

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: **Cover title page is bound in as last page in book but filmed as first page on fiche.**

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10x | 12x | 14x | 16x | 18x | 20x | 22x | 24x | 26x | 28x | 30x | 32x |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN
COLONIES).

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES
relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH
AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 218 of Session 2,
1859).

(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 August 1860.*

606.

Under 3 oz.

EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 August 1860; for,

“COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the
NORTH AMERICA COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 218 of Session 2, 1859).”

Colonial Office, }
28 August 1860. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(Mr. Chichester Fortescue.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 August 1860.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 218 of Session 2, 1859).

C A N A D A.

CANADA.

(No. 10.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General the Right Honourable Sir *Edmund W. Head*, Bart., to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Government House, Quebec, 7 February 1860.

(Received, 28 February 1860.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Chief Emigrant Agent's Annual Report for 1859.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edmund Head*.

Enclosure 1.

EMIGRATION REPORT, 1859.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *Edmund W. Head*, Bart.,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for
the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, 31 December 1859.

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 1859, accompanied by the usual Statistical Tables.

Table No. 1 furnishes a return of the season's emigration, showing the number embarked, the births and deaths on the passage and in quarantine, with the total number landed, distinguishing males from females and adults from children, with the number from each country; also the number of vessels, tonnage, and seamen employed, with the average length of passage. On a reference to this return it will be seen that the number embarked for this port during the season was as follows:

| | CABIN. | STEERAGE. | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Male adults - - - - - | 965 | 3,082 | |
| Female „ - - - - - | 515 | 2,072 | |
| Children under 12 years - - - - - | 204 | 1,593 | |
| Infants - - - - - | 36 | 314 | |
| | 1,720 | 7,061 | |
| TOTAL - - - - - | | | 8,781 |
| Births on the passage - - - - - | | | 12 |
| | | | 8,793 |
| Deaths on the passage - - - - - | | | 15 |
| Making the Total Number Landed | | | 8,778 |

Of

Of the whole number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of the emigration of the year, 85 were sailing ships and 35 steamers. The former class had an average passage of 44 days, and brought 4,471 persons. The steamers, with an average passage from Liverpool of 11 days, from Glasgow of 16 days, carried altogether 4,307 persons. Distinguishing the cabin from the steerage passengers, the following is the comparison :

| | CABIN. | STEERAGE. |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 35 steam ships - - - - - | 1,583 | 2,724 |
| 85 sailing vessels - - - - - | 137 | 4,334 |
| | 1,720 | 7,058 |

The emigration has been very healthy. The mortality among the steerage emigrants, which has been confined altogether to the sailing vessels, was only 15. The deaths among those from the United Kingdom were but 2. Those among the Germans were 8, the Norwegians, 5, making 13; and of these 11 were infants. No deaths occurred at the quarantine station during the season, a circumstance which had not occurred since the establishment of the station in 1832, a period of 27 years.

The sanitary condition of the emigration of 1859, as compared with that of the arrivals in 1858, will appear on a comparison of the admissions into hospital at Grosse Isle :

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| In 1858, they were | - - - - - | 227 |
| „ 1859 „ | - - - - - | 92 |

which, in relation to the amount of emigration of the respective years, shows a proportionate decrease of 40 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from Europe in 1858 and 1859 :

| | 1858. | | 1859. | |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | CABIN. | STEERAGE. | CABIN. | STEERAGE. |
| England - - - - - | 1,436 | 5,005 | 1,493 | 3,353 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 106 | 1,047 | 4 | 413 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 38 | 1,386 | 158 | 635 |
| Germany - - - - - | - | 922 | 8 | 963 |
| Norway - - - - - | - | 2,656 | 57 | 1,694 |
| | 1,580 | 11,016 | 1,720 | 7,058 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | - | 12,596 | - | 8,778 |

Showing a decrease on the emigration of 1859 of 3,818 on the whole, and on the steerage passengers of 3,958, equal to 35 per cent.

Distinguishing the origin of the immigrants of the past season, they will appear as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| English - - - - - | 2,610 |
| Irish - - - - - | 1,248 |
| Scotch - - - - - | 1,787 |
| Germans and Poles - - - - - | 1,100 |
| Norwegians - - - - - | 1,751 |
| Belgians - - - - - | 5 |
| Canadians - - - - - | 277 |
| | 8,778 |

CANADA.

Table No. 2 presents a return of the passengers from each country and port during the seasons of 1858 and 1859.

Those from England were brought out in 28 steamers and 37 sailing vessels, and of the whole number 4,522 came from the port of Liverpool, 170 from Plymouth, and the remaining 154 from 14 other ports. The decrease on the year was 1,595 passengers, equal to near 25 per cent.

From Ireland the emigration numbered but 417, a large proportion of which consisted in females and children. The whole were brought out in 12 ships. The largest number from any one port was from New Ross, being 194. The decrease, when compared with 1858, is 733 passengers, equal to 64 per cent.

From Scotland the number was 793, brought out in seven steamers and 12 sailing vessels. Of the total number, 612 sailed from the port of Glasgow. The decrease from this country is 631 souls, equal to 44 per cent.

The foreign emigration numbered 2,722 souls; 966 from Germany in seven, and 1,756 from Norway, in 16 ships. The Germans, when compared with the arrivals in 1858, show an increase of 41 souls; but the Norwegians show a decrease of 905 souls, equal to 34 per cent.

But 16 of the sailing vessels from the United Kingdom came under the regulations of the Passenger Act. These brought 1,329 passengers. Forty-five vessels, with 421 passengers, were exempt from its operations. The following Table shows a return of the numbers from the United Kingdom:—

| | UNDER THE ACT. | | EXEMPT. | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | Vessels. | Passengers. | Vessels. | Passengers. |
| England - - - - - | 5 | 657 | 32 | 331 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 6 | 382 | 6 | 35 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 5 | 290 | 7 | 55 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | 16 | 1,329 | 45 | 421 |

Table No. 3 furnishes a return of the adult (steerage) male emigration, distinguishing their trades, callings, and origin. The number embarked was 3,081, who were classed as follows:—

| | TOTAL. | BRITISH. | FOREIGN. |
|--|--------|----------|----------|
| Farmers - - - - - | 1,051 | 550 | 501 |
| Labourers - - - - - | 866 | 602 | 264 |
| Mechanics - - - - - | 388 | 328 | 60 |
| Professional men - - - - - | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| Clerks, agents, and traders - - - - - | 331 | 331 | — |
| Servants - - - - - | 40 | 39 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous and unenumerated - - - - - | 392 | 266 | 126 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | 3,081 | 2,127 | 954 |

The incomplete form in which many of the ships' lists are made out in regard to the classification of tradesmen and mechanics, will account for the appearance of so large a proportion under the head of Miscellaneous, &c.

Table No. 4 presents a return of the number of persons who have been aided in their emigration to this country by private individuals, charitable institutions, or who have emigrated under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The total number assisted was 142—38 males, 76 females, and 28 children and the amount paid among them on their arrival here was 108 £ sterling.

