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EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN
COLONIES).

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES rela-
tive to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN
COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary
Paper, No. 186 of Session 1861).

(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 June 1862.*

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EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 June 1862;—for,

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 186, of Session 1861).”

Colonial Office, }
24 June 1862. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(Mr. Chichester Fortescue.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 June 1862.

SCHEDULE.

C A N A D A.

No. in Series.	From whom.	Number and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Governor General Viscount Monck to the Duke of Newcastle, N.S.	28 February 1862 (No. 38.)	Annual Report of the Chief Emigration Agent for the Year 1861, enclosed with the usual Returns.	3

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

2	Lieutenant Governor the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton to the Duke of Newcastle, N.S.	27 May 1861 (No. 21.)	Arrival of the ship "Argentinus" reported, and the usual Ship Returns enclosed.	20
3	Lieutenant Governor the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, to the Duke of Newcastle, N.S.	29 November 1861 (No. 8.)	Arrival of the ship "Elizabeth" reported, and the Ship Returns enclosed.	21

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 186, of Session 1861).

C A N A D A.

— No. 1. —

(No. 38.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Monck* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

No. 1.
Viscount *Monck* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
28 Feb. 1862.

My Lord Duke,

Quebec, 28 February 1862.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Chief Emigrant Agent's Annual Report on the Immigration to Canada, in the year 1861.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Monck*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, for 1861.

To His Excellency Viscount *Monck*, Governor General of Canada.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent
for the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, 12 February 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Emigration to this Province, during the year 1861, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

On a reference to Table No. 1 in the Appendix, which furnishes the return of the season's emigration, it will be seen, that the number of persons landed at this port, during the season, was 19,923, of whom 1,664 were cabin, and 18,259 steerage passengers; showing an increase, when compared with that of 1860, of 9,773 persons. They were classed as follows:—

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Male Adults	964	7,440
Female ditto	476	5,350
Children—Males	96	5,293
„ Females	93	2,263
„ Infants	35	913
	1,664	18,259

9,305 of whom embarked from ports in the United Kingdom, and 10,618 from the Continent of Europe.

On further reference to this Table it will be seen, that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of these emigrants, was 147; 40 of which were steamers, and 107 sailing vessels. The former had an average passage of 12½ days

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days from Liverpool, and the latter of 38½ days from ports in the United Kingdom, and 50 from the Continent.

Distinguishing the cabin passengers from the steerage, the following is the comparison :—

	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage.	TOTAL.
Liverpool and Londonderry Steamers -	81	1,492	5,006	6,498
Glasgow ditto - - - - -	9	96	941	1,037
United Kingdom Sailing Ships - - -	58	29	1,741	1,770
Continent of Europe - - - - -	49	47	10,571	10,618
	147	1,664	18,259	19,923

Of the whole number from the United Kingdom (9,305), 7,535 came out by steamers, and embarked at the following ports :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	TOTAL.
Liverpool - - - - -	1,316	2,562	3,878
Londonderry - - - - -	176	2,444	2,620
Glasgow - - - - -	96	941	1,037
	1,598	5,947	7,535

From which, it will appear, that nearly one-half of the steerage passengers, brought out by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, embarked at Londonderry. Of the 58 sailing vessels from the United Kingdom but eight came within the regulations of the Passenger Act, four of which sailed from English, three from Irish, and one from Scottish ports, bringing out 1,173 passengers; and 50 vessels, having on board 597 passengers, were exempt from the operations of the law.

The foreign emigration was conveyed in 49 ships, nine of which sailed from German ports, and 40 from Norway.

The nationalities of the emigrants, brought out from the several countries, are as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Colonial.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
Ocean Mail Steamers - - - - -	2,864	2,064	1,048	346	176	6,498
Anchor Line (Glasgow) - - - - -	75	142	815	4	1	1,037
Sailing Ships—England - - - - -	635	561	77	5	4	1,282
Ditto - Ireland - - - - -	-	413	-	-	-	413
Ditto - Scotland - - - - -	-	-	75	-	-	75
Ditto - Germany - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,951	1,951
Ditto - Norway - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,667	8,667
	3,574	3,180	2,015	355	10,799	19,923

The emigration from the United Kingdom has been very healthy, but four deaths having occurred during the passage: one female adult and three children, two of whom were infants.

The mortality among the foreign emigrants has been much greater, as out of 2,004 Germans who embarked, 39 deaths occurred during the passage, and 14 in the Quarantine Hospital. Total 53, or equal to 2½ per cent.

Among 8,853 persons embarked from Norway, 175 deaths occurred at sea, and 11 in hospital. Total 186, or equal to a little over two per cent.; and from all the information I have been able to obtain, it would appear, that the diseases which caused this mortality (small pox and measles), prevailed amongst the emigrants previous to embarkation. The emigrant ships from foreign ports are

are not subject to medical inspection, as is the case with vessels from the United Kingdom, otherwise much of the mortality referred to might have been no doubt prevented, and a vast amount of suffering, as well as the expense, which the medical care and treatment of these emigrants entailed upon the province, would have been avoided. It may not be considered unreasonable, therefore, that the Legislature should be called upon to amend the law, and protect the country, from the introduction of disease, by making the master of the ship responsible for the consequences. I have reported the over-crowded state in which many of the Norwegian ships arrived, in direct contravention to the law, and also the mortality which took place, to the Norwegian Consul at this port, and requested him to bring the facts under the notice of his government.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from Europe in 1860 and 1861:—

	1860.		1861.		INCREASE.
	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	
From England - - -	1,382	5,099	1,511	6,269	1,170
„ Ireland - - -	1	375	1	412	37
„ Scotland - - -	128	851	105	1,007	256
„ Germany - - -	-	533	-	1,951	1,318
„ Norway - - -	40	1,741	47	8,620	6,879
	1,551	8,599	1,664	18,259	9,660
GRAND TOTAL - - -	10,150		19,923		

Showing an increase in the emigration of 1861 of 113 in the number of cabin, and of 9,660 in the number of steerage passengers.

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

	1860.	1861.
English - - - - -	2,491	3,574
Irish - - - - -	2,831	3,180
Scotch - - - - -	1,850	2,015
Germans - - - - -	725	2,040
Norwegians - - - - -	1,809	8,668
Danes - - - - -	74	54
French - - - - -	-	10
Americans - - - - -	4	27
Colonists - - - - -	366	355
TOTAL - - - - -	10,150	19,923

The increase appears chiefly in the foreign emigrants, which amounts to 8,154, or equal to over 360 per cent. Those from the United Kingdom number 1,597, or equal to 21.54 per cent.

