

city on their way to the Western States prior to the beginning of November.

CANADA.

Return of the Number of Emigrants embarked, the total number landed at Quebec, with the number of souls from each Country; also the number of Vessels, tonnage, and the average length of passage during the Season of 1861. Nationalities, Occupations, and Destination.

Whence.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Days on Passage.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage.	Distribution of the Steerage Emigration landed at Quebec 1861.		Nationalities.	Occupations.	Total Souls.....
						U. States	Canada.			
England. { Steamers.....	31	54,340	121	1492	5007	1800	6712	3379	Farmers, &c.....	3766
Ireland. { Sailing Ships.....	38	32,458	381	19	1265	.....	1176	.....	Common labourers.....	2327
Scotland. { Steamers.....	9	9,167	151	96	941	980	.....	.....	Mechanics.....	816
Germany. { Sailing Ships.....	6	3,941	351	9	66	7981	.....	3160	Professional Men.....	39
Norway.....	9	5,815	50	.....	2000	.....	.....	2011	Servants.....	31
Prussian Poland.....	40	18,162	501	47	8793	.....	10	2182	Clerks, Traders, &c.....	300
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	8814	Miscellaneous and Unenumerated	185
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Canada, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Total.....	147	131,655	.....	1664	18484	10761	8498	20166	.....	7464

THE WEATHER.

(Compiled from the records of the Observatory, Isle Jesus.)

November, 1861.

The month of November was rather mild, and was remarkable for the slight variations in the temperature. The mean degree of heat for the month was 33°60, which is a little below the mean temperature of last November, but the monthly range (which is the difference between the highest and lowest temperature,) was much less than the monthly range of November of last year; the highest temperature this November was 48°3, and the lowest 19°7, giving a monthly range of only 28°6 degrees, while the range of temperature for last November (1860), was 59°4 degrees, the highest temperature being 71°4, and the lowest 12°0. The mean of the barometer was but a trifle less than the mean of last November, it was subject to several fluctuations which have been frequently observed here in November as elsewhere, and has been termed the *great symmetrical wave of November*. Rain fell on the 3rd, 4th, 9th, 11th, 12th, and 29th days. The amount of rain was much less than the amount of rain which fell in last November, but the amount of snow was more than three times as much as the snow of November, 1860. Snow fell on 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 29th, and 30th days. Cattle were grazing in this neighbourhood until the 23rd of the month. The rivers were quite free from ice. The snow birds were seen here for the 1st time on the 17th day. Crows left us on the 7th day. The sleighing commenced generally hereabouts on the 23rd day.

Below is a record of the various instruments in use.

	Inches.
Barometer...	Highest, the 2nd day, 30.201 "
	Lowest, the 39th day, 29.299 "
	Monthly Mean, 29.714 "
	Monthly Range, 0.302 "
Thermometer	Highest, the 4th day, 48°3.
	Lowest, the 22nd day, 19°7.
	Monthly Mean, 33°60.
	Monthly Range, 28°6.

Greatest intensity of the sun's rays, 77°7.
Lowest point of terrestrial radiation, 17°4.
Mean of humidity, .687.
Rain fell on 6 days, amounting to 1.023 in., it was raining 32 hours, 52 minutes.
Snow fell on 8 days, amounting to 11.51 inches, it was snowing 54 hours, 29 minutes.
Most prevalent wind, N. E. by E.
Least prevalent wind, S.
Most windy day, the 3rd day; mean miles per hour, 2.25.
Least windy day, the 12th day; mean miles per hour, 0.65.
Aurora Borealis visible on 3 nights.
The electrical state of the atmosphere has indicated feeble intensity.
Snow birds (*Plectrophanes Nivalis*) 1st seen 17th day.
Imperfect Solar Halo on the 18th day.
Perfect Lunar Halo on the 10th day.
Crows left here about the 7th day.