

may be answered by asking another, What have we done to improve our many sources of wealth. True, our exports are large in the shape of lumber, but our imports are of greater magnitude; and I may safely assert, that although we possess a fertile soil, yet we are in a great measure dependant on others for our supply of breadstuffs. Nor does our disadvantages stop here; for although nature offers us water-power in every direction, and every facility for the erection of mills, we are sadly deficient in that respect; and although we possess the most productive fisheries in the world, we are indebted to the industry of others for that valuable article of food.

We should also reflect that our timber trade is limited, and while we are thus stripping our forests of their pride, we are sacrificing our wealth, if we do not at the same time improve the country.

I may here remark, that whilst we export large quantities of lumber, we import numerous articles manufactured of wood, in the shape of furniture, haying utensils, waggons, sleighs, pails, tubs, and even matches; and while we have abundance of hay and pasture, and our sheep thrive well, we are indebted to others for our materials for clothing. And although we have an inexhaustible supply of clay, and abundance of coal, we import both these articles. Thus, while we afford a cash market to others, we have only a limited one among ourselves, the farmer being unable to employ the mechanic to any extent, and the mechanic equally unable to purchase from the farmer. As I conceive the picture is already dark enough, suffice it to say that it must be a fearful disease that admits of no cure; but this is far from being the case. Benjamin Franklin said that he who draws a fish out of the water, draws out a piece of silver, and he who puts a seed into the ground, is recompensed by receiving forty for it. But I will venture to go farther, and assert that by machinery one man is enabled to perform the work of a hundred without it, nay, in some cases, the work of a thousand. Hitherto we have depended too much upon others; we must now rely upon ourselves, and turn to the rich stores that a bountiful Providence has placed at our disposal. In a word, we must substitute the arm of flesh, for the arm of iron.

[Remainder next week.]

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, June 28.

In connexion with the speedy transit of vessels and of news, we cannot help reverting to the really spirited project for connecting Cape Race, the most eastern point of Newfoundland, with Cape Ray, by the electric wires, and thence by a submarine telegraph with Cape Breton in Nova Scotia. At the former point it is proposed to have a steamer constantly cruising, so as to board the incoming mail packets, in order to disperse the news over the American continent. The subsequent part of the project will be best understood by the following extract from a New York contemporary—"The electric telegraph from Halifax to Windsor, Annapolis, and Yarmouth, at the extreme western part of the province, and from Halifax via Pictou, the Gut of Canso to Sydney Cape Breton, near which place, the Nova Scotia net work of wires will intersect with the submarine and Newfoundland line. When these enterprises, projected in Newfoundland, and already in a good state of forwardness in Nova Scotia, shall have been completed, we shall then have a line of wires more than 800 miles long, stretching from the extreme point of Newfoundland to Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., from which point branch lines already extend, or are being built, north, up the St. John River to Quebec, and over all Canada, and west to Calais, Maine, and thence throughout the United States. This great project of extending the telegraph to Newfoundland is well calculated to arrest the attention of the commercial public, both in Europe, and America; for, should the hopes of its projectors be realised, as we apprehend there is good reason to anticipate, the time between Liverpool and New York will be shortened nearly five days."

This is a magnificent conception, designed by a gentleman connected officially with the province of Nova Scotia; but in order to carry it out effectively, he has resigned his situation under the Provincial Government, in order to devote the whole of his time and his energies to the great work. We sincerely hope that he will be enabled to realise his aspirations. Who will say that this is not the age of progression?

We are glad to see that the farmers are awakening to a sense of their position. Every man of intelligence amongst them knows that the days of protection are over, and that the price of grain in this country must henceforward be ruled by the market price of the world. It is not surprising therefore, to find that the miserable panacea of the farmers' friends—"hope deferred," which, we are told, makes the heart sick—is scouted as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." The farmers have sense enough to see that instead of looking for relief to G. F. Young and his auxiliaries, they must help themselves—trust to their own strong arm, and abandon the childish policy of calling upon Hercules for help. Every recent election proves clearly what

the opinion of the country is respecting a return to prohibitory duties. The election this week at Bath has placed a free trader at the head of the poll, and the successor of Lord Ashley is not only a decided liberal in politics, but a determined foe to every thing in the shape of restricted commerce and high duties on the people's food.