Of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, a large proportion were persons possessing means, who came out with the intention of occupying the free grant lots offered by the Government; and I find from the returns received from the resident agents, that 114 families have taken up free grant lots; others have either purchased improved farms or Crown lands, and it is estimated that four-fifths have remained in Canada.

Of the Germans over one-half settled chiefly in the Ottawa country.

Of the Norwegians the proportion is much smaller; out of the whole number, 8,722; about 800 have settled within the Province, about 400 of whom have

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been located at Gaspé; 250 have gone to the Ottawa district, and the rest to the Eastern townships.

Table No. 2 presents the usual comparison of the number of passengers from each port and country during the season of 1860 and 1861, from which it will be seen that the emigration from England is confined to the ports of Liverpool; and Plymouth, from Ireland to New Ross and Limerick; and from Scotland to Glasgow.

The German emigration is confined to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen, while, from Norway, it is much more general, and distributed among 11 different ports.

Table No. 3 furnishes a return of the adult steerage male emigration, distinguishing the trades and callings.

The number embarked was 7,464, who were classed as follows:—

	TOTAL.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Farmers - - - -	3,865	993	2,872
Labourers - - - -	2,227	1,737	496
Mechanics - - - -	846	651	189
Professional men - - - -	39	35	4
Servants (male) - - - -	31	30	1
Clerks and traders - - - -	300	300	-
Miscellaneous and unenumerated.	156	94	62
TOTAL - - -	7,464	3,840	3,624

The number of persons who were aided in their emigration during the past season, was 210, viz., 92 males, 76 females, and 42 children; 167 were from England; 32 females from Ireland; and two families (seven persons) from Scotland.

Those from England consisted of 66 boys and 24 girls from the reformatory and industrial schools in different parts of the country; and 16 families, and seven single men, number altogether 77 souls, were sent out from Bedworth, Warwickshire. They were provided with a free passage, and a small sum was allowed each family on landing here, to furnish them with necessaries until they could find employment. The first party, numbering 50 souls, were sent up the Ottawa, and the agent reported that they all found immediate employment on their arrival, having been engaged by the farmers. The second party, consisting of six families (27 souls) were forwarded to Western Canada, where they were equally successful in procuring immediate employment.

The 66 boys from the industrial schools, were all at once satisfactorily disposed of: a number in the Eastern Townships, others in Ottawa and Western Canada. As these lads had all been carefully trained and brought up to make themselves useful, their services were eagerly sought for by the farmers, many of them were engaged at wages from 12*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* per annum, with board and washing; and I have from time to time received very favourable accounts from their employers.

The 24 females were sent out under the charge of a matron, who accompanied them up the country, and placed them all in situations, some in Montreal, others about Kingston and neighbourhood, and a few in Toronto.

Those from Ireland consisted of 32 females, 24 of whom were sent out by the Clonmel Union, and eight by private parties; they each received 1*l.* sterling upon landing, and were all engaged as domestic servants in this city, a few hours after. Those from Scotland consisted of two families from the island of Harris, sent out by the proprietor of the estate, who provided them with every necessary for the voyage: and also made provision for establishing them in this country; they proceeded to Western Canada, where some of their countrymen were already settled; and it is the intention of this benevolent person to extend assistance to an additional number of industrious families this season.

Table No. 4 contains a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 33 years,

years, numbering in the aggregate 952,668 souls, yielding an average of 28,868 per annum.

The general treatment experienced by the emigrants during their passage to this port for the past season, has been satisfactory, and no complaints have been made which required the intervention of this office. The great bulk of the emigration from the United Kingdom having arrived by steamers, has very much reduced the causes of complaint, and I must at the same time bear witness to the general kindness which has of late years been shown by the masters of sailing vessels to the passengers entrusted to their care.

The following is an approximate statement of the arrivals, and distribution of emigrants within the Province during the past year:—

Landed at Quebec - - - - -	19,923
Arrived in Canada <i>via</i> the Route of the United States:—	
By steamer to Portland, from January to April - - - - -	330
Ditto - - ditto - - November to 31 December - - - - -	242
By route of Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, as per Return of Mr. Gillespy, 11,132, of whom there remained in Canada - - - - -	3,263
By steamer on Lake Ontario, from Rochester, Oswego, as per Return of Mr. Hawke - - - - -	353
By steamer from Oswego and Cape St. Vincent to Kingston, as per estimate of Mr. McPherson - - - - -	350
By route of Lake Champlain, to Montreal, as per Return of Mr. Daly - - - - -	126
	4,664
	24,587
Of the arrivals at Quebec, there proceeded to the United States - - - - -	10,700
	13,887
Remaining in Canada - - - - -	

Of this number there appear to have settled in—

Western Canada - - - - -	9,500
Ottawa District - - - - -	1,544
Eastern Canada - - - - -	1,500
Gaspé - - - - -	400
Unknown, but presumed to have remained in Canada - - - - -	943
	13,887

The amount of emigrant tax realised in the course of the past season was \$19,112, of which sum \$19,066 was collected at Quebec, and \$46 at Montreal.

The expenditure incurred under the superintendence of this department during the year 1861, amounted to—

	\$. c.
For the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle - - - - -	4,700 25
For emigration in the direct relief and assistance to destitute emigrants - - - - -	8,920 19
Agency charges, salaries, rents, office and travelling expenses - - - - -	15,152 58
TOTAL - - \$.	28,773 02

being an increase of \$2,259. 19, when compared with that of 1860.

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

	\$. c.
Pay of wintering party - - - - -	526 00
" officer and staff - - - - -	2,807 30
Hospital supplies - - - - -	540 67
Cartage - - - - -	31 00
Printing, stationery, and sundries - - - - -	46 23
Steamboat service - - - - -	749 05
TOTAL - - \$.	4,700 25

This shows a decrease, when compared with that of 1860, of \$3,964. 23, which

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which has chiefly been effected by the reduction of the staff and in the steam-boat service.