The number from England was 46 ; 25 from the Chatham Union, consisting of 8 men, 9 women, and 8 children ; and 21 youths, from 15 to 18 years of age, from the London ragged schools.

The youths were readily supplied with situations, some in this city, but the chief part in the country settlements, where their services are eagerly sought for, as they are generally stout active lads, willing and anxious to make themselves useful.

Those from the Chatham Union were not of so desirable a class, consisting of middle-aged men and widows with children. The latter find great difficulty in procuring situations, and the charge they are subject to for the support of their children absorbs three-fourths of the wages they are able to earn.

From Ireland the number was 95, viz. ; 8 males, 53 single females, and 14 widows, accompanied by 20 children. Of this party there were 13 widows with 18 children, sent out by the guardians of the Gorey Union. The remainder consisted of single females and lads from the Wexford, Mullingar, and Youghal Unions, all of whom readily found employment.

I had occasion, in my report to your Excellency of last year, to point out the hardships and suffering to which a party of widows with children, similarly situated to them of this year, and sent out by the same union, were exposed, from the difficulty which was experienced in procuring them any suitable employment. In consequence of the reception of a larger party this season, from the same union, I have felt called upon to make further and more direct representations to the guardians, pointing out the cruelty of transferring this class of helpless poor to a country in which no provision whatever exists for them ; and, subsequently receiving very discouraging reports concerning them and their prospects from the agents of this department where the party was distributed, I forwarded similar representations to the Emigration Commissioners in London, with the view of more effectually bringing the matter under the notice of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Table No. 5 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 31 years, numbering in the aggregate 922,593 souls.

There was but one complaint of infringement of the Passenger Act in the course of the past season. This was by the passengers of the brig " William and Joseph," from Limerick. It did not however result in a prosecution, as the complainants refused to remain to prosecute. The case appeared to be one of disagreement between the master and his passengers, rather than a direct breach of any provisions of the Act. A statement of the complaint was forwarded to the emigration officer at Limerick, in order that it might be brought under the notice of the owners.

The amended Provincial law relating to emigrants came into operation on the 1st of January last, and will doubtless prove efficient in the protection of immigrants. The 6th clause, requiring the agents of railway and steam-boat companies to be licensed has been strictly enforced, and has been found to have a beneficial effect. Certificates were granted to seven applicants, and these persons only have been authorised to approach emigrants with offers of inland transport.

The total expenditure of the Emigration Department, including a portion of the expenditure of the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle, during the season of 1859, amounted to \$ 27,914. 50.

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------|-----------|
| For the Quarantine Establishment - - - - | | \$ | c. |
| | | 9,440 | 89 |
| Emigration - - - - | \$ | 5,656 | 43 |
| Salaries and Agency Expenses - 12,817 18 | | | |
| | | <u>18,473</u> | <u>61</u> |
| | | <u>27,914</u> | <u>50</u> |

CANADA.

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

| | \$ | c. |
|---|----------|----|
| Pay of wintering party. 1858 and 1859 | 916 | 30 |
| Pay of officers and staff during season | 7,639 | 22 |
| Hospital supplies | 224 | 16 |
| Milk | 36 | 02 |
| Straw | 48 | 00 |
| Washing | 30 | 67 |
| Cartage | 184 | 00 |
| Drugs, &c. | 58 | 65 |
| Boards | 33 | 50 |
| Sundries | 172 | 01 |
| Printing, stationery, &c. | 150 | 61 |
| | \$ 9,493 | 14 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|----------|----|
| By Cash received from shipmasters for carriage of their passengers to Quebec | 52 | 25 |
| | \$ 9,440 | 89 |

This shows a decrease when compared with the expenditure of 1858, of \$ 463. 09, which has chiefly been effected in the items of hospital supplies and cartage. This abstract, however, does not include the charge for steamboat service for the use of the station, which was defrayed by the Board of Works, and cost for the season \$ 1,677. 50. The greatly reduced immigration has permitted a considerable saving under this head, when compared with the expenditure in 1858, in which year a steamer was engaged for the exclusive use of the station at a cost of 5,000 dollars. During the present season the contract was made for a certain sum per trip, and but one regular trip per week was engaged. The whole amount saved in the cost of the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle, when compared with that in 1858, was \$ 3,785. 59.

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

| | | \$ | c. | \$ | c. |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|----|-------|----|
| Quebec | Transport | 2,609 | 14 | 5,880 | 32 |
| | Provisions | 116 | 21 | | |
| | Agency charges | 1,175 | 00 | | |
| | Salaries | 1,979 | 97 | | |
| Montreal | Transport | 472 | 00 | 1,884 | 12 |
| | Provisions | 23 | 34 | | |
| | Agency charges | 345 | 45 | | |
| | Salaries | 1,043 | 33 | | |
| Ottawa | Transport | 328 | 14 | 2,139 | 19 |
| | Provisions | 31 | 98 | | |
| | Agency charges | 279 | 07 | | |
| | Salaries | 1,500 | 00 | | |
| Toronto and Kingston | Transport | 660 | 50 | 5,179 | 29 |
| | Provisions | 138 | 25 | | |
| | Agency charges | 738 | 54 | | |
| | Salaries | 3,642 | 00 | | |
| Hamilton | Transport | 990 | 72 | 3,390 | 69 |
| | Provisions | 286 | 15 | | |
| | Agency charges | 313 | 82 | | |
| | Salaries | 1,800 | 00 | | |
| | | \$ 18,473 | 61 | | |

• From

NORTH AMERICAN EMIGRATION.

7

From this statement it will seem that the total direct relief extended to destitute immigrants throughout the Province has been—

CANADA.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| For transport - - - - - | \$ | c. |
| | 5,060 | 50 |
| For provisions - - - - - | | 595 93 |
| | \$ | 5,656 43 |

The total expenditure, when compared with that of 1858, appears as follows :

| | 1858. | 1859. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Transport and provisions - - - | 11,486 57 | 5,656 43 |
| Agency charges - - - - - | 13,130 61 | 12,817 18 |
| TOTAL - - - - \$ | 24,617 18 | 18,473 61 |

The decrease in the expenditure incurred in the direct relief of immigrants during the past year was \$ 5,830. 14., equal to upwards of 50 per cent. The cost of agencies shows a decrease, when compared with that of last year, of \$ 313. 43.

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec agency was equal to 897 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$ 2. 90 each. They were forwarded to—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Places in Canada East - - - | 451 | 897 adults. |
| Ottawa District - - - - - | 108 | |
| Places in Canada West - - - | 130 | |
| United States - - - - - | 208 | |

Of the above there were—

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|
| English - - - - - | 154 | 897 adults. |
| Irish - - - - - | 340 | |
| Scotch - - - - - | 7 | |
| Germans - - - - - | 249 | |
| Norwegians - - - - - | 147 | |

At Montreal there were assisted 189 adults, at an average cost of \$ 2. 52. They were forwarded to—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Western Canada and Ottawa - - - | 185 | 189 adults. |
| United States - - - - - | 3 | |
| Eastern Townships - - - - - | 1 | |

At Ottawa there were relieved 202 souls, equal to 153 adults, at an average cost of \$ 2. 15. They were chiefly forwarded to places on the Upper Ottawa.

