

pendence, we shall continue to attract the better feelings and secure the sincere friendship of our republican neighbours; and bind by laws of amity and chains of commerce, to our soil the best business habits and most trustworthy alliances, belonging to this continent, and eventually be the means of consolidating into one political union a large share of the northern United States with the destinies of British America.—*Picton Gazette.*

4. THE PROGRESS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

One of the New Brunswick papers gives a condensed report of a lecture delivered at St. Johns, by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, on the gratifying progress of New Brunswick. The lecture was replete with much valuable information, enlivened by several historical incidents in the early history of the Province; and in closing, the Hon. gentleman compared our present position with that of the Province when its wholly revenue was £1200; and with that of even a later period when a man was paid £20 to erect a habitation for the accommodation of a few travellers on the line of road where now our railway passes. The Hon. gentlemen thus summed up the result of his observations and experience:

1st. The population of New Brunswick had doubled itself in every successive 17 years, commencing in 1782 and ending in 1850; that it might be expected to double itself in the succeeding 30 years.

2d. That the taxation of this Province is less than that of any other country in the world, being only 17s. 9d. per head, against 32s. in the States, and £3 in England.

3d. That individual wealth here is in the same proportion, being \$550 per head against \$403 in Canada, \$320 in the States, and £100 in England.

4th. That the returns of exports for 1858 are individually larger here than in England, generally considered the largest exporter in the world, being here £5 12s., against £5 there per head.

5th. That returns show that agriculture in this Province, with its long winter, its highly paid labor, and its adequate markets, can be made to yield a large profit.

6th. That the grant for education in 1859 was £30,000, the exact sum granted by wealthy and populous England to the Privy Council of Instruction the first year the Council was formed.

5. CAPITAL OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The capital employed by the Hudson's Bay Company is £1,265,068, and consists of stock standing in the names of the proprietors, £500,000; valuation of the Company's lands and buildings, exclusive of Vancouver's Island and Oregon—£318,884. The dividends from 1847 to 1856 averaged about 10 per cent. The stock ranged at about 205 for the same period.

6. FRENCH COLONIZATION IN AMERICA.

A work has recently been published in Paris, by M. Rameau, on French colonization and the French in America, which contains some interesting statistics. The total French population in America probably reaches, according to the figures given, about 1,250,000 souls. They are divided as follows:—Lower Canada, between eight and nine hundred thousand, Newfoundland, fifteen to twenty thousand; Nova Scotia, sixteen thousand; New Brunswick, twenty-five thousand. In the State of Maine there are four to five thousand Arcadian French; in the State of Vermont, fourteen to fifteen thousand; State of New York sixty thousand; Illinois twenty thousand; and at Green Bay, State of Wisconsin, twelve thousand French Canadians. The number in Louisiana is not given. The *Journal de Quebec* in noticing the work, remarks, that if France had desired it the French race would now be dominant over the vast heritage of Columbus. And that if Louis XIV. in the place of spending £165,000,000 in the embellishment of Versailles and its parks had employed the money in colonizing America, it might be said without exaggeration, that there would now be as many French in America as there are in France. "At the commencement of the 18th century, says M. Rameau, France possessed the whole of North America, on the ocean, and as far as California on the Pacific, with the exception of a narrow strip of land which, starting from Florida, ran along the Atlantic to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, being limited in the rear of the Alleghanies and Alpalachas, and which formed the English colonies of Virginia and New England. The Gulf of the St. Lawrence, Canada, the interior lakes, the entire basin of the Mississippi and the Missouri, the North West, Oregon and all the territories north of California and Mexico, belonging to, and formed two immense Provinces, Canada and Louisiana. We occupied in the Atiles more than half St. Domingo, St. Louis, St.

Dominick, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Bartholemy, and finally Martinique and Guadeloupe, the feeble remains which we now possess of so many colonies. In South America, we possessed Guiana and Malouines, now known as the Falkland Islands. In Asia, we dominated in India, and we had treaties which answered as establishments in Cochin China. Finally, the factory of the Colles on the coast of Algeria, Senegal, and the factories on the coast of the Isles of France, the Reunion and the Surzerainty of Madagascar, in Africa, gave us great importance, in this part of the world." Of all this vast extent of colonies, as M. Rameau remarks, there remains nothing to France but the remains of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

VII. Statistical and Geographical Papers.

1. THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD,

Classified according to Religious belief, compiled at the Statistical Bureau, Berlin, is as follows:

Europe	272,000,000
Asia and }	675,000,000
Oceania }	82,000,000
Africa	200,000,000
America.....	59,000,000
Total.....	1288,000,000
Protestants	89,000,000
Roman Catholics.....	170,000,000
Greek Church.....	76,000,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mahomedans	180,000,000
Heathens	208,000,000
Budhists, &c.....	550,000,000
Total.....	1288,000,000

2. THE NEW ITALIAN KINGDOM.

For years the dream of the Italian patriots has been the unity of Italy. Such a combination of the various provinces into which that beautiful land has been divided, as would unite them under one government, powerful enough to maintain their liberties against all foreign invasion, and to give them an influential position among the leading powers of the world. That dream seems about to be realized. Under the lead of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, a Kingdom has been organized with assent to an overwhelming majority of the Italian people, of a territorial extent and population such as Italy has not known since the days of the Gothic Kings. The following table will show the population of the new kingdom:

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA BEFORE THE WAR.	
Population	5,167,542
SARDINIA AFTER THE WAR.	
Piedmont and the Island of Sardinia	5,167,542
Kingdom of Lombardy.....	2,866,395
Total	8,033,938
SARDINIA AS SHE IS AFTER THE RECENT ANNEXATIONS.	
Piedmont and the Island of Sardinia.....	5,167,542
Kingdom of Lombardy	2,866,396
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	1,806,940
Duchy of Modena	604,512
Duchy of Parma	499,835
Legation of Bologna.....	375,631
Legation of Ferrara	244,524
Legation of Forli	218,433
Total	11,783,813
Deduct Savoy and Nice, given to France	847,738
Total	10,936,075

Under a constitutional government, animated by liberal sentiments, as has been that of Sardinia under its present monarch, the new Italian Kingdom has the promise of a career, which will give it a standing and position in the first rank of European nations.—*Leader.*

3. POPULATION OF CHINA.

An official census taken in China twice during the present century, at an interval of forty years, gives the following results:—The first taken in 1812, by order of the Emperor Kai-Ting, gave the number