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

		\$	c.	\$	c.
Quebec - - -	Transport - - - - -	5,610	02	10,861	96
	Provisions - - - - -	149	05		
	Medical Aid - - - - -	58	—		
	Agency charges - - - - -	1,746	54		
	Salaries - - - - -	3,298	35		
Montreal - - -	Transport - - - - -	748	42	2,625	08
	Provisions - - - - -	19	87		
	Agency charges - - - - -	311	79		
	Salaries - - - - -	1,545	—		
Ottawa - - -	Transport - - - - -	696	42	2,670	38
	Provisions - - - - -	31	95		
	Medical aid - - - - -	73	—		
	Agency charges - - - - -	397	35		
	Salaries - - - - -	1,471	66		
Hamilton - - -	Transport - - - - -	572	05	2,304	70
	Provisions - - - - -	59	01		
	Agency charges - - - - -	258	24		
	Salaries - - - - -	1,415	40		
Toronto and Kingston	Transport - - - - -	814	28	5,610	65
	Provisions - - - - -	88	12		
	Agency charges - - - - -	796	25		
	Salaries - - - - -	3,912	—		
TOTAL - - - \$.				24,072	77

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 2,091, equal to 1,621 adults, viz. :—Males, 575 ; females, 753 ; children under 12 years, 586 ; under 3 years, 177. Of this number there were—

English - - - - -	228
Irish - - - - -	470
Scotch - - - - -	57
German - - - - -	312
Norwegian - - - - -	1,024
	2,091

They were forwarded to—

The Eastern Townships - - - - -	105
Montreal - - - - -	212½
Ottawa - - - - -	287
Kingston and places east of Toronto - - - - -	84
Toronto - - - - -	366½
West of Toronto - - - - -	134
Windsor - - - - -	323
Western States - - - - -	64
Gaspé Basin - - - - -	45
	1,621 adults.

at an average cost of \$ 3.46 each adult.

At Montreal there were assisted 420 persons, equal to 326 adults, chiefly to Western Canada and the Ottawa district, at an average cost of \$2.35 each adult.

At Ottawa 582 souls were relieved, equal to 452 adults. They were all forwarded to places within the district, at an average cost of \$1.61.

At Toronto the number assisted was 989, at an average cost of 91½ cents each; male adults, 320; females, 410; and children, 259.

The number assisted at Hamilton was 410, equal to 321 adults, at an average cost of \$1.96. Of this number only 93 arrived by the route of the St. Lawrence, and 317 *viâ* the Suspension Bridge; thus showing that a large proportion those assisted reached the Province by way of the United States.

I here beg leave to submit a summary of the reports of the sub-agents as the results of the season's emigration to the sections of the Province under their charge, viz.—Mr. Hawke, the chief agent at Toronto; Mr. Gillespy, at Hamilton; Mr. Clemow, the late agent, and Mr. Wills, his successor, at Ottawa; Mr. Macpherson, at Kingston; and Mr. Daly, at Montreal. The reports, in full, together with a duplicate copy of this report, have been transmitted to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Hawke states the number of European emigrants arrived at Toronto last year to have been 10,657, viz.—from England, 1,311; Ireland, 926; Scotland, 797; Germany, 1,386; Norway, 6,237. Of these, 7,866 went to the States, and the remaining 2,791 settled in Upper Canada, scattering themselves over the Counties of Waterloo, Perth, Huron, Bruce, Simcoe, and Victoria. In addition to this number, 353 came *viâ* Oswego and Rochester; so that the total number of emigrants arrived at Toronto last season may be computed at 11,010. Of the emigrants who remained in Canada, 989 proceeding to join their friends and relations, were forwarded to their destinations by steamboat and rail, the remainder were sent to places where immediate employment was found for them. No sickness prevailed, neither did any death occur amongst them. Doubtless a considerable amount of capital has been brought to Upper Canada by the emigrants of 1861, for they were of a much better class than usual; many of them possessed sufficient means to purchase small improved farms, and but few required assistance from the agency. The demand for common labourers and mechanics has increased considerably during the last quarter; so that the emigrants of the ensuing season will find no lack of employment.

Mr. Gillespy, the Hamilton agent, reports, that 13,994 emigrants arrived at Hamilton in 1861; 3,338 remained in Canada, and 10,656 departed to the States. The proportion of those settling in the Province is in a less ratio than during the previous year, and Mr. Gillespy thinks that this may be owing to the large number of emigrants arriving by way of the United States, and passing on, *viâ* the Great Western Railway, as the shortest route to the west. The number by this route for the year is 11,132, against 2,862 by way of the St. Lawrence; yet, notwithstanding that 2,762 Norwegians came by the latter route, and passed on to the Western States, the emigrants who settled in Canada in 1861 exceed the number of arrivals by way of the St. Lawrence; and that shows that the emigration to Canada from the States is gradually improving. Nearly all the emigrants were of the better class, as the small amount expended in relieving the indigent will prove. There has not been a single case of sickness among them, and there is reason to believe that the coming spring will witness a marked change for the better, in favour of emigration to this Province, and remove the disproportion between the number of emigrants destined for the United States and those settling in Canada.

From the reports of Mr. Clemow, the late Ottawa agent, and of Mr. Wills, his successor, the following facts are gathered:—Number of arrivals during the last year, 1,544—being 271 English, 47 Scotch, 171 Irish, 763 Germans and Poles, and 292 Norwegians. Of this number, 582, equal to 452 adults, were assisted, at an average cost of \$1.78 per adult. The arrivals of the year were almost entirely of the poorer classes, but, with rare exceptions, healthy in condition and industrious—stalwart, hard-working people. They required very little relief from the hospital establishment, and although smallpox broke out amongst the Polish emigrants in the village of Renfrew, immediate precautions were taken to prevent it from spreading, and the disease was soon checked. Many of the labouring classes had been induced to come to Canada, and been aided to do so by their friends and relations, already settled here. The demand for labour in the Ottawa district during the past season has been very great, and still continues unabated. Female servants are in universal request; mechanics do well in the rising towns and villages; in fact, an augmentation of

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assistance is annually required, and ample employment can be found for all comers.

Mr. Clemow offers several suggestions with reference to affording greater help and facilities to the emigrant desirous of settling upon the lands belonging to the Crown, which are worthy of consideration. One of his suggestions, respecting the employment of guides, was adopted by me in three instances during the past season, in locating a number of German and Norwegian families, and I found it answer admirably. If the system he proposes were well organized, and only had recourse to when the means and importance of the party of settlers warranted it, I think it would be attended with favourable results. I fully concur in Mr. Clemow's remarks with regard to requiring the Crown land agent to afford the emigrant better assistance than he is at present called upon to give him. In my opinion, each Crown land agent might be instructed to act as the colonization agent for his district; he should, if necessary, be directed to accompany the emigrant into the interior, and help him in the selection of his lot. Monthly reports should be sent in by him during the summer season, showing the progress in settlement, adaptability of his district for colonization, and the demand for, and quality of, labour that exists there. By pursuing this course, a mass of reliable and valuable information would be periodically placed at the disposal of this department, which would be of infinite service to the emigrant upon his arrival at Quebec. The additional trouble these duties would impose upon the Crown land agents could scarcely be expected to be borne by these gentlemen gratuitously, and I would propose, therefore, to compensate and encourage them, by allowing a certain sum of money for each family they locate during the year.

