

The following is a comparative statement of the emigration of the last two years :—

CANADA.

	1852.	1853.
From England	9,276	9,585
„ Ireland	15,983	14,417
„ Scotland	5,477	4,745
„ Germany	5,159	2,400
„ Norway	2,197	5,056
„ Lower ports	1,184	496
	<u>39,176</u>	<u>36,699</u>

This statement shows that from England and Norway there has been an increase in the number of arrivals of 309 persons on the former and of 2,859 on the latter, or considerably more than double the number from that country during the season of 1852.

From the other countries there is a decrease in the number of emigrants, as follows : from Ireland, of 1,566 ; from Scotland, 732 ; from Germany, 2,759 ; and from the lower ports, of 688.

The emigration from the port of Liverpool may with propriety, as in former years, be classed under the head of Ireland ; and on reference to the passenger lists of the vessels from that port, it will appear the number embarked are natives of—

England	-	-	-	663
Ireland	-	-	-	4,555
Scotland	-	-	-	168
Germany	-	-	-	735
Holland	-	-	-	32
Norway	-	-	-	67
Sweden	-	-	-	96
Canada	-	-	-	4
				<u>6,320</u>

The emigration from Europe may therefore be classed as follows, viz. :—

Natives of England	-	-	-	3,928
„ Ireland	-	-	-	18,972
„ Scotland	-	-	-	4,913
„ Germany	-	-	-	3,135
„ Norway	-	-	-	5,123
„ Holland	-	-	-	32
„ Sweden	-	-	-	96
„ Canada	-	-	-	4
				<u>36,203</u>

On a further reference to this return, it will appear that the number of vessels engaged in the passenger trade from Europe was 324, measuring 155,673 tons, and navigated by 5,601 seamen.

Of this number 47 were foreign vessels, 16,686 tons, 641 men ; 37 of which came from continental ports, and 10 from the United Kingdom.

Of the whole number of passenger ships, 16 brought exclusively cabin passengers, 110 had not a sufficient number to bring them within the Passenger Act, 56 had less than 100 passengers, 77 under 200, 38 under 300, 15 under 400, 11 under 500, and but one vessel had over 500 passengers, viz., the “Blanche” from Liverpool ; 38 of these vessels made two voyages during the season.

The adult passengers on board the whole number of passenger vessels, 324, were 29,628 ; while these vessels, under the Passenger Act, would have been permitted to carry 72,235, exclusive of their crews. The 131 vessels from England might have legally carried 25,866 adults, passengers, more than the number embarked. The 86 from Ireland, 4,415 ; the 65 from Scotland, 11,701 ; the 28 from Norwegian ports had their full complement to within 596 ; while on board the 14 vessels from Hamburg and Bremen, there were 33 over their legal number, computed according to the Imperial Act.

There has been no law in force in this province regulating the number of passengers on board of foreign vessels, but provision has been made in the Provincial Act, imposing the same regulations on foreign vessels arriving at Quebec as are prescribed in the Imperial Passenger Act which came into force on the 1st day of October 1853.

The average length of passages during the past season shows a considerable increase on that of the season of 1852.

The average number of days from England was 48½, from Ireland 47½, from Scotland 44, from Hamburg and Bremen 51½, and from Norway 55½. The average from the whole was 48 days against 39, the average during the season of 1852.