At Toronto the number of persons who received assistance was 812, at an average cost of 98 cents each. They were chiefly forwarded into the interior, and were mostly persons proceeding to join their friends.

At Hamilton the number assisted was 949, at an average cost of \$ 1. 35 each; 913 were forwarded to places in Western Canada, 21 to Montreal, and 15 to 606.

CANADA.

the Suspension Bridge at Niagara. A large amount of this expenditure is stated by Mr. Dixon to have been incurred on account of the immigrants who reached the Province by the route of the United States, and who are generally in very destitute circumstances, owing to the unreasonable detention they are exposed to from the practices of designing persons on the route.

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

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|----------|
| At Quebec, 8,438 at 5 s. each | - | - | - | \$ 8,438 |
| „ Montreal, 7 ditto | - | - | - | 7 |
| Total Amount of Tax collected | | | | \$ 8,445 |

I here submit a resumé from the reports of the sub-agents as to the results of the season's immigration to the several sections of the Province under their more immediate charge, viz., Mr. M'Kay, the acting agent at Toronto, Mr. Dixon at Hamilton, Mr. Clemow at Ottawa, and Mr. Daley at Montreal. The reports in full have been transmitted to the secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Mr. M'Kay, the acting agent at Toronto, reports that 4,131 immigrants arrived at that agency during the season *viâ* Quebec, Rochester, and Oswego; 2,276 of whom proceeded to the Western States, and 1,855 remained in Canada. The condition of the immigrants generally was very good, and a great many of them had means to enable them to settle down comfortably and become valuable settlers, while others proceeded to join their friends. A number of families were in destitute circumstances, chiefly those who came out to friends, but more particularly those who reached the country by the route of the United States. The demand for labour has continued limited throughout the season, but the prospects and condition of the farmers were improving, and all who came out have found employment, although at reduced wages.

Mr. Dixon, the agent at Hamilton, reports the arrival during the year as 14,236; 1,696 of whom came *viâ* Quebec, and 12,540 *viâ* the United States and Suspension Bridge; 11,095 proceeded to the Western States, and 3,141 settled in Canada; 949 persons were assisted to enable them to reach their friends in different sections of the country, more than half of whom reached the Province *viâ* the United States, and were generally very destitute, owing to the detention and imposition they were exposed to on the route. With reference to employment Mr. Dixon states, that it is still very scarce; but he anticipates that matters will improve before spring, and that agriculturists will find remunerative employment; but for mechanics, and more especially persons seeking situations in mercantile life, he fears they will be doomed to disappointment and want.

Mr. Clemow, the agent at Ottawa, reports that 489 immigrants reached his agency, against 1,829 during the season of 1858. They arrived *viâ* Quebec, and a few by the route of the United States. They were remarkably healthy, and in appearance respectable, but generally of the labouring class; a number of whom came out to join their friends: 202 persons received assistance to proceed to their destinations, chiefly on the Upper Ottawa. Of the immigrants arrived 212 were foreigners, Germans and Poles. A number of Germans also had removed from Berlin, in Canada West, and settled on the Government lands in the townships of Alice and Wilberforce. They are doing well, and appear satisfied with their prospects; and will, from their industrious habits, prove a valuable addition to the population of that district. The demand for labour, owing to the limited immigration, has been steady, and every man able and willing to work was at once engaged. Some disappointment was felt by the farmers at not being able to secure the number of labourers they required, more particularly during the harvest; but 23 mechanics reached the agency during the season, who obtained employment with little difficulty. The district has been supplied with all the mechanical labour it requires by the influx of old residents from other parts of the country; and the prospects at present are not encouraging, unless to those who might possess sufficient means to establish themselves in the small towns and villages, which generally offer a good opening, and where they are more likely to succeed than by depending on the uncertain employment in large cities. To persons desirous of settling upon land, the Ottawa country

country offers every encouragement. The large extent of Crown lands, as also those held by private individuals, the greater portion of which are well suited for agricultural purposes, presents favourable opportunities for settlement; lands, partially improved or unimproved, being easily obtainable at prices and upon terms according to situation.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, reports that 274 indigent persons, equal to 199½ adults, were assisted at his agency, 185 of whom were forwarded to Western Canada and Ottawa; 3½ to the United States, and one to the eastern townships. He affords particular information as to the systematic imposition practised on immigrants who come to Canada by the route of New York, stating that some 20 families, to his knowledge, had been ticketed to that port, and thence sent to their destinations in Canada by very circuitous routes, *via* Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Oswego, and Cape Vincent. One family, in particular, whose destination was Rawdon, near Montreal, were ticketed at Liverpool for New York, being told that the port of Quebec was closed until the end of June; from New York they were sent round by Suspension Bridge (which they were told was within a few miles of their destination); their inland transport costing more than the voyage by sea. Mr. Daley further reports the great healthiness of the immigrants he saw at his agency, their respectable appearance, and the purpose of many with means to purchase lands in the western section, while others intended to apply for free grants on the Government lands. Those seeking employment obtained it with difficulty in some cases. Agricultural labourers and female servants were hired at fair wages, but the prospect generally for mechanics was far from encouraging.

The foreign immigrants who have arrived at this port during the past year number, as before stated, 2,856 souls; 1,756 Norwegians and 1,100 Germans. The former came to this country in Norwegian vessels direct. Of the latter, 901 sailed from Hamburg, 63 from Bremen, and 136 from Liverpool.

The Norwegians show a decrease of 900, when compared with the immigration of 1858. They were generally in good health. They proceeded to the Western States, with the exception of 15 families (49 persons), who have settled with their countrymen in the eastern townships, purchasing their lands from the British American Land Company in the township of Bury, where they appear so well pleased with their situation that two of them have purposed returning to their native land this winter in order to make known the advantages which Canada offers, and to induce others of their countrymen to join them. From the report received from Mr. Christopher Claster, Norwegian interpreter, it appears that the falling-off in the number this season was owing to the difficulty which the intending emigrants found in realising money for their property. From the information he has received he anticipates that we may look for an increase of their number in 1860.

There evidently exist among the Norwegians who emigrate great prejudices against this country, which he considers have been fostered and encouraged by interested parties and agents connected with the Western States. The Government and people of these States very justly attach a high value to the immigration received from Norway, which, without reference to the large amount of money-capital it introduces in the aggregate, is distinguished by its orderly and industrious character. It may therefore be anticipated that, from the success which has attended the establishment of the Norwegians in the eastern section of the Province, more extensive beneficial results will follow, by an annual increase of their number, and a more general occupation of our waste lands there.

In the development of the inexhaustible wealth which this country possesses in her fisheries along the sea coast and the Bay of Chaleur the hardy fishermen of Norway might find a large encouragement; and fishing establishments in connexion with settlement would greatly conduce to the general prosperity of the country.

