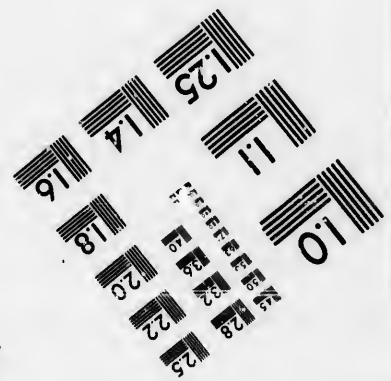
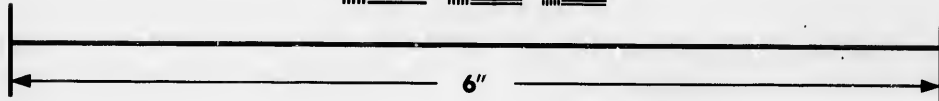
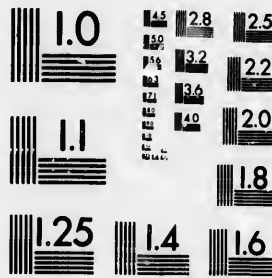


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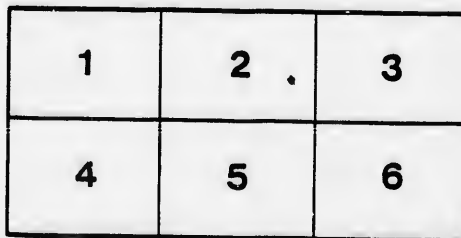
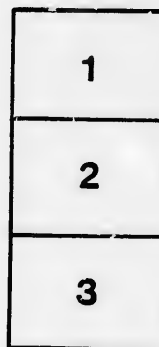
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REPORT

OF

A. C. BUCHANAN, ESQUIRE,

CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT,

FOR 1860.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th February, 1861

SIR,—In accordance with instructions given me by the Chief Agent, when leaving here for the United Kingdom, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Duplicate Copy of his Annual Report to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, on the Emigration to Canada during the season of 1860; the original of which has been transmitted to the Governor's Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

S. M. TAYLOR,
Acting Agent.

The Honorable CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Immigration to the Province during the year 1860, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

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

Male adults	Cabin.	Steerage.
Female do.	864	3972
Children, males	500	2678
" females.....	69	831
Infants	88	801
	30	317
	1551	8599— 10150

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

On a further reference to this Table, it will be seen that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of these emigrants was 76,—37 of which were steamers and 39 sailing vessels. The former class had an average passage of 12 days from Liverpool and 16 days from Glasgow; and the latter had an average passage of 40 days from the United Kingdom and 44 days from the Continent. Distinguishing the cabin from the steerage, the following is the comparison:—

	No.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Liverpool, Steamships	29	1375	4590
Glasgow, do.	8	122	845
United Kingdom, Sailing Vessels	20	14	890
Continent, do.	19	40	2274
	76	1551	8599

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

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

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

English, 2,349; Irish, 2,383; Scotch, 997; German, 190; Norwegian, 28; Danes, 74; Italian, 1; American, 4; Colonists, 333.—Total, 6,359.

From Glasgow, the proportions were as follows:

English, 21; Irish, 71; Scotch, 853; German, 2; Colonists, 32.—Total, 979.

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

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

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

The deaths among those from the United Kingdom were but 3; from Germany, 5; and from Norway, 19; in all, 27: 17 of which occurred on the passage, and 10 in the Quarantine Hospital.

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

	1859.		1860.	
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.
England	1493	3353	1382	5099
Ireland	4	413	1	375
Scotland	158	635	128	851
Germany	8	963	.....	533
Norway	57	1694	40	1741
	<u>1720</u>	<u>7053</u>	<u>1551</u>	<u>8599</u>
Total.....	8778		10150	

Showing a decrease in the emigration of 1860 of 169 in the number of cabin, but an increase of 1,851 on the steerage.

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

	1860.	1859.
English	2491	2610
Irish	2831	1248
Scotch	1850	1787
Germans	725	1100
Norwegians	1809	1751
Danes	74	.....
Italians	1	.....
Belgians .....	.....	5
Americans	4	.....
Colonists	365	277
	<u>10150</u>	<u>8778</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You will be pleased to hear that the Norwegian settlers are making great progress, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the lands they have taken for their settlement. They have now six habitable houses of a good size. The road is also fast progressing; $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile is cleared and turnpiked, and nearly 1 mile cleared, grubbed and ready for turnpiking. No further work can be done during the winter, with the exception of cutting down and clearing the road, agreeable to contract."

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

emigrant family at Gaspé can locate themselves on a lot of land for less money than they would have to pay at Quebec for their inland transport to the Western States.

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

The number embarked was 3,976, who were classed as follows:

	Total.	British.	Foreign.
Farmers.....	1624	848	776
Laborers.....	1269	1267	2
Mechanics.....	362	323	39
Professional Men.....	9	8	1
Clerks, Agents and Traders.....	318	315	3
Servants.....	32	30	2
Miscellaneous.....	362	344	18
Total.....	3976	3185	841

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

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

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

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

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

Table No. 4 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 32 years, numbering in the aggregate 932,639 souls.

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

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

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

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

But few of the emigrants have come out without a destination in view; and consequently, in the early part of the season, when there was a demand in this district for both

male and female labor, it was found impossible to induce them to remain; although in many cases, particularly with reference to domestic servants, the most liberal wages were offered.

