

whilst even in the United States, in regions little known, there are farmers who would put to shame their Old Country rivals. When we first went abroad, our astonishment was great on observing the beautiful cultivation of the fields in Belgium and the North of France; for we had been taught to believe that all these countries were deserts compared with the British Isles. Since then our way has lain through many lands; and our testimony is, that Ireland and Turkey alone excepted, the southern districts of England are the worst farmed of any we have ever seen. And how can it be otherwise, in a territory belonging to great proprietors and tilled by large farmers without leases? In all countries where the soil does not belong to the poorer classes, cultivation cannot possibly reach a high degree of excellence, except the landlords grant their tenants such terms of holding as will enable them to dig drains, improve waste fields and attend to the subject of manures. No man can be expected to increase the productions of his farm who has it merely from year to year, and may not reap any advantages to be derived from money invested in agricultural improvements. It is melancholy, in this enlightened age, to see three horses and two men at one plough, almost as rude its construction as the implements employed in the days of good King Arthur; to see corn growing only on the tops of the ridges, whilst from inattention to drainage, the seed sown on lower ground has become rotten; to see farmers heaping upon fields the very manure which they do not stand in need of; to see liquid manure allowed to run off the dunghills; to see wide double fences separating plots of ground which ought not to be divided at all; to see armies of rabbits feasting on the best of the wheat; or to see four horses drawing loads with which one stout steed could trot along easily. Yet all these sights meet the eyes of every foreigner who travels in the southern and midland counties of England.—*Baxter's Southern and Central Europe.*

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia.

Willmer & Son's European Times, May 4.

The most striking event of the week is the birth of another royal prince, which took place at Buckingham Palace on the morning of Wednesday last. The young stranger and the royal parent are, the official bulletins tell us, "progressing favorably." In compliment to the most illustrious warrior of the age, the third son of her Majesty is to be called *Arthur*.

The moral power of the Ministry seems every day to be waning. On Thursday night Sir F. Thesiger left them in a minority of nineteen, arising out of his motion relative to the duty on attorney's certificates. *Per se*, the affair is small; but it shows that the Government wants vitality, and that all the symptoms which precede the dissolution of Cabinets and of parties, are in active operation at the present moment in St. Stephen's. The really strong side of the Government is that which they present to their opponents, the Protectionists. The latter fancy that, because they attack Free-trade in Parliament whenever the opportunity presents itself, that they are diminishing the popularity of the Whigs, and paving their own way to power. Vain delusion! The very reverse is the fact, as every one is aware who can see beyond his nose.

The present price of cereal produce is entirely the result of the last abundant harvest, not only in this country but in other countries; and the fact of France, where protection still exists, exporting grain at prices even lower than the prices which rule in this country, must convince every dispassioned mind that, to quarrel with the cheapness which now prevails, is in reality to quarrel with the merciful bounty of an all-wise Providence.

The Church has occupied a prominent position in the parliamentary debates of the week. The debate on the Ecclesiastical Commission bill was damaging, but the disclosures of the following evening were worse, and place the character of the new Primate in a position which cannot fail to pain his friends, from the contrast which his conduct presents in one remarkable instance to that of his predecessor. It seems that the Prerogative Court of Canterbury rejoices in a sinecure registrar, the emoluments of whose office amount to the astounding sum of £12,000 a year. The Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being appoints one per-

son to the office, and possesses the power of nominating two others. During Dr. Howley's time a vacancy occurred, and the venerable archbishop, from conscientious scruples, declined to nominate a relative. Dr. Sumner, on the contrary, less fastidious, nominated his own son, who is now studying for the bar, and great has been the outcry thereat.

That such a sinecure, with such a salary, should exist in the middle of the nineteenth century, is indeed very extraordinary, and not very creditable. The prejudice which has long existed in the public mind against these ecclesiastical courts, will become more bitter and determined than before. The Government, not less for its own character than for the interests of the Church, is bound to apply the pruning knife with no sparing hand to these ecclesiastical pasturages.

Another financial fight took place on Tuesday evening, which brought out Sir Robert Peel as the defender of the Government, and placed Mr Disraeli and Mr. Cobden in antagonistic positions. The subject was that of public salaries, in which the Conservative leader again appeared to indifferent advantage in his new character as a stickler for economy. Mr Cobden showed the hollowness of this financial device, and did good service by the common sense view which he took of the motion and its *soi-disant* supporters.

