

Multiplying for each successive year, by 1.07, we have—	
Population, 1st January, 1859.	
Upper Canada .....	1,433,842
Lower Canada .....	1,359,436
Total .....	2,793,277

Population on 1st January, 1860, will be—	
Upper Canada .....	1,534,211
Lower Canada .....	1,454,595
Total .....	2,988,806

There may be slight errors in the above; the rates of children to the whole population may have changed a little; the increase per annum, seven per cent.—may not be correctly estimated, and Mr. Chauveau may have committed similar errors (although this is more unlikely.) But I feel pretty confident that the calculation is not 10,000 wide of the mark, either way. In any case, our legislators, when they meet in February next, may feel that they have the dignity and the responsibility of directing the affairs of three millions of people.

The figures given above may be verified—and I have verified them—as far as regards Upper Canada, by deductions from the Assessment Roll. In Lower Canada, unfortunately for the present purpose, no assessment rolls are made.

The Voters' lists—as completed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at the order of the House, on Mr. Mackenzie's motion—are not to be relied upon as furnishing any statistics whence to calculate the population. They, however, give this corroboration of the close approximation in numbers of the population of the two parts of the Province, that they show the number of votes polled in Canada East and Canada West at the last general election to have been nearly equal.

The next data for computations are to be found in the report of the Adjutant General of Militia for 1856. In this we find the total number of 1st and 2nd class service men [between 18 and 40] and of reserve men [between 40 and 60] put down thus:—

For Upper Canada .....	117,958
For Lower Canada .....	118,469
Total .....	236,427

but in both of these corrections must be made for omitted returns. They were in Upper Canada, at the date of the report, and probably are still, 249 battalions, from 80 of which nothing was heard. So, in Lower Canada, there were 178 battalions, from 29 of which no returns were received. Thus, the Upper Canada figures must be increased in the ratio of 249 to 329, and the Lower Canada figures in that of 178 to 207. Performing this calculation, we have:—

Male population between 18 and 60, registered by the Militia enumerators:	
Upper Canada .....	155,856
Lower Canada .....	137,770
Total .....	293,626
Doubling this, for the female population and multiplying it by 4, we have—	
Population in 1856—	
Upper Canada .....	1,246,858
Lower Canada .....	1,102,160
Total .....	2,349,018

These results are, of course, only approximate. They are unfair towards Lower Canada, for, on looking through the returns from that section of the country, several are to be seen where the names of officers only are given. When

later and more perfect tables are made available, I will endeavour to make more reliable calculations, although the militia returns, which exclude the seafaring population, must be always disadvantageous to the Lower, as compared with the Upper Province. These I merely bring forward as in some way corroborative of the first one, and to show that, even on the most unfavourable view, there is not so great a difference between the population of Upper and Lower Canada as some mob orators are in the habit of stating.

### Foreign Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### CURIOUS RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