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

Landed at Quebec.....	10150
<i>Arrived in Canada, via the route of the United States:</i>	
By steamer to Portland, from January to April	663
“ “ “ “ November to December 31.....	141
By route of Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, as per Return from Mr. Dixon, 7,622, of whom there remained in Canada.....	2175
By steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, &c., as per Return from Mr. Hawke.....	1650
By Lake Champlain, as per Return from Mr. Daley.....	200
	<u>4829</u>
Total arrivals	<u>14979</u>
<i>Distribution:</i>	
Of the arrivals by Quebec, there proceeded to the Eastern States....	3035
“ “ “ “ Western “	4113
	<u>7152</u>
Remaining in Canada	<u>7827</u>
Of this number there appear to have settled in Western Canada.....	4,769
Ottawa District.....	614
Eastern Canada.....	1200
Gaspé.....	50
Prince Edward Island	32
Unknown, but presumed to have remained in Canada.....	1162
	<u>7827</u>

The amount of Emigrant Tax realized in the course of the past season was \$9,830.50, of which \$9,808.50 was collected at Quebec, and \$22 at Montreal.

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

For the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle.....	\$8664 48
“ Emigration, in the direct relief and assistance to destitute persons.....	4748 64
“ Agency charges, Salaries, Rent, &c.....	13100 71
Total	<u>\$26513 83</u>

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

Pay of Wintering Party, 1859 and 1860	\$789 20
“ Officers and Staff.....	6142 42
Hospital Supplies	272 07
Cartage.....	184 00
Sundries.....	88 91
Steamboat Service.....	1187 88
	<u>\$8664 48</u>

This shows a decrease, when compared with the expenditure of 1859, of \$2,453.91.

On cost of establishment.....	\$2016 54
“ Steamboat service	437 37
	<u>\$2453 91</u>

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

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

QUEBEC	Transport	\$2633 50	
	Provisions	21 81	
	Agency charges	1150 00	
	Salaries	2277 80	
			\$6083 11
MONTREAL	Transport	191 75	
	Provisions	7 15	
	Agency charges	292 85	
	Salaries	1255 00	
			1748 75
OTTAWA	Transport	197 12	
	Provision, \$14.60; and medical aid, \$40	54 60	
	Agency charges	397 33	
	Salaries	1240 00	
			1889 05
TORONTO & KINGSTON. {	Transport	850 52	
	Provisions	84 80	
	Agency charges	786 32	
	Salaries	3617 00	
			5338 64
HAMILTON	Transport	561 88	
	Provisions	143 51	
	Agency charges	284 41	
	Salaries	1800 00	
			2789 80
	Total		<u>\$17849 35</u>

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

For transport	\$4434 77
“ Provisions, &c.	313 87
	<u>\$4748 64</u>

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 918 souls, viz.: 254 male adults, 318 females, and 346 children,—equal to 683 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$3.61 each.

They were forwarded to—

Places in Canada East	189
Ottawa District	68½
Canada West	207
United States	213
The United Kingdom	5½
	<u>683</u>

Of the above there were, from

England	55½
Ireland	329
Scotland	6
Germany	68
Norway	224½
	683

At Montreal, Mr. Dalcy reports that he assisted 106 souls, equal to 73 adults, at an average cost for transport of \$2.62½.

Male adults	26
Female do.	41
Children	39—106
They were forwarded to—	
Canada West	68½
Eastern Townships	2½
Quebec	1
United States	1 { 73 adults.

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

At Ottawa, Mr. Clemow afforded assistance to 113 persons, equal to 88 adults, at an average cost, for transport, of \$2.24. They were chiefly forwarded to the Upper Ottawa to friends.

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

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

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

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

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

“Mr. Hawke, the Chief Agent in Western Canada, wrote me on the 28th November, that the prospects there are greatly improved; and it is known that there are large quanti-

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ties of farm produce yet to be brought to market, all of which is in demand, at fair prices. Business is expanding, and consequently the demand for skilled and unskilled labour is much greater than it has been since 1857. Real Estate, which has been almost unsaleable for years past, at almost any price, begins to be enquired for, and sales are effected at fair prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With proper activity in the proper diffusion of correct knowledge respecting this country, and all its advantages for settlement, by means of the Books and Maps which have been carefully compiled and prepared for the purpose, and through a due attention to the individual applications for advice and information which will be addressed to the recog-

nized Agent of the Government of Canada, he cannot fail to bring the advantages which this Province offers to the British Emigrant, under the consideration of many valuable settlers who would otherwise know little of the country beyond its name. Time will be required to show the full result of the measure; but, I confidently anticipate the early appearance of advantage from it.

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

Submitting this Report to Your Excellency's favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most humble obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent

Advantages which
of many valuable
Time will be
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nt,
NAN,
Chief Agent

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT,
1860.

Classification of Cabin passengers	864	500	69	83	30	1551
Total	4340	3182	904	803	344	10163

WHENCE	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.								TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.								Grand Total Landed in the Colony.							
	Adults.				Children, 1 to 14 years.				Total Deaths.				Total.											
	M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.			Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
	M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.									
England { Steamers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England { Sailing Vessels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland { Steamers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland { Sailing Vessels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.
Total	1	2	1	4	2	10	27	3972	2675	831	801	3479	317	8599	1551	10150								

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

(Signed)

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they sailed, during the seasons of 1859 and 1860.

