

came this route were proceeding to their relations in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and New Orleans. They chose this route as their means did not permit their taking shipping to New York or New Orleans; and, having landed here destitute, it was found necessary to forward them, which was generally effected within the range of steamboat travel, either to Cleveland on Lake Erie, or Chicago on Lake Michigan.

The number of letters for emigrants received at this agency, with instructions, during the season, was 364, 110 of which contained money or bank orders to the amount of 292*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* currency.

The Emigrant Fund of 1853 amounts to 9,760*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, constituted by the amount of duty levied under the Provincial Acts, and the sum of 1,500*l.* sterling, the Imperial appropriation for payment of agents' salaries. Emigrant fund.

The duty realized in the course of the season was as follows:—

At Quebec:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
23,741 Adults, at 5 <i>s.</i> - - -	5,935	5	0
10,260 Children, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> - - -	1,925	12	6
364 Uncertified, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> - - -	136	10	0
53 „ at 40 <i>s.</i> - - -	106	0	0
	8,103	7	6
Less charges for expense of collecting, Custom-house, boat, &c. -	250	0	0

At Montreal:

254 Adults, at 5 <i>s.</i> - - -	63	10	0
98 Children, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> - - -	18	7	6
	81	17	6
Net amount of tax received - - -	7,935	5	0
The Imperial appropriation 1,500 sterling, at par - - -	1,825	0	0
	9,760	5	0

The number of shipwrecked passengers which reached this port during the past season was 125, viz.:—86 adults and 39 children, who would otherwise have been liable to a duty of 28*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The whole amount chargeable on the Emigrant Fund during the past season, amounted to 5*s.* 5½*d.* on each emigrant embarked from Europe, exclusive of children under 1 year, and the actual amount of Emigrant Tax received was nearly equal to 4*s.* 8½*d.* The difference is, however, more than covered by the Imperial grant of 1,500*l.* sterling.

The following is offered as an approximate view of the distribution of emigrants of the past season. There exists no date from which a return of this nature may be compiled with accuracy, and, as Mr. Hawke justly remarks, the revolution which has taken place during the last year or two, in the means and facilities of our inland transport, rendered it impossible to keep any account of the arrivals and departure of emigrants at the principal ports in western Canada that could in any way be strictly depended upon.

On referring to my weekly and semi-monthly reports, I find the estimates therein made of the probable destination of the emigrants to be as follow:—

Total emigration landed at Quebec - - -	36,699
To the United States:	
Emigrants from the United Kingdom - - -	5,557
Norwegians - - -	4,646
Germans - - -	1,301
	11,504
Remaining in Canada - - -	25,195
Which have been disposed of as follows:—	
Proceeded to Western Canada - - -	19,000
„ Bytown and the Ottawa country - - -	1,800
Number of persons absorbed into the population of the Montreal district and Eastern townships, and employed on the public works in that district - - -	2,000
Ditto in Quebec, and employed on the Quebec and Richmond railroad - - -	2,395
	25,195

In addition to the number who have proceeded to Western Canada by the route of the St. Lawrence, that Province annually receives a large accession of valuable settlers via Boston and New York, routes formerly found practicable only during the season of navigation, but now offering every facility to ingress by the establishment of numerous lines of railroads, all conveying to the Canadian frontier.

Mr. Hawke estimates the number received by this route during the past season at from 4,500 to 5,000 souls; this is altogether independent of the railroad labourers, which the extensive public works now in progress have attracted to Upper Canada, and which, owing to the stoppage of nearly all works of this class in the Western States, caused by the