the French population is to the British popu- lithe question of morality was the only one Intion as 6 is to 10 ; we mean throughout both at stake, we might stop at this,for we have fulthe Cunadas. If the morality of both popu- ly accomplished an act of justice towards a latione was equal, the number of convicts of tace which is sought to be annihilated, but French origin would be to those of British whose vittues protect it in the sight of God. origin as 12 is to 20 ; but it is noteven in the It is the work of that Catholicity which the proportion of 1 to 21 .
But, perhans, it will be observed, that !he military should not be considered as forming part of the population of Canada, because they are here to-day and away to-morrow in some other portion of the Empire. Although this kind of reasoning appears defective to us, in aince it does not adlect in the slightest our the morality of the two races, our task would calculation, which has reference only to tho be at an end; but there is by the side of this morality of the two origins who inhabit in question of morality a question of money, common the same country, we have no ob- which is the only one of any importance in jection to deduct from the number of convicts the estimation of our pure clear-grits, and the 1168 soldien who were sent to the Peni- which, consequently, we cannot but apprecitentiary since the 1st of October, 1840. The ate. grand totul of non-military being 1177, and the number of convicts of French origin be ing only 110, it follows that the latter do not form over a tenth part of the whole. If the morality of both origins was the same, the cceded that of Upper Canada. The support number of convicts of French descent would of the Penitentiary since 1810, has cost be to those of British descent as 6 is to 10, whereas it is only as 1 is to $10!$.

So far we have taken as our point of departure the collective population of both Provinces, placing on one side the whole population of British origin, and on the other the whole population of French origin; but, let us now compare them as they are found in Lower Canalla alone.

The total number of convicts from Lower its convicts, or, at the rate of $£ 5,000$ a year. Canada, who have been sent to the Peniten- It will be seen that this sum is a sufficient tialy since 1840, is 283, of which 170 are equivalent for the salary of the ex-inspector of British origin and 110 of French origin; of chımnies, to whom we alluded in the bebut the population of British origin is to ginning of thisarticle, and when salary shall the other as 1 is to 3 , at the very most. occupy a place in the annual budget until the If the morality of both origins was the death of the pensioner.
same, the number of convicts of French origin We have to remark, in conclading, to avoid would be 50 ; whereas it is not over a fifth all misunderstanding, that the military conpart of that. Therefore, the French Cana- victs are supported at the expense of the dians are five times more moral than their military chest, and consequently are not incompatriots of the other origin, inhabiting, cluded in the foregoing calculation.
lite them, Lower Canada.
TABLE ami r from

The number of Upper Canada convicts is 894, while those of Lowe: Canada amount to only 283, although the population of Lower Canaila, at least up to the psesent year; exof $96,2577 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d . In comparing the number of convicts belonging respectively to each section of the United Provilce, we find that Upper Canada has cost for the support of its portion the sum of $£ 73,1120 \mathrm{~s}$. Od., while Lower Canada has only required for the samo purpose $£ 23,1450 \mathrm{~s}$. 0 d . That is to say, Upper Canada has cost in ten years $£ 49,967$ more than Lower Canada for the support of

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sects wouid wish to destroy-it is the work of Catholicity, with its salutary teachings and unsleepitg vigilance, searching into the folds of the human heart to nourish it with the balm which soothes moral sufferings and restrains brutal passions. If, we repeat again,

