

increases the advantage of the Home District, which in the year in question contained none at all.

The population of Indiana was in 1850, when it numbered 1,000,000—177½ times what it was in 1800 (5,641); but this it will be perceived is greatly under the Home District within the same time.

Here we see how conclusions drawn from particular cases may mislead when applied generally.

While in Upper Canada there have been differences in rate of growth, yet the comparative rate is hardly less satisfactory than the amount on the whole, the different sections having generally maintained a fair proportion to one another.

The Gore and Wellington District (formerly one) present us, for instance, with an increase of more than 19 times in 33 years; having advanced between 1817 and 1850 from 6,684 to 130,661. Within the same period the Western District has risen from 4,158 to 31,199—an increase of over sventimes; Middlesex from 8,907 to 46,805—between five and six times increase; Norfolk County from 3,137 to 17,504—between five and six times; Niagara District from 12,540 to 46,543—nearly four times; while in seven years Oxford has nearly doubled, having increased between 1841 and 1848 from 15,621 to 29,219.

Well, it may perchance be said, it would seem all is right thus far; for we have not merely been increasing in numbers as rapidly as our neighbours when we had supposed our growth slow compared with theirs; but more rapidly, much more rapidly: what however is to become of us in the future? The immense European immigration pouring in annually to the States, will certainly in a short time turn the tables completely against us. This is another popular fallacy. In spite of all we have heard on this topic, or may have joined in saying on it, the balance here too is in our favour, largely in our favour. We receive, in proportion to our numbers, a much larger share of immigration than our neighbours.

"The World's Progress" (p. 309) sets down the immigration from Europe, during the year ending 30th September, 1848, at 218,453. For the year ending June 30th, 1849, it amounted to 299,610; (Ibid. 698.) Since that it has risen, I believe, to something over 300,000. The immigration into Canada amounted in 1845 to 25,375; in 1846, including 2,864 from the United States, it reached 35,617; being exclusive of these—32,753.

For the sake of comparison reckon that for the States 300,000; and that for Canada 30,000: this will come, we presume, on both sides, very near the fact.

Throwing the slaves out of the calculation, the population of the States is to that of Canada about as fifteen to one; while the addition made to it by immigration, instead of being (what it would require to be to equal our increase from the same source,) as fifteen is only as ten to one.

This is our assertion demonstrated that here too the balance is in our favour, largely in our favour.

In the *Globe* of last Saturday, as doubtless many now present have observed, the fact which I have just stated was shown in regard to the immigration from the British Islands. You will perceive it holds in relation to the *entire immigration*. Though I had made my calculations before I saw that article, the confirmation it afforded of the conclusions I had reached, (for which, I confess, I had hardly been prepared,) gratified me much. My notice of this matter will be excused, as I would not like to seem to take a good idea even from a newspaper without acknowledgment, the gentlemen of the press having the same right which others have to the credit of their own productions.

In Davis's "Half Century" (Boston 1851) the immigration into the United States between 1830 and 1850, is estimated (p. 29) at 1,500,000, or over. Scobie's Almanac for 1848 (p. 54), reports 466,179 as the Canadian immigration for the 18 years between 1829 and 1846 inclusive. For the two deficient years add a tenth, 46,618—the number for the twenty will amount to 512,797. Between our population and that of the States the discrepancy was much greater during the period in question than it is now. Call the proportions, however, the same then as now (in doing which we relinquish a very large advantage) our immigration compared with that of our neighbours is more than five to one. Theirs, instead of fifteen which their population requires, is only three to our one—hardly that.

On this topic we would merely add that the immigration to Canada for 1851, was up to 11th Oct., 40,299 (Canadian Directory, p. 58.)

Be it observed I am not depreciating the United States. For running them down the facts brought out furnish no room. Did they, however, do so, I would scorn to use them for such a purpose. The man who can seek to elevate himself, or that which is his, at another's expense, I despise. Moreover, he who thus acts pays himself, his friends, his country, a very poor compliment. I wish simply to show that taking what is recognized on all hands as the very beau ideal of progress—an example of it hardly, if at all, to be paralleled—we are progressing at a rate which should, not merely, stifle complaint, but inspire the warmest gratitude and the brightest hope. In what I am doing I consider myself but as giving God, our Helper, the source and sustainer of the progress described, "the glory due unto his name."

Hitherto I have dealt exclusively with the increase of our population, that which, in connection with its character, forms the basis of National prosperity. Let us now direct our attention to the increase which has been going on, at the same time, in the quantities of land under cultivation, in agricultural and other products, in stock, and in the property represented by the Assessment Rolls, with the rise in the value of Land.

The Western District contained:—

In 1842, - -	69,355 Acres of Land under cultivation.
1844, - -	82,726 do. do.
1848, - -	115,708 do. do.
1850, - -	425,279 Acres were occupied. How much cultivated, I cannot say.

In the London District, the quantities under cultivation were:—

In 1842, - - - -	112,633 Acres.
1844, - - - -	130,329 do.
1848, - - - -	177,752 do.

The Oxford District stands as follows:—

In 1842, - - - -	67,397 Acres cultivated.
1844, - - - -	88,046 do.
1849, - - - -	125,741 do.

We find in the Gore District:—

In 1842, - - - -	222,098 Acres under cultivation.
1844, - - - -	266,848 do. do.
1848, - - - -	310,513 do. do.

The Home District shows the following returns:—

In 1801, - - - -	4,281 Acres cultivated.
1811, - - - -	14,578 do. do.
1821, - - - -	39,732 do. do.
1831, - - - -	101,290 do. do.
1841, - - - -	253,708 do. do.
1848, - - - -	376,909 do. do.

By way of specimen of the increase of products between 1842 and 1848, we select two or three items. The former of these years yielded, in Upper Canada, 2,321,991 bushels of wheat; 478,117 of oats; 3,699,859 lbs. maple sugar; 1,302,510 lbs. of wool: the latter, 7,558,773 bushels of wheat—an increase as compared with the former year of 4,336,782 bushels; 7,055,730 bushels of oats—being an increase of 2,267,568 bushels; 3,764,243 lbs. maple sugar—an increase of 64,384 lbs; with 2,339,756 lbs. of Wool—a quantity exceeding that of the former year by 1,087,246 lbs.

To illustrate the increase in stock, we give (Smith, vol. i. p. 122) the returns for Upper Canada of horses, milch cows and oxen for the years 1825, 1835, 1845, and 1847. These are:—

	HORSES.	MILCH COWS.	OXEN.
In 1825, - -	22,589	51,216	28,900
1835, - -	47,724	109,606	46,066
1845, - -	98,598	199,537	65,127
1847, - -	113,812	218,653	72,017

A table is given in Scobie's Almanac for 1850, of the crops of the United States for the years 1840 and 1847; from which it appears that in proportion to population, we are much before our neighbours as to amount of agricultural products, with the excep-