The unfortunate Gorham controversy has been again furnishing food for tongue and pen. The Rev. W. Maskell, who was lately chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, has been wrestling with his spiritual superior, the Archbishop of Canterbury—on paper; and some stir has been caused by the Scriptural fencing of the opposing divines. But the higher dignitary is an expert and a graceful controversialist, and shows his skill by cleverly parrying questions which are more readily asked than answered. The Bishop of Exeter, notwithstanding that he was driven out of the Court of Queen's Bench, took refuge on Thursday in the Common Pleas, where Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved the court for a rule to prohibit the Court of Arches from proceeding further in the suit instituted by Mr Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter.

The speech of the advocate was very long and very learned; but it meant nothing beyond a desire on the part of the principal actors in the drama to beat a respectable retreat, under cover of as much dust as he could raise. Lord Chief Justice Wilde and his colleagues heard the appeal, and, to save the feelings of the bishop, declined to give an answer at the moment; but the game is up. The bishop is defeated and must submit.

The Foreign news of the week is important. A summary will be found in another column.

The great contest between Monarchy and Republicanism, involving the question whether there shall be a Republic or no Republic in France has been fought on a battle-ground perfectly favorable to the combined Conservative party, and they have been signally and conclusively beaten. Eugene Sue has defeated M. Leclerc by a majority of about ten or twelve thousand votes. The official declaration of the poll has not yet reached us, but quite sufficient is known to pronounce the Democrat party as decidedly successful. Even the army, which by numbers, appears to give about a numerical equality, is really on the side of the Socialists, as the votes of a very considerable number of pensioners, &c., dependent on the Government, are counted in the returns. In short, the Socialists in Paris are completely triumphant. At least 128,000 voters have pronounced in favor of the Republic democratic and social, a greater number than voted on the 10th of March. In the first moment of victory the Socialists appear calm and confident of strength, whilst the Conservatives, in their defeat, seem struck with dismay. Repeated councils have been held at the Elysee to deliberate upon what is to be done in this emergency; but irresolution marks every step of their proceedings. In fact, nothing that we see can be done. It is clear that any *coup d'etat*, having for its object a policy of repression and a change of the constitution, involving a modification of universal suffrage, would not be countenanced by the whole of the army. The military power of France would be divided at least; at any rate could not be counted upon to carry out any act of usurpation of despotic authority. It is true the Conservative party are still in a considerable majority in the Legislative Assembly, and Louis Napoleon may attempt, in conjunction with that body, some modification of the constitution

whereby his power as President may be prolonged, and an insidious change made in the law of universal suffrage. But in the present temper of Paris, and in the uncertainty of physical support from the army, any such movement on the part of Louis Napoleon would be "to risk all to obtain all," with the obvious chances of discomfiture at present against him.

It seems to be the universal opinion that some serious steps must be taken to arrest the actual progress of the Democratic party, but the disorganised state of the Monarchists precludes any well concerted plan of operations. We were told before the election that the socialists were divided amongst themselves, and would finally be beaten; but the result proves that their leaders contrive to make the whole body of the Parisians vote as one man. The tone of the Moderate journals since their defeat is most dejected.—Count Mole, M. Thiers, and several other great leaders of the Right, have visited the Elysee since the election, but at present there appears no sign of any modification of the Ministry. Time only will disclose whether the president will have recourse to some effective policy of repression, or whether, finding it impossible to resist the progress of the revolution, he will frankly embrace its principles, call to his councils M. Lamartine, M. Marrast, and a few heroes of the Mountain, and attempt a Government on principles of "progress." In either case the destiny of France must undergo a violent crisis. In the former alternative the Democrats will take up arms and fight their battle in the streets; in the latter capital will fly from the country, and a system of open or covert pillage will inevitably ensue. To halt in the present middle path seems scarcely possible for any great length of time. The proceedings of the Chamber are again becoming of interest, and we anticipate fresh scenes of tumult and violence. The President when he appears in public, is still received with every demonstration of respect.

Little or no progress has been made in the settlement of the Greek dispute. A number of conferences have been held between Baron Gros and Mr Wyse, but an adjustment of the demands made seems to be as remote as ever. It is said that Don Pacifico has refused the amount of indemnity offered to him; but from the very garbled accounts which reach us of the matter, we purposely avoid giving currency to the idle reports of interested journals. Certain it is that the danger of a blockade seems most imminent. The "good offices" have certainly failed to bring about a settlement.

We learn from Erfurt that the Administrative Council has notified to the Parliament the conclusion of the present Session. It is also reported that the Russian and Austrian armies have retired, and certain regiments of the German troops have had orders to take off the German cockade, which they did with great marks of satisfaction. The Berlin papers attempt to connect these events, and to draw an inference that Prussia is abandoning her foolish schemes, and has come to some understanding with Russia and Austria upon the subject. The deputations from Holstein and Schleswig are at Copenhagen, but the result of their mission is not yet known. The Danish Minister had however, intimated that the basis of the Convention of the 10th July, 1849, by which the armistice was agreed upon, would be adhered to. The members of these deputations were not received officially, but merely as private individuals. The murderers of General Auerswald and Prince Lucknowski were condemned, some to imprisonment for life, others to 20 years in irons, and the rest to six months' detention.

