

IMMIGRATION.

The advantage of a well organized system for inviting emigrants from the various European countries cannot be over estimated, and it is sincerely to be hoped that increased efforts will now be made by all the Provinces to bring numerous settlers to their shores. This is the more important to them because their relative political influence will depend on their population.

The Governments of Canada (Quebec and Ontario) and Nova Scotia have hitherto been the most active in their endeavours to invite settlement.

Canada has for a long period endeavoured to afford to the emigrating classes in Great Britain and several other European countries, correct information respecting the position and resources of the country, the wages obtainable and the cost of living; to give to emigrants on their arrival, the advantage of official and therefore disinterested advice as to the places where employment is to be found, which information is obtained from officials stationed in the principal cities; also to furnish information as to the quantity, quality, and price of Crown lands open for settlement in the various districts. The tax payable by masters of vessels for emigrants on arriving has of late years been reduced, and it is now \$1 per head for emigrants in ships, under the sanction of British officials, and \$1.50 for others. During 1866 and 1867, it has published and circulated extensively in England, a valuable newspaper called "The Canada Emigration Gazette," filled with the information likely to be required by persons desirous of changing their abode from England to Canada.

Nova Scotia has made no organized efforts in this direction until lately. It now grants passages to Halifax through its shipping agents in England on payment of twenty shillings. No head money or tax is levied on emigrants arriving, and a credit of 3 years is given them on the purchase of Crown lands in a tract set apart for them.

In New Brunswick, the Government has occasionally sent a travelling or lecturing agent to Britain, and has published several admirable essays on the resources of the Province. The customs officers keep lists of farms for sale, and assist immigrants with advice.

The officials having charge of Emigration in the Dominion, previous to July 1st, were:—

Canada—A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief Agent for Canada, old Custom House, Quebec; F. J. Dore, Esq., Clerk and Editor of the Emigration Gazette; L. Stafford, Esq., Assistant, Grand Trunk Railway Station, Print Levi; J. H. Daly, Esq., Montreal; A. J. Wills, Esq., Ottawa; J. McPherson, Esq., Kingston; J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Toronto; R. H. Rae, Esq., Hamilton; William Dixon, Esq., Canadian Immigration Office, Liverpool, England.

Nova Scotia.—H. C. Pineo, Chief Agent, Halifax; Henry Boggs, 8 Crosby Square, London, J. R. DeWolf, Tower Chambers, Liverpool, Alex. Campbell, Sentinel Office, Glasgow, resident agents in Great Britain.

New Brunswick.—Robert Shives, Esq., St. John, Chief Emigrant Agent; the Deputy Treasurers at the outposts act as assistant Immigration Officers.

Great Britain.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, England, by their Agents at the various ports, procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships and the means of accommodation for emigrants, and, whenever applied to for that purpose, see that all arrangements between shipowners, agents, masters, and intending emigrants, are duly and satisfactorily performed. They enforce strict compliance with the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act, which compel all British vessels taking passengers to have sufficient and proper accommodation and provisions for them. They also afford all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and endeavour to obtain redress when injury has been inflicted upon them. Their officers, in the United Kingdom, are: Commander Lean, R. N., London, 65 Fenchurch Street; Commander Prior, R. N., Liverpool; R. A. Smith, Esq., R. N., Southampton; Captain Stoll, R. N., Plymouth; Captain McKenzie, R. N., Glasgow and Greenock; Captain Kerr, R. N., Cork; Captain Gough, R. N., Londonderry.

The report of Mr. Buchanan for 1866, shews a considerable increase in the emigration to Canada over several previous years. He says, that from 1829 to 1866 inclusive, 1,063,413 emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, the arrivals since 1856 being given in the annexed table:—

Country whence they arrived.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
England	10,353	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,481	7,780	6,877	6,317	5,013	9,296	7,235
Ireland	1,688	2,016	1,153	417	376	413	4,545	4,949	3,767	4,682	2,230
Scotland	2,794	3,218	1,424	793	979	1,112	2,979	3,959	2,914	2,601	2,222
Continent of Europe.	7,343	11,368	3,578	2,722	2,314	10,618	7,728	4,182	7,453	4,770	16,958
Other Ports	261	24	214	47	12	6	3
Totals	22,439	32,097	12,810	8,778	10,150	19,923	22,176	19,419	19,147	21,355	28,648

Of those arriving in 1866, 27,084 were steerage passengers.

All arrivals are not, however, settlers. To arrive at the number of settlers in 1866, we have the following table:

Landed at Quebec.—27,084 steerage passengers, of whom remained in Canada..... 41,303

Arrived from the United States:—

By Suspension Bridge and Detroit, to remain in the Province, as per return of the

Hamilton Agent..... 6,117

By Steamers on Lake Ontario, do. do. as per return of Toronto Agent... 190

By do and Rail do. do. do. Kingston Agent... 1,436

By Lake Champlain to Montreal, do. do. do. Montreal Agent... 196

By Interior routes to Ottawa, do. do. do. Ottawa Agent... 218

By Canadian Steamers to Portland, do. do. do. Mr. Buchanan... 935

By various routes, at frontier Customs ports not mentioned above, as per returns of

Collectors of Customs..... 7,279

20,674