	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.
ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
Bristol	7	9	Aberdeen	117	.....
Cardif	1	.....	Glasgow	612	974
Hull	56	.....	Greenock	2	.....
Liverpool	4522	6359	Montrose	62	5
London	35	.....	Total	793	979
Maryport	5	.....	FOREIGN EMIGRATION.		
Newport	7	.....	GERMANY.		
Penzance	6	.....	Bremen	63	.....
Plymouth	170	110	Hamburg	901	533
Poolc	14	.....	Total	964	533
Portsmouth	6	.....	NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		
Shields	1	.....	Arendal .....	.....	6
Southampton	2	.....	Bergen	356	578
Sunderland .....	.....	3	Christiana	448	247
Torquay	5	.....	Drammen	168	257
Truro	6	.....	Drontheim	110	155
Tynemouth	3	.....	Gothenburg	41	.....
Total	4846	6481	Grimstadt .....	.....	1
IRELAND.			Kragerø	58	17
Belfast	13	1	Porsgrund	404	363
Cork	3	.....	Stavanger	171	157
Limerick	110	140	Total	1756	1781
Londonderry	63	.....	BELGIUM.		
New Ross	194	228	Antwerp	2	.....
Tralee	8	.....		
Wexford	22	.....		
Youghal	4	7			
Total	417	376			

Recapitulation.

England	4846	6481
Ireland	417	376
Scotland	793	979
Germany	964	533
Norway and Sweden	1756	1781
Belgium	2	.....
Total	8778	10150

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st Dec'r. 1860.

No. 55

vince, distinguish-
of 1859 and 1860.

	1859.	1860.
	117	.....
	612	974
	2	.....
	62	5
	793	979
	63	.....
	901	533
	964	533
	356	578
	448	247
	168	257
	110	155
	41	.....
	58	17
	404	363
	171	157
	1756	1781
2	.....	6
6481	376	
417	979	
793	533	
964	1781	
1756	.....
2	.....
8778	10150	

AN,
Chief Agent.

No. 3.
RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Immigration of 1860.

	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
Bakers.....	24	1	.....	.....
Bookbinders and Printers.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers and Masons.....	13	3	.....	.....
Brickmakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters, &c.....	51	9	.....	.....
Carvers and Gilders.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Cochinmakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Coopers.....	9	4	.....	.....
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	315	3	.....	.....
Dyers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Farmers, Gardeners, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Factory Spinners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatters.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	1267	2	.....	.....
Millers and Millwrights.....	6	3	.....	.....
Miners.....	28	1	.....	.....
Moulders and Foundrymen.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Painters and Glaziers.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Professional men.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Ropemakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Saddlers and Harnessmakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sailmakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sawyers.....	.....	776	.....	.....
Servants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipwrights.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Smiths.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	36	2	.....	.....
Watchmakers.....	38	5	.....	.....
Wool and Flax Dressers.....	6	1	.....	.....
Wheelwrights.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Weavers.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous and Unenumerated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3135	841	.....	.....

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

(Signed),

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829 inclusive.

	1829 to 1833	1834 to 1838	1839 to 1843	1844 to 1848	1849 to 1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
England.....	43836	28561	30791	60453	47405	18175	6754	10353	15471	6441	4846	6481
Ireland.....	102265	54904	74951	112192	93883	16165	4106	1688	2016	1153	417	376
Scotland.....	20142	11061	16311	12767	25127	6446	4859	2794	3218	1424	793	979
Continent of Europe.....	15	485	.....	9728	16967	11537	4864	7343	11368	3578	2722	2314
Lower Provinces.....	1889	1346	1777	1219	4455	857	691	261	214	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	167699	96357	123860	196359	187737	53183	21274	22439	32097	12810	8778	10150
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932743

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

(Signed),

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th October, 1860.

SIR,—According to your letter with instructions of the 11th ult., “to furnish the Government with some reliable information respecting the Prussian Immigrants who have settled within the past few years, on the Upper Ottawa.” I proceeded at once to that District, and have now the honor to submit the following Report :

The statement annexed herewith, shows that 95 Prussian or German families have actually settled on the Upper Ottawa within the last eighteen months. They are scattered through the Townships of Alice, Wilberforce, Bromley, Admaston, North and South Algona, and along the Free Grants of the Opeongo Road; besides, some 30 families have made payments on land in Wilberforce and Alice, who have not been able to take possession, chiefly for want of roads to reach their respective lots. About a dozen families have settled in Petewawa and Westmeath, and a great number now in service, will enter on land by next Spring.

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

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

At the commencement of the Opeongo road the land is generally poor, and the road, owing to the late heavy rains, was very much cut up; but on reaching the branch road to the Madawaska, which leaves the Opeongo at a place called the Corners, it begins to improve, and if the settler will proceed as far as Lot No. 17 beyond Brudenell, he will meet with a tract of excellent land, stretching towards Lake Opeongo, (a few of the Germans have already penetrated into this part, and settled within 8 miles of that Lake,) and, as the general report goes, continues to the head-waters of the River Trent, and towards Lake Nipissing; but of any of the Free Grant Roads, which lead into this good tract, I found the Bobeaygeon by far the shortest, as by that road the land carriage is only some 30 miles.—However, for parties without means, depending upon employment, there is no part of Canada which offers them greater facilities for acquiring at once a homestead, than the Ottawa District. They may secure, if they take the trouble and time to search, some scattered good lots of Crown Lands, among or convenient to the old settlements in the Townships of Horton, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, &c., &c.

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

The quantity of land cleared by the German settlers in Alice and Wilberforce, as appears in the Statement, has not been all under crop: about one-third was cleared only during last Summer, and it is now sown with Fall-wheat and rye, which presented an early appearance of 3 or 4 inches, in close and luxuriant growth; and the present mild weather will forward the same, and ensure its living through the Winter, and, if Providence favors further, towards another bountiful harvest.

