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Chambers

EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN
COLONIES).

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES relative
to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN CO-
LONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 606 of Session 1860).

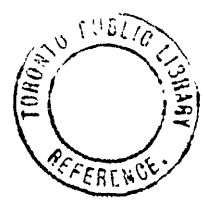
(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 April 1861.

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EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES).

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 April 1861;—for,

“ COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 606 of Session 1860).”

Colonial Office, }
19 April 1861. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 April 1861.

SCHEDULE.

C A N A D A.

No. in Series.	From whom.	Number and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Lieutenant General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., to the Duke of Newcastle.	20 February 1861 (No. 19.)	Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for the Year 1860 enclosed.	3

N E W B R U N S W I C K.

2	The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton to the Duke of Newcastle.	22 May 1860 (No. 18.)	Arrival of the ships "Hiawatha" and "Argentinus" reported, and the usual Ship Returns enclosed.	28
3	Ditto ditto - - -	14 September 1860 (No. 23.)	Arrival of the ships "Hiawatha" and "Elizabeth" reported, and the usual Ship Returns enclosed.	30

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES. relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 606 of Session 1860).

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— No. 1. —

(No. 19.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant General Sir *W. F. Williams*, Bart., to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Quebec, 20 February 1861.

(Received 8 March 1861.)

My Lord Duke,
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Chief Emigrant Agent's Annual Report for 1860.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. F. Williams*,

Lieut. General administering the Government.

His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Enclosure 1.

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT. 1860.

To His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for
the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, 31 December 1860.

May it please your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Immigration to the Province during the year 1860, accompanied by the usual Statistical Tables.

On a reference to Table No. 1, in the Appendix, which furnishes the return of the season's immigration, it will be seen that the number of persons landed at this port during the season was 10,150 souls, 1,551 of whom were cabin, and 8,599 steerage passengers, showing an increase, when compared with that of 1859, of 1,372 persons.

They were classed as follows:—

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Male adults	864	3,972
Female „	500	2,678
Children, males	69	831
„ females	88	861
Infants	30	317
	1,551	8,599
TOTAL		10,150

7,836 of whom embarked from ports in the United Kingdom, and 2,314 from the continent of Europe.

On a further reference to this Table, it will be seen that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of these emigrants was 76, 37 of which were steamers, 186.

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and 39 sailing vessels. The former class had an average passage of 12 days from Liverpool, and 16 days from Glasgow, and the latter had an average passage of 40 days from the United Kingdom, and 44 days from the continent. Distinguishing the cabin from the steerage, the following is the comparison:

	NO.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Liverpool, steam ships - - - - -	29	1,375	4,590
Glasgow " - - - - -	8	122	845
United Kingdom, sailing vessels - - - - -	20	14	890
Continent - " - - - - -	19	40	2,274
	76	1,551	8,599

Of the sailing vessels from the United Kingdom, but 7 had a sufficient number of passengers on board to bring them within the regulations of the Passenger Act: 3 vessels brought out 439 passengers from England, and 4 vessels 360 persons from Ireland.

Table No. 2 presents a comparison of the number of passengers from each port and country during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, from which it will be seen, that of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom (7,836), 6,359 embarked at Liverpool, and 974 at Glasgow. Of the remainder, 122 came from English, 376 from Irish, and 5 from Scotch ports. Of the whole number, 6,932 came by steamers, and but 904 by sailing vessels; thus confining the emigration, we may almost say, to the steamers' ports.

The nationalities of the passengers embarked at Liverpool, always various, were as follows:—

English - - - - -	2,349
Irish - - - - -	2,383
Scotch - - - - -	997
German - - - - -	190
Norwegians - - - - -	28
Danes - - - - -	74
Italian - - - - -	1
American - - - - -	4
Colonists - - - - -	333
	<hr/> 6,359

From Glasgow, the proportions were as follows:—

English - - - - -	21
Irish - - - - -	71
Scotch - - - - -	853
German - - - - -	2
Colonists - - - - -	32
	<hr/> 979

Many of the above stated on their arrival here, that they had proceeded from their homes to Liverpool and Glasgow to avail themselves of the steamers.

This shows a growing preference of steamers over sailing vessels, which, in a few years, may be expected to supersede the latter entirely with reference to the carriage of passengers. In all cases where circumstances will permit, persons desirous of emigrating will find it their interest to secure a passage by steamer in preference to sailing vessels; and, in fact, the former will be found the cheapest in the end, if time, health, and comfort are fully considered.

The emigration has been very healthy, the mortality among the steerage passengers being confined to sailing vessels, with the exception of an elderly person who died suddenly on board a steamer, on the day of her arrival from Liverpool.

The deaths among those from the United Kingdom were but 3, from Germany 5, and

and from Norway 19, in all 27; 17 of which occurred on the passage, and 10 in the quarantine hospital.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from Europe in 1859 and 1860:—

	1859.		1860.	
	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
England - - - - -	1,493	3,353	1,382	5,099
Ireland - - - - -	4	413	1	375
Scotland - - - - -	158	635	128	851
Germany - - - - -	8	963	-	533
Norway - - - - -	57	1,694	40	1,741
	1,720	7,058	1,551	8,599
TOTAL - - - - -	8,778		10,150	

Showing a decrease in the emigration of 1860 of 169 in the number of cabin, but an increase of 1,541 on the steerage.

Distinguishing the origin or nationality of the immigrants of the two seasons, they will appear as follows:—

	1860.	1859.
English - - - - -	2,491	2,610
Irish - - - - -	2,831	1,248
Scotch - - - - -	1,850	1,787
Germans - - - - -	725	1,100
Norwegians - - - - -	1,809	1,751
Danes - - - - -	74	—
Italians - - - - -	1	—
Belgians - - - - -	-	5
Americans - - - - -	4	—
Colonists - - - - -	365	277
	10,150	8,778

The increase appears to be chiefly on the Irish, which is equal to nearly 127 per cent.; on the German there is a falling off of more than 34 per cent. All the other nationalities show a small increase.

Of those from the United Kingdom, it is estimated that about three-fourths of the English and Scotch remained within the province, and about one-fifth of the Irish.

The increase in the latter may, in a great measure, be attributed to the period during which the mail steamers made Queenstown their port of call, which was during the first six spring trips, when these vessels brought out 1,992 passengers, viz., 227 cabin, and 1,765 steerage, of which number, 1,052 were native Irish; and by the returns received, it appears that of the whole number brought out by these vessels, 1,319 were provided with through tickets, and proceeded direct to the United States, and 556 were similarly provided for different parts of Canada, leaving 117 unaccounted for.

On the 23 remaining trips of this line, calling at Londonderry, they brought out 3,965 passengers, of which number 2,130 had their destination in Canada, and 1,320 in the United States, and 515 were unaccounted for, being chiefly cabin passengers, or persons who may have remained a short time in this district either for business or pleasure.

The steamers from Glasgow brought out 967 souls, equal to 841½ adults; of this number, 177½ adults proceeded direct to the United States, and 664 remained in the province.

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Of the emigration of Germans, including Prussians, the number this season shows a considerable falling off, being but 725 against 1,100 received in 1859. This is to be attributed in a great measure to the difficulty they have in getting vessels direct; the parties engaged in the passenger traffic being more deeply interested in the New York route, which port, having the advantage of a line of steamers direct from Hamburg and Bremen, enables them to afford the emigrants greater facilities and despatch, to the discouragement of this route; and it has come to my knowledge that numbers of emigrants who were desirous of coming by Quebec were unable to do so from the impossibility of procuring a passage.

The several German governments, it appears, are more disposed to impede than favour the diffusion of information upon emigration, and thus emigrants arriving from the interior at Bremen or Hamburg, ignorant and unadvised, are at the mercy of the shipping agents, who forward them by whichever route is most advantageous to themselves.

It is, however, satisfactory to know, that of the German emigrants who have landed here, more than half have settled within the province, and that the country continues to receive additional numbers by the route of the United States. Several parties are reported to have reached the Kingston and Ottawa agencies during the past season, who were coming out to join their friends, and were obliged to take the New York route, not being able to procure passage to Quebec.

At Paper No. 5 of the Appendix I have appended copy of the Report of Mr. Sinn, the German agent attached to this office, the result of his personal inspection and inquiry among his countrymen settled in the Ottawa country, which gives a satisfactory account of their progress and present condition. It appears that 95 German families have settled in that country within the past 18 months, and that they are so well satisfied with their position that they have written to their friends; from which circumstance, a considerable addition to their number may be expected during the ensuing season.

The Norwegian emigrants, as in previous years, have nearly all proceeded to the Western States. The large settlements of these people in Illinois and Wisconsin naturally tend to draw their countrymen around them: every vessel which arrives here has always a majority of her passengers who are coming out to join their friends, and who exercise an important influence upon the others. These just arrived in a strange country, and unacquainted with our language, naturally prefer to accompany their countrymen to encountering difficulties of which they have no proper knowledge, and which parties, from interested motives, are more inclined to exaggerate than otherwise.

Of the 1,781 Norwegians who arrived at this port during the past season, about 60 have remained in the province: nine families, numbering 50 souls, have proceeded to settle in the district of Gaspé; they were accompanied by Mr. Closter, who rendered them every assistance in selecting their lands, which they have taken up in the township of Mal Bay. A copy of Mr. Closter's Report will be seen at Paper No. 6 of the Appendix, and to which I would beg to refer.

The progress of this settlement has so far been satisfactory, and it promises favourable results. By a letter received from Mr. Eden, the Crown Land Agent at Gaspé, in November, he writes as follows:—

“You will be pleased to hear that the Norwegian settlers are making great progress, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the lands they have taken for their settlement; they have now six habitable houses of a good size; the road is also fast progressing; one quarter of a mile is cleared and turnpiked, and nearly one mile cleared, grubbed, and ready for turnpiking. No further work can be done during the winter, with the exception of cutting down and clearing the road, agreeable to contract.”

