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**EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN  
COLONIES).**

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**COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES  
relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH  
AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of  
Parliamentary Paper, No. 14, of Session 1  
of 1857).**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
23 June 1857.*

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125—Sess. 2.

*Under 8 oz.*



EMIGRATION (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 4 June 1857;—for,

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the  
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,  
No. 14, of Session 1, of 1857).”

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Colonial Office, }  
22 June 1857. }

C. FORTESCUE.

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*(Mr. Chichester Fortescue.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*23 June 1857.*

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SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR-GENERAL SIR E. HEAD, BART.

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		Number of Vessels coming under the operation of the Passengers Act -	4
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DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON. H. LABOUCHERE, M. P.

2	1856 : 26 August (No. 137) -	Norwegian and German Immigration: As to the expediency of encouraging - - - - -	26
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

DESPATCHES FROM LIEUT.-GOVERNOR THE HON. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

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7	1857 : 17 February (No. 13) -	Encouragement of Immigration: Enclosing Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on this subject - - - - -	35

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 14, of Session 1 of 1857).

CANADA.

Despatch from Governor-General Sir E. Head, Bart.

— No. 1. —

(No. 13.)

COPY OF DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir E. Head, Bart., to the Right Honourable H. Labouchere, M. P.

Government House, Toronto, 31 January 1857.

(Received, 16 February 1857.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report and Appendix of the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, for the year 1856.

I have, &c.

(signed) Edmund Head.

CANADA.

No. 1.

Governor-General Sir E. Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M. P.  
31 January 1857.

31 December 1856.

Enclosure in No. 1.

EMIGRATION REPORT, 1856.

Encl. in No. 1.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bart., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada, Quebec, 31 December 1856.

May it please your Excellency,

At the close of another year, I have again the honour to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my annual report of the emigration to this province, during the season of 1856.

The whole number of emigrants landed at this port was 22,439, against 21,274 in 1855: increase, 1,165, or equal to 5.47 per cent. The following is a comparative statement of the emigration of the last two years from each country:—

COUNTRY.	1856.	1855.
England - - - - -	10,353	6,754
Ireland - - - - -	1,688	4,106
Scotland - - - - -	2,794	4,859
Germany - - - - -	4,537	3,597
Norway - - - - -	2,806	1,267
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. - - - - -	261	691
	22,439	21,274

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Of the emigration from England, 7,262 sailed from the port of Liverpool, 1,052 cabin and 6,210 steerage, being over one-half of the whole emigration from that country, and equal to one-third of the whole emigration of the season. They are classed in the ships' lists as follows:—

English	-	-	-	-	-	3,022
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	2,702
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	1,195
Foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	343
						7,262

From Europe.

The emigration from Europe during the past season may, therefore, be classed as follows:—Natives of

England	-	-	-	5,555	Switzerland	-	-	260
Ireland	-	-	-	4,357	Hanover	-	-	9
Scotland	-	-	-	3,872	Italy	-	-	91
Norway	-	-	-	2,806	France	-	-	20
Prussia	-	-	-	3,136				
Germany	-	-	-	1,249				
Belgium	-	-	-	823				
								22,178

From this statement, it will appear that the foreign emigration, when compared with that of 1855, shows an increase of 3,047 souls, while the numbers from the United Kingdom show a falling off of 1,452 persons.

Table, No. 1,  
page 14.

At Paper No. 1 of the Appendix will be found the usual statistical table, which presents a review of the season's emigration, showing the arrivals from each country, the number embarked, births and deaths on the passage and in quarantine, distinguishing the males and females, adults and children. From this table it will be seen that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of emigrants from Europe was 201, with a tonnage capacity equal to 121,715 tons, and navigated by 4,754 seamen, with an average passage of 41½ days.

Of this number, 103 vessels came under the regulations of the Passenger Act, and 98 were exempt.

The numbers from each country were as follows:—

WHENCE.		No.	Tonnage.	Scamen.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Vessels under the Act, 1856:						
England	{ Steamers	14	15,871	1,015	1,033	1,669
	{ Sailing Vessels	26	20,290	685	55	7,193
Ireland	-	10	5,093	189	2	1,563
Scotland	-	17	9,861	384	34	2,616
Germany	-	22	9,433	337	22	4,578
Norway	-	14	5,103	196	2	2,823
		103	65,651	2,806	1,148	20,442
Vessels not under the Act:						
England	-	59	36,049	1,221	62	366
Ireland	-	16	7,317	285	8	120
Scotland	-	20	11,623	401	45	103
Germany	-	3	1,075	41	-	3
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
		98	56,064	1,948	115	592

From

From this statement it will be seen that the vessels which came under the regulations of the Passenger Act could, under their tonnage check, have carried fully one-third more passengers than they had on board.

The total number of souls embarked on board these vessels, including 38 berths on the passage, was 22,297: viz., 21,034 steerage and 1,263 cabin. The deaths during the passage were 98; equal to 0.43 per cent.; and in quarantine, 21, or equal to 0.09 per cent.; giving a total mortality of 119, or equal to 0.52 per cent. on the number embarked; leaving the number of emigrants landed, from the United Kingdom, 13,596 steerage and 1,239 cabin passengers; from the continent of Europe, 7,319 steerage and 24 cabin; and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, 261 steerage and 9 cabin; giving the total number of persons landed in the colony, 22,439 souls.

Of the passenger ships from the United Kingdom, 162 in number, 148 were performed by sailing vessels and 14 by steamers; 32 of the ships made two passages during the season, and of the steamers two made four passages each, and two three passages.

The successful and satisfactory manner in which the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have carried out their contract with the Provincial Government has called forth a spontaneous feeling of approbation from one end of the Province to the other.

These vessels have proved themselves admirably adapted for this trade, combining together not only safety and comfort, but securing a more rapid diffusion of the benefits of commerce; and, I am happy to observe, that these are greatly enhanced by the high testimonials which the passengers have at all times borne, with regard to the kindness and attention of the officers, excellence of the accommodations, as well as the treatment and fare they received while on board.

The successful establishment of this line cannot fail of exercising an important and beneficial influence on the Province generally by attracting a larger number of the better and more wealthy class of emigrants by this route, who in the absence of such facilities have heretofore been obliged to take that by Boston or New York.

These ships made 14 voyages between April and November, bringing out 1,033 cabin and 1,669 steerage passengers, and performing the passage out in an average of 12 days. On their return passages they carried 824 cabin and 900 steerage passengers.

Table No. 2, at page 15 of the Appendix, presents a return of the ships and passengers arrived from each port and country during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, with the number of deaths during the latter season, on the passage and in quarantine, from each port respectively. The whole number of deaths among 10,378 persons from England was but 25, equal to 0.24 per cent.; 19 of which occurred among the emigrants from the port of Liverpool, being equal to 0.26 per cent. The deaths from all the other English ports were but six souls.

Table, No. 2,  
page 15-

From Ireland the deaths among 1,693 persons were but five, one adult and four children.

From Scotland the deaths among 2,798 persons were but four.

The greatest mortality, 66, occurred among the German emigrants, out of an emigration of 4,603, being equal to 1.43 per cent.; and from Norway, 19 on an emigration of 2,825 souls, equal to 0.67 per cent.

The 261 persons who arrived here from the Lower Provinces consisted of traders, fishermen, and a few old settlers, who sold their farms, and were emigrating to Western Canada and the United States.

The numbers were, from Nova Scotia, 35; New Brunswick, 120; Prince Edward Island, 42; Cape Breton, 30; Newfoundland, 23; United States and West Indies, 11.

Table No. 3 presents the usual general hospital return, and shows the number of patients admitted for medical relief, with the results, at the Quarantine Establishment, up to its close on the 31st October; at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this city, and at the General Hospital in Montreal, from the 1st May to this date; from which it appears that the total number of cases treated at these several institutions was 362, and the deaths 25; 21 of which occurred, as before stated, at Grosse Isle, three in this city, and one in Montreal.

Table, No. 3,  
page 17-

This return, when compared with that of 1855, shows a decrease of 598 on the

## CANADA.

the admissions, and 37 in the number of deaths, which evidences fully to the remarkable healthy condition of the season's emigration.

Table, No. 4,  
page 18.

Table No. 4, furnishes a return of the adult male emigration, distinguishing trades, &c. as specified on the passenger lists. The total number of males embarked was 8,781 : of these there appears to have been 1,065 artisans ; farmers and farm servants, 2,342 ; clerks, 104 ; servants, 32 ; and labourers, 4,338.

Table, No. 5,  
page 18.

Table No. 5 shows a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at Quebec since the year 1829 to the present time; a period of 28 years, amounting in the aggregate to 868,908 souls, affording an average of 31,036 per annum.

Shipwreck.

I have also to record, with regret, the loss of an emigrant ship bound to this port, which has been attended with a melancholy destruction of life. The bark "Pallas," from Cork, with 136 passengers, was wrecked on the island of St. Paul's, on the night of the 10th May, when 79 of her passengers, with three of her crew, were unfortunately drowned ; the survivors reached this port on the 16th of June, where they received every assistance from this department, and were forwarded to their friends.

While on this subject, I would respectfully beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to a letter which I lately received from Mr. Fox, Her Majesty's Collector of Customs at the Magdalen Islands, as to the necessity of providing some place of shelter and protection to shipwrecked emigrants, a copy of which will be found at page 20 of the Appendix. Mr. Fox, who has resided on these islands since 1846, bears testimony to the great sufferings which have been experienced by the unfortunate emigrants wrecked on those and the adjacent islands, and suggests the appointment of a person to act as emigrant agent, and that a suitable building should be erected for the accommodation of shipwrecked persons. These suggestions appear to me as deserving of particular notice, and I therefore respectfully submit them for your Excellency's consideration.

I have written to Mr. Fox, and requested him to submit an estimate of the probable expense which would attend the erection of the building and fittings he proposes.

In my report to your Excellency of last season, I had the honour to suggest that the Collectors of Customs should be empowered to act, in virtue of their office, for the protection of all emigrants and their property which may by shipwreck or otherwise be brought within their jurisdiction.

The result of the past few years would appear to necessitate such an appointment, as by having such an officer to enforce the law, and to see that masters carried out the obligations under the Imperial Passenger Act, much suffering would doubtless have been prevented and valuable property saved.

Table, No. 6,  
page 19.

Table No. 6 furnishes a return of the number of persons sent out by the Poor Law Unions, or through the assistance of parochial authorities, or by their landlords. From this return it will appear that 183 persons received assistance in money, in addition to a free passage to this port. The number from England was 38, among whom there were 21 boys from the London Reformatory Schools ; they appeared to be quiet and well-conducted lads ; 12 proceeded to Toronto, and nine to Ottawa City, where they all found immediate employment. Of the remaining persons, 13 were from the Chatham Union, and four from other parishes ; these parties all received equal to 20s. sterling each adult on landing here.

From Ireland.

The number aided in their emigration from Ireland was 139 ; 96 females from the Mullingar and Enniscorthy Unions received their money on landing here ; 62 sent out by the Wexford Union were paid it previous to embarkation. Eight persons from Scotland were sent out by their landlord, Mr. M'Neill, who appears to have provided them with a free passage only.

Scotland.

Foreigners.

The foreigners were 102 : 52 Germans, and 50 Norwegians, by the ship "Orion" from Stavanger ; the former received four dollars each on arrival here, but the Norwegians appear to have been provided with a free passage only ; they proceeded to the Western States with the rest of the passengers by the same vessel. The Germans went to Western Canada, where they all readily obtained employment.

The Imperial Passenger Act of 1855 came into operation this season. This Act is more stringent in its provisions than the Act of 1852.

CANADA.

Passenger Act.

