

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMIGRATION.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES
relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH
AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 165 of Session
1868).

(Mr. Chichester Fortescue.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1869.

218—Suss. 2.

Under 4 oz.

175
EMIGRATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 August 1859;—for,

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 165 of Session 1858).”

Colonial Office, }
12 August 1859. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(Mr. Clichester Fortescue.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1859.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES relative to EMIGRATION to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 165, of Session 1858).

CANADA.

C A N A D A.

(No. 14.)

COPY OF DESPATCH from Governor-General the Right Honourable Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart., to the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart.

Government House, Toronto, 26 January 1859.
(Received 15 February 1859.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report and Appendix of the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec for the year 1858.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edmund Head*.

The Right Honourable
Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 1.

EMIGRATION REPORT, 1858.

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

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for
the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, 31 December 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Report on the Immigration to the Province during the year 1858.

On a reference to Table No. 1 in the Appendix, which furnishes the usual return of the season's emigration, it will be seen that the number of persons embarked for this port during the season was as follows:

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	
Males: adults - - - - -	901	4,442	
Females „ - - - - -	522	3,477	
Children under 12 years - - - - -	203	2,707	
Children under 1 year - - - - -	40	512	
	1,696	11,138	12,834
Births on the passage - - - - -	-	-	15
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	12,849
Deaths at sea - - - - -	-	22	
Deaths in Quarantine - - - - -	-	17	
			39
TOTAL Number Landed - - - - -	-	-	12,810

From this Table it will further be seen that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of emigrants from Europe was 154, having a tonnage capacity of 101,737 tons, and navigated by 4,211 seamen; 138 of these vessels were of the ordinary class of sailing ships; these had an average passage of 40 days. The remaining

remaining 16 were steam ships, which made an average passage of a little over 12 days. Of the 138 sailing ships, 116 were from ports in the United Kingdom; 59 of which came within the regulations of the Passenger Act, and 73 were exempt. The former brought out 6,018, and the latter 608 passengers. The foreign emigration employed 22 ships, which brought out 3,581 passengers.

Of the whole emigration from Europe there arrived by—

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
16 steam ships - - - - -	1,478	1,912
138 sailing vessels - - - - -	102	9,104
	1,580	11,016

The emigration has been very healthy; the average mortality among the steerage emigrants from Europe has been a little more than the third of one per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from each country in 1857 and 1858:—

	1857.		1858.	
	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
England - - - - -	1,647	13,824	1,436	5,005
Ireland - - - - -	1	2,015	106	1,047
Scotland - - - - -	188	3,030	38	1,386
Germany - - - - -	4	4,957	-	922
Norway - - - - -	-	6,407	-	2,656
Lower Provinces - - - - -	-	24	116	98
	1,840	30,257	1,696	11,114

showing a decrease in the emigration of 1858 of 19,287 souls.

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

	1857.	1858.	DECREASE.
English - - - - -	9,451	3,186	6,265
Irish - - - - -	4,465	1,740	2,725
Scotch - - - - -	4,736	2,202	2,534
Foreign - - - - -	11,554	3,888	7,666
Canadian - - - - -	51	98	-

Table No. 2 of the Appendix presents a comparison of the passengers from each port and country during the seasons of 1857 and 1858.

Table No. 3 presents the usual hospital returns, showing the number of patients admitted for medical relief, with the results: At the Quarantine Station, between the 1st of May and its close on the 31st October; at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this city, and at the General Hospital, Montreal, between the 1st of May and the 31st December. From this return it will be seen that the total number of cases treated in the several institutions was 298, and the deaths 24.

Table No. 4 furnishes a return of the adult male immigration, distinguishing trades

CANADA.

trades and callings, whether of British or foreign origin. The total number of males embarked was 4,442, who were classed as follows, viz. :—

	TOTAL.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Farmers - - - -	1,651	867	784
Labourers - - - -	1,593	1,165	428
Mechanics - - - -	932	787	145
Clerks - - - -	192	192	—
Servants - - - -	74	74	—
	4,442	3,085	1,357

Table No. 5 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port since the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 30 years, numbering, in the aggregate, 913,815 souls, affording an average of 30,460 per annum.

Table No. 6 furnishes a return of the number of persons who have been aided in their emigration to this country by private individuals, charitable institutions, or under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The total number assisted was 353; 44 male adults, 246 females, and 63 children; and the amount paid among them on arrival here was 286*l.* 17*s.* sterling.

The number sent out from England was 118 persons; 49 of whom, 24 boys and 25 girls, were sent out by the London Reformatory Schools; and 15 men, 20 women, and 34 children, were sent out by the parishes.

From Ireland there were 232 persons, viz.: two males, 201 females, and 29 children, from the Poor Law Unions, and a further party of 22 adult females were sent out by the Rev. Mr. Roach, of Wexford.

The single females have been all readily disposed of, chiefly in Western Canada, in the Ottawa District, where their services are eagerly sought for by the farmers. Among the party sent out from the Gorey Union were several widows accompanied by their children, whom it was found extremely difficult to find places for. Few persons are disposed to engage the services of women so incumbered. It is desirable that the attention of all Poor Law Commissioners should be drawn to this fact, so as to check in some degree the emigration of this class, whom it cannot be an object to transfer to this country, where no public provision whatever exists for their support. The condition of such persons is very far from being improved by emigration, and in most cases great distress accompanies the unfortunate family wherever they may be ultimately placed in this country.

In the course of the season complaints were made in two cases of infringement of the Passengers Act, and in both it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The first was against the master of the "James Jardine," from Liverpool, for a short issue of provisions. The evidence showed that the provisions in question were served out by measure, and the measures, on being tested in court, were found not to contain the quantities marked on them; the magistrates accordingly imposed a fine of 6*l.* sterling on the master.

In the second case similar charges were made by a portion of the passengers per ship "Charlotte A. Stamber," from Liverpool, and the necessary proceedings having been adopted, the case was fixed for hearing the next day. The master, in the meantime, however, effected a compromise with the complainants, and the action being left unsupported, was necessarily withdrawn. From a consideration of the circumstances generally, I was led to the impression that the complainants had but limited grounds for their charge.

Under the regulations now in force, the passengers by every passenger-ship, on being visited at Grosse Isle by the superintendents there, and at Quebec, by myself or my deputy, are afforded the fullest opportunity of putting forward such complaints as they may entertain against their captain or officers. Questions are in every case put to them with reference to their treatment, and their answers are inserted in the printed forms employed for the purpose, and returned for record to this department. If, after neglecting these opportunities,

tunities, and particularly if after dispersing themselves through the country so that their evidence cannot be tested, immigrants urge complaints of treatment on their passage, I am constrained to consider them as unlikely to have foundation. Such cases not unfrequently occur, and I may particularly instance the "Windsor Forest," whose passengers forwarded to me, by post, some time after dispersing from Quebec, an elaborate complaint of infringement of the Act on the part of the captain, although I had personally received from them, before they left the ship, a declaration that no one had complaints to offer. The power which your Excellency has now conferred on the superintendent at Grosse Isle, to take cognizance of such charges as require prompt visitation, will afford a security against the escape of offending parties, whether of the passengers or crew. I must, in justice to the masters, state that in the cases of complaint made during the past season, the complainants fully exonerated them from all blame, and urged their complaints chiefly to expose the conduct of their brokers and shipping agents at the port of embarkation.

The amendments to the Provincial Passengers Acts passed during the past session, which come into force on the 1st of January 1859, will afford further protection to the immigrant on his arrival here. They impose a uniform duty of one dollar on each passenger landed at this port, without reference to age. This change in the duty will produce an increase in the aggregate of something more than six per cent.

They also afford the foreign immigrant arriving at this port, a summary mode of procedure against the master for any infringement of his passage contract, or violation, during the passage, of the laws of the country from which he may have sailed. This class of our immigrants have been altogether unprotected hitherto, and have had no recourse, except to the ordinary tribunals of the country, which, from the delays incident to the course of proceeding before them, fail to afford justice to aggrieved parties situated as immigrants always are.

Restrictions are imposed by these amendments upon immigrant agents and runners, and upon boarding-house keepers, with the object of guarding the emigrant stranger from misrepresentations of routes of travel, or impositions in charges for lodgings and maintenance. A proper discrimination in the licensing of runners for the transportation lines will ensure a respectable class of persons in this position.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Emigration Department, including a portion of the expenditure of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, during the season of 1858, amounts to \$ 32,659 80.

	\$	c.
For the Quarantine Establishment	9,903	35
For the Emigration Establishment	22,756	45
	\$ 32,659 80	

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

	\$	c.
Pay of officers and staff	8 182	17
Hospital supplies	457	13
Hospital furniture, &c.	182	39
Cartage	276	00
Washing	87	65
Drugs	105	48
Coffins	60	00
Boats for use of station	136	00
Sundries	110	98
Printing and stationery	119	53
Advance to wintering party	380	00
	\$ 10,137 33	

Cr.

Cash received from shipmasters for carriage of their passengers from Grosse Isle to Quebec	233	35
	\$ 9,903 98	

CANADA.