I shall watch with much interest the future progress of this settlement, as on its results will in a great measure depend the success of our Norwegian settlements within Canada. The selection of Gaspé as a nucleus around which to draw Norwegian immigrants has many advantages. Its situation is such that vessels from Europe may land their passengers without being subjected to more than a few hours' detention; and, when landed, the emigrant is within a few miles of the Government lands, should he be disposed to settle on a farm of his own, or of the large fishing establishments, where steady employment, with wages according to capability, is offered to all inclined to work; and an emigrant family at Gaspé can locate themselves on a lot of land for less money than they would have to pay at Quebec for their inland transport to the Western States.

Table No. 3 furnishes a return of the adult steerage male emigration, distinguishing the trades and callings. The number embarked was 3,976, who were classed as follows:—

	TOTAL.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Farmers - - - -	1,624	848	776
Labourers - - - -	1,269	1,267	2
Mechanics - - - -	362	323	39
Professional men - - - -	9	8	1
Clerks, agents, and traders -	318	315	3
Servants - - - -	32	30	2
Miscellaneous - - - -	362	344	18
TOTAL - - - -	3,976	3,135	841

The incomplete form in which many of the ships' lists continue to be made in regard to classification, will account for the appearance of so large a number under the head of Miscellaneous.

The number of persons who were aided in their emigration during the past season was 130, 120 of whom were from Ireland, and 10 from England.

Of those from Ireland, 76 received 1 *l.* sterling each on landing, and consisted of 44 female and 18 male adults, and 14 children sent out by the New Ross Union, and 4 children from the Clonmel Union, who were proceeding to join their parents in Western Canada. Of the females from the New Ross Union, 7 were accompanied by children, and 37 were single females from 18 to 30 years of age: the latter all readily found employment. Of the male adults, some of them were old and infirm, and two were cripples; and it has been found necessary to send three of this party back to their native place, owing to their ill health and infirmity rendering them unable to support themselves in this country, and dependent on casual public charity. Steps have been taken to obtain repayment from the guardians of the union for the expense of their passage back to Ireland.

The other party consisted of 22 females and 18 young men from the estates of Lord Palmerston, in the county of Sligo. They appear to have been provided with a free passage, and, being all able young men and women, found immediate employment in the rural districts.

The 10 youths from England were from the Wandsworth and Leeds Reformatories. They received 30*s.* sterling each on landing, and were directed up the Ottawa, where they were all immediately employed, and are reported as doing well.

Table No. 4 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 32 years, numbering in the aggregate 932,689 souls.

The general treatment experienced by the emigrants during the passage to this port during the past season has been most satisfactory; and no complaints have been made which required the intervention of this office.

The condition of the emigrants has also on the whole been satisfactory, and no cases of extreme want have come under my notice. The large proportion of our immigration from the United Kingdom, having come out by steamers, were, with very few exceptions, provided with through tickets, and generally proceeded by the Grand Trunk Railway to their destinations within a very few hours of their arrival.

A large portion of the English and Scotch were farmers and mechanics. The former appeared generally in comfortable circumstances, and have mostly settled within the province. There is no means of ascertaining the amount of capital they brought out, but it was probably considerable, as a number of cases came within my knowledge where the individuals brought out from 300 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* sterling.

The Irish were chiefly of the labouring class, who, with the mechanics above referred to, mostly proceeded to the United States.

But few of the emigrants have come out without a destination in view; and, consequently, in the early part of the season, when there was a demand in this district for both male and female labour, it was found impossible to induce them

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to remain, although in many cases, particularly with reference to domestic servants, the most liberal wages were offered.

The following is a proximate statement of the arrivals and distribution of immigrants within the province during the past year:—

Landed at Quebec - - - - - 10,150

Arrived in Canada, *via* the Route of the United States:—

By steamer to Portland, from January to April - - - - -	663	
Ditto - - ditto - - November to 31 December - - - - -	141	
By route of Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, as per Return from Mr. Dixon, 7,622, of whom there remained in Canada - - - - -	2,175	
By steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c., as per Return from Mr. Hawke - - - - -	1,650	
By Lake Champlain, as per Return from Mr. Daley - - - - -	200	
		4,829
Total Arrivals - - - - -		14,979

Distribution:

Of the arrivals by Quebec, there proceeded to the Eastern States - - - - -	3,039	
Ditto, Western States - - - - -	4,113	
		7,152
Remaining in Canada - - - - -		7,827

Of this number there appear to have settled in—

Western Canada - - - - -	4,769
Ottawa District - - - - -	614
Eastern Canada - - - - -	1,200
Gaspé - - - - -	50
Prince Edward Island - - - - -	32
Unknown, but presumed to have remained in Canada - - - - -	1,162
	7,827

The amount of emigrant tax realised in the course of the past season was \$9,830. 50, of which \$9,808. 50 was collected at Quebec, and \$22 at Montreal.

The expenditure incurred under the superintendence of this department during the season of 1860, amounted to—

For the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle - - - - -	\$.	c.
For emigration, in the direct relief and assistance to destitute persons - - - - -	8,664	48
For agency charges, salaries, rent, &c. - - - - -	4,748	64
	13,100	71
TOTAL - - - - -	\$.	26,513 83

The several heads of expenditure on account of the Quarantine Establishment were as follows:—

Pay of wintering party, 1859 and 1860 - - - - -	\$.	c.
Pay of officers and staff - - - - -	789	20
Hospital supplies - - - - -	6,142	42
Cartage - - - - -	272	07
Sundries - - - - -	184	00
Steamboat service - - - - -	88	91
	1,187	88
TOTAL - - - - -	\$.	8,664 48

This shows a decrease, when compared with the expenditure of 1859, of \$2,453. 91:—

On cost of establishment - - - - -	\$.	c.
Ditto - steamboat service - - - - -	2,016	54
	437	37
TOTAL - - - - -	\$.	2,453 91

This would appear to be the lowest possible cost of the maintenance of this establishment, with a due regard to its efficiency.

The

The expenditure incurred on account of immigration at the several agencies throughout the province, for the year ending 31st December, has been as follows:—

		\$.	c.	\$.	c.
Quebec - - -	Transport - - - - -	2,633	50	6,083	11
	Provisions - - - - -		21 81		
	Agency charges - - - - -	1,150	00		
	Salaries - - - - -	2,277	80		
Montreal - - -	Transport - - - - -	191	75	1,748	75
	Provisions - - - - -		9 15		
	Agency charges - - - - -	292	85		
	Salaries - - - - -	1,255	00		
Ottawa - - -	Transport - - - - -	197	12	1,889	05
	Provisions \$14. 60, and medical aid \$40 - - - - -		54 60		
	Agency charges - - - - -	397	33		
	Salaries - - - - -	1,240	00		
Toronto and Kingston	Transport - - - - -	850	52	5,338	64
	Provisions - - - - -		84 80		
	Agency charges - - - - -	786	32		
	Salaries - - - - -	3,617	00		
Hamilton - - -	Transport - - - - -	561	88	2,789	80
	Provisions - - - - -		143 51		
	Agency charges - - - - -	284	41		
	Salaries - - - - -	1,800	00		
TOTAL - - - \$.				17,849	35

From this statement it will be seen that the total direct relief extended to destitute emigrants throughout the Province has been—

	\$.	c.
For transport - - - - -	4,434	77
For provisions, &c. - - - - -		313 87
TOTAL - - - \$.	4,748	64

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 918 souls, viz., 254 male adults, 318 females, and 346 children, equal to 683 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$ $3\frac{61}{100}$ each. They were forwarded to—

Places in Canada East - - - - -	189	683 adults.
Ottawa District - - - - -	68½	
Canada West - - - - -	207	
United States - - - - -	213	
The United Kingdom - - - - -	5½	

Of the above, there were from—

England - - - - -	55½	683 adults.
Ireland - - - - -	329	
Scotland - - - - -	6	
Germany - - - - -	68	
Norway - - - - -	224½	

At Montreal, Mr. Daley reports that he assisted 106 souls, equal to 73 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$ $2\frac{62}{100}$.

Male adults - - - - -	26	106
Female adults - - - - -	41	
Children - - - - -	39	

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They were forwarded to—

Canada West	-	-	-	-	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 73 adults.
Eastern Townships	-	-	-	-	2	
Quebec	-	-	-	-	1	
United States	-	-	-	-	1	
					73 adults.	

At Toronto, Mr. Hawke reports that the number of persons who received assistance was 970, at an average cost of 93 cents each. They were forwarded to the nearest point to their destination on the line of railroad and steamboat travel within the Province. A large number were proceeding to their friends. In addition to the above, a number received assistance in bread and temporary shelter in the emigrant sheds.

At Ottawa, Mr. Clemow afforded assistance to 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$2.25. They were chiefly forwarded to the Upper Ottawa to friends.

Mr. Dixon, the agent at Hamilton, reports the arrivals at that agency during the season at 7,622, 419 of whom came by the way of Quebec, and 7,263 by the route of the United States and Suspension Bridge; 5,447 proceeded to the Western States, and 2,175 settled in Canada; 871 persons were assisted to reach their friends in different sections of the Province, of which number 839 came into the Province by the United States, and 32 by the way of Quebec.

With reference to the prospects for 1861, they are on the whole more satisfactory than any we have had for several years past. Having within the present month had occasion to address a letter to the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture especially on this subject, I cannot do better than repeat the opinions therein stated:—

“As to the demand for labour, and the prospects which Canada offers as a home for the industrial classes of Great Britain in the approaching season of 1861, I have to state that the circumstances which called forth my remarks at the close of last season continue without much change. The country still holds out no encouragement to persons seeking situations as clerks; nor do I think the amount of employment or the remuneration generally offered to mechanics likely, for some time, to benefit that class of our emigrants, unless they should desire to establish themselves in our rising towns and villages, many good openings for which occur throughout our rural districts.

“The general prospects of the Province have, however, greatly improved during the past year; and our farmers, who are now realising the benefit of the most abundant harvest they have had for years, will be able to afford increased employment to agricultural labourers—men who can plough, mow, and reap, and who understand draining—to which class chiefly does this country at present offer the certainty of steady employment.

“The class of people whom we want, and who cannot fail to do well, are those who, having a small amount of capital, are prepared to purchase and settle on our lands, and make homes for themselves in the forest, as the inhabitants of this free and fertile land have done before them. The hardships to be encountered now are less than they were 25 years ago, when a few thousand people were scattered over a long frontier of country.