The principal alterations are, firstly, to bring more ships within the operation of the law; second, reducing the number of passengers which a ship can carry; and third, to increase the amount of nutriment in the dietary scale to be used on the voyage. All these changes have tended materially to add to the comfort, and promote the health of the emigrant, during the past season, and but one complaint was brought under my notice, that of the passengers of the ship "Chieftain," Scott, master, from Glasgow, a report of which will be found at page 24 of the Appendix. In this case the master, who was in bad health, and fearing a long passage, placed his passengers on a reduced allowance of provisions; he having died, the charge of the ship devolved on the mate, who at once ordered the full rations to be issued. On arrival here, the passengers made up their claim for the value of the provisions short issued, which was estimated at 8 s. 9 d. sterling each; which demand having at once been acceded to and paid, I did not consider myself authorised to interfere further in the matter.

I find that the 36th clause, which enacts that the provisions requiring cooking should be issued in a cooked state, has not generally been carried out in this particular; and it may be necessary to remark, that in every instance which has come under my notice, the deviation from the law has originated in the request or with the approval and sanction of the passengers themselves, preferring to draw their rations in an uncooked state, and prepare them according to their own taste or pleasure; and although this deviation would appear as a violation of the clause above referred to, yet, as the passengers would not prefer a complaint, I did not take any steps to enforce the law; the more particularly, as my legal adviser entertained the opinion that, in the absence of any complaint on the part of the passengers, a conviction could not be obtained.

The result of the working of this Act, so far, has on the whole been satisfactory, and would appear to have fulfilled the object of its framers; but it is also evident that it has operated unfavourably on the emigration to this province, and especially from the Irish ports, by enhancing the price of passage, which formerly ranged from 3 l. 10 s. to 4 l., to 5 l.; and I ought not omit to observe that the masters of several vessels, who have always heretofore brought out a full complement of passengers, have informed me, that their owners preferred to send them out in ballast, rather than subject them to the increased liability imposed by the Act.

The effect of this may be seen by a reference to Table No. 5 in the Appendix, where it will appear that the emigration from Ireland, which during the past 26 years afforded an average of 17,473, was reduced in 1855 to 4,105 persons, and during the season of 1856 to 1,688 souls.

This decrease, doubtless, may be attributed, in a great measure, to the improved condition of the labouring classes in that country, but other causes must also have operated to produce so great a change, as the same decrease does not appear to have affected the Irish emigration to the United States, which, in 1855, numbered 43,043, and has, during the past year, shown a small increase, the numbers being returned at 44,276, or equal to an advance of three per cent., while the direct emigration from Ireland to this port has fallen off nearly 59 per cent.

The Provincial Act would appear to require some amendment, in order to afford protection to the emigrants arriving here from foreign ports, and who have not the benefit of that protection which has been secured to emigrants from the United Kingdom, under the Imperial Passenger Act. In fact, it may be remarked, that the laws regulating emigration from foreign ports, which annually arrive by this route, are not cognisable by the judicial tribunals of this country, the absence of which cannot fail of proving prejudicial to the interests of foreign emigration. It would therefore be desirable that such provisions should be enacted, as would protect the foreign emigrant on his reaching our shores, and thereby place him on an equal legislative position with the British emigrant.

Provincial Act.

It is true, that our courts of law are always open to the foreigner, as to every one of Her Majesty's subjects; but owing to delays, and the impossibility of

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this class of persons remaining to prosecute, the application of any other than summary jurisdiction must prove unavailable.

I would beg to submit, that the provincial law should be so amended as to afford emigrants arriving in this country from foreign ports, the same protection as to emigrants from the United Kingdom: this might be effected by giving power to the magistrates here to inquire into all infringements of the emigrant laws of the country from which the complainant may have sailed, and to exercise summary jurisdiction therein. It would also be desirable that the production of the parties' contract tickets should be admitted as *prima facie* evidence of the contract by the Court, and that the computation of children and adults should be made the same in the Provincial as in the Imperial Act. The 12th clause, which requires the ship to give bonds in certain cases, would also appear to require modification, as the provision therein made has, in some instances, from the legal construction given, operated in a manner extremely onerous to masters of passenger vessels; this more especially in cases when the emigrant, after passing medical inspection at the port of embarkation, has taken passage in perfect health, but during the voyage may have contracted disease or infirmity from accident or otherwise, as to render him incapable of obtaining a livelihood after landing on our shores; in this case, the master has been obliged to give a bond for 75 *l.*, thus making him liable for the occurrence of disease or infirmity over which he had no control. In view of these circumstances, I would respectfully suggest, that the Act be so amended as to relieve the ship from the obligation of giving bonds in cases, when it could be satisfactorily proved that the emigrant was healthy and free from any mental or physical disease on embarkation, but had become infirm from disease or accident while on the passage, in which case power might be granted to this department to send back the party to the port from whence they sailed.

## Expenditure.

The expenditure of the emigration department, including the quarantine establishment and the charges connected with the care of the sick, amounts to 8,815 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*

Of this sum there was disbursed, under the direct superintendence of this office, 7,222 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*, constituted as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
For quarantine establishment - - - - -	2,415	2	6
For emigration department - - - - -	4,807	1	10
	7,222	4	4
Cost of steam-boat service for the quarantine station during the season, disbursed by the Board of Works - - -	1,350	-	-
Amount of expenses incurred for the medical treatment of emigrants admitted into the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, during the year ending 31 December - - - - -	243	12	6
	£.	8,815	16 10

The several heads of expenditure on account of the quarantine establishment, during the season of 1856, above referred to, were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Pay of officers, staff, &c. - - - - -	1,962	14	9
Hospital supplies - - - - -	107	9	-
Washing - - - - -	14	7	11
Cartage - - - - -	57	-	-
Drugs - - - - -	37	12	11
Coffin boards, &c. - - - - -	16	-	6
Printing, advertising, and stationery - - - - -	42	7	-
Sundry supplies for the use of the station - - - - -	102	10	5
Advance to wintering party - - - - -	75	-	-
	£.	2,415	2 6

There

There has been a small decrease in the expenditure of this establishment when compared with that of 1855, viz., in the hospital supplies, &c., 224*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; on contract for steamboat service, 150*l.* - But this has been counterbalanced in some measure by the increase of pay to the staff of 112*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, leaving the net amount saved equal to 262*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The expenditure of the emigration department to the 31st December has been as follows:—

						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Quebec Agency:</i>											
Transport -	-	-	-	-	-	1,432	18	9			
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	8			
Agency expenses	-	-	-	-	-	101	13	4			
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	394	9	-			
									1,944	10	9
<i>Montreal Agency:</i>											
Transport -	-	-	-	-	-	547	14	2			
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	8			
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	53	6	9			
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-			
									977	2	7
<i>Kingston Agency:</i>											
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	1			
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-			
									78	7	1
<i>Toronto Agency:</i>											
Transport -	-	-	-	-	-	245	3	1			
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	4			
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	110	18	11			
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	668	-	-			
									1,050	10	4
<i>Hamilton Agency:</i>											
Transport -	-	-	-	-	-	252	2	5			
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	17	14	4			
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	86	14	4			
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-			
									756	11	1
						£.			4,807	1	10

From this statement, it will be seen that the total direct relief extended to destitute emigrants at the several agencies throughout the province, was for,

	£.	s.	d.
Transport	2,481	5	6
Provisions	85	14	-
Agency charges	352	13	4
Salaries	1,887	9	-
	£. 4,807	1	10

Under the head of Agency Charges is included rents of offices, emigrant sheds, posting, stationery, fuel, &c. &c. This expenditure, when compared with that of 1855, shows a decrease of 501*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* currency, constituted as follows: on transport, there has been a decrease equal to 670*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; on provisions, 151*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; but there has been an increase under the charge of salaries of 321*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* in consequence of the re-opening the Kingston Agency and the addition of a quarter's salary to the agent at Hamilton and Montreal which did not appear in the account of 1855.

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec agency was 3,560 souls, equal to 2,700 adult persons, at an average cost of 10*s.* 7*d.* each; of this number there were,

Adult Males, over 12 years	-	-	-	841
„ Females	-	-	-	1,294
Children, from 3 to 12 years	-	-	-	1,130
Ditto under three years	-	-	-	265

## CANADA.

There were forwarded to Montreal	-	-	1,342	at	2 s.	7 d.	average cost.
Western Canada	-	-	1,115	at	16 s.	9 d.	"
Ottawa District	-	-	23	at	9 s.	8 d.	"
Eastern States	-	-	88	at	22 s.	11 d.	"
Western States	-	-	132	at	31 s.	7 d.	"

At Montreal, the number assisted were 1,240 souls, equal to 808 adults, at an average cost of 13 s. 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. each; viz.

Adult Males, over 12 years	-	-	-	125
" Females	"	"	"	410
Children, from 3 to 12 years	-	-	-	549
Ditto under three years	-	-	-	156

There were forwarded to Western Canada, 564 at 13 s. 6 d. average cost.

Ottawa District	-	-	-	52	at	6 s.	- d.	"
United States	-	-	-	102	at	17 s.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"

The number of persons assisted at the agencies in Western Canada, are not stated in the returns which have reached me; but the amount of relief afforded has not been very great, amounting, altogether, to 541 l. 8 s. 2 d., viz., 497 l. 5 s. 6 d. for transport, and 44 l. 2 s. 8 d. for provisions.

On reference to the returns of this and the Montreal agency, I find the number of our foreign emigration who received assistance during the season appears to have been 914 persons, equal to 682 adults; they were forwarded to different parts of the province for employment, and a few large families were assisted to reach their friends in the Western States; their number, when compared with those assisted during the season of 1855, show a decrease of 28 per cent. on an increased emigration equal to 57 per cent.

Mr. Hawke's  
Report, page 13.

At page 13, I beg to submit copy of the report received from Mr. Hawke, as to the results of the past season's emigration to Western Canada, and to which I would respectfully refer your Excellency; from this report it will appear that that section of the province continues to receive annually a large number of emigrants by the route of the United States, and which, during the past season, Mr. Hawke estimates at 10,729; this number, in addition to those received by this route (22,439), will give a total of 33,168 persons who have entered Canada during the season of 1856. It may be assumed that the whole of those who have reached the province by the route of the United States have remained as permanent settlers; of those received by this route a considerable number merely pass through the country in their route to the Western States.

I estimate that the whole of our Norwegian emigration, one half the Germans and Irish, and about one-sixth of those from England and Scotland, have proceeded to the United States; this would make the number at 9,352, or equal to 41  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., leaving the number of actual settlers remaining in the province at 24,816 souls.

Emigrant Tax.

The amount of Emigrant tax realised in course of the past season was as follows:

At Quebec:				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
15,071	adults	-	-	at	5 s.	-	3,767	15	-	
5,353	"	-	-	"	3 s. 9 d.	-	1,003	13	9	
34	"	-	-	"	47 s. 6 d.	-	80	15	-	
							4,852	3	9	
At Montreal:				£.	s.	d.				
74	adults	-	-	at	5 s.	-	18	10	-	
19	"	-	-	"	3 s. 9 d.	-	3	11	3	
							22	1	3	
							£.	4,874	5	-

The shipwrecked emigrants by the ship "Pallas," 56 in number, and the disbanded soldiers of the British Foreign Legion, numbering 693 persons, were exempted from the payment of duty, which would have realised, in addition to the above, the sum of 186 l. 1 s. 3 d. currency.

From

From the return of the arrival of foreign emigrants at the port of New York, I find that they show an increase of 6,109 over that of 1855. The total number being 142,342, against 136,233 in 1855. Of this number, 74,162 came from the United Kingdom, viz., England, 25,163; Ireland, 44,276; Scotland, 4,723; giving an increase of 2,823 over that of 1855.

CANADA.

Arrivals at New York.

