ficial than any equal amount spent upon them in any other way whatever, and to be almost indispensable. To illustrate this item, I append, hereto, the statement marked A, for one month, exhibiting the numbers of recipients and their respective destinations, and this may be taken as a fair index to the general course. Free passes are given only to indigent persons intending to settle in Canada, frequently to persons sent for by their friends, who sent sufficient funds from this country to bear their expenses barely across the Atlantic. They show the letters from their Canadian friends, at Quebec, on their arrival, and without they were passed on to their destination they would be in many cases cast upon the charity of the frontier towns and cities or left upon the Emigration Department: but, by far the largest class consists of indigent persons seeking employment in this country. It is true, we have not had, perhaps, as large an emigration as we should have had, but it is equally true that we have had, in quality and numbers, much more than is generally supposed. Our last year's report, as per extract* for this Agency, shewing an increase over the previous year of over 2,000 souls. I may add that every care has been taken at this Agency that only parties remaining in this country obtained passes, and I fear that a discontinuance of this aid would operate prejudicially, not only against the emigrants but also against the cities and towns upon whom the classes relieved in this way would be cast. The burden which would be thus cast upon the Agencies themselves would, I fear, far exceed the saving effected. It is quite possible parties may have taken advantage of the free pass system east of this point, as far up as Cobourg, where they had the opportunity of crossing the lines if they choose; but, I have never known a single case of the kind occurring at this Agency since I have had the honor of discharging the business here. As stated before, parties have invariably been sent inland either north or west. The St.

IMMIGRATION IN 1867.

The returns of immigration into the district of Toronto during the year 1867 have come to hand, and are as follows:—

	Total Arrivals in this district.	Remained in this District.	Went to the States.
nglish	1,937	1,076	211
Cotol-	1,178	845	336
		743	141
		385	3,738
		29	7,595
		290	1
ther Countries.	1,227	1,227	1,277
Total	17,463	4,165	13.298
1866	16,287	2,196	14,092

We may fairly say that the returns are satisfactory when compared with those of other years. It is true that by far too many emigrants still pass through and move on to taste the joys of green-backs, taxes and the other delights of the yet ununited Union. But in this respect an improvement has begun which we expect will strengthen in the future. The increase of arrivals in our district during the past year, was, it will be seen, 1,176; the increase of actual settlers over those of 1866, 1,870; and the decrease of those proceeding to the States 794. Thus, in every point of view, we were gainers in 1867.

This gain, we believe, is, in a great measure due to the efforts put forth by Mr. Donaldson, the Government Emigration Agent in Toronto. We think it incumbent upon us to state this opinion, because, in the debate on the address in the House of Assembly, an hon. member saw fit to state that he thought all we got from Mr. Donaldson was an occasional letter on flax. Instead of this being the case, it would be nearer the fact to say that we have secured an increase of nearly 2,000 settlers over those of 1866 mainly through his efforts. It is his business to be ready to furnish information to all immigrants passing through Toronto; and, besides the benefits thus received by immigrants who all immigrants passing through Toronto; and, besides the benefits thus received by immigrants who have emigrated, either intending to settle in the States, or undecided as to where they will locate themselves. The work of such an officer is no sinecure, and when done it is most beneficial to the country.