The expenditure of the Emigration Department to the 31st December has been as follows, viz. :—

						\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Quebec:</i>									
Emigration	-	-	-	-	-	4,905	83		
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	659	56		
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	2,052	78		
								7,618	17
<i>Montreal:</i>									
Emigration	-	-	-	-	-	1,487	42		
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	198	49		
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,464	00		
								3,147	91
<i>Ottawa City:</i>									
Emigration	-	-	-	-	-	604	99		
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	214	70		
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,620	00		
								2,439	69
<i>Toronto and Kingston:</i>									
Emigration	-	-	-	-	-	1,459	45		
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	545	33		
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	3,940	00		
								5,944	78
<i>Hamilton:</i>									
Emigration	-	-	-	-	-	1,471	53		
Agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	284	37		
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,850	00		
								3,605	90
						\$		22,756	45

From this statement it will be seen that the total direct relief extended to destitute immigrants at the usual agencies throughout the province, was :—

	Canada East.	Canada West.	TOTAL.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For transport and provisions	6,393 25	3,535 97	9,939 22
Office contingencies	856 05	1,044 40	1,900 45
Salaries	3,516 78	7,410 00	10,926 78
TOTAL	10,766 08	11,990 37	22,766 45

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 2,101 souls, equal to 1,586 adults, at an average cost of \$3.09 each adult; they were forwarded to

Montreal	-	-	-	-	726½
Eastern Townships	-	-	-	-	55
Ottawa	-	-	-	-	160½
Western Canada	-	-	-	-	408
United States	-	-	-	-	236
					1,586

Of the above there were—

English	-	-	-	-	287½
Irish	-	-	-	-	734
Scotch	-	-	-	-	66
Germans	-	-	-	-	179
Norwegians	-	-	-	-	319½
					1,586

The agent at Montreal reports the number of persons relieved at that Agency 772 souls, equal to 574 adults, at an average cost of \$ 2.32 per adult. Of the number assisted there were—

Male adults	-	-	-	-	130
Females	-	-	-	-	336
Children	-	-	-	-	306
					772 souls.

And they were forwarded to

Western Canada	-	-	-	-	373
Ottawa	-	-	-	-	172
United States	-	-	-	-	29
					574 adults.

EMIGRANT DUTY.

The emigrant duty realised in the course of the season was as follows; viz.,

At Quebec :					
9,147 adults, at 5 s.	-	-	-	-	\$ 9,147
2,904 children, at 3 s. 9 d.	-	-	-	-	2,178
Bonds commuted	-	-	-	-	80
					\$ 11,405
At Montreal :					
12 adults at 5 s.	-	-	-	-	15
3 children at 3 s. 9 d.	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL					\$ 11,420

Appended hereto are the reports of Mr. Hawke, chief agent of the department connected more particularly with the immigration to Toronto, of Mr. Dixon, agent at Hamilton, and Mr. Clemow, agent at Ottawa, on the results of the season's immigration to the several sections of the province under their more immediate charge, and to which I would respectfully refer your Excellency.

The increased facilities now afforded for internal transportation throughout the province, render it more and more difficult to arrive at an accurate estimation of the ultimate destination of the immigrants received into the country at the several points of entry. With the means at present under the command of the department, it appears impracticable to avoid some confusion in the enumerations made at the several agencies. Mr. Hawke calculates that 14,000 souls of the year's emigration have settled in Canada, and I come to the same conclusion; although by correcting an over-estimate on his part, in the introduction of about 1,700 souls, properly cabin passengers, to Quebec.

The arrivals by way of Quebec were	-	-	-	-	-	12,810
Deduct cabin passengers	-	-	-	-	-	1,696
						11,114
Immigrants	-	-	-	-	-	500
By Portland, by steam ships in winter months, about	-	-	-	-	-	500
New York to Lower Canada, about	-	-	-	-	-	1,060
New York and ports in Lake Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	24,800
New York and the Niagara suspension bridge	-	-	-	-	-	
						38,014
The departures from Quebec to the United States, about	-	-	-	-	5,300	
Returned to Great Britain	-	-	-	-	500	
From Hamilton to the Western States	-	-	-	-	19,875	
						25,675
Remaining in Canada						12,339

CANADA.

Of which there would appear to have

Settled in Canada West - - - - -	11,100
Settled in Canada East - - - - -	1,240
	12,340

The stimulation afforded to the material advance of all Canada by a large and well conditioned immigration has never been questioned. Its resources may be not always proportionate to its numerical amount, and a large class of our yearly arrivals have but little money left after reaching their new country. But in every season many persons of considerable capital are comprehended among the emigrants to Canada, and a much larger number possess means and money which in the aggregate form an important addition to the general capital of the country adopted by them. The industrious and hardy labourer, even without a trade or following, is never long without employment, to the benefit of the older settlers who furnish him with work, not less than to his own advantage. And although every large immigration must, it seems, include some who are burthen-some, from the absence of power or inclination to assist themselves, the province is now of such extent and population as to be enabled, without much difficulty, soon to absorb this class as the others. The charge which it entails on the resources of the province is amply compensated in the general result. It would be difficult, if not impracticable, to ascertain the particular classes of the immigration of 1858, which present the largest proportionate decrease; but even if it may be assumed that the comparatively wealthy immigration has fallen off no more than the labouring classes, there is subject of great regret in the comparison of the immigration of 1858 with that of any previous year since 1839. At Quebec the immigration for 1858 has fallen off from that of 1857 by nearly 60 per cent. At New York a similar comparison shows a deficit of upwards of 58 per cent. Taking the United Kingdom's emigration to the two ports respectively, it will be found that at either port the falling off in 1858 is in the ratio of 56 per cent. At New York the emigration received from the continent of Europe has fallen off 58 per cent. At Quebec the number of the Germans and Norwegians arrived in 1858 is less than in 1857, by upwards of 66 per cent.

There is furnished in these statistics of the year's emigration from the United Kingdom and the continent, to other parts of the world, evidence to the effect that it is not within the province that we are to look for the causes which have so much reduced the arrivals at Quebec. It is true that Canada has suffered a sensible check in its course of material prosperity, and that such a disturbance in the relations of its several internal interests has taken place, as could not under any circumstances have failed to affect the prospects of immigrants dependent on employment of every nature, and particularly of those entitled to be classed as skilled workmen. But Canada has suffered in this respect only in common with the rest of the commercial world, perhaps in a less degree than most other countries; and its prospects as a destination for emigrants of even very moderate resources, have always borne a comparison with those of any part of the United States. All the emigration of the year, whether from the United Kingdom or the continent, has fallen off in a large degree, and the deficit in the arrivals at New York, as before stated, the chief immigration port for the northern half of the American Union, is quite as large, proportionately, as that apparent at Quebec. There is room for assigning the reduced Canadian immigration, for the greatest part at least, to causes affecting the condition and prospects of the classes who furnish it, in their respective countries in Europe, rather than to any falling off in the promises of advantage which the province has been latterly able to offer.

The wealthier classes who may have proposed to emigrate from Europe, have been deterred by a difficulty which must have been experienced throughout the year, in realising property of all kinds, and in rendering it transferable to this continent. All persons having small holdings of landed property, must have been unable to effect sales, except at large sacrifice; and even for the conversion of goods, household furniture, and other small resources, such as are depended on by the humbler ranks, the means must have been every where much reduced. At the same time the wages of the labouring classes in Ireland, particularly,

as well as in some parts of Germany, have experienced a considerable augmentation. In England the recruiting for the army tends not less to keep at home the families from whom perhaps their chief support is taken.

The extent of the year's emigration having been so limited, it is satisfactory that it may be reported as having been largely composed of the classes directing themselves to early settlement in land, and possessed of the means of doing so independently. Of the labourers a fair proportion have been of the agricultural ranks, and have generally met with ready employment. The artisans have been less numerous than for some years past; and of those having no trade or calling the number has been fortunately small.

A feature in the season's immigration is the stay within the province of a larger number of German families than hitherto, and also the settlement of a further number of Norwegian families within the Eastern townships of Lower Canada. All are of the working classes, possessing but small resources, but if industrious, as they generally are, hardy and economical, they cannot fail shortly to be independent. The Norwegians have all acquired land from the British American Land Company, and have made considerable progress in settlement, and appear well satisfied with their future prospects.

A larger portion of the people who emigrate from North Germany and Norway is composed of farmers, as distinguished from labourers, than is the case in the emigration from the British Isles; and they more generally seek for land for immediate settlement, than the English or Irish families. Many of the Germans arrived within the year brought out money in considerable sums; and among the Norwegians, numbering about 500 families, there was paid in Quebec on letters of credit more than 10,000 £, independently of the specie brought out with them, which, I am informed, was of considerable amount.

It is highly desirable that means should be found for communicating with the immigrants from the continent of Europe, generally, who pass by way of Quebec, in order that they might be put in possession of the means of judging how far they promote their own interests by engaging through passages to the distant West. The interest of those who now furnish information of America, to Germans and Norwegians at home, engages them in recommending the most distant settlements which the funds of the emigrant can reach; and a similar interest in all the agents of the transportation lines in Canada, operates to carry settlers entirely beyond the province, even if they have remained unfixed in respect to their destination up to their arrival at Quebec.

If the foreign emigrants could be induced to accept information from reliable sources, before they quit Europe, they would be more secure from imposition on their route, and would less frequently meet with disappointments, after having passed, within this province, the most favourable openings which their means and objects could have desired.

