

CANADA.

A correspondent writing from Toronto says:—"Large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the Upper Canada farmers—probably not less than 5,000,000 bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were at the highest. The extent of land under crop is greater than at any previous time."

An improvement in railroad tracks has just been tried on the Erie Railroad near Jersey city, which dispenses with the old wooden ties or sleepers and substitutes a contrivance at about the same distance apart as the ties are usually placed. These are planted hollow iron pillars filled with India Rubber, connected by a traverse iron bar. The resting track in the pillars gives an agreeable spring to the cars passing over them. The usual wrenching and scraping is also avoided. An invention like this may prove to be of vast utility, save great expense in the wear and tear of roads, give ease and convenience to travellers, and abridge some of the heaviest expenses growing out of the railroad travel.

UNITED STATES.

During the session of the Convention in this city (says the Cincinnati Inquirer) there were consumed every day at the Burnt House thirty bushels of strawberries, the cost of which was over \$200, and the picking of which employed thirty women per day.

The production of strawberries for the New York Market is an extensive business, the great bulk of the supply coming from the townships of Raritan, Shrewsbury and Middletown, N. J., bordering on the bay and seas-hore, where the plant is found to thrive in its greatest perfection. The culture of the strawberry has received much attention in this portion of the State within the last three years. The largest producer is a gentleman of Raritan township, who has thirty acres under cultivation, including five, which are this year not in bearing. He has already sent to market this season 35,400 baskets, counting in 2,600 quart boxes, equal to four baskets each. This quantity is estimated at one-third of the whole crop. Should 100,000 baskets be received and an average of 4 1/2 cents per basket be realized, the amount of sales from this single cultivator would be between \$4,000 and \$6,000, more than one half of which can be put down as net profit. Last year, New York consumed from 47,000 to 50,000 bushels of strawberries; Philadelphia from 10,000 to 14,000. The consumption this week average 20,000 bushels per day.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 10th inst., a resolution was offered, relative to the final disposition of the British bark Resolute, which was found derelict in the Arctic Ocean; but it was withdrawn on a proposition being made by Mr. Mason for the Government to purchase the vessel, refit her, and send her back as a present to the British Government.

It is stated by the United States Military Gazette, that the British Government has issued orders, that no military corps from New York, or any part of the United States, shall be permitted to land on the Canada side, with muskets, rifles, swords, or pistols, or any warlike instruments. Any company desiring to visit Canada during the summer can leave their arms at Niagara Falls, and cross when they please as citizens.

The citizens of Marblehead are making great preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July in good style; and among other attractions, there will be a grand regatta and rowing match.

WHO WOULD SUFFER?

The destruction of British commerce by American privateers appears to us rather a questionable result. In the face of England's immense naval force, which has now attained to an efficiency adequate to any great occasion the injury would be rather to American commerce.

The United States can fit out no great number of privateers, from the want of men to man them. A sea-faring life is not a popular one in the United States who was indebted for her naval victories to the great size, and heavy armament of her vessels and to the services of British seamen who had fled from the tyranny of the press gang, and the bad usage which they obtained in the English navy.

These things have been changed: the British sailor is now a volunteer, well paid and cared for, and treated like a man, while in the American marine the treatment is such as to deter a likely seaman from entering the service. There are undoubtedly yet in the American navy some British seamen, but the first sound of war would find them as it did some years since—going ashore in a body, and refusing to fight against the land of their birth. Not an American warship can be visited without its presenting the painful sight of a large proportion of the crew in irons and wholesale desertion is so common that the most stringent measures are unable to prevent it. The commercial marine is under-manned, and with a miserable class of Italians, Portuguese, and a motley assemblage of the riff-raff of all nations; the chief and petty officers are Americans, but very few of the crew; whaling, sealing and fishing voyage on shares being the most attractive to them. While England has possessions in every part of the world in which her vessels can find shelter if hardly pushed means to refit and provision and from whence they can sail at any moment, the United States has nothing but the open sea to depend on and a crippled ship must run the gauntlet half round the world to reach a place of shelter. In the last war, no doubt American privateers did great damage to British commerce, but that of the United States was clean swept from the seas.

The loss of American cotton, if it took place, would seriously affect the industry of England; but it is not more necessary for England to buy this, than it is for the United States to sell. The cotton which now goes direct to England in British or American vessels would be sent to France in neutral vessels and thence to England, and much would find its way direct; while an enhanced price would stimulate its cultivation in India and Egypt, and bring nearer the not now distant result of England being freed forever from her dependence on the United States for this important production.

To the defenceless state of Canada, and its probable loss, we also demur. Canada, without any assistance would give the United States an amount of active employment previous to its conquest, which would render that result anything but a Mexican triumph; but Canada, backed by the whole power of the British Empire, on land and water would prove an exceedingly indigestible morsel. Those nice little gun-boats that are now useless to England would swarm up through our canals to the Upper Lakes, and the Americans, instead of taking Kingston by a coup de main, and marching without interruption into Montreal would find no spot upon the northern frontier in which they could rest in peace.

Kingston, instead of being a defenceless place, is possessed of very strong fortifications, and, with the aid of a few field works, would bid defiance to all the forces which two years of preparation

could enable the United States to bring into the field.

Montreal, so far from being indefensible can be converted in a few weeks into a fortress, to which Sebastopol was but a slight affair. From every portion of the mountain commanding the city, cannon of small calibre can send their shot over it, and heavy guns and mortars will pitifully shell and shoot not only over the city, but across the river in its front. To construct batteries upon it would cost nothing worth talking about and these, if defended with ordinary courage could not be taken.

