

would set his judgment against those of the farmers of England and the United States.

Brockville, Sept 27, 1851.

VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND.

Some of our readers may not be aware that there now exists a system of registration in England, by which the number of marriages, births, and deaths, is ascertained with the greatest accuracy. The Registrar-General publishes these returns quarterly,—from the last of which we select the following facts. 'The births continue to increase rapidly, and the mortality is below the average. If the surplus cannot obtain profitable employment at home, they can emigrate to the Colonies, where there is generally ample verge enough for all. We have here, in Canada, abundance of room, a prolific soil, a salubrious climate, and the greatest system of water power, and communication with the Ocean, by our majestic rivers and lakes, of any portion of the world; and where intelligent and virtuous industry cannot fail, in a few years, to attain to competence and independence.

We find from the Returns of the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1851, that 38,498 marriages were registered in England and Wales; and 150,584 births during the same period, and 91,600 deaths; leaving an excess during the quarter of 58,984 in the population.

"**EMIGRATION.**—It is well known that up to a late period there has been a constant immigration of the Irish and Scotch into England, which appears to have been fully equivalent to the emmigration of the English into the colonies and to foreign parts. 85,603 emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers in the quarter ending September 30th, 1851. This is at the rate of 930 a day; 6,510 a week. 13,963 sailed from Irish ports, 4,378 from Glasgow and Greenock, and 67,262 from three English ports, namely, 10,062 from London, 2,799 from Plymouth, and 54,401 from Liverpool. Of the total number 68,969 emigrants sailed to the United States, 9,268 to British North America, 6097 to the Australian Colonies and 1,278 to other places. The emigration has hitherto been greater in 1851 than it was in the corresponding quarters of 1850."

Some of the crackers against the Great Exhibition predicted a pestilence from the mass of human beings which it was to accumulate in London, but although the mass was collected to an extent beyond all reasonable calculation, Messieurs the prophets of evil have been proved to be in the wrong—we had almost said disappointed. The report shows that notwithstanding the unparalleled influx of temporary residents during the three months of July, August and September, "London has enjoyed a degree of health above the average in the last summer quarter. 13,061 deaths were registered, which is a less number than was registered in the summer quarters of 1847 and 1853, and half the number (27,172) registered in the summer quarter of 1819, when cholera was epidemic."

The Registrar-General concludes his remarks by the following reflections:—

"The present movement of the population is in many respects remarkable. The free admission of grain, fruit, and meat since the scarcity is equivalent to an addition to the country of a vast tract of fertile soil, which calls for cultivators, and, as the land is abroad, for agricultural emigrants who prefer the cheap though distant lands of America to the high-rented farms of Ireland, no longer possessing a monopoly for its production in the English market. The fact deserves attention that while the United Kingdom has been importing food in unprecedented quantities, it has been sending out swarms of emigrants from the population, of which the marriages and births promise to keep up a perpetual and increasing supply."

CLOSE OF THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

On Saturday, October 11th, this unprecedented scene closed to the public; but its official termination did not take place till the following Wednesday, in the presence of the Royal Commissioners, exhibitors and distinguished persons, specially invited, amounting to some 30,000 or 40,000 persons. We subjoin some account of the closing scene, with a number of facts that cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. It is highly satisfactory to find Canada coming out of a world's competition with so much honor and success. Twenty-three medals have fallen to our lot; the names of the fortunate winners will be found below, together with the articles rewarded.

Précisely at twelve o'clock, the Royal Commissioners, headed by the Executive Committee, moved in a species of procession from their apartments to the platform. They were accompanied by the Bishop of London in his robes, and on their appearance the immense assembly arose and welcomed them with loud cheers, while the choir performed the first verse of the National Anthem. Having taken their seats, Viscount Canning, on behalf of the Jurés, rose and read a report of their proceedings, from which we extract the following account of the two kinds of medals conferred, premising that it was at first intended to have had three different kinds, but that one had been suppressed—

"Of the remaining two, they suggested that one (the prize medal) should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to peculiar markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that the medal should be awarded by the Juries, subject to confirmation by the groups.

"In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty or invention or application, either in material or process of manufacture, or originality com-