“Mr. Hawke, the chief agent in Western Canada, wrote me on the 28th November, that the prospects there are greatly improved; and it is known that there are large quantities of farm produce yet to be brought to market, all of which is in demand at fair prices. Business is expanding, and, consequently, the demand for skilled and unskilled labour is much greater than it has been since 1857. Real estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past at almost any price, begins to be inquired for, and sales are effected at fair prices.

“The quantity of fall-wheat sown is large: the sowing was early, and the tillage excellent; and the young wheat looks strong and healthy. But our farmers no longer rely, as in former times, almost exclusively on their fall-wheat crop. Unusually extensive preparations have been made for spring sowing, and for these preparations farmers have been much favoured by the mildness of the weather.

“I am, however, opposed to holding out encouragement to any class of settlers, except farmers with means sufficient to enable them to buy or stock rented farms. There are plenty of such to be had on favourable terms, and the parties are sure

of doing well, if they and their families have a reasonable amount of prudence and industry.' ”

Mr. Hawke, from his position and long and intimate acquaintance with the western section of the Province, may be presumed to afford, in the extract from his letter just quoted, the most reliable evidence in regard to that portion of Canada.

From the information which has reached me, I am of opinion that we may look for a considerable increase of our immigration during the ensuing season. Inquiries are now being made, and particular information sought, by parties in the United Kingdom, contemplating emigration, several of which have been addressed to this office from persons possessing excellent qualifications as settlers.

The reports from Norway and Germany also speak of numerous inquiries respecting Canada, and that we may look for a considerable increase in the arrivals from those countries next spring.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, so gratifying in every respect to the inhabitants of this Province, cannot but exercise an important influence, and be the means of more fully directing the attention of the people of the mother country to our yet undeveloped resources.

We may also anticipate that the present excited state of the public mind in the United States (which all must deplore) will doubtless exercise a considerable influence on the European immigration of the next season, and lead a larger proportion of settlers to the public lands of Canada rather than to those of the North Western States.

A large edition of the Government pamphlet, corrected and brought down to the present period, and accompanied by an excellent map, is in course of publication, under the authority of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, chiefly for distribution throughout the United Kingdom, which will place much valuable and useful information at the disposal of all parties desirous of emigrating to Canada.

It is understood to be the intention of the Provincial Government to authorise the establishment at Liverpool of a reference office for the emigrants resorting to that port for embarkation to this continent. This measure, properly carried out, cannot fail to result beneficially to the interests of Canada. Of the large numbers of families who annually leave the mother country, it is true that a considerable proportion have already fixed on their destination, and cannot be diverted from it. But there are still many who have not yet finally decided on their place of settlement. These sail for New York or Quebec, and, without special intention to do so, flow with the stream that sets from those two ports always westward. If the influence of the American Emigration Agents and Colonizers, and that exercised equally from interested motives by the forwarders, both by rail and by water, is not counteracted by information of Canada previously furnished, they cannot be induced to break from the great line of travel. They are hurried along, and find themselves in the Far-West without the means of returning to ascertain whether the climate, lands, and Government of Canada would not have suited their circumstances very much better than the prairies.

With proper activity in the diffusion of correct knowledge respecting this country, and all its advantages for settlement, by means of the books and maps which have been carefully compiled and prepared for the purpose, and through a due attention to the individual applications for advice and information which will be addressed to the recognised agent of the Government of Canada, he cannot fail to bring the advantages which this Province offers to the British emigrant under the consideration of many valuable settlers, who would otherwise know little of the country beyond its name. Time will be required to show the full result of the measure; but I confidently anticipate the early appearance of advantage from it.

I beg to furnish copies of the Reports that have reached me from the several inland agencies, comprehending reviews of the business that has been carried through in the season just passed, and referring to the prospects offering themselves for the immigration of the next year.

Submitting this Report to your Excellency's favourable consideration,

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

Enclosure 2,
APPENDIX to ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, 1860.

CANADA.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants Embarked, with the Number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine, the Total Number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Souls from each Country; also the Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen Employed, and the Average Length of Passage, during the Season of 1860.

WHENCE.	Number of Vessels.	Average Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	NUMBER EMBARKED.								BIRTHS.				DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE.								
					Cabin Passengers.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		TOTAL. Steerage.		M.	F.	TOTAL. Souls on Board.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		TOTAL.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England	29	12	37,327	2,322	1,375	2,395	1,138	325	299	134	4,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Ireland	9	40	7,304	170	7	209	162	58	53	26	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Scotland	8	39	3,247	116	1	161	158	103	27	12	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Germany	3	16	8,186	113	122	367	270	103	75	30	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	5	40	1,812	63	6	3	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	11	39	2,455	205	40	631	501	242	285	91	1,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	76	-	66,139	3,409	1,551	3,976	2,682	835	805	314	8,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
					Classification of Cabin Passengers		-	864	500	88	30	1,551													
					TOTAL		-	4,810	3,182	893	344	10,163													
WHENCE.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.				TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.				GRAND TOTAL.																
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		TOTAL. DEATHS.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		TOTAL.		TOTAL. Steerage.		Cabin Passengers.		Landed in the Colony.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
England	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,438	321	299	2,719	1,737	4,590	1,375	5,965	-	-	-	-							
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	58	53	267	215	509	7	516	-	-	-	-							
Scotland	-	-	-	-	2	157	18	27	27	179	184	375	1	376	-	-	-	-							
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	367	270	103	75	470	345	845	122	967	-	-	-	-							
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	2	6	6	12	-	-	-	-							
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	1	2	4	2	9	148	85	66	66	295	214	533	40	533	-	-	-	-							
TOTAL	1	2	1	2	10	2,578	831	801	801	4,803	3,479	8,599	1,551	10,150	-	-	-	-							

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they Sailed, during the Seasons of 1859 and 1860.

	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.
ENGLAND:			SCOTLAND:		
Bristol - - -	7	9	Aberdeen - - -	117	—
Cardiff - - -	1	—	Glasgow - - -	612	974
Hull - - -	56	—	Greenock - - -	2	—
Liverpool - - -	4,522	6,359	Montrose - - -	62	5
London - - -	35	—	TOTAL - - -	793	979
Maryport - - -	5	—	<hr/>		
Newport - - -	7	—	GERMANY:		
Penzance - - -	6	—	Bremen - - -	63	—
Plymouth - - -	170	110	Hamburg - - -	901	533
Poole - - -	14	—	TOTAL - - -	964	533
Portsmouth - - -	6	—	<hr/>		
Shields - - -	1	—	NORWAY and SWEDEN:		
Southampton - - -	2	—	Arendal - - -	—	6
Sunderland - - -	—	3	Bergen - - -	356	578
Torquay - - -	5	—	Christiana - - -	448	247
Truro - - -	6	—	Drammen - - -	168	257
Tynemouth - - -	3	—	Drontheim - - -	110	155
TOTAL - - -	4,846	6,481	Gothenburg - - -	41	—
<hr/>			Grimstadt - - -	—	1
IRELAND:			Kragerøe - - -	58	17
Belfast - - -	13	1	Porsgrund - - -	404	363
Cork - - -	3	—	Stavanger - - -	171	157
Limerick - - -	110	140	TOTAL - - -	1,756	1,781
Londonderry - - -	63	—	<hr/>		
New Ross - - -	194	228	BELGIUM:		
Tralee - - -	8	—	Antwerp - - -	2	—
Wexford - - -	22	—	<hr/>		
Youghal - - -	4	7			
TOTAL - - -	417	376			

RECAPITULATION.

England - - - - -	4,846	6,481
Ireland - - - - -	417	376
Scotland - - - - -	793	979
Germany - - - - -	964	533
Norway and Sweden - - - - -	1,756	1,781
Belgium - - - - -	2	—
TOTAL - - - - -	8,778	10,150

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
21 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Immigration of 1860.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Bakers - - -	24	1	Painters and glaziers	16	—
Bookbinders and printers - - -	8	—	Plumbers, tin-smiths, &c. - - -	3	—
Bricklayers and masons	13	3	Professional men -	8	1
Brickmakers - - -	2	—	Ropemakers - - -	1	—
Butchers - - -	5	—	Saddlers and harness-makers - - -	2	2
Cabinet-makers - -	6	—	Sailmakers - - -	1	—
Carpenters, &c. - -	51	9	Sawyers - - -	5	—
Carvers and gilders -	4	—	Servants, - - -	30	2
Coachmakers - - -	1	—	Shipwrights - - -	2	—
Coopers - - -	9	4	Shoemakers - - -	9	5
Clerks, traders, &c. -	315	3	Smiths - - -	36	2
Dyers - - -	1	—	Tailors - - -	38	5
Engineers - - -	15	—	Watchmakers - - -	6	1
Farmers, gardeners, &c.	848	776	Wool and flax dressers - - -	2	1
Factory spinners -	2	—	Wheelwrights - - -	7	1
Hatters - - -	2	—	Weavers - - -	6	2
Labourers - - -	1,267	2	Miscellaneous and unenumerated - - -	344	18
Millers and millwrights	6	3	TOTAL - - -	3,135	841
Miners - - -	28	1			
Moulders and foundry-men - - -	12	—			

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829, inclusive.

	1829 to 1833.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849 to 1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
England - - -	43,386	28,561	30,791	60,453	47,405	18,175	6,754	10,353	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,48
Ireland - - -	102,266	54,901	74,981	112,192	93,883	16,165	4,166	1,688	2,016	1,153	417	37
Scotland - - -	20,143	11,061	16,311	12,767	25,127	6,446	4,859	2,794	3,218	1,424	793	97
Continent of Europe -	15	485	-	9,728	16,867	11,337	4,864	7,343	11,368	3,578	2,722	2,31
Lower Provinces - -	1,889	1,346	1,777	1,219	4,455	857	691	261	24	214	—	—
	167,699	96,357	123,860	196,359	187,737	53,183	21,274	22,439	32,097	12,810	8,778	10,15

GRAND TOTAL - - - 932,743.

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
31 December 1860.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 20 October 1860.

Sir,

ACCORDING to your letter, with instructions, of the 11th ultimo, "to furnish the Government with some reliable information respecting the Prussian immigrants who have settled within the past few years on the Upper Ottawa," I proceeded at once to that district, and have now the honour to submit the following Report:—

The statement annexed herewith shows, that 95 Prussian or German families have actually settled on the Upper Ottawa within the last eighteen months.