On a review of the emigration of the past season, it will, on the whole, be considered very satisfactory. The emigrants were uniformly healthy, and landed free from complaint. A large proportion of the English and Scotch were farmers and mechanics; the former were generally in comfortable circumstances. The amount of capital brought into the country has been large; but there exists no means of ascertaining the exact amount. I am however aware, that considerable sums have been paid to different individuals, who brought out drafts; but this would only represent a small portion, as the greater number usually prefer to bring it out in gold. The amount paid the Norwegian emigrants in this city, from actual returns received, was upwards of 75,000 dollars. A large number of the Germans were in the possession of a very considerable amount of money, and from the various sources from which I have been able to obtain information, it is estimated at not less than 250,000 dollars.

Review of season.

Capital brought out.

The disbanded soldiers of the British Foreign Legion received from the Commissariat, on landing here, their arrears of pay and gratuity, amounting to upwards of 12,000 £., and to this must be added the amount brought by the emigrants from the United Kingdom, which may be estimated at 50,000 £.; consequently the capital brought into the country by the emigration of the past season may be fairly estimated at not less than 140,000 £. The amount paid for their inland transit, to our steamboat proprietors and railway companies, has not been less than 20,000 £., and if the cost of provisions and other necessaries on the route be stated at the low estimate of 5s. each, it will bring their entire expenditure, before reaching their respective destinations, to 26,000 £. It would however appear that but few of the emigrants of the past season have emigrated without having in view a fixed destination, and I have never known in any previous season so small a number of emigrants in search of employment, thus presenting a marked contrast to the emigration of former years. They all appeared to have emigrated on the recommendation of, and in many cases through the pecuniary assistance which they received from their friends in this country.

The demand and inquiry for labour in Western Canada, throughout the season, has been considerably in advance of the supply, and continued applications were received from almost every section of the province, complaining of the scarcity of labour, and the difficulty, as well as impossibility of procuring domestic servants, and requesting that emigrants might be directed to them. This it was found impossible to accomplish, for the reasons previously stated, viz., that all those suitable for such purposes had already their destination fixed; and if they delayed it arose solely from want of means to carry them forward, in which case they would merely accept employment until they had acquired a sufficient sum to enable them to carry their original intention into effect.

Demand for labour.

This state of things is very gratifying, and it is moreover satisfactory to know, that from accounts recently received from the several agencies, no cases of distress or destitution have been reported among the emigration of the past season.

The number of letters for emigrants addressed to this agency during the season was 213, 99 of which contained remittances amounting to 268 £. 0s. 4d., all of which were delivered and the amount paid over to the parties.

Emigrant letters; money.

With reference to the prospects of the year 1857, I am happy to observe, that the reports from all quarters, would indicate a general growing prosperity, and active business employment, both as regards commerce and agriculture. An interest is now being felt throughout the United Kingdom with respect to this country, from which the most beneficial results may be confidently anticipated. The excellent and judicious system now introduced by your Excellency's Government for opening and settling the wild lands of the Crown, by means of free grants to actual settlers, has already attracted very general public attention, not only in the mother country, but on the continent of Europe. A large portion

Prospects of 1857.

CANADA.

of these lands are represented to be of good quality, and some tracts even equal to those which, in other parts of the province, have so richly rewarded the toil and industry of the husbandman.

It may also be worthy of remark, that the efficient and speedy direct communication now so successfully established by steam, bringing the chief points of Western Canada within 15 days of England;—the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to Stratford, forming an extension of 600 miles, and offering an easy and rapid access through some of the wealthiest and most fertile portions of the province, thereby permitting a wider and more general developement of its resources;—these advantages, combined with a salubrious climate, productive soil, land cheap, and so easily attainable, that every industrious person may become a freeholder; unsurpassed means of internal communication, through its rivers, lakes, and railways; ample security for life and property; and, happily within the reach of all, the means of obtaining a cheap, sound, moral, and religious education for the rising generation, cannot assuredly fail of exercising a most important influence upon our future emigration; and I am of opinion that, during the ensuing season, we shall receive a large accession to our population, and with it a share of the wealth, intelligence, and industry of the mother country.

St. Lawrence  
route.

The increased advantages, as well as the superiority of the route by the St. Lawrence to emigrants, whose destination may be either to Western Canada, or the more westerly States of the American Union, cannot, I may be permitted to observe, be too prominently brought before the notice of intending emigrants from the United Kingdom or continent of Europe. These facilities and advantages are now so great, that during the ensuing season the journey from Quebec to Chicago, the great emporium of the West, may be performed over the Grand Trunk Railway, in connexion with the Great Western and Michigan Central Railway, in 40 hours, and to Toronto or Hamilton in about 16 hours running time. The usual speed of the emigrant train will be somewhat slower than this, but they can always be sure of being carried through, either by steamboats or by railway, as they may desire, within a reasonable time, and at a moderate charge. The rates of 1856 do not vary from those of 1855, and may be stated as follows: from Quebec to Montreal 3 s., or 75 cents; Kingston 11 s., or 2 dollars 75 cents; Toronto or Hamilton 19 s., or 4 dollars 75 cents; Chicago, *via* Great Western Railway, 38 s., or 9 dollars 50 cents; if by the Collingwood route 32 s., or 8 dollars.

Fares.

These rates include the free carriage of all luggage. The rates for 1857 will most likely undergo some slight modification, on such parts of the route as the steamboats are brought into competition with the railways, but the saving of time effected by the rail should always command the preference with the better class of emigrants, and more than compensate for the small increased rate of fare.

The Collingwood route will be found the best and most direct for emigrants proceeding to the great mineral districts on Lake Superior, or to any of the northern ports of Lake Michigan.

These circumstances duly appreciated, with the absence of imposition, which even the more experienced are subject to by the route of the Atlantic cities, points out the St. Lawrence as the best and most economical route to the great west. I would only further desire to impress upon the emigrants the importance and advantage of arriving in this country early in the spring, and they should, if possible, make such arrangements as not to retard it beyond the month of June.

Paper, No. 7,  
page 20.

At Paper No. 7 of the Appendix, I submit copy of the notes appended to the periodical reports made to your Excellency during the past season, in which I have had occasion to notice the condition and more immediate prospects of the emigrants as they arrived in the country, and to which I respectfully refer.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to remark that the prospects of employment for the working classes, or those who may be likely to arrive during the ensuing season, are, on the whole, favourable, more particularly in Western Canada; and I do not anticipate any difficulty in providing employment for all the

the industriously disposed emigrant labourers who may seek a home in this highly favoured portion of the British empire.

CANADA.

Submitting this Report to your Excellency's favourable consideration,

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

Emigrant Office, Toronto,  
29 December 1856.

Sir,

In consequence of the multiplied routes and modes of conveyance by which emigrants find their way into Upper Canada, it is an extremely difficult matter to obtain reliable data on which to found a report, I shall therefore endeavour to come as near the truth as possible.

It appears from your return that 22,178 emigrants landed at Quebec during the year 1856. To this number must be added those who landed at New York and other ports in the United States, and who came to this section of the Province. Mr. Dixon states that 4,229 of this class came to Hamilton by the Suspension Bridge; and, as nearly as I can ascertain, about 6,500 entered by way of Rochester, Oswego, and other ports; making a total of 32,907. From this must be deducted the number who proceeded to the Western States, chiefly by the Great Western and Northern Railways, which, according to Mr. Dixon's report, and my own observation, may be fairly stated at one-fourth of the whole, viz., 8,227, leaving the number of actual settlers 24,680. At least three-fourths of these were British subjects. The remaining fourth consisted of Germans, French, Belgians, and Norwegians.

Mr. Dixon, the agent at Hamilton, in remarking upon the emigrants who proceeded through Canada to the Western States, says, "It would appear that the number of emigrants who were induced to take the United States route, is nearly equal to those who have left Canada for the Western States. We may therefore infer, that the final determination of settling in the Western States has been principally secured by the information they have received, and the influence produced in Great Britain: the prejudice of these preconceived opinions is the more apparent, from the fact that, in England, where intercourse with the United States is more extensive than in any other European nation."\*

Mr. Dixon is of opinion that the employment of an agent at Liverpool, under the supervision of the Government, is very desirable; but I do not consider such an appointment advisable at the present time. A great change has recently taken place in our transport facilities. The establishment of the line of steamers between Quebec, Montreal, and Liverpool, in summer, and Portland in winter, has been eminently successful, and will no doubt be followed by other steamers.

The Grand Trunk is also now open from Portland to Montreal and Quebec, connecting with other lines of railroad to the extremities of the settled parts of Upper Canada; and I understand that it is intended to establish a system of through tickets, so that emigrants from the chief ports in the United Kingdom and Germany, can be conveyed from the port of debarkation to the railroad stations nearest their places of destination: such a system properly carried out by the shipper and railroad agents will, in my opinion, be far more effective than any other that can be adopted.

The season has been healthy, and employment, at good wages, abundant; and there is every prospect that the inducement to settlers will not be less in 1857 than during the past year.

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

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

\* Note. — There is some omission apparently in this paragraph.

APPENDIX to EMIGRATION REPORT, 1866.

CANADA.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants Embarked, with the Number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine, the Total Number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Souls from each Country; also the Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen Employed, and the Average Length of Passage, during the Season of 1866.

W H E N C E.	Number of Vessels.	Average Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	N U M B E R E M B A R K E D.										D E A T H S O N T H E P A S S A G E.									
					Cabin Passengers.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.		Total Steerage.		BIRTHS.		Total Souls on Board.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		TOTAL	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England { Steam-ships, 14	99	12½	72,210	2,921	1,150	4,230	2,517	1,156	000	371	0,210	6	4	10,378	3	4	10	20						
Ireland { Sailing-ships, 85	26	41	12,410	474	10	620	048	183	180	42	1,682	-	1	1,603	1	-	2	6						
Scotland	37	40½	21,484	785	70	1,086	885	320	300	118	2,715	2	2	2,708	1	-	1	2						
Germany, &c.	25	52	10,608	378	22	1,336	001	611	200	4,661	0	11	4,003	5	2	12	68							
Norway	14	54	5,103	106	2	1,054	830	447	352	136	2,819	-	4	2,825	1	2	7	18						
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	34	-	0,467	308	0	128	60	29	31	4	252	-	-	201	-	-	-	-						
TOTAL	235	41½	128,182	5,062	1,272	8,781	6,276	2,811	2,410	640	21,248	16	22	22,568	11	3	10	40						
W H E N C E.	D E A T H S I N Q U A R A N T I N E.										T O T A L L A N D E D I N T H E C O L O N Y.										G R A N D T O T A L			
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.		TOTAL DEATHS.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Total.		Infants.		Total Steerage.		Cabin Passengers.		Landed in the Colony.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
England	-	1	3	-	-	1	25	4,227	2,516	1,120	002	5,356	3,478	309	0,203	1,150	10,353							
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	628	648	181	160	809	828	41	1,078	10	1,088							
Scotland	-	1	-	1	-	4	1,085	884	326	208	1,411	1,189	122	2,716	70	2,794								
Germany	1	-	2	3	2	00	1,648	1,334	077	506	2,325	1,930	260	4,515	22	4,537								
Norway	-	-	-	3	-	10	1,053	830	442	347	1,405	1,470	100	2,804	2	2,806								
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	60	29	31	167	91	4	252	0	201							
TOTAL	1	2	8	7	3	110	8,769	6,271	2,784	2,414	11,553	8,085	929	21,107	1,272	22,430								

Deaths on Passage, 0.48 per cent. Deaths in Quarantine, 0.0 per cent. Total Deaths on the number Embarked, 0.52 per cent.