There is no doubt that many persons who, having engaged their transportation to the most remote territories of the United States, are allowed neither time nor opportunity for inquiry on their route, would afterwards be glad if they had the means to retrace their steps, and settle permanently within the province, either on the fertile wheat soil of Western Canada, the heavily timbered lands of both banks of the Ottawa, or within the superior grazing districts comprised by the townships south-east of the St. Lawrence. To all these parts of Canada there is easy access; they all now have markets within reach for every description of agricultural produce; and in salubrity they undoubtedly excel a large portion of the far West. Their inhabitants enjoy an independence not exceeded by that of the citizens of the United States, and all their institutions are of the most popular character. There is no domination in religion, and large public provision is made for education without distinction of sect or origin. The public charges are defrayed almost wholly from the revenue arising from Customs duties. Every direct tax is applicable alone to local improvements, in which the payer has a direct interest. In the western part of the province the market price for wild lands has been and continues comparatively high, in the other districts an average price for select lots may be stated at 10*s.* per acre. Much land may be bought for less than this price, and to actual settlers on new lines of road, opened into unsettled tracts, the Canadian Government still makes free grants of 100 acres to each adult settler.

The anticipations which were formed at the close of 1857 with reference to

CANADA.

the prospects opening for the immigration of 1858 have proved generally correct. The financial condition of the province has deterred the re-commencement of buildings and similar improvements which had been everywhere carried on to so large an extent; and, except at Montreal and its neighbourhood, artisans and mechanics have continued under difficulties in finding employment. Throughout the year, however, agricultural labourers have been nearly everywhere in demand, and in some districts, although not generally, unskilled labourers have been able to obtain fair wages. The very small immigration of the year has been a relief to the country for the time, and will shortly be felt in a more general renewal of the demand for ordinary labour. The moderate prices of agricultural produce permit the steady withdrawal from this class of labourers of such as have laid up some resources for settlement on wild land, to the effect of making room for the unemployed new comer.

In some parts of the province the farmers remain in some embarrassment, the consequence of their extensive purchases of lands, made during the past years of great prosperity. But for the greater part the agriculturists of the country are making great advances in real wealth, and will be necessarily seeking labour for their assistance in the cultivation of their lands. These circumstances concurring, if they should not raise again the rates of labour to their former standard, will relieve the province from all who are at present unemployed.

The Canadian Mail line of Steamers continues to maintain its high character for speed, safety and comfort. It has, during the year, brought out a largely increased proportion of the immigration, nearly 18 per cent. of the steerage passengers having arrived by their vessels; and there appears reason to anticipate that the arrangements, under which the line will next year make weekly trips, will further add to the proportions carried by them. The rate of passage is necessarily higher, but the difference must be generally made up to those who can afford it, in the saving of time and absence of many of the inconveniences incidental to the sea voyage by sailing vessels. The passages of these steamers compare favourably with those of the British Mail Steamers to New York and Boston.

A line of steamers has been established to connect Galway with Quebec. They made two voyages within the year, and propose to make regular monthly trips next season. They would seem to offer great advantages to emigrants who can conveniently reach the port of departure.

The prospects which Canada holds to some classes of the emigration of 1859 are less encouraging than could be wished for. The condition of the province is materially improved over that existing at the close of 1857, and it may be reasonably expected that each month, particularly after the opening of the summer, will show an increasing improvement in every line of employment. It will, however, be some time before the existing redundancy in mechanics' and artisans' labour can be provided for; and while established workmen are to be had, the newly-arrived will find difficulty in obtaining situations. I am called upon to repeat my warning against the immigration to Canada of all such classes as have no calling or experience in work; such persons can only injure their condition by resorting to a country where, if industry is generally well rewarded, there is no provision for those who are unemployed, whether from choice or misfortune. In Canada, to succeed, it is necessary to possess capital or the means of labour, and those means must comprehend physical ability, supported by industrial habits. The best description of settlers, not possessing money to purchase land and improve it, is the strong and active man, habituated to agricultural pursuits. These, and all others of analogous habits, can readily adapt themselves to some one or other of the descriptions of labour which are most general in Canada. Men, whether labourers or artisans, who have acquired less general knowledge of labour, who have been confined to special employments at home, cannot turn their hands without difficulty to such new and various work as may be open here, nor do they so soon accommodate themselves to the changed circumstances of a new country.

There is at present, throughout the western district of the province, a want of employment in all branches, and even agriculturists acquainted with the country are in many cases unable to earn fair wages. In this the Reports of Mr. Hawke and Mr. Dixon concur. But in the Ottawa district Mr. Clemow's information is to the effect that few or no men of any class are unengaged. If the antici-
pation

pation of more general activity, which is confidently entertained throughout the country, should be fulfilled on the reappearance of summer, and if the immigration should be of no more than moderate extent, I do not look forward to any great difficulty in our absorbing the usual proportion of the labouring class. Farming men will be generally in demand, and a moderate supply of unskilled labour also may be required. Female servants with some experience will find places readily, but they must be unincumbered by families of children. But no encouragement can be offered to the immigration of superior artisans and mechanics who have not some resources on which to fall back. These classes, dependent on immediate employment, may find themselves greatly distressed should there be further delay in the recommencement of the works which alone can require them.

It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the advantages that Canada offers to emigrants of means making them independent of employment. The moderate prices of all necessaries of life, and of the particular requisites of the new settler, form an inducement to the occupation and improvement of wild land more than sufficient to counterbalance our former high prices of produce. With the average crops rendered by our climate and soil, I have little doubt that the farmers and settlers of the province are now thriving in a degree quite as great as at any former period.

Submitting this Report to your Excellency's favourable consideration,

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

Enclosure 2.
APPENDIX to EMIGRATION REPORT 1858.

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 1858.

WHENCE.	NUMBER EMBARKED.										DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE.										
	Number of Steamers.	Average Days on Passage.		Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.	Cabin Passengers.	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Total Steerage.	BIRTHS.		Total Souls on Board.	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		TOTAL.	
		Steamers.	Sail Ships.				M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
England -	14	60	12	35	64,327	2,822	1,430	2,120	1,486	603	580	231	5,010	5	1	0,452	-	1	4	2	8
Ireland -	2	20	14	39	13,179	630	100	358	433	125	88	42	1,040	3	-	1,155	-	-	1	1	2
Scotland -	-	22	-	35	14,303	502	38	568	405	202	159	05	1,399	1	-	1,438	-	-	-	-	2
Germany -	-	0	-	46	2,501	99	-	319	280	131	146	47	023	2	-	025	-	-	-	-	3
Norway -	-	10	-	50½	7,277	-	-	1,038	848	303	303	123	2,002	-	3	2,005	1	1	2	8	7
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	30	25	17	13	4	08	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	154	-	-	-	101,737	4,911	1,006	4,442	3,477	1,418	1,289	612	11,138	11	4	12,840	1	3	0	0	22

WHENCE.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.										TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.									
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Total.	TOTAL DEATHS.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Total Steerage.	Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.	GRAND TOTAL Landed in the Colony.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
England -	2	-	-	1	-	3	11	2,118	1,485	577	580	2,707	2,002	230	6,005	1,430	0,441			
Ireland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	358	433	87	125	483	620	41	1,947	106	1,153			
Scotland -	-	-	-	7	1	12	14	507	404	152	199	706	558	04	1,380	38	1,424			
Germany -	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	310	280	146	131	450	420	49	022	-	022			
Norway -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1,036	840	300	348	1,354	1,140	120	2,050	-	2,050			
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	13	17	50	38	4	08	110	214			
TOTAL - - -	4	1	3	8	1	17	89	4,437	3,473	1,275	1,400	5,840	4,748	520	11,114	1,690	12,810			

Emigration Department, Quebec, }
31 December 1858.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants landed in the Colony, distinguishing the Ports and Countries whence they Sailed, during the Season of 1857 and 1858.

	1857.	1858.		1857.	1858.
ENGLAND:			SCOTLAND:		
Bideford - - -	22	—	Aberdeen - - -	913	245
Bristol - - -	337	173	Annan - - -	5	—
Cardiff - - -	3	12	Dumfries - - -	6	7
Carlisle - - -	4	—	Glasgow - - -	1,742	976
Exeter - - -	8	9	Greenock - - -	265	—
Fowey - - -	70	22	Montrose - - -	287	196
Hull - - -	327	142			
Liverpool - - -	10,166	5,233	TOTAL - - -	3,218	1,424
London - - -	1,640	214			
Maryport - - -	9	4	GERMANY:		
Newcastle - - -	1	5	Antwerp - - -	785	—
Newport - - -	6	14	Bremer - - -	3	170
Padstow - - -	16	—	Hamburg - - -	4,173	755
Penzance - - -	5	—			
Plymouth - - -	2,748	540	TOTAL - - -	4,961	925
Poole - - -	15	—			
Portsmouth - - -	10	6	NORWAY and SWEDEN:		
Swansea - - -	8	—	Bergen - - -	2,448	772
Torquay - - -	23	16	Christiania - - -	927	358
Truro - - -	36	51	Drammen - - -	902	431
Weymouth - - -	11	—	Drontheim - - -	192	198
Workington - - -	6	—	Kragaroe - - -	41	—
TOTAL - - -	15,471	6,441	Porsgrund - - -	385	223
			Stavanger - - -	914	390
IRELAND:			Tonsberg - - -	314	—
Belfast - - -	505	148	Grimstad - - -	—	17
Cork - - -	143	42	Gothenburg - - -	284	267
Dublin - - -	—	57			
Dungarvan - - -	—	8	TOTAL - - -	6,407	2,656
Galway - - -	—	280			
Limerick - - -	73	107	LOWER PROVINCES:		
Londonderry - - -	257	142	Gaspe, Picton, and } - - -	24	214
New Ross - - -	623	312	Sidney - - - }		
Sligo - - -	—	3			
Waterford - - -	184	44			
Youghall - - -	13	7			
Tralee - - -	218	—			
TOTAL - - -	2,016	1,150			

RECAPITULATION.

