

1736—Population of New France: 39,063, made up as follows: **MARRIED.**—Men, 7,062; women, 6,631. **UNMARRIED.**—Males, 12,908; females, 12,462.
(*Archives de Paris*—See summary, page 60.)

A Memoir deposited among the Archives of Paris gives a Census of the Indian population in the territories now comprised in the following geographical divisions:—

IN BRITISH AMERICA.—Part of the Territory drained by the River St. John, in New Brunswick; the Province of Quebec, from Quebec Westward; the Province of Ontario; the Province of Manitoba and part of the North-West Territory.

IN THE UNITED STATES.—The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, and part of Virginia and Maryland, with the Territory of Dakota.

The Indians of this vast extent of territory were estimated to number 15,875 warriors, which supposes a total population of about 79,375.

1737—Population of New France: 39,970, made up as follows: **MARRIED.**—men, 7,378; women, 6,804. **UNMARRIED.**—Males, 13,330; females, 12,458.
(*Archives de Paris*.—See summary, page 60.)

French population of the North of the Acadian Peninsula: 7,598.
(*Archives de Paris*.)

1739—Population of New France: 42,701.
(*Archives de Paris*.—See summary, page 60.)

Population of River St. John, parish of Ekoupay: 116.
(*Archives de Paris*.)

1741—English population of Newfoundland: 6,000.
(*The British Empire in America*, Vol. I., page 14.)

1749—British immigrants brought by Governor Cornwallis to Nova Scotia: 2,544 persons, thus divided: Married—men, 509; women, 509. Unmarried—men, 660; women, 3. Children—boys, 228; girls, 216. Servants—men, 277; women, 142.
(*Halifax Archives*.)

French population of the whole of the Acadian Peninsula: 13,000.

French population of Ile Royale (Cape Breton): 1,000.

French population of the Acadian Mainland (New Brunswick): 1,000.

French population of St. John Island (Prince Edward): 1,000.

It is necessary here to insert a table showing the sudden movements of the French Acadian population from 1749 to 1771, the period of the misfortunes and partial expulsion of this population. This table is partly compiled from the figures given in the memoirs of the time, and partly by estimates deduced from the whole information accessible. Without such a table it would be almost impossible to understand the migrations of this small