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

The Prussian Poles settled on the Opeongo Road are not progressing so well. They have gone too far from employment—upon which they are yet dependent. They have no cattle themselves, so necessary for logging and preparing the land properly. The land is also of the worst description; they live in a tract of green pines, generally called “Nor-

OFFICE,
October, 1860.

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way Plain." Some crops grown there, on the North side of a high mountain, where the sun hardly reaches, were so poor that they were not worth harvesting. It were better that those situated so would be allowed to change to a better tract, when the road is constructed further. Still, in the face of all the present hardships, they will push on also. They told me that the Roman Catholic Bishop at Ottawa City had promised to build them a Church, and request a Priest for them from Poland.

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

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

Your obedient and faithful Servant,
[Signed]

W. SINN.

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

STATEMENT of the Progress of Prussian

Name of the Settler.	His Place of Nativity.	The Township.	Government District.	When entered.	No. of Acres cleared since	No. of Lots.	Concession.
Carl Krüger.....	Reuherskreutz.....	Lübben	Frankfurt on Oder..	Spr'g '59	10	45	S. R.
John Witzel.....	Cassel	Hesse.....	Hesse Cassel	Fall '59	8	31	19
Ludwig Puls.....	Arentsee	Prenzlau.....	Potzdamm	Spr'g '60	2	40	S. R.
John Kröger.....	Oberhoff	Grovesmühlen ..	Mecklenburg	do	3	SH 15	4
Carl Lenz.....	do	do	do	do	2	NH 15	4
M. B. Guddé.....	Rotterdam	Rotterdam.....	Holland	do	11	28	Free
John Guesé.....	Greifswalde	Greifswalde	Frankfurt on Oder..	Fall '60	3	EH 16	5
Carl Lomers.....	do	do	do	do	3	17	5
Carl Kleimholz.....	Buchow	Mecklebg. Schw. ..	Mecklenburg	do	2	18	5
Gottl. Kuss.....	do	do	do	do	3	41	S. R.
Martin Marks.....	Bagazin	Woberneck	Posen	Spr'g '60	4	39	do
A. Kockorowsky.....	do	do	do	do	7	6	20
Ludw. Ringe.....	Hesse Cassel	Cassel	Electorate of Hesse.	do	3	23	N. R.
J. Gottl. Weber.....	Krahnziel	Arnswalde	New Mark	do	.....	.....	.....
Carl Bussow.....	Gr. Vossnagen.....	Grevesmühlen ..	Mecklenburg	do	.....	.....	.....
Joachim Grund.....	Yarnowitz	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Wilh. Schroeder.....	Breitenstein	Friedeberg	Frankfurt on Oder..	Spr'g '59	11	4	8
Fred. Sell.....	do	do	do	Fall '60	.....	.....	.....
John Bohn.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Gottl. Möller.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Gottl. Quast.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Aug. Schroeder.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Chs. Quast.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Nicolaus Krauz.....	Breitenback	Herzberg.....	Electorate of Hesse.	Fall '59	7	1	1
Carl Ruhs.....	Wacherow	Greifswalde	Vor Pommern	Spr'g '59	20	34	17
Fried. Schutt.....	Greifswalde	do	do	do	8	30-31	17
Wm. Thur.....	Toltz	Marsow	Stargardt	do	7	34	18
Chs. Wassmund.....	Kleinschenwalde..	Greifswalde	Vor Pommern	do	10	32	18
J. Bushard.....	Hesse Cassel	Cassel	Electorate of Hesse.	Spr'g '60	6	5	21
Theodor Wassmund	Kleinschenwalde..	Greifswalde	Vor Pommern	Spr'g '59	3	36	18
Martin Budarick ..	Drachhausen	Cotbus	Frankfurt on Oder..	Fall '58	36	14	25
M. Budarick, jr.....	do	do	do	do	4	13	24
Fred. Kulosser.....	do	do	do	do	16	13	25
Martin Rinza.....	do	do	do	do	14	13	25
Mart. Liesk.....	do	do	do	Spr'g '60	5	9	6
Nath. Liesk.....	do	do	do	do	4	8	6
Ferd. Kaatz.....	Rohrbock	Arnswalde.....	do	Spr'g '59	6	27	6
Julius Ringel.....	Steffershütte	Berent	Danzig	July '59	3	28	6
Carl Ringel.....	do	do	do	do	5	29	6
Gottl. Wolgeringer..	Piscarcinek.....	Winzig	Schlesien	Spr'g '60	2	25	6
Edw. Weber.....	Marienfel.....	Stargardt	Pommern	July '59	3	26	6
H. Diehl.....	Cassel	Cassel	Electorate of Hesse.	Spr'g '59	2	30	6
John Bol.....	Nehschandt	Bergen	Insel Rügen.....	July '59	9	14	B
John Biesenthal.....	Marionhof	Arnswalde.....	Frankfurt on Oder..	Spr'g '59	8	15	B
Fried. Witt.....	Schonfelde.....	do	do	do	10	16	B
Ludwig Brosek.....	do	do	do	Spr'g '60	3	17	B
John Wienholz.....	Lubow	Wismar	Mecklenburg	July '59	8	25	1
Carl Ringel, jr.....	Steffershütte	Berent	Danzig	do	4	8	A
John Wieneke.....	Roebel	Roebel	Mecklenburg	do	4	19	A
Jos. Rohloff.....	do	do	do	do	8	14	A
John Christen.....	Poserin	Goldberg	do	Spr'g '59	10	9-10	B
Mich. Maw.....	Liebonan	Arnswalde.....	Frankfurt ou Oder..	do	6	27	7
Gottl. Weissenberg..	Radwitz	Buntzen	Posen	July '59	5	28	7
Wm. Suekow.....	Zachan	Saazig	Stettin	Spr'g '59	8	30	7
John Suekow.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Aug. Freiwald.....	Kleinhatzan	Soldin	Frankfurt on Oder..	July '60	2	18	B
Wm. Luloff.....	do	do	do	Fall '59	12	24	17
John Sherer.....	Berlin	Berlin	Upper Canada.....	do	4	C	North ..
Herm. Sherer.....	do	do	do	do	3	.....	South ..