England - - -	15,471	6,441
Ireland - - -	2,016	1,150
Scotland - - -	3,218	1,424
Germany - - -	4,961	925
Norway and Sweden - - -	6,407	2,656
Lower Provinces - - -	24	214
GRAND TOTAL - - -	32,097	12,810

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
31 December 1858.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Admissions into Hospital, Discharges, and Deaths of Emigrants, during the Season of 1858.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Grosse Isle Hospital - - - - -	227	206	21	—
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec - - -	39	30	3	6
General Hospital, Montreal - - - - -	32	32	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	298	268	24	6

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
31 December 1858.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

TRADES and CALLINGS of EMIGRANTS.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Bakers - - - - -	15	1	Miners - - - - -	41	—
Butchers - - - - -	9	—	Painters and Glaziers	17	—
Bookbinders and Printers - - - - -	11	—	Plasterers - - - - -	3	—
Bricklayers - - - - -	18	11	Plumbers - - - - -	1	—
Blacksmiths - - - - -	55	—	Saddlers and Harness-makers - - - - -	4	1
Carpenters and Joiners	175	30	Sawyers - - - - -	5	—
Cabinetmakers - - - - -	9	1	Sailmakers - - - - -	3	—
Coachmakers - - - - -	10	—	Shipwrights - - - - -	2	1
Curriers - - - - -	1	—	Servants - - - - -	74	—
Clerks - - - - -	192	—	Shoemakers - - - - -	30	22
Coopers - - - - -	12	—	Smiths - - - - -	7	17
Dyers - - - - -	3	—	Stone-cutters - - - - -	8	2
Engineers - - - - -	18	—	Tailors - - - - -	71	23
Farmers - - - - -	867	784	Tinsmiths - - - - -	4	1
Labourers - - - - -	1,165	428	Watchmakers - - - - -	3	1
Gardeners - - - - -	20	4	Wheelwrights - - - - -	5	4
Masons - - - - -	13	—	Weavers - - - - -	23	—
Millwrights - - - - -	14	—	Mechanics not specified - - - - -	166	12
Millers - - - - -	5	13	TOTAL - - - - -	3,086	1,356
Moulders and Foundry-men - - - - -	7	—	GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,442	

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, }
31 December 1858.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of Persons who received Assistance to Emigrate from the United Kingdom, with the Amount paid them on landing at this Port during the Season of 1858.

DATE.	SHIP.	Whence.	No. of Persons.	Male.	Female.	Children.	By whom sent out.	Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
14 May	Pioneer	Hull	3	1	1	1	Parish of Tulliston	£. s. d. 4 - -	
14 "	Ottawa	London	16	16	-	-	London Ragged School	16 - -	
15 "	Florence	Glasgow	3	3	-	-	Reformatory School, Glasgow.	- - -	
17 "	Steamer North America	Liverpool	25	25	-	-	Reformatory School, London	- - -	-- In charge of Mr. Edwards.
20 "	Dunbrody	New Ross	23	1	12	10	Gorcey Union	23 - -	
24 "	Ocean Bride	Liverpool	11	3	3	5	Parish of Mansford	- - -	
13 June	Vingolf	London	8	8	-	-	London Ragged School	9 10 -	
11 July	Windsor Forest	Liverpool	43	-	43	-	Mullingar Union	45 - -	
13 "	Star	New Ross	45	-	36	9	New Ross Union	39 10 -	
19 "	Lochlebo	Dublin	14	1	7	6	Castlecumber Union	11 - -	
1 Aug.	Persia	London	48	10	15	23	Several Parishes	36 10 -	
2 "	St. James	Liverpool	36	-	36	-	Clonmel Union	36 - -	
2 "	Ditto	ditto	21	-	17	4	Sligo Union	20 17 -	
2 "	Ditto	ditto	22	-	22	-	The Rev. Mr. Roach, Wexford.	12 - -	
23 Sept.	Elizabeth Keith	Cork	24	-	24	-	Fernoy Union	24 - -	
	Ditto	ditto	4	-	4	-	Midleton Union	4 - -	
14 Oct.	John Bull	London	7	1	1	5	Workshop Union	4 10 -	
			353	44	246	63		286 17 -	

RECAPITULATION.

WHENCE.	Number of Persons.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Amount Paid.
England	118	39	45	34	£. s. d. 70 10 -
Ireland	232	2	201	29	216 7 -
Scotland	3	3	-	-	-
	353	44	246	63	286 17 -

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 31 December 1858.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 6.

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

	1829 to 1833.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
England	43,386	28,561	30,791	60,458	8,980	9,887	9,677	9,276	9,585	13,175	6,754	10,353	15,471	6,441
Ireland	102,266	54,904	74,961	112,192	23,126	17,976	22,381	15,983	14,417	16,165	4,106	1,688	2,016	1,153
Scotland	20,143	11,061	16,311	12,767	4,984	2,879	7,042	5,477	4,745	6,446	4,859	2,794	3,218	1,424
Continent of Europe	15	485	-	9,728	436	849	870	7,256	7,456	11,537	4,864	7,343	11,368	3,578
Lower Provinces	1,889	1,346	1,777	1,219	968	701	1,106	1,184	496	857	691	261	24	214
	167,699	96,357	123,860	196,359	38,494	32,292	41,076	39,176	36,699	53,183	21,274	22,439	32,097	12,810

GRAND TOTAL - - - 913,815.

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 31 December 1858.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

Emigrant Office, Toronto,
30 December 1858.

My dear Sir,

FROM the returns made to this office it appears that the total number of emigrants who have entered Canada during the year 1858, amounts to 38,710, viz. :—

Landed at Quebec according to your report, including cabin passengers - - - - -	12,810
From various ports on Lake Ontario, chiefly Oswego and Rochester - - - - -	1,060
By the Suspension Bridge at the Niagara Falls, as per return made by T. C. Dixon, Emigrant Agent, Hamilton - - -	24,840
TOTAL - - - - -	38,710

In order to ascertain the actual number of settlers the following deductions must be made, viz. : the number of emigrants landed at Quebec who proceeded direct to the United States, 5,200; and the number returned to Europe from Quebec, as estimated by you, 500. Of the 24,840 who came by rail to Hamilton, *viâ* the Niagara Suspension Bridge, Mr. Dixon's report shows that the number who proceeded to the Western States amounted to 18,945, making a total of 24,645 who proceeded to the United States and returned to Europe; and showing 14,065 as the addition to the population of Canada by emigration during the year 1858. In my report for 1857, the total number of emigrants who settled in Canada during that year is stated at 31,423; the decrease this year is consequently 17,358.

In both years the greatest difficulty has been felt by the agents of this department to find suitable employment for emigrants; every branch of business has been unusually depressed; our crops have been much below the average, and lumber, our other great staple commodity, has found but a dull market at a reduced price. I am happy to say, however, that there are many unmistakable signs of returning prosperity.

The stock of lumber here and at home has been greatly reduced, while an increased demand is anticipated for the supply of Europe and the United States.

Our farmers have sown a greater quantity of fall wheat, and made more extensive preparations for spring crops than usual. Money is also much easier obtained, and as business is rapidly reviving elsewhere, there can be no doubt of our being on the eve of better times.

With reference to the encouragement we are justified in holding out to emigrants for the ensuing year, I can only repeat the remarks I have recently inserted in the Colonisation Circular, viz., That until a change takes place in the condition of Upper Canada it will not be desirable for any considerable number of emigrants to come here. Farmers possessed of 400 *l.* or 500 *l.*, being prudent and industrious, are sure to do well. Capitalists can always find good and safe investments. The legal interest is now 7 per cent., but 10 or 12 per cent. can be obtained on landed security.

Good farm servants stand the next best chance of settling to advantage, but clerks, porters, grocers, gentlemen's servants, male and female, and mechanics accustomed to the highest kind of skilled labour, had better remain at home until the times change.

I also beg to call attention to Mr. Dixon's report, which I send you herewith. I was particularly anxious for him to give me the fullest information with reference to the condition of the large number of emigrants who enter Upper Canada by the Suspension Bridge. You will perceive from his tabular statement for 1857 and 1858, that the number who come by that route is greater than the number who landed at Quebec. In the causes which he enumerates as influencing so large a proportion of the emigrants to take the New York route in preference to that by the St. Lawrence, I fully concur, but these influences it is difficult if not impossible for us to counteract.

Mr. Shanley, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Line, in his report, dated in September last, observes, "That emigrant business is one over which we in Canada cannot exercise much control as regards influencing the number coming out. But we might, it appears to me, do a good deal more than we have done in directing the tide of emigration to the St. Lawrence. It is in Liverpool, the chief port for emigration, that the strongest efforts are made by our rivals to induce the emigrant to sail for New York; and the railway companies whose lines diverge from that port, always keep active and efficient agents in their employ, who leave no means untried to secure that most important and paying class of travellers. It would be well if we too were to be represented in Liverpool by a competent and experienced agent, especially engaged to make known the advantages of the St. Lawrence route."