The Kingston agent, Mr. Macpherson, reports that 550 emigrants landed at Kingston since the 1st of January, nearly two-thirds of that number having come from the United States. Five families purchased 1,050 acres of land; besides this, 600 acres were sold to an emigrant of 1860. Mr. Macpherson estimates the capital brought in by emigrants, who consulted him, at \$10,000. He found employment for 50 emigrants, and could have got work for 200 more; very few of the emigrants of the season applied to him for relief.

The Montreal agent, Mr. Daly, reports, that the gross number of emigrants relieved by him in 1861, was 420, equal to 326 adults forwarded as follows:— to Canada West 220, equal to 166 adults; to the Ottawa districts 114, equal to 91 adults; and to the eastern townships 78, equal to 64 adults; to Quebec S, equal to 5 adults, at a cost altogether of \$768. 29. The condition of the emigrants, as to health and appearance, fully compares with those of 1860; but out of the 420 he assisted, not less than 100 were absolute paupers. This is a state of things much to be deplored, and in order to prevent poor helpless emigrants of this description from being sent to Canada, Mr. Daly suggests that a law should be passed exacting from the owners of vessels conveying such passengers to our shores, a penalty or fine equal to the probable expenses likely to be incurred by the Government on their account. Mr. Daly further says: "I have been credibly informed by a gentleman, recently from Europe, and who had been travelling on the Continent, that he knew for a fact, that the class of paupers referred to are sent out to Canada by means subscribed in the cities or towns where they reside, and upon which they have claims." The demand this year for servants of all kinds far exceeded that of last year, and although places were found by the office for 265 male and female servants, yet before the close of navigation no less than 1,284 applications had been received. The mining districts, in the neighbourhood of Montreal, are already affording employment to many hundreds of men, and there is room for plenty more.

From the report of Mr. Sinn, the German interpreter, attached to this department, it appears that the German emigration is considerably in excess of last year's. 2,054 emigrants, chiefly natives of Prussia, landed here during the season, most of them having emigrated for the purpose of joining their relations already in the country; they were distributed as follows:— 127 stayed in Lower Canada; 755 went to the Ottawa district; 190 to Upper Canada, and 982 to the Western States. In August last, the "nucleus" of a new settlement was formed in the township of Bowman, between the Rivers Gatineau and Lièvre; there are already from 200 to 300 persons there, and a large addition may be expected from this year's emigration. Many of the settlers are in easy circumstances, having \$5,000. or \$6,000 in money amongst them.

them. In the vicinity more than 15,000 acres of very good land can be purchased 40 per cent. cheaper than the land on the Upper Canada side. The settlements in Alice, Wilberforce, Algona, and the other townships in the county of Renfrew, are making steady progress. Three congregations of the Canada Evangelical Lutheran Synod have been established. The larger commune, near Pembroke, has received a free grant of 15 acres as a site for a church, school, and burial-ground; the other two congregations have also made application to Government for a like grant.

Mr. Closter, the Norwegian interpreter, states the number of Norwegian emigrants who remained in the Province to have been about 700, 400 of whom settled in the district of Gaspé, besides a party of 15 Swedish emigrants, and the remainder settled in the Ottawa, and the eastern townships; a few mechanics found employment in Quebec and Montreal. The greater part of those settled in Gaspé have taken up Crown lands in the townships of Malbaie, Douglas, and Gaspé Bay South; many of them have purchased improved farms.

From the information which he has received from Norway, Mr. Closter is led to believe that a considerable body of Norwegian emigrants may be expected this season.

In alluding to the results of the past season's emigration, which, on the whole, have been satisfactory, I may remark, that nearly all the emigrants who arrived here readily found employment at fair wages; and in the early part of the season great inconvenience was felt, in many sections of the Province, from the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of obtaining labour. Female servants have been, and are still, very much sought after in all directions, and from the daily applications received at the inland agencies, I should think that several thousands of this class might have been provided for. The registered applications at this office alone were upwards of 600, very few of which could be supplied, and the agents at Montreal, and throughout Western Canada, experienced a similar difficulty. As a general rule, the year's emigrants have been of the better class, and chiefly in good bodily condition; most of them came out to join their friends and relations already settled in the country, many to purchase and settle upon land, consequently the labour market has not been afforded much relief; this, however, applies exclusively to the agricultural class.

Your Excellency will observe that the Norwegians, numerically, amounted to nearly one half of the whole steerage emigration for the year, and that the destination of the major part of them has been, as in former years, the Western States.

It would appear that a strong prejudice exists in Norway against this country, a prejudice which is perhaps nurtured and encouraged by her own countrymen, and other interested parties settled in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. In these states the Norwegians form a very important and influential portion of the population; they have several newspapers published in their native language, having a wide circulation, in the parent land, which are engaged in advocating the eligibility of the Western States as a field for emigration; this, coupled with the effect produced by constant intercommunication between friends and relatives, cannot but exercise great sway over the mind of the intending emigrant. The means adopted by the Provincial Government, last season, in sending an accredited agent to Norway to disseminate practical and authentic information as to the advantages and capabilities which this colony offers as a home to the foreigner, may perhaps, in some measure, have served to counteract the influences I allude to. The result of the agent's mission, to a small extent, proved successful, for between 500 and 600 Norwegians emigrated last year with the intention of making Canada their home. A few of these were afterwards persuaded to proceed to the west, and a number, probably of about 200, who had no means of paying their inland passage to the States, have also been retained in the Province, and satisfactorily employed; but the great bulk of the well to do, and intelligent emigrants, migrated westward.

Very many of those who settled in the Gaspé and Ottawa districts arrived here in poor circumstances, and owing to the difficulties, which all new comers are more or less exposed to, and which, with them, were increased by their nescience of our language, some little distress has occurred amongst them. The party which settled in the township of Bowman, in August last, consisting of 70 persons, have all taken up Crown lands: they have paid one instalment

CANADA.

of the purchase money, have cleared a few acres of land, and built themselves comfortable houses. At the approach of winter, a few German and Norwegian families, whose slender means were exhausted, applied for relief, and provisions enough were advanced to last them until the spring, the cost of which they will repay in labour on the public roads to be made through their settlement. A number of the men also found work in the lumbering shanties in the neighbourhood.