STATEMENT of the Progress of Prussian Emigrants settled, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of the Settler.	His Place of Nativity.	The Township.	Government District.	When entered.	No. of Acres cleared since	No. of Lot.	Concession.
Gottlieb Stahn.....	Baden-Baden.....	Baden-Baden.....	Duchy of Baden....	Fall '59	23	C	South
Abbt. Flies.....	Horne.....	Berent.....	Danzig.....	Spr'g '60	23	B S	190 & 1
Albert Homernick ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	B N	232 & 3
John Flies.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	B S	192 & 3
Albert Zblowsky.....	Kalisch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	B N	229 & 30
Jos. Lobietzky.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	227 & 8
Joseph Zezarsky.....	Slaviska.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	225 & 6
Andrew Frockinsky	Phillippa.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	223 & 4
Thos. Schullist.....	Kalisch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	221 & 2
Jos. Susiek.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	217 & 8
Mathias Stipior.....	Stanzick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	213 & 4
Chs. Zereozek.....	Grabon.....	Karhausen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	211 & 2
John Luzick.....	Kalisch.....	Berent.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	208 & 9
Paul Zblewsky.....	Gornitz.....	Marienwerder.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	206 & 7
Aug. Janto.....	Trehbohn.....	Berent.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	206 & 7
John Kulasser.....	Tuska.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	198 & 9
Jacob Kulasser.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	196 & 7
Casimir Rizo.....	Lipush.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	194 & 5
Joseph Sezalla.....	Karsin.....	Gornitz.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	191 & 2
Paul Sezalla.....	do.....	do.....	Marienwerder.....	do.....	do.....	do	189 & 30
John Liza.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	249 & 50
Anton. Zewerth.....	Selzena.....	Berent.....	Danzig.....	do.....	do.....	do	232 & 3
Franz Prinz.....	Kalish.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	230 & 1
Michel Prinz.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fall '59	do.....	do	228 & 9
Anten. Prinz.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	226 & 7
Jos. Atminsky.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	222 & 3
Jos. Hinza.....	Klantz.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	220 & 1
Paul Trebinsky.....	Stulzna.....	Karhausen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	216 & 7
Albert Kulasser.....	Quarni.....	Berent.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	214 & 5
Mich. Stipior.....	Ostrawa.....	Karhaus.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	212 & 3
Aug. Flies.....	Korne.....	Berent.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	210 & 11
Jos. Zblewsky.....	Kalisch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	B S	208 & 9
Jos. Jaxa.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	206 & 7
Math. Zadowsky.....	Puskwe.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	198 & 7
Math. Peculezky.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	196 & 7
Peter Kaldusky.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do	194 & 5

c. (Continued.)

No. of Acres cleared since	No. of Lot.	Concession.
	South	
...	C	
...	B S	100 & 1
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F. G., OPEONGO.—These settled upon the Free Grants along the Opeongo, since the Fall of 1859, have raised some Wheat, Potatoes, Rye, Indian Corn, Turnips, Tobacco, &c., but by far insufficient for their support until another harvest! With some I found the crop very fair, but with others it was not worth harvesting,—partly in consequence of the land not having been sufficiently cleared or tilled, and partly of the rocky and sandy soil along the North side of a mountain, where the Free Grants are altogether worthless, and where the sun could not reach the small clearings among the heavy green pines.

Those who went in the Spring, or during the Summer and Fall, have only erected their block houses, but will clear a few acres for Spring crops.

This whole settlement possesses only five cows, and some pigs; and, as they cannot find employment nearer than Egansville, about 25 miles distant, it would be a great boon and assistance if these people were allowed to make a part of the Opeongo Road, and for which they would receive a fair allowance, or pay. I fear they will else suffer during next winter, although it is their own fault. They were warned not to go so far into the forest without sufficient means of support, and, as they are situated, they will not be able to do much upon their own lots, and as they are averse to hire out by the month, as in many cases they received no wages, they must lose the most of their time in searching and reaching a week's employment; but, in the face of all this, they expressed themselves quite content; the hope of better progress gives them courage.

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

Payment of 1st Instalment on 4000 acres—or 100 acres each,.....	\$700
40 Block-houses, stables and barns, at \$40,.....	1600
48 Cows at \$25,.....	1200
6 yoke Oxen, at \$80,.....	480
15 Steers, at \$15,.....	225
45 Sheep, at \$2,.....	90
72 Pigs, at \$10,.....	720
260 Fowls, at 15cts.....	37
1400 bushels Wheat, at \$1.20,.....	1680
422 " Peas, Rye and Barley, at 60 cts.,.....	265
642 " Oats, at 40 cts.,.....	256
3060 " Potatoes and Turnips, at 30 cts.,.....	918
330 lbs. Flax and Tobacco, at 10 cts.,.....	33
40 tons Hay, at \$7,.....	280
334 acres cleared, at \$10,.....	3340

Total,..... \$11824

Capital of 40 settlers brought in with them, \$75 each,..... 3000

Also balance in favor of the settlement to each \$220.60,..... \$8824

(Signed,) W. SINN.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th October, 1860.

TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT, BY THE GERMAN SETTLERS.

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

enables us to procure the necessaries which we may require until we have made a sufficient clearance on our own lots.

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

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

(Signed,) Wilhelm Thur,	Johann Boldt,	Johann Bicsenthal,
Johann Witzel,	Friedrich Schütt,	Friedrich Wilt,
Carl Wassmund,	Johann Christen,	Carl Rühs,
Nicolaus Krantz,	Ferdinand Kaatz,	Gottl. Müller,
August Schroeder,	Friedrich Altenburg,	Wilhelm Schroeder,
Johann Bohn,	Wilhelm Suekow,	Friedrich Weissenberg,
Gottlieb Quast,	Albert Suekow,	Theodore Wassmund,
Herman Suekow,	Joachim Grund,	A. Lange,
Johann Weber,	Johann Wienholz,	Carl Bussow,
Friedrich Kulasser,	Edward Weber,	Martin Liesck,
Carl Ringel,	Martin Budarick,	Julius Ringel,
August Freiwuld,	Gottlieb Wolgeringer,	Martin Budarick, Jr.,
Gottl. Weissenberg,	Martin Rinza,	Michel Man
Jacob Ringel,		

The above is a faithful translation from the original.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 20th October, 1860.

(Signed,)

W. SINN.

No. 6.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 10th September, 1860.

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

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

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

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

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

Having thus arranged, I proceeded to accompany the four Norwegians into the country, viz:—through the Townships of York, Douglas and Malbay. In all the unsettled parts of these Townships, I found a great deal of good land, fit for agricultural purposes, but the absence of any kind of passable road caused some discouragement, and particularly so when it was found that not a single lot of land could be obtained from the Crown having a frontage on the sea coast; and after having thus spent some 12 or 14 days in various parts of the country, we returned to the Township of Malbay (for re-consideration,) and finally concluded to file their applications in the office of the Crown Land Agent, (which I did on their behalf,) for all the unsettled and unsold lands in the said Township

of Malbay, and to which applications the Agent, Mr. Eden, acknowledged the same having been filed in his office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. O. CLOSTER.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,

H. M. Chief Emigration Agent,

Quebec.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, 12th January, 1861.

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

The Emigration to Canada does not increase; but, on the contrary, it has been decreasing in an inverse ratio to those efforts which have been made to increase it.

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

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

A striking feature, also, of that Emigration which has flowed into the Province by way of the Suspension Bridge, for the year 1860, is that it has been of a straggling character, consisting almost chiefly of fragments of families, repairing to their friends, and principally in very necessitous circumstances on reaching Hamilton. Nevertheless, the Emigrants who have arrived in 1860, have, so far as I know, found their friends generally prosperous, and in a position to offer to them a comfortable home, besides a much larger field for individual enterprise than they could enjoy in the older countries they have left. Their appearance and health has been good, with very few exceptions, and these have had all the care and assistance it was in my power to bestow.

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

The expenditure for the year will be seen in the general Statement of disbursements and receipts, No. 3, amounting in the gross to \$2,739.80.

The amount of relief afforded to the indigent Emigrants, in transport, is detailed in Schedule No. 2, and the amount expended in provisions, is shown in the statement of general disbursements, amounting together to \$682.49. The average cost for the relief of the necessitous will therefore be a little over 76 cents each. In the awarding of such assistance, I have exercised the strictest economy, consistent with the distress of the recipients.

The present prospect for the Agricultural class of Emigrants, is highly encouraging, and especially to those who have means sufficient to purchase farms and stock them. And, while there is no apparent distress among the class of general labourers, there does not appear to be any particular demand.

The present political aspect of the United States, will probably produce a more particular enquiry in Europe, respecting the capabilities and advantages to be secured in Ca-

OFFICE,
January, 1861.
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nada by the industrious Emigrant. Such a result, I gladly hope, may be extensively realized by the well-wishers of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) THOMAS C. DIXON,
Emigrant Agent.

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

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th November, 1860.

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

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

From England, <i>via</i> St. Lawrence.....	568
“ Ireland, “ “	342
“ Scotland, “ “	240
“ Germany, “ “	218
“ Norway, “ “	1756
Estimated number who passed the Suspension Bridge by night trains, and not included in Mr. Dixon's Return.....	350
Estimated number entered Canada, <i>via</i> Rochester, as per Return from Capt. Schofield.....	486
Estimated number <i>via</i> Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent.....	525
	<u>4486</u>

Mr. Kersten reports that the number who proceeded to the United States was..... 2102

Number of Actual Settlers..... 2384

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

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

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

Transport.....	\$850.52
Provisions.....	84.80
Salary of A. B. Hawke, Chief Agent.....	1600.00
“ W. J. McKay, Clerk.....	800.00
“ Edward Kersten, German Agent.....	425.00
“ Mrs. J. Huber, (by authority,).....	150.00
“ James Macpherson, Agent, Kingston.....	400.00
“ Office Messenger, Toronto.....	242.00
Office expenses, including Office Rent, Shed Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Printing, Taxes, Travelling expenses and other items, including estimate for Quarter ending 31st December.....	786.32
	<u>\$5338.64</u>

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

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

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

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

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

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,

Chief Agent for Upper Canada.

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

EMIGRANT AGENT'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 5th December, 1860.

DEAR SIR.—I have your's of the 30th ult., requesting me to furnish you with a statement of the probable number of Emigrants who have reached this District from or by the route of the United States, during the past season, with their probable destination.