From the report of the German interpreter, Mr. Sinn, there appears a small decrease in the immigration from Germany when compared with 1858. A considerable proportion of the emigration was of the poorer class, and some families presented the appearance of great destitution.

The number settled within the Province may be stated at from 300 to 400, a great number of whom went to the Ottawa country. This district has also received a considerable accession from the removal of old residents from the

CANADA.

neighbourhood of Berlin, Canada West, who have purchased Government lands in the township of Alice. These settlements have made very satisfactory progress, and now afford indications of a rapid and beneficial enlargement, the success of which may in a great measure be attributed to the exertions of Mr. Sinn, who first directed his countrymen to that district.

Among the immigration from Germany, for several years past, we have annually received a large number of very destitute families, which, it would appear, are sent by this route by the shipping agents in Europe, to avoid the difficulty and discouragement which they experience in forwarding them by the United States. During the past season there arrived by the ship "Main," from Hamburg, a number of families of this class. (See Monthly Report, in the Appendix, page 18). They were Prussians, from Pomerania, consisting of 19 families, 93 souls (23 men, 21 women, and 49 children). From the information obtained from these people, it would appear that they left home with the intention of proceeding to Brazil, but finding, on their arrival at Hamburg, that their means were insufficient to convey them to that country, they were induced to take passage to Quebec. As no suitable employment offered for them within the Province, owing to the proportion of females and children being so greatly in excess, it appeared advisable, in order to provide for their immediate necessities, and to protect the Province from the burthen of their support, to forward the entire party to the German settlements in the Western States.

In my annual report to your Excellency in 1854, I felt called upon to offer some remarks with reference to the export of foreign paupers to this country, which appeared to call for some legislative enactment. This class of our emigration annually entails a direct charge on the emigrant fund, to cover which no special provision has yet been made by law. In the State of Massachusetts, the Emigration Commissioners are empowered to exact from the owners of the vessels conveying any passengers deemed on inquiry to be destitute, or likely to become so, special provisions against the case. The strict enforcement of these regulations deters the promoters of the emigration of this class of people from resorting to the United States ports, and leads them to ship for Quebec all such passengers as may involve them in extra expense on their arrival. It may be deemed expedient, in the event of further legislation, to adopt some course which will protect the Province from the indiscriminate introduction of foreign poor. I have reason to believe that the circumstances under which these people are sent out correspond with many of those of emigrants from the United Kingdom, who have been aided to emigrate through the means furnished by their parishes, &c. They had been supplied with aid, not because they were fitted to succeed as settlers in America, but because they were burthensome at home; and it was evident, on their arrival here, that the same disability which had rendered them valueless to the community in their own country would affect them here in an increased degree.

The following is offered as an approximative statement of the distribution of the steerage immigration arrived in the past year :

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Arrived at Quebec | - - - - - | 7,061 |
| <i>Via</i> Portland, to 31st December | - - - - - | 139 |
| At Toronto, from the United States | - - - - - | 500 |
| At Hamilton, by route of the Suspension Bridge | - - - - - | 12,540 |
| | | 20,240 |
| Distribution : | | |
| Proceeded to Western States from Hamilton, as per Mr. Dixon's Report | - - - - - | 11,095 |
| Proceeded to Western States, from Toronto, as per Mr. M'Kay | - - - - - | 2,276 |
| Proceeded from Quebec to Boston and New York, as per Railway Returns | - - - - - | 333 |
| Estimated number returned to Europe by Ocean Line Steamers | - - - - - | 236 |
| | | 13,940 |
| | | 6,300 |

Remaining

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Remaining in Western Canada | - - - - - | 5,000 |
| „ Ottawa District | - - - - - | 500 |
| „ Eastern Canada | - - - - - | 800 |

CANADA

The gradual decrease in the number of emigrants received annually direct from Ireland is very remarkable, when compared with the numbers received from other countries. The falling off was first observable in 1855, when the direct emigration fell from 16,161 in 1854 to 4,106 in the following year.

On referring to the direct emigration from that country which reached this port during the five years from 1855 to 1859, and comparing it with the previous five years, I find that the number was during the later period but 9,380, or an average of 1,876 passengers per annum, while during the five years ending with 1854 the number was 86,918, being an average of 17,385 per annum, nearly double the whole number received during the subsequent period.

Although a comparison, during the same periods, of the emigration from England and Scotland presents a considerable falling off, yet the reduction is by no means so large as in that from Ireland. The annexed table exhibits the numbers from the respective countries during these periods :

| | 1850 to 1854. | 1855 to 1859. |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| England - - - - - | 56,600 | 40,865 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 26,589 | 13,093 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 86,918 | 9,380 |

The severe destitution constantly prevailing in Ireland in former years stimulated emigration to an extent perhaps never before paralleled in any country. The Emigration Commissioners, in their 19th General Report, while referring to this circumstance, rightly remark : "It is impossible to doubt that a result continued with such regularity through a succession of years implies an equally constant cause. That cause is to be found in the increased prosperity of the working classes in Ireland, and the consequent absence of any inducement to emigrate." This improved condition of the labouring classes extends, although in a less degree, to the other portions of the United Kingdom; and, with the increasing demand and large bounty offered for men for the Queen's service, correspondingly affects the labour market at home. The unfavourable reports which were received from this country, as well as from the United States, may be deemed a further explanation of the decrease in our emigration.

It is not to be desired that emigration from the United Kingdom should be again stimulated by the same causes that were in operation some years since. We may, however, hope that the improved condition of this country, in its abundant harvest of last year, will authorise our agriculturists to extend their operations very largely; and, by thus furnishing an increased field for labour, afford that encouragement to emigration which steady employment, at the rate of wages which a prosperous new country can afford, is certain to produce.

The great mass of our emigration, for several years past, consists of persons emigrating at the invitation of their friends, or of members of families coming out to join those who have preceded them, and in many cases have been enabled by their industry to acquire the means of paying the passage of remaining relatives. In fact, it is a rare thing to find a party on arrival seeking a settlement; they all have a destination in view, where there are friends before them whom they are anxious to join. There is just reason, however, to hope that, owing to the improved circumstances of the great bulk of the population in the mother country, and the encouragement to settlement now afforded by the Government, we may look for an accession of a different class from that which has hitherto chiefly characterised our immigration. I refer principally to the agricultural labourer or small farmer, who may possess sufficient capital to enable him at once to enter upon the occupation of land, with the view of acquiring a home for his family. It may, therefore, be desirable to consider

CANADA.

what other measures can be adopted to encourage the introduction of so desirable a class.

