

Provinces, may reach Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in eight or ten days, and Canada in 12. The expense of a passage to the East is to the Government, to the emigrant, or to the capitalist, to whom he becomes a debtor, twenty pounds. The cost of a passage to the West rarely exceeds three pounds ten shillings, and may be reduced to two pounds ten shillings if steamships for the poor are employed.

But mark the disproportion, my Lord, in other respects. If an Englishman or an Irishman with capital go to the Eastern Colonies, he must pay one hundred pounds sterling for one hundred acres of land. If he goes to the Canterbury Settlement he must pay three hundred pounds. In Western Canada he can get his hundred acres of the best land in the empire for forty pounds; in Lower Canada for twenty pounds; in New Brunswick (where Professor Johnson declares more wheat is grown to the acre than in the best parts of the State of New York) for £12 10s.; and in Nova Scotia for £10, where, from the extent of mineral treasures, the proximity to Europe, the wealth of its fisheries, and the facilities for and rapid growth of Navigation, land is now in many sections, and will soon become in all, as valuable as in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions.

If land is purchased in the eastern possessions, it is clear that English capital must flow out at the rate of £100, or £300, for every 100 acres. If the poor go out they must begin Colonial life by owing that amount, and twenty pounds for their passage besides, if they aspire to become proprietors.

A poor Englishman, on the contrary, can get to North America for a few pounds. If he works a single winter at the seal fishery of Newfoundland, or on the wharves in Nova Scotia, he can save as much as will pay for his passage and his land.

But it is said that these high prices are paid, not for land alone, but for the civilization without which land is of little value—for roads, bridges, churches, schools, for religious services and the means of education. But all these exist in North America to an extent, and of an order, of which few persons who have not visited the Provinces have any correct idea. Nova Scotia for instance, is divided into seventeen Counties, with their Magistracy, Sessions, Court Houses, Jails, Representatives, and complete county organization.

Each of these again is divided into townships, whose rate payers meet, assess themselves, support their poor, and appoint their local officers. In some of the shire towns there are churches of some if not all the religious bodies which divide the British people. Every part of the country is intersected with roads, and bridges span all the larger and most of the smaller streams.

From fifty to one hundred public schools exist in every county; there is a Bible in every house, and few natives of the Province grow up but what can read, write and cypher. The same may be said generally of the other Provinces. We charge nothing for these civilizing influences. The emigrant who comes in, obeys the laws and pays the ordinary taxes, which are very light, is welcome to a participation in them all, and may for ten pounds have his hundred acres of land besides.

The best criterion of the comparative civilization of countries may be found in the growth of commerce and the increase of a mercantile marine. Tried by this test, the North American Provinces will stand comparison with any other portion of the Queen's dominions.

The West Indian Colonies, the Australian group including New Zealand, the African Colonies and the East Indian, or the Mauritius and Ceylon, owned collectively in 1846 but 2,128 vessels, or 42,610 tons of shipping. The North American group, including Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, owned in that year 5,119 vessels, measuring 393,922 tons. Of these Nova Scotia owned in tonnage 141,093, and in number more than the other four put together, or 2,583.

But it may be asserted that the climate of North America is rigorous and severe. The answer which we North Americans give to this objection is simple. Do me the honor to glance, my Lord, at the hemisphere which contains the three quarters of the old world and dividing the northern countries from the south, the rigorous climate from the warm and enervating, satisfy yourself in which reside at this moment the domestic virtues, the pith of manhood and the seats of commerce, the centre of intelligence, the arts of peace, the discipline of war, the political power and dominion—assuredly in the northern half. And yet it was not always so. The southern and eastern portions, blessed with fertility, and containing the cradle of our race, filled up first, and ruled for a time the territories to the north. But as civilization and population advanced northward, the bracing climate did its work, as it ever will do, and in physical endurance and intellectual energy, the north asserts the superiority which to this hour it maintains.

Look now, my Lord, at the map of America. A very common idea prevails in this country that nearly the whole continent of North America was lost to England at the Revolution, and that only a few insignificant and almost worthless Provinces remain. This is a great, and if the error extensively prevail, may be a fatal mistake. Great Britain, you Lordship is well aware, owns up to this moment one half the continent; and, taking the example of Europe to guide us, I believe the best half. Not the best for slavery, or for growing cotton and tobacco; but the

best for raising men and women; the most congenial to the constitution of the northern European; the most provoking of steady industry; and all things else being equal, the most impregnable and secure.

But they are not and never have been equal. The first British emigration all went on to the southern half of the continent, the northern portion, for 150 years, being occupied by the French hunters, traders and Indians. The British did not begin to settle in Nova Scotia till 1749, nor in Canada until 1763. Prior to the former period, Massachusetts had a population of one hundred and sixty thousand, Connecticut one hundred thousand. The city of Philadelphia had 18,000 inhabitants before an Englishman had built a house in Halifax. Maide had 2,485 enrolled Militia before a British settlement was formed in the Province of New Brunswick. The other States were proportionately advanced before Englishmen turned their attention to the Northern Provinces at all.