Any such appointment contemplated by Mr. Shanley should be made by those directly interested in the passenger traffic. There is one piece of advice often given of great importance to the settler, but which is not so much attended to as it ought, viz., that the settlers should come out early; and, if they wish to avoid imposition, should come *viâ* Quebec or Portland. If anything goes wrong with them or their baggage it is impossible to obtain justice for them if they come by Boston or New York; by adopting the St. Lawrence route they will escape the evils I have enumerated, and save time and money.

According to the returns sent to this office, 1,570 German and Norwegian emigrants settled in Canada during the season. Mr. Huber, German interpreter at this agency, and Mr. Fruhauf, interpreter at Hamilton, state that most of the German emigrants who settled in Canada or proceeded to the Western States, come by way of New York, very much to their

their injury, both in time and money. Many complain of their treatment at New York. The reason they adopt that route is attributed to the want of correct information in Germany itself, and the only remedy they are able to suggest is the one recommended by Mr. Shanley's report, and adverted to elsewhere.

The season has been remarkably healthy, and there have been fewer complaints of ill-treatment and hardships than during any previous season.

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

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

No. 8.

Government Emigration Office, Hamilton,
20 December 1858.

Sir,

THE annexed statement of the arrival of emigrants from the different countries specified, together with the number of each class remaining in the province, as compared with the past year's emigration, will present at one view the nature of this year's emigration, so far as numbers and country are concerned.

In submitting this statement I would observe, that the decrease in emigration which this year exhibits would seem to be the result of that general depression of business which has distinguished the last two years. The lessened number of emigrants however who are strangers to the province, and whose necessities are more than equal to the means for their relief, may be received as a great boon under the circumstances.

The health and appearance of the emigrants generally have been good; a few cases of sickness have occurred, but with the exception of two Norwegian women, they have been restored and forwarded to their several places of destination. The two women referred to both died in hospital and were interred here.

The disparity in proportion to the number of emigrants arriving here, as shown in the tabular statement annexed, both from New York and Quebec, that in favour of the former as a point of debarkation, when compared with the latter, is striking. The difference in favour of New York is nine to one, whereas last year it was four to three in the same direction. The reasons for this difference must be sought for elsewhere than in Canada. There is however one feature in the emigration from the United States, which ought not to be passed over in silence. In looking at the tabular statement it will be seen that while the arrivals at this port from Scotland show a difference in favour of New York of about four-fifths, that from England is about nine-tenths, and from Ireland, twenty-seven twenty-eighths; for such a disparity there must be some cause, and whether it is that the commercial intercourse betwixt the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will explain the reason, it may be improper for me to hazard an opinion; but with respect to England, I have reason to believe that such intercourse is the means of devising projects, making flattering statements, and creating extraordinary exertions for securing return cargoes to the United States, and thus inducing intending emigrants to Canada to avail themselves of that route very much to their injury; and although some of the complaints made by emigrants may be unreasonable, yet in the majority of cases, the evil is too apparent to admit of a doubt.

The great majority of Irish emigrants leave Liverpool also under the same circumstances, while the Scotch emigrant generally selects a vessel in his own country, and whose destination is mostly in the British Colonies.

It will also be seen that two-thirds of Scotch emigrants arriving here settle in the province, while over half of the English, and three-fifths of the Irish, seek their homes in the Western States. Other European nations appear still less disposed to settle amongst us.

Those are facts which in some respects may not easily be accounted for, yet they nevertheless appear to be worthy of investigation, for as the generations in Europe rise to maturity, they will seek, naturally seek, an outlet for the increasing energy now fast spreading over the western portion of Europe, and which will keep the stream of emigration flowing towards this continent, and for which it would be well at all times to be prepared.

The general character of the emigration of the year just closing, so far as its adaptation to the wants of a new country, has been quite equal to the last year; the seekers for skilled and unproductive labour have not been so numerous as then, and in the midst of the great scarcity of employment which has and still does exist, yet very few cases of industrious and practical agriculturists wanting work have come to my knowledge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. Hawke, Esq.,
Chief Emigration Agent, West Canada, Toronto.

(signed) *Th. C. Dixon*,
Emigrant Agent, Hamilton.

CANADA.

REPORT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at *Hamilton* from various Countries specified, for the Year 1858, and compared with 1857.

FROM	1858.			1857.	Sec'd in Canada.	
	By Steamboat.	By Railway.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.	1857.	1858.
England - - - -	371	3,152	3,523	6,850	3,992	1,591
Ireland - - - -	93	2,412	2,505	5,942	2,048	1,020
Scotland - - - -	423	1,502	1,925	3,180	1,674	1,245
Germany - - - -	51	9,638	9,689	14,679	1,916	1,032
Norway - - - -	1,525	945	2,470	4,158	-	-
Sweden - - - -	-	150	150	30	-	-
France - - - -	7	-	7	120	-	-
Poland - - - -	15	-	15	110	-	-
United States - - - -	-	7,041	7,041	-	29	70
	- - I omit the United States here, as I was not so exact about arrivals.					
TOTAL - - - -	2,485	24,840	27,325	35,069	9,659	4,958

No 9.

ABSTRACT detailed Statement of Arrivals of Emigrants at the City of *Ottawa* during the Season of 1858.

From *England*:—564 Males, 191 Females, and 268 Children,
Composed of the following Trades and Callings:

Masons - - - - -	5	Painters - - - - -	4
Polishers - - - - -	1	Millwrights - - - - -	4
Curriers - - - - -	2	Bookbinders - - - - -	2
Carpenters - - - - -	36	Dyers - - - - -	1
Cabinet-makers - - - - -	2	Stonecutters - - - - -	1
Butchers - - - - -	5	Plasterers - - - - -	2
Gardeners - - - - -	7	Gasfitters - - - - -	3
Bakers - - - - -	5	Paper-hangers - - - - -	1
Matmakers - - - - -	1	Millers - - - - -	3
Limeburners - - - - -	2	Tailors - - - - -	3
Shoemakers - - - - -	6	Schoolmasters - - - - -	1
Wheelwrights - - - - -	2	Spinner and Wool Weaver - - - - -	1
Machinists - - - - -	9	Sailors - - - - -	2
Grooms and Coachmen - - - - -	5	Brickmakers - - - - -	4
Ship Carpenters - - - - -	3	Farm and other Labourers - - - - -	204
Blacksmiths - - - - -	2	Various, including purchasers of land, &c. - - - - -	175
House Servants - - - - -	24		
Miners - - - - -	3		
Clerks - - - - -	22		
Gunmakers - - - - -	2		
Warehousemen - - - - -	9		
		TOTAL - - - - -	564

FEMALES.

House Servants - - - - -	21	With husbands of this season, including those en route to join the same of last season - - - - -	162
Dressmakers - - - - -	5		
Milliners - - - - -	3		
		TOTAL - - - - -	191

From

NORTH AMERICAN EMIGRATION.

19

CANADA.

From *Germany*:—81 Males, 47 Females, and 68 Children.
Principally for labouring work.

From *Scotland*:—106 Males, 35 Females, and 63 Children.

MALES.

Carpenters and Joiners - - - - -	10	Wheelwrights - - - - -	2
Blacksmiths - - - - -	3	Potters - - - - -	1
Plumbers - - - - -	2	Millers - - - - -	2
Masons - - - - -	2	Farm and other Labourers, &c. - - - - -	78
Machinists - - - - -	1		
Stonecutters - - - - -	3		
Tailors - - - - -	2		
		TOTAL - - - - -	106

FEMALES.

House Servants - - - - -	8	With husbands - - - - -	22
Dress-makers - - - - -	3		
Nurses - - - - -	2		
		TOTAL - - - - -	35

From *Ireland*:—122 Males, 161 Females, and 97 Children.

MALES.

Clerks - - - - -	2	To join friends - - - - -	50
Machinists - - - - -	2	Labourers - - - - -	52
Shoemakers - - - - -	3		
Carpenters - - - - -	2		
House Servants - - - - -	11		
		TOTAL - - - - -	122

FEMALES.

House Servants - - - - -	102
Wives, principally en route to join husbands - - - - -	59
	TOTAL - - - - -
	161

From Lower Ports:—8 Males, 5 Females, and 43 Children.

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	TOTAL.
From England - - - - -	564	191	268	1,023
„ Scotland - - - - -	106	35	63	204
„ Ireland - - - - -	122	161	97	380
„ Germany - - - - -	81	47	68	196
„ Lower Ports - - - - -	8	5	13	26
	TOTAL - - - - -			1,829 souls.

Ottawa, 9 December 1858.

Annexed hereto you have abstract detailed statement of arrivals of emigrants at this place during the present season of 1858, exhibiting a gross total of 1,829 souls against 1,135 in the corresponding period of 1857, being an increase of 694 over that year, which, in view of the large decrease of emigration to this country during the present season, shows that this section of the province has attracted a fair share of those arriving, thus evidencing the accuracy of the predictions contained in my last General Annual Report, viz.:

1st. That the Ottawa country was capable and desirous of affording employment to a large number of labourers, mechanics, &c.

2d. That its capabilities and varied resources afforded highly advantageous inducements to the intending settler, which only required to be made known to be appreciated by that class of persons.

