

Great Britain—Census of 1851... 21,121,967
 " 1841... 18,658,372

Increase in 10 years... 2,463,595 or 13.20 per cent.

Ireland—Census of 1841... 8,175,124
 " 1852... 6,515,794

Decrease in 10 years... 1,659,330 or 20 per cent.

Upper Canada—Census of 1851... 952,004
 " 1841... 465,357

Increase in 10 years... 486,647 or 104.58 per cent.

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amounted to 10,567,893, and thus it has doubled itself in half a century, an increase nearly equalling that in all preceding ages. It is supposed that in the eleven centuries which elapsed between the landing of Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror, the population hardly doubled itself; thus, that which in former times it required eleven centuries to accomplish in England, has been done in Upper Canada in 10 years. The census returns of all countries prove how much faster population increases in modern than in ancient times. In the last 10 years 5,308,181 have been added to the population of Great Britain, which exceeds the known increase of the last 50 years of the last century.

Whilst the population of almost all other countries is increasing that of Ireland is, from various causes, 286,033 less than it was in 1851; the greatest decrease has been in the county of Cork, where, in 10 years, the population has been reduced from 773,398 to 551,152.

It may be argued that it is not fair to take the whole of the United States for a comparison with Upper Canada, much of that country being comparatively old and long-settled. It will be seen from the United States census, that the three States of Ohio Michigan and Illinois contained in 1830, 1,126,851. In 1850 they contained 3,505,000, a little over 320 per cent. in 20 years.

Canada West contained in 1830, 210,437; in 1849, it contained 791,000, which is over 375 per cent. for the same period of 20 years—so that the increase in these three choice States was 55 per cent. less than that of Canada West during the same time. The Western States attract an enormous population and at this time settlers are crowding into Iowa, and peopling the banks of the Missouri.

The statistics of Canada prove the same feeling to exist here as in the United States. The Gore and Wellington Districts have increased 1900 per cent. in 33 years up to 1850. The Western District has increased over 700 per cent.; the London District, 550 per cent.; the County of Norfolk, 550 per cent.; the County of Niagara about 380 per cent.; while in eight years the County of Oxford has doubled its population.

And in the far West of Canada the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, have increased from 5,600 in 1841, to 37,580 in 1851, being upwards of 571 per cent. in 10 years, an increase almost beyond comprehension. It appears from Smith's work on Canada, that the Huron District has made more rapid progress since its first settlement in 1827, than the States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois did in double that time, or than Lower Canada did in 104 years; the latter is doubtless owing to the almost entire absorption by Western Canada of the vast immigration from Europe.

This immense increase is not however confined to the rural districts, for the cities and towns will equally vie with those of

the United States, and a few extracts from the Rev. Mr. Lillie's excellent lectures on the growth and prospects of Canada, afford an interesting proof of this fact.

The population of Boston was,

In 1790.....	18,038
1810.....	33,250
1820.....	43,299
1830.....	61,391
1840.....	93,000
1840.....	135,000

"Dividing the above into two periods of 30 years each. Boston contained at the close of the first about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its number of inhabitants at the commencement, while the close of the second shows $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of the beginning, the population of 1850 is eight times (or nearly) that of 1790. Toronto being in the former of these years over six times what it was 18 years before (in 1832,) and more than 75 times what it was 49 years before (in 1801.) Between 1840 and 1850, the increase was on Boston 45 per cent.; on Toronto 95 per cent."

"New York, the emporium of the New World and a city which for its age may vie with any in the world, numbered—

In 1790.....	33,131
1810.....	96,373
1830.....	202,548
1840.....	312,710
1850.....	517,000

Its increase thus stands as compared with Toronto— $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the 20 years from 1830 to 1850, against 6 times in the 18 years between 1832 and 1850,—16 times in 60 years against 75 times in 49 years—66 per cent. between 1840 and 1850, against 95 per cent.

"St. Louis, which had in 1850, 70,000 inhabitants had increased it 15 times that in 1820. Toronto had in 1850 increased hers 18 times that in 1817."

"The population in Cincinnati was in 1850, 115,590, or 12 times its amount in 1820. 30 years before; and Toronto had in 1850, 18 times its population in 1817, or 33 years before."

Hamilton had in 1836 a population of 2,846 and now by the last census 14,112.

Dundas has in 6 years increased from 1,700 to 3,517.

The increase in Brantford during the last 10 years has been nearly 300 per cent. and during the year 1850-51, rose from 3,200 to 4,000, or 25 per cent. Belleville, in the same period has increased from 3,500 to 4,569. London, from 5,124 to 7,035.

Galt has increased in five years from 1,000 to 2,248, and Guelph in 7 years from 700 to 1,866.

Woodstock has increased in 1850-51, from 1,200 to 2,112, and Ingersoll has increased in 4 years from 500 to 1,190.

Kingston, in 10 years, from 6,292 to 11,585
 Toronto, " " 14,249 to 30,775

Lower Canada, though not advancing in the same ratio, presents some few instances of an enormous increase in her population. Among these we may instance—

The County of Megantic, which in 7 years, from 1844 to 1851 increased from 6,449 to 13,835, or at the rate of 115.40 per cent.

The County of Ottawa, which in the same time has increased from 12,434 to 22,903, or 84.42 per cent.