otherwise prepared to enter into it. I main- to have a solid commercial connection mean to tell me that the Michigan lumber Such a policy is not wise, and the people taun that the people who have been most previously established with British North comes into competition with yours." They of this country will not sustain it, though those who don't care about pointes—the but in order to intrace a connection, but they had not him at the connections, but they had not him at the connections and the iron this nature, some reasonable concessions, to show the necessity for the St. Lawrence of the connections and the iron this nature, some reasonable concessions, to show the necessity for the st. Lawrence of the connections and the iron this nature, some reasonable concessions, to show the necessity for the st. Lawrence of the connections are the connections. proposed. That Convention met in Sep | were m king arrangements with the Gov. | a large spirit, and administered with a vig-

question, it appears to me quite evident tensive lumbermen in the country. I do the resources of the country developed: It should not be a disadvantage to live in inches. and that the various Governments to fact of my not knowing any of these gen- swill be attracted here, and enable it to Canada. As regards the price of corn, how. I am, however, ready to admit, that among Mr. Smith said they were nearly all free

abilities at its command, is pressing its with other countries, but especially so throne, and I said do not the American men rise to speak and to defend the course views upon the attention of the people with Spain? Will it not rather be sound consumers pay the duty. These gentlemen of the Government, in order to satisfy North, South, East and West. The West- policy to foster and encourage a compet- then explained to me that the consump- their followers, and at the conclusion ern States are largely interested in free ing source of supply in British North tion of lumber by the United States equals this debate at may become my duty to say trade with us, and if we wait patiently till America the Provinces of which when lifty-four million dollars, of which we only something more about this great question. opinion is formed, we shall find that the united together in one Government, as supply seven millions, and they called my I believe the people of this country will able member for Gaspe, Dr. Fortin. natural trade relations between the two now contemplated, will form from the outcountries will not be violated, either on set a confederation of about four million which was that in a country which supplied stacle that stands in the way of the highest the one side of the people, well qualified to establish a check only a portion of an article consumed by promotion of their interests; and I believe lines. I believe that political feeling had a and counterpoise to the aggressive and another country, the producer paid the it will be impossible for hon. gentlemen great deal to do with the policy which the absorbing principle which seems to ani- duty. Then I, having read as I have men- to remain on the Treasury benches if they Americans pursued towards us. And we mate the Democracy of the United States." tioned, and having been made to believe do not show us reason why they should now that political difficulties made it al. If difficulties should unfortunately arise that all the lumber that could possibly be not come down to this House with a declarmost impossible in the meantime that any between the Governments of Spain and got into the United States came from this ation that they have exhausted all means those who don't care about politics—the But in order to initiate a connection of supply it." This, I consider another point that we must deal with our neighbours as no incensiderable weight :owners-but who with the large influence beneficial alike to the Spanish West Indies and Lake Champlain Canal, so great is this wise for the sake of resentiment or to punthey possess turn the politicians aminst and to British North America, may be necessity that these gentlemen informed ish ourselves; we must not allow passion to us. It appears to me there is truth in the found essential on the part of Spain, and me that some of them have decided to blind us or we shall never attain the great friend of mine the other day. He is a cy that it would be an important step in the coast to Boston. in the United States, and one who is large would sanction some considerable reduc- destination?

and appointed Commissioners. These admission of munufacture I articles free, between this country and other countries | Commissioners, after consulting with the and in reply to the question as to whether which would be of great advantage to all English Government, went to Brazil and to or not England would per parties. I may say with regard to objecthe Spanish and British West Indies and mit this, said of course she tions that may be made to any Customs to British Guiana, where they m. t. the pre she would. If you wish to make the peo- Union with the United States, that their seent Finance Minister of this country. Sir | ple of a country happy and contented, you | duties are higher, that the Americans have " jesty's Government should signify its ap- to expand the commerce and general in solve this problem you have undertaken. " proval of the steps about to be taken." terests of the country, you have to do so if you wish to show to the people of this

