

CANADA.

trades and callings, whether of British or foreign origin. The total number of males embarked was 4,442, who were classed as follows, viz. :—

	TOTAL.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Farmers - - - -	1,651	867	784
Labourers - - - -	1,593	1,165	428
Mechanics - - - -	932	787	145
Clerks - - - -	192	192	—
Servants - - - -	74	74	—
	4,442	3,085	1,357

Table No. 5 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port since the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 30 years, numbering, in the aggregate, 913,815 souls, affording an average of 30,460 per annum.

Table No. 6 furnishes a return of the number of persons who have been aided in their emigration to this country by private individuals, charitable institutions, or under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The total number assisted was 353; 44 male adults, 246 females, and 63 children; and the amount paid among them on arrival here was 286*l.* 17*s.* sterling.

The number sent out from England was 118 persons; 49 of whom, 24 boys and 25 girls, were sent out by the London Reformatory Schools; and 15 men, 20 women, and 34 children, were sent out by the parishes.

From Ireland there were 232 persons, viz. : two males, 201 females, and 29 children, from the Poor Law Unions, and a further party of 22 adult females were sent out by the Rev. Mr. Roach, of Wexford.

The single females have been all readily disposed of, chiefly in Western Canada, in the Ottawa District, where their services are eagerly sought for by the farmers. Among the party sent out from the Gorey Union were several widows accompanied by their children, whom it was found extremely difficult to find places for. Few persons are disposed to engage the services of women so incumbered. It is desirable that the attention of all Poor Law Commissioners should be drawn to this fact, so as to check in some degree the emigration of this class, whom it cannot be an object to transfer to this country, where no public provision whatever exists for their support. The condition of such persons is very far from being improved by emigration, and in most cases great distress accompanies the unfortunate family wherever they may be ultimately placed in this country.

In the course of the season complaints were made in two cases of infringement of the Passengers Act, and in both it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The first was against the master of the “James Jardine,” from Liverpool, for a short issue of provisions. The evidence showed that the provisions in question were served out by measure, and the measures, on being tested in court, were found not to contain the quantities marked on them; the magistrates accordingly imposed a fine of 6*l.* sterling on the master.

In the second case similar charges were made by a portion of the passengers per ship “Charlotte A. Stamber,” from Liverpool, and the necessary proceedings having been adopted, the case was fixed for hearing the next day. The master, in the meantime, however, effected a compromise with the complainants, and the action being left unsupported, was necessarily withdrawn. From a consideration of the circumstances generally, I was led to the impression that the complainants had but limited grounds for their charge.

Under the regulations now in force, the passengers by every passenger-ship, on being visited at Grosse Isle by the superintendents there, and at Quebec, by myself or my deputy, are afforded the fullest opportunity of putting forward such complaints as they may entertain against their captain or officers. Questions are in every case put to them with reference to their treatment, and their answers are inserted in the printed forms employed for the purpose, and returned for record to this department. If, after neglecting these opportunities,