

coast, or up the rivers, an employment of which they are very fond.

CONCLUSION.

The observations of Lord Durham, with respect to the capabilities and advantages of the British North American Colonies, are specially applicable to New-Brunswick. It possesses great natural resources for the maintenance of large and flourishing communities. A wide range of the best soil still remains unsettled, and may be rendered available for the purposes of agriculture. The wealth of forests of the best timber, and of extensive regions containing valuable minerals yet remains untouched. Along the whole line of sea coast, around each island, and in every river, are to be found the most productive fisheries in the world. The best fuel and most abundant water-power are available for manufactures. Trade with other countries is favoured by the possession of a large number of safe and commodious harbours. Numerous rivers, long and deep, supply the means of easy internal intercourse; the structure of the country, generally, affords the utmost facility for every species of communication by land. Unbounded materials of agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry are present. These elements of wealth and special advantages need only capital and labour to be turned to profitable account, and render New-Brunswick, with a large and flourishing population, one of the fairest and richest portions of British Colonial Empire.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

The total population of New Brunswick in 1824, was 74,176 souls; in 1834, it was 119,457 souls; in 1840, it was 154,000 souls; and in 1851 (in the last census) it was 193,800 souls. At present the population is estimated at 210,000 souls, and upwards.

The increase of population in New Brunswick has been greater than that in the neighbouring State of Maine, by 7·29 per cent.; than that of New Hampshire, by 11·79 per cent.; and than that of Vermont, by 16·07 per cent; and it has exceeded their aggregate and average ratio, by 10·86 per cent.