in its onslaughts, it is heavy artillery when it comes into action. It is something to say that we have with us this dignified exponent of public opinion. We may take one paragraph as evidence of its inspiriting tone towards the movement now firing the ardor of so many intelligent sons of the land of the Mayflower:

"There is no necessity, in order to annex ourselves, that England and the United States should quarrel. We have pointed out, on other occasions, the growth of a party in England, not great in numbers, but great in influence, which desire to rid England of these expensive colonies. We have commented on the significance of the withdrawal of the troops,—we have commented on the expressions of certain noble lords who made no difficulty about allowing Nova Scotia 'the whole world where to choose,' and we are fully convinced that if no redress can be had by the repeal of the Act of Union, and Nova Scotia should then unitedly demand Annexation, the demand would be granted—reluctantly indeed, but still granted. The desire for annexation is no mere mental aberration arising alone out of the Repeal agitation. It is a thought which is ever present to the minds of the people, because of their near proximity to, and commercial intercourse with the United States. It is not a thought which has filled the vulgar mind alone; it is a thought which has often filled the teeming brain of Mr. Howe himself, and fired him with such enthusiasm that at the thought he has risen from the essayist up to the poet."

The *Eastern Chronicle*, the Bridgetown *Free Press*, and other of our Provincial papers outside the city, have given no uncertain sound as to their predilictions. They are doing good service in the battle of the people, like the *Chronicle* and *Recorder*, firing shots far more forcible than cannon balls—wielding an influence far more effective and irresistible than armies and batteries.

Two hundred thousand British North Americans in the United States* send greetings to two hundred thousand relatives and

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* By the census returns of 1860 at Washington, it is shewn that the number of the population who acknowledged themselves British North Americans was 249,970. They were distributed mainly through the following States: New York, 55,273; Michigan, 36,482; Massachusetts, 27,069; Illinois, 20,132; Wisconsin, 18,146; Maine, 17,540; Vermont, 15,776; Iowa, 8,313; Minnesota, 8,023; Ohio, 7,082; California, 5,437; New Hampshire, 4,468; and Connecticut, 3,145; and so in gradually decreasing numbers in every State and Territory in the Union, till the minimum is reached in North Carolina, 48. There can be no doubt that the actual total is much larger than the returns shew. Many colonists have a strong disinclination to register themselves as of Colonial birth—more particularly after naturalization. The French Canadians (largely on the increase since the establishment of the Dominion) are not unfrequently registered as natives of France,—and the number of British North Americans in the course of transit unenumerated must necessarily be always considerable. The next census will be taken in 1870.

Immigration from the Provinces during the year ending Dec. 31, 1865				23,853
"	"	Dominion	" " Sep. 30, 1867	27,558
"	"	P. E. Island		280
"	"	Newfoundland		198—28,036
Estimated from the above-named dependencies year ending 30th Sep., 1868				30,768

Of the large number of immigrants from the Dominion who pass over the boundary lines at various points, no account is given in these returns.