

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The names of the gentlemen composing the new ministry are as follows: *Upper Canada.*—Hon. John Sanfield McDonald, Attorney General; Hon. James Morris, Receiver General; Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley, Postmaster General; Hon. Williams McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. William Pearce Howland, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Adam Wilson, Solicitor General. *Lower Canada.*—Hon. Louis Victor Sicotte, Attorney General; Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, President of the Executive Council; Hon. François Evanturel, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, and Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbot, Solicitor General.

Mr. Sanfield McDonald was some years ago Speaker of the Assembly, and held a place in the cabinet during former Administrations. Mr. Sicotte, who upon the invitation of Mr. McDonald formed the Lower Canada section of the new ministry, has also occupied the Speaker's chair in the Assembly.

With the exception of the Brown-Dorion cabinet, this is the first complete change of ministry that has taken place in Canada since 1848. A glance at the different administrations which have succeeded each other since the Union may not be uninteresting to some of our readers:—

Ogden-Sullivan.—Feb. 13, 1841.
La Fontaine-Baldwin.—Sept. 16, 1842.
Viger-Draper.—Sept. 3, 1844.
Sherwood-Badgley.—May 29, 1847.
Lafontaine-Baldwin.—March 18, 1848
Hincks-Morin.—Oct. 28, 1851.
McNab-Morin.—Sept. 10, 1854.
McNab-Taché.—Jan. 25, 1855.
Taché-McDonald.—April 21, 1856.
McDonald-Cartier.—November, 1857.
Brown-Dorion.—Aug. 2, 1859.
Cartier-McDonald.—Aug. 6, 1858.
Sanfield McDonald-Sicotte.—May 24, 1862.

Although the Baldwin-Lafontaine government resigned in 1843 and M. Viger was sent for at once, the new government was not completed before September 1844.

Messrs. McDonald and Cartier maintained themselves in power ever since 1854 and 1855. The first named gentleman formed part of the McNab-Morin administration, and the last formed part of the succeeding ministry. It does not fall within our province to offer any appreciation of the ministerial career of these gentlemen; but in justice we feel called upon to say that, to the ability and the energy of the late Premier, Hon. M. Cartier, and to the great interest he has manifested towards public instruction, we are indebted for the advance it has made in Lower Canada during his administration. The establishment of Normal Schools, and other improvements obtained under very adverse circumstances, must ever be regarded as very important services rendered by him to the country.

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—From the official tables of the census for 1861 (April 8th) of the United Kingdom, we have prepared the following:

	POPULATION.				Pop. to Sp. Mile.
	Area Sp. Miles.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Total of England,	50,922	9,207,837	9,742,093	18,949,930	372.1
“ Wales,	7,396	551,015	560,780	1,111,795	150.3
“ Scotland,	31,324	1,447,015	1,614,314	3,061,329	97.8
“ Ireland,	31,870	2,804,961	2,959,582	5,764,548	181.5
Isl's in British seas,	66,394	77,385	143,779	..
Army, navy and merchant seamen,	303,412	..	303,412	..
Total U. Kingdom, . . .	14,350,634	14,954,154	29,334,788		

The population of the United Kingdom was, in 1801, 16,095,000; in 1851, 27,452,262; in 1861, 29,334,788. Of Ireland the population was, in 1851, 6,552,385; in 1861, 5,764,543, showing a decrease in the ten years of 787,942.—*Hunts' Merchants' Magazine.*

—The following interesting facts we have collected from documents issued by the English colonial office very recently:

In 1839 England had 24 colonies; in 1858 she counted 32. In the former year the population was 3,859,000 persons; in the latter, 8,149,000, being equal to an augmentation of 4,290,000, or 111 per cent. In 1838 the revenue they raised was £2,381,000; in 1858 it was £10,256,000, which was equal to an increase of £7,875,000, or 330 per cent. The value of the imports in the earlier year was £16,137,000; in the latter, £50,614,000, showing an increase of £34,477,000, or 214 per cent. The exports from the colonies were in 1838 valued at £14,904,000, and this amount stands against £43,017,000 in 1858, being an increase of £28,113,000, or 190 per cent.

The paper from which these figures are taken divides the colonies into seven groups: 1. British North America is now constituted of seven separate colonies. Omitting British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, from which, at the time the paper was prepared, no returns had been received, the population in 1858 of the remaining five was 3,389,000; revenue, £1,176,814. The imports were, in value, £10,195,000 and the

exports, £8,437,000. In 20 years the former value had nearly doubled, and the latter much more than doubled. 2. South Africa has two colonies. Population in 1858 was 408,000, revenue, £510,000; imports, £2,688,000; exports, £1,894,000. 3. Australia and New-Zealand, which in 1858 included six colonies, with Queensland. The latter dependency has, since that date, been separated from this group. Population, 1,125,000; revenue, £3,997,000; the imports were valued at £25,552,000, and the exports at £21,376,000. In relation to the amount of its population this group shows by far the greatest value alike in its revenue, its imports and in its exports; the first is at the rate of £5 7s.; the second, £22 14s.; and the third, £19 per head. 4. West Indies number seven colonies, in which, not going beyond the period under review, we observe some marks of progress. The population in 1858 was 948,000 persons, or 253,000 more than in 1838. The revenue is £921,000, which was nearly 40 per cent. higher than it was 20 years earlier. Imports, £5,300,000; and the exports, £6,692,000. In the former a small increase is shown, but in the exports there is a large falling off, being now £1,881,000 less than in 1838. 5. West Coast of Africa is divided into three colonies. Population, 194,000, which appears to have been quite stationary; revenue, £44,789; imports £601,945; which shows an increase in 1858, as compared with 1838, of £299,081, or nearly double in value. That the European population in this group should not increase is not surprising, when we consider the nature of the climate of Sierra Leone, Gambia and the Gold Coast. 6. Eastern Colonies are now four, namely: Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong Kong and Labuan. The population in 1858 was 2,069,000; revenue, £1,272,602; imports, £6,246,000; and exports, £4,543,000. The imports were £4,424,000, and the exports £3,482,000 higher than in 1838. The paper concludes with a small group, called the “7th Miscellaneous,” consisting of St. Helena, Bermuda and the Falklands, the total population being 17,000 in 1858.—(*Idem.*)

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