

converted into beef, mutton and pork and driven to the railroads and pass the frontier markets.

The last question is "the probable future of the Settlement?"

The answer to this in some measure must be like a fancy sketch. The imagination must stretch forward, and predict the future, it must unfold the leaf of fate; and read events that are locked up in the eseritoire of time. Sages tell us that we may judge the future by the past; if so, I look forward at no distant day, for an industrious, intelligent and rich population to be spread over the lands of our interior. The first half of the nineteenth century has changed the destiny of the human race; and in no place has its effects been visibly portrayed than in our Province. We are just emerging into manhood, untrammelled by customs or manners made venerable by their antiquity. The first settlers in our country had to contend with many obstacles that have no existence now, they had no Roads, nor Mills, nor Mechanics, nor had they any place to apply to for bread for their furnishing children, or seed grain, if a crop failed them, nor had they teams to assist them to move the ponderous loads from their new chopped fallows. Yet by incessant toil, perseverance and economy, they prevailed and made homes worthy of themselves. And shall we, the sons of such sires, hesitate to leave the refuse shallow soils that overlay the limestone beds of the frontier townships; and go on in the rich loams of the interior where Government is constructing a good summer road, over a barrier that would have eternally shut out private enterprise. Our fathers plunged into the forest with a scanty stock of provisions on their back, followed by our mothers, with the wardrobe and cooking utensils threading their way by untrodden paths to the place where they intended to plant their vineyard. Contrast the events of their settlement with the facilities that we enjoy; we jog along by steam, we converse by lightning; and think you, that our new Settlement will be debarred the privilege of partaking of the recently developed impetus that impels forward the destinies of the human race, I tell you no! A decade will suffice to reform what formerly consumed a century; in ten years the rich valley of the Madawaska, and the no less rich tufts or valleys that lie scattered among the granite ranges between here and there; will teem with life and the bustle of commerce. The stroke of the axe, the noise of the shuttle, and the ring of the anvil, will come with the bellowing of the herds and bleating of the flocks, villages will rise, having churches whose tinned steeples reflect the rays of the morning sun; and as each succeeding Sabbath appears, call forth by the reverberating sounds of their bells amongst the valleys and hills, well dressed youths, the children of the present race, to worship the God of their Fathers.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—We copy the following from the *London Agricultural Gazette*:—"We have collected returns of the wheat crop from 207 districts scattered over the United Kingdom, 196 reports of the barley crop, 200 reports of the oat crop, 137 and 112 respectively of beans and peas, and 209 reports of the green crops. Of the wheat, barley and oat harvest reports, 73, 68, and 78 respectively state that the crop to be an average one; 114, 98, and 96 respectively put it at above an average; and 15, 30, and 25 respectively at below an average. We think that taking into account the extent of land under wheat which is undoubtedly much beyond an average, along with the generally favorable opinion of the crop, we may be satisfied that is now as large a quantity of home-grown wheat within the country as there ever yet has been. We quite believe that the yield of wheat will prove an unusually productive one. As to the other crops, we may shortly say that of the returns of the barley crop 30 put it as an average, 98 at over average, and 68 as under average. Of the oat crop reports, 26 put it as average, 96 as over average, and 78 as under average. The acreable produce of the barley crop is thus at least as much above an average—and we believe them both to be unusually good—as that of oats; but to the former must be added the consideration that so few acres of the barley crop probably never have been grown as has been the case this year. The pulse crops are generally good, especially those of peas, and on the green crop returns we may just add that they refer exclusively to turnips, mangel-wurzel, &c., not to grass, and hay, nor to potatoes. They are, generally, it will be seen, unfavorable. As to the hay crop, including the first cut of clover, it has been unprecedentedly well got, and abundant. The opinions we have had given us of the potato crop are generally favorable. The disease is spoken of in a few places, but by no means generally."