

34 persons, who have proceeded to join their countrymen in Bury, eastern townships. This settlement, which was commenced last year, now contains over 100 Norwegians, all of whom have expressed themselves much pleased with the country.

Of the Germans, about 40 have proceeded to Renfrew Ottawa district, where a number of their countrymen have already settled. Some have entered upon the occupation of land, and others have readily found employment amongst the farmers in that district. Some complaints having been made by a portion of the passengers by the "James Jardine," from Liverpool, against the master for a short issue of tea and flour, their case was brought before the sitting magistrates, and a conviction obtained. The evidence proved that the provisions in question were served out by measure in place of by weight, and the measures, on being tested in court, were found not to contain the quantities marked on them.

The demand for labour continues very slack, more particularly for mechanics, and numbers of immigrants of the season, chiefly of the latter class, have returned here seeking a passage to England; some on the plea of ill health, and others that they could not find employment.

The reports from the Western States are very discouraging; large numbers of labourers are stated to be out of employment, and wages are reduced to 2 s. 6 d. per day, and not full employment at these rates.

No. 6.—From the 9th to the 19th July.

The emigrants arrived from the 9th to the 19th instant number but 1,026 souls; 79 cabin, and 947 steerage; 878 of whom were from the United Kingdom, and 148 foreigners. They landed in good health.

By the "Windsor Forest," from Liverpool, and "Star," from New Ross, there were 88 females, paupers, from the Mulligar and New Ross Unions; they received 20 s. sterling each on landing. About 30 were engaged in this city and Montreal, at wages from \$ 2. 50 to \$ 3 per month; some few had relations in the States, to whom they proceeded; and the rest of the party were sent to the Ottawa, where they all found immediate employment.

Female domestic servants and agricultural labourers are the only class of our emigration for which any inquiry is made at present. All the other branches appear to be fully supplied, and in many cases overstocked. Daily applications are being made either in person or by letter for assistance to return to Europe.

No. 7.—From 19th to 31st July.

1,025 emigrants landed at this port from the 19th to the 31st July, in good health—885 steerage and 140 cabin. 687 were from the United Kingdom, 243 foreign, and 95 from the Lower Provinces.

Of those from the United Kingdom, a large proportion came out to join their friends settled in different parts of the Province and in the Western States; the others for employment.

Of the passengers per "Hinrich," from Bremen, 25 families, numbering 130 souls, have proceeded up the Ottawa to settle. Several families possessed sufficient means to purchase farms, and others were in search of employment; they have proceeded to Renfrew, where a number of their countrymen are already settled, from whom favourable reports have been received; the remainder, about 40, proceed to the Western States. The Norwegians all proceeded through to the Western States. Of those from the Lower Provinces (95), 49 were classed as cabin and 46 as steerage passengers; they are chiefly residents and traders who have visited this city on business or pleasure.

This return completes the quarter, and I have appended a comparative statement of arrivals, which shows the large decrease of 15,470 souls in 1858 when compared with 1857.

On a reference to the return of arrivals to same period for the last 25 years, the present season is the lowest since 1838. The demand for emigrant labour throughout the province continues limited.

At the present time the harvest affords full employment to agricultural labour, and this class, and female domestic servants, are the only classes inquired for.

For mechanics and tradesmen, this province at present does not appear to afford encouragement, the resident labour being found fully equal to the demand, and to those seeking situations there is no opening whatever. On a reference to the foregoing list, it will seem that over 800 mechanics and tradesmen have arrived during the present season, a large number of whom must have found difficulty in procuring employment without considerable loss of time, and numbers have been forced to accept employment out of their own line to obtain means of support.

The commercial difficulties in which this province has been involved have caused the suspension of a great extent of work which, under ordinary circumstances, would have demanded skilled labour, particularly in the western district. Building has been interrupted as well in the country parts as in the towns, so that some even of the resident mechanics and artisans are without full employment.

The newly arrived immigrants are necessarily in a worse situation from their ignorance of the country.

In the agricultural districts there appears generally a steady demand for suitable labourers, and good farm hands may almost anywhere obtain fair wages. Indeed, except among particular classes of mechanics, the rate of wages has suffered but little reduction from the standard reached when the necessities of life were at double the present prices.

Agricultural produce continues to be much depreciated in value; the farmers and old settlers