Emigration Department, Quebec, }  
December 1866.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants Embarked, Births on the Passage, with the Number died at Sea and in Quarantine, and Total Landed in the Colony; distinguishing the Countries, and Ports whence they Sailed, during the Season of 1856.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Births.	TOTAL.	Deaths.		Landed in the Colony.		
		Steerage.	Cabin.			At Sea.	Quarantine.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Aberystwith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Bideford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
Bristol	5	39	2	-	41	-	-	41	36	85
Cardiff	3	13	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	50
Carlisle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	146
Falmouth	2	25	7	-	32	-	-	32	-	58
Fowey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	391
Grangemouth	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	6
Hull	4	336	10	-	346	2	-	344	557	1,060
Harrington	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Liverpool	45	6,224	1,052	5	7,281	15	4	7,262	3,812	13,225
London	14	386	9	-	395	-	-	395	267	313
Maryport	2	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	17
Milford	1	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	6	-
Newcastle	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Plymouth	12	1,625	47	4	1,676	3	-	1,673	1,750	2,683
Poole	2	5	19	-	24	-	-	24	19	22
Portsmouth	1	371	-	-	371	-	-	371	13	-
Shields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
St. Ives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Swansea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teignmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Torquay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Truro	3	156	4	-	160	-	1	159	50	-
Padstow	2	13	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-
Whithaven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Workington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18
	99	9,219	1,150	9	10,378	20	5	10,353	6,754	18,176

I R E L A N D.

Belfast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	935
Cork	4	60	4	-	64	-	-	64	189	2,558
Donegal	2	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	4	-
Dublin	1	9	2	-	11	-	-	11	-	1,528
Galway	1	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	263
Limerick	8	107	2	-	109	-	-	109	1,050	4,934
Londonderry	1	186	1	1	188	-	-	188	265	265
Newry	1	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	29	24
New Ross	5	671	1	-	672	1	-	671	1,156	2,492
Skibbereen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Sligo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	396
Tralee	2	439	-	-	439	4	-	435	724	1,417
Waterford	1	177	-	-	177	-	-	177	206	1,056
Westport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-
Wexford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Youghal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
	26	1,682	10	1	1,693	5	-	1,688	4,106	16,168

## SCOTLAND.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	Number of Vessels.	Passengers.		Births.	TOTAL.	Deaths.		Landed in the Colony.		
		Steerage.	Cabin.			At Sea.	Quarantine.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Aberdeen	8	818	27	1	846	-	-	846	1,414	1,606
Alloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Annan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Arbroath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Ardrossan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Banff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Dumfries	2	9	-	-	9	-	-	9	13	58
Dundee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28
Fraserburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Glasgow	19	1,215	47	3	1,265	1	2	1,262	2,499	2,114
Greenock	2	329	3	-	332	-	-	332	268	1,786
Leith	3	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	10	48
Lewis (Isle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	-
Montrose	3	340	2	-	342	1	-	341	281	358
Stromness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Troon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
	37	2,715	79	4	2,798	2	2	2,794	4,859	6,446

## GERMANY, &amp;c.

Antwerp	7	929	6	6	941	13	1	927	438	388
Bremen	2	441	-	1	442	4	-	438	1,584	776
Bordeaux	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Gibraltar	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hamburg	13	3,188	16	13	3,217	41	7	3,169	1,575	4,524
Havre	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	25	4,561	22	20	4,603	58	8	4,537	3,597	5,688

## NORWAY.

Arendal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
Bergen	6	1,197	-	1	1,198	3	2	1,193	229	1,452
Christiana	2	346	-	2	348	1	-	347	380	1,741
Drammen	1	210	-	1	211	2	2	207	214	319
Gothenburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
Krageroe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	523
Lurvey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ostorsior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Porsgrund	1	248	-	-	248	1	-	247	239	500
Stavanger	3	592	2	-	594	4	2	588	188	620
Sandfjord	1	226	-	-	226	2	-	224	-	-
Walo Sulvack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
	14	2,819	2	4	2,825	13	6	2,806	1,267	5,849

## LOWER PORTS.

Lower Ports	34	252	9	-	261	-	-	261	691	857
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RECAPITULATION.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	Number of Vessels.	Passengers.		Births.	TOTAL.	Deaths.		Landed in the Colony.		
		Steerage.	Cabin.			At Sea.	Quarantine.	1856.	1855.	1854.
ENGLAND - -	99	9,219	1,150	9	10,378	20	5	10,353	6,754	18,176
IRELAND - -	26	1,682	10	1	1,693	5	-	1,688	4,103	16,168
SCOTLAND - -	37	2,715	79	4	2,798	2	2	2,794	4,859	6,446
GERMANY, &c. -	25	4,561	22	20	4,603	58	8	4,537	3,597	5,688
NORWAY - -	14	2,819	2	4	2,825	13	6	2,806	1,267	5,849
LOWER PORTS -	34	252	9	-	261	-	-	261	691	857
	235	21,248	1,272	38	22,558	98	21	22,439	21,274	53,184

Emigration Department, Quebec, }  
December 1856.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Admissions into Hospital, Discharges, and Deaths of Emigrants during the Season of 1856.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain.
Grosse Isle Hospital - - - - -	263	242	21	-
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec - -	88	81	3	4
General Hospital, Montreal - - - - -	11	10	1	-
TOTAL - - -	362	333	25	4

Emigration Department, Quebec, }  
December 1856.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

## No. 4.

RETURN of Trades and Callings of Emigrants who arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, during the Year 1856.

Bakers - - - - -	65	Saddlers and Harness-makers - -	11
Butchers - - - - -	35	Sailmakers - - - - -	2
Braziers, Plumbers, and Tinsmiths -	18	Sawyers - - - - -	9
Bookbinders and Printers - - - -	14	Shipbuilders - - - - -	11
Bricklayers and Stonemasons - - -	115	Shoemakers - - - - -	227
Cabinet-makers and Turners - - -	10	Smiths - - - - -	216
Carpenters and Joiners - - - -	308	Stone-cutters - - - - -	13
Cart and Wheelwrights - - - -	50	Tailors - - - - -	206
Coachmakers - - - - -	7	Watch and Clock-makers - - -	51
Coopers - - - - -	27	Wool and Flax-dressers - - -	4
Curriers and Turners - - - -	4	Weavers - - - - -	65
Dyers - - - - -	19	Servants - - - - -	32
Engineers - - - - -	35	Unenumerated Callings - - -	189
Gardeners - - - - -	49	Farm Labourers - - - - -	2,342
Hatters - - - - -	12	Common ditto - - - - -	4,338
Millers and Millwrights - - - -	83		8,781
Miners - - - - -	61	Deaths of Male Adults at	
Merchants and Clerks - - - -	104	Sea - - - - -	11
Moulders and Foundrymen - - -	9	Quarantine - - - - -	1
Painters and Glaziers - - - -	20		12
Paper-makers - - - - -	2		
Plasterers - - - - -	13		
Ropemakers - - - - -	5	TOTAL - - - - -	8,769

Emigration Department, Quebec, }  
December 1856.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

## No. 5.

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

COUNTRY.	5 years,	5 years,	5 years,	5 years,	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
	from 1829 to 1833.	from 1834 to 1838.	from 1839 to 1843.	from 1844 to 1848.									
England -	43,386	28,561	30,791	60,453	3,980	9,887	9,677	9,276	9,585	18,175	6,754	10,353	245,878
Ireland -	102,266	54,904	74,981	112,192	23,126	17,976	22,381	15,983	14,417	16,168	4,106	1,688	400,188
Scotland -	20,143	11,061	16,311	12,767	4,084	2,879	7,042	5,477	4,745	6,446	4,859	2,794	99,508
Continent of Europe -	15	485	-	9,728	436	849	870	7,256	7,456	11,537	4,864	7,343	50,830
Lower Ports -	1,880	1,346	1,777	1,219	968	701	1,106	1,184	496	857	691	261	12,495
	167,699	96,357	123,860	196,359	38,494	32,292	41,076	39,176	36,699	53,183	21,274	22,439	868,908

Emigration Department, Quebec, }  
December 1856.

A. C. Buchanan,  
Chief Agent.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Persons who received Assistance to Emigrate from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, with the Amount paid them on Landing, during the Season of 1856.

DATE.	SHIP.	Whence.	Number of Souls.	By whom Sent out.	Amount Paid by		REMARKS.	
					Emigration Department.	Other Agents.		
14 June	Emma	Liverpool	15. 13 girls and 2 boys.	Enniscorthy Union	£ 15	s. -	d. -	
14 "	Ditto	ditto	6 girls	Wexford Union	-	-	-	On embarking.
14 "	Ditto	ditto	13 persons	Chatham Union	11	-	-	
12 July	Shepherdess	ditto	12 boys	Reformatory School	12	-	-	
16 "	Calloden	ditto	63 girls	Mullingar Union	66	-	-	
16 "	Ditto	ditto	56 girls	Wexford Union	-	-	-	On embarking.
5 August	Martin Luther	ditto	14 persons (two families).	Dumfrynagh Union	7	-	-	
11 "	Admiral Boxer	ditto	4 persons	Enniscorthy Union	4	-	-	
28 "	Inkerman	Greenock	8 persons (two families).	Duncan McNeill	-	-	-	Free passage only.
19 Sept.	Wisconsin	Liverpool	9 boys	Reformatory School	9	-	-	
3 Nov.	Canadian (steamer)	ditto	2 paupers	Newbury, Hants	2	-	-	
4 "	Pearl	London	2 pauper females	Fulham Union	2	-	-	
			204		£ 128	-	-	

CONTINENT.

DATE.	SHIP.	Whence.	Number of Souls.	By whom Sent out.		Dollars.	REMARKS.
14 June	Herschel	Hamburg	8	Mecklenburg	-	32	And free passage by Baron Von Schulenburg.
24 "	Guston	Bremen	4	Government of Hesse Cassel.	-	18	
2 July	Gesner	ditto	4	Saxe Meiningen	-	16	
2 "	Kong Sverre	Antwerp	24	Wirtemberg	-	76	
25 "	Ithona	ditto		Swiss	-	30	On embarking.
28 "	Orion	Stavanger	50 parish paupers	Norway	-	-	Free passage only.
4 Aug.	Europa	Hamburg	8 ditto	Hamburg	-	32	
			102		-	204	

RECAPITULATION.

From	ENGLAND.		IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.		CONTINENT.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		Dollars.
Parish Funds	38	36 - -	158	92 - -	-	- - -	44	172
Private Funds	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8	32
Free Passage only	-	- - -	-	- - -	8	- - -	50	-
	38	36 - -	158	92 - -	8	- - -	102	204

Emigration Department, Quebec, }  
December 1856.

A. C. Duchana n,  
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

Sir,

Magdalen Islands, 17 November 1856.

PREVIOUS to the close of the navigation, I beg to offer a few remarks, which I deem of some importance to the Emigration Department, of which you have the honour of being the Chief Agent.

The position of these islands being in the track of vessels bound from Europe to Quebec, and from the frequent occurrence of wrecks, no doubt can exist of their being very dangerous.

Since my residence here, in 1846, no less than four emigrant ships have struck the ground here, and all, with one exception, became total wrecks, and the lives of many unfortunate creatures sacrificed. You are not aware, perhaps, that should an emigrant ship be unfortunately lost here to-day, there is not a building to be obtained wherein could be placed 20 persons, and consequently her living freight must either remain exposed to the inclemency of the weather, or seek such shelter as an old sail or a few spruce bushes could render or afford; as was the case, in the year 1846, to the passengers of the ill-fated ship "Miracle," from Liverpool for Quebec, and which struck upon the east end of the island in the beginning of May. She had upwards of 600 passengers on board, and after the ship struck, the masts were cut away, causing the loss of the sails. Those unfortunate creatures who reached the shore alive wandered in the spruce bushes, and amongst the sand hills, in hopes of finding shelter (many having the ship fever), where they fell down and died, the snow being still upon the ground, and no person taking the least interest in them. I myself, with four others, whom I entreated to assist me, buried near and about the spot where the ship was wrecked upwards of 200 of them; those who were found alive were at last brought up to House Harbour, and, for want of a suitable building to contain them, were placed in an old shed without a floor, and only sea grass to cover them, where they died by dozens, so that by the time vessels could be obtained to send them to Pictou, only about 200 remained.

