5,124 inhabitants: its population in 1856 every factor of the work in the work of the control of the work of the w growth, are by no means exceptions to the role; tang which the had no again to concern of the towns and cities are not dejaired of their to do, we can Admind was out Sugarantees. population to swell that of more favoured and jent to I are these facts in present talk by consprosperous communities, nor is the country whicher they each and cold to reneve them? drained to feed the towns. On the contary, Why, before the cross of the government the progress is general; increase is the rale throughout, both in cities and in rural districts. Everywhere postal communication is complete: the most distant humlet bus its post office, and the number of offices in Canada is now about 1,500. The electric telegraph passes through every town and almost every village in the Province, and the number of miles in operation approsches already 2,000. The approach and arsival of a steamer or sailing vessel at Quebec is known very nearly at the same moment in every town of the Lower and Upper portion of the Province. All improvements in the arts or sciences affecting the commercial or industrial interests of her people are quickly introduced into Canada, and with numerous elements of adaption and progress within her reach, she cagerly avails herself of the practice and enterprise of other countries. The great and unfailing source of this steady growth, this quiet but hresistible onward movement of Canada is imgration; the infusion of new blood, the adoption of a new and prosperous home by tens of thousands from across the seas and beyond the frontiers; a home which, with all its immunities, privileges, and hopes, is offered to you, requiring no other return than a strong arm, a willing heart, and a confident self-relying trust in your future, and in the happiness and prosperity of your adopted country. This invitation, though feebly proffered hitherto, because not coupled with the positive advantages which Canada now enjoys, was succeeded in winning to her shores and fortunes, within the past twelve years, a full half-million of stout and and trusting hearts .-[Next week we shall give the laws and municipal institutions of Canada.-A late English Paper.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE CHINESE GIVING WAY.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH & PERSIANS.

A telegraphic message has been received from Calcutta stating that a battle was fought on the 5th of February, forty miles from Bushire, be-tween the English and Persian cavalry, which ended in the total route of the latter, with the loss of 300 killed. The loss on the British side was 10 killed and 62 wounded.

BRRLIN, March 27, 1857.

Advices from Konigsberg state that Russia has reduced her custom tariff considerably.

The duty on cotton and woollen goods, is to be reduced 1. The duty on silk is unchanged, be reduced 1. The duty on silk is unchanged, and on linen it is raised.

COPERNAGEN, March 27. 1857. A french more, recommending a settlement of the Holstein and Lunenburg dispute with the German Powers by a European Congress, has been presented to the Danish government.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 27, 1857.

The papers this morning are almost wholly China, that have met my eye, coming from a filled with election news. The Times contains thirty columns of it. At Tiverton yesterday present China as heretofore the Emperor Nicho-

from the centre of a fine agricultural district; Lord Palmerston showed the impracticative London, in Upper Canada, contained in 1850, landacter of the doctrine that effects in distant landacter of the doctrine that effects in distant landacter of the doctrine that effects in distant write tome the news to Engines, and ach reneited Count these tack would have coused to exist, and the master of the Commissioner to our act would be, "I am serry to inform you that three monds ago wase men and how their sufferings." (Cheers.) Lord Falmers of afterwards adverted to the recent Chinese motion and debate, and expressed surprise that expersenced members should have allowed themscives to behave that mey were only acting the part of larymen. Whose daty was a to decide a fact which had taken place at the other end of the globe, and that the result of the vote was not to have any practical effect on our domestic uffairs? (Heat, heat.) It too House of Commons was sitting as a jury upon Sir John Bowring-who ever heard of a jury proceeding to try a man 18,000 miles off, without having had an opportunity of instructing counsel to defend The adverse party moderns with a view of overwhelming a government were in accordance with our political constitute in, but such equantity of salver, parties should hast see their way to form them. The town of Kir selves an elicant administration, and it ting hostility to the honor, the interest, and the dig-nity of the country, and the other is called upon to maintain that honor, to match those interests distinct pledges, said it would be unbecoming to do so.

Amongst the other electoral incidents yesterday, are the loss of seats by W. T. Chambers, W. Forguson and W. S. Rieberds. To-day's proceedings will, however, surpass in interest those of yesterday, as the contests for Mancheshundred other places, take place.

