

passed by any on this continent for rare and valuable works. There are in Canada West 2,372 public libraries, containing 567,649 volumes; of these 354 are school libraries organized and supplied by the Department of Education, and containing 177,586 volumes. The number of libraries belonging to parishes, institutes, &c., in Lower Canada is 131, with 102,539 volumes; the libraries of universities, colleges, convents and other educational establishments contain 152,758 volumes. There are besides many libraries belonging to public institutions not included in these figures.

There are at present published in Canada East 22 journals and periodicals in the English language, 3 in French and English, and 20 in French. There is also a newspaper published in the last named language in Ottawa, and there will soon be another published at Sandwich, Canada West, to be called the *Courrier de l'Ouest*, and also another at Miramichi, New Brunswick. The list of public journals in Canada West, at the head of which stand the *Leader* and *Globe*, is very considerable; as in the United States, one at least is published in every little town and village. Three German sheets are also printed, and one in the Chippewa tongue. The press of the province enjoys unbounded liberty; all subjects are discussed and invariably handled in the most open way. The question which at present occupies all its attention is the claim put forth by a majority of Upper Canadians for representation according to population, with new division of the province into constituencies upon the basis of population, without reference to the stipulation in the Union Act which allows to each section an equal number of representatives. The demand seems to rest on the principle of equality. To this it is answered that in England representation is not based upon population alone, but that there are other social elements to be considered; that the Union Act having provided for an equal number of representatives in the interest of Upper Canada whose population was then the less numerous, it has been maintained and approved of by Upper Canada and submitted to by Lower Canada until the present time; that now Lower Canada has more than ever a right to that numerical equality in the representation, as otherwise her religious and social self-government would be endangered, which on account of the English population in Canada East can never be the case with Canada West; that Lower Canada never desired the union, which was brought about without her help, and indeed against her inclination, and that if Upper Canada is not satisfied with the present state of things she will find a simple remedy in secession.

This last hypothesis recalls a subject which we have already mentioned while taking a view of the Lower Provinces. We have already spoken of the great importance which the B. N. A. Provinces would acquire if united together, let us now look at the resources they would have at their command. The territory of the Lower Provinces comprises 82,586 square miles, Canada West 147,832 square miles, Canada East 209,990 square miles; thus it will be seen the territory of the new confederation would be twice as large as that of France, without of course including the Hudson's Bay Territory, some part of which must sooner or later be annexed and which contains 2,436,000 square miles, or much more than half of Europe whose territory is 3,805,800 square miles. The population of the Lower Provinces numbers, as we have seen, about 725,000; of Canada 2,600,000, forming a total of 3,325,000, or more than the present population of Scotland which occupies so important a place in the United Kingdom, and indeed in the whole world. Our imports amounted, in 1865, to \$34,631,890, and our exports to \$34,441,611; add to these the imports of the Lower Provinces and the result is \$61,000,000, and of exports about \$48,500,000. Our revenue for 1860, was \$7,292,838; the revenue of the Lower Provinces was for the same period \$2,000,000; which would almost amount to nine and a half millions. In such a rapid sketch as this it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the numbers to which the population would soon rise, the degree of political and military importance they would acquire, and the height the producing power would attain in a young, energetic and productive country when urged on by the triple force of maritime trade, agriculture, and manufactures. It may be also remarked, that throughout this immense region almost every farmer is the absolute owner of the fields he tills, and that with the vast proportion of wild land at our disposal proletarianism and pauperism cannot weigh very heavily upon us for at least many years to come. The British North American confederacy would command the lakes and the St. Lawrence throughout its whole course; mistress of the great northern highway to the interior of the continent, and protected by the armies and the navy of the greatest empire of the globe, this new state would at

once have a great weight in the American balance of power. Its double origin would, instead of being a source of weakness, aid in the development of its strength, as each party would strive to emulate the other; while a long co-existence must soften down all animosity.

Who can say that this is to be our destiny? The subject has not been even seriously discussed, but only mentioned as an expedient to escape other difficulties which, in the end, may be otherwise disposed of. Is it quite certain that in the consummation of this scheme those wise counsels and that tolerant spirit, so necessary to national prosperity, would prevail? These questions we shall not attempt to decide; indeed we have perhaps drawn the outlines as they *might*, and not as they *will* be.

XII.

THE PRINCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It was night as Baron Rensfrew—the name under which the Prince travelled in the Great Republic—arrived in Detroit. A flotilla of illuminated steamers, the town itself a mass of light, six hundred torches carried by the firemen and an immense concourse of people assembled on the wharves and in the streets, were the first objects that met the eyes of the distinguished guest. The crowd was so great that it was thought to be more advisable that the Prince should proceed to the hotel incognito, and so the suite was left to parade in the procession.

On the morrow, after a promenade in the city, the party proceeded to Chicago, where they arrived at eight o'clock p. m. At ten on the following morning the Mayor, Mr. Wentworth, conducted the visitors to the Court House which, as the town is built on ground perfectly level offers a good view from its cupola, and is visited by all tourists. The Prince was told that in 1836, there were but 5000 inhabitants in the city of Wigwags—or Chicago as almost every town in the Union has its *soubriquet*;—it now numbers over 105,000 souls. The party here witnessed two nocturnal processions by the partisans of the candidates for the presidency.

Baron Rensfrew left this town for Dwight, a small village of the Prairies which is reached by rail, and forming an outpost of American civilization in the wilderness. It had long been the wish of our tourists to spend a few days away from the dust and din of cities where they might enjoy a ramble and some hours shooting.

Dwight was not in existence five years ago, but it now contains a population of five hundred souls; a little church with a large school-house, and about a hundred wooden houses form the entire establishment; but so rapid is the growth of western towns that in less than ten years it will probably be a large and flourishing city.

At this great distance from home and in these half explored regions the Prince and Duke of Newcastle spent the first evening after their arrival in reading letters and newspapers that had been mailed in London but eighteen days before. During the four days' sojourning in the Prairies the tourists shot a great quantity of game, including Prairie Hens and quails, witnessed a thunder storm, a prairie on fire and a splendid sunset, all of which here present a spectacle of indescribable grandeur. Capt. Retallack, aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor General and who had before visited the Far West, had organized this expedition.

The 26th September, Baron Rensfrew, who had met with great success on the prairie as a sportsman, left Dwight by the railway, charmed with this poetical incident. At noon the party passed by Springfield, where the residence of Mr. Lincoln is situated, and at six arrived at St. Louis, Missouri,—the farthest point to be visited in the West. The reception was most cordial; and the affable manner of the Prince and of the Duke while visiting the agricultural exhibition delighted the people.

St. Louis, also, is a city which has developed itself in a very short space of time. It was founded by the French, who had established a trading post where it now stands; and its population numbered but 7,000 souls in 1830; in 1840, this number had reached 16,000, which increased to 78,000 in 1858; and now the city has 200,000 inhabitants. There is still a French quarter which the Prince visited; the Jesuits have a flourishing university, and there