

CANADA.  
(From the London Evening Mail.)

If British America cost us ten millions a year no doubt it would be immensely appreciated. This might happen through a war once in five years with the States, or through a fiscal system compelling us to use Canadian produce; or we might suppose the country a grand depot of convicts and juvenile offenders, costing us the above sum. In any such case we should survey the costly possession as we do an article of furniture which frequently retails the figure at which it stood in the bill. Such is the tendency to throw not only good money after bad, but also good everything else. The supposition that most nearly meets the facts of the case is, that finding want of outlet for the teeming population of these islets, reluctant to see them remaining their allegiance altogether in a foreign soil, and perceiving that India only took off two or three hundred young gentlemen year by year, we had, at great expense, provided a vast experimental farm for the employment of our superfluous hands. Were there any of our great industrial colonies as the French are of Algeria. Great soldiers would take honors and titles from it. We should name our streets and squares after its most celebrated sites. Young men of the best families would go there in order to earn fortune or fame, and come back to be great men at home. Perhaps there would be an aristocracy in the place itself; as at all events, there would be a high official circle. The country would abound in barracks and other public buildings of an equally interesting nature, a few hard roads, some expensive bridges of very solid masonry, several monuments of generals and distinguished public servants, and some club-rooms, rather prominent from their contrast with the spontaneous, unofficial, unprincipled architecture of the country. Such an establishment we should indeed prize. We should talk much of its immense capabilities, which we should wisely consider too valuable to be thrown free to private enterprise. It would be the son who was "always at home" in this parable, and who had his allowance of "fatted calves" so regularly that he thought it a matter of course, and estimated himself in proportion. What British America really costs us we are not prepared to say, and it really is not worth while to hunt out the figures. It is enough to say that our contribution to its domestic purposes is very trifling; and as for the regiments and ships there, we must have them, they must be somewhere, and they may as well be in the St. Lawrence as anywhere else. On the other hand very many thousands are sent to the great relief of parents, brothers, landlords, rival farmers, and laborers at home, and with no other alienation from England except that they become better customers, and more loyal than ever. Indeed, if you want to see the "British subject" in his most essential form you must go to Canada West. There you will know the blessing of being there. Queen Victoria's rule, and you will rejoice to know that your children and children's children will be under that lady or some one of her descendants. Meanwhile the British enter the colonist as little as his loyalty costs us. It is almost a gratuitous interchange of affections and good offices. In this respect alone the relation of British America with the mother country is worth our attention. Here are two colonies in which we believe that are actually profitable to their owners—Cuba and Java. All the rest are a considerable expense, although the Australian colonies are happily emerging from that category. The colonies of British America can make their own laws, with the slight reserve that they must not be directly in the teeth of ours, a reserve which comes to very little. Anybody there may rise to any office, except the one or two reserved to the British Crown; and at all events, if a man likes, he can become a prominent member of the Legislature, and, by consequence, in time high functionary of the State, more easily than here. Had Mr. Cobden, or Mr. Bright, or Mr. Roebuck, or Mr. Wakely, or Mr. Whittle Harvey, played their parts in Canada they would long ere this have been leading members of the colonial Legislatures. This anomalous practical independence, there being only one thing that a Canadian cannot become, and a "States man" can. The latter can attain to the Presidential chair—the almost absolute sovereignty of a vast empire for four years, ouster all his friends, and return into private life a much poorer man than before. The Canadian has not this one object of ambition before him. This, however, is a preference to a very few, and in the rest British America combines all the independent, self-government, cheapness, and tranquility of the United States with the sentiment and good taste of British loyalty. The combination seems to us a most enviable one. Here is a state of things exactly that which as many reformers are working might and main to produce at home without the smallest chance of success. Indeed, Canada is nothing more than England reformed, with an addition of an unlimited supply of land, a natural advantage that even the most utopian reformers never ventured to dream of.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 6, 1857.  
"A horse divided, cannot stand."