As to the prospects for the present year they assume, upon the whole, a favourable aspect. Judging from the reports received from foreign sources, a large influx of emigrants may be expected this season from Germany and Norway. Ireland is now being canvassed by the agents of the Provincial Government; maps, pamphlets, &c., containing the fullest information, have been circulated throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, and active means have been taken by this department, wherever it has been possible, to bring Canada, and her attractions, prominently before the public. The country continues to rise steadily in the social scale, and increase in wealth and population; the farmer receives a fair return for his labour; the prices he realises are remunerative ones, and each year finds him requiring additional help; there is, therefore, every likelihood that ample demand will exist for such emigrants as may reach us, in search of employment, during the ensuing season. I am more than confirmed in this belief, from the information recently elicited by the Bureau of Agriculture, in reply to questions addressed by them to the municipal authorities throughout the Province; and from which, it appears, that the following number and classes of emigrants are required in various parts of the country.

Farm labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,916
Female servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,342
Boys over 13 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,486
Girls over ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,259
Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,610
								15,613

With the object of procuring the most recent data relative to the progress of settlement on the free grant roads, a circular was sent from the Bureau of Agriculture, in December, to the principal Crown land agents. The substance of their replies, together with other useful information at my command, I have had printed, in pamphlet form, for general distribution at home and abroad, a copy of which I annex (No. 6, in Appendix).*

* This pamphlet has not been reprinted.

The continuance of hostilities in the United States has been the occasion of directing the attention of many persons in that country to the advantages which Canada offers; and I have received numerous enquiries from residents there respecting the Crown lands, open for sale, in this Province.

A large number of French Canadians have returned from the States during the last year; some to their native places, and others to settle on the Crown lands in the Ottawa, where they had every prospect of doing well.

Having received instructions to proceed to England, in my official capacity, in January 1861, with a view to promote emigration, I proceeded thither, and beg leave to submit a copy of the report made by me to the Government on my return (Paper No. 5, in Appendix).

In conclusion, I have endeavoured to bring under notice the leading points of interest connected with the department entrusted to my superintendence. All of which is respectfully submitted to your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, Chief Agent.

APPENDIX to ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, 1861.

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 1861.

W H E N C E.	N U M B E R E M B A R K E D.										D E A T H S O N T H E P A S S A G E.						G R A N D T O T A L L a n d e d i n t h e C o l o n y.					
	Number of Vessels.	Average Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	Cabin Passengers.		Adults.		Children 1 to 12 years.		Total Steerage.	BIRTHS.		Total Souls on Board.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	TOTAL.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.			F.
England	31	124	54,840	2,908	1,492	2,670	400	382	195	5,007	-	-	-	6,499	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Ireland	36	38½	32,458	647	19	526	161	135	68	1,265	-	-	-	1,285	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Scotland	14	38	7,272	221	1	183	22	17	6	412	-	-	-	413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Germany	9	15½	9,167	516	96	397	90	105	26	941	-	-	-	1,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	6	33½	3,941	114	0	39	6	4	3	66	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	11	39	
TOTAL	40	50½	5,815	171	47	2,889	1,392	1,370	558	8,793	8	5	20,106	20,004	2	1	15	10	11	71	175	
	147	-	131,655	5,161	1,664	7,404	2,348	2,317	983	18,484	10	8	20,106	20,106	20	19	47	48	84	84	218	

W H E N C E.	D E A T H S I N Q U A R A N T I N E.				T O T A L D E A T H S.				T O T A L L A N D E D I N T H E C O L O N Y.						G R A N D T O T A L L a n d e d i n t h e C o l o n y.		
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 12 years.		TOTAL.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 12 years.		TOTAL.		Infants.			Total Steerage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
England	-	-	-	-	1	2,670	1,359	400	382	1,741	3,070	195	5,006	1,492	6,498		
Ireland	-	-	-	-	3	526	375	161	134	509	687	67	1,263	19	1,282		
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	183	184	22	17	201	205	26	412	1	413		
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	397	323	90	105	428	487	26	941	96	1,037		
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	39	14	6	4	18	45	3	66	9	75		
TOTAL	2	2	4	4	53	750	529	259	291	1,015	1,015	116	1,931	-	1,931		
	2	1	11	11	186	2,869	2,566	1,355	1,330	3,896	4,924	500	8,720	47	8,667		
	4	3	8	6	243	7,440	5,350	2,293	2,263	7,613	9,733	913	18,489	1,664	19,923		

CLASSIFICATION of Cabin Passengers:

Adults - { Males	964
{ Females	476
Children, under 12 years	224
TOTAL	1,664

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
December 1861.

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 1860 and 1861.

	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.
ENGLAND:			SCOTLAND:		
Bristol - - -	9	5	Aberdeen - - -	-	38
Cardiff - - -	-	3	Dumfries - - -	-	6
Exmouth - - -	-	1	Glasgow - - -	974	1,068
Fowey - - -	-	10	Montrose - - -	5	-
Fleetwood - - -	-	3	TOTAL - - -	979	1,112
Hull - - -	-	-	GERMANY:		
Hawes - - -	-	10	Bremen - - -	-	200
Liverpool - - -	6,359	7,603	Hamburgh - - -	533	1,751
London - - -	-	7	TOTAL - - -	533	1,951
Maryport - - -	-	3	NORWAY and SWEDEN:		
Plymouth - - -	110	131	Arendal - - -	6	425
Padstow - - -	-	4	Bergen - - -	578	2,167
Sunderland - - -	3	-	Christiana - - -	247	1,636
TOTAL - - -	6,481	7,780	Drammen - - -	257	1,617
IRELAND:			Christiansand - - -	-	291
Belfast - - -	1	18	Drontheim or Trondhjem - - -	155	156
Cork - - -	-	4	Gorthenburg - - -	-	261
Londonderry - - -	-	14	Grimstad - - -	1	17
Limerick - - -	140	168	Kragerö - - -	17	76
New Ross - - -	228	195	Lauzvig - - -	-	5
Youghal - - -	7	14	Lofoten - - -	-	67
TOTAL - - -	376	413	Porsgrund - - -	363	1,494
			Riisöer - - -	-	12
			Sandefjord - - -	-	8
			Stavanger - - -	157	434
			Tonsberg - - -	-	1
			TOTAL - - -	1,781	8,667

RECAPITULATION.

