

for years to come, to any number of laborers coming from Great Britain, and will continue to sustain the present high wages which they receive for their work. The route by the St. Lawrence, in good ships, is certainly preferable, for persons of small means; the passage is cheap, the facility of reaching every portion of the Upper Province great, and at small expense; whilst the establishment throughout the Canadas, of benevolent societies, formed for the purpose of aiding indigent emigrants, must prove a great inducement to those whose helpless condition renders eleemosynary assistance indispensable. Thus the poor laborer of Great Britain may come with confidence to this country, and be sure to find a refuge; his industry encouraged, his piety respected, his ambition animated: with no restraint but those laws which are the same to all, and no distinction but that which his merit may originate. Who can deny that the existence of such a country, in connection with Great Britain, presents a subject for human gratulation! Who can deny that its gigantic advancement offers a field for the most rational conjecture?

I take this opportunity of returning my very sincere thanks and acknowledgements to many kind friends, for the valuable assistance they have afforded me, in the compilation of these Statistics.

To my venerable friend, the Bishop of Kingston, whose long residence in this Province, and whose unquenchable zeal in the promotion of its welfare, has long endeared him to the great bulk of its inhabitants, I am especially obliged. He came into this Province when there were but few houses in it, performing incredible journies by land and by water, wading through rivers, reposing in the forests, or receiving occasional accommodation in the moveable hut of the wandering savage: he has lived to see it the abode of thousands, who, without any other