" province of this Department to enter I say you will not derive the unmaste not son does not hold good, because the same load people's Journal, Hamilton; R. Barber, Streets, and upon the question of the advisability, as vantage that you may expect from your open up markets, and set aside custom be good reason why he should be thus ena matter of general principle, of separate national policy; for although the people houses, and enable American capital and abled to get rich more speedily than other- will be taken, and it is merely a question be-" commercial conventions being establishing for a time misled by their misled by the misle "od between groups of Her Majesty's Col-taken leaders, the better sense of the coun-onial dependencies and foreign coun-try will eventually come out right in a the prosperity and happiness which will "ontal dependencies and foreign country like the ruled by the intelligence prevail amongst the people will attest that shall confine his purchases to them. This im-"it right to call attention to the difficult.es of the people. You will never convince you have reconstructed the Dom nion, plies projection to manufactures. Very little thing;" streets have been laid out too wide, "countries having reciprocity treaties with which they are not able to maintain, and sorrows. I would ask the hon gentle-"Countries naving reciprotity treatment to the opinion that true will vindicate the sufficiency of the pariow this country, if any colony or colonies which, perhaps, if adopted, in a hostile or de-" some foreign country advantages which down on our knees. I am proud of our and we are sending after them the raw country with its large extent and small material, which is there manufactured and the Dominion would temporarily and indivi- as we must provide for, yet if Canada were The only objection to the proposal of the population, I am proud of what our people brought back to us. It is impossible to deally receive some benefit, and manufactures select a gauge, with our present experience, Commissioners was that they might inter- may accomplish, I am proud of the noble deny, though it had being denied for and corn-growing would increase, the general I would, to make assurance doubly sare, fere with the existing treaties with foreign spirit which they exhibited when the Re- political effect, that our railway cars from countries by which these countries were ciprocity Treaty was abrogated, when a | day to day are crammed with people leavsideration of the most fa- howl came from over the lines saying that ling the Country because they are stary. manufactures or agriculture might voured nations. There was no wa, ning on they would starve us out, when our peoling (cries of no, mo.) I am very much unvise in the broad sous, and yet the part of the British Government gainst ple said we will stand by our flag and our delighted if it is not the case any exceedingly protent in the limited discrimination against British goods, and principles, and you cannot coerce us into where else. If we had avenues of trade sense of merely shutting down upon the general tendency of the discussion be- annexation; but I see that you can carry opened up, manufactures and mining Republican neighbours who insist upon adtween the Commissioners and the foreign this too far, that a too retaintive spirit and other general facilities, which might countries to which they were accredited, might coerce us into an unequal warfare, be cultivated, and if we had large enter wantiges without affording an equivalent. goes to show that they lost sight entirely that undisputed humiliation will be the renot only of any such provision, but of the sult, and I call upon the Government and people in L. wer Canada would not leave ing to slow the entrance of articles of United on made to them that they upon those around me and upon the peo- their homes, where if they could get em States manufacture or growth into this Promust not interfere with established treat ple, to pause before commutting them ployment they would be contented and vince on equal terms with articles of our ies. Take for instance their negotiations selves to a policy which may render a happy, but expatriation has been forced with Brazil-a country larger than Europe hostile tariff between our neighbours and on them. I have seen in the newspapers a revenue and expenditure ourselves, the normal state of affairs be- a denial of these things, but, sir, my own peof the United States, whether farmers or double our own, whose trade is of the tween us (hear, hear and cheers). I should county has been almost decimated in congreatest importance to us. In their deal- apologize for detaining the House so long sequence of the necessity, and week after say taxes. It would be quite fair to admit ings with this country the commissioners [cries of go on], but I think I have placed week the cars have taken away people to Americans to our markets on equal terms, adpeared to have been not very careful the matter in a point of view that ought to the United States (hear hear.) We have and might be advantageous, but it would about protecting. British interests in the commend itself to the commercial interests | boasted that Lower Canada had a million matter of tariff arrangements, but to have of the House. The fate of the people who and a half of people, but, sir, half a milsolely regarded the special interests of control the commerce of the country are lion of our people have been expatriated, their own Governments whether municipal, the two contracting parties. They made dependent upon us. When I gave notice and are now living in the United States. state, or national, at the expense of ours. provision for free trade in certain com. of the resolutions now before the House, I Now, sir, what is it we want? We want ? Their thantion might or it might not equalfor the registry of vessels in consulted no one. After I had done so, in this country a development of the in this country a development of the interest and produce, for-Brazilian waters, and for postal arrange—I stated to a few persons that I had done resources, and not a centinued attempt to gain, which they make, does not benefit our the best gauge to be adopted in Canada, for a eign coal and other minerals, as absolutely ments with the Brazilian countries. They so, and I have been very much surprised keep the camp together, which I admit seemed to have paid no attent on to Sir that I should have received such an ex- is a very good thing, and in regard to manufacturer but the manufacturers of the Emerson Tenneth's warning as to inter- tensive correspondence on the subject— which I have a good deal of respect for United States. If the United States can profering with existing treaties. From the thus showing the deep interest that is felt the skill, and sometimes for the agility, of duce or manufacture more cheaply than of your reason, for such opinion." instructions to the Commissioners and in the matter. I was surprised to receive hon, gentlemen, but there are other things Canada, then Canada ought to be protected from the general discussion of the whole a large deputation of some of the most ex- to be attended to. The people want to see precisity to that extent, and no more.

