, they being unfortunately of that class, for which this country offers at present but little encouragement. The majority of them appear to have emigrated with the view of settling at Ottawa in expectation that the erection of the Government buildings and the stimulus which would be given to private enterprise in consequence of the selection of that city as the future seat of Government, would have afforded them lucrative employment. The public works at Ottawa not having been yet commenced, many of these persons must be disappointed in their anticipations; the reports from that quarter, however, state that the farmers are inquiring for labour, and that those who have arrived there had found employment, and that female domestic servants were much wanted. From the western section of the province the accounts are not so satisfactory; there remain still many of the immigrants of last season, who are unable to find satisfactory employment, and if the immigration of the season now opening should be as extensive as in former years, and contain as large a proportion of persons depending on employment, much distress will I fear result. The report, however, received from the United Kingdom universally announces a great decrease in the embarkations for this country. In 1857 I had received official reports of there having sailed for Quebec prior to the 1 May 4,510 souls; in 1858 the number advised to same period is 1,074; decrease, 3,436.

No. 2.—From 13th to 22d May:

TWELVE hundred and thirty-two emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending 23d instant, 309 of whom arrived by steamer, and 323 by sailing vessels. The latter have made excellent passages, the average being 30 days, and landed in good health, with the exception of those by the "Osprey," from Bristol; the passengers by this vessel were detained at Grosse Isle, one death, an adult female, having occurred on the passage from small pox. The passengers by these several vessels all bear the highest testimony as to the kind treatment they received during the passage to this port.