

At the latest date to which the census was taken, the population ranged as follows :—

	Year.	Population.
Upper Canada,	1852,	952,239
Lower Canada,	1852,	890,261
New Brunswick,	1851,	193,800
Nova Scotia,	1851,	276,117
Prince Edward Island,	1848,	62,678
Newfoundland,	1851,	101,600
Hudson's Bay Territory,	1851,	180,000
Labrador,	1851,	5,000

Total population to these dates, 2,661,695

The number of inhabitants has doubled in about twenty years. Upper Canada, however, far exceeds this ratio, having more than doubled its population during the last ten years, and its increase has exceeded that of any other country in the world. The United States, from 1840 to 1850, have not added 6.666 per cent. to their inhabitants, and England only doubled itself in the last half century. Looking to the future, and assuming that Upper Canada numbered 950,000 at the commencement of 1851, and that the increase proceeds at the same ratio, she will have 2,050,000 in 1861, and 4,225,000 in 1871.

The exports of these colonies have increased more than five-fold during the last half century.

The aggregate value of the exports in 1806, was, (currency,)

£1,821,385

In 1834 it amounted to

4,130,878

And in 1851 to

8,930,000

Tonnage of Ships.—In 1806, the tonnage outwards

from all the Provinces, was

124,247 tons.

In 1831,

836,668 "

In 1851,

1,583,104 "

In 1851 the tonnage inward amounted to

1,570,663 "

These figures prove that the trade of these Provinces has doubled itself within the last twenty years.

Hence, shipbuilding has become a large item of colonial industry, not only to accommodate the trade of the Provinces themselves, but also for sale in Great Britain. This branch of business is at the present time making a progress altogether unprecedented in colonial history. In 1832, the aggregate of ships built, was

33,777 tons.

In 1841,

104,087 "

In 1850,

112,787 "

Thus the increase in the tonnage of new vessels built in these colonies has been more than three-fold during eighteen years. In the same years we find the vessels built in the United States to be as follows :—

In 1832,

85,962 tons.

In 1841,

118,309 "

In 1850,

272,218 "

British North America is of course far behind the American Republic in point of tonnage, the amount owned by the latter in the year 1850 having reached nearly three million and a half of tons; still, for the last twenty years, the comparative ratio of progression has kept pace, in this important

item, with the amount owned by the United States, only three times as much as Russia.

Thus a comparison of the sources of the colonies, other and older than the United States, will afford no surprise, and proves as well that the colonies are expected from the

Before discussing the union of these colonies, it appears to be necessary to be whole, and we present, the current subject to separation in the arrangement of manufacture, and these are is a total absence the manner of arrival in the subject, scarcely themselves, hardly are puzzled a minor, but very standing in the British North America possess in the stages that would be a powerful State, and portions of the known colony power—bearing other members stages have been of the day, and serving of the whole, whether grasp, or if a should be eclipsed sister on the v brought about culties would Union, in which due share of no real and in British Colonies