The permanent occupation of Halifax, and the Loyalist emigration from the older Provinces, gave them their first impetus. But your Lordship will perceive that in the race of improvement, the old thirteen States had a long start. They had three millions of Britons and their descendants to begin with at the Revolution. But a few hundreds occupied the Provinces to which I wish to call attention, at the commencement of the war, only a few thousands at its close. Your Lordship will, I trust, readily perceive that, had both portions of the American continent enjoyed the same advantages from the period when the treaty of Paris was signed, down to the present hour, the southern half must have improved and increased its numbers must faster than the northern, because it had a numerous population, a flourishing commerce, and much wealth to begin with. But the advantages have not been equal. The excitement and the necessities of the War of Independence inspired the people of the South with enterprise and self confidence. Besides, my Lord, they had free trade with each other, and, so far as they chose to have, and could obtain it by their own diplomacy, with all the world. The Northern Provinces had separate Governments, half-paternal despotisms, which repressed rather than encouraged enterprise. They had often hostile tariffs, no bond of union, and, down to the advent of Mr. Huskisson, and from thence to the final repeal of the navigation laws, were cramped in all their commercial enterprises by the restrictive policy of England.

In other respects the Southern States had the advantage. From the moment that their independence was recognised, they enjoyed the absolute control over their internal affairs. Your Lordship who has had the most ample opportunity of estimating the repressing influence of the old colonial system, and happily for us, have swept it away, can readily fancy what advantages our neighbours derived from emancipation from its trammels. On reflection you will think it less remarkable, that the southern half of the continent has improved faster than the northern, than that the latter should have improved at all.

But I have not enumerated all the sources of disparity. The national Government of the United States early saw the value and importance of emigration. They bought up Indian lands, extended their acknowledged frontiers by purchase or successful diplomacy, surveyed their territory, and prepared for colonization. The States, or public associations within them, borrowed millions from England, opened roads, laid off lots, and advertised them in every part of Europe by every fair and often unfair means of puffing and exaggeration. The General Government skillfully seconded, or rather suggested this policy. They framed constitutions suited to those new settlements; invested them with modified forms of self-government from the moment that the most simple materials for organization were accumulated; and formed them into new States, with representation in the National councils, whenever they numbered 40,000.

What did England do all this time? Almost nothing; she was too much occupied with European wars and diplomacy. Wasting millions in subsidizing foreign Princes, many of whose petty dominions, if flung into a Canadian Lake, would scarcely raise the tide. What did we do in the Provinces to fill up the northern territory? What could we do?—Down to 1815 we were engrossed in the wars of England, our commerce being cramped by the insecurity of our coasts and harbors. Down to the promulgation of Lord John Russell's memorable Despatch of the 16th of October, 1839, and to which full effect has been given in the continental Provinces by the present Cabinet, we were engaged in harassing contests with successive Governors and Secretaries of State, for the right to manage our internal affairs.

[To be concluded.]

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, May 3.

A very important state paper has been given to the world during the last few days, which has necessarily attracted much attention. It is a lengthy communication addressed by the Earl of Clarendon, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Catholic peer; and it embraces nearly all the topics connected with the education question in the sister country,

and the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. The Earl of Clarendon writes forcibly because he writes feelingly. He points out to his noble correspondent the deep and bitter disappointment he has experienced at the conduct of the ultramontaine party in Ireland, supported by the Papal Court, in opposing the Queen's Colleges, founded by Sir Robert Peel, in the best spirit, for the praiseworthy purpose of extinguishing if possible, the sectarian animosities and hatreds that have been the bane of the sister kingdom; and he shows that the same spirit is at work there, to uproot the national system of education, which is now giving the advantages of a good secular and religious education to half a million of poor children of all creeds, who, without such aid, would be wallowing in ignorance and crime. Lord Clarendon proves that all the efforts of the Irish Government of recent years, to mitigate sectarian animosity, by means of mixed education promoted by the State, have been foiled by the ultra party in Rome and in Ireland; and after graphically portraying the evils of the present state of things, his lordship speaks most despondingly of the future.

It is impossible to read this masterly document without feeling a deep personal respect for the writer, who appears throughout as the exponent of high and noble principles, which have been jeopardised by the narrow bigotry of the Cullens and the M'Hailes. At Rome these persons are evidently favorites, while men like Archbishop Murray, the beau ideal of a Catholic priest, seem destitute of all moral power. The Pope has been earwigged by the ultras, and seems to have resigned himself into their hands. All the lamentable events of the last twelve months have flowed from this re-action at the Papal Court; and to such an extent has the system been carried, so suicidal are its tendencies, that even Lord Shrewsbury has endeavored to interpose, in order to save Pio Nono from the consequences of his own folly.