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

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

January, 28.—One Englishman and family, by way of the United States: directed him to the Township of Loborough, where he purchased and settled on Lot No. 17, in 12th Concession of that Township.

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

May 6.—Two English Emigrants arrived by way of United States: directed them to the Free Grant lands on the Frontenac Road, but cannot say whether they settled there or not.

May 15.—An English Emigrant came by way of United States: gave him a list of lands in the rear of Kingston. He did not return to purchase, but may have squatted on some of the lots or Free Grants.

May 26.—An English Emigrant, who came by way of New York, destined for Montreal, was sent by way of Hamilton, instead of being sent direct to Montreal, and when he reached here he was entirely destitute, and no employment could be found for him at his trade,

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(Engine Driver). Gave him a ticket by G. T. R., to Montreal, where he expected to get employment.

June 23.—Twenty German Emigrants and families arrived *via* New York and Oswego, and remained over Sunday and Monday, and proceeded on Tuesday to Egansville, in the County of Renfrew, *via* Ottawa, per Rideau steamer.

June 25.—R. Basket, an English Emigrant, and by the way of New York, proceeded to the Free Grant lands on the Frontenac Road.

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

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

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

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

Trusting that the above will prove satisfactory,
I am, Dear Sir,

Your very obedient Serv't.,
(Signed) JAMES MACPHERSON,
Agent.

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

(Copy.)

MONTREAL EMIGRATION AGENCY
Annual Report for 1860.

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

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

I have, however, with a view to a proper preparation for the important duties with which I have been entrusted, carefully considered the mass of valuable information contained in your past reports, as well as that which is embodied in the able report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in its last session.

DIMINISHED DEMAND FOR RELIEF.

The few facts I have to record are as follows:—

Though the number of Emigrants applying at this office for advice, exceeded in number those of the previous year by five hundred, the proportion of indigent and helpless families was largely diminished; and the relief afforded has been almost entirely confined to transportation of widows with families, joining their relations.

I am happy to be able to report, that a greater disposition, upon the part of the comparatively well-to-do Emigrant, has been evinced this year, to rely upon the Agency for guidance as to eligible localities for settlement, prices of lands, and for cheap and direct routes of travel. And, that but few (and those apparently accidental,) instances of those

painful misdirections—so ruinous to the purse of the Emigrant of small means—noticed particularly in my last report, have occurred this year.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF EMIGRANTS.

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

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

GREAT DEMAND FOR SERVANTS OF BOTH SEXES.

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

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

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION AMONG MECHANICS AND CLERKS.

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

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

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

The great error that these people commit, is in supposing that society here is still in a normal state. They cannot comprehend the fact, that society progresses infinitely faster in this young and vigorous quasi-democracy, than in an old country.

That we have now, at least, three generations raised on the soil; that thousands, and tens of thousands, of wealthy farmers are raising large families, and that the sons of those farmers have the same aspirations as the sons of farmers of other countries—some seeking the bar—some medicine—some engineering—and some mercantile pursuits—and these in far greater numbers than can succeed, without the addition of foreign competition.

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

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

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

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

In this recommendation my information enables me entirely to concur. I have found the better educated mechanics, as well as many other Emigrants of various occupations, who have determined upon a life in the Bush, reading everything, and eagerly enquiring all about the Government Free Grants, though with but little apprehension of the task they are about to undertake, but relying principally upon their powers of endurance to overcome all obstacles; and it is certain that perseverance carries many of these men through.

The agricultural laborer and small farmer, on the other hand, though not less alive to the charms of the fecund, approach the matter more warily. Their intimate acquaintance with farming, and the labor necessary to improve wild lands, induces the resolution to prepare themselves, by some previous earning and experience, to grapple with the prize.

In this City, we have hundreds of men employed as Carmen, Warehouse Porters, Police and Hotel Servants, saving their earnings with precisely the same object.

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

ADVANTAGES OF STEAMSHIPS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

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

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

Mr. Wilcox states that it is quite a mystery how steerage passengers are even now conveyed by Canadian ships as low as from £4 10s. to £5; and by American vessels, as low as £3 5s., without serious evasions of the Passenger Act. With regard to the New York ships sailing from Liverpool, Emigrants by that route have explained the mystery to me in this way:—From twenty to thirty passengers have been known to be taken on board after the ships had been inspected, and had been drawn from the wharf and anchored in the stream of the Mersey.

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

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

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING SEASON.

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

It is perhaps only natural that they should feel more than ordinarily encouraged by the extraordinary Mineral discoveries which are daily developing themselves, both in the

Eastern Townships and in the neighborhood of Quebec; and certainly, if the success of the "Acton" mines, which, though commencing late in the season, are reported already to have produced copper to the value of two hundred thousand dollars, is any indication of the product of the rest, it is impossible to make any calculation of their future without great danger of exaggeration.

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

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

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOS. H. DALY,

Gov't. Emigration Agent, Montreal.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,

H. M. Chief Emigration Agent,

Quebec.

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

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1860.

SIR,—The arrivals of Emigrants at this port, during the present season, may be estimated thus:—

From England.....	223	souls.
“ Ireland.....	163	“
“ Scotland.....	69	“
“ Germany Poland.....	159	“
Total	614	“

Classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.
From England.....	126	44	53	.....
“ Ireland.....	66	57	40	.....
“ Scotland.....	27	18	24	.....
“ Germany Poland.....	57	43	52	1
Totla.....	276	162	169	1

The very large majority of the Emigrants, included in the above statement, arrived in this City *via* the Ottawa and Prescott Railway from Prescott, which place they had reached from Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston, and New York.

