

on a large scale. Wisconsin, however, is inviting to the agriculturist of small means, who nevertheless wishes to gather around him all the advantages, comforts, and conveniences of a perfect farm and home. The rapid growth of that State is an illustration of the almost fabulous celerity with which we build up new communities, and extend the boundaries of the empire in this western world. Her population has progressed as follows:

1830	11,683
1840	30,945
1846	155,277
1850	305,391
1855	552,109

Thus, in twenty-five years, a solitary wilderness has been converted into a State, with a half million of population,* and rich in all the elements of agriculture, commerce, internal improvements, wealth, cultivation, and general prosperity.

But we do not intend, within the limits of a newspaper article, to attempt a biography of this blooming and growing western sister of ours, but simply to call attention to her development and promise. We might appropriately allude to the net work of railroads which is being constructed over her territory, opening it to further settlement, increasing the value of its productions, and establishing across it great highways of travel and commerce, to the vast region of the Upper Mississippi, and to the mineral wealth of the country about Lake Superior. These communications open up to this vigorous State prospects in the future of which she may well be proud.

No one can look at a map of the North-West, without being impressed with the advantages which Wisconsin possesses in the way of internal navigation. In the south-

*In 1855, when Wisconsin exhibited a population of 552,000, seventy-two thousand votes were polled, in an exciting canvass for Governor and other State officers. In November, 1856, there were polled, in round numbers, for President, 120,000 votes,—indicating a population of at least 900,000, if not a million. The census of 1860 will exhibit a population of at least a million and a quarter of people. L. C. D.