

## CANADA.

Of this number, Mr. Hawke estimates that there settled in Western Canada, 31,423; Eastern Canada, 2,240.

I do not venture to offer an estimate of the property which is brought into the province by the annual immigration, because systematic inquiry on this point is not made, and because I find that from a large class of the immigration, it is difficult to obtain reliable answers, even when the question is put incidentally.

The amount drawn on their arrival here, by the Norwegian passengers of the season, chiefly through bills of exchange on New York, I ascertain to have been 140,000 dollars; equal to 23 dollars per head.

The Commissioners of Emigration at New York, in their report for 1856, state the average amount of money brought to that place by the European immigrants bound to Canada, at over 76 dollars.

With some persons, undoubtedly, there will be always a disposition to overstate their means: but the mass of the emigration are too apprehensive of sharpers to allow the amount of money on their persons to transpire, and I believe all estimates on this head to be understated.

## Review of Seasons.

On a review of the immigration of the past season, I may be permitted to remark, that the country has received an accession to her population by the introduction of a large body of healthy immigrants, many of whom have brought a considerable amount of wealth and intelligence with them; and although some, doubtless, may have experienced disappointment because their progress has not been such as they had been led to expect, the fault has been attributable to themselves rather than to any want of means on the part of the country to provide for them.

The general condition and prospects of those who had been fitted by their education and previous habits for removal to such a country as Canada, are not unsatisfactory. Labourers, and more especially agriculturists, have been in general demand throughout the spring and summer; and in many parts of the province the supply was so far from meeting the demand, that the farmers were subjected to much inconvenience, and even loss, from want of hands. Females were universally inquired for, and all such readily found employment at fair wages. But during both the past season and that of 1856, we have received a large number of skilled mechanics, such as machinists, locomotive builders, tool-makers, and others practising the higher branches of mechanics, who have found it difficult to obtain employment: the demand for this description of labour is at all times limited, and new comers are at great disadvantage in finding places for themselves. The agent at Hamilton reports, that some of this class who reached his district have gone to the United States, while a few who had means have returned to England, dissatisfied and disappointed.

But the classes to whom this country offers the least encouragement, are those who have no business or calling. Persons who have been brought up as merchants, bankers, or lawyers' clerks, unaccustomed to labour, or persons whose sedentary employment has affected their constitution and strength, or who have been confined to a single branch of a manufacture until they are incapacitated from taking other labour. No persons of these descriptions ought to be induced to emigrate, unless some previous preparation has been made for them, or unless they come out to friends who are in a position to provide for them until suitable employment can be found.

In the return of the past season, there are no less than 327 persons among the steerage passengers styled merchants, and clerks, for whom there is really no employment. The country has an over-supply of this class, of native growth, while many among the self-styled mechanics and tradesmen, are equally without the capacity for any branch of labour that this country at this time offers.

Having mentioned the description of emigrants who are unfitted for this country, it remains only to repeat that, although persons having capital, with judgment