A sensible increase from the latter two points was perceptible during the season of 1860, as compared with former seasons.

Such increase is to be accounted for from the circumstances that passage by *sailing vessels* to Quebec was not procurable during the greater portion of the year, and for this sole cause emigrants were obliged to patronize *foreign sailing vessels*, and hence it is why increased numbers were landed at American ports during 1860.

As advised you at various periods during the year, repeated complaints were made by many of the above respecting the treatment they had experienced after landing at the port

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of disembarkation, by being forced or induced by false representations to adopt a circuitous and expensive inland route, involving serious outlay of money and loss of time. In numerous cases the expense attendant upon reaching this place from the sea-coast equalled the cost of Atlantic passage. The extent to which this ungenerous treatment has been carried, ought to warrant some effectual remedy being applied as will prevent (if possible) any similar recurrence for the future.

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

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

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

7	adults forwarded to Portage du Fort, at a cost of.....	\$1.90
2	“ “ Montreal “	2.00
6	“ “ Fitzroy “	1.25
9	“ “ Gould's Landing “	1.90
23	“ “ Farral's “ for various places in the County of Renfrew, at a cost of.....	1.75
3	“ “ Oliver's Ferry “	1.50
2	“ “ Arnprior “	1.50
2	“ “ Clarendon “	1.60
3	“ “ Beckwith “	3.00
31	“ “ Pembroke “	3.15

Several of the arrivals to this District during the season of 1860 had been aided to emigrate to this country. A few male laborers reached this District that had been sent out by Lord Palmerston; on their arrival here, places were immediately provided for them with our farmers, who were glad to procure their services. Although they had not been accustomed to Agricultural pursuits, yet the majority were found willing hands and soon acquired a knowledge of the work of this country. Nine lads, sent out by the Wandsworth Industrial School, also reached this District during this season, and, on arrival, were supplied with suitable places. They were healthy and robust lads; and, from what I can learn, they have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner in their respective situations.

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

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

Transport by land and water	\$197.12
Provisions, bread supplied	14.60
Other relief, medical aid.....	40.00
Agency expenses, salaries.....	1240.00
Contingencies, office expenses	397.33
Travelling “	12.00
Other expenses	20.00
	<u>\$1921.05</u>

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

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

As stated in my last Annual Report, this section of the Province, in an Agricultural point of view, is rapidly increasing and extending in its proportions; and, when the bountiful and greatly increased nature of the return of the crops of 1860 is taken into consideration, it will be easily understood that increased demand for labor must necessarily have followed.

Applications were daily made at this office, during the present season, from almost every Township in the numerous adjoining Counties for laborers, averaging from 20 to 25 each; but I am sorry to add that a very small proportion indeed of the required help could be supplied by means or through the instrumentality of imported labor.

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

The Germans and Poles of this year, as a general thing, followed the footsteps of their predecessors and proceeded to the Upper Ottawa.

They have now formed the nucleus of a settlement on different parts of the County of Renfrew, and doubtless will yearly augment in numbers. From all I can learn, they are progressing favorably, and in time will compose an important and highly desirable addition to the population of that section of the Province.

As respects the future: at no period were the prospects as regards the future of this section of the Province more propitious. The abundant harvest of the present season, with the consequent revival in every branch of trade, has caused an activity to prevail in the entire Ottawa valley heretofore unprecedented.

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

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

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

It is indispensably requisite that some decided course of action should be taken to induce a sufficient number of female servants to emigrate to this country to meet its requirements. The subject has been so often brought under your consideration that I doubt not already you have taken the initiation in the matter. Suffice it therefore to say, at this time, that the inhabitants of the Ottawa country generally will hail with unspeakable

delight any steps that may be taken by you to supply them next year with a suitable class and sufficient number of female servants.

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

At this period I consider that the experience of the past justifies my reporting that, under all the circumstances, the result of the settlement by Emigrants during the three past years, must be considered as eminently successful.

Although in many instances the various persons locating the lands in question were not exactly the class of men who are best calculated to succeed in the like undertaking, and as it must be admitted that they were *not Agriculturalists*, and in many instances had never been accustomed even to undertake, (much less endure) manual labor: still, under all these disadvantageous circumstances, they are now in a prosperous condition.

Their crops of this year will enable them to become exporters to a considerable extent, after providing a sufficiency for the maintenance of themselves and families for the entire year. All this being accomplished within the short space of three years, under all the afore-mentioned disadvantageous circumstances, I consider the proof self convincing, that the Ottawa valley *does* offer inducements to parties desirous of engaging in the cultivation of land for settlement purposes.

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

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

It would be conferring an act of the greatest benefit on numbers of the Agricultural classes of the United Kingdom, if they could be made aware that such a field exists for the employment of their labor and energies, as presents itself by the tillage of the soil of the Ottawa valley. It is with this desire that I now allude so pressingly to the subject, and trust that in your hands it may receive that attention which its importance, in a variety of ways, so urgently calls forth.

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

Among the Agricultural tenants and small freeholders of the United Kingdom, there are many who would be greatly benefited by taking up lands of this country for farming purposes, and to such class the foregoing remarks are peculiarly applicable.

The foregoing must be viewed as merely applicable to parties desirous of locating the waste lands of the Crown. To other classes desirous of embarking a larger amount of capital, and undertaking at once extensive agricultural pursuits, there are suitable sites in numerous localities in this District, always procurable for such purposes, at reasonable prices.

The markets, as you are aware, throughout the entire Ottawa country, generally rule

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) FRANCIS CLEMOW,
Agent for Ottawa, and the surrounding country.

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