England - - - - -	6,481	7,780
Ireland - - - - -	376	413
Scotland - - - - -	979	1,112
Germany - - - - -	533	1,951
Norway - - - - -	1,781	8,667
GRAND TOTAL - - -	10,150	19,923

Government Emigration Office, Quebec,
31 December 1861.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Emigrants of 1861.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Bakers - - -	7	4	Moulders and Foundry-		
Bookbinders - - -	25	1	men - - -	3	-
Bricklayers - - -	32	9	Painters - - -	44	2
Brickmakers - - -	3	8	Plumbers and Tinsmiths:	14	-
Butchers - - -	20	1	Professional Men - -	35	4
Cabinet-makers - - -	6	3	Ropemakers - - -	1	-
Carpenters - - -	105	48	Sawyer - - -	-	1
Carvers and Gilders - - -	1	-	Male Servants - - -	30	1
Coachmakers - - -	2	-	Shipwrights - - -	2	-
Coopers - - -	6	3	Shoemakers - - -	23	18
Clerks and Traders - - -	300	-	Smiths - - -	57	39
Engravers - - -	7	3	Stonecutters - - -	4	-
Engineers - - -	33	-	Tailors - - -	56	21
Farmers - - -	993	2,872	Watchmakers - - -	4	4
Hatters - - -	13	-	Wheelwrights - - -	2	6
Labourers - - -	1,731	496	Weavers - - -	26	8
Millers and Mill-			Miscellaneous - - -	194	62
wrights - - -	8	7			
Miners - - -	53	3	TOTAL - - -	3,840	3,624

RECAPITULATION.

British - - - - -	3,840
Foreign - - - - -	3,624
TOTAL - - - - -	7,464

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
31 December 1861.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 to 1861 inclusive.

COUNTRY.	1829 to 1833.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
England - - -	43,386	28,561	30,791	60,458	8,980	9,887	9,677	9,276	9,585	13,175	6,754	10,353	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,481	7,780
Ireland - - -	102,266	54,904	74,981	112,192	23,126	17,976	22,381	15,983	14,417	16,165	4,106	1,688	2,016	1,153	417	376	413
Scotland - - -	20,143	11,061	16,311	12,767	4,984	2,979	7,042	5,477	4,745	6,446	4,859	2,794	3,218	1,424	793	979	1,112
Continent of Europe	15	485	-	9,728	436	849	870	7,256	7,456	11,537	4,864	7,343	11,368	3,578	2,722	2,314	10,618
Lower Ports - - -	1889	1,346	1,777	1,219	968	701	1,106	1,184	496	857	691	261	24	214	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	167,699	96,357	123,860	196,364	38,494	32,292	41,076	39,176	36,699	53,180	21,274	22,439	32,097	12,810	8,778	10,150	19,923

TOTAL - - - 952,668.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
31 December 1861.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 30 October 1861.

Sir,

IN obedience to the instructions given in your letter of the 16th January last, that I should proceed forthwith to Liverpool, to open an office for the purpose of giving correct information about Canada to persons contemplating emigration, and of bringing prominently before this class of persons, the advantages which Canada offers for remunerative industry, I beg leave to report to you shortly the result of my mission.

Your instructions required me to consider:—

1. The best means of establishing and conducting agencies in the United Kingdom.
2. To engage such assistance and expend such monies as, with a due regard to economy, I might deem necessary.
3. To take charge of the maps and pamphlets published by the Government for circulation.
4. To visit and report upon the condition of the Canadian Chamber of Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, and to suggest such alterations and additions, as I might consider desirable.

Upon my arrival in Liverpool on the 1st of February, I after some difficulty secured an office in Weaver's Buildings, Brunswick street, which though not very suitable, was the best that I could find, unless at an extravagant rent, the opening of which was announced in the leading newspapers of Great Britain, stating my readiness to answer personally as the "Canadian Government information office" or by letter, all enquiries concerning Canada, and to transmit to any parties applying for them, the Government pamphlet and map.

These announcements led immediately to a very extensive correspondence and to many personal applications, reports of which were transmitted from time to time to the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. Hutton.

Under the authority given to me to obtain assistance, I engaged the services of Mr. Henry Hope who had been employed for some months in London, distributing the official information in English and French taken by him for that purpose in June 1860. Upon my arrival in England the office opened by Mr. Hope in London, was closed.

The services of Mr. Hope proved most valuable from his intimate knowledge of the wants and resources of this country, and from his extensive acquaintance with the leading members of the press and numerous other influential persons in the United Kingdom, especially among the laity and clergy in the rural districts.

The pamphlets and the municipal returns showing where the demand for labour existed here, were extensively circulated and sent to all the Poor Law Unions, to the Government Emigration offices, and to all the leading passenger brokers and shipping agents, as also to the agricultural and commercial institutions, as well as to the industrial and reformatory schools in the United Kingdom.

Many enquiries personally and by letter were made by parties living in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Brittany, and all the French editions of the pamphlet in my possession amounting to 1,000 copies, were sent to these countries, being placed in the hands of Messrs. Gustave Bossange & Co., of Paris, for distribution.

Everywhere the pamphlets and maps were eagerly sought for, and I consider that the circulation of the map has done a vast amount of good, conveying as it does at one view, the exact position of the whole province in a way no other map had previously done; the extensive distribution of the pamphlets and other documents has also done much to remove many of the erroneous impressions which existed regarding this country. A box of pamphlets with 50 of the large maps was sent to Mr. Wilcocks of Plymouth, whose extended acquaintance with all the south and west of England afforded very great facilities for bringing them under the notice of the agricultural classes; 500 copies were also placed in the hands of Messrs. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, who have the sole privilege of exhibiting advertisements at all the principal railway stations, ten of the best of which were selected.

Much pains were taken by me to select as mediums for advertising the objects of my office, such journals in the north and south of Ireland, in England and in Scotland, as circulated among the agricultural classes. The articles and notices written by the editors of these papers were able and useful (copies of them were from time to time forwarded to Mr. Hutton), and every advertisement brought several applications from the district in which these papers appeared. A liberal, yet judicious outlay in advertising hereafter would be attended with valuable results.

I deemed it expedient to visit the south and north of Ireland and Scotland, as well as some of the rural districts in the midland counties of England.

Mr. Hope visited Cheshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire and Wales. He found among the country gentlemen, clergy, and farmers, a great desire to know more of Canada, and expresses his opinion that these districts would, from the lowness of wages which prevail, supply many farm labourers and domestic servants, as well as the sons of well to do farmers.

The views I entertained about the Canadian department in the Crystal Palace, have already formed the subject of a special report transmitted to your Bureau on the 23d of March last, and need not be repeated here.

The result of the temporary opening of the agency has, in my opinion, been satisfactory, and if followed up cannot but result in material benefit to the best interests of the province. A large proportion of the persons who were in communication with the agency, were possessed of capital ranging from 100*l.* to 1,000*l.*, and 1,500*l.* and all appeared anxious to settle on land. Numbers have come out and purchased in various parts of the country, and have all expressed themselves satisfied with the country and their future prospects; many others stated their intention of emigrating next spring, their arrangements not having been fully complete; and the unexpected outbreak of hostilities in the United States has induced others to defer their departure, until they see how this unhappy contest may affect Canadian interests.

