

Under these circumstances, the writer considers 'it the duty of every person entertaining such earnest convictions as he does of the absolute necessity of the projected Union for the well-being of his country, to do anything and everything he honestly can which may, *by any possibility*, aid in the consummation of that Union.

It will be perceived that there is a repetition of some ideas in the course of these essays; and some of the arguments urged in favor of Union were more particularly applicable at the period when they were enunciated than they seem to be at the present time. But as to eliminate all the passages to which such objections apply would be to produce a new work, the author prefers reproducing these *brochures* in their original form. Referring to the earliest of these pamphlets—written in 1854—the author believes that he was the first to correct an error in which the public had been content to rest—*universally* so far as any public announcement to the contrary could show—down to that period, relative to the material progress of the North American Colonies *as a whole*. It was there shown that, notwithstanding the constantly reiterated opinion to the contrary, the growth of these Provinces in population, commerce, wealth, and political importance generally had, down to 1851, been much more rapid than that of the United States, and therefore of any other part of America. The argument based upon the statistic which were furnished to prove this fact, has still greater force now than it had then. In the ten years from 1851 to 1861, the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, together added considerably more than a third to their population, it having increased from 2,253,000 in 1851, to 3,170,211 in 1861. During the same decade the trade of these Provinces has about doubled. In 1851 their imports amounted jointly to £6,833,855 stg.; their exports to £4,189,051 stg. In 1861 their imports had attained the value of £11,581,680 stg.; their exports