We in common with our contemporary of the New-Brunswick, feel perfectly puzzled to account for the discrepancy that exists in the statements as frequently made in the Courier, relative to the Rail Road arrangements effected; or said by the late Government, to have been effected, by the Father and Robertson delegation, with the Messrs. Baring. The Courier has boasted locally that the arrangements were "highly satisfactory," and that the greatest Government utility to negotiate so cleverly, were now shining in "borrowed plumes," while in the same paper, the veracious Courier we find, (by direction of the other moiety of the Radical faction, we presume,) a flat contradiction, and an utter denial that the late Government were at all bound by any arrangements of the Fisher and Robertson delegation. How is this, did our immaculate, "Rex and Watia" Government find themselves like oil and water shaken in a bottle, not incorporated, but apparently as while the agitation lasted, but returning to their true position, when the agitation ceased. The old saw "when Rogues fall out, &c." fore-shadows being shortly verified. But we ask we think after such an amount of Bankum speeches from the "turned out," are they bound to answer us. How was this delegation planned? was it speculative? was it contingent? or were the delegates really sent by the then existing Government, or did they go on their own hook? without instructions, without authority, or without even having the confidence of the Executive? Because the people said the Fisher, it is only right that they should be made acquainted with the "burden of the time." One of two things must be the case, that either the "Fisher family," or the "Tilly family," have told the truth, and shown the treachery and falsehood of the other. We will not judge between them, but remark that whoever the delinquent party may be, the split which forms an element in the "Liberal" party must be final, they never again can coalesce, or set in concert, while at the same time it goes far to prove the assertions so frequently made by the friends of the present Government, "that the Government never did harmonize, even in the most palmy days. The result of such recalcitrant conduct in a Provincial Executive must be subversive of its best interests, and are well described by the New-Brunswick, when it states as follows:—

JUDGE HALLIBURTON, IN ENGLAND.

The celebrated clock maker, has recently been lecturing in Manchester, to the Radical Oxford Spinners, the Free Traders, the Judge has proved himself a good Judge of human nature, and as such has endeavored to emulate the fable *Alas*, by turning all he touches into gold. The joke of Sam Slick, has proved to himself "a good joke, & a profitable joke also, but the novelty of his all-happy manner, while the desire to know more of his "filthy lucre" has become more avid, he now lives his life with Cotton Frags, and accommodates himself to the vulgar prejudices of the uneducated. Judge Halliburton has gained some celebrity as a Colonial economist, and we are willing to award him the credit that is due him; at that score, but when he presumes on his popularity being a passport to public favor in England, as well as a guarantee of his being the exponent of Colonial feeling, we are at issue with his Judge-ship. We know, and so do a very large majority of the people of the British North America, that the people of the globe, we also know, and are honest enough to acknowledge, the fact that under the fostering care of our lady the Queen, we enjoy privileges beyond what are enjoyed even by our brethren in the "father land" and we repudiate for this Province at least, whatever may be the feeling in his favored Nova Scotia, the idea of our under circumstances, joining the Stars and Stripes, nor do we desire the insane scheme of Mr. Halliburton, that of having the House of Lords thrown open to us. We in New-Brunswick are perfectly satisfied with the blessings we enjoy, and desire no *Ex Nova Scotia* Judge to open for us to the British people. The Judge will find even the Reporters for the public Press in England, quite a match for him, with all his "self esteem," and quite able to take his measure. Hear his ravings.

"Certainly the colonists would never consent to any other union with England than one with perfect equality. They had been degraded and treated as a mere colony, and they would not be degraded a second time by being made a mere province of a British Empire. It is not more than 50,000,000 of population is now 80,000,000 and the principal hotel a grander establishment than any in this metropolis. Those things are quite as possible on the British territory as on the American, and we mention the fact to show you good people, fretting under all sorts of difficulties, burdens, and exactions at home, what sort of a country and what sort of a government they may combine with the

high sentiment of loyalty and the cheap luxury of monarchical institutions. There is, indeed, in some quarters a misgiving that this part of the picture will not last, and that the present political state of Canada is a phase in the inevitable transition to independence, or its almost certain consequence—annexation. This misgiving we believe to have as much to say for it as the similar prospect of England, Ireland, and Scotland being one day added to the United States. The event is possible, though we hope very improbable, or at least very distant on either side of the Atlantic. But we are not in the habit of letting such vague fears affect our serious calculations, and we do not think we are running any serious risk of losing one subject to Queen Victoria or her successors by advising those who cannot find room and opportunity at home to seek them in the Far West of British America.

And now hear from the London News how perfectly he is understood.

This is the most able and judicious article that has appeared in any of our newspapers since the late war. It is a masterpiece of logic and reasoning, and it is a pity that it is not more generally read. It is a pity that it is not more generally read.

FOOT KING BOMBS SEEMS IN GREAT FEAR.

After the world had been assured that the glacioproprietaries at Paris had not yet to the beyond signing certain documents, the *Moniteur* gives us an official intimation that the Conference has signed a protocol, which puts an end to the difficulties which have delayed the execution of the treaty of the 30th March. It has been decided that the frontier shall follow the wall of Troyan as far as the River Yalpuq, leaving Bologna, and the River to Moldavia, and the Russian shall keep Komrat with a territory of 330 square versts. The Isle of Serpent is conceded as belonging to the mouths of the Danube. The territories west of the new frontier line will be annexed to Moldavia, except the Delta of the Danube, which falls to Turkey. The loanary line is to be completed by the 30th of March, and at that date the Principalities and the Black Sea are to be evacuated. At that date the Commission which is at Constantinople, will complete its labors and render an account to the Conference, which will meet in Paris to execute the final agreement between the contracting parties on the organization of the Principalities.

