

and emigration, little or nothing had yet been done to promote an influx of settlers. In his opinion they could easily receive and absorb from 30,000 to 40,000 immigrants annually, all of whom could find comfortable homes and hiring by their labour. Manufactures of various kinds were rapidly springing up; and he thought that if care was taken with the immigrants on their arrival, and the resources of the province set before them, they would prefer peaceful Canada to the United States. The Hon. Mr. Campbell said the province was much indebted to Mr. Alexander for the untiring zeal and energy he displayed on the subject. He begged to second this motion. The motion was carried *nem. dis.* In the Legislative Assembly, on the same day, Mr. M'Gee, Minister of Agriculture, moved the second reading of the bill to amend the acts respecting emigrants and quarantine, and proposing to make, at Quebec, one legal landing-place, and that emigrants should be landed at particular hours, with the regulations designed to check the current of further emigration to the Northern States. In the course of his remarks he maintained the right of the various localities to representation by population. He also maintained that the report of the ex-commissioner of Crown Lands, that there were no more lands suitable for cultivation, for appropriation—a statement which must of necessity prove damaging to immigration—was very incorrect, that in a comparatively small district 9400 situations were now open for immigrants immediately on their arrival. Several other gentlemen spoke in favour of the bill, and reference was again made to the diverting of the immigration stream to the Northern States, and the importance of such provisions as the bill designed to check it. The discussion was adjourned.

Return of the number of male and female servants, mechanics, etc., required in Canada, and for which applications