The want of a responsible duly qualified agent for the Province in the United Kingdom has long been felt. While the United States have numerous agents, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, whose duty it is to encourage and invite emigration to their own ports, Canada remains unrepresented; and an emigrant, desirous of acquiring information, is left to the mercy of ship-agents or other parties, whose sole interest in the matter is to secure his passage across the Atlantic, without reference to his most advisable route, or to the question of his possessing any of the qualifications necessary to ensure his success. To this cause may be attributed much of the disappointment which annually occurs among our immigrant population, and the injurious influence which such of them as return to their native land exercise, by circulating reports unfavourable to the country, and attributing their disappointment to anything but the true cause, which may probably have been more within themselves than in any deficiency on the part of the country to receive and provide for them. I should look forward, therefore, with a considerable degree of satisfaction to the establishment of a Government agent at Liverpool, whose duty it should be to afford the fullest information to all persons seeking a home in this Province. The effect of the establishment of such an office would be to draw public attention, and encourage inquiry among the classes it is the interest of this country to procure. A record of the Government lands, with terms and conditions of occupation, as also the particulars of private properties for sale, with all such other information as might be of service to the emigrant, which I would have embodied and printed in a monthly sheet for general circulation, and for distribution on board all passenger vessels sailing from the United Kingdom, could not fail to prove of great service, and to exercise a most useful and beneficial influence upon the future of this country, by leading the emigrants, who now in such large numbers flock to the Western States, to inquire if Canada does not offer them superior advantages.

The Canadian ocean line of mail steamships commenced their weekly trips from Liverpool during the past season, and it is gratifying to find that they continue to maintain their high character for speed, safety, and comfort, fully establishing the fact of their equal efficiency with any other line of Atlantic steamers, which cannot fail to prove of exceeding value to the Province by bringing her into constant and immediate communication with the continent of Europe as well as with the mother country, and be the means of attracting a large share of the pleasure as well as business travel to this route.

The six steamships composing this line made 28 passages, and brought out 3,859 passengers, and returning, carried back 3,159; 1,254 cabin, and 1,905 steerage passengers. Their average passage out was 11 days and 15 hours, and homewards, 10 days and 10 hours. In addition to these vessels, we have the anchor line of screw steamships from Glasgow, making regular monthly voyages. The vessels composing this line, two in number, made seven passages during the season, and brought out 448 passengers—123 cabin and 325 steerage; and on their return trips, carried home 102 cabin and 352 steerage. Their average passage out was 16½ days, and home, 13 days.

It thus appears that these two lines brought out very nearly one-half of the whole immigration of the season, and if we take only those from the United Kingdom, they carried within 1,749 souls of the entire emigration to this port. On their return passages they carried home 3,613 persons, 2,257 of whom were classed as steerage passengers, including about 250 soldiers.

To the intending emigrants these steamers offer every inducement, whether their destination may be within the Province, or to any part of the United States, as, by the increased facilities which the Grand Trunk Railway, since the opening of the Victoria Bridge, is now enabled to offer, they may, by availing themselves of the trains despatched on the arrival of every steamer, proceed through to any part of the west without changing cars. These facilities, in addition to the regular line of first-class steamers, so long and favourably known on the St. Lawrence, from this port to all the chief places on the river and lakes, with the full assurance that emigrants may depend on meeting with every protection and advice from the Government agents, should secure to this route a large share of European travel. The many instances of imposition
which

which have come to my knowledge, of emigrants who probably have been induced, from apparent economy, to take their passage to the United States in preference to Quebec, as referred to by the agents at Hamilton and Toronto, but more particularly by Mr. Daley of Montreal, fully prove that not only a considerable saving in money would be effected, but that a vast amount of trouble, inconvenience and suffering would be avoided by using the Canadian route throughout.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the immigration of the past season, I may be permitted to remark, that although the numbers have been small when compared with those of previous years, yet in most other respects it has been of a very satisfactory character, and that all of those who have remained in the country are likely to become permanent settlers, and prove a valuable addition to our population.

At the close of 1858, fears were entertained that, owing to the limited demand for labour that existed throughout the country, and more especially in Western Canada, much difficulty might be experienced in providing satisfactorily for any considerable number of immigrants depending upon employment that might arrive in 1859. As this limited demand has continued to exist in a greater or less degree throughout the season, it may on the whole be considered fortunate that this class of our immigration have not been more numerous. Fully four-fifths of those arrived during the past year were either persons in a position to take up land, or coming out to join friends already established in the country, consequently they were at once placed in a position of being provided for. Those seeking employment have generally obtained it in the country settlements, although at a reduced rate of wages. Provisions, however, have been moderate in price, and it may reasonably be hoped that the working classes generally have occupied as good a position as they did before the reduction in wages took place.

In the Appendix will be found a Table (No. 6), compiled from the Emigration Returns of the Port of New York, comprising the period between the years 1848 and 1859.

The emigration of 1859 has amounted to 74,598, being a decrease on that of 1858 of 3,991 souls. The Irish has been larger by 20 per cent., while the German shows a decrease, nearly in the same proportion. The English and Scotch show a decrease of above 25 per cent.

The whole number from the United Kingdom shows an increase of 2,228, while the foreigners present a decrease of 6,228 souls.

The increase is confined to the Irish, and is remarkable only when viewed in relation to the Irish emigration to Canada for the same year, which, in place of an increase of 25 per cent. on the year before, has decreased more than 33 per cent.

I cannot close this report without adverting to the large facilities now offered in this country for the acquisition by settlers of lands, wild or improved. Private proprietors and companies make public lists of their respective lands, with terms of sale, and the Government takes every care to publish from time to time schedules of the public lands open for purchase in every district of the Province. A regulation of the Crown Lands Department, some time since adopted, is directed to save the public lands from monopoly by speculators, and to keep them open for actual settlers only. By communicating directly with the Crown Lands Department of the Province, lands may be acquired in entire townships of 40,000 to 70,000 acres, at 2 s. sterling per acre, provided only actual settlement be engaged for, within a stipulated period. This regulation is more especially adapted to the views and requirements of communities of intending emigrants and of landed proprietors in the United Kingdom who may desire to settle any of their tenantry under circumstances calculated to improve their social position, and to such it is well deserving of consideration.

Submitting this Report to your Excellency's favourable consideration,

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

Enclosure 2.

APPENDIX to EMIGRATION REPORT, 1859.