As it is the policy of our Government to encourage emigration to Canada, and to render every assistance in their power to emigrants, I beg to suggest to you the necessity of your mentioning the fact in your annual report, that a person empowered to act as emigration agent, and a suitable building to accommodate emigrants, who may have the misfortune of being cast away here, is much required to serve in emergency. The building need not be more than a wooden one, with two floors; no extra work is required, but stoves should be sent down, ready for putting into use: the same would serve as a customs warehouse and general depôt, and then, should an accident occur, passengers could at once be brought up and sheltered, until vessels were got ready to remove them to their port of destination; and in many cases a vast saving would be made to the Government in consequence.

I have been induced to make these remarks in consequence of seeing such bad management exercised in all cases of the kind, which would be remedied by a Government building, and an agent under you to see the Act carried into execution, and assist on the part of the department; and trusting you will not think it presumption in me for so doing,

I am, &amp;c.

(signed) Jno. J. Fox, C. H. M. C.

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

No. 7.

EXTRACTS from the Notes appended to the Periodical Reports of Arrivals of Passenger Ships at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, in the Season of 1856.

RETURN No. 1.—From the 30th of April to the 22d of May.

Two thousand one hundred and forty-three emigrants have landed at this port since the opening of the navigation to this date, all in good health; two-thirds of whom are from England and Scotland, and consist of farmers and agricultural labourers. Many of the former have brought out a considerable amount of capital with them, and, with a very few exceptions, have all proceeded to settle in Western Canada, where all appear to have friends or relations already settled.

The emigrants from Aberdeen and Montrose are a highly respectable and intelligent class of emigrants, and cannot fail to prove a valuable addition to the western section of the Province.

Those from Plymouth and Truro have chiefly proceeded to friends in the Newcastle and Home districts.

The Irish emigrants, per "Dunbrody," from New Ross, have, with the exception of a few families, proceeded to friends in the Western States; they were respectable in appearance, and all appeared in comfortable circumstances.

The Germans, by the "Washington," from Hamburg, are chiefly Prussians; about one-half have proceeded to the German settlements in the Gore and Wellington districts. They brought out a considerable amount of property with them. A few families had drafts amounting

amounting to over 2,000 dollars on a firm in this city, but which were refused acceptance from want of advice. The drafts were protested, and placed in the hands of the consul, and the parties, about 20 in number, proceeded to their friends in Guelph, Canada West, where they intend to reside.

The vessels included in this return are the first which have arrived under the regulations of the amended Passenger Act of 1855. The passengers all reported favourably of the kindness and good treatment they received from the masters of the several ships during the passage.

The rates of passage by the vessels from Scotland range from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* each adult; from English ports, from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; and by the steamers the charge was eight guineas.

The steamer "North America" is the first arrival of the ocean steamers under the recent contract entered into between the Government and Mr. Allan, of Montreal, and it is gratifying to find that the passengers, both cabin as well as steerage, report most favourably of her sea qualities, and also of the excellence of her arrangements and accommodation. The regular establishment of this line cannot but prove highly beneficial to the interest of the Province, and be the means of inducing a larger number of the more respectable class of emigrants to select this route, which heretofore were obliged to proceed by the United States.

The demand for labour in Western Canada is favourable, and applications have been received for a considerable number of men on the Grand Trunk Railway works at Darlington, wages 5*s.* 6*d.* per day; also from farmers and others in Western Canada, for agricultural labour, wages 12 dollars per month, with board; and for good handy men and mechanics, to work with machinery and in saw-mills, wages from 26 to 33 dollars per month, according to capability.

The inquiries in this direction are extremely limited, and do not at present offer much field for emigrant labour.

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RETURN No. 2.—From the 22d of May to the 7th of June.

Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six emigrants have landed at this port during the period embraced in this return, all in good health.

The greater part are English and Scotch; their place of nativity, taken from the ships' lists, appears as follows:—

English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,452
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390
Foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532
								————— 2,886

The small proportion of natives of Ireland in this return presents a marked contrast with the number from the country in previous years, and, of this number, but 208 persons came in vessels direct from Waterford and Limerick; the remainder, 304, came *via* Liverpool.

They are chiefly of the labouring classes, and coming out to friends, the greater part of whom reside in the United States.

The English and Scotch emigrants consist of respectable farmers and agricultural labourers, two-thirds of whom intend settling in Western Canada, where they have friends. They generally appear to possess capital, and were desirous of purchasing land.

On board the "John Howell" there were a few German families, who, having no particular destination in view, were directed to Trenton, Bay of Quinte, where they have all obtained employment.

The emigrants by the "Fedres Minde," and "Midas," from Antwerp, were Belgians, Prussians, and Swiss, and have all proceeded to the Western States. Those by the "Eliza," from Hamburg, were chiefly Prussians, and have, with the exception of three persons, proceeded to the State of Illinois and Wisconsin.

One hundred and fifty-three passengers arrived on board of 20 vessels; but, as they did not come within the regulations of the Passenger Act, the names are not enumerated.

On board the "Margaret," "John Howell," "Roslin Castle," and "Clio," there were a few destitute families, who were assisted to enable them to proceed to their friends. They are chiefly women and children, numbering 281 souls; viz. 135 adults, 118 children, and 28 infants.

The inquiry for labourers in this section continues limited; but the accounts from Western Canada are more favourable, and parties desiring work can obtain it without difficulty on the public works, or with the farmers.

## RETURN No. 3.—From the 7th to the 26th of June.

THREE thousand eight hundred emigrants have landed at this port during the period embraced in this return, all in good health, 2,310 of whom were foreigners, 1,485 from the United Kingdom, and five from the lower provinces. Of those which sailed from ports in the United Kingdom, 456 were natives of England, 963 Irish, and 23 Scotch.

The emigrants per "Ann Thompson," from Tralee, were all of the labouring class, and were generally poor, the greater part of whom emigrated to join relations, chiefly in the United States. Those by the "Arabian" and "Emma," from Liverpool, were chiefly Irish. In the latter vessel there were 15 paupers sent out by the Enniscorthy Union, 13 girls, and 2 boys; their appearance was favourable, and they seemed well disposed to work. They proceeded on to Montreal, where they found immediate employment. The portion sent out by the Chatham Union were chiefly females, but they were healthy, and are likely to do well.

The schooner "Nazaire," Blais, master, brought up to this port 57 passengers saved from the wreck of the "Pallas," of Cork, lost on the Island of St. Paul's, on the night of the 30th May. The vessel sailed from Cork on the 25th April with 136 passengers; 52 men, 46 women and 38 children; 23 men, 18 women and 6 children were saved.

They were chiefly going to their friends in the United States, and having landed here destitute, were supplied with some provisions, and sent forward to their several destinations.

The passengers per "Argentinus," from Londonderry, were respectable farmers and labourers; they proceeded to Western Canada to join their friends.

The Norwegian emigrants have all proceeded to Illinois and Wisconsin.

Of the Germans, a considerable number proceeded to the German settlements in the Gore and Wellington district; they generally bring money with them.

The whole number of free passages granted among the several ships included in this return, including the wrecked passengers by the "Pallas," was 384, and this assistance was confined to large families or women and children; 195 were adults, and 189 were children under 12 years of age.

## RETURN No. 4.—From the 26th of June to the 5th of July.

THE emigrants arrived during the week ending 5th instant are chiefly foreigners, one-half of whom are Norwegians. A few cases of fever occurred on board the "Apollo," from Bergen; all the others were healthy.

The Norwegians have all proceeded direct to the western states, chiefly to Green Bay, Wisconsin; a considerable number of the Germans will remain in Western Canada, where they have relations; a number of the young men, who had no particular destination, have been sent to Belleville, Bay of Quinte, from which place applications have been received offering them employment.

It would be desirable if a Norwegian settlement could be opened up the Ottawa, as, from their steady, industrious habits, they could not but prove a valuable addition to that fine section of the country; but to induce them to settle in this province, it will be necessary to make its advantages and wants known previous to their leaving their homes, as all those who come out here appear to have their destination fixed, and are invariably either proceeding to join friends or relations who have preceded them, or to settle in that neighbourhood.

The services of a judicious agent to visit Europe, under the authority of Government, would appear to be the most effective way by which a portion of the valuable foreign emigration now taking the St. Lawrence route could be induced to remain in Canada; if a few families could be once introduced into the Ottawa section of the country, they would soon draw others around them.

Of the Germans, a considerable number, possessing means, have proceeded to the western section of the province to friends already settled there; but the German population is now becoming so generally interspersed throughout Western Canada, that the emigrant is almost certain to find a friendly voice to guide and direct him on his first arrival, and he is enabled soon to establish himself advantageously.

Two vessels from Antwerp brought 249 Belgians, respectable farmers and mechanics, chiefly from Brabant and Hainault; they appear generally in good circumstances, and were all proceeding to Chicago and Green Bay to friends.

The emigration from the United Kingdom number but 627 souls. They came by the steamers "Anglo Saxon" and "North American," from Liverpool, and the "Grampian," from Glasgow. Nearly the whole of the steerage passengers by the steamers were Scotch farmers and mechanics, and proceeded chiefly to Western Canada; the "Grampian's" passengers were respectable farmers and agriculturists; destination, Hamilton and Toronto.

The demand for labour in Western Canada is very general, and complaints have been received from several quarters of the scarcity of labourers. Wages range from 3 s. 9 d. to a dollar per day.

RETURN No 5.—From the 5th to the 19th of July.

THREE thousand and sixty-eight emigrants arrived at this port from the 5th to the 19th instant, two-thirds of whom sailed from England, principally from Liverpool, of whom there were—

Natives of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	562
„ Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	217
„ Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116
„ Foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
							————— 1,949

1,782 of whom came by sailing vessels, and 167 by steamer. Of the latter, 51 were cabin, and 116 steerage passengers.

Those by sailing vessels were respectable farmers and agricultural labourers.

The Irish portion were chiefly families coming out to their relations in different parts of Canada and the United States; and it was found necessary to grant assistance to 382 souls, chiefly of this class, to enable them to meet their friends.

On board the "Culloden" there were 63 females, sent out by the guardians of the Mullingar Union; they received 20 s. sterling each, paid them through this office; 56 females from the Wexford Union, who received their money before sailing. A number of these young women obtained immediate employment in this neighbourhood and about Montreal; and but 16 could be induced to proceed up the country, where their services are much desired, and where they would eventually succeed much better than by remaining about the cities.

The passengers per "Woodstock," from New Ross, were principally of the labouring class, and a few farmers. They all appear to have emigrated to join friends and relations; a large proportion, consisting of females and children, required assistance to enable them to proceed, which was granted to the extent of 168 souls.

The Germans, 464 in number, were generally in good circumstances. A few families, possessing considerable capital, stated their intention of settling in Western Canada, but the chief part proceeded direct to the Western States.

The Norwegians all left direct for Wisconsin.

The demand for labourers in Western Canada is very good, and both farmers and contractors of public works complain of the difficulty of procuring hands. Wages offer 5 s. 7½ d. to 6 s. 3 d. currency per day, equal to 4 s. 6 d. to 5 s. sterling.

RETURN No. 6.—From the 19th to the 31st of July.

THE emigrants arrived from the 19th to the 31st ultimo number 1,353 persons, three-fourths of whom were foreigners. They have all landed in good health, and are classed as follows:

Natives of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
„ Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	244
„ Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Foreigners; viz.							
Germans	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Prussians	-	-	-	-	-	-	652
Swiss	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Belgians	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
							————— 758
Norwegians	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
							————— 1,353

## CANADA.

The Scotch and English are respectable farmers and agricultural labourers, and mechanics, and a few fishermen from Fife, whose object is to try their craft in our lakes, and, if successful, will be followed by others.

The foreigners have generally proceeded to the Western States. A number of Prussians whose means were limited, and had no particular destination in view, have been directed to Western Canada for employment, and some, who were very destitute, have been provided with a free passage as far as Hamilton. The whole number assisted was 109 souls; 88 Prussians and Belgians, and 21 Norwegians. A party of 50 paupers were sent out by the "Orion" from Stavanger; they were all desirous of proceeding to the Western States, but being without means, the above number were sent to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for employment, and where labourers are much needed, but will doubtless proceed after their friends so soon as they acquire sufficient means.

