

population of Upper Canada was 70,000 ; it has increased more than ten-fold, being now 721,144. In 1800, sixty-four vessels arrived at the Port of Quebec : in 1849, one thousand and sixty-four. In 1800, the Provincial Revenue was less than £30,000 : in 1849, the returns for two quarters exceeded £300,000. In 1800, a vessel might take as much time in getting from Quebec to Montreal as was occupied in crossing the Atlantic : now we leave one city at sunset and reach the other at sunrise. In 1800, there were no Common Schools, and in Upper Canada no Colleges : in 1850, our schools are frequented by 200,000 pupils, and in addition to the Colleges and Seminaries connected with the French Canadian population, we have McGill and Lennoxville Colleges in Lower Canada, and, in Upper Canada, Queen's, Regiopolis, and Victoria Colleges, and the University of Toronto, besides numerous private seminaries for education, well conducted and crowded with students. In 1800, there was no gas, no steamboats, nor railroads, nor plank roads—in many places scarcely any road at all. The changes in these respects need not be enlarged on ; they are well known, and duly appreciated.

At that time, the country wore an aspect of rudeness and discomfort ; the population was scattered, toilsomely pioneering its way through the forests. Settlements were few and far between, and towns were but here and there visible ; but in 1850, wherever the traveller goes, he discovers symptoms of enjoyment, enterprise, and prosperity : well cultivated farms, flourishing manufactories, thriving villages, populous towns and cities, displaying the best style of modern elegance, together with abundant proofs of remunerating commerce, are presented to his view ; while in all directions he observes with satisfaction the care which has been taken to provide the means of mental culture and religious improvement.

Before us, also, an exhilarating prospect is opened. What remains, but that we resolve to be wisely patriotic ;—that whatever position we may individually choose to occupy, politically or religiously, we will encourage to the utmost extent all purposes tending to the advancement of the interests of the land ;—that we will foster its institutions, and labour to bring them as near perfection as any thing human is capable of,—that we will promote, as far as in us lies, the union of Canadians in furtherance of education, agriculture, manufactures, and all moral reforms ;—and finally, that we will live for this country, and combine with all true patriots in the prosecution of such measures as shall render Canada as great and glorious as she is free !

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