

YEAR.	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	EMIGRANTS.
1829	861	234,301	13,356
1830	855	225,138	24,391
1831	1,009	259,878	49,250
1832	961	248,038	51,422
1833	1,007	271,147	22,062

N.B. This table shows only the *direct* arrivals of emigrants at Quebec, without including the arrivals through the United States, by way of New York. The numbers of emigrants arrived at *New York*, from all countries, in 1833, were 41,000, of whom, it is supposed, that 6,000 found their way into Canada. Upon the subject of population, the following is extracted from the *Settler*, a newspaper of extraordinary talent, edited by Mr. Thorñ, late principal of a large scholastic establishment, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Some weeks ago, a statement of the populousness of the principal states in the modern world appeared in some of the provincial journals. According to that statement, England is more densely peopled than any other extensive district, not even excepting India and China. England, however, is certainly much less populous than were Egypt and Palestine in ancient times; and even without comparing her with regions superior in soil and climate, she cannot be supposed to have attained her highest amount of population, while she has nearly three acres of land to every inhabitant. Moderns are apt to doubt the truth of the ancient records of the populousness of Egypt and Palestine; but if we take into account the almost universal prevalence of a vegetable diet, the matchless fertility and miraculous activity of the soil, the almost exclusive attention to agriculture, and the abstemiousness of the consumers, we can believe that the inhabitants jostled each other like maggots in a cheese. In England every acre might maintain its man; and in the more highly favoured regions, which we have named, a family to an acre would not have exceeded the