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 1859.

| W H E N C E. | NUMBER EMBARKED. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE. | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL Landed in the Colony. | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----|--------|
| | Number of Vessels. | Average Days on Passage. | Tonnage. | Number of Seamen. | Cabin Passengers. | | Adults. | | Children, 1 to 14 Years. | | TOTAL Steerage. | BIRTHS. | | TOTAL Souls on Board. | Adults. | | | Children, 1 to 14 Years. | | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | | M. | F. | | M. | F. | |
| England | 28 | 11 1/2 | 36,944 | 2,355 | 1,402 | 589 | 177 | 160 | 71 | 2,380 | - | - | 3,859 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| { Steamers { Sailing Vessels | 37 | 42 1/2 | 27,285 | 823 | 337 | 305 | 137 | 129 | 47 | 955 | - | - | 988 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 12 | 39 | 5,118 | 182 | 127 | 182 | 51 | 34 | 19 | 413 | - | - | 440 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| { Steamers { Sailing Vessels | 7 | 16 1/2 | 7,212 | 377 | 123 | 118 | 36 | 27 | 7 | 326 | - | - | 345 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scotland | 12 | 42 1/2 | 7,019 | 530 | 324 | 273 | 175 | 124 | 66 | 982 | 2 | 2 | 972 | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 8 | |
| Germany | 7 | 50 | 2,731 | 114 | 628 | 506 | 232 | 231 | 97 | 1,684 | 6 | 4 | 1,761 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | |
| Norway | 16 | 47 | 6,762 | 237 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Belgium | 1 | 46 | 350 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 15 |
| TOTAL | 120 | - | 93,421 | 4,631 | 3,082 | 2,072 | 850 | 743 | 314 | 7,061 | 8 | 4 | 8,793 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 15 |

| W H E N C E. | DEATHS IN QUARANTINE. | | | | | | TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY. | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL Landed in the Colony. | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Adults. | | Children, 1 to 14 Years. | | In-fants. | | Adults. | | Children, 1 to 14 Years. | | TOTAL. | | | TOTAL Steerage. | Cabin Passengers. |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | |
| England | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,402 | 589 | 177 | 160 | 1,579 | 749 | 2,380 | 1,460 | 9,859 |
| { Steamers { Sailing Vessels | - | - | - | - | - | - | 337 | 304 | 137 | 129 | 474 | 433 | 954 | 33 | 987 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 | 182 | 51 | 34 | 178 | 210 | 413 | 4 | 417 |
| { Steamers { Sailing Vessels | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | 118 | 36 | 27 | 173 | 145 | 325 | 123 | 448 |
| Scotland | - | - | - | - | - | - | 324 | 273 | 175 | 124 | 166 | 137 | 35 | 345 | 345 |
| Germany | - | - | - | - | - | - | 628 | 506 | 232 | 231 | 409 | 396 | 950 | 8 | 904 |
| Norway | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 175 | 409 | 396 | 8 | 804 | |
| Belgium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 860 | 786 | 57 | 1,750 | |
| New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | |
| TOTAL | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,081 | 2,070 | 850 | 742 | 3,931 | 2,812 | 7,068 | 1,720 | 8,778 |

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 1858 and 1859.

| | | 1858. | 1859. | | | 1858. | 1859. |
|-----------------|---|-------|-------|----------------------------|---|--------|-------|
| ENGLAND: | | | | SCOTLAND: | | | |
| Bristol | - | 173 | 7 | Aberdeen | - | 245 | 117 |
| Cardiff | - | 12 | 1 | Dumfries | - | 7 | - |
| Exeter | - | 9 | - | Glasgow | - | 976 | 612 |
| Fowey | - | 22 | - | Greenock | - | - | 2 |
| Hull | - | 142 | 56 | Montrose | - | 196 | 62 |
| Liverpool | - | 5,233 | 4,522 | TOTAL | | | |
| London | - | 214 | 35 | | | 1,424 | 793 |
| Maryport | - | 4 | 5 | FOREIGN EMIGRATION: | | | |
| Newcastle | - | 6 | - | GERMANY: | | | |
| Newport | - | 14 | 7 | Bremen | - | 170 | 63 |
| Penzance | - | - | 6 | Hamburg | - | 755 | 901 |
| Plymouth | - | 540 | 170 | TOTAL | | | |
| Poole | - | - | 14 | | | 925 | 964 |
| Portsmouth | - | 6 | 6 | NORWAY and SWEDEN: | | | |
| Shields | - | - | 1 | Bergen | - | 772 | 356 |
| Southampton | - | - | 2 | Christiana | - | 358 | 448 |
| Torquay | - | 16 | 5 | Drammen | - | 431 | 168 |
| Truro | - | 51 | 6 | Drontheim | - | 198 | 110 |
| Tynemouth | - | - | 3 | Gothenburg | - | 287 | 41 |
| TOTAL | | | | Grimstadt | - | 17 | - |
| | | 6,441 | 4,846 | Krageroe | - | - | 58 |
| IRELAND: | | | | Postgrund | - | 223 | 404 |
| Belfast | - | 148 | 13 | Stavanger | - | 390 | 171 |
| Cork | - | 42 | 3 | TOTAL | | | |
| Dublin | - | 57 | - | | | 2,656 | 1,756 |
| Dungarvan | - | 8 | - | BELGIUM: | | | |
| Gulway | - | 280 | - | Antwerp | - | - | 2 |
| Limerick | - | 107 | 110 | RECAPITULATION. | | | |
| Londonderry | - | 142 | 63 | <hr/> | | | |
| New Ross | - | 312 | 194 | England | - | 6,441 | 4,846 |
| Sligo | - | 3 | - | Ireland | - | 1,150 | 417 |
| Tralee | - | - | 8 | Scotland | - | 1,424 | 793 |
| Waterford | - | 44 | - | Germany | - | 925 | 964 |
| Wexford | - | - | 22 | Norway and Sweden | - | 2,656 | 1,756 |
| Youghal | - | 7 | 4 | Belgium | - | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | | | | TOTAL | | | |
| | | 1,150 | 417 | | | 12,596 | 8,778 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| England | - | 6,441 | 4,846 |
| Ireland | - | 1,150 | 417 |
| Scotland | - | 1,424 | 793 |
| Germany | - | 925 | 964 |
| Norway and Sweden | - | 2,656 | 1,756 |
| Belgium | - | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 12,596 | 8,778 |

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
31 December 1859.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Immigration of 1859.

| | British. | Foreign. | | British. | Foreign. |
|---|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Bakers - - - | 11 | 3 | Moulders and foundrymen - - - | 3 | — |
| Bookbinders and printers - - - | 12 | — | Painters and glaziers - | 9 | — |
| Bricklayers and masons | 14 | 3 | Professional men - | 11 | 2 |
| Brickmakers - - - | 1 | 1 | Saddlers and harness-makers - - - | — | 2 |
| Butchers - - - | 8 | — | Sailmakers - - - | 1 | — |
| Cabinet-makers - - - | 2 | — | Sawyers - - - | 5 | — |
| Carpenters and joiners | 104 | 9 | Servants - - - | 39 | 1 |
| Clerks, agents, and traders - - - | 331 | — | Shoemakers - - - | 18 | 9 |
| Coopers - - - | 3 | 2 | Smiths - - - | 37 | 12 |
| Engineers - - - | 11 | — | Stonecutters - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Engravers - - - | 1 | — | Tailors - - - | 55 | 6 |
| Farmers, and agriculturists generally - | 550 | 501 | Tinsmiths, &c. - - - | 4 | 2 |
| Hatters - - - | 1 | — | Watch and clockmakers | 2 | — |
| Labourers - - - | 602 | 264 | Wool and flax dressers | 4 | — |
| Millers and millwrights | 4 | 2 | Wheelwrights - - - | 3 | 4 |
| Miners - - - | 10 | — | Weavers - - - | 4 | 3 |
| | | | Miscellaneous and unenumerated - - - | 266 | 126 |
| | | | TOTAL - - - | 2,127 | 954 |

