

a wilderness, but in the first forty-six years of their struggles how many famines, plagues, and pestilences were suffered, both by men and beasts, as chronology will show; leaving out of view the foreign invasions and domestic feuds from which the country also suffered.

To direct attention to the more agreeable picture: from the first sound of the axe, fifty years ago, in Upper Canada, not one unremunerated stroke has been dealt to our dense forests, which have regularly undergone a course of subjugation, till now we have upwards of two millions of acres of cleared lands as fertile as any under the sun, and never failing to recompense the cultivator combining knowledge and judgment with his labours. From the valuable statistics furnished in Mr. Fothergill's excellent almanack, it will be seen that the province of Upper Canada now owns more horses than were to be found in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who ordered a census to be taken, in the prospect of invasion by the Spanish Armada, when the number mustered was less than what Upper Canada could now furnish. In the short space of fifty years one of the most magnificent canals on the globe has been completed—the Rideau.

The Welland canal, connecting lakes Eriè and Ontario, has been constructed; permitting, last year, nearly a thousand schooners to pass through it. Roads have been constructed in every direction; harbours formed on our lakes; many of our internal waters rendered navigable; steamers crowding our lakes; numerous lighthouses built for the security of our commerce, and encouragement to our shipping; many macadamized roads made; and vast quantities of British manufactures imported into our province, in exchange for our commodities and products.

During the thirteen years, between 1823 and 1836, not only did the population increase 200,000, but the value of landed property became so greatly enhanced, as to have risen during that time from 150 to 500 per cent.

Nova Scotia, proper, is just ninety years old, and contains 170,000 inhabitants. New Brunswick, colonized in 1783, fifty-six years, contains 140,000—together 310,000. The whole of the old rebel colonies, at ninety years of age, only contained 262,000 inhabitants. Upper Canada, also settled in 1783, contains 500,000 inhabitants, and is only fifty-six years old; and the bragging State of New York, one hundred and fifty years after its settlement, only containing 120,000 inhabitants. British America has nearly as large a population, and more commerce and navigation, and consumes more British manufactures, than the old rebel colonies at one hundred and fifty years of