

100

Mr. Blair committed the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Clerk of the Crown and moved an amendment to same. Mr. Hib-

Mr. Blair committed the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Clerk of the Crown and moved an amendment to same. Mr. Hib-

chair in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Eldred committed a bill to authorize the making of the vote on the election of the Legislative Council. Mr. Tibbitts in the chair.

Recess till 7.30.

After a short debate on the above bill was continued and the vote being taken the bill was adopted.

Mr. Eldred committed the bill to reduce the salaries of the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Legislative Council, from \$700 to \$400, except the salary of professional indemnity. Mr. Palmer in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Eldred committed a bill to fix the indemnity for members of the Assembly and Legislative Council, from \$100 to \$200. Mr. Tibbitts and Speaker of the Assembly for short session in February. Mr. Eldred in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Eldred committed a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Central and Loyalist Valley Railway Association. Mr. McLellan in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Wetmore committed a bill relating to the city of Fredericton. It provides for an increase of qualification of Mayor and Councillors to \$1,000. Mr. McLellan in the chair. Progress reported.

Mr. Lewis committed a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Hillsboro Railway Company. Mr. McLellan in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetherington committed a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Central Railway Company. Mr. McLellan in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Eldred introduced a bill to amend an act to

Act in aid of railways and other works in the Province.
Adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.—After routine this morning, on the third reading of the Central Railway Act, Dr. Paul opposed its passage, showing that the Government moved last night destroyed the provision for which hundreds of ratepayers had petitioned. After long discussion the bill was adopted, 18 to 12.

THE IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND OF HER AMERICAN COLONIES.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the colonies had indeed come to be a factor of immense importance in the political world : if any more were needed, it is afforded by the tremendous struggle between France and England for the possession of North America. But while our attention is thus directed to the immense development of civilized life in what had lately been the American

wilderness, we must not forget to consider the equally immense reaction of this fact upon the development of the resources of the mother country. The English bank of England as the dominant power in the modern world has the record of her prowess shining so brilliantly that so many generations back, that we are apt to forget how subordinate her position was in the sixteenth century compared with what it had become in the eighteenth. The London of to-day—a city of four million inhabitants—is twice as large as Paris; but in Sir Walter Raleigh's time Paris—a city of four hundred thousand inhabitants—was twice as large as London. And the fact serves to measure the change that has taken place in the relative weight of the two nations. In the reign of Henry VIII, though the memory of Agincourt, but century old, insured respect for England from military point of view, who was distinctly rated a second-class power when compared with France or Spain or the Empire. In Elizabeth's reign the victory over the Spanish Armada greatly raised her prestige, but the evil days of the Stuarts had lowered her power increased the prestige of the foreign powers of these vile and detestable tyrants, and to discover the name of England with shame before the world. But between the time of Cromwell and the

Now this prodigious growth of the power of England between 1650 and 1750 was largely due to her commercial intercourse with the colonies she had planted in America. Their influence on the "trade and manufactures of England had been enormous. The exports to the colonies in 1770 were equal to the whole export trade of England, including the colonies, in the first year of the century; while the growth of individual settlements may be estimated by that of Pennsylvania, which in 1772 took in nearly fifty times the amount of

British imports which it consumed in 1704." But the effects of this direct intercourse between England and the colonies, great as they were, were surpassed by the effects which the colonies wrought upon England through the plantations in the West Indies. "Sugar, Mr. Speaker" cried William Pitt, one day, as he rose to address the House of Commons: "as some frivolous member began to laugh at this commonplace exordium, the great orator, after waiting a moment, again cried 'Sugar!' in such potent tones that those who sat nearest listened with their hearts knock against their ribs, and were so convinced, without further parley, that sugar, rather than the sun, was the real centre of the solar system." The philosopher Historian who has come too late into the world to have listened to the eloquent orator, has

will nevertheless be quite ready to admit the modern orator's supreme importance of the West India sugar trade during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

How great the importance of the plantations to the Empire in general may be judged of from the fact that the French Revolution, which was to France due as much wealth from the plantations of San Domingo as England drew from India, or Spain from Mexico and Peru." It was estimated that every Englishman employed in the plantations had four or five pairs of hands at home; so that, early in the nineteenth century, one-seventh of the entire population of England was dependent upon the West India trade, which occupied very much such a place in those days as the cotton and iron manufactures occupy in our own time.

The development of the West India trade was rendered possible by the agricultural development of the North American States.

In the course of the year the English West Indies did not raise a single day's dinner; but the American colonies fed them, while they devoted all their energies to the sugar and rum, and the other lucrative commerce of the island.

the commerce become in its effects upon English society that it raised the commercial class to something like an equality with the great landed proprietors, gave support to the political doctrines of the Whigs, and during the long and beneficent ministry of Sir Robert Peel quite transformed the general tone of English political thought. Through such a complicated network of circumstances did England, between the days of Cromwell and the days of Pitt, acquire commercial and maritime supremacy in the world. But for the American Revolution, such result could not have occurred. But for England could not have originated the glorious trade of slaves or have become the mistress of the seas.—JOHN FISKE, in *Harper's Magazine* for May.

ALL SORTS.
BY FRED AND SCHISER, J

Only twelve Texas legislators are natives of the State.

Gen. Von Moltke is still here, but his health is so poor that he cannot leave his room.

John Connell and wife were drowned in the coal at Dayton, Ohio, April 26, while trying to save their daughter from the same death.

The Austrian Government has forbidden the publication of a paper which was the medium of disseminating anti-Jewish songs, etc.

Advices from Sydney, New South Wales, state the Legislature has resolved to continue the San Francisco mail contract for two years on modified terms.

O'Herlihy and Kennedy alias Featherstone, brought from Cork, were arraigned in court and charged with having been engaged in the dynamite conspiracy. They were remanded for a week.

A waterspout in Caldwell county, N. C., on Wednesday destroyed farm houses, orchards and