

of the Atlantic, and the wants of our neighbors besides to supply, the farmers of Canada have before them a prospect of remunerative rates which should stimulate them to the utmost exertion, and the adoption of all those well tested and approved modern practices which have produced such satisfactory results in other countries

Looking at the statistics of Canada we find evidence of the most unprecedented vigor and national expansiveness and enterprise—greater perhaps, than that of any other country, for although the United States have hitherto been considered as standing unrivaled in this respect, the fact really is that Canada is for the most part in advance of the States. Within the comparatively brief space of a quarter of a century—a long time, certainly, to look forward upon, but nothing in a country's history when viewed retrospectively—the population of Upper Canada, to the year 1850, had quadrupled; and it is probable that at the present time it reaches to close upon a million and a quarter of inhabitants. In the lower Province the increase may possibly not have been quite so considerable, but since, in 1850, it was estimated to contain nearly 800,000 souls; its present population will in all probability considerably exceed one million. And thus, taking Canada as a whole, its population cannot at the present day be much short of two and a half millions; showing an increase of about four-fold since 1815, when the total number was given at about 580,000. Every year adds largely by the tide of emigration from the old world;—the sedate Englishman, the careful Scotchman, the erratic Irishman, and the heavy German, flock

"To vigorous soils and climes of fair extent,  
Where by the potent sun, elated high,  
The vineyard swells refulgent to the day,"

and constitute a community of labor, skill, and energy unsurpassed by any other example of modern times. It is thus that ceaseless bustle and activity fill our streets with a noise of awakening life and preparation;—a vast industrial host going forth to battle, not in the deadly spirit of human hostility, but to subdue the stormy elements and stubborn soil—a young, hardy, and aspiring nation putting in order and embellishing homes and fields for uncounted millions yet to come. In comparison with our progress, the slow advance of the older nations is like the tottering step of more advanced age, whose life, valuable though it may be, and much that it may have secured, is hidden in the dim past; while we are supple, and in full youthful vigor are pressing impulsively on to a future filled with images of increasing greatness and prosperity.

As evidence of the increasing commerce and wealth of the Province, a reference to the trade and navigation returns of 1853 will show that Canada is making most rapid strides. In 1852 the total amount of exports and imports was £8,898,524, against £13,945,684 in 1853, being an increase in one year of 57 per cent.; and there is little doubt that the returns of the past year will exhibit at least as great an increase. In shipping, the progress is equally on the advance. The total tons of shipping entered from sea in 1852 was 541,114; whilst in 1853 it was 622,579. The value of ships exported from Quebec was in 1852, £262,600; and in 1853, £620,187. The returns of the revenue of the country also attest its progress. In 1852, the total revenue from all sources, customs, excise, territorial, bank imposts, public works, &c., was £880,528; and in 1853, £1,195,168, showing an increase of full 35 per cent. The total estimated revenue for 1854, is given at £1,423,520.

Until within the last few years Canada has been but imperfectly known in the mother country; but the progress she has made, not only in her material, but in her social and political condition has at length attracted that attention which so deservedly belongs to her; and as it is always encouraging to find one's self well spoken of, and especially by those whose good opinion may be worth having, and who are, moreover, very competent to give it, we shall conclude this part of our series by a short extract from a recent leader in the English *Manchester Guardian*, who, speaking of the late Governor General, says: "The contrast between the Canada he found in 1846, and that he left in 1854, is remarkable. The need of praise accorded has been immediate, but it is *durable*. The public judgment rests, in this instance at least, on sure foundations; and throughout the glorious future which we believe is in store for Canada, the grateful colony will ever remember his enlightened guidance through a critical period of her history. Our old ideas of the relationship between colonies and the mother country have been entirely discarded; but under the policy which has replaced them, the colonies have grown far stronger, and are no less intimately attached to us than in former times. It is true that the artificial system of the corn and navigation laws could not be swept away without causing some distress; but, notwithstanding the early difficulties created by the change, Canada speedily displayed undoubted evidence of a new-born strength. The produce of the colony now meets the growth of foreign countries on equal terms in the English market, but at the same time the colonial harbors are