

risen to 12,000,000; nearly as much as the whole number of inhabitants in 1811. This increase is in a ratio 3 to 1 greater than that of France, which country doubles her population but once in a century, while England doubles hers in fifty years.

In 1801, the number of marriages was 67,288; in 1840, 115,548. The number of houses in the first year of the century was 1,467,870, but in 1841 it had increased to 2,753,295, or nearly double in the space of forty years; the yearly value at the latter period was £23,386,401, in 1815 it amounted to £14,290,889. To meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population, an addition of house accommodation to the amount of £10,000,000, and 1,000,000 tons of shipping, are required annually.

With an increasing population we have a decreasing rate of mortality. In 1700, 1 in 39 died; in 1800, 1 in 47.

The number of persons employed in agriculture has diminished, and in manufactures increased. Where formerly the labour of seven families was required to produce a certain amount of food, the same quantity is now raised by five. Between the years 1811 and 1831, the agricultural class increased 7 per cent., and the trading and manufacturing class 34 per cent.

The greatest progress is seen in manufactures: the exports of woollen goods, which in 1829 were between four and five millions, now exceed £8,000,000 annually. Between the years 1835 and 1839, one hundred and thirty-two woollen and worsted factories were built in addition to those already existing, and the increase of operatives in those branches of industry for the same period was 15,137. It is well known that the population of some of the Yorkshire towns, the principal seat of the woollen trade, has more than doubled since the commencement of the century.

In 1801, 54,203,433 pounds of cotton were imported; but so unparalleled has been the increase in this branch of trade, that the quantity entered in 1844 was 554,196,602 pounds. In the same year the value of cotton goods exported was £25,805,348, having increased from £16,516,748 in 1820. Two pieces of calico per week was the utmost a hand-loom weaver could produce; but the steam-loom weave, of the present day produces, with an assistant, twenty-two such pieces in the same space of time. The article of hobbin-net employs nearly two hundred thousand persons in its manufacture, at an annual expenditure in wages of £2,500,000. The linen trade of Ireland has shared in the general expansion; the value of linen goods exported having advanced, in the first quarter of the century, from £3,400,000 to £5,500,000.

The progress of steam navigation is striking. In 1814, the United Kingdom and colonies owned but two steam vessels; in 1815, they had 10; in 1820, 43; in 1830, 315; and in 1844, 988. Scotland, which took the lead in steam navigation, has ever since shown a large proportional list of vessels. Of the above 988, England had 679, Scotland 137, Ireland 81, Guernsey, &c., 3; and the colonies 88. The total burden was 125,675 tons. The number of steam vessels in all the world besides, is stated in another table at 719, of which the United States had 261, and France 119. It thus appears that Scotland has more steam vessels than all France.

The diminution in the number of capital punishments is perhaps the most hopeful indication of moral progress. Not more than twenty-five years ago, it was not at all uncommon to hang one hundred criminals in the course of twelve months. From 1805 to 1825 there were one thousand six hundred and fourteen executions; from 1825 to 1845 six hundred and twenty-six. Of the latter, one hundred and eleven have been hanged in the last ten years—less than the number executed in 1813 alone.

EARLY MORNING IN SPRING AND SUMMER.

The beauty of early morning, and the awakening of birds, is thus delightfully sketched by Mr. Knapp:

"At one period of my life, being an early waker and riser, my attention was frequently drawn to the songs of earliest birds; and I also observed that those creatures appeared abroad at very different periods as the light advanced. The rook is, perhaps, the first to salute the opening morn; but this bird seems rather to rest than sleep. Always vigilant, the least alarm after retirement rouses instantly the whole assemblage, not successively, but collectively. It is appointed to be a ready mover. Its principal food is worms, which feed and crawl upon the humid surface of the ground in the dusk, and retire before the light of day; and

roosting higher than other birds, the first rays of the sun as they peep from the horizon, become visible to it. The restless, inquisitive robin is now seen too. Its fine large eyes are fitted to receive all, even the weakest rays of light that appear. The worm is its food, too, and few that move upon its surface escape its notice. The cheerful melody of the wren is the next we hear, as it bustles from its ivied roost, and we note its gratulation to the young-eyed day when twilight almost hides the little minstrel from our sight. The sparrow we now see peeping from its pent-house, inquisitively surveying the land; and should provision be attainable, immediately descends upon it without scruple, and makes himself a welcome guest with all. The blackbird quits its leafy roost in the ivied ash; its chink, chink, is heard in the hedge; and mounting on some neighbouring oak, with mellow, sober voice, it gratulates the coming day, "The plain song cuckoo gray," from some tall tree, now tells its tale. The lark is in the air; the martin twitters from her earth-built shed; all the choristers are tuning in the grove; and amid such tokens of awakening pleasure, it becomes difficult to note priority of voice. These are the matin voice of the summer season; in winter, a cheerless chirp, or a hungry twit, is all we hear; the families of voice are away or silent; we have little to note, and perhaps as little inclination to observe. During no portion of the day can the general operations of nature be more satisfactorily observed than in the early morning. Rosy June!—the very thought of an early summer's morning in the country, like enchantment gives action to the current of our blood and seems to breathe through our veins a stream of health and enjoyment! All things appear fresh and unsoiled. The little birds, animated and garrulous, are frisking about the sprays; others, proceeding to their morning's meal, or occupied in the callings of their nature, give utterance, by every variety of voice, to the pleasures that they feel; the world has not yet called us, and with faculties unworn, we unite with them, partake of this general hilarity and joy, feel disposed to be happy and enjoy the blessings around us; the very air itself, as yet uninhaled by any, circulates about us, replete with vitality, conveying more than its usual portion of sustenance and health, "and man goeth forth to his labour." The very vegetation, bathed in dew and moisture, full fed, partakes of this early morning joy and health, and every creeping thing is refreshed and satisfied.

MULCHING AND SUMMER PRUNING FRUIT TREES.—Mulching, (spreading a coat of long stable manure over the roots,) is mentioned as indispensable to newly planted trees, and those laden with fruit; it defends the tree against exhaustion from drought, and, as the author says, prevents an irregularity of root action—the cause of cracked fruit and impoverished trees. Proper summer pruning is, this month, forcibly urged. Not a moment's delay can be permitted. For, although young spray may remain in a crowded state with impunity, during the early summer months, such cannot be permitted in July and August, without perilling the welfare of the blossom in the ensuing spring. Light—abundance of light, admitted to the leaf and bud, is the great desideratum with all fruit trees.—*Botanic Garden and Fruitist, for July.*

APPLES OF GOLD.

Verily, I say unto you, They have their reward. Matt. vi. 2. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing. 2 Tim. iv. 8.

For this crown faith strives. And because this faith justifies, it makes the world say,—Well, I also believe; but where is their conflict and conquest? It is answered, I rely on Christ and grace. But Canaan was also a free gift of grace, and yet it was not taken without conflicts. And, moreover, as worldly people are unacquainted with the wickedness of their hearts, they do not trust alone upon grace, but on their duties and the outward form of godliness, self-love and pride still reigning in their hearts.

No works nor duties of your own
Can for the smallest sin atone;
The robes that nature may provide
Will not your least pollutions hide.

Ye sons of pride that kindle coals
With your own hands to warm your souls,
Walk in the light of your own fire,
Enjoy the sparks that ye desire.

This is your portion at my hands,
Hell waits you with her iron bands;
You shall lie down in sorrow there,
In death, in darkness, and despair.

—Bogat:ky.