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RETURN No. 7.—From the 31st of July to the 16th of August.

EIGHTEEN hundred and thirty-seven steerage and 105 cabin passengers arrived at this port between the 1st and 16th instant, all in good health.

Of the steerage passengers from Liverpool, 960 in number, 186 were English, 210 Scotch, 367 Irish, and 197 foreigners; of the latter, 177 were discharged soldiers from the Foreign Legion.

The Scotch emigrants, by the ships "Chieftain" and "St. Lawrence" from Glasgow, were respectable farmers and agriculturists, generally in comfortable circumstances, and all emigrated to join friends. They all landed in excellent health, notwithstanding their long passage of upwards of 60 days.

The passengers per "Chieftain" complained that they were put on short allowance of provisions, two weeks at half rations, and one week three-quarter rations. They had made up their claim against the ship at 6*d.* per day for the period they were on half rations, and 3*d.* per day for the seven days on three-quarter rations, which amounted to 8*s.* 9*d.* sterling for each passenger, which the acting master at once paid. Captain Scott died on the passage; and some time previous to his death, finding he was likely to make a long passage, ordered the rations to be reduced; but after his death the mate, who took charge of the ship, ordered a full allowance to be issued again.

The emigrants from Hamburg, 443 in number, are chiefly Prussians; about 90 remain in Western Canada; the chief part proceeded to the Western States.

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RETURN No. 8.—From the 16th to the 31st of August.

THE emigrants arrived during the period embraced in this Return have landed in excellent health.

The Norwegians, per "Gifion," all proceeded to the State of Wisconsin, where they have friends; a party of 60, who stated they were without means, and unable to proceed, were offered a free passage to Ottawa City, with a promise of employment during the winter if they would proceed to that locality; they, however, declined the offer, and, as afterward informed, with the assistance of their fellow-passengers succeeded in obtaining sufficient money to enable them to reach Chicago.

The emigrants per "Transit," from Hamburg, are chiefly Bavarians and Prussians; the former, consisting of a party of 37 persons, have proceeded to Muria Town, Eastern District, to join a party of their countrymen, who were sent in there in the fall of 1853, and who obtained employment on the Williamsburg Canal, where they have since remained. These parties have come out on their representations; they possess considerable capital, and expressed their intention of purchasing land.

The passengers per "Eliza Morrison," from Tralee, 238 in number, are all very poor, two-thirds of whom are females and children, coming out to join friends and relations, a large number of whom required assistance to enable them to proceed.

The Scotch and English emigrants are generally respectable farmers and agricultural labourers; all have proceeded to Western Canada.

Employment continues abundant in Western Canada, and daily applications are received for farm and domestic servants, which it is most difficult to supply, as but few of the emigrants arriving this season are seeking employment, having chiefly come out to join relations who in many instances have assisted them with the necessary means.

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## RETURN No. 9.—From the 31st of August to the 20th of September.

THE arrivals during the past fortnight number but thirteen hundred and twenty-two souls; they are classed as follows:—English 661, Irish 210; Scotch 364, Foreign 63. Canadian 24. They have all landed in good health, and, with but few exceptions, have all emigrated to join friends.

A large proportion of the passengers by the "Wisconsin," from Liverpool, consist of females and children, coming out to their parents and husbands, chiefly settled in Western Canada; the proportion of Irish among them were all very poor, and in many instances had received the means from their friends in this country to enable them to come out.

It was found necessary to assist upwards of 150 persons from this vessel with free passages, to enable them to reach their friends.

Nine boys sent out from the London Ragged School applied, stating that they were to have received a sovereign each on landing, but no advice had reached this office respecting them; they were forwarded up the Ottawa, with letters of recommendation, and as they are active stout lads, they will readily find employment.

The Scotch and English emigrants are respectable farmers, mechanics, and agricultural labourers, and generally in good circumstances.

A few families by the "Oriental" required assistance to enable them to reach their friends in Western Canada.

## RETURN No. 10.—From the 20th to the 30th of September.

THE emigrants per "Gipsy Queen" landed in good health; and all speak favourably of the kindness of Captain Gill, and of the accommodation and treatment they received while on board his ship. They consist chiefly of females and children, proceeding to join their husbands and parents, already settled in this province; 11 families (45 persons) were forwarded free to Darlington, Hamilton, and London.

But one more vessel remains to arrive of those officially reported, viz., "The Lady Peel," from Plymouth, with 68 passengers; sailed 30th of August.

## RETURN No. 11.—From the 30th of September to the 25th of November.

THIS return closes the season's emigration by the route of the St. Lawrence: it has on the whole been satisfactory. They have been unusually healthy, and generally in good circumstances, and not a single complaint has reached me requiring legal investigation.

The masters have been uniformly kind and attentive to their charge.

The total numbers show a small increase on the season of 1855.

The numbers embarked in each year appear as follows:—

	1855.	1856.
From England - - - - -	6,810	10,369
„ Ireland - - - - -	4,110	1,692
„ Scotland - - - - -	4,869	2,794
„ Germany - - - - -	3,616	4,583
„ Norway - - - - -	1,275	2,821
„ Lower Provinces - - - - -	691	261
	21,371	22,520
United Kingdom - - - - -	15,789	14,855
Foreigners - - - - -	4,891	7,404
Lower Provinces - - - - -	691	261
	21,371	22,520

CANADA

## Despatch from the Secretary of State.

— No. 2. —

(No. 137.)

No. 2.  
Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M. P.,  
to Gov.-General  
Sir E. Head, Bart.  
26 August 1856.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 August 1856.

IN the return of the immigration into Canada between the 26th of June and the 5th of July last, I observe that Mr. Buchanan offers some remarks \* as to the expediency of encouraging Norwegian and German immigration into the province. I am not in possession of your views on this subject; but, considering the alleged want of labour in Canada, and the improbability that any very large emigration will proceed from this country to that province, it may be desirable to adopt some such course as that indicated by Mr. Buchanan; and in the event of the proposal meeting with the approbation of the Provincial Government, I would suggest that a memorandum, stating the advantages of emigration to Canada, be prepared and transmitted to me, in order that it may be forwarded to the British ministers and consuls in the countries from which it is desired to draw the emigrants.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

\* *Vide* remarks  
on Return No. 4,  
page 22.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor.

— No. 3. —

(No. 14.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
20 August 1856.

(Received 8 September 1856.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herein enclosed, a copy of a letter from Her Majesty's emigration officer at St. John, together with a ship return, No. 2,\* reporting the arrival of the barque "Mary Ann" with emigrants.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton.*NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

Lieut.-Gov. the  
Hon. J. H. T.  
Manners Sutton  
to the Right Hon.  
H. Labouchere,  
M. P.  
20 August 1856.

26 July 1856.

\* Total number  
arrived, 159.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the barque "Mary Ann" from Londonderry, and enclose the usual ship return.

The passengers by this vessel were nearly all sent for by friends in this province and Nova Scotia, and in the neighbouring States, whom they immediately joined.

The immigration of the present season is likely to be unusually small.

Government Emigration Office,  
St. John, 26 July 1856.

Encl. in No. 3-

The Honourable R. D. Wilmot,  
Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *M. H. Perley*,  
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer.

— No. 4. —

(No. 38.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
12 December 1856.

(Received 29 December 1856.)

Sir,

(Answered, No. 13, 17 February 1857, page 35.)

1. ON the 1st May last the House of Assembly presented to me an address (a copy of which is herein enclosed), calling my attention to the importance of encouraging immigration into the province, and requesting me to move Her Majesty's Government to authorise the payment from the Surplus Civil List Fund of any expense which might be incurred in furthering this object. I also enclose a copy of my reply to this address.

2. To enable me to bring under your consideration in a satisfactory shape the wishes of the House of Assembly on this subject, it was necessary that I should be in a position to lay before you some general statement or estimate of the probable amount of the charge to which, in the event of Her Majesty's Government acquiescing in the request of the House of Assembly, the Surplus Civil List Fund would be subjected; and I need scarcely say, that the conside-

No. 4.

Lieut.-Gov. the  
Hon. J. H. T.  
Manners Sutton  
to the Right Hon.  
H. Labouchere,  
M. P.  
12 December 1856.

Enclosure No. 1.  
Extract Journals,  
1856.

Enclosure 2.  
Extract Journals,  
1856.

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ration of the means whereby a healthy stream of immigration hither may be best promoted involves questions of a complicated character, and of no inconsiderable difficulty.

3. The subject has, however, been for some time under the careful consideration of my Government, and I am now enabled to lay before you the details of certain regulations adopted by me in Council on the 9th inst., for facilitating the sale of Crown lands to actual settlers, with the copies of other documents connected with this scheme, as marked in the margin. I also forward to you a copy of the instructions issued to Mr. Perley, the chief immigration officer in this province, who, having obtained leave of absence to enable him to proceed to England on business connected with his functions as the British Fishery Commissioner, under the first and second articles of the "Reciprocity" treaty, has been directed by me to perform, when in England, the duties specified in these instructions.

4. You will observe that the new regulations respecting the sale of Crown lands are not subversive of, but supplemental to the regulations previously existing. Any one, whether a resident in the province or an immigrant, who desires to purchase Crown land under the old regulations, may do so (elsewhere than in the particular tracts set apart in the new scheme) either for cash or by instalments, or under what is commonly called the Labour Act (cap. 9, title 3, Revised Statutes, vol. 1.), and many will no doubt continue to exercise this right. On the other hand, those who desire to obtain immediate possession of Crown land (which, although uncleared, is of ascertained good quality) in a locality to and through which the necessary road, if not already constructed, will be made at the expense of the Government, and where the purchaser may look forward confidently to the rapid growth of a neighbourhood around him, may now, under the new regulations, avail himself of these advantages; and to the important nature of these advantages, especially as regards newly arrived immigrants, I need not call your attention.

5. Moreover the instructions to the emigrant agents in the province, coupled with the instructions to Mr. Perley, will, when carried out, provide for the regular collection and diffusion not only here, but also in Great Britain and Ireland, of a mass of information of great value to intending emigrants in the mother country, as well as to immigrants on their arrival in this province.

6. I attach myself peculiar importance to this branch of the scheme, because, while I readily recognise the fact that the immediate acquisition, either free or on very easy terms, of a freehold in the colony is the most attractive lure which the Government of the colony can hold out to many of those who are disposed or willing to emigrate from the mother country, I nevertheless entertain the strongest conviction that the success of the immigrant does not depend solely or even mainly on the facility with which he can, on his arrival in the colony, obtain possession of a lot of Crown land.

7. On the contrary, I believe that the timely possession of full and accurate information with respect to the demand and value of labour of different descriptions, and the opportunities of obtaining employment, and of purchasing cleared farms as well as wild lands, with other statistical details of a similar character, will do more to promote the success of the immigrant here than any reduction in the upset price (already very low) at which Crown lands can be obtained, or even the free grant of such lands. If this view of the case be correct, it is impossible to over-rate the importance of obtaining and disseminating information of the character above referred to; for although other means might possibly be devised, which would have a greater effect in giving a momentary impulse to immigration hither, the continuance of a healthy stream of immigration either to this Province or to any other part of the world must depend mainly on the ascertained success of those who have previously emigrated.

8. Having thus explained to you the principal features of the scheme set forth in the enclosures to this despatch, I turn to that part of the address of the House of Assembly of the 1st May last, in which the House expressed a wish that the expense incurred in the encouragement of immigration here should be charged on the surplus civil list fund. Since this address was presented to me, I have received instructions from you to place, on certain conditions, at the disposal

Enclosure 3.

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 5.

Enclosure 6.

disposal of the Assembly, the accumulated surplus civil list, and to take the same course with the accruing surplus of future years.