They are scattered through the townships of Alice, Wilberforce, Bromley, Admaston, North and South Algona, and along the free grants of the Opeongo-road, besides some 30 families have made payments on land in Wilberforce and Alice, who have not been able to take possession, chiefly for want of roads to reach their respective lots. About a dozen families have settled in Petawawa and Westmeath, and a great number now in service will enter on land by next spring.

There is also a further increase of some 60 families expected, who have advised their friends that they will emigrate from Germany during next spring.

Those settled along the north west shore of Indian river in Alice, and along the townline between Wilberforce and North Algona, have great trouble in getting to the mills at Pembroke and Egansville, because some old settlers have closed the shanty-roads, which at present are the only means of access, as no regular road is made as yet through that locality. They have therefore to carry the produce upon their backs to market, and as they are not able to plead these grievances in the English language, the townships' councils seem slow in granting and having the necessary conveniences constructed.

At the commencement of the Opeongo-road the land is generally poor, and the road, owing to the late heavy rains, was very much cut up; but on reaching the branch road to the Madawaska, which leaves the Opeongo at a place called the Corners, it begins to improve, and if the settler will proceed as far as lot No. 17, beyond Brudenell, he will meet with a tract of excellent land stretching towards Lake Opeongo (a few of the Germans have already penetrated into this part, and settled within eight miles of that lake), and, as the general report goes, continues to the head-waters of the River Trent, and towards Lake Nipissing; but of any of the free grants roads, which lead into this good tract, I found the Bobcaygeon by far the shortest, as by that road the land-carriage is only some 30 miles. However, for parties without means, depending upon employment, there is no part of Canada which offers them greater facilities for acquiring at once a homestead than the Ottawa district. They may secure, if they take the trouble and time to search, some scattered good lots of Crown lands among or convenient to the old settlements in the townships of Horton, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, &c.

There is also in the vicinity of the Ottawa river picked land for sale by private owners or speculators, at from 4 to 25 dollars per acre, especially in the townships of Pembroke and Westmeath, or any other township down to Ottawa city.

The quantity of land cleared by the German settlers in Alice and Wilberforce, as appears in the statement, has not been all under crop; about one-third was cleared only during last summer, and is now sown with fall-wheat and rye, which presented an early appearance of three or four inches in close and luxuriant growth; and the present mild weather will forward the same, and insure its living through the winter, and, if Providence favours, further towards another bountiful harvest.

These people have already advanced so far as that it would be a loss to them to give their labour to others; they have nearly all more than sufficient provisions until another harvest, and can therefore spend their energy and strength altogether upon the improvement of their own farms; they have reached the first step where the man feels the sweetness of independence! What a contrast! two years only, when they were yet the servants or nearly slaves of hard and exacting landlords in the old country.

The Prussian Poles settled on the Opeongo-road are not progressing so well. They have gone too far from employment, upon which they are yet dependent. They have no cattle themselves, so necessary for logging and preparing the land properly. The land is also of the worst description; they live in a tract of green pines, generally called "Norway Plain." Some crops grown there, on the north side of a high mountain where the sun hardly reaches, were so poor that they were not worth harvesting. It were better that those situated so would be allowed to change to a better tract, when the road is constructed further. Still, in the face of all the present hardships, they will push on also. They told me that the Roman Catholic bishop at Ottawa city had promised to build them a church, and request a priest for them from Poland.

The general expression throughout the Ottawa district is, that their harvest had been larger than usual, and the average yield of wheat might be considered at more than 30 bushels per acre. I collected a number of samples of spring and fall wheat from the settlers in different parts, which I deliver herewith to your disposal.

I have also to hand you herewith a statement signed by a number of Prussian settlers, expressing their gratitude for having been directed to a district, where they find the means of advancing themselves, in so very short a time, to the possession of a homestead and the certainty of a comparatively independent position, and which may be an assurance also of a similar prospect to those who are now intimidated from emigrating to Canada, and especially to the Ottawa district.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
H. M. Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

Yours, &c.
(signed) W. Sinn.

STATEMENT on the Progress of Prussian Emigrants settled on the Ottawa.

Table with columns: NAME of the SETTLER, HIS PLACE of NATIVITY, THE TOWNSHIP, GOVERNMENT DISTRICT, When Entered, Number of Acres cleared since, THE TOWNSHIP in COUNTY RENNFW. W., Crop raised this Season, in Bushels (Wheat, Rye and Peas, Oat, Barley & Buckwheat, Turnips & Potatoes, Flax and Tobacco in Pounds), Cows, Oxen, Steers and Calves, Sheep, Pigs, Fowls.

They arrived only last August, viz New York; they are friends of Wm. Schroeder, and were searching for good lots, and would enter at once upon land in the 21 and 22 Concession of Wilberforce. They resided on lot 36 in 18 Concession of Wilberforce; there is no other road further open.

Continuation of the table from page 16, listing settlers and their details.

Those settled upon the free grants along the Opeongo since the fall of 1859, have raised some wheat, potatoes, rye, Indian corn, turnips, tobacco, &c. &c., but by far not sufficient for their support until another harvest. With some I found the crop very fair, but with others it was not worth harvesting, partly in consequence of the land not having been sufficiently cleared or tilled, and partly grants are altogether worthless, and where the sun could not reach the free clearings among the heavy green pines. Those who went in this spring, or during this summer and fall, have only erected their blockhouses, but will clear a few acres for spring crops. This whole settlement possesses only five cows and some pigs; and as they cannot find employment nearer than Eganville, about 25 miles distant, it would be a great boon and assistance if these people were allowed to make a part of the Opeongo road, and for which they would receive a fair allowance or pay; I fear they will else suffer during next winter, although it is their own fault; they were warned not to go so far into the forest without sufficient means of support; and as they are situated they will not be able to do much upon their own lots; and as they are averse to hire out by the month, as in many cases they received no wages, they must lose the most of their time in searching and teaching a week's employment. But in the face of all this, they express themselves quite content; the hope of better progress gives them courage.

Note.—Forty of the 95 settlers mentioned in the above statement entered eighteen months ago, and during that time have progressed in the cultivation and settlement of their wild farms, so far as to furnish a fair criterion of what any industrious and persevering family, possessed of only 75 dollars, may accomplish; viz.:

Summary table showing payment of first instalment on 4,000 acres, or 100 acres each, 40 blockhouses, barns, and stables, at 48 cows, 6 yoke oxen, 15 steers, 45 sheep, 72 pigs, 260 fowl, 1,400 bushels wheat, 422 bushels peas, rye, and barley, with corresponding dollar amounts.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, 20 October 1860.

(signed) W. Sinn.

CANADA.

TRANSLATION of the original Statement by the German Settlers.

WE, the undersigned German immigrants now settled in the county Renfrew, Canada West, by the advice of Mr. Sinn, who accompanied us into the wild forest, have settled here some eighteen months ago. We are now in possession of a homestead, which secures to us and our families the means of a comparatively independent livelihood. We are all satisfied with the land bought from Government: it produces abundant crops: and as we possess but little means, we find also remunerative employment among the old settlers, which enables us to procure the necessaries which we may require, until we have made a sufficient clearance on our own lots.

We can therefore, upon our own experience, recommend Canada to our friends and acquaintances in the old country who are desirous to emigrate.

Signed and given in our domiciles, in the townships of Alice and Wilberforce, in the month of October 1860.

Wilhelm Thur.	Gottl. Quast.	Willh. Sückow.
Joachim Grund.	Theodor Wassmund.	Albert Sückow.
Johann Witzel.	Johann Weber.	Herm. Sückow.
Johann Boldt.	Carl Bussow.	A. Lange.
Fried. Schütt.	Edw. Weber.	Johann Wienholz.
Carl Wassmund.	Carl Ringel.	Fried. Kulasser.
Carl Rühs.	Julius Ringel.	Martin Liesk.
Johann Biesenthal.	Gottl. Volgeringer.	M. Budarick.
Fried. Witt.	Gottl. Weissenberg.	Aug. Freiwald.
Johann Christen.	Michel Mau.	M. Budarick, jr.
Nicolaus Kranz.	Ferd. Kaatz.	M. Rinza.
Gottl. Müller.	Jacob Ringel.	Willh. Schroeder.
Aug. Schroeder.	Fried. Altenburg.	
Johann Bohn.	Fried. Weissenberg.	

The above is a faithful translation from the original.

Government Emigration Department,
Quebec, 20 October 1860.

(signed) *W. Sinn.*

No. 6.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,
10 September 1860.

Sir,

In accordance with the approval of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as also from your communication of August the 14th. I proceeded to accompany the party of Norwegian emigrants, who arrived here by the brig "Brødrene," from Drontheim, to make the first Norwegian settlement in Gaspé, and herewith respectfully beg to report my success.

On the 6th of August I left in the steamer "Laly Head" with seven families, or 34 persons, and on our arrival at Gaspé Basin we were met by those Norwegians, whom I had sent down some three weeks previous with the same object, awaiting my arrival to assist them in the selection of a locality to commence to settle on.

They expressed much satisfaction with the appearance of the country, and also had every confidence with respect to future success for any industrious family to work out a respectable living. Having thus expressed themselves, an increased encouragement was felt by those whom I accompanied.

An arrangement was consequently at once entered into by all the Norwegians, that from amongst them four of their number should accompany me into the interior to examine the Crown lands, with a view of selecting a desirable locality for settlement.

The remainder I secured houses and obtained employment for, until a final conclusion could be arrived at for the future.

Having thus arranged, I proceeded to accompany the four Norwegians into the country, viz., through the townships of York, Douglas, and Mal Bay. In all the unsettled part of these townships I found a great deal of good land fit for agricultural purposes, but the absence of any kind of passable road caused some discouragement, and particularly so when it was found that not a single lot of land could be obtained from the Crown having a frontage on the sea coast; and after having thus spent some 12 or 14 days in various parts of the country, we returned to the township of Mal Bay (for reconsideration), and finally concluded to file their applications in the office of the Crown land agent (which I did on their behalf) for all the unsettled and unsold land in the township of Mal Bay, to which applications the agent, Mr. Eden, acknowledged the same having been filed in his office.