We see with satisfaction that the farmers of Suffolk are up and doing. A meeting was held a few days back in the most central market town of that agricultural county, the object of which was to declare the uselessness of agitating for the re-imposition of protection. All the persons present pledged themselves to aid the objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. "The Suffolk Agricultural Relief Association," which was inaugurated at this meeting, goes hand in hand with the metropolitan body at the head of which stands our townsman, Sir Joshua Walsley, for an extension of the suffrage, and the enforcement of the most rigid economy in public matters. But the Suffolk agricultural reformers go further. They advocate the repeal of the malt-tax; an alteration of the present tithe system; an equitable measure of tenant right; the abolition of the gamelaws; and the removal of the restrictions on the growth of excise articles. The denunciation of these evils indicates wise and liberal views, and when the farmers throughout the length and breadth of the land combine *en masse* to be released from the galling imposts here pointed out, they will soon make their power felt in the halls of the legislature. When the bucolic intellect is sufficiently ripened to know that the farmers' best friend is the citizen who possesses the franchise, many important political and pecuniary changes will speedily follow. The only tie which has bound the farmer to the aristocracy has been snapped asunder by the introduction of the free trade principle. Henceforth their interests diverge. Cheap government, free and expansive institutions are alike the interest of the urban and the rural population. The diffusion of this important truth cannot be too wide or too general. In Suffolk the farmers begin to feel its force, and the time is evidently not remote when all classes connected with trade and agriculture will be impelled by the same current of political action.

The Suffolk farmers have touched upon sensitive ground in assailing the tithes.—Throwing a hand grenade into a magazine could scarcely produce a greater sensation in certain quarters. But whatever may be the consequences to which the discussion of this delicate subject will lead, the time for looking them directly in the face is rapidly approaching. The tithe charge entails a burthen upon the British farmer with which his foreign rival is unlettered, and all the tithe commutations in the world cannot remove it. While ten per cent. is claimed by the church on the produce of the farmer's capital, an outlay of at least twenty per cent. on this head may be set down as the minimum of his gross outlay. So long as prohibitory duties secured to the English grower a monopoly of the home market, this tax was borne by the community; but with the introduction of free-trade, it falls with additional severity on the tiller of the soil, and cramps his power of competing with his foreign rival. The question is a wide one, and branches out into considerations of the gravest kind. It is useless, however to disguise the fact that some means must be speedily found for an evil the existence of which is incompatible with the new order of things.

The attention of France has been directed to the proceedings of the committee on the Revision of the Constitution, of which M. de Tocqueville has now been named reporter. Nine votes were given to M. de Tocqueville, five to M. de Broglie, and two to M. Odillon Barrot. By a majority of eight votes to seven the following proposition was carried, which differs essentially from that of the reunion of the Rue des Pyramides—"The Legislative Assembly, taking into consideration the 11th article of the Constitution, expresses a desire for the revision of the Constitution, conformable to that article." This was proposed by M. de Broglie. It will be remembered that the 11th article of the constitution establishes two offices, that of the actual Assembly and that of a constituent Assembly. Should, therefore, the Assembly sanction the vote of the Committee, the whole of the Constitution will be thrown open for revision by a Constituent Assembly, and it remains to be seen whether there will not be a conflicting power between the two bodies. But it is much too early to discuss this. The committee has come to this vote by reason of motives all essentially different, and the Assembly must sanction it by three-fourths of its voters or the whole falls to the ground. The speeches of the various members of the Committee on the revision have occupied public attention during the whole week. Each man has spoken out pretty boldly in conformity with his known opinions, but M. de Tocqueville and M. Odillon Barrot veiled their sentiments in such obscure language that the uncertainty of their course of conduct gave them a momentary importance. The speech of M. de Broglie, which wound up the whole, was, perhaps, the most influential, and he was by no means so much in favor of Louis Napoleon as was anticipated. He said he should vote for a regular revision of the Constitution, which has, in fact, been determined upon so far as the Committee is concerned. The Duke put the case that, presuming there should be a *coup d'etat*, and that it was a Bonapartist one, the Assembly would resist and would be sent to

