

labouring class, and are desirable settlers for a new country. They are industrious, hard-working, and economical in their habits, and in the course of time, when they acquire a knowledge of the English language, they will in all probability rise above their present position, and become free holders on their account. The Prussians forwarded to same locality during the present season, I am sorry to say, have not succeeded as favourably as the Germans, owing, it is said, to their physical inability to perform the work of the country. It is to be regretted that such a number of aged people, with very large helpless families, should have been sent up to a part of a country that, above all others, requires that youth and vigour should be the predominating characteristics. From accounts lately received on this subject, it is stated that their present position is anything but satisfactory, and that, in some instances, they are and have been the objects of charity in the neighbourhood for some time past. Such a class of persons, so utterly destitute of means, should never have been induced to leave their native land.

The numbers from England are in excess of those over other countries during the season of 1858. They were from various parts of England: from cities, towns, with a portion from the rural parts, embracing a total of 564 males, comprised of a variety of callings. The labourer, when from the rural parts, possessed every knowledge of the duties of agricultural pursuits, as practised in the old country, and after acquiring similar experience respecting this country's system, &c., he will be well adapted for its duties, and will find a field for the employment of his labour equally advantageous for his own interests, as well as for the benefit of the country wherein he may become a settler.

Among the mechanics, there were some very excellent workmen, and, with but few exceptions, they had little difficulty in finding a suitable opening for employment of their skill. With this class more particularly it was evident, that at the time of their departure from England, they had intended locating themselves in some city or populous town on arrival in this country; and it was with extreme difficulty that they could be persuaded to abandon this most erroneous preconceived idea. In my opinion, a new comer, a mechanic by trade (if it be of such a nature as is required in country places), can do infinitely better by at once removing to such locality as offers inducements for the future. This course should be recommended in preference to remaining in any city or town (even if temporary employment is procurable thereat), for, in my view of the matter, the future should be looked to rather than the present. This information should be widely disseminated among all classes who purpose emigrating to Canada, as by such fact being made known, it prepares their minds for removal to a distant or partially inhabited portion of the country, and will prevent any disappointment after arrival here, when they are recommended to continue their journey onward. This advice, with but rare exceptions, ought to be tendered to every one who intends settling permanently in this country, and if complied with, will almost invariably ensure mutually beneficial future results. My experience of the past convinces me that this is the only prudent course to be adopted by the emigrant on his arrival in the province, which must plead my sole reason in thus so strongly bringing it under your consideration, trusting that thereby it may reach the ears of those who are so deeply interested in being made aware of it in time. I may add, that the only class of persons that were at all discontented during the present season are to be found among the few who would not listen to the above recommendation, but must, at all hazards, remain in the city. While upon this point, it may be as well to state that a couple of taverns, established in this city during the present season (and kept by emigrants), have acted most indiscreetly in encouraging emigrants to remain in the city, on the promise of obtaining them employment, or otherwise holding out inducements which could not be realised. Of course their only object was to secure business for themselves, to the detriment of their poor victim; therefore, the application of the Act of Parliament (as passed at its last session) to this city (as well as to the town of Renfrew) is needed, in order to provide against similar contingencies for the time to come. A number of this season's emigrants from England brought out considerable means, with which they had intended to purchase lands for settlement purposes. Immediately on arrival here, they obtained from this office all the information it was in my power to afford them, regarding such lands as were procurable in this section of the province. Some were desirous of purchasing improved farms contiguous to the city; others were disposed to acquire the same at more remote parts; and the remainder felt inclined to take up unimproved Government lands in the new settlements; and the result has been that a large quantity of partially improved and unimproved farms have been purchased by this season's emigrants from private parties, and very large sales of Government lands have also been effected to same class of persons in various sections of the Upper Ottawa, principally in the counties of Renfrew, Pontiac, and Ottawa. At the former, the township of Brudenelle has been chiefly taken up by this class of settlers during the present year, and it is a source of congratulation to be enabled to state, from all information that can be obtained on the subject, they are all well satisfied with the nature of the soil, climate, internal resources, &c.; and in a brief period of time, this township promises to be one of the finest in that county. At the present moment, an emigrant of this season is perfecting the necessary arrangements for the erection of a saw-mill in the midst of the settlement in this township. This will confer a great boon on that part of the country, and must be the means of attracting additional settlers thereto for the time to come. It is most gratifying to find that the great majority of emigrants who have located themselves by acquisition of lands on the Ottawa generally agree in stating that the soil equals their anticipations, and in no instance has dissatisfaction been expressed on that point; consequently, the inevitable conclusion that must be arrived at is, that this section of