And having so far succeeded, an arrangement was again entered into, by which all the male adults, 17 in number, should at once proceed to Mal Bay, to commence the necessary erection of log-houses on their respective lots; after which, then to remove the remainder of their families for permanent occupation.

I trust

I trust that the Government will be pleased to take that interest in this first settlement in Gaspé of Norwegian emigrants as shown to other new settlements; for it must be observed that these people have gone there solely at their own expense, and some of them were obliged to remain in Quebec a week before they could obtain passage down, and also a great deal of time and money has necessarily been spent before they could locate themselves, and before the long winter is over, and during which time it is impossible to expect to obtain employment by which to make any money for the support of their families. The necessity of a passable road from the main road into where the Norwegians have made a commencement to settle is indispensable; and if it be desired to secure a successful settlement of a class of emigrants who by their former habits are so peculiarly adapted to the character of that part of Canada, which has hitherto been almost rejected by all other European emigrants, however much I may feel confident of its practicability for Norwegians to make a successful settlement, whether as agriculturists or fishermen, it must be remembered that the unsuccessful settlement of Norwegians in Bury (E. T.) has been made known in Norway, and has been made use of to show that the cause of the unsuccessful settlement there is because of the unequal character of Canada to that of the Western States, and which will be, if not properly checked, long considered as such by the Norwegian population.

Referring again to the actual position of the Norwegians now at Gaspé, I am happy to be able to state, that I left them perfectly reconciled to their new home; and although the most of them are possessed of some means, I fear that before the long winter is past some of them may become short, and, without some indirect assistance from the Government, they may have to encounter a great deal of hardships, which may cause discouragement amongst them, and particularly when subjected to the very high charges made on all kinds of the necessaries of life, such as groceries and provisions, on which they will have to pay at least 50 per cent. on Quebec prices. I was also informed that it was a general thing, after the 1st of January, to charge the flour as much as from 12 to 15 dollars per barrel, and all other articles in proportion.

In conclusion, permit me respectfully to solicit your favourable co-operation in recommending to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands the utility of opening a communication from the main road into the new Norwegian settlement, and along the Concession on which they have settled, as also the assistance of the Government for the erection of a school-house, which would also be occupied as a meeting-house, and which would be of great encouragement to them for the first few years.

The estimated expenditure in carrying out the above, I took pains to inform myself of the cost whilst I was there; and I feel confident, if carried out, it will be met with the most favourable results; and I venture to say that if these, the first, could be thus assisted, they would then feel perfectly at home in their choice of locality, and by their influence during the winter will, in all probability, induce a large number of their countrymen to come and join them next season.

The Norwegians at present in Gaspé are 17 male and 11 female adults, 8 male and 14 female children; making a total number of 50 souls.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
H. M. Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. O. Closter.

Government Emigration Office, Toronto,
28 November 1860.

Sir,

I HEREWITH furnish you with my Annual Return of Expenditure on account of Emigration for the year 1860, at the Toronto and Kingston Agencies.

STATEMENT of the Arrival of Emigrants at Toronto, Cobourg, Port Hope and Whitby, during the year 1860.

From England, <i>viâ</i> St. Lawrence	568
„ Ireland „ „	343
„ Scotland „ „	240
„ Germany „ „	218
„ Norway „ „	1,756
Estimated number who passed the Suspension Bridge by night trains, and not included in Mr. Dixon's Return	350
Estimated number entered Canada, <i>viâ</i> Rochester, as per Return from Captain Schofield	486
Estimated number, <i>viâ</i> Ogdensburg, Oswego, and Cape Vincent	525
	<hr/>
	4,486
Mr. Kersten reports that the number who proceeded to the United States was	2,102
	<hr/>
Number of actual Settlers	2,384

CANADA.

To these must be added the number returned by Mr. Macpherson, Kingston, and Mr. Dixon, Hamilton, in their reports to your office, in order to ascertain the total number of settlers added to the population of Upper Canada during the year 1860 to this date.

Of those who remained in Canada, there were assisted with transport and provisions 917, at an average cost of 93 cents each. They were forwarded to the nearest point to their destination on the line of railroad and steamboat travel within the Province. A large number were proceeding to their friends. In addition to the above, a number received assistance in bread, and temporary shelter in the emigrant shed.

The expenditure incurred at the Toronto and Kingston Agencies during the year has been as follows:—

	\$. c.
Transport - - - - -	850 52
Provisions - - - - -	84 80
Salary of A. B. Hawke, chief agent - - - - -	1,600 -
„ W. J. McKay, clerk - - - - -	800 -
„ Edward Kersten, German agent - - - - -	425 -
„ Mrs. E. Huber (by Authority) - - - - -	150 -
„ James Macpherson, agent Kingston - - - - -	400 -
„ Office messenger (Toronto) - - - - -	242 -
Office expenses, including office rent, shed rent, fuel, stationery, printing, taxes, travelling expenses, and other items, including estimate for quarter ending 31st December - - - - -	786 32
TOTAL - - - \$.	5,338 64

The condition of the emigrants who visited Toronto Agency was decidedly good; with scarcely an exception they appeared healthy, able-bodied persons. I am not aware of a single death among them during the past season.

Our prospects have greatly improved; and as it is known that there are large quantities of grain, pork, beef, butter, &c., yet to be brought to market, and in demand at fair prices, business is expanding, and consequently the demand for skilled as well as unskilled labour is much greater than it has been since 1857.

Real estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past, at almost any price, begins to be inquired after, and sales are effected at what I consider fair prices. I hope the expansion of our Bank issues may not lead to speculation, as many anticipate; so far there is no disposition in that direction.

Although the cloud that has so long overshadowed this section of the Province has not entirely passed, it is evidently disappearing, and another such harvest as the last will set all to rights. The quantity of fall-wheat sown is very large. The sowing was early, and the seed, I am told, selected with unusual care; the tillage excellent, and the young wheat looks strong and healthy; but our farmers no longer rely, as in former times, almost exclusively on their fall-wheat crop. Unusually extensive preparations have been made for our usual spring crops; and for these preparations our farmers have been much favoured by the mildness of the weather.

I am, however, opposed to giving any "invitation" to any class of settlers, except farmers, with means sufficient to enable them to buy or stock rented farms. There are plenty of such to be had on favourable terms; and the parties are sure of doing well, if they and their families have a reasonable amount of prudence and industry.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. B. Hawke,
Chief Agent for Upper Canada.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

MONTREAL EMIGRATION AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT for 1860.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Her Majesty's Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following facts relative to the emigration of the past season at the port of Montreal, together with such observations and suggestions as have occurred to me as likely to be useful to the emigrant himself, as well as to those whose duty it is to advise and assist him, either on his first great journey across the Atlantic, or, subsequently, on his oftentimes long and expensive inland transportation to the place of his selection on this continent.

My experience as emigration agent at this port, as you are aware, extends only over the last two years. I have therefore only the advantage of comparing the observations of the year now closing with my personal experience of the one immediately preceding.

I have, however, with a view to a proper preparation for the important duties with which I have been intrusted, carefully considered the mass of valuable information contained in your

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your past reports, as well as that which is embodied in the able report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in its last session.

The few facts I have to record are as follows:—Though the number of emigrants applying at this office for advice exceeded in number those of the previous year by 500, the proportion of indigent and helpless families was largely diminished; and the relief afforded has been almost entirely confined to the transportation of widows, with families, joining their relations.

Diminished demand for relief.

I am happy to be able to report that a greater disposition upon the part of the comparatively well-to-do emigrant has been evinced this year to rely upon the agency for guidance as to eligible localities for settlement, prices of lands, and for cheap and direct routes of travel: and that but few (and those apparently accidental) instances of those painful misdirections, so ruinous to the purse of the emigrant of small means, noticed particularly in my last report, have occurred this year.

The comfortable, healthy appearance, and self-reliant manner of the applicants, indicated also not only the possession of means to purchase, but that correct emigration information is spreading abroad; and that, in general, the emigrating class are more on their guard against the gross and heartless impositions of their old enemy, the "Runner."

Improved quality of emigrants.

The great demand for labour at home, and the increased attention of the employer to the interests and comfort of the employed, is evidently still checking that large supply of the sturdy agricultural servant, with which, in former years, this Province was so abundantly blessed.

So great was the demand for this class during the height of our late abundant harvest, that applications reached me from farmers in Canada West, offering as high as two dollars per day for their services; but the actual supply was unequal to the demand of this city and its vicinity alone.

Great demand for servants of both sexes.

Of servant girls no less than 189 were engaged immediately on their arrival by families here; but these fell far short of the demand, and, in some instances, women, with the incumbrance of one and even two children, were readily engaged on the larger dairy farms of this neighbourhood.

In spite of the reiterated warnings furnished from the different emigration agencies in this Province, the skilled mechanic and clerk class still present themselves in great numbers.

Increase of emigration among mechanics and clerks.

They throw themselves, inconsiderately, into a field already overstocked, injuring themselves, and, to some extent, the class with whom they compete; they become idle and dissipated, till at length, compelled to succumb, they apply for assistance from their relations at home to enable them to return.

Upon this subject, notwithstanding that so much has been said, I feel it my duty to add such testimony as my long experience of the social condition of this my native country enables me to do, in the hope that it may reach those persons in Great Britain for whose benefit it is more especially intended.

The great error that these people commit is in supposing that society here is still in a normal state. They cannot comprehend the fact, that society progresses infinitely faster in this young and vigorous quasi-democracy than in an old country; that we have now, at least, three generations raised on the soil; that thousands and tens of thousands of wealthy farmers are raising large families, and that the sons of those farmers have the same aspirations as the sons of farmers of other countries; some seeking the bar, some medicine, some engineering, and some mercantile pursuits; and these in far greater numbers than can succeed, without the addition of foreign competition.

It should be remembered, also, that the British Canadian has now, for many years, enjoyed the advantages of an admirable system of education; that he has been trained to a knowledge of the economy of his country and the habits of its people; that he has local habits and connexions often extending from one extremity of the Province to the other.

With all these advantages, is it to be wondered at that they are preferred to new comers, and that, in short, for the purpose in question they are infinitely superior to them.