From the evidence taken before the Lords Select Committee on Church rates, which sat towards the close of last session, says the *London Times*, we have culled some facts bearing on the relative position of the Church of England and of leading Nonconformist sects towards the population at large. According to calculations based upon accurate data, and carefully made, there are 7,546,918 actual church-going men of the Church of England, or 42 per cent. of the gross population; and 1,466,266 nominal churchmen, but practically no church, or 25 per cent. of the gross population. So that the field of operation of her clergy, ministerial and missionary, is spread over 67 per cent., or 12,013,214 of the community at large. On the other hand, the chapel-going Roman Catholics in England amount to 610,786, or 3½ per cent. of the whole population. The chapel-going Baptists (six different kinds) to 457,181, or 2½ per cent. The chapel-going Independents are 1,297,861, or 7½ per cent. The chapel-going Wesleyan Methodists (seven different kinds) are 2,264,321, or 13 per cent. And all other Protestant Dissenters, including in the number Jews and Mormons, are estimated at 1,286,246, or 6½ per cent. The total of worshipping or bona fide Protestant Dissenters is 5,303,609, or 29½ per cent. of the gross population. Again, there is an alarming picture presented of the irreligion in which large masses of the population are steeped. For example, in Southwark, there are 68 per cent. of the people who attend no places of worship; in Lambeth, 60½; in Gateshead, 60; in Preston, 57; in Brighton, 54; in the Tower Hamlets, 53½; in Finsbury, 53; in Salford, 52; in South Shields, 52; in Manchester, 51½; in Bolton, 51½; in Stoke, 51½; Westminster, 50; and in Coventry, 50. So that in all those places, except the two last named cities, the odds are on the side of those who habitually absent themselves from every religious service whatever. Of 35 of the great towns of England, embracing an aggregate population of 3,993,467—2,197,388, or 52½ per cent. of the community are wholly non-worshipping. But this is beyond question to some extent attributable to the want of Church accommodation, for the evidence goes to show that the sitting accommodation provided by the Church of England and Nonconformists together is only 57 per cent. of the whole population, and of this 27 per cent. is furnished by the Dissenters,—12 per cent. by the Wesleyans, who alone during the last twelve months have spent about £100,000 in chapel building. The sum expended annually in the repairs of the fabrics and the maintenance of the church services is nearly £500,000, of which only about £250,000 is raised by rate. There having been no ecclesiastical census before 1851, few or no reliable means exist for comparing the religious phenomena of the present day with those of half or a century ago; but, in Dr. Hume, the incumbent of a parish, populous answer to the Lord Bishop of Canterbury, the Rev.

and poor, in Liverpool, and a witness before the committee, expressed his conviction, founded on long experience and observation, that the large masses of the population who attend no place of worship whatever, are in danger of being lost, not only to the Church, but to religion altogether.

The population of the country, always on the increase, is becoming more and more a town population. In 1851 there were 9,000,000 living in towns of 10,000 people and upwards, and only 8,000,000 in smaller towns, in villages, and in rural districts. Dr. Hume apprehends that at the close of the present century 70 per cent. of the gross population will be located in large towns; and, therefore, he adds, if our large towns are left to themselves, practical heathenism must inevitably out-grow christianity.—*Colony and Atlas*.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH STATISTICS.**—The "Church Almanac," for 1860, contains the usual yearly summary of facts and information relating to the Episcopal Church, from which we gather as follows: The Episcopal Church in the United States contains 33 Dioceses. The present number of Bishops, Provisional Bishops, and assistant Bishops is 43; Priests and Deacons, 2,030; parishes, 2,110. There were ordained during the year, 78 Deacons and 93 Priests. Number of candidates for holy orders, 281. Churches consecrated, 69. The baptisms were as follows: Infants, 24,415; adults, 5,121; not stated, 487; total—30,023. Number of confirmations, 14,596; communicants added, 14,794; present number, 136,767; marriages, 7,059; burials, 12,442; Sunday school teachers, 14,091; scholars, 118,069. Amount of contributions for missionary and charitable purposes, \$1,627,183 12cts. It will be observed that the number of persons brought into the Church by baptism is more than double the number taken from it by burials, that an addition of over one tenth of the whole number of communicants has been made during the past year, and that the number of scholars in the Sunday schools of the Church is only about seventeen thousand less than the total number of communicants. Out of the 2030 clergy, the Dioceses of Connecticut, New York, Western New York and New Jersey, furnish 701, or over one-third of the whole number; add to them the clergy of Pennsylvania (191,) and Maryland (153,) and those six Dioceses furnish a little more than one-half of the entire American clergy. The four Dioceses first named presented over one-fourth of all the candidates for baptism. The six Dioceses named contain 74,483 communicants, or more than one-half of the whole number. The five Dioceses first named have 63,973 Sunday school scholars, or upwards of half the entire number. Of the aggregate contributed for missionary and charitable purposes, the Dioceses of New York gave \$433,186 67cts., or more than one-fourth; the Dioceses of Connecticut, Western New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland contributed over \$468,000, so that upwards of half the contributions for Church purposes have been made by the six Dioceses named. We select these Dioceses simply because they lie adjacent, though we might without impropriety add, that with a slight exception in one, there are perhaps no six Dioceses in the American Church pervaded by sounder Church principles.

### THE IRISH REVIVALS.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BOOMER.

The following letter from the Rev. Michael Boomer, L.L.D., was read in Trinity Church,