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
31 December 1859.A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

RETURN of the Number of Persons who received Assistance to Emigrate from the United Kingdom, with the Amount paid them during the Season of 1859.

| DATE. | VESSEL. | WHENCE. | Number of Paupers. | CLASS. | | | Amount Paid. | By whom sent out.—Remarks. |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|----|-----|--------------|--|
| | | | | M. | F. | Ch. | | |
| 2 May | North Briton | Liverpool | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | £. s. d. | A soldier's widow. Provided with passage. |
| 20 " | Dunbrody | New Ross | 35 | — | 17 | 18 | 35 - - | Gorey Union. Received 20 s. each on landing. |
| 27 " | Menapia | Wexford | 13 | — | 13 | — | - - - | Wexford Union. A free passage and outfit. |
| " " | John Bull | London | 6 | 6 | — | — | 6 - - | Grotto—passage Ragged School, Marylebone. |
| 11 June | North Briton | Liverpool | 8 | 8 | — | — | - - - | Mullingar Union. Provided with free passage only. |
| 14 " | Culloden | Ditto | 45 | — | 36 | — | 36 - - | Youghal Union. Received 20 s. each on landing. |
| " " | Ditto | Ditto | | 9 | — | — | 7 - - | Ragged School in London. |
| " " | Ocean Bride | Ditto | 18 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 16 - - | Chatham Union. Adults 20 s.; children 10 s. |
| 11 July | Czar | Ditto | 6 | 6 | — | — | 3 - - | London Reformatory. 10 s. each. |
| 20 Sept. | Agnes | London | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 - - | Ware Union. 5 l. paid by master of the ship. |
| 7 Nov. | North Briton | Liverpool | 1 | 1 | — | — | - - - | Reformatory in London. Provided with a free passage. |
| | | TOTAL | 142 | 38 | 76 | 28 | 108 - - | |
| | | From England | 47 | 30 | 9 | 8 | 37 - - | |
| | | " Ireland | 95 | 8 | 67 | 20 | 71 - - | |
| | | TOTAL | 142 | 38 | 76 | 28 | 108 - - | |

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
31 December 1859.A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

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. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| England - - - - - | 43,386 | 28,561 | 30,791 | 60,453 | 47,405 | 18,175 | 6,754 | 10,353 | 15,471 | 6,441 | 4,846 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 102,266 | 54,904 | 74,981 | 112,192 | 93,883 | 16,165 | 4,106 | 1,688 | 2,016 | 1,153 | 417 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 20,143 | 11,061 | 16,311 | 12,767 | 25,127 | 6,446 | 4,859 | 2,794 | 3,218 | 1,424 | 783 |
| Continent of Europe - - - | 15 | 485 | - | 9,728 | 16,867 | 11,537 | 4,864 | 7,343 | 11,368 | 3,578 | 2,722 |
| 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 |

GRAND TOTAL - - - 922,593.

Emigration Department, Quebec,
31 December 1859.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number and Nativity of the Alien Passengers arrived at the Port of *New York* from the Year 1848 to 1859, inclusive.

| COUNTRY. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | To 1st Nov. 1859. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| England - - - - - | 23,062 | 28,321 | 28,163 | 28,553 | 31,551 | 27,126 | 30,578 | 22,938 | 23,787 | 28,622 | 12,324 | 10,270 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 98,031 | 112,501 | 117,038 | 163,256 | 118,131 | 113,164 | 82,302 | 43,043 | 44,276 | 57,119 | 25,075 | 29,099 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 6,415 | 8,840 | 6,772 | 7,302 | 7,694 | 6,456 | 4,909 | 4,240 | 4,723 | 5,170 | 2,718 | 2,175 |
| Wales - - - - - | 1,054 | 1,782 | 1,520 | 2,189 | 2,531 | 1,182 | 1,288 | 1,118 | 1,376 | 887 | 566 | 467 |
| TOTAL from United Kingdom - - - | 128,592 | 151,534 | 153,493 | 201,300 | 159,907 | 147,928 | 119,077 | 71,339 | 74,162 | 91,798 | 40,683 | 42,911 |
| Germany - - - - - | 51,973 | 55,705 | 45,535 | 69,883 | 118,011 | 119,644 | 176,986 | 52,892 | 56,113 | 80,974 | 31,874 | 26,606 |
| France - - - - - | 2,734 | 2,683 | 3,462 | 6,064 | 8,868 | 7,470 | 7,986 | 4,174 | 2,984 | 3,069 | 1,786 | 1,439 |
| Switzerland - - - - - | 1,022 | 1,405 | 2,380 | 4,499 | 6,471 | 4,604 | 8,883 | 3,273 | 2,559 | 2,454 | 1,315 | 848 |
| Norway - - - - - | 1,207 | 3,300 | 3,150 | 2,112 | 1,889 | 377 | 81 | 203 | 438 | 62 | 3 | 36 |
| Sweden - - - - - | 165 | 1,007 | 1,110 | 872 | 2,008 | 1,630 | 1,859 | 304 | 918 | 619 | 237 | 305 |
| Holland - - - - - | 1,560 | 2,447 | 1,174 | 1,798 | 1,223 | 1,085 | 1,466 | 822 | 1,666 | 1,734 | 348 | 255 |
| Other Countries - - - - | 1,322 | 2,522 | 2,492 | 3,073 | 2,015 | 2,207 | 2,885 | 3,226 | 3,502 | 3,063 | 2,343 | 2,108 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | 189,175 | 220,603 | 212,706 | 280,601 | 300,992 | 284,945 | 319,223 | 136,233 | 142,342 | 183,773 | 78,689 | 74,598 |

Emigration Department, Quebec,
December 1859.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

EXTRACTS from the Notes appended to the Periodical Reports of Arrivals of Passenger Ships at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal in the Season of 1859.

No. 1.—From the 28th of April to the 31st of May.

Note.—2,065 emigrants have arrived at this port from the opening of the navigation to the 31st of May. There arrived by ocean steamers, including the "United Kingdom," from Glasgow, 229 cabin and 436 steerage, which, compared with the remainder of the emigration, exhibits a satisfactory appreciation of the weekly line of steamers commenced this year between Europe and Canada.

The total decrease, as compared with the emigration of the last season, amounts to the number of 353. This decrease is less to be regretted, as at present there is a very general dearth of employment throughout the Province; nor has there been, fortunately, any extensive inquiry for employment on the part of the emigrants hitherto arrived, the majority having come out to join their friends, and a large number had secured through-tickets previous to their embarkation, and they proceeded at once to their destinations.

On board the "Dunbrody," from New Ross, there were 35 paupers sent out by the Gorey Union, consisting of 13 widows, accompanied by 18 children, only four of whom were of an age to enable them to contribute anything towards their support, and four single girls. They were paid 1*l.* sterling each on landing here. The single girls at once found employment; but, under the present circumstances of the Province, and the limited demand which exists for labour, these poor widows cannot but be exposed to severe distress. It was found necessary last year to point out the hardships and sufferings which a party similarly situated, sent out by the same Union, were exposed to, from the difficulty which was experienced in procuring them any suitable employment, as but few persons can be found who are disposed to engage the services of women encumbered with children; and a further representation has been made to the guardians, pointing out the injustice, not only to the people themselves, but to this country, of this mode of disposing of their useless poor.

