

diminished by emigration to the United States. The difficulties between the sections of the province have, during long years, driven our youth to foreign countries, and that is why that considerable increase does not appear, by the census, so great as in reality it has been. Thus the total number of French-Canadian emigrants to the United States amounted, in 1841, to 34,000; from 1844 to 1850 the total amounted to 30,000; making, in 1850, a grand total of 64,000 of our countrymen who had passed into foreign lands. With such an emigration going on, it is clear that our population could not increase with rapidity; but now, fortunately, the movement of our population has assumed a contrary direction. Many families have already returned to us, whilst many others are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to return to the country, which they ought never to have left. The French-Canadian population in the United States is still very considerable, as the following figures will show: in the State of Vermont there are 14,000 French-Canadians; in the State of New York 20,000; in Ohio and Pennsylvania, 6,000; in Michigan, 30,000; in Illinois, 20,000; in Wisconsin, 12,000; in Indiana, 5,000; in Minnesota, 15,000—without taking into consideration the fact that nearly 35,000 of our young men, besides, are enrolled in the army of the United States. What took place in Canada also took place in Acadia, where the French population also increased in a manner which was truly astonishing. From 1707 to 1737 this increase amounted to a proportion of 6 per cent. per annum; in thirty years the total had increased fivefold. It continued to increase in nearly a like proportion up to 1755, the memorable date of the deportation of the Acadians. From 1755 to 1855 the Acadians increased tenfold by themselves, and now the French-Acadian population in the Maritime Provinces and in the State of Maine is distributed as follows:—

Newfoundland.....	15,000
Cape Breton.....	16,000
Prince Edward Island.....	15,000
Nova Scotia.....	22,000
New Brunswick.....	25,000
State of Maine.....	5,000

Giving a total of..... 98,000

Let us now enquire, Mr. SPEAKER, what the annual increase has been in Upper Canada. This consideration is an important

one, for it goes to prove that in ten years the total population of Upper and Lower Canada will be equal, and that, consequently, the constitutional changes resulting from the question of representation based on population are not called for:—

In 1830 that increase was	10 per ct.	per annum.
" 1832 do.	8.77	do.
" 1842 do.	6.42	do.
" 1852 do.	5.62	do.
" 1861 do.	4.35	do.
" 1865 it will probably be	3.00	do.

This amounts to saying that in thirty years the proportion of increase has diminished by more than 50 per cent., and that diminution of annual increase has been consequent upon the diminution of immigration. The following figures, which shew the number of immigrants who have come into Upper Canada since the year 1829, shew this clearly:—

Years.	Immigration.
1829 to 1833.....	167,697
1834 to 1838.....	96,351
1839 to 1843.....	123,860
1844.....	20,142
1845.....	25,375
1846.....	32,753
1847.....	90,150
1848.....	27,939
1849.....	38,494
1850.....	32,292
1851.....	41,076
1852.....	39,176
1853.....	36,699
1854.....	53,183
1855.....	21,274
1856.....	22,439
1857.....	32,097
1858.....	12,810
1859.....	8,778
1860.....	10,150
1861.....	19,923
1862.....	22,176
1863.....	19,419
1864.....	19,000

In 1854 we had no railways as we have to-day, and consequently the European emigration which was directed to the United States did not pass through Canada, as it does now, towards the Western States. In 1854 the immigration was 53,000, and all who landed in Canada settled there at once; but in 1864 the immigration fell to 19,000, of whom not more than one half remained in the country; the remainder went on to the Western States. Thus it may be said that the immigration, which numbered more than 53,000 souls in