From the information and experience I have obtained, I am of opinion that London in preference to Liverpool is the place for the head and permanent office, and that sub-agents might be employed in Ireland and Scotland, in visiting the agricultural districts, and distributing information during the season of emigration, say from the month of February to June; they should be placed entirely under the London office, from which alone any printed or public information should issue. This I consider a most important point, in order to prevent any erroneous or exaggerated statements being made.

The efforts and exertions now being made by other colonies, would appear to render it the more necessary for Canada to re-enter the field, and take advantage of the favourable impressions already produced.

The head office in London should be established on a liberal scale, and contain specimens and samples of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the province, as suggested in the annexed memorandum, submitted to you last December.

I returned to Quebec on the 16th July, after an absence of six months; the expense of my mission will not exceed 600*l.* The office in Liverpool, furniture, printing, advertising, &c., with Mr. Hope's salary, amounted to 350*l.*; my expenses, including sea passages, travelling, and hotel charges, will be covered by the balance.

I have endeavoured to make this report of my proceedings as concise as possible, and have therefore omitted many little details which otherwise might have been introduced, but which may be referred to hereafter, all of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet,
Acting Minister of Agriculture,
&c. &c.

SCHEME for the Establishment and Regulation of the Canadian Government Reference Office, for the dissemination of correct knowledge regarding the Province as a place of resort for Emigrants from Europe.

THE writings on Canada which are circulated in Europe, very generally contain true statements regarding the Province; the advantages it offers to settlers are sometimes exaggerated, very seldom directly denied. But although sufficiently numerous, these publications do not comprehend everything that may be said on the subject they treat of; and they fail in presenting those pictures of the country from all the several points of view, which are suitable to the capacity of the several classes of emigrants who are interested in examining them.

Oral communication, it will be readily admitted, has a value with the majority of the agricultural ranks such as cannot be ascribed to writings of the plainest character; and direct answers to a very few questions, put in his own way, are more satisfactory to the merely practical man than printed statements, whether in the most concise form, or elaborated to the nicest point.

Liverpool has become the chief port of shipment, as well for the emigrants of Scotland and Ireland, as for those of England, and this place would seem accordingly to be the most suitable for the position of the office first to be established. Should it be thought proper to set others on foot, that at Liverpool might properly be constituted the central office, and be charged with the maintenance of a systematic management throughout.

The duties of an agent of the Province established in the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating with emigrants prior to embarkation, and of pointing out to them the openings which Canada affords as a place for their settlement, should be clearly defined; full instructions should be given to him, so that a proper check might be ensured in his intercourse with applicants.

It is certain if an agent officially recognised by the Government were permitted to enter into the consideration of the individual cases of applicants, and to offer them direct advice or persuasion to make Canada their destination, every failure on their part in effecting a prosperous settlement would be attended by a claim on the Government, based on the pretension of a quasi guarantee.

CANADA.

The information furnished should be confined very strictly to matters of fact, and should be drawn only from the communications officially furnished from the Department of the Executive Government corresponding with the agency.

The maps and books supplied from Canada would furnish this information so long as it is practical to write it. At the same time, samples of the agricultural products of the Province would form an interesting reference at the office. Every kind of grain and pulse should be shown, and it might be found expedient to supply the agency periodically, even with fruit and roots. The minerals of the country, particularly those of general economical value, and all our valuable kinds of timber, might also be exhibited with the object of rendering the reference interesting even to persons not contemplating an immediate emigration.

The maps supplied to the agency should be of all descriptions. The geographical relations of the several districts of the Province should be plainly shown, so that emigrants disposed to do so might compare them with each other, and with the several States of the American Union. The best topographical maps which the Crown Lands Department can produce should be furnished; these should show all the lines of access to the public lands, and give a clear idea of relative distances. Plans of the townships open for free settlement ought to be forwarded from time to time, and correct lists of the Crown Lands open for sale should always be on hand.

It would be advisable to exhibit at the reference office all such engraved or other well executed views of the cities and towns of the Province, together with sketches of interesting places and characteristic scenery as can be obtained. Books of description, guide books, directions and periodical publications should also be supplied. Some of the leading Canadian newspapers should be kept on file, particularly for reference to their advertisements; and, in addition, there should be kept duly posted registers of properties of all kinds, estates, houses, mills, manufactories, farms, and unimproved lands, as well as notes of all the descriptions of employment and labour that are from time to time open in the Province.

The samples of agricultural products to be exhibited, might be collected from all the different parts of the Province. They should consist of parcels of fine grain and pulse well cleaned, together with a portion of the same unthrashed and in the straw; and, if possible, comprehending the entire plant, so as to show its length, stoutness and form of growth. With every parcel should be given the particulars connected with it; the place of growth, character of soil, mode of cultivation, dates of sowing and reaping, and the yield per acre; or in relation to the quality of seed sown; and particular attention should be paid to the obtaining of known-named varieties of seed, so that any British sorts grown in Canada might be compared with the same grown in other places.

The parcels of grain should contain not less than a bushel each. They should be exhibited in clear glass cylindrical jars, having on them the information connected with their contents.

The expense of supplying roots, such as potatoes, turnips, mangolds, and carrots, would not be large, and all these might be on exhibition at the season of the largest emigration, if preserved with ordinary care.

The following list comprises most of the important agricultural products of Canada; experience would tell how far it must be reduced in the case treated of.

Wheat (Autumn and Spring).	Parsnips.
Barley.	Flax and flax seed.
Oats.	Hemp and hemp seed.
Rye.	Potatoes.
Indian corn.	Turnips.
Peas.	Mangold wurzel.
Beans.	Carrots.

Apples and pears might be exhibited, with the object of showing the fitness of the climate of some districts for growing fine fruit.

The natural productions of some of our timber trees might be added, such as hickory and butter nuts, acorns, and beech nuts.

Sugar from the maple, and pot and pearl ash, with the crude products; black salts, all directly proceeding from the natural forest, should be shown in a suitable form, and accompanied by full information respecting their manufacture in all the rural settlements of the country.

The office that it is here contemplated to establish in Liverpool is not required to be in the most expensive commercial quarter of the town.

Accessibility by the classes that are most likely to resort to it will form the chief point to be considered in selecting its situation. A first floor would probably be found suitable, and would be less expensive in rent than a ground floor office.

The accommodation should include at least a general office, in which ordinary applications might be met. A private room, and a spacious and handsome apartment, where the maps and plans might be conveniently consulted, and the productions of the country studied through the specimens exhibited in their best forms.

