

existence between the cities named, of which we can notice only Bowmanville, laid out about 1832, which contained in 1850, 1,750 inhabitants, with eight churches, two bank agencies, a weekly newspaper, with four grist mills,—the proprietor of one of which, Mr. Simpson, obtained a prize at the world's fair for a barrel of flour ; —saw and oatmeal mills, a cloth factory, three tanneries, and two potteries.

To compare any of our cities, as to growth, with cities of such world-wide repute as Boston or New York, may perhaps be deemed somewhat too bold. As this, however, is an adventurous age, it may be worth while were it but to prove we are not behind the times, to run the hazard.

Begin we then with Boston—New England's noble capital—which taken all in all, is without question one of the finest cities in the world. Boston contained:—

In 1790, 18,038 inhabitants.	In 1830, 61,391 inhabitants.
1810, 33,250 “	1840, 93,000 “
1820, 43,298 “	1850, 135,000 “

(World's Progress, pp. 212, 694.)

Dividing the above into two periods of thirty years each, Boston contains at the close of the first, about two and a half times its number of inhabitants at the commencement ; while the close of the second shows three and one-tenth times the number of the beginning. The population of 1850 is 8 times, or nearly, that of 1790: Toronto being in 1850 over six times what it was eighteen years before, to wit, in 1832 ; more than 75 times what it was 49 years before, or in 1801. Between 1840 and 1850, the increase is—on Boston, 45 per cent ; on Toronto, 95. The recent census makes the increase between 1842 and 1852—100 per cent.

New York, the emporium of the New World,—a city that for its age, will, we suppose, vie with any on earth—numbered:

In 1790, 23,131 inhabitants.	In 1840, 312,710 inhabitants.
1810, 96,373 “	1850, 517,000 “
1830, 202,548 “	

[World's Progress, pp. 444, 701.]

Its increase thus stands as compared with Toronto, two and a half times in the twenty years between 1830 to 1850, against six times in the eighteen years between 1832 and 1850, or nearly eight times in the twenty years between 1832 and 1852 ; sixteen times in sixty years against seventy-five in forty-nine ; sixty-six per cent. between 1840 and 1850, against ninety-five.