

good conduct of the Emigrants. There has not been a single complaint made of their disobedience to the laws. A very considerable number of the Irish Emigrants had taken the pledge to abstain from ardent spirits before they left Ireland, and we were assured, by a highly respectable and intelligent settler, who crossed the Atlantic in the same ship with upwards of 70 persons of the above class, that, although repeatedly tempted during the voyage, not one of them could be induced to break his promise.

With reference to the distribution of the Emigrants who entered the limits of the Province of Upper Canada, it appears, that 1,400 have set led along the Ottawa, and at Bytown and its vicinity ; 3,140 in the Colborne, Johnstown, and Newcastle Districts ; and 5,508 in the Home, Gore, London, and Niagara districts.

The number of Mechanics and domestic servants who emigrated to this Province during the past year was very limited, and employment could have been easily obtained for a much greater number of applicants belonging to these classes. Farm servants, accustomed to the use of horses, and to plough, mow, and sow, formed but a small proportion of the Emigrants of the last year, and a much greater number could have found employment at good wages.

Three-fourths of the total number were mere labourers, for a large proportion of whom it was found impossible to provide suitable employment, after the harvest had been gathered in, and the expenditure of money for the extension of the Macadamized Roads had been put a stop to. It will always be extremely difficult to provide work for any considerable number of Emigrant labourers, whose knowledge is confined to the use of the spade and pick-axe, except upon public works. The declaration of Sir F. B. Head, that the people were flying from this Province as from a land of pestilence, applies chiefly, we presume, to this class.—From that period to the present they have been leaving the Colony in considerable numbers.—The only remedy for this state of things is the offer of the same kind of work, at the same rate of wages, as they can obtain on the public works at Lockport or Rochester. A comparatively short period of internal peace within the limits of the Province, will be sufficient to restore that degree of confidence which will enable us, not only to complete the public

works already in progress, but to undertake other contemplated internal improvements.

These works will furnish employment for the labourer, markets for the farmer, increased facilities for the merchant,—and, though last, not least, to the settlement of the waste lands of the Province. Especially will employment on public works lead to actual settlement, if the system of free grants of 50 acres each, should continue to be offered by the Government and Landholders, to such labourers as may save sufficient from their earnings to enable them to bring their lots into cultivation.

It is not sufficient that Canadian farms might be improved by an increase of labour expended thereon—the required capital for such increased labour is wanting, and before an extensive emigration of the labouring classes can become really useful to the Province at large, means must be taken by the Government for the employment of labourers upon the waste lands, or upon public works,—or by the attendant Immigration of agricultural capitalists.

The most valuable class of settlers to this Colony, are persons accustomed to work, and who have industrious families, and who have money enough to stock a Farm, or purchase one that is partially improved—settlers of this class invariably prosper.

From various causes an unusual number of farms have been forced into the market since 1837. Many of them are situated in the oldest and best settled parts of the Province, in the neighbourhood of churches, schools, mills, post offices, and markets. The prices demanded are so moderate as to place them within the reach of small capitalists. They principally consist of 200 acres each, with from 50 to 75 cleared, and a tolerably good dwelling-house and out-offices. A few years ago, farms of this description would have sold at from £600 to £800 sterling—now, owing to the number offered for sale, they may be purchased—and an unimpeachable title obtained—at from £300 to £400 sterling.

The amount of taxation in Canada is incredibly small, and scarcely deserves the name.—The annual assessment on a farm of 200 acres is less than ten shillings sterling. In fact, no civilized community in the world are better protected in person and property, or enjoy a greater degree of civil and religious liberty,