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9. If, therefore, the conditions referred to had been fulfilled, I could not properly apply to you for authority to expend any portion of the accumulated surplus civil list fund, either for the encouragement of immigration or for any other purpose. The decision on such questions would rest with the Assembly. But as the case now stands, it is clear that the authority of the Secretary of State is no less requisite now to enable me to give effect to the wish expressed by the House of Assembly that the expenditure incurred in the encouragement of immigration should be charged on the surplus civil list fund, than it was at the time that the address to which I have referred was presented to me by the House of Assembly. On the other hand, the scheme which has been adopted by the Government for the encouragement of immigration will be of no value as regards the immigration of the ensuing season, unless arrangements are forthwith made for carrying it into operation. Under these circumstances, I have the honour to request that I may be authorised by you to expend for this purpose a sum not exceeding 2,000 l. from the surplus civil list fund.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton.*

## Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

JOURNALS of the House of Assembly, 1st May 1856, page 342.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Resolved,—As the opinion of this House, that it is desirable to afford every facility for the encouragement of emigration to this province, and that the necessary measures should be adopted to attain that end; and further,

Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, communicating the foregoing resolution, and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give it effect, and to move Her Majesty's Government to authorise the defraying of the expense necessary to be incurred thereby out of the surplus civil list fund.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

JOURNALS of the House of Assembly, 1st May 1856, page 344.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

THE Lieutenant-governor will consult with his Council as to the best mode of facilitating immigration into the province, and will lay before Her Majesty's Government the wish of the House of Assembly, that the expense to be thereby incurred should be defrayed from the surplus civil list fund.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

REGULATIONS for facilitating the Sale of Crown Lands to Actual Settlers.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

(Passed in Council, 9 December 1856.)

1. In order to promote the settlement of New Brunswick, tracts of land, of ascertained good quality, will, as required, be surveyed and set apart in different parts of the province for actual settlement.

2. These tracts will not exceed 10,000 acres each. They will be divided into lots of 100 acres, as near as may be, and will be selected with reference to their fitness for cultivation, their proximity to existing settlements, and the facilities for reaching them by roads from the nearest highway.

3. After a tract is selected for settlement, and surveyed, the lots therein will be sold in conformity with the following regulations, and upon the conditions hereinafter expressed.

4. All the lots in each tract selected, after due notice in the Royal Gazette, will be exposed to sale at public auction, by the local deputy for the district in which such tract is situate, at the upset price of 2s. 6d. currency per acre. Not more than 100 acres will be sold at public sale to any one purchaser. The purchase-money must be paid at once to the local deputy; on production of his receipt for the same to the emigrant agent for

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the district, a location ticket in the form annexed will be granted to the purchaser. The lots for which no bid is made will be struck off, at the upset price, to the emigrant agent for the district, as the purchaser for the time being.

5. A diagram of the lots struck off to the emigrant agent for the district will thereafter be lodged with him, and he alone will have authority to dispose of such lots. Any person wishing to become an actual settler may, on application to the emigrant agent, in the form annexed, purchase from him, at private sale, not more than 100 acres or less than 50 acres at the upset price.

6. The purchaser at private sale shall forthwith pay the whole of the purchase-money into a bank, or branch bank, or to the deputy treasurer for the district, as may be directed by Order in Council, to the credit of the Receiver-general. Upon lodging the deposit receipt for the same with the emigrant agent, the purchaser will receive from him a location ticket, in the form annexed.

7. In every case the purchaser must take actual possession of the land purchased, within 30 days after the date of his deposit receipt. He must clear at least five acres of his lot, and build a house thereon; and he must reside at least three months in such house, all within one year from the time of purchase.

8. The house shall not be less than 18 by 20 feet. It may be of logs, of such description as may be put up in four days by five men.

9. If a family comprising several settlers prefer residing on a single lot, they will be exempted from the obligation of building and residence, except upon the lot on which they choose to live. But no family shall hold more than three lots of 100 acres each, and shall make the requisite amount of clearing on each lot they purchase.

10. No grant will be made of land purchased under these regulations until after the expiration of one year from the date of purchase, and not until the foregoing conditions are fulfilled. In case of non-fulfilment, the purchase-money will be forfeited, and the land declared open for re sale.

11. At the expiration of one year from the date of each purchase, it shall be the duty of the emigrant agent to ascertain, by personal inspection or otherwise, whether the conditions of sale have been fulfilled. If they have not been fulfilled, he will immediately report the same to the Surveyor-general. If they have been fulfilled, he will grant a certificate thereof to the purchaser. Upon production of such certificate to the Surveyor-general, a grant of the land, under the Great Seal, will issue to the purchaser free of expense.

12. Each tract selected for settlement under these regulations will receive a distinguishing name. When one-half thereof is sold to settlers, another tract will be brought forward for sale in the like manner.

13. Land for churches and schools will be reserved in each tract, in convenient situations for the settlers.

14. A road will be made at the public expense, from the nearest highway, to and through each of the tracts selected and set apart under these regulations.

15. The sale of lands under these regulations, in the tracts selected for settlement, is not to interfere with the sale of other vacant Crown lands as at present under the existing regulations.

*Form of Application for Purchase of Land at private Sale.*

To the Emigrant Agent at

I, the undersigned \_\_\_\_\_ desire to become the purchaser at private sale  
of \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land in your district, thus described:—

[Description.]

And I hereby declare that I intend to become an actual settler on such land, and that I will in all respects conform to the "Regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown lands to actual settlers," passed in Council on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1856.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

*Form of Location Ticket.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS is to certify, that \_\_\_\_\_ has this day paid to the use of Her Majesty, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ currency, in full for the purchase money of \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land in this province, described as follows:

[Here insert Description.]

Which said Lot or Parcel of Land has been purchased by the said \_\_\_\_\_ upon the following Terms and Conditions:—

1. That he the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall take actual possession of the said \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land within 30 days from the date hereof.

2. That \_\_\_\_\_

2. That he the said will clear at least five acres of the same, that he will build a house thereon, and will reside in such house not less than three months, all within one year from the date hereof.

3. That the said house shall not be less than 18 by 20 feet, and may be of logs, of such description as may be put up in four days by five men.

4. That no grant of the said land shall be made until after the expiration of one year from the date hereof.

5. That if at the expiration of one year, the foregoing conditions are not fulfilled, the purchase-money above mentioned shall be forfeited, and the land herein described shall be declared open for resale.

6. That if these conditions are fulfilled, the said shall then be entitled, free of expense, to Letters Patent under the Great Seal, granting the said land to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

In witness whereof, the emigrant agent for the district in which the said lot or parcel of land is situate, by authority of the "Regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown lands to actual settlers," has hereunto set his hand, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

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Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

INSTRUCTIONS to Emigrant Agents, passed in Council, 9 December 1856.

Encl. 4, in No. 4.

1. EACH emigrant agent in New Brunswick will open an office, in some convenient situation, in the district for which he is appointed, and attend therein.

2. At sea ports, the emigrant agent will superintend the arrival of passengers by sea, and perform all the duties of emigration officer, under the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act. He will protect emigrants against fraud or imposition, and obtain redress for them, when they have sustained oppression or injury.

3. It will be the duty of the emigrant agent to afford gratuitously to emigrants every assistance in his power, by way of advice and information, as to obtaining employment, or as to purchasing land and becoming settlers. He will also furnish information and advice to persons that are making arrangements for bringing over their friends from Europe.

4. The emigrant agent is hereby charged with the duty of carrying out the "Regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown lands to actual settlers," to which he will give special attention. He will be furnished by the Crown Land Department with diagrams of the lots in his district, struck off to him at public auction, as purchaser for the time being. He will dispose of these lots by private sale, at the upset price of 2s. 6d. currency per acre, to intending settlers, in the order of their several applications. He will sell no more than 100 acres, nor less than 50 acres, to any one person.

5. Upon receiving the deposit receipt from a purchaser, he will forward the same to the Surveyor-general, with a description of the lot, or part of a lot, sold.

6. When one-half of a tract selected for settlement shall be sold to settlers, the emigrant agent will, without delay, give notice thereof to the Surveyor-general, in order that another tract may be brought forward for sale.

7. At the expiration of one year from the date of purchase of each lot, it will be the special duty of the emigrant agent to ascertain, by personal inspection or otherwise, whether the conditions of sale have been fulfilled. This duty he will in no case neglect, and he will proceed therein, as directed by the 11th Article of the Regulations above named.

8. The emigrant agent will open a registry of farms and private lands for sale in his district, such registry to contain a description of the property for sale, its situation and price. He will also open a "Labour Registry," in which he will enter the applications of all persons seeking employment, as well as the applications of those who need workmen, servants, or labourers. He will, in addition, collect information as to the amount and description of labour required in his district; he will transmit the same monthly to the Surveyor-general, with a list and description of the farms and private lands for sale in his district, and state their price, with the facilities for reaching them. He will at the same time furnish to the Surveyor-general any other information of interest respecting his district, especially as regards the progress of the settlement, and the erection of churches, school houses, and mills therein.

9. The information received from each emigration agent by the Surveyor-general, will be transmitted by him without delay to all the other emigrant agents, so that every emigrant agent will be in a position to furnish information respecting all parts of the province.

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10. Each emigrant agent will receive such annual allowance for his services as may be determined, and he will also be entitled to a commission of five per cent. on the amount of all sales of land effected by him, such allowance and commission to be paid quarterly.

*J. Montgomery, Sur. Gen.*

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Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

Encl. 5, in No. 4.

Crown Land Office, 9 December 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the tracts of land already surveyed and described in the annexed schedule have been selected and set apart for settlement, under the "Regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown lands to actual settlers," passed in Council this day.

All persons are hereby forbid trespassing or intruding upon the said tracts, on any pretence whatever, until the same shall be sold for actual settlement. The several local deputies in whose districts they are situate are hereby directed to report any cases of trespass or intrusion on the same, in order that the parties offending may be prosecuted under the Act of Assembly.

*J. Montgomery, Sur. Gen.*

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SCHEDULE.

County of *Restigouche*.

"Balmoral."—This tract contains 6,800 acres, on the branches of Eel River, about nine miles from the town of Dalhousie. It is divided into 68 lots of 100 acres each; numbers 28 to 45, 56 to 69, and 163 to 198, all inclusive.

*Gloucester.*

"Medisco."—This tract comprises 4,100 acres in the rear of granted lands fronting on the Bay of Chaleur, at Point Medisco, about nine miles from the town of Bathurst. It consists of 41 lots of 100 acres each; numbers 65 to 71, and 91 to 124, all inclusive.

*Northumberland.*

"Breadalbane."—This tract contains 10,000 acres, on both sides Dungarvon River (a tributary of the Renous), about 10 miles from M'Laggan's Mills. It is divided into 102 lots; number 2 to 110 inclusive, excepting lots 4, 5, 7, 8, 15, 54, and 55, already located.

*Kent.*

"Trafalgar."—This tract contains 10,000 acres, on the Maclauchlan Road, leading from Moncton to the Richibucto River. It is divided into 62 lots of 160 acres each; numbers 9 to 20, 23 to 32, and 49 to 77 inclusive, in the south division; and numbers 41 to 44 inclusive, in the middle division, Munro's Survey.

*Westmorland.*

"Monteagle."—This tract contains 4,500 acres, on the north side of North River, a tributary of the Petitcodiac. It consists of 45 lots of 100 acres each; numbers 51 to 77, 84 to 97, and 105 to 108, all inclusive.

*Albert.*

"Blackwood."—This tract contains 7,800 acres, in 78 lots of 100 acres each, on the head-waters of the Coverdale River. These lots are in ranges two, three, four, five, and six, in the Mechanics' Settlement; numbers 49 to 64 inclusive, in each range, excluding two lots already located.

*St. John.*

"Bayfield."—This tract contains 6,000 acres, near the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of Great Salmon River, about seven miles east of Quaco. It is divided into 60 lots, of 100 acres each, numbers 1 to 60 inclusive.