In the course of the consideration in the matter of a reference office in Liverpool, there arises a question connected with the regulation of the free grants of land made by the Government

Government to actual settlers. Should not the agent at Liverpool be authorised to issue to applicants some description of acknowledgment of their right to free grants on reaching the Province?

There is no doubt that the value of a free grant of 100 acres, as now made to actual settlers, appears on the other side of the Atlantic a larger premium than it passes for here. To the resident of Canada the free grant is at least equivalent to \$ 80 or \$ 100; in the eyes of the European labourer it is an estate.

The conditions upon which the free grants are made deserve to be very extensively published in Europe. Hitherto this has not been done actively, and few of the emigrants passing through the Province appear to have heard of them prior to embarkation. After arrival here, the emigrants have not the time to inquire into the subject of this advantage, and many are hurried through the Province to the far West, who admit their regret at the loss of an opportunity for settlement well suited to their circumstances.

If the issue of such scrip titles were authorised, they might be made conditional as at present, and application in the Province within a limited time might be required.

In carrying out this arrangement a strict selection of recipients should be made. The rejection of some of the applications on account of unfitness in the physical or moral characters of the individuals, would probably tend to enhance the value of the gift in the eyes of those fortunate enough to obtain it.

If it were generally known that the Canadian Government would issue to a suitable applicant, prior to his embarkation in Europe, a scrip title to 50 or 100 acres of land, such a premium would lead to extended inquiry before he started, and during the voyage it might be anticipated that many persons would defer their arrangements for through tickets, in order to have the means before quitting the Province for the far West of ascertaining how far a free grant would be likely to meet their views.

In connexion with the matter of an emigration agency of the Canadian Government at Liverpool, the present condition of the Court in the Palace at Sydenham, fitted up some years since with articles from this country for exhibition to the public, may very properly be brought into review. At present the care of the articles contained in this Court involves some annual expense, while there is no provision whatever for furnishing the information to inquirers, which alone can render such an exhibition valuable to persons brought to contemplate an emigration to Canada. Some of the manufactured articles have been acquired at considerable expense, and after having been on show for some considerable time, no longer possess any interest. Others, such as implements and machinery, have been superseded by later inventions, while many of the agricultural samples, being of a perishable nature, are no longer fit for exhibition. It is questionable whether, under such circumstances, there is a prospect of utility in the continuance of the arrangements at the Crystal Palace.

It has been suggested that, in the event of an agency being founded at Liverpool, the charge of the contents of the Court should be assigned to the agent whose duty it would be either at some further expense to re-establish its completeness by replacing all such of the articles as may have now lost their interest and value, or to embody in the agency exhibition all the useful portions, after disposing of the remainder in the way promising to be the most advantageous to reimburse the original outlay.

By the latter arrangement, the salary of the custodian of the court would be saved; and some expense in connexion with the agency would also be avoided, inasmuch as it would be supplied with minerals, woods, and some other articles, without further outlay. At the same time, a considerable portion of the most expensive things now on exhibition, such as carriages, &c., not being required would, on being sold, produce funds to some extent available for the agency expenses.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Emigration Agent.

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, December 1860.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

— No. 2. —

(No. 21.)

No. 2.
Lieut. Governor
the Hon. J. H.
T. Manners Sutton,
to His Grace the
Duke of
Newcastle, &c.
27 May 1861.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton*, to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, &c.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
27 May 1861.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Grace's information, a copy of a letter, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, by the Emigration Officer at St. John, in which is enclosed a Ship Return of the barque "Argentinus," which arrived at the port of St. John, from Londonderry, with passengers on the 14th instant.

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

Enclosure in No. 2.

Government Emigration Office, Custom House Buildings,
City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick,
22 May 1861.

Sir,

I beg to forward a return of the passengers by ship "Argentinus," from Londonderry, and to state, for the information of His Excellency, that all were landed in good health.

Of the whole number 111, only six, viz. two women, three girls, and a boy, have left the Province, and they proceeded to friends in the United States; the remainder, 105 in number, have all been furnished with employment. Five families proceeded to the eastern end of King's County, to friends already settled there.

By the American boats from Boston considerable numbers continue to arrive, as well of passengers who come out in emigrant ships to the ports of Boston and New York, as the most expeditious route to reach New Brunswick, and others who have for years resided in the United States, who come to this Province to find employment.

The Honourable S. L. Tilley,
Fredericton.

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

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants (111) by the barque "Argentinus," McDaid, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry, on the 14th of May 1861.

Name of vessel, "Argentinus."
Tonnage, 503, old measurement.
Place of departure, Londonderry.
Date of sailing, 11 April.

Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.
Date of arrival, 14 May.
Number of days on the voyage, 32.

	Adults.		Children between 14 and 7.		Children under 7.		Adults.		Children between 14 and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	42	14	18	-	-	51	60
Deaths on the voyage - -	none.		-		-									
Deaths in quarantine - -	none.		-		-									
Number of births on the voyage - - -	-		-		-		none.		-		-			
TOTAL landed in the Colony - -							37	42	14	18	-	-	51	60

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. 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.
	M.	F.		By Parish.	By Private Funds.				
30	-	30	1 shoemaker	-	-	-	none.	-	Vessel not over clean; food good; Passengers in excellent health.

Robert Shines,
Emigration Officer.

— No. 3. —

(No. 8.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Honourable *Arthur H. Gordon* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Government House, Fredericton,
29 November 1861.

No. 3.
Lieut.-Governor
the Hon. Arthur
H. Gordon, to His
Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
29 Nov. 1861.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Grace's information, a ship return (herein enclosed), reporting the arrival at the port of St. John of the ship "Elizabeth," from the port of Londonderry, with passengers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Hamilton Gordon.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the ship "Elizabeth," Gillespie, master, which arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Londonderry, on the 10th of September 1861.

Name of vessel, "Elizabeth."
Tonnage, 770; old measurement.
Place of departure, Londonderry.
Date of sailing, 10 August 1861.

Place of arrival, St. John, New Brunswick.
Date of arrival, 10 September.
Number of days on the voyage, 30.
Number of adults actually on board, 45.

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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked - - -	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	1	1	21	32
Deaths on the voyage - - -	none.													
Deaths in quarantine - - -	none.													
Number of births on the voyage - - -								none.						
Total landed in the Colony - - -													53	

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.				
									<p>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.</p> <p>Plenty of good and wholesome food; people healthy; and vessel cleanly.</p>

Most of these people came out to friends already settled in the Province; they are chiefly young persons; and, with the exception of four, three who came out for Canada, and one for Nova Scotia, have settled in the Province.

Robert Shives,
Immigration Officer.