the right about (*chasse*). "But in that case he (the Duke of Broglie) would resist like Brutus, and, in the like manner, would never vote for an unconstitutional candidate." We have said this all along; and if the Duke of Broglie on the one hand "resists like Brutus," and General Cavaignac like Cassius, Louis Napoleon will be more lucky than Caesar himself if he can snatch the diadem whilst such men guard it, with Changarnier and a hundred other resolute soldiers ready to join in one grand confederacy against any unconstitutional usurper. When the Duke of Broglie had concluded, the committee rejected *unanimously* M. Larabit's proposition, which was to prolong the powers of the President without calling a constituent Assembly. M. Creton's plan, to allow the country to choose between the Republic or a Monarchy, was rejected by fourteen votes to one. One or two other propositions, each presenting a different plan to take the sense of the nation on partial or total revision, were successively rejected. M. de Tocqueville, in his last speech, made several declarations, which, if embodied in the report, will cut the ground from under the Bonapartists. He said among other things, if the Government had exceeded its powers in taking the initiative on the petitions, it ought to be alluded to in the report. That they ought to insert in their resolutions a declaration to maintain the Republic; nay, more, that the revision was demanded in a republican spirit. He proposed simply to tell the nation that, for the present it was impossible to think of re-establishing the monarchy. It will probably be some little time before the report is presented, and, whilst no one can deny that it will be one of the most important documents ever presented to the Assembly, its influence upon its ultimate decision will not be very great, as every man has already predetermined how to vote and act. It appears that, after all, the puffery of the Elysee journals, that two millions of signatures had been obtained to the petitions for revision, the official verification gives the following result:—The number of petitioners for simple revision is 256,664; for revision and prolongation, 184,431; for prolongation alone 10,160! These numbers include "crosses" and "adhesions," being a total of 451,255 for fifty departments. As thirty six departments are not yet returned, the probability is that far less than a million of signatures will be obtained for this movement throughout all France. This is, of course, a dead failure, considering that the whole weight of the influence of the departmental authorities has been brought to bear to promote the success of the president. Louis Napoleon remains quiet at the Elysee, and, beyond attending a round of Cabinet dinners, does not put himself forward ostentatiously.

Advices have been received from Archangel announcing that an extensive fire has destroyed the whole of the residences of the foreign merchants there. No goods, however, had been destroyed.

There have been no further interruptions of the public tranquillity at Hamburg. We learn from that quarter that the final settlement of the question of the Danish succession and the re-organization of the government of Holstein is determined upon. Count Reventlow Criminil will, at the desire of the Danish Cabinet, undertake the Government of Holstein. The Sonderburg papers state that the Danish and Schleswig members of the Flensburg Assembly are agreed upon accepting the Danish succession, flag, coinage, customs and excise. All the sad sacrifice of human life during the late war has been unavailing. Seven more Roman soldiers have been tried by a French Court martial for participation in the late disturbances at Rome, and condemned to death. M. Evangeista, Chancellor of the Holy Consulta, was assassinated on the evening of the 15th inst. Neither the French nor the Austrians appear very popular in any part of Italy. At Pavia when the military governor of Lombardy attended the theatre, nearly all the spectators left the house, and those who remained behind were hissed by the crowd when they came out. The Governor, highly incensed, threatened to declare Pavia in a state of siege, if such an affront was repeated.

There is no further news from the Cape. The 12th Lancers are now embarking for that Colony.

TRADE.—The state of trade during the past week are upon the whole satisfactory, although in some instances, complaints of temporary depression have been manifested, as in the case of the tea trade, for example, which has been much depressed throughout the month, and more so in the week just closing. The Colonial markets have generally shown more steadiness, owing perhaps, in some degree, to the small quantity of produce offered. But altogether merchants have more confidence, and the markets are less freely supplied with all articles; though, with the exception of raw sugar, neither shippers nor home dealers are disposed to enlarge their operations.—Stocks of wool are getting larger, but holders do not appear disposed to sell at a reduction; the hemp markets are looking better, but silk attracts little attention. The late advanced rates for breadstuffs have been maintained until these two or three days past, when, owing to the beautifully fine and truly midsummer weather, the leading articles have given way in some degree, and a further decline towards previously existing rates is confidently looked for.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The weather, after the late heavy rains, has become sufficiently warm to promote the growth and ripening of the crops; and in all the accounts from the country there is a long

of rejoicing at the prospect of forthcoming abundance. In the midland counties the hay harvest has commenced, and also partially so in the metropolitan district. The crops are regarded generally as a fair average yield, but not so full as those of last year.