Six lads, from 16 to 19 years of age, were sent out from the Grotto Passage Ragged Schools, Marylebone. They received 1*l.* each on landing here. Two were engaged in this city at 1*l.* per month wages, and the other four have been employed in the neighbourhood of Montreal.

The foreign emigration consisted of 554 Norwegians and 181 Germans. They have proceeded chiefly to the Western States, and 11 Norwegians to their friends in the Eastern townships.

Among the Germans, per the ship "Main," from Hamburg, there were 19 families, consisting of 23 men, 21 women, and 49 children, from Pomerania. These people had left their homes with the intention of proceeding to Brazil. On their arrival at Hamburg they found that their money was insufficient to pay their passage to that country, and they consequently took passage to this port, where they arrived on the 27th May. On inquiry, it was ascertained that but four families had any money left, amounting to \$61; the remainder were without the means of procuring even a day's food. As the proportion of females and children was so greatly in excess of the male adults, and as there was no demand for their labour in the Province, it appeared advisable to supply them with sufficient provisions for their journey, and forward the entire party to the German settlements in the Western States, as the cheapest and most effectual way of disposing of them. This has necessarily entailed a heavy charge on the very limited resources arising from the Emigrant Tax.

By the ship "Menapia" there were 10 females and three children, sent out by the Wexford Union. The master of the ship stated that they received a fixed sum each on leaving the union, to fit themselves out and provide their passage. They proceeded to Montreal by steamer the day of their arrival.

I herewith annex report of Mr. Sinn, the German interpreter of this office, with reference to the passengers per "Main."

Sir,

Quebec, 30 May 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the Hamburg ship "Main," Captain Haack, from Hamburg, on the 27th instant, having on board 179 souls.

My inquiries on board this vessel elicited the fact, that some days previous to her sailing, about 200 persons left their homes in Pomerania, Prussia, for Hamburg, in hopes of taking passage thence for the Brazils, having been incited to that course by favourable representations; but finding themselves on arrival at that port in no condition to proceed thither, it appears they were then persuaded, at least such of them as had funds remaining sufficient, to pay for the passage to embark for this port; and the result is, that of these passengers, four families, consisting of 22 persons, possess about \$61, and 15 families, 89 persons, have not among the whole wherewith to buy a loaf of bread.

Although the heads of these families are very robust and able-bodied people, they will hardly be able to earn enough to procure their families the necessary comforts at the present low

low state of labour throughout this Province; and I fear they will be exposed to suffer greatly, and more on account of their ignorance of the language.

During the last seven years I have observed that certain ship and passenger agents of Bremen and Hamburg have taken advantage of the facilities offered to introduce into this Province large numbers of poor and destitute families without an equivalent number of the more wealthy and abler classes, whom they direct to New York, &c.; and although the German population of Canada is more than 40,000, still there is no chance at present to introduce these parties per "Main" amongst them, with a certainty of obtaining employment, and therefore, although at greater expenses to this Province, I would beg to suggest to forward them into the wealthy German settlements on Lake Michigan, where this number will be absorbed, and cause no hardship to them, nor to the communities who receive them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Sinn.

The expenditure incurred by this office on account of the above party was as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Transport of 91 souls, equal to 63½ adults, to Lake Michigan | - \$ 401.52 ½ |
| Provisions | - 26.25 |
| Total | - \$ 427.77 ½ |

No. 2.—From the 31st of May to the 30th of June.

Note.—2,480 emigrants have arrived at this port during the month of June. They were all healthy, and generally respectable. They proceeded to join their friends in Upper Canada and the Western States. This characteristic of the present season's emigration leaves no difficulty, considering the circumstances of the country, in finding employment for those who have emigrated hither for that object.

No. 3.—From the 30th of June to the 31st of July.

Note.—The total number of passengers arrived during the period of this return is 1,310, making a decrease, as compared with last season, of 3,171. Most of the passengers have come out to join their friends in various parts of Canada and the States.

Several families of the Brödrene, after a special inspection by two of their number of the Norwegian settlement in the eastern townships, have chosen locations in that district, purchasing therefor a block of more than 1,000 acres of the British American Land Company. These parties, as they possess considerable means, will prove a valuable addition to that section of the Province; and, as they are from a part of Norway from which but few emigrants have as yet been received, it may be anticipated that on the report of these settlers reaching home others will be induced to follow.

But few of the emigrants of the past month have been seeking employment. The last reports from the Ottawa district state that agricultural labourers and domestic servants are much required, and that all who may proceed to that quarter will readily find employment.

No. 5.—From the 31st of August to the 30th of September.

Note.—The emigrants arrived at this port during the month of September number 1,173 souls, namely, 906 by steamers and 267 by sailing vessels. They were all healthy, notwithstanding the unusually long passages of the latter vessels, the average of which was upwards of 63 days.

They appear generally to have come out to friends: among those by the steam ships were a considerable number of Canadians returning from a visit to the old country. The Ocean Steamship Company's vessels bring out each trip a number of passengers for New York, Boston, and other parts of the Eastern States, who are chiefly mechanics seeking employment. Through an arrangement made by the Company with the Grand Trunk Railway, which came into operation in July last, these emigrants are enabled to reach their destinations by this route on as favourable terms as they could by proceeding direct from Liverpool, and with greater speed, comfort, and protection.

Employment in all descriptions of manual labour continues limited, very few inquiries for men having been received by this department during the past month; but the demand for female servants considerably exceeds the supply. The harvest throughout the country has been most bountiful; and it may be fully anticipated that the returning prosperity will enable our farmers to afford increased employment in the ensuing season.

CANADA.

No. 6.—From the 30th of September to the 7th of November.

Note.—The total number of emigrants arrived since the 30th of September is 794, which closes the present season. The decrease of embarkations, from the number of last year, is 4,053.

The character of the immigration, of which particulars are given in this Return, is very good. The passengers arrived chiefly by steamships, and were partly returned residents, but chiefly parties who came out to join their friends.

The annexed shows a comparative statement of the embarkations for this port during the season of navigation in 1858 and 1859:

| | 1858. | | 1859. | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| England - - - - - | 1,436 | 5,012 | 1,498 | 3,354 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 106 | 1,046 | 4 | 413 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 38 | 1,397 | 158 | 636 |
| Germany - - - - - | - | 923 | 8 | 962 |
| Norway, &c. - - - - - | - | 2,662 | 57 | 1,694 |
| Belgium - - - - - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Lower Provinces - - - - - | 116 | 93 | - | - |
| | 1,696 | 11,138 | 1,720 | 7,061 |
| Add, Cabin - - - - - | - | 1,696 | - | 1,720 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | - | 12,834 | - | 8,781 |