We are afraid that the new Ministry of Louis Napoleon is already in danger of being broken up by internal discord.

Louis Napoleon is moving heaven and earth to carry out his daring views upon the Presidency. We are told that he has a project of dissolving the Assembly, in hopes of a new election, before 1852, returning a body of men more friendly to his views. We however only consider this scheme thrown out to feel the pulse of the people. It appears that his friend, has made overtures to conciliate General Changarnier, who has been offered any post he pleases, with the exception of the command of the troops at Paris. It appears, however, that M. Persigny, in his zealous endeavors to bring over the general to the cause of Louis Napoleon, made some awkward remarks, censuring the Assembly for the vote which overthrew the general, and all parties in the Chamber are highly incensed. Of course the Bonapartist party finding M. Persigny's application ended without any result, now turn round, and with a multitude of mystifying circumstantialities, pretend to say M. Persigny was not authorized to go so far; and affect to ridicule General Changarnier's self-love and to undervalue his importance; but it is quite clear that they would be very glad to enlist him on their side if they could. We are ostentatiously told that a Cabinet Council has determined not to agitate the country in favor of a revision of the Constitution, but they affect to leave the initiative, and, indeed, all action, to the Chamber and to the country, whilst it is notorious that efforts of all kinds are being made by the Elysee to bring about this result. The proceedings of the Assembly have been of slender interest. The latest news from Paris reports that incendiary bulletins are being issued by the central Committee of Resistance, but these paper manifestoes do not create much alarm at present. It is evident however, that the Socialists have a wide spread of system of organization which will work its results in her season.

The interest felt in the insurrection of Marshal Saldhana in Portugal is subsiding, it being now considered a failure; and unless the marshal is joined by the chiefs in the north, he must take refuge in flight. The last accounts left him at Vizeu, and the contest was deemed a mere party struggle between him and Count Thomar. In Spain abortive attempts have been made to move the populace, but the days of insurrection have passed by.

We are told, by the Correspondents who are watching events at Constantinople, that Russia has insisted that Kossuth shall be detained two years longer at Kutaya before he is liberated. Lord Palmerston, through Sir Stratford Canning, is resisting this fresh intrigue, and at this moment the contest between the Russian and English diplomatic agents at the Porte, upon this interesting subject, has assumed the shape of a fierce struggle. Austria, too, has raised fresh difficulties about the liberation of Kossuth and his companions in exile, and insists upon their continued detention. There seems no lack of intrigue on either side, as the journals are full of stories of poisonings, evidently framed with a view to convey the notion that the Russians seek an opportunity, by poisoning the food of the *détenués*, to spare themselves all further trouble about these unfortunate men. The Sultan seems to be placed once more in an unlucky dilemma; and France just now, is not in a position to second the efforts of Lord Palmerston, as Louis Napoleon has no affection for Kossuth or any of his fraternity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Spain.—The Spanish Government will not interfere in Portugal, unless the safety of the throne be menaced.

Portugal.—Accounts have been received via Spain, stating that the garrison of Oporto rose on the 24th ult., in consequence of the arrest of a number of officers and soldiers, and declared for Marshal Saldanha—after a combat of two hours. The general who after having remained incognito in the city, had taken the route to Vigo, to embark in an English ship, was recalled by the insurgents. The inhabitants of Oporto have declared for the insurrection.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Royal Inauguration by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, with an Assemblage within the Crystal Palace of 30,000 persons.

After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for the opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail, with very cold weather, but the glorious 1st of May was uninterrupted by scarcely a cloud; and at mid-day, when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified. As far as the mortal arrangements depended upon man, they were perfect; and I rejoice to say that the day passed off without a single accident that I have heard of. I found upon reaching Picadilly, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages, which reached from the Exhibition to the eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles, and the same thing existed west, north, and south. Finding this the case, I alighted, and walked into Hyde Park, entering the Commissioners' gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Turanian department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the whole inauguration scene under the happiest point of view. The company kept pouring in until the last moment; and at half past eleven o'clock, I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west end, the tones wafting their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; whilst at the eastern extremity you saw the American eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States productions—long lines of beautiful women, with officers and gentlemen, filling up the background and in every way the eye was turned some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; the *tout ensemble* was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a tableau never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendour. The National Anthem was performed, and the music produced a most delightful effect in the glass building. Prince Albert, with the commissioners presented himself before the Queen, and read the report as described in the official programme. I could not hear the tones of the Queen when she read her reply, from the spot where I was placed, but the fact is, any mortal voice is lost in the vast edifice. The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking, and the voices of the chorists were here in the fullest perfection. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. The state heralds preceding Messrs. Paxton, Fox, and Henderson, led the way. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see all the various costumes worn by hard headed capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the Royal Commissioners, amongst whom I noticed Mr Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anlessea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance, followed, and Her Majesty's Ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then, recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the United States' end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed, and thus every person in the building was enabled to see every person in the *cortège*. The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened," and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside. The