polists are losing their power. That fact important consideration of buying in the ception to all others in the country. would arise everywhere, the population policy which would not only be suicidal to itself. Is it prudent, is it wase for Spain duct the amount of the freight and the the course I have seen fit to pursue in this wards ourselves, but would tend to stay to allow her rich West Indian possessions duty, and that that was then the price of case may not be successful in this House; the current which is now setting in favour to remain wholly depend nt for many the lumber in this place. I said that I but it will be a comfort to vote with a minorof free trade with us. A Free Trade party necessaries on a single source of supply, had been instructed in these matters by ity in support of a great principle. I know has recently been organized in the United and that source the United States, a power the able discussions which I had read, and very well the spirit in which my represen-States, which, with large funds and great so proverbially uncertain in her relations which I am sure emanate I from near the tations will be assailed when then, gentle- c rta'nly, should not be dealt with hastily.

remark of a prominent American to a I venture to suggest to your. Excellent take their lumber this year away round object which we all desire. We must look gentleman holding a high official position this direction, if the Spanish Government Mr. POPE.—Are you sure Boston is the try we inhabit, which we call our home; ly interested in free trade with Canada. tion in the rates of duty, say on grain, Mr. HUNTINGTON.-I certainly under-ness and without prejudice, and not with Said he..." The fact is, we would all like to flour, meal, provisions, fish, lumber and stood one of the gentlemen to tell me any ideas of resentment, and whatever can have free trade with Canada; but while other productions, provided they be im- that he intended to ship by the Gulf to be shown to be the best for the interests of the Alabama claims stand as they do, we ported from British North America in ves get to the America country, every man will be willing to in, and examined: Alabama claims and British diplomacy that ferring to discriminating against British been here for some time, and has finde a hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, has been the chief difficulty in the way of goods. There is no doubt that it might fortune. These gentlemen did not assail a policy which will secure the highest deseco. ng new trade relations. These things be argued that to allow the goods of an the Government now, but they have de velopment of the commerce of the country. ought to be looked in the face. I should other country to come in on more favour- cided that it is indispensible to the success In such a way, and through such expansion judge from the tone of the "hear, hear," able terms would not be in consonance of our commerce that some policy such as only, can we multiply our population; in from the hong entleman [Hon. Sir Geo. E.] with the spirit that would keep the Em- I advocate should be adopted. These gen such a way only can we consolidate this Cartier] that he regards it not only as an pire together, but looking at the matter tlemen told me another fact that ought to great Dominion, committed to our charge; insuperable barrier, but one which he from all points of view-seeing that in be vexing to every Canadian. They told in such a way only can our statesmen contemplates with some measure of speaking of the trade relations which were me that lifty per cent. of the lumber in come entified to the confidence of the delight. I believe it is quite possible for then about to be initiated, the British Gov- the Ottawa district was wasted, because it people of this country. us to make such an arrngement with Eng. ernment did not see fit to raise this point | would not bring enough to pay all the duland, as that we may be permitted to nego: at all, seeing that the reciprocity estab- ties on lumber exported to the United tiate our own trade relations untrammelled lished with the United States in '54, was States, and that they could only compete by the embarrassments of English diploma a violation of this principle, I do not with American lumber by dressing up the House to Let-Mrs. Mit ord. cy. It is with this view that we ask for think that this argument will hold good. best of the trees chopped. Now I have power in these resolutions to treat directly I read an article the other day in the Lon- said that much of this lumber could be with any country with which we desire to don Times on this subject. A fashion has taken to the American market, and this have trade relations. At least the hon. grown up lately here of doubting that pap- would give more employment to labor here. Intercolonial Bullway Tenders-Mr. Walsh. gentl man must admit that this proposi | er as an authority, but still it connot I mention this fact as one of great imtion is one which goes not very much far. be denied that it is and exceedingly portance to this country. Mr. Speaker, ther than he himself has gone, and that it powerful organ-will conduct, and the resolution which I have placed in your h s in contemplation the removal of the that its opinion is of great weight. hands does not confine us to any system. d abilities which render British diploma. When the London Times began to fall back, It merely expresses a desire that we ought o, inadequate for securing commercial re- when it begun to take rec. ding ground on to make an effort to extend our trade, and ciprocity with our neighbours, (heur) this question, seeing that there are no that it ought to be done as soon as it can Now, sir, this question presents itself to means of saving the trade relations be- be done. It suggests a Customs Union, or us in two ways. In the first place, it is tween the two countries and the el stic com- any other system by which continental said that a discrimination against British mercial system necessary, that able jour-trade might grow up in this country. goods is un-British; and secondly, the nal asserted in an able article that, per Some will say that a Customs Union is im proposition is presented to us on its own haps the Unite i States would consent to practicable, and a great many reasons will merits. With regard to the first proposi any arrang ment that would be offered by be given for it; all I can say tion, I hope the House will bear with me he Canadian people themselves. Now, is that this resolution provides that while I call their attention to the fact- sir, the Times went further and with a we are simply to make such arrangeone of great significance in this connection sort of fore knowledge, like what I my ments as would be advantageous to Can--that at the Trade Convention at Quebec self had of the Government p livy, had ada, I have no doubt that if the ques-