Whatever may have been our necessities in past times for labour to clear our wild lands, there can be no question that the extraordinary competition of our agricultural societies in producing improved implements, seed, and stock, as also the thousands of acres which now present a surface unbroken by a single stump, and capable of receiving the highest order of agricultural skill, render our necessity for the best English and Scotch ploughmen quite as great in the present day as formerly.

General decrease of emigration.

The unanimity of the opinions expressed in the correspondence elicited by your circular of the 7th of February 1860, from shipowners, agents, and others in Great Britain, seems to leave no doubt that the great stream of emigration which has flowed so interruptedly to this continent, and for so many years, is at length dammed up, if not permanently, perhaps for many years to come.

This fact alone should be sufficient to direct the attention of one in my position to take every opportunity afforded by my intercourse with the newly arrived, and especially with the intelligent agricultural emigrant, to stand as much as possible in his position, to look at the question as he views it, and as those of his class view it at home; and, more particularly, to note the cause of preference evinced by those who do come to this colony.

It is, perhaps, natural that the majority should be attracted by connexion: but the shortness of the passage, the fertility of the soil, and especially the extreme healthiness of the climate, are commonly cited; and certain I am, that however capricious the tide of emigration may be at present, the advantages enumerated will, in the long run, assert for this country a lasting supremacy over every other field of emigration.

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In corroboration of this view, I need scarcely remind you of the number of persons now settled in Western Canada, who had previously tried Australia and New Zealand; and though the farm labourer of England may, as your correspondents generally assert, enjoy at home full employment and good wages, I feel a confidence that the day will yet come when the fee-simple of Canada will become the favourite investment for his savings.

In your reply to question 106 (*see* page 35 of the Select Committee's Report), I observe the following passage:—

“But a premium of 100 acres of land in fee-simple as it is now offered, whatever the regulations connected with it, should always be a consideration with industrious men of the labouring classes at home, and deserves to be made more generally known as the engagement of the Canadian Government towards every actual settler.”

In this recommendation my information enables me entirely to concur.

I have found the better educated mechanic as well as many other emigrants of various occupation, who have determined upon a life in the bush, reading everything, and eagerly inquiring all about the Government free grant, though with little apprehension of the task they are about to undertake, but relying principally upon their powers of endurance to overcome all obstacles; and it is certain that perseverance carries many of these men through.

The agricultural labourer and small farmer, on the other hand, though not less alive to the charms of the fee-simple, approach the matter more warily. Their intimate acquaintance with farming and the labour necessary to improve wild land induces the resolution to prepare themselves, by some previous earnings and experience, to grapple with the prize.

In this city we have hundreds of men employed as carmen, warehouse porters, police, and hotel servants, saving their earnings with precisely the same object.

With one or two hundred dollars they know they can readily purchase the right of those who make it a business to chop and clear a few acres, erect a log-house, and remunerate themselves by selling out to new comers.

The past history of emigration shows that besides those whose necessities left them no alternative, there were many others who, though possessed of pecuniary resources, preferred inferior vessels, where a passage was attainable at from 20 s. to 30 s. per head, regardless of the risk of long passages, in ships crowded like slave vessels, and often overtaken with pestilence and famine, till at length the Passenger Act of 1852 became an imperative necessity to prevent the practice of a course so suicidal to the emigrant, and so fatal to the country upon which they landed.

Upon this subject the letter of Mr. Wilcox, of Plymouth (England), and the evidence of Hugh Allan, Esq., of the Canadian Ocean Mail Line, both of which are to be found in the Parliamentary Report, are worthy the notice of emigrants.

Mr. Wilcox states, that it is quite a mystery how steerage passengers are even now conveyed by Canadian ships, as low as from 4 l. 10 s. to 5 l., and by American vessels as low as 3 l. 5 s., without serious evasions of the Passenger Act.

With regard to the New York ships sailing from Liverpool, emigrants by that route have explained the mystery to me in this way: From 20 to 30 passengers have been known to be taken on board after the ship had been inspected, and had been drawn from the wharf and anchored in the stream of the Mersey.

Mr. Allan states that his charge for adults is 7 l. 7 s. sterling. When we consider the shortness of the passage, the generous dietary, the unlimited supply of water, the protection afforded by the better description of these ships from sickness, from ill-usage, and from the want of cooking accommodation, it is almost impossible to conceive how there can be any room for competition.

I am happy, however, to observe that these advantages are telling, and that the passengers by steam are increasing. The comfortable condition and respectability of the emigrants landed here during the last season from the Anchor Line, elicited much commendation from those who witnessed it. Still I cannot but think, that should the cycle of events ever cause emigration to assume its former dimensions, a large class of steamers, inexpensively fitted up, and devoting themselves to the conveyance of steerage passengers and cargo, the former at 5 l. per head, would not only be a paying speculation, but would so familiarize the emigrating class of Europe with Canada, as to cause them to look upon it as more accessible than many parts of their own country.

I should be guilty of a great omission were I to close this report without some allusion to the extraordinary commercial and industrial prosperity manifested not only in this city, but in Lower Canada generally, during the past year. There is no merchant or manufacturer with whom I am acquainted who does not express himself satisfied with the results of the business season just past, and the benefits it has conferred upon all classes of our population.

It is, perhaps, only natural that they should feel more than ordinarily encouraged by the extraordinary mineral discoveries which are daily developing themselves both in the Eastern townships and in the neighbourhood of Quebec; and certainly, if the success of the “Acton” mines, which, though commencing late in the season, are reported already to have produced copper to the value of 200,000 dollars, is any indication of the product of the rest, it is impossible to make any calculation of their future without great danger of exaggeration.

Advantages of
steam ships for
steerage passen-
gers.

Prospects of the
coming season.

I am this day advised that ship building at Quebec, a branch of industry long dormant, is reviving, and that there is a prospect of employment through the winter for 5,000 men, on 18 vessels, and that preparations are also in progress for a vigorous prosecution of the fisheries. Of these two latter branches of industry, you, who are residing on the spot, can form a more exact estimate than myself.

The copper discoveries are matters of public notoriety, the real value of which to the labour market time alone can test: and I shall be happy if, in my next report, I am enabled to say that the great hopes formed of them have been realised.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. H. Daley*,
Government Emigration Agent, Montreal.

Note.—December 24, 1860. Upon inquiring at Messrs. Edmonstone and Allan's office this day, I am informed that the passage money from Ireland is reduced to 6 l. 6 s. sterling, but that from Liverpool it is still 7 l. 7 s. sterling.

Government Emigration Office, Ottawa,
31 December 1860.

Sir,
THE arrivals of emigrants at this port, during the present season, may be estimated thus:—

From England - - - - -	223 souls.
„ Ireland - - - - -	163 „
„ Scotland - - - - -	69 „
„ Germany and Poland - - - - -	159 „
TOTAL - - - - -	614 souls.

Classified as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.
From England - - - - -	126	44	53	—
„ Ireland - - - - -	66	57	40	—
„ Scotland - - - - -	27	18	24	—
„ Germany and Poland - - - - -	57	43	52	7
TOTAL - - - - -	276	162	169	7

The very large majority of the emigrants included in the above statement arrived in this city, *via* the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, from Prescott, which place they had reached from Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. A sensible increase from the latter two points was perceptible during the season of 1860, as compared with former seasons. Such increase is to be accounted for from the circumstance that passage by sailing vessel to Quebec was not procurable during the greater portion of the year, and from this sole cause emigrants were obliged to patronise foreign sailing vessels, and hence it is why increased numbers were landed at American ports during 1860.

As advised you, at various periods during the year, repeated complaints were made by many of the above respecting the treatment they had experienced after landing at the port of disembarkation, by being forced or induced by false representations to adopt a circuitous and expensive inland route, involving serious outlay of money and loss of time. In numerous cases the expense attendant upon reaching this place from the sea-coast equaled the cost of Atlantic passage. The extent to which this ungenerous treatment has been carried ought to warrant some effectual remedy being applied, as will prevent (if possible) any similar recurrence for the future.

The emigrants of this season were of a mixed character, apparently respectable, but generally of the poorer classes; they were healthy, and required but very trifling aid from our hospital establishments.

During the season, relief has been afforded at this agency to the undermentioned, to enable them either to reach their friends located in distant parts of the district, or to aid them to reach points where suitable employment was procured for them.

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In the aggregate 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, were assisted and forwarded to the following places:—

					\$.	c.
7	adults forwarded to	Portage du Fort, at a cost of	-	-	1	90
2	"	Montreal	"	-	2	00
6	"	Fitzroy	"	-	1	25
9	"	Gould's Landing	"	-	1	90
23	"	Farrell's Landing, for various places				
		in the County of Renfrew, at a				
		cost of	-	-	1	75
3	"	Oliver's Ferry, at a cost of	-	-	1	50
2	"	Ara Prior	"	-	1	50
2	"	Clarendon	"	-	1	60
3	"	Beekwith	"	-	3	00
31	"	Pembroke	"	-	3	15

Several of the arrivals to this district during the season of 1860 had been aided to emigrate to this country.

A few male labourers reached this district that had been sent out by Lord Palmerston; on their arrival here, places were immediately provided for them with our farmers, who were glad to secure their services. Although they had not been accustomed to agricultural pursuits, yet the majority were found willing hands, and soon acquired a knowledge of the work of this country.

Nine lads sent out by the Wandsworth Industrial School also reached this district during this season, and on arrival were supplied with suitable places; they were healthy and robust lads, and from what I can learn, they have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner in their respective situations.

Among the arrivals of the present season, many had likewise received aid (to reach this country) from their friends already located in the Province: a large number of families arriving here, being *en route* to join their friends, showed that more had been aided in this respect during the present season than in former years; in fact, the number who so came out in 1860 largely exceeded that of any previous year in my experience.

The expenditure of this agency during this season has been as follows:—

					\$.	c.
Transport by land and water	-	-	-	-	197	12
Provisions, bread supplied	-	-	-	-	14	60
Other relief, medical aid	-	-	-	-	40	00
Agency expenses, salaries	-	-	-	-	1,240	00
Contingencies, office expenses	-	-	-	-	397	33
" travelling expenses	-	-	-	-	12	00
" other expenses	-	-	-	-	20	00
					<u>\$.</u>	<u>1,921 05</u>

The annexed statement of arrivals of emigrants in this locality during the season of 1860, shows a small increase over that of the preceding year.

