

good moral precepts. Her poetry belongs to a past school, in which we look for such names as those of Dr. Beattie, Hannah Moore, Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Watts, and perhaps we may add, without injustice, the more eminent one of Goldsmith. She has been called the 'Hemans of America,' and in some respects the designation was not amiss; her poetry in some particulars was not much unlike that of Mrs. Hemans, though more subtle, and perhaps less imaginative. Some of her poems are by no means destitute of imagination; but their main characteristic is their religious and preceptive spirit, blended with the evidences of the influence on the writer of natural objects and beauties.—*New York Paper.*

—Mr. Charles Waterton, the Naturalist—or, as he was more familiarly called in the neighbourhood of the place where he passed the last years of his life, Squire Waterton—the well-known naturalist and traveller, died at his residence, Walton Hall, near Wakefield. Although he had reached an advanced age—namely, eighty-three—yet he was hale and vigorous beyond the common lot of those of his time of life. On the day before he died he fell from a rustic bridge spanning a small stream. Dr. Wright and Mr. Horsfall were called in to him. The shock which the system had sustained was too great for him to rally from. The Rev. Canon Brown, before the death, administered to him the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is understood the Pope telegraphed his benediction. Mr. Edmund Waterton, the squire's son, was in Rome with the Pope when the accident took place. The instructions which the departed squire left behind him concerning his burial are somewhat remarkable. A mausoleum for the reception of his body has long been erected near the top end of the lake. This sepulchre rests beneath the overhanging branches of two venerable oak trees. The body was not carried to the tomb by land, but across the lake in a boat: the mourners following in the wake in other boats. The squire had written his own epitaph. It is in Latin. The translation runs thus:—"Pray for the soul of Charles Waterton, born June, 1782, died 18—, whose wearied bones rest here."—*Exchange Paper.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

—At the sittings of the *Société Historique* of Montreal held on the 26th and 31st of July, Mr. J. U. Beaudry presented a collection of Parliamentary documents, several letters from emigrants in the colony of Kanakée, a "Glance at the Victoria Bridge and the Men who built it," and a copy of the Census of 1861. He also submitted a *Mémoire sur quelques cours de droit*, and read some genealogical notices by the late Sir Louis Lafontaine, the patron of the society. Rev. Mr. Verreau communicated a fragment of the original journal kept by M. St. Luc de Lacorne after the wreck of the French vessel *l'Auguste*. The rev. gentleman submitted certain explanatory notes, which are to accompany the publication of the manuscripts of Sanguinet and Badaeux on the war with the "Bostonians" in 1775, now in the press, he also presented *l'Histoire des Petites Ecoles de Montréal*. Hon. Mr. Chauveau presented the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* for 1864, and the pamphlet on the Indian languages, by Mr. O. N., in answer to Mr. E. Renan. Mr. R. Bellemare presented, on behalf of Robert Forsyth Esq., a leaden plate found under the foundation walls of the old Court House of Montreal, situated at the upper end of what is now called Jacques Cartier Square. The inscription on this plate indicates the years 1622 and 1742 as the dates at which the Jesuits settled in this place. He also presented documents on the capture of Fort Necessity, the imprisonment of the hostages, Stobo and Vambraam, and their examination before the tribunals of Montreal. These documents contain a plan of Fort Duquesne.

The President having announced the death of two of the most active and zealous members of the society, namely, Sir Etienne Taché, the Premier, and the Hon. G. R. Saveuse, Count de Beaujeu, member of the Legislative Council, a resolution was adopted expressing the profound regret felt by this society for the loss of these distinguished members, and of its sense of respect for the memory of men who had placed at the service of the country their personal knowledge and experience, as also the numerous and important documents which they held in their possession; and further requesting the secretary to transmit a copy of the resolution, together with an address of condolence, to Lady Taché and Mme de Beaujeu.