THE WAR WITH CHINA IS A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Not serious because it involves danger to the power of England, but serious, inasmuch, as it involves the name of the nation and endangers our national honor. The London Gazette gives an official narration of the dispute and the manner in which our representatives have upheld the honor of the British flag. We can now judge of the manner in which Admiral Seymour and Mr. Conant Parkes have executed their duties, and how faithfully they have carried out their instructions. I am much mistaken if any candid Englishman reads a paragraph of this official narrative without finding himself impressed with a conviction that, in this matter, England has been doing a little of the bully. It is not strange that the rupture was expected, was provided for, and the provisions of a new treaty with the Celestial Empire absolutely in existence? Is it not strange that British officers should have so unusually prompt of action as to bombard a town without consulting the Home Government? What is it all but a quarrel? Simply to place an ambassador at Peking, and perhaps to exchange Hong Kong for Chusan or some other petty matter. Well, we fought in China, and I suppose, conquered China. We, as conquerors, dictated the terms of peace, and pocketed the "dollar." Why not be satisfied then? No, we are not satisfied, because Russia, without fighting, obtained more than we did with. While we had to consign our interests to Consuls, Russia had her Ambassador at Peking admitted constantly to the presence of the Celestial Emperor. France asks for the same privilege. England asks a quarter, measures a number of poor devils, almost incapable of resistance, destroys in a glorious way dozens of junks, bombards a town or two, and then names her wishes. Is this the magnanimity expected from a great nation towards a nation of barbarians? Men in London are ashamed of it.

WHOLE LORD NAPIER? CERTAINLY HE IS NO PALESTINE—NOBODY OF NOTE; AND NINE PEOPLE OUT OF TEN, UNTIL WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS, WERE UNQUANTIFIED ENTHUSIASTS.

Lord Napier is now our minister at Washington. Such an appointment could only be bestowed on a man of the highest talents, so that it is clear that his lordship must possess first-rate requirements. Then again, he is not a new man, though but young, he has had a varied diplomatic experience—at Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg and Tehran. At the latter capital, in particular, he must have gained a profound insight into the diplomacy of highly civilized—not to say—republican states, distinguished by sincerity and plain straightforwardness. Seriously, it is thought that this appointment is a mistake, and that it may be a perfect knowledge of the beauties of the diplomatic circle would amply compensate for the lack of commanding ability. Perhaps, however, it is thought that a fire lord will carry all before him in the relations of our Republican cousins, who with all their professed equality, dearly love to hobnob with when they can get a chance with the aristocrat of the Old World. We have lately got on well with America since we have had no representative at all at Washington, that Lord Napier may be surprised, whatever his ability may be, if he is adjudged to succeed literally "worse than nobody."

THE ACCOUNTS FROM THE COAST OF THE GULF OF VENICE.

On Saturday and Monday a dividend was actually paid to the Royal British Bank depositors, and the rush to Threadneedle street was so great that the doors had to be closed, and applicants were admitted by only a dozen at a time. The outsiders were indignant at being compelled to wait in the cold, and they belabored the doors with sticks and umbrellas, displaying altogether such violence that policemen had to be called to preserve the peace.

THE SUBJECTS MOST DISCUSSED STILL ARE THE TICKET-LAISE SYSTEM, THE INCOME TAX, AND THE GREAT NUMBER OF INMIGRANTS AND EXECUTIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The ticket-of-leave system must be amended, the income tax must be reduced, and made to bear more lightly upon the working classes. Those fiery spirits who are discontented unless they can have their daily dose of exciting news, and cannot sleep with their morning muffs and office the tidings of battles and sieges, and horrible slaughter, will hardly know whether to rejoice when they learn that Prussia and Switzerland are

NOT GOING TO WAR. JUST AS WE WERE PREPARING TO REAR OF HEROIC DEEDS PERFORMED BY BARRAS.

Just as we were preparing to rear of heroic deeds performed by Barras, and the like, we were informed that Prussia and Switzerland are not going to war. Just as we were preparing to rear of heroic deeds performed by Barras, and the like, we were informed that Prussia and Switzerland are not going to war.

ON SATURDAY, THE FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS TOOK PLACE WITH GREAT pomp.

The funeral of the Archbishop of Paris took place with great pomp. The Archbishop of Paris took place with great pomp.

THE GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

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LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

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