To put the question of war or peace upon the amount of damage that either England or Canada will suffer by war, is to place it upon that ground, on which we have the least to fear, and the United States the most to dread. It is a poor way to preserve peace, while depreciating hostilities to show the ease with which your probable enemy can be beaten, and to inflame cupidity by pointing to a rich conquest, which requires but the stretching forth of a hand to secure it.

If Canada is destined a second time to conquest, and if two millions of inhabitants to become the bondmen of the great Republic, we shall, as a matter of course have to submit to our fate with the best grace we can. But when we consider that the nation which proposes to effect our submission has neither army, fleet nor munitions of war adequate to defence to say nothing of offence, the prospect of its speedy accomplishment becomes rather problematical. In fact, the danger seems rather, that this Canada will subjugate the United States.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

The women of Poland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons to denote where they are and what they are about.

A late important meeting in Halifax held for the benefit of the Garrison, some fifteen of the Crimean heroes signed the pledge.

Four Days later from Europe.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK JUNE 13th.

The steamer Atlantic, at New York brought 80 passengers, among whom was Mr. Filmore, one of the candidates for President of the United States.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young man presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

Kansas affairs excite notice in England but without being generally understood: It was argued, that they would divert attention from the direction of a foreign war.

Crimea letters to May 31st mention the report, that 70,000 masons are to rebuild Sebastopol after the departure of the Allies.

Notwithstanding the flood in France it was hoped the corn crop would not be much below the average.

It was reported in Berlin, that Prussia and Sardinia both demanded to be admitted into the Commission for the re-organization of the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

It is stated, that the Austrian government had resolved to erect the Lombardo-Venetian provinces into a kingdom of Upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection refusing to longer recognize the rule of the Sultan.

More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.

The Russian minister to settle the affairs of the Principalities has been instructed to retire from the commission of Mykhir Pasha formerly Prince Stourdze should be admitted to take part in the deliberation of the Commission.

DEFENSIVE CONFLAGRATION ON THE SAGUENAY DISTRICT.—The Canadian of June 19, publishes a letter from Chicoutimi, giving the particulars of a disastrous conflagration which occurred in the Saguenay District on the 14th and 15th inst. The flames spread over an area of three or four leagues, consuming dwelling-houses, barns, out buildings, and almost all the woods, and enveloping in smoke the country for an immense distance along the banks of the river. Upwards of sixty farmers have lost their crops by the ravages of the flames, and many are houseless. More than one half of the grain sown in the Township is reduced to ashes. Had not the wind lulled, the Church, a part of the Village of Chicoutimi, and Mr. Price's mills would also have become a prey to the conflagration. The sufferers have been already supplied with barley seed; so that a crop at least of that grain, will not be lost.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that after careful perusal of the accounts respecting the crops in all the principal grain-growing States, it comes to the conclusion that should nothing unforeseen occur, and favorable weather continue for the next three weeks, the forthcoming wheat crop will be the largest ever produced in the country. Stimulated by the high prices prevalent, and the prospect of a large foreign demand, resulting from the continuance of the war, farmers sowed last fall a breadth of land unusually large.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE WAR.—The grand net totals of the loss or gain by the late contest, to each party in the Paris conference, may be tabulated as follows:—Termination of the Ottoman tyranny over Christians; the strip of Bessarabian territory; a place in the European system. France: A place in Napoleon III. among the potentates; A voice in the dictatorship of Europe. England: Removal of commercial obstruction in the Black sea, and perhaps in the Baltic extension of trade with Russia. Austria: Loss of position; complications in Italy. Russia: Reduction to secondary place in the conference of European powers.—Sardinia: A position among the powers of Europe; an European support in Italy.—Sweden: Disarming of the Aland fortifications and military establishments.—Greece: Loss of protectorate in Turkey, of the Danubian bank of the Aland fortifications, of military position in the East, of European dictatorships: Success of Peter the Great's encroachment policy; institution of Alexander the Second peace and commerce policy. Europe gains enlargement of commercial rights during war, and provision for arbitration in certain cases vice war.—With respect to the individual states, there is a direct ratio between the moral deserts of each state as upholder of public law, or the reverse; the fortune of war is usually in harmony with poetical justice.—Spectator.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 2, 1866.

It was expected that the case of McLean vs. Whelan, for libel, would have been tried this Term, as a special Jury was moved for, and a day appointed for the trial. It appears, however, that the Court have granted a rule to show cause why the writ of certiorari should not be quashed, and a new venire issued on the ground of gross favor and partiality on the part of the Sheriff in making up the panel. The rule is to be argued on Saturday, and we shall not fail to give the decision of the Court. It is a novel motion, and full of importance. We boast of the trial by Jury as the palladium of our personal liberty, safety and reputation, as well as the safeguard of property, but if partial Juries may be returned with impunity, the boast is an empty one. In making this remark, we give no opinion as to whether the grounds for the rule in this case, and for the best reason, we have never seen the list of special juries.

We yesterday attended the examination of Mr. Roche's school by request, and were much pleased with the results of the examination, there are 136 boys on the list, with an average attendance of 100.

The female school under the superintendence of Miss McDonald, was next examined, and we were much gratified in being able to state, that the progress made by the pupils was highly satisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. Phelan, the Hon. Mr. Brennan, Mr. Sigg, and several others were present, and presided in the shape of books were awarded to those who acquitted themselves best, in both schools we were struck with the fine healthy appearance of the boys and girls.