INTERESTS OF RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

Some few straps of information about China that have lately attracted my attention in the Rus. ian press may perhaps have an unusual interest in the present moment. Thus a communication made to the Journal of the Academy, dated from the Chinese frontier, states that the rebellion in China is continually on the increase, more particularly in the south. tion of the empire not affected by it appears to be the province of Fu Trian and a few of the other tea producing provinces. The capital it-self (Pekin) is described as though on the point unreservedly approved by the London Times, of breaking up altogether into a social chaosno taxes were being received from the insurgent the servants of the government could no longer obtain any pay. Silver is stated to have totally disappeared from the market, and of copper there was next to none to be had; so that the government had been driven to coin iron mon-The Court of Pekin is described further as totally at its wita' and, but nothing shows whether this not very wonderful state of intelect had been caused by the insurrection of its own subjects or by the "insolence of the barbarians." Furthermore it is averred that demoralization and corruption have reached their highest degree. In the absence of any collateral evidence either to substantiate or to mod.fy these statements, I will at least mention that all the descriptions of the progress of affairs in China, that have met my eye, coming from a Russian source, evidently betray a desire to re-

las represented Teakey- in the condition of a

indentification freshing to very first.

The second Constant Section which the teoremia teoreta an ar ex ex i depley can atelas of in ficulty and an action of the second Cours, and a first to the first of the action for except subject suggety since the charge of the conjenith trained Leanerly, the fer-unsufferency to cultura certain very hong cities etailet amounts but I me the or period electrical is been beauted There who to tem at diagrams to getter years. are hen meent to be removed by the new comers more been out there since 1849. The estensible object of this " corner mission is the presignaunhalthe pression amoja tera (tilades hith) in the beseins of the descendants of certain Russtates who were taken prisoners in 1835 at Alharm, on the Amour, and carried to l'ckin, where the were formed into a body guard for the Bogdokham. The mission consists of an Arctimendrice, together with some secular and cierical officials. On this occasion, as well as on all others, certain nicu of letters and of science are attached to the missions. Of the results of its labors the public has had within the hast three years an opportunity of judging by the publication in St. Petersburg of several volumes of us transactions. In the course of November last inquiries were made in Kiachta as to the expense of farwarding the luggage, &c., of the fresh mission from that place to Kalgan. Its weight was stated to be 60,000 lbs., among which it was understood was a considerable

The town of Kiachta has of late become an important place in consequence of the greatly indid see then way, they should propose a tote of creased traffic between Russia and China. It no confidence in the government of the day, but has been selected to be the capital of that part it was not fair to take us a trial of strength a of the frontier region, and is to be honoured by question in which one party is to be arrayed in having a military commandant and a civil Governor. A direct and regular postal communiestablished between that frontier town and the and to sustain that diguity. Such was the mary Chinese capital, which is distant 2,320 li, or ture of the question on which the late division about 900 Linglish mices; this postal communitook place. His loadship, in allading to the cation seems to have been necessitated by the question of parliamentary reform, on which official intercourse between Russia and its elersome persons expected the government to give ical and diplomatic missions in Pekin, which are just now making a rich barvest of advantages from the embarrassments of the Chinese government. The insurrection had hardly shownitself to be of importance in 1853, when Russes, began to apply for concessions, which consisted eventually in the free navigation of the Amour, those of yesterday, as the contests for Manches- and a certain portion of territory at its mouth, ters, Huddersfield and Sheffield, and above one which has probably by this time been extended to the whole northern banks. By means of these operations Russia is now enabled to leadan army to Pekin either from the north, or inthe summer time down the Amour in small river steamers, which she already possesses there, and thence to the Felho nver, whence it would arrive at l'ekin from the south.

EUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CHINESE WAR.

on the increase, Translated from the Pans Assemblee Nationale, (Russia of Lucines 10. Same Cryst), touch 17.

The nomination of Lord Elgin to the post of and it was impossible to choose for that distant and delicate mission, after the events of which provinces; the imperial coffers were empty, and it is difficult to foresee the consequences, a manof a more sound judgment, of a more elevated and conciliatory spirit—in a word, a man more able to provide for all the emergencies of this most complicated situation. Some years ago, Lord Elgin bad the distinction of pacifying Canada, pushed to revolt by several successive years of mal-administration, and already in-clining towards its neighbor, the United States. He accomplished—says the London Times—with so much skill and success the delicate task which was regarded even as impossible, to convert the rebellious Canadians into English royalists, that his popularity extended beyond the frontiers of the colony, and that in the neighboring States ovations were voted to him. ter, he successfully negotiated between British America and the United States a commercial treaty based on the principle of reciprocity.—
"But wherefore shall we insist upon his merity,"