

frontiers consisted. On the Ocean, Great Britain exposed the bravest of her sons to be butchered, or apparently disgraced, from an unpardonable ignorance of the superiority of the enemy's ships over those which were sent to contend against them ; and to complete the whole, the officer who had been chiefly instrumental in preserving two of her finest Provinces, was disgraced, and only a scanty reparation offered to his memory, after he had died broken hearted.

The impartial and enlightened historian, is, however, alone competent to pronounce on these topics. It is from his judgment that there is no appeal. Its validity has no limit but that of the duration of civilized society

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The *Population* of Canada, at the time of the conquest, was about 60,000 souls, including the whole of the settlements to Detroit. At present, the population of Lower-Canada is estimated at 400,000, about seven-eighths of which are of French descent, and profess the Roman Catholic Religion ; the other eighth is composed of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Americans, and their descendants. Of these, the Americans are now the most numerous ; the next the Scotch. Till recently, the latter have carried on nearly all the exterior trade of Canada. They now divide it with the English, Irish & Americans. There is hardly an instance of the French descendants, who are, almost exclusively, called Canadians in the country, being engaged in the external trade ; they, however, share largely in the retail and internal trade. There are, as yet, no manufactories of note in Canada ; those of leather, hats and paper, are, however, introduced, and the cloathing of the farmers is generally made in their families. There are two Iron Works in the vicinity of Three Rivers. The landholders are mostly Canadians, or of Canadian connexions. The lands granted by the Crown since 1796, are chiefly held by British and Amer