It is consolatory to be enabled to state that the entire number who reached the Ottawa Valley this season may now be numbered as permanent settlers thereof; such portion as required employment were at once provided with suitable places, and the residue either located lands for their own account, or else proceeded to join their relations or friends previously located in various parts of the country.

As stated in my last Annual Report, this section of the province, in an agricultural point of view, is rapidly increasing and extending in its proportions; and when the bountiful and greatly increased nature of the return of the crops of 1860 is taken into consideration, it will be easily understood that increased demand for labour must necessarily have followed. Applications were daily made at this office during the present season, from almost every township in the numerous adjoining counties, for labourers, averaging from 20 to 50 each, but I am sorry to add that a very small proportion indeed of the required help could be supplied by means or through the instrumentality of imported labour.

Female servants were likewise in great request; the number that reached this place this season was only 17. Great distress prevailed in every locality in this district for want of capable female servants. Only 26 mechanics reached this district during 1860; these were chiefly employed at the Government works in this city; a larger number would have found employment through the same source had they arrived here the present year.

The Germans and Poles of this year, as a general thing, followed the footsteps of their predecessors, and proceeded to the Upper Ottawa. They have now formed the nucleus of a settlement in different parts of the county of Renfrew, and doubtless will yearly augment in numbers; from all I can learn, they are progressing favourably, and in time will compose an important and highly desirable addition to the population of that section of the Province.

As respects the future, at no period were the prospects, as regards the future, of this section of the Province more propitious: the abundant harvest of the present season, with

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the consequent revival in every branch of trade, has caused an activity to prevail in the entire Ottawa valley, heretofore unprecedented.

The farmers are in a prosperous condition, and feel inclined to extend to their fullest extent their future operations; and to enable them to carry this intention into practical execution, they will require a large increase of labour during the next season; consequently, agricultural labourers may rest satisfied of being enabled to procure employment in this locality during 1861.

The services of farm labourers from the agricultural districts of the United Kingdom would be highly prized in this district; this class of emigrants, if they could be induced hither, would materially aid in developing the resources of the country, and at the same time their own future interests would be served by such a step. In this country, after a few years' servitude, every working man may become a landowner; that such is the case, the experience of almost every farmer at present in comfortable or affluent circumstances in the country can readily substantiate as no fiction. The future offers precisely the same encouragement to the willing and competent hard-working man as the past; and now, as then, it only needs determined energy and perseverance to become a happy and prosperous settler.

With reference to mechanics, as before repeatedly stated, it is always difficult to offer any advice to this class of intending settlers. The country already possesses a large amount of mechanical skill, but yet the new settled rural parts of the country would absorb a considerable number of artisans; they must, though, be content to abide their time, and to grow and progress with the growth and progression of the locality whither they may settle. In various country places, mechanical services can be advantageously combined with agricultural pursuits, and in this way, in the space of a few years an independence and comfortable home will most inevitably be the result. Here it may be that mechanics may find temporary employment, but such class of persons will generally find it to their ultimate advantage to seek a permanent settlement as quickly as possible after becoming acquainted with the localities, more particularly requiring their special trade, or in other respects suitable to their views with reference to the future.

It is indispensably requisite that some decided course of action should be taken to induce a sufficient number of female servants to emigrate to this country to meet its requirements. The subject has been so often brought under your consideration that I doubt not already you have taken the initiation in the matter; suffice it therefore to say at this time that the inhabitants of the Ottawa country generally will hail with unspeakable delight any steps that may be taken by you to supply them next year with a suitable class and sufficient number of female servants.

The judicious extension of the settlement of the country is always an important subject for consideration, and it especially behoves every one interested in its welfare to aid in developing and increasing its resources and capabilities: heretofore, a number of emigrants have located the waste lands of the Crown in various parts of the Ottawa country; of course it takes some considerable time before any decided opinion can be formed as to the result of such settlement.

At this period I consider that the experience of the past justifies my reporting that, under all the circumstances, the result of the settlement by emigrants during the three past years must be considered as imminently successful. Although in many instances the various persons locating the lands in question were not exactly the class of men who are best calculated to succeed in the like undertaking, and as it must be admitted that they were not agriculturists, and in many instances had never been accustomed even to undertake (much less endure) manual labour: still, under all these disadvantageous circumstances, they are now in a prosperous condition: their crops of this year will enable them to become exporters to a considerable extent, after providing a sufficiency for the maintenance of themselves and families for the entire year. All this being accomplished within the short space of three years, under all the afore-mentioned disadvantageous circumstances, I consider the proof self-convincing that the Ottawa valley does offer inducements to parties desirous of engaging in the cultivation of land for settlement purposes.

It may be said that the great proportion of the past three years' settlers had but very trifling means at their disposal, after reaching this district, on an average not more certainly than equal to sustain their families for the space of one year, and in some instances, doubtless, they fell short of such necessary capital; in some few cases, the reverse was the exception: a trifling number did possess a considerable amount of capital, and which has been expended in the erection of mills and other substantial improvements, all tending to promote the prosperity of the locality. With such evidence as the foregoing in my possession, it occurs to me that any recommendation that could be made in favour of inducing intending settlers to locate the waste lands of the Crown in the Ottawa country would not be unwarranted.

In my preceding Annual Reports it has been my custom to allude to the advantages that would be likely to ensue to a suitable class of settlers locating land belonging to the Government in various sections of this district; but at this time I consider my previous arguments greatly fortified, judging from the experience of those who have been the emigrant pioneer settlers of that section of the country.

It would be conferring an act of the greatest benefit on numbers of the agricultural classes of the United Kingdom if they could be made aware that such a field exists for the employment of their labour and energies as presents itself by the tillage of the soil of the Ottawa valley. It is with this desire that I now allude so pressingly to the subject, and

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trust that in your hands it may receive that attention which its importance in a variety of ways so urgently calls forth.

It is of course highly necessary that none but competent and a working class of people should be encouraged to settle upon lands of this Province; they should also possess some capital, for without adequate means it would be worse than folly to undertake the cultivation of land, even though the soil should be granted them as a free gift. Great discrimination is necessary in the selection of persons who should be urged or even advised to emigrate with the view of settling upon lands at the outset.

Among the agricultural tenants and small freeholders of the United Kingdom there are many who would be greatly benefited by taking up lands of this country for farming purposes, and to such class the foregoing remarks are peculiarly applicable. The foregoing must be viewed as merely applicable to parties desirous of locating the waste lands of the Crown to other classes desirous of embarking a larger amount of capital, and undertaking at once extensive agricultural pursuits; there are suitable sites in numerous localities in this district always procurable for such purpose at reasonable prices.

The markets, as you are aware, throughout the entire Ottawa country generally rule the highest of any in the Province, caused by the great local demand which invariably exists for all farm products required for consumption in the lumber trade. In every point of view I can strongly recommend intending settlers to this section of the Province when they contemplate and are desirous of becoming permanent residents of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Francis Clemow,

Agent for Ottawa and the surrounding Country.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Government Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

Government Emigration Office, Hamilton,
12 January 1861.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, the following Report for the year 1860, and in doing so I cannot but express my regret, that out of the many thousands of emigrants who have left Europe for the purpose of improving their material condition in the blessings of life, so few have fixed their attention upon Canada as a field for their future enterprise. That there is some reason for this apparent neglect of a fine country must be evident to all those who think seriously upon the subject, and the necessity for a constant stream of emigration to build up the permanent prosperity of the country. What that reason is may be a matter of difference with those whose business it is to control the springs of action in the business of emigration, and to enlighten the public mind of Europe with respect to the substantial blessings which Canada offers to the capital and industry of the emigration classes. After the pamphlets which have been written, and the information which has been given in them, it would appear that they are either not properly circulated, or that no attention is paid to such means for imparting that judicious information about Canada which in Europe is so much required. The emigration to Canada does not increase, but, on the contrary, it has been decreasing in an inverse ratio to those efforts which have been made to increase it.

The number of emigrants arriving here and settling in Canada has for the year just closed shown a great falling off in the number, as compared with 1859, and still more when compared with 1857 and 1858. Yet it will be seen that the proportion of those who have settled in the Province to those who have arrived for the four years past has been nearly the same.

In 1857 the number arriving were 35,069; settled in Canada, 9,630, or over one-fourth. In 1858 the numbers were 27,325; settled in Canada, 4,895, or over one-fifth. In 1859 the numbers were 13,888; settled in Canada, 3,141, or nearly one-fourth. In 1860 the numbers were 7,622; settled in Canada 2,175, or over one-fourth; and which proportion, again, shows the motives that operate upon the masses in Europe before they leave their fatherland.

A striking feature also of that emigration which has flowed into the Province by way of the Suspension Bridge for the year 1860 is, that it has been of a straggling character, consisting almost chiefly of fragments of families repairing to their friends, and principally in very necessitous circumstances, on reaching Hamilton. Nevertheless, the emigrants who have arrived in 1860 have, so far as I know, found their friends generally prosperous, and in a position to offer to them a comfortable home, besides a much larger field for individual enterprise than they could enjoy in the older countries they have left.

Their appearance and health have been good, with very few exceptions, and these have had all the care and assistance it was in my power to bestow.

The number of emigrants who have arrived here and settled in Canada during 1860 have been landed almost altogether at New York, and their route has consequently been by way of the Suspension Bridge to Canada; the exceptions by the St. Lawrence, as shown in Schedule No. 1, amount only to 32. This fact is, as far as the poor emigrants are concerned, truly lamentable, for it seldom occurs that the simple and uninformed amongst them are allowed to enter the Province with any means in their possession, and very often have to leave their luggage, in order to proceed on their journey. For this state of things the cure has to be wrought in Europe.

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The expenses for the year will be seen in the General Statement of Disbursements and Receipts, No. 3, amounting in the gross to \$2,789. 80 c.

The amount of relief afforded to the indigent emigrants in transport is detailed in Schedule No. 2, and the amount expended in provisions is shown in the Statement of General Disbursements, amounting together to \$682. 49 c. The average cost for the relief of the necessitous will, therefore, be a little over 76 cents each. In the awarding of such assistance, I have exercised the strictest economy consistent with the distress of the recipients.