*Queen's and Charlotte.*

"Clarendon."—This tract consists of 9,000 acres, about 15 miles from the mouth of the Nerepis River, between the Queen's Lake and the South Oromocto Lake, partly in Queen's and partly in Charlotte county. It is divided into 91 lots, intersected by several small lakes. The numbers are 1 to 48 inclusive, south division, excepting lots 12 and 30, already located; and numbers 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, and 49 to 86 inclusive, in the north division, omitting lot 68, now located.

*Sunbury.*

"Peltoma."—This tract contains 10,000 acres, lying south of the Great Oromocto Lake, with Lake Peltoma in its midst. It is divided into 104 lots, about 100 acres each, in two ranges, numbers 11 to 63 inclusive, in each range, excepting the numbers 13, already located.

*York.*

"Campbell."—This tract comprises 4,000 acres, divided into 40 lots of 100 acres each, in four ranges, on the River Nackawick, about nine miles from its mouth. The numbers are from 11 to 20 inclusive, in ranges one and two; and numbers 1 to 10 inclusive, in ranges three and four.

*Carleton.*

"Connell."—This tract contains 6,000 acres, on the head-waters of the River Nackawick, about 10 miles from Woodstock. It is divided into 61 lots, of 100 acres each, numbers 112 to 181 inclusive, excluding lots 113, 126, 127, 128, 154, 156, 160, 178, and 180, already located.

*Victoria.*

"Tobique."—This tract contains 10,000 acres, lying on both sides the Tobique River, between the Wapskehegan and Gulquack, including the Plaister Rocks. It comprises 131 lots, from 70 to 150 acres, each having a front on the river. The numbers are from 62 to 198 inclusive, excepting lots 163, 164, 166, 168, 170, and 189, already located.

Enclosure 6, in No. 4.

INSTRUCTIONS to *M. H. Perley, Esq.*, Chief Emigration Agent, for his Guidance on his Arrival in *England*.

Encl. 6, in No. 4.

On your arrival in London, you will confer with the Emigration Commissioners as to the best means to be adopted for promoting a healthy emigration to New Brunswick.

You will take the proper steps for establishing an agency in London for the sale, at very low prices, of books, pamphlets, maps, and documents relative to New Brunswick, and for the diffusion of information of every kind respecting the same, provided that this object can be obtained at a moderate cost; and also for establishing similar agencies in some of the principal towns and sea-ports of Great Britain and Ireland, if it can be effected without expense, or at a moderate and limited outlay.

The travelling expenses necessarily incurred by you in the United Kingdom in the performance of the above-mentioned duties will be repaid to you, and you are authorised to expend a sum not exceeding 300*L* sterling in printing official notices and documents relative to the Province, for gratuitous distribution at the various agencies, in advertising those agencies, and for advertisements generally.

You will place yourself in communication with the owners or agents of passenger ships to New Brunswick, from whatever port in the United Kingdom such vessels may sail, with the view of inducing them to advertise the vessels extensively.

By each mail to Halifax you will report to me the steps you have taken and the progress you are making in the execution of the important duties entrusted to you, and you will abstain from entering into any engagement extending beyond the year 1857.

(signed) *R. D. Wilmot.*

— No. 5. —

ANNUAL REPORT of the Emigration Officer, *New Brunswick.*

To His Excellency the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton*, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

No. 5.  
Annual Report of  
the Emigration  
Agent, New  
Brunswick.

Government Emigration Office,  
St. John, 5 January 1857.

May it please your Excellency :  
1. I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, the annual abstract of immigration to this province for the year 1856, showing the whole number of immigrants during the year to be 712 souls only. This is a great falling off, being little more than half the immigration of 1855, and less by 2,906 souls than the immigration of 1854.

	Souls.
In 1854	- 3,618
1855	- 1,405
1856	- 712

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2. These few passengers arrived from the United Kingdom in 24 vessels, four only of which carried sufficient numbers to come under the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act. In the remaining 20 vessels the passengers were in very small numbers. All the passengers of the year arrived at this port of St. John, and landed in good health. There were only two deaths on the voyage, both children, of croup. About 200 of the passengers had through tickets to the United States, and were at once forwarded to their friends there. Nearly all the others remained in this province.

3. During the early part of the past season there was a limited demand for ordinary labour owing to the depression in the timber trade and ship-building, consequent upon the Russian war. The restoration of peace has given an impetus to both these branches of business; and in the latter part of the year, there was a demand for all descriptions of labour at fair wages.

4. In addition to the labour that will be needed next year in every branch of business, there will be a considerable demand for unskilled labour to be employed in the construction of the two lines of railway now in progress; the one from St. Andrews towards Woodstock, and the other from this city of St. John to Shediac.

5. It may therefore be held out to mechanics, agricultural labourers, male and female domestics, and common labourers in the United Kingdom, that there will be a demand for their services in New Brunswick during the year 1857, at fair wages. Female servants are much in request, and will readily obtain employment throughout the province in almost any number.

6. The recent regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown lands to actual settlers, will enable persons possessing ability to obtain the best land, with access by a good road, at a reasonable price. Persons of moderate means may procure land on the credit system; and those not having the ability to purchase, may obtain land by their labour on the roads. These three modes appear to meet the requirements of all classes of settlers, as they enable every person desirous of actually settling on land, to procure a location on terms to suit his means.

Which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) *M. H. Perley,*  
H. M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.

## Enclosure in No. 5.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION to *New Brunswick* during the Year ending 31 December 1856.

QUARTERS.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Between 12 Years and 1 Year.		Under 1 Year.		TOTALS.		Whole Number of Souls.	RECAPITULATION.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
				Quarter ending—										
31 March - - -	Nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30 June - - -	9	-	-	116	103	37	37	9	7	162	147	309		
30 September - -	7	2	1	120	125	29	25	4	3	162	153	315		
31 December - -	8	-	-	41	26	8	7	3	3	52	36	88		
TOTALS - - -	24	2	1	286	254	74	69	16	13	376	336	712		

  

		M.	F.
Adults - - - -		286	254
Between 12 Years and 1 Year		74	69
Under 1 Year - - -		16	13
TOTALS - - -		376	336

Whole Number,  
Seven hundred and twelve souls.

## Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 6. —

(No. 77.)

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to  
Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. *J. H. T. Manners Sutton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 December 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch No. 38,\* of the 12th ultimo, enclosing an Address from the House of Assembly, calling your attention to the importance of encouraging immigration into the province.

As this despatch has only just reached me, I defer any farther remarks which I may have to make on this important subject. But in reference to the wish of the House that the expense incurred for this object should be charged on the Civil List Fund, I wish to refer you to my despatches of this day's date on the subject of that fund, and to state that Her Majesty's Government wish to leave you and your advisers at liberty to deal as you may think proper with the fund for this purpose, the primary charges already brought under your notice having been first disposed of.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *H. Labouchere*.

No. 6.

Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M. P.,  
to Lieut.-Gov. the  
Hon. J. H. T.  
Manners Sutton.  
31 December 1856.

\* Page 27.

— No. 7. —

(No. 13.)

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to  
Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. *J. H. T. Manners Sutton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 February 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 38, of the 12th of December last, I transmit for your information the copy of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the encouragement of immigration into New Brunswick.

With respect to the last paragraph of this Report, I have to refer you to my despatch No. 77, of the 31st of December last.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *H. Labouchere*.

No. 7.

Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M. P.,  
to Lieut.-Gov. the  
Hon. J. H. T.  
Manners Sutton.  
17 February 1857.

7 February 1857.

## Enclosure in No. 7.

Sir,

Emigration Office, 7 February 1857.

WE have to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a letter from the Foreign Office, with a communication from Mr. Perley, and a despatch from Mr. H. Manners Sutton, on the subject of the encouragement of immigration into New Brunswick.

2. It appears that the House of Assembly at New Brunswick, on the 1st of May last, addressed the Lieutenant-governor, expressing their wish that every facility should be afforded for the encouragement of emigration to that province. In compliance with this wish, the Lieutenant-governor has, with his Executive Council, prepared and now transmits regulations for facilitating the acquisition of land in New Brunswick, and for affording throughout the province information as to the demand for labour, and the lands open for sale under the new system in each district. He has also taken the opportunity of Mr. Perley's coming to this country on business connected with the Fishery Commission, to direct him to establish agencies in this country, for the publication of information connected with New Brunswick, and for stimulating emigration thither.

3. By the new regulations tracts of land, not exceeding 10,000 acres each, are to be set apart in different parts of the province, to be divided into lots of 100 acres; all such lots to be put up to auction, after due notice, at an upset price of 2 s. 6 d. currency per acre, and those

Encl. in No. 7.

NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

not so disposed of, to be struck off to the emigration agent of the district, to be disposed of by him at private sale, in lots not exceeding 100, nor less than 50 acres. Not more than one lot is to be sold to one purchaser, nor more than three lots to any family; the purchase-money must be paid at once to the local deputy, on the production of whose receipt for the amount, the emigration agent will issue a location ticket to the purchaser. The purchaser must take possession within thirty days of the date of his "deposit receipt" (meaning, as it appears, the receipt for the whole purchase-money,) and must within a year clear five acres, build a house of specified dimensions, and reside in it three months. A family occupying more than one lot may, if they prefer it, reside on one lot only, but must make the requisite amount of clearing on each. At the end of a twelvemonth the emigration agent is to ascertain whether the conditions have been complied with. If they have, he will give a certificate to that effect, on which a grant of the land will be issued to the purchaser; if they have not, he will report that fact to the Surveyor-general.

4. These regulations are not to supersede or interfere with the existing regulations in any but the special tracts to be set apart for settlement.

5. If the Local Government see their way to the enforcement of regulations of this description, we are not aware of any reason for objecting to them. The risk is that, in the course of time, the conditions and restrictions may be gradually relaxed, and the lots become an object to land speculators. But the Local Government may easily prevent such a result, and it will be their interest to do so. The only addition which we would suggest to the regulations, would be to provide for the case of the death of a purchaser before the whole of his settlement duties had been performed. The letter of the regulations would extrude the family under such circumstances, which might involve great hardship. We have no doubt that the Local Government would supply this omission if their attention were called to it.

6. But whether the regulations are likely to promote any extensive emigration to New Brunswick is a point on which, as it appear to us, more question may arise. The Lieutenant-governor states that he attaches more importance to the dissemination throughout the United Kingdom of accurate information respecting the demand for labour and the rates of wages than to facilities for the acquisition of land. In this opinion we entirely concur; and we think, therefore, that the instructions issued to the emigration agents in the colony, and to Mr. Perley in this country, to ensure the publication of accurate reports of the demand for labour and the rate of wages, are likely to be valuable. There can be no question that the bulk of the emigrants who formerly left the United Kingdom for America were actuated, not by the expectation of becoming landowners at an early period or on easy terms, but by the desire to obtain continuous employment at ample wages. Had New Brunswick at that time been able to offer the same advantages as the United States and Canada, it would no doubt have received and retained its share of the emigration. Latterly the course of emigration has very much depended on the direction taken by the friends of emigrants who have preceded them and sent home money; and Canada and the United States now, therefore, possess an advantage which New Brunswick cannot for some years obtain. Nevertheless, if the public works, which we understand to be contemplated in that Province, offer fair wages and continuous employment, there can be no reasonable doubt that a sufficient number of emigrants will be attracted to it. We shall, of course, give every information and assistance in our power to Mr. Perley in carrying out the mission which has been entrusted to him.

7. In conclusion, we have only to call attention to the fact that the House of Assembly, in their resolutions, expressed a wish that the expense incurred in the encouragement of immigration should be defrayed from the surplus civil list fund; and that Mr. Manners Sutton proposes in consequence that a sum of 2,000 l. should be appropriated out of that fund to the service. On this part of the subject it would be beyond our province to offer any opinion.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) T. W. C. Murdoch,  
C. Alexander Wood.