The result of this season's experience has fully convinced me of the correctness of the above, and although it must be admitted that the operations within this period are as satisfactory as could have been anticipated, still it is evident that a greater circumspection in the persons recommended to take advantage of the same would be attended with increased beneficial results, and in order to assist in attaining that end I shall endeavour to point out

CANADA.

in this report wherein this season's emigration has been wanting in this most essential respect, in the hopes that it may lead to an amelioration of the same for the future.

The same means of transport was employed for their conveyance as in 1857, viz., *via* railway and steamboat between Quebec and Montreal to Prescott, and thence by Ottawa and Prescott railway to this point. Occasionally, during this season, small parties found their way to this place from Boston and New York; their routes were taken for reason that no vessel was leaving the ports in England (at the departure of the respective persons) bound for Quebec; in almost every case they complained of extortion and ill-treatment on their passage out, and all concurred in stating that they had been warned against taking these routes (and consequently should have awaited the sailing of a vessel for Quebec), thus establishing pretty clearly that the superiority of that route is at length well understood on the other side of the Atlantic by emigrants generally.

The statement hereto annexed will at once show you, that although the present season's arrivals are of a mixed nature, as respects callings and occupations, still, in comparison with the respective numbers of 1857 and 1858, the latter exhibits a slight improvement in this respect, but yet, there is room for a further reduction of the class of persons whose services are not required in this country. Many are called labourers in the present statement who were not strictly entitled to such classification, for it appeared quite evident that numbers feigned this cognomen in the hopes that thereby they would increase their chances of obtaining immediate employment; such a policy was systematically pursued among those previously engaged at light work, such as warehousemen and under clerks, and (fearing from a knowledge that such persons were warned against emigrating to Canada) many (for this sole reason) endeavoured to disguise this fact as much as possible, for when a trial was afforded at labour in the fields, or otherwise, it was clearly apparent that their previous avocations had been of a very different nature; in some cases though, with perseverance, they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties to a certain extent, and were thus enabled to retain their places, but with others the result was very different; the work being found too laborious had to be abandoned in despair. These practical facts should serve as a warning in future to all persons who are really incapacitated from undertaking duties for which their physical powers are unequal, and should at once remove the too general erroneous impression, that on arrival in this country they can render themselves capable of doing "anything" that may present itself for their acceptance.

I shall now give a succinct review, explanatory of the capabilities and means of the various classes who sought and obtained my advice during the present season. Those from Scotland, as a general thing, were just such a class of men who ought to emigrate to this province; the labouring portion were for the most part strong, able-bodied men, and they had not the least difficulty in procuring employment at fair wages; those from the agricultural districts were first-class farm servants, and were engaged on arrival at a remunerative consideration. The mechanics were likewise experienced workmen, and had no trouble in finding suitable places, and at the present time are well located, with a prosperous future before them, and with their well-known energy and perseverance, I have not the least doubt but that they will make a valuable acquisition to the population of the country; but very few had come out designedly with the view of purchasing or otherwise locating lands on their own account at the outset, and such as had the means of doing so, preferred to accept suitable situations for a limited period, in order thus to acquire a practical knowledge of the agricultural pursuits of this country, which, under all the circumstances, is the most prudent course that can be adopted. This disposition was invariably evinced among the Scotch emigrants of the present season, and I could wish that the same principle may actuate those who may hereafter come out, for in truth and in fact it is the wisest and surest way to ensure ultimate success.

The arrivals from Ireland during the present season have been but trifling; and among these are found many en route to join their friends previously settled in various parts of the Ottawa valley; as a whole, they were very poor and had to be assisted to reach their respective places of destination. A trifling number of males sought employment, which was easily secured for them among our farming community, and from all accounts I have been enabled to obtain, they were a fair class of workmen, and, with instruction, will soon equal first-rate farm labourers. A number of females, chiefly from the workhouses, have also reached this district at various times during the present season; they were engaged immediately on landing here as house servants, both for city and country service. They were entirely ignorant of such duties, as was the case in 1857; but from what I can hear they were very willing and most desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the same; consequently, in a little time they will render themselves useful in their several spheres. As you were advised at the time of their arrival here, several widow women, each having a number of young children, were sent up to this place. It is no easy matter to provide places for women so situated; for no one will engage their services with such incumbrances. It was with the greatest possible difficulty that I succeeded in providing for these poor people during the entire past summer; any little employment that could be obtained for them in and about the city was quite inadequate for the maintenance of themselves and little helpless children. It is a great pity to send such persons to this country, as, by so doing, they, to a certain extent, must become dependents on the community that may receive them for (at any rate) a partial support. It is to be hoped that a representation of this evil to the proper quarter may have the effect of preventing a similar occurrence hereafter.

The Germans of this season were forwarded to Renfrew, where a party from same country had preceded them the year previous. They are well liked in that neighbourhood as a labouring

labouring class, and are desirable settlers for a new country. They are industrious, hard-working, and economical in their habits, and in the course of time, when they acquire a knowledge of the English language, they will in all probability rise above their present position, and become free holders on their account. The Prussians forwarded to same locality during the present season, I am sorry to say, have not succeeded as favourably as the Germans, owing, it is said, to their physical inability to perform the work of the country. It is to be regretted that such a number of aged people, with very large helpless families, should have been sent up to a part of a country that, above all others, requires that youth and vigour should be the predominating characteristics. From accounts lately received on this subject, it is stated that their present position is anything but satisfactory, and that, in some instances, they are and have been the objects of charity in the neighbourhood for some time past. Such a class of persons, so utterly destitute of means, should never have been induced to leave their native land.

The numbers from England are in excess of those over other countries during the season of 1858. They were from various parts of England: from cities, towns, with a portion from the rural parts, embracing a total of 564 males, comprised of a variety of callings. The labourer, when from the rural parts, possessed every knowledge of the duties of agricultural pursuits, as practised in the old country, and after acquiring similar experience respecting this country's system, &c., he will be well adapted for its duties, and will find a field for the employment of his labour equally advantageous for his own interests, as well as for the benefit of the country wherein he may become a settler.

Among the mechanics, there were some very excellent workmen, and, with but few exceptions, they had little difficulty in finding a suitable opening for employment of their skill. With this class more particularly it was evident, that at the time of their departure from England, they had intended locating themselves in some city or populous town on arrival in this country; and it was with extreme difficulty that they could be persuaded to abandon this most erroneous preconceived idea. In my opinion, a new comer, a mechanic by trade (if it be of such a nature as is required in country places), can do infinitely better by at once removing to such locality as offers inducements for the future. This course should be recommended in preference to remaining in any city or town (even if temporary employment is procurable thereat), for, in my view of the matter, the future should be looked to rather than the present. This information should be widely disseminated among all classes who purpose emigrating to Canada, as by such fact being made known, it prepares their minds for removal to a distant or partially inhabited portion of the country, and will prevent any disappointment after arrival here, when they are recommended to continue their journey onward. This advice, with but rare exceptions, ought to be tendered to every one who intends settling permanently in this country, and if complied with, will almost invariably ensure mutually beneficial future results. My experience of the past convinces me that this is the only prudent course to be adopted by the emigrant on his arrival in the province, which must plead my sole reason in thus so strongly bringing it under your consideration, trusting that thereby it may reach the ears of those who are so deeply interested in being made aware of it in time. I may add, that the only class of persons that were at all discontented during the present season are to be found among the few who would not listen to the above recommendation, but must, at all hazards, remain in the city. While upon this point, it may be as well to state that a couple of taverns, established in this city during the present season (and kept by emigrants), have acted most indiscreetly in encouraging emigrants to remain in the city, on the promise of obtaining them employment, or otherwise holding out inducements which could not be realised. Of course their only object was to secure business for themselves, to the detriment of their poor victim; therefore, the application of the Act of Parliament (as passed at its last session) to this city (as well as to the town of Renfrew) is needed, in order to provide against similar contingencies for the time to come. A number of this season's emigrants from England brought out considerable means, with which they had intended to purchase lands for settlement purposes. Immediately on arrival here, they obtained from this office all the information it was in my power to afford them, regarding such lands as were procurable in this section of the province. Some were desirous of purchasing improved farms contiguous to the city; others were disposed to acquire the same at more remote parts; and the remainder felt inclined to take up unimproved Government lands in the new settlements; and the result has been that a large quantity of partially improved and unimproved farms have been purchased by this season's emigrants from private parties, and very large sales of Government lands have also been effected to same class of persons in various sections of the Upper Ottawa, principally in the counties of Renfrew, Pontiac, and Ottawa. At the former, the township of Brudenelle has been chiefly taken up by this class of settlers during the present year, and it is a source of congratulation to be enabled to state, from all information that can be obtained on the subject, they are all well satisfied with the nature of the soil, climate, internal resources, &c.; and in a brief period of time, this township promises to be one of the finest in that county. At the present moment, an emigrant of this season is perfecting the necessary arrangements for the erection of a saw-mill in the midst of the settlement in this township. This will confer a great boon on that part of the country, and must be the means of attracting additional settlers thereto for the time to come. It is most gratifying to find that the great majority of emigrants who have located themselves by acquisition of lands on the Ottawa generally agree in stating that the soil equals their anticipations, and in no instance has dissatisfaction been expressed on that point; consequently, the inevitable conclusion that must be arrived at is, that this section of

CANADA.

the province offers every possible inducement to such class of persons as are desirous of establishing themselves on land, and at once remove the popular fallacy, that none but prairie or old settled lands are suitable for the occupancy of the new intending settler.