In the Lothians we learn that all sorts of crop have thriven well.

In Ireland, although the extent of wheat is generally but limited, the proportion is larger in Kilkenny and Tipperary than in other districts. In the counties of Down, Armagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, and Antrim, the crops everywhere maintain a cheering appearance of health and vigor. Barley may be seen in ear in several localities in the vicinity of Belfast. Oats are springing up healthy and promise well. As regards wheat the same may be said, and we have heard of cases in which such is the forwardness of the crop, the ear has shot out already. Potatoes, especially the late sown crops, have suffered something from piercing north winds in exposed situations, but no fears that the crops will be injured to any serious extent are entertained. In Armagh the breadth occupied by green crops is much larger than could have been anticipated. Orchards have been injured to a considerable extent, and it is feared that fruit will be scarce this autumn, from the present unpromising aspect of the fruit trees. The grain fields are looking well. In Tyrone it is said that the crops present a very luxurious appearance, and give promise of an abundant harvest, and, the same applies to Londonderry, except in exposed places on the coast.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Yesterday week the number of visitors to the Crystal Palace, at half-a-crown was, 32,000.

Next to the state opening, the the most impressive sight, perhaps that the building has yet presented, was Tuesday morning. Thousands of shilling visitors had entered during the first hour, when without a note of preparation, by the good management of about a dozen policemen, an avenue was formed down the nave, and the Queen, who had as usual come early, was on leaving, enabled to pass between living walls of her people as quietly as if she had been in her own drawing room. Leaving the north half of the Indian department, and preceded only by Mr. Mayne and Mr. Belshaw, she proceeded, leaning on the King of the Belgians' arm, to Osier's fountain, which for a short time arrested her attention. The effect at this point produced by the thousands of excited spectators was exceedingly fine, and all kept their places with an admirable and praiseworthy sense of propriety. It was, in point of fact, the first extempore walk of the sovereign in the presence of her people without other guards than themselves. The royal party commenced their tour by examining the fixed machinery. After admiring the fine display of marine engines, of locomotives, and other interesting objects which this department contains, they inspected Cox and Company's new soda water machine, and the remarkable collection of the sacred volume produced by the Foreign and British Bible Society. Her Majesty during her stay for the first time saw the splendid ivory throne, studded with jewels, presented to her by the Maharajah of Travancore, with the extraordinary magnificence of which she seemed greatly astonished and pleased. The receipts at the doors amounted during the day to £3,186 4s.; and according to the police return, 68,304 persons entered the building. Among the visitors were 445 agricultural laborers from the estate of Mr. Pusey, whose expenses were defrayed by that gentleman. The decoration of the British nave with the municipal flags proceeded rapidly and successfully.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir F. Thesiger moved five Amendments to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the amendments were chiefly intended to strengthen the declaratory clauses and to give power of prosecution to private parties with the consent of the Attorney General. The Amendments were opposed by the government, but the first and fourth were carried by majorities of 35 and 56, the second and third were agreed to after discussion without a division, and the fifth which gives power to private individuals to prosecute is to be discussed on the 4th of July, the third reading of the Bill being fixed for that day. The fourth amendment extends the penalties of the bill to procurers and publishers of Bulls.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

About sixty houses have been raised this spring upon the burnt district in this city; several others are in progress, among which will be some of the finest brick buildings in the Province.

The last Reporter contains a notice of the contemplated Bazaar, in aid of the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel, to replace that destroyed by the great fire in November last.

The Bazaar is to be held in the grounds of his Honor Judge Wilnot, on the 25th August next, and from the preparations now going forward we venture to predict that it will be such an affair as has never heretofore been witnessed in this city.

We have seen a specimen of Indian work from Canada East, recently received for the Bazaar, and it certainly surpasses in beauty and elegance of design anything of the kind we have ever before seen. We understand