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. For interesting Reading Natter see irst Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth something of this very same kind was no doubt that the Canadian Government tion was taken hold of by Government in 1294. 1ember, 1865, adopted certain resolutions ernment at Washington with regard to the orous hand, arrangements might be made to tax the many for the benefit of the few Emerson Tennent writes as follows to the must convince them that the commercial been reducing their duties by millions this relations of the country are such as will year. No doubt the United States have protect some particular interests. Protection be adopted, "I am d.rected by the Lords of the conduce best to the avarious interest there- added to their wealth the last five years to the fisheries, for instance, would not "Committee of the Pr.vy Council for of. I am persuated that, all things being in dollars more than they have added in necessarily increase the price of fish, and in this country we are not yet able to pay for "your letter of yesterday's date and of expand the resources of the agricultural, interests may have been depressed, the "your previous communication and en minufacturing and mining industries of enormous emigration, the immense ex-" your previous communication and en probable that a gauge less than 4 feet 81 in "Confederate Council of the British North | keep the Empire together, otherwise it value of property, have always kept the log out of any commodity from a market so might be most economical; at all events it is "American Colonics to despatch deputa must be dism mbered, and if such a policy balance in their favour. Their duties are much as it means assimilation, in marketable wide enough; and, as there is a probability "tions to Washington, to the West Indies, is no man in the country who will support upon which they have been regulated, and "and to several South American country who will support and recognise it more heartily than I will. "tries, with a view to the improvement and recognise it more heartily than I will." and extension of the commercial rela- I assert that free trade is an imperative with them. The free traders of the Outario farmer should have no competi- all purposes the narrow gange is sufficient. country: I United States are advocating the system I tor in the markets of Ontario, while there is It is evident that so soon as power, speed, sessions with the United States of Amer. do not say that it may not be possible for have indicated, and there is there a large good reason why an English market should "directed to request you to state to Mr. concession. I do not say that we should tions unencumbered by the estrangements and be exclusively open to Ontario produce. "Secretary Cardwell that My Lords fully be exactly ruined. I do not say that the of British diplomacy, and seeing us in a Inthe one case, Canada has the full benefit of " approve of the object which the Confed. state of things would be unbearable. I position to pursue an independent colo- | all the carnings of the farmer, while she has "erate Council appears to contemplate, would join with the people in trying to nial policy, would be ready to treat with no share in the gains of the foreigner who and they are of opinion that Her Ma- live it down, but I do say that if you want us. Sir, as I said before, if you wish to sells his produce in Canada; in the other the Canadian is as much foreign to the consumer It will be seen that when this subject in the direction of free trade and removing country that you are not guilty of the inwas under discussion by the British Gov. from our trade relations all these dictment which I have brought against you, the farmer carns the better is it ernment there appears to have been only restrictions now placed upon them. You of being unable to fulfil the great work with classes of soci-ty-the larger his profits the one objection raised. Sir Emerson Ten will not thus improve things for the sake which you have been entrusted, you must more manufactured goods are bought. His "It appears to My Lords beyond the believe, to be at this moment mistaken— means of making our people happy and of the land in which he thrives. But if there that it favors wide canals; but the comparis