Among the English arrivals this season, it was manifestly apparent that they were a highly respectable, shrewd, and intelligent people, and evinced a disposition to set at work in earnest for the accomplishment of the object they had in view when leaving the shores on the other side of the Atlantic. By continuation of such energy, they are bound to become at no very distant day a happy and prosperous portion of the community.

It was pleasing to find among the arrivals of this present season so many women and young families proceeding to join their heads, who had preceded them the year previously. This is an unmistakable symptom that they must have succeeded in providing a suitable new home for their reception; and this being accomplished in such a short space of time, must be taken as an evidence that so far the emigrant to the shores of the Ottawa can have no good cause in relenting his act of colonization in this section of the province. The present season's emigration was entirely free from infectious or contagious disease; and although there were more cases requiring the assistance of our hospitals than during 1857, still they were for simple and trifling complaints, and in a short space of time, with the efficient medical and other attendance as afforded at those excellent institutions, they were restored to perfect health, and it is gratifying to find that no adult mortality has occurred during this period. The result of this season's emigration to this section of the province (with the few exceptions herein particularised by me) must be considered as eminently successful, and which, undoubtedly, will influence future extended operations. The various beneficial effects attending the accession of settlers to this district is universally acknowledged, and the highly respectable people who have passed through the city at different periods during the season has awakened our community to a sense of its vast importance, as being the primary means of extending the resources and otherwise improving its internal material improvements. Therefore it is but natural to suppose that they will hail with delight any measure that can be adopted to encourage its continuance, and it is, consequently, most pleasing to my feelings, from a combination of such circumstances, to be enabled to hold out satisfactory inducements to the emigrant in 1859. The agriculturist has now become fully aware of the advantages the introduction of labour at a fair cost has had in respect to his avocations, as only by such means could his operations on an extended scale have been undertaken and accomplished for his benefit; and now the good effect of such policy being pretty generally understood among this class, they are basing their future calculations upon its further extension, consequently this district will afford employment for a large number of farm labourers during the next season. But I must again draw the attention of this particular class of persons, that they must be labourers in fact as well as in name, and that they will be required to perform laborious duty, exceeding probably any that they had been accustomed to. Such a class of labourers are greatly needed in the Valley of the Ottawa, and they can be most advantageously distributed in various sections of its vast and still increasing habitable territory. Men of this class, with families, ought to be situated so that their wives and a portion of their children (at any rate) should be able to render them partial assistance; for during the first few years the wages of a labourer would hardly be sufficient in itself to defray the expenses of a large and helpless family. Great discrimination is needed by labourers so situated in emigrating to this country, particularly if not possessed of some little means whereby their families can be provided for, for a limited period, until by experience and perseverance they are enabled to better their position by acquiring a homestead of their own, which is frequently accomplished in an amazing brief space of time.

With reference to mechanics: the remarks in allusion to tradesmen before made in this Report should be well considered by those who may venture out to this country during next year. From a variety of circumstances, and more especially owing to the large number of tradesmen that have emigrated to Canada within the few past seasons, no very great inducements can be held out to such as must find employment in cities or towns; but if they feel disposed to locate themselves in country parts, and progress with the growth of the country, then to all such there are openings at various points on the Ottawa, where, in a few years, they must become independent. Such a class of emigrants must be made to know that their ultimate success depends entirely on their own exertions; many rising villages and small towns will be glad to obtain their services, and with energy and determination they will be enabled to provide a future comfortable home for themselves and families. Of course it would be most advantageous if all such mechanics as may come out in 1859 should possess a trifling amount of means, as in this way they will be in a position to abide their time in settling themselves in the most desirable locality that may present itself. In respect to the other remaining class of emigrants who may have means, and seeking a home-stead in this country, the statements in the foregoing with reference to this season's experience, as regards the progress of such persons during that period, are applicable to the future; and all that I shall say, in conclusion, is, that this part of Canada can accommodate all desirous of acquiring lands of very superior quality, in various parts, and at prices to suit the views of the different applicants, according to locality and description required. To all such I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the Valley of the Ottawa, being well satisfied that there they will be settling themselves in an advantageous manner for their own future interests. The very erroneous impression as to the propriety of obtaining land contiguous to the city ought to be removed by every possible means, for this section of the province in this respect varies from all others; for on the Ottawa, the more remote the farm.

farm is situate, the better the market for the disposition of all surplus agricultural products, caused, as you are doubtless aware, by the great demand of our lumber trade for all such produce in those distant localities.

It is almost needless to say that clerks, warehousemen, and literary persons, without means, better not venture to this section of the province, as such services are not in demand in this locality; all of which is respectfully submitted for your favourable consideration.

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

(signed) Francis Clemow,
Emigrant Agent for Ottawa and
surrounding Country.

No. 10.

EXTRACTS from the Notes Appended to the Periodical Reports of Arrivals of Passenger Ships at the Port of Quebec during the Season of 1858.

No. 1.—From 28th April to 13th May.

NINE hundred and twenty-four steerage and 108 cabin passengers have arrived at this port from the opening of navigation to this date. They have landed in good health, having had most excellent passages, the average of the sailing ships being under 30 days.

They all speak highly of the attention and kind treatment they have received during the passage, and I append at foot a copy of the testimonial presented to Captain Harley and the officers of the ship "Culloden," from Liverpool, which must have been alike gratifying to the givers as to the receivers.

The steerage male adults on board the several vessels included in this return are classed as follows, viz. :—

Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
Farm labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Clerks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
											488

A number of the farmers appear to possess means, and have emigrated with the view of settling on land. The agricultural labourers will also be likely to do well, as their services are generally required; but for the mechanics and clerks the prospect is not favourable, they being unfortunately of that class, for which this country offers at present but little encouragement. The majority of them appear to have emigrated with the view of settling at Ottawa in expectation that the erection of the Government buildings and the stimulus which would be given to private enterprise in consequence of the selection of that city as the future seat of Government, would have afforded them lucrative employment. The public works at Ottawa not having been yet commenced, many of these persons must be disappointed in their anticipations; the reports from that quarter, however, state that the farmers are inquiring for labour, and that those who have arrived there had found employment, and that female domestic servants were much wanted. From the western section of the province the accounts are not so satisfactory; there remain still many of the immigrants of last season, who are unable to find satisfactory employment, and if the immigration of the season now opening should be as extensive as in former years, and contain as large a proportion of persons depending on employment, much distress will I fear result. The report, however, received from the United Kingdom universally announces a great decrease in the embarkations for this country. In 1857 I had received official reports of there having sailed for Quebec prior to the 1 May 4,510 souls; in 1858 the number advised to same period is 1,074; decrease, 3,436.

No. 2.—From 13th to 22d May:

TWELVE hundred and thirty-two emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending 23d instant, 309 of whom arrived by steamer, and 323 by sailing vessels. The latter have made excellent passages, the average being 30 days, and landed in good health, with the exception of those by the "Osprey," from Bristol; the passengers by this vessel were detained at Grosse Isle, one death, an adult female, having occurred on the passage from small pox. The passengers by these several vessels all bear the highest testimony as to the kind treatment they received during the passage to this port.

CANADA.

The steerage adults are classed as follows:—

Bakers - - - - -	5	Sawyers - - - - -	1
Blacksmiths - - - - -	12	Shipwrights - - - - -	1
Carpenters - - - - -	13	Saddlers - - - - -	2
Clerks - - - - -	13	Shoemakers - - - - -	6
Coopers - - - - -	5	Sailmakers - - - - -	1
Engineers - - - - -	3	Stonecutters - - - - -	2
Farmers - - - - -	131	Tailors - - - - -	8
Gardeners - - - - -	1	Tinsmiths - - - - -	1
Labourers - - - - -	187	Wheelwrights - - - - -	1
Millers - - - - -	1	Weavers - - - - -	6
Miners - - - - -	4	Mechanics and not stated	13
Painters - - - - -	3		
Printers - - - - -	7		
Plasterers - - - - -	1		
Servants, Male - - - - -	26		
			452

Females (spinsters and housekeepers) 116.

Among the arrivals there were a number of persons who have brought out capital with the intention of investing it in this country, and a number of farmers who have come out to purchase lands. Several of this class have proceeded up the Ottawa, where a few have found suitable locations, and others are looking about and collecting information before they finally settle.

On board the "Ottawa" there were 16 lads, and by the steamer "North America" 25 girls, sent out by the London Reformatory and Refuge Union; the females were under the immediate charge of Mrs. Edmonds, and the boys were sent to the care of this office, and received a sovereign each to defray their inland passage to Toronto. They all proceeded together from this under the charge of Mrs. Edmonds.

By the ship "Dunbrody," from New Ross, 23 passengers from the Gorey Union; viz., 7 widows with 10 children, 5 females, and 1 male adult. They received 20s. each on landing here, and proceeded up the country for employment.

Owing to the number of children, they may experience some difficulty in procuring situations.

Agricultural labourers and female servants readily find employment throughout the country, but for mechanics there is little or no inquiry; and for young men looking for situations as clerks and porters, there is no opening whatever.

No. 3.—From the 22d May to 12th June.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven emigrants landed at this port during the period embraced in this return, viz., from the 22d May to the 12th of June, 825 from the United Kingdom, 849 Norwegians, and 223 Germans, all healthy and free from complaints.

The great majority of those from the United Kingdom have proceeded to Western Canada, some to friends, and others in search of employment.

The foreign emigrants, with the exception of a few Germans, have proceeded to the Western States.