The present prospect for the agricultural class of emigrants is highly encouraging, and especially those who have means sufficient to purchase farms and stock them. And while there is no apparent distress among the class of general labourers, there does not appear to be any particular demand. The present political aspect of the United States will probably produce a more particular inquiry in Europe respecting the capabilities and advantages to be secured in Canada by the industrious emigrant. Such a result, I gladly hope, may be extensively realised by the well-wishers of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. C. Dixon,*
Emigration Agent.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Government Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

Emigrant Agent's Office, Kingston,
5 December 1860.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE yours of the 30th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with a statement of the probable number of emigrants who have reached this district from or by the route of the United States during the past season, with their probable destination.

It will be impossible for me to give you a correct statement of the number of emigrants from or by the United States, or their destination, as most of the boats arriving here from the United States reached this port at night, and unless the parties were in actual want, or desired information as to how they would reach their destination, I had no means of knowing how many arrived to remain as actual settlers.

I, however, will give you a statement from my journal of all that reported themselves at my office.

January 28.—One Englishman and family by way of the United States; directed him to the township of Loborough; he purchased and settled on lot No. 17 in 12 Concession of that township.

May 4.—A. McGill and family from Greenock, Scotland. *via* New York; directed him to the township of Olden, where he has taken up 500 acres of land, and has written to several of his friends and relatives at home to come out and join him.

May 6.—Two English emigrants arrived by way of United States; directed them to the free grant lands on the Frontenac road, but cannot say whether they settled there or not.

May 15.—An English emigrant came by way of United States; gave him a list of lands in the rear of Kingston; he did not return to purchase, but may have squatted on some of the lots or free grants.

May 26.—An English emigrant, who came by way of New York, destined for Montreal; was sent by way of Hamilton instead of being sent direct to Montreal, and when he reached here he was entirely destitute, and no employment could be found for him at his trade (engine-driver); gave him a ticket by Great Trunk Railway to Montreal, where he expected to get employment.

June 23.—Twenty German emigrants and families arrived *via* New York and Oswego, and remained over Sunday and Monday, and proceeded on Tuesday to Eganville, in county of Renfrew, *via* Ottawa, by Rideau Canal steamer.

June 25.—R. Busket, an English emigrant, and by way of New York proceeded to free grant lands on Frontenac road.

July 16.—Two emigrants by way of New York arrived, and proceeded at once to Peterborough, Canada West.

July 30.—Godfrey Fatch, wife, and five children, Germans, arrived by way of New York, where they had been swindled out of all their money. I gave them a ticket per Grand Trunk to Naponce, from whence they were to proceed on the Addington road to the township of Barrie, where they had friends, and where they intended to settle.

November 1.—R. Galloway, a bricklayer from London, arrived by way of New York; was sent to Buffalo to reach Belleville; was robbed in the States of all the money he had; when he arrived at Belleville he found his friends had gone to Montreal, and as I could get no employment for him here, I gave him a passage on Grand Trunk to Montreal.

CANADA.

These are all that I am personally aware of arriving and remaining in the country ; but I find, on applying at the Custom-house, that there have been 138 entries made under the head of "Settlers' Entries," but cannot say where the parties were from, or where they proceeded to, but would suppose that the greater part of them were Americans ; and I suppose on an average each entry might be accompanied with at least two individuals of a family, but of this I can get no reliable information.

Trusting that the above will prove satisfactory,

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Macpherson, Agent.*

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 2. —

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

(No. 18.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, 22 May 1860.

(Received, 11 June 1860.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Grace's information, copies herein enclosed, of two letters of the 18th and 21st inst. respectively, from the Emigration Officer at St. John, in which are contained two ship returns, reporting the arrival at the Port of St. John, with passengers, of the ship "Hiawatha" from Galway, and of the ship "Argentinus" from Londonderry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
18 May 1860.

Sir,

I BEG to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a return of the passengers by the ship "Hiawatha," from Galway, Ireland. The number allowed by law has been exceeded by the master of the ship, and he explains this by stating, that four or five had secreted themselves on board, previous to the ship's leaving port. The ship, however, was clean, and all the emigrants landed in good health.

By the brig "Joseph Hinsley," likewise from Galway, there were 12 or 14 passengers. This ship, however, does not come under the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act.

All who had embarked for New Brunswick, are now in the province, and have already found employment at the different kinds of labour suited to their capacities.

G. M. Campbell, Esq., Private Secretary,
Fredericton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Shives.*

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the barque "Hiawatha," McDonogh, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Galway (Ireland), on the 9th of May 1860.

Name of vessel, "Hiawatha."	Number of adults admissible computed according to the Passengers Act, 135.
Tonnage, 270, old.	Number of such adults actually on board, 138.
Place of departure, Galway, Ireland.	Port at which the vessel touched, none.
Date of sailing, 6th April.	Date of touching.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.	Days there.
Date of arrival, 9th May.	If placed in quarantine, for what cause.
Number of days on the voyage, 33.	
Superficies of compartments for the use of passengers, 2,000 feet.	

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.	Children between 14 and 1 Year.	Children under 1 Year.	TOTALS.
Numbers embarked	-	-	-	133	4	1	138
Deaths on the voyage	-	none.	-				
Deaths in quarantine	-	none.	-				
Number of births on the voyage	-	-	-		none.		
Total landed in the Colony							138

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
About 20	5	10	none.	none.	none.	none.	-		N. B.—Under this Head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants. Quality of provisions good; supply plentiful; and all landed in good health.

Robert Shires,
Government Emigration Officer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
21 May 1860.

Sir,
MAY I request that you will lay the enclosed ship return of passengers by the "Argentinus," which vessel arrived at St. John on the 18th instant, before his Excellency for his information.

I have, &c.
(signed) Robert Shires,
Government Emigration Officer.

G. M. Campbell, Esq., Private Secretary,
Fredericton.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the ship "Argentinus," McDaid, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry (Ireland), on the 18th of May 1860.

Name of vessel, "Argentinus."	Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers Act, 270.
Tonnage, 542.	Number of such adults actually on board, 45.
Place of departure, Londonderry.	Port at which the vessel touched.
Date of sailing, 12 April.	Date of touching.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.	Days there.
Date of arrival, 18 May 1860.	If placed in quarantine, for what cause.
Number of days on the voyage, 36.	
Superficies of deck for the use of Passengers.	

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.	Children under 1 Year.	TOTALS.
				M.	F.			
Numbers embarked - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21	21	5	1	51
Deaths on the voyage - - -	- - -	none.	- - -					
Deaths in quarantine - - -	- - -							
Number of births on the voyage - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		none.			
Total landed in the colony - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24	21	5	1	51

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number Assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
20	-	10	2	none	none	none.	-	<p>Provisions and water good and plentiful.</p> <p>Passengers well treated by officers of the ship, and all in good health.</p>	

The passengers by the "Argentinus" are all in the province. I know of but one who intends going to the United States.

Robert Shives,
Government Emigration Officer.

— No. 3. —

(No. 33.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, 14 September 1860.
(Received, 11 June 1860.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you for your information a copy herein enclosed, of a letter from the Emigration Officer at St. John, together with two ship returns, reporting the arrival with passengers at the port of St. John of the "Hiawatha" from Galway, and the "Elizabeth" from Londonderry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton*.

10 Sept. 1860.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, N.B.,
10 September 1860.

Sir,

I BEG to enclose for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a return of the passengers by the "Hiawatha" from Galway, and the "Elizabeth" from Londonderry. Of the passengers by the "Hiawatha," 14 had paid their passage to Boston before embarking at Galway, and were forwarded to their destination by the master. Those left have chiefly found employment in the country districts. The passengers by the "Elizabeth" had been sent for and their passages paid by friends already settled in the province. The people in both vessels were young and healthy, and of a better class than we have had in former years from the same districts in Ireland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Shives.*

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Fredericton.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the ship "Elizabeth," Gillespie, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry, on the 7th of September 1860.

Name of vessel, "Elizabeth."	Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers Act.
Tonnage, 707.	Number of such adults actually on board, nine.
Place of departure, Londonderry.	Port at which the vessel touched.
Date of sailing, August 15.	Date of touching.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.	Days there.
Date of arrival, September 7.	If placed in quarantine, for what cause.
Number of days on the voyage, 24.	
Superficies of deck for the use of passengers.	

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.	Children between 14 and 1 Year.	Children under 1 year.	TOTALS.
Numbers embarked - - -	-	-	-	9	4	1	14
Deaths on the voyage - - -	none.	-	-				
Deaths in quarantine - - -	none.	-	-				
Number of births on the voyage - - -	-	-	-	none.			
Total landed in the Colony - - -							14

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.		REMARKS.
			By Parish.	By Private Funds.		Total	Amount Paid.	
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	N. B.—Under this Head it is desirable to describe the Vessel, the quality of Food and Water, and the general condition of the Emigrants.
								Vessel in good order; food and water good and abundant, and passengers healthy.

Robert Shives,
Emigration Officer.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the barque "Hiawatha," McDonough, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Galway, on the 3d of September 1860.

Name of vessel, "Hiawatha."
Tonnage, 271.
Place of departure, Galway.
Date of sailing, 26 July.
Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.
Date of arrival, 3 September.
Number of days on the voyage, 39.
Superficies of deck for the use of passengers, 983.

Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers Act, 65.
Number of such adults actually on board, 40.
Port at which the vessel touched, none.
Date of touching.
Days there.
If placed in quarantine, for what cause.

	Adults.	Children between 14 and 7.	Children under 7.	Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year	Children under 1 Year.	TOTALS.
				M.	F.			
Numbers embarked - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8	32	1	1	42
Deaths on the voyage - - -	- - -	none.	-					
Deaths in quarantine - - -	-							
Number of births on the voyage - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	none.			
Total landed in the colony - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	42

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Number for whom Cost of Passage defrayed.		Number Engaged for Government Works.	Number Assisted on Arrival out of Public Fund.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
8	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vessel clean. Food good and abundant. Passengers healthy.

Robert Shites,
Emigration Officer.