own manufacture or growth, because the peo-

"be gained for the musual benefit of Cana- the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ryan, at that secondly, because of our want of markets last year to the American Government the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that secondly, because of our want of markets last year to the American Government the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that secondly, because of our want of markets last year to the American Government the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that secondly, because of our want of markets last year to the American Government the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that secondly, because of our want of markets last year to the American Government the last year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the Hon. Mr. Ryan at that year to the Canadian produce of the H "be gained for the musual benefit of Cans the letter of the Hoa. Mr. Ryan, at that secondly, because of our want of markets duction is more than enough for ourselves. and in this view of the matter, flour were sent to the Maritime Provinces to the American Government the secondly, because of our want of markets and ourselves. The duction is more than chough for ourselves.

"merce, not only in name, but in substance giving neither party the vantage ground."

"giving neither party the vantage ground."

In our case, there is one point which should name the first of the four productions of the should name the first of the four productions of the first of the In our case, there is one point which should never be lost sight of in discussing Commission, to overlook any restrict ons journals which deal so ably with the markets of the manufacture similar to the consumer here, but the imposition of the break of gauge" is in almost every loss should never be lost sight of in discussing Commission, to overlook any restrict ons journals which deal so ably with all the markets of the continent, and the dulles on manufactures similar to these of the continent, and the dulles on manufactures similar to the consumer here, but the imposition of the markets of the continent, and the dulles on manufactures similar to the consumer here, but the imposition of the continent, and the dulles on manufactures similar to the consumer here, but the imposition of the consumer here. should never be lost sight of in discussing the desired of the greatly to be desired; but in that under conthis question, and that is, that a large porupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established these questions, and I learned to the desired; but in that under conupon them with regard to established the desired; but in the desired should never be lost sight of in discussing this question, and that is, that a large portion of the people of the United States are tion of the people of the United States are to the state of the stat tion of the people of the United States are in favour of free trade with us. The mone of the country. While, jun, the special country in the country in the country. was made apparent by a recent vote in the thouse of Representatives, at Washington. less important, and intimately connected to the same that this was not the case, at Washington. less important, and intimately connected to the same that this was not the case, and that virtuelly a new tax upon the farmer while he that this was not the country would increase, and would be compromised by a mentand enlargement, so as to admit vessels this town to a highly a new tax upon the farmer while he wirtuelly a new tax upon the farmer while he can be the less important. Was made apparent by a receive a cent more of the Western Division of the line would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the Western Division of the line would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the would be quite unable to receive a cent more of the freight and the differential duties are imposed. The matter

BAILWAY GAUGES.

Railway, we have thought it advisable to one of great importance, and should, I think, publish the following opinions on the general receive grave consideration from men practifair basis of arrangement could be arrived the United States, it will obviously be ad country, said to these gentlemen, "You of securing this market, and that now we subject of railway, gauges. The opinion of cally familiar with it, prior to action being int rested in excluding our coal and iron, America, so that their necessary supplies said, "Yes, they can bring lumber all the it may command a majority in this House time Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, mons.