The immigration of the season shows a large decrease when compared with that to same period in 1857, the number being 4,161 against 13,980; decrease, 9,819.

The demand for labour continues limited, and all classes, except agriculturists, find difficulty in obtaining employment.

The prices of farm produce continue so low that farmers are disposed to economise their expenditure as much as possible.

No. 4.—From the 12th to the 25th June.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-one immigrants arrived at this port during the fortnight ending this date, viz., 1,650 steerage and 124 cabin, of which number 669 were from the United Kingdom and 1,105 foreigners, Norwegians and Germans. They arrived in good health, with the exception of those by the "James Jardine," in which measles appeared, and from which four children died during the passage.

The steerage male adults are classed on the several lists as follows; viz.,

Farmers - - - - -	277
Labourers - - - - -	200
Mechanics - - - - -	159
Cabin Passengers - - - - -	71
	707

The emigrants from the United Kingdom have chiefly come out to join friends, and a few in search of employment; the great majority proceeded to Western Canada, 200 of whom have proceeded to the Ottawa district; many of these intend purchasing land.

The Norwegians have proceeded to the Western States, with the exception of six families,

34 persons, who have proceeded to join their countrymen in Bary, eastern townships. This settlement, which was commenced last year, now contains over 100 Norwegians, all of whom have expressed themselves much pleased with the country.

Of the Germans, about 40 have proceeded to Renfrew Ottawa district, where a number of their countrymen have already settled. Some have entered upon the occupation of land, and others have readily found employment amongst the farmers in that district. Some complaints having been made by a portion of the passengers by the "James Jardine," from Liverpool, against the master for a short issue of tea and flour, their case was brought before the sitting magistrates, and a conviction obtained. The evidence proved that the provisions in question were served out by measure in place of by weight, and the measures, on being tested in court, were found not to contain the quantities marked on them.

The demand for labour continues very slack, more particularly for mechanics, and numbers of immigrants of the season, chiefly of the latter class, have returned here seeking a passage to England; some on the plea of ill health, and others that they could not find employment.

The reports from the Western States are very discouraging; large numbers of labourers are stated to be out of employment, and wages are reduced to 2 s. 6 d. per day, and not full employment at these rates.

No. 6.—From the 9th to the 19th July.

The emigrants arrived from the 9th to the 19th instant number but 1,026 souls; 79 cabin, and 947 steerage; 878 of whom were from the United Kingdom, and 148 foreigners. They landed in good health.

By the "Windsor Forest," from Liverpool, and "Star," from New Ross, there were 88 females, paupers, from the Mulligar and New Ross Unions; they received 20 s. sterling each on landing. About 30 were engaged in this city and Montreal, at wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per month; some few had relations in the States, to whom they proceeded; and the rest of the party were sent to the Ottawa, where they all found immediate employment.

Female domestic servants and agricultural labourers are the only class of our emigration for which any inquiry is made at present. All the other branches appear to be fully supplied, and in many cases overstocked. Daily applications are being made either in person or by letter for assistance to return to Europe.

No. 7.—From 19th to 31st July.

1,025 emigrants landed at this port from the 19th to the 31st July, in good health—885 steerage and 140 cabin. 687 were from the United Kingdom, 243 foreign, and 95 from the Lower Provinces.

Of those from the United Kingdom, a large proportion came out to join their friends settled in different parts of the Province and in the Western States; the others for employment.

Of the passengers per "Hinrich," from Bremen, 25 families, numbering 130 souls, have proceeded up the Ottawa to settle. Several families possessed sufficient means to purchase farms, and others were in search of employment; they have proceeded to Renfrew, where a number of their countrymen are already settled, from whom favourable reports have been received; the remainder, about 40, proceed to the Western States. The Norwegians all proceeded through to the Western States. Of those from the Lower Provinces (95), 49 were classed as cabin and 46 as steerage passengers; they are chiefly residents and traders who have visited this city on business or pleasure.

This return completes the quarter, and I have appended a comparative statement of arrivals, which shows the large decrease of 15,470 souls in 1858 when compared with 1857.

On a reference to the return of arrivals to same period for the last 25 years, the present season is the lowest since 1838. The demand for emigrant labour throughout the province continues limited.

At the present time the harvest affords full employment to agricultural labour, and this class, and female domestic servants, are the only classes inquired for.

For mechanics and tradesmen, this province at present does not appear to afford encouragement, the resident labour being found fully equal to the demand, and to those seeking situations there is no opening whatever. On a reference to the foregoing list, it will seem that over 800 mechanics and tradesmen have arrived during the present season, a large number of whom must have found difficulty in procuring employment without considerable loss of time, and numbers have been forced to accept employment out of their own line to obtain means of support.

The commercial difficulties in which this province has been involved have caused the suspension of a great extent of work which, under ordinary circumstances, would have demanded skilled labour, particularly in the western district. Building has been interrupted as well in the country parts as in the towns, so that some even of the resident mechanics and artisans are without full employment.

The newly arrived immigrants are necessarily in a worse situation from their ignorance of the country.

In the agricultural districts there appears generally a steady demand for suitable labourers, and good farm hands may almost anywhere obtain fair wages. Indeed, except among particular classes of mechanics, the rate of wages has suffered but little reduction from the standard reached when the necessaries of life were at double the present prices.

Agricultural produce continues to be much depreciated in value; the farmers and old

CANADA.

settlers are less encouraged to extend their cultivation than has been the case up to the last year; still the present extent of the cultivated lands of Canada, generally of good quality and productive, is such as will be sufficient to absorb a continual annual importation of suitable labour, since the agricultural servant steadily employed usually lays up money, and becomes, after a time, a settler and farmer in his turn. It is thus that farm labourers are so generally inquired for while others are unemployed.

It can scarcely be doubted, that with a favourable season for completing the harvest work now in progress throughout the country, the farmers will be in a situation to employ labour more extensively than they have been disposed to do for some time past. This would certainly follow any enhancement of the value of produce, though the prospect of a foreign demand for grain, with the restoration of commercial credit, would restore the province to its former condition, in which, with an annual immigration greatly beyond that of the present year, there remained no one unemployed who was willing to apply himself to labour of any description.

No. 10.—From the 9th to the 30th September.

But 798 emigrants have arrived here during the period embraced in this return, viz., 252 cabin and 546 steerage, all from the United Kingdom, in good health, and free from complaints, and are, with very few exceptions, coming out to join their friends.

Those by the "Cape Rouge," from Plymouth, are all families coming out to join relations in Western Canada, there being but one married man on board, and but 14 male adults out of 105 souls; 28 females and 34 children required assistance to enable them to reach their husbands, who were chiefly in Whitby and Darlington. By the "Eliza Keith," from Cork, of 36 passengers, 32 were young women, sent out by the guardians of the Fernoy and Middleton Unions; they received 20s. sterling each on landing here, and have been disposed of as follows: viz., three to New York and three to Kingstone, to friends. Of the remainder, 10 were sent to Ottawa, 6 to Port Hope, and 12 obtained situations in Montreal.

The emigration of this season is now drawing to a close; but one more passenger ship is expected. "The Charlotte Stamler," from Liverpool, with 186 passengers, sailed 29th of August, and may now be daily looked for.

No. 11.—From 30th September to 2d November.

The immigrants arrived in this port, from the 30th of September to the close of the season, numbered but 905 souls, 302 of whom were cabin and 603 steerage passengers; 626 of whom arrived by steamer and 279 by sailing vessels.

This return closes the season's immigration by the St. Lawrence, and when compared with that of 1857, shows a decrease of 19,457 souls (upon the number embarked), thus numbering 12,834 in 1858 against 32,291 in 1857, which is the smallest immigration of any season since 1839.

The immigrants by the several vessels in this return have arrived in good health. Some complaints were made by a part of the passengers by the ship "Charlotte A. Stamler," from Liverpool, for a short issue of provisions; but the master having compensated the parties complaining to their satisfaction, the further intervention of this office was concluded.

The demand for employment has been very limited since the close of the harvest, and immigrants in search of employment find difficulty in procuring it.

Mr. Hawke, in his last report, states, employment in Western Canada is very scarce, and that many of the recently arrived immigrants were willing to work for their board during the winter, but could not obtain employment even on these terms.

From statements made by numbers of immigrants of the past season, who have come out in search of employment, they appear to have derived their information as to the wants of this country from interested parties, such as agents of passenger ships; others who, in order to get passengers, hold out exaggerated expectations as to wages and employment, that deceive many and cause much disappointment.

The annexed is a comparative statement of the number of emigrants embarked for this port, during the years 1857 and 1858, viz. :—

	1857.		1858.	
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.
England - - - - -	1,647	13,882	1,436	5,012
Ireland - - - - -	1	2,014	106	1,046
Scotland - - - - -	188	3,035	38	1,397
Germany - - - - -	4	4,999	-	923
Norway and Sweden - - - - -	-	6,497	-	2,662
Lower Provinces - - - - -	-	24	116	98
	1,840	30,451	1,696	11,138
		1,840	-	1,696
TOTALS - - - - -	-	32,291	-	12,834

Nativity of Emigration of 1858 :

England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,627
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,253
Germany and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,892
Lower Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
TOTAL								12,834

The Steerage were classed :

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,442
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,492
Children under 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,204
TOTAL								11,138

The Males are classed as follows :

Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,651
Labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593
Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
TOTAL								4,442