The Arctic Expedition.—Intelligence has just been received of the arrival of Mr Roe and Commander Pullen, of the Plover, at the Mackenzie; thus establishing the fact that Sir John Franklin's party had not reached any part of the coast between Behring's Strait and the Copper Mine, whilst the check which Mr Roe appears to have received in his course to the north of the Copper Mine, tends to give increased importance to the quarter eastward to that position.

The Overland Mail.—The Peshawur frontier of our new dominions continues greatly disturbed. The communication between Peshawur and Kohat, before only occasionally interrupted, is now completely closed. Captain Coke, senior officer on the spot, hearing that a detachment left in the hills, was threatened, proceeded immediately to reinforce it; he succeeded in his object after some sharp fighting and the loss of ten men, but it seems not unlikely that he may be

compelled to retire. Another expedition into the hills was in contemplation. The last was proclaimed a defeat by the mountaineers, who looked on their triumph as the greater as the Commander-in-chief was present with our force when foiled. No sooner had Captain Coke returned to Kohat, on the 2nd of March, than the Affreedies assembled to the number of 2000 men, under Doreza Khan, and advanced towards the tower held by us. They approached under regular breastworks, and succeeded in cutting off our supplies of water. On the 3rd, the garrison being rendered hopeless, was withdrawn by means of negotiation. The enemy having thus secured their object, dispersed.

Russia.—The Constitutional Correspondence states that the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas is expected at Warsaw. The turn events have taken at Erfurt has given rise to much discussion. There is a good deal of talk about a European Congress to be convoked—it is said at Warsaw (?).

Poland.—Letters from Warsaw state that a great many arrests had taken place in that city. A conspiracy among the Polish and Russian youths had been discovered, and the young men of the universities and the army were indiscriminately arrested without any inquiry into their guilt or innocence. Some emigrants who had returned, and implored the clemency of the Emperor, were already on their way to the Caucasus. The armaments continue to so great an extent, that there must be some important project in view.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John Morning News, May 10.

We have now three first rate steamers plying regularly, four times a week, between the City and Esport, Portland and Boston. On Monday the Commodore takes her departure; on Tuesday the Maid of Erin; on Thursday the Fairy Queen; and on Friday the Maid of Erin again. Thus we have four opportunities in a week of steaming Westward—and the same of returning on the alternate days. All these steamers are in first rate order, and give great satisfaction to travellers, whether on account of speed, or the attention shown by the respective commanders. We hope the time is not far distant when a boat will leave St. John six days in the week—and that business and travelling will be such, that their owners may reap a much better reward, for their spirit and enterprise. We are gratified to learn, however, that there has already been considerable travelling this season, so far. Should we be fortunate enough to obtain "reciprocity" with our neighbours, a much more extensive intercourse will be opened up between the two people; and our steamers will run with a little more profit. We want to see the people moving between Saint John and Boston. Every American that comes here is a piece of gold, no account of his money, but because he obtains an inkling of Bluenose, and Bluenose obtains an inkling of him, and both profit thereby. Once remove the sluice gate and let the natural current find a free circulation, and in less than twelve months afterwards you will not be able to tell a Bluenose from a Yankee—because they will all become members of the same great commercial family, pull together, understand one another, and aim to elevate their social positions, by unity, perseverance, and well directed industry.

Canada.

The Montreal Transcript says:—Our canal and wharves begin to show signs of business. An immense quantity of stuff is passing by the St. John's Railway; an indication of the course trade is taking. There are also several schooners in the canal, direct from the upper lakes to Halifax and the lower ports.

The Montreal Courier says—the incessant rain which fell without intermission during the fifth, has inflicted serious loss upon many parts of the country—rivers have overflowed their banks throughout the district between the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, carrying away bridges, milldams, and farming stock. In some localities, such as St. Hyacinthe, the cattle were saved by rafting them from the barns to high grounds. On this island, we are informed of an instance where five acres of spring planted potatoes were swept clean off.

Quebec Chronicle, May 10.

THE WEATHER.—Cold and wet, almost without intermission, since Monday last. We had a snow storm of half an hour's duration, between six and seven this morning.

A schooner rigged screw propeller steam boat, formerly employed in the Mediterranean Trade, has been purchased in England for the Trinity House, and was to leave Liverpool for this port on the 10th inst.

We regret to hear that information reached town yesterday, that the officer of the 23rd Regt ment drowned in the steamer *Commerce*, was Dr. Grantham, a young and much valued officer.