—There is to-day a slight lull in the criticism on the "History of Julius Caesar." Society has almost exhausted its ideas on the preface, and is now eagerly awaiting the appearance of the work itself. The following list of crowned heads who have, like Napoleon III, also appeared before the world as authors, is published in the Paris papers: Charlemagne wrote a book against the doctrine of Felix d'Urgel, and one on the question of the worship of images, the Emperor Frederick II was the author of a treatise on hunting; Maximilian I wrote the genealogies of several illustrious men; Charles V wrote a treatise on art, and an account of his reign; Chilperic celebrated the dogma of the Trinity in verse; Alfred the Great composed hymns; Marguerite d'Orleans, Queen of Navarre, wrote the "Marguerite des Marguerites" and the "Contes de la Reine de Navarre;" Queen of Elizabeth of England translated "Sallust" and "Sophocles;"

Mary Stuart read at Louvre a Latin discourse of her own composition, and also wrote poetry; Charles IX, wrote a poem on Hunting; Marguerite de Valois left behind her poems and memoirs; Henry IV translated "Caesar's Commentaries;" a portion of the same work was translated and published by Louis XIV; Henry VIII of England obtained his title of "Defender of the Faith" for his treatise against Luther, James I wrote several controversial works, and his famous treatise against tobacco, Peter the Great composed treatise on naval subjects, the Emperor of China Hoan-Ti, who built the great wall, wrote several works, Louis XVIII composed anonymously comedies and tables; Napoleon I made some valuable annotations on the "Commentaries of Caesar;" and Napoleon III, is the author of works on artillery and pauperism in France. Now he has produced his *magnum opus*. The evening papers devote most of their spare space—that is, most of their paper—to the subject of "Julius Caesar;" and Mr. Alexandre Dumas, *père*, is to lecture on the same subject to-morrow. There used to be a saying, "dead as Julius Caesar," but the Emperor has brought him to life again and spoiled the proverb.—*Paris correspondent London Telegraph.*

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—For some time past we have been in search of statistics by which our readers could see the real progress which Canada and her rival, the American Union, are making in wealth and population. The official publication of the last census of the United States supplies the want. From the *Globe*, we gather full extracts from it, which we can compare with results of our advancement, and so strike the balance between the progress of the rivals. First, then we learn that the census tables show that the population of Upper Canada is increasing at a far greater rate than the population of the United States. In 1850 the population of the United States and Territories was 23,191,876. In 1860 it numbered 31,433,922—an increase of 38.58 per cent in ten years. In January, 1852, the population of Upper Canada numbered 952,004. In January, 1862, it increased to 1,456,681—an increase of 53.01 per cent. In other words, says the *Globe*—"while the United States have added, in ten years, in round numbers, thirty-five persons to every hundred of her population, Upper Canada has added fifty-three to every hundred of hers."

So much for Upper Canada. The comparison does not, of course, hold so well as regards Lower Canada; but even there the States have not so much to boast of. In 1852 the population of Lower Canada was 800,261. In 1862 it may be stated to have been 1,138,430—an increase in ten years of 27.88 per cent, against the 35.50 per cent increase of the United States. But taking the increase of Upper and Lower Canada together the increase of the States, for the two periods of ten years mentioned, we find that the increase in population in Canada has been five per cent. greater than that in the States! This is a great result, considering the gigantic efforts made by the States to monopolise the emigration of the world. These figures, it will be seen, are so far at fault, that they compare the progress of the States from 1850 to 1860 against the progress of Canada from 1852 to 1862. But, then, it must be borne in mind that the emigration to Canada in the few years preceding 1850 was very small, while the emigration to the United States for the few years preceding 1862 was large—a state of things which renders total increased rate of population on the part of Canada all the more remarkable.

A further comparison of statistics reveals the fact that Lower Canada, slow as she is, has in ten years increased her population at a greater rate than any single State in the Union, during a like period of ten years, with, we believe, one exception, Illinois.—And with regard to Upper Canada, the result is still more satisfactory. To make a single comparison—Upper Canada, in ten years, increased her population from 952,004 to 1,456,680 an increase of 53.01 per cent. New York during a like period increased its population from 3,097,494 to 3,880,735—an increase of only 25.29 per cent! Compared to the increase for ten years of the whole group of Western States, including Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and the territory of Nebraska, the rate of increase in Upper Canada, for a like period, falls off. In 1850 the population of those States was 6,386,000. In 1860 it was 10,147,663—or an increase of 60.47 per cent; while, as we said before, the decimal increase of Upper Canada is 53.01 per cent. But manifestly the proper way to estimate the progress we are making is to compare the whole of the United States, Territories and all, with the whole of Canada, and according to this comparison, as has been already shown, Canada has increased her population, in ten years, five per cent. greater than the United States. These figures are satisfactory so far. They show that, despite the assertions of the annexationists, Canada is increasing in population—and population in the western world means wealth—at a greater rate than the States. They also indicate a bright future for the country, when emigration developed by the government to its fullest extent, and when, as we hope will be the case, the fertile prairies of the North West are thrown open to Canada and old country settlers.—*London Prototype.*