PROCESDINGS OF COMMITTEE. Togosto, Monday, June 30, 1851. Members present :

Sir Allan Nagier Macnab, President; Hons. Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Tache. T. C. Keefer, Esq., Civil Engineer, called

The following letter was subsequently received from Mr. Keefer, in continuation of his evidence of this day : -

MONTERAL, July 10, 1851. Sin .- In my reply to the question of the Standing Committee on Railroads, &c., with respect to " the best gauge to be adopted in ! Canada for the Trunk Line," I gave the preference to one of 56; inches, as identical with the grage of contiguous Railways in New York and New England. This preference was expressed wholly irrespective of the relative merits of conflicting gauges-because it has been established beyond cavil, that the advantages claimed by one gauge over another, even when admitted to their full st exevils of a "break of gauge." Those who differ with me as to the proper Canadian gauge, will probably differ as to the extent of this br sk of gange. This is a commercial this is the real point upon which the Canala pressing my conviction that the bulk of our rail way business will be in connection with the narrow ganges in New York and New England, I wish it to be understood that I

but as a commercial question. Having presented the Committee with the action and opinions of the best authorities on the Gauge Question, I will venture to say motives has not yet reached that degree of perfection which enables us to decide what is, absolutely, the best gauge. One thing appears to have been elicited, viz., that a differ-

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

narrow gauge, as more convenient and economical than a broad one. Lastly, looking to the elevated and hilly

character of Northern Canada, and the presioners to prefer the narrow gauge for met-

analogy to investigation, instances may sug- Merritt, M.Ps.

Although I incline to the opinion that time | ral and both Houses of Parliament, adopted our of New York and New England five feet six adopt a similar gauge for Canada. . I have the honour to be, Sir, Your ob dient servant,

THOS, C. KEEFER THADDRUS PATRICK, Esquire, Clk. Standing Com. R. R., &c. House of Assembly.

Evidence of Hon, H. H. Killaly, Esq. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 17th July, 1851

and will you be kind enough to accompany | clal home trade, the benefits of which the For my part, in deciding on a gauge for a the protection of the Goderich, salt interest main Trunk Line through the Province, I and of tobacco and cigar manufactures, showwould (cateris paribus) prefer one of \$ feet 6 ing the disadvantages under which they

which they were accredited, and the Com- tlemen, argues myself unknown. These end its produce into the markets of the ever, that cannot be very much affected by the advocates of the narrow gauge, rank some traders if they could get free trade pure and missioners understood perfectly that gentlemen representing the lumber inter- continent. Ishould like to ask the any legislation on the part of this country. missioners understood perfectly that gentlemen representing the lumber interthe Br.tish Government would in ests of the district, told me that they took House wha amount of English capital
That depends allogether upon "Mark Lane."

That depends allogether upon "Mark Lane."

That depends allogether upon the district, told me that they took amount of English capital

That depends allogether upon the district, told me that they took amount of English capital

That depends allogether upon the district, told me that they took amount of English capital

That depends allogether upon the district, told me that they took amount of English capital

That depends allogether upon the district, told me that they took amount of English capital

That depends allogether upon the district and the part of torpose no obstacles in the a very deep interest in this question, have we had need in private enterprise way of their successful negotiations, and they hoped to see it discussed in no in this country, and what facilities there way of their auccessful negotiations, and they missed in no in this country, and what fact, although as I have stated, I consider a then pointed at the discussion I had are in the Provinces of Upper and Lower of produce rules all the world over as well as fact, although as I have stated, I consider a then pointed at the discussion I had are in the Provinces of Upper and Lower of produce rules all the world over as well as fact, although as I have stated, I consider a then pointed at the discussion I had are in the Provinces of Upper and Lower of produce rules all the world over as well as although they had protected themselves party spirit. From the disadvantages under which by an expression of this kind in the cor- with these gentlemen I found that they Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in London. If Outario raises more than Onby an expression of this kind in the cor. by an expression of the cor. by an expression o dence some remarkable expressions which points I have referred to. I may as well reciprocity treaty there was a little enterdence some remarkable expressions which points I have referred to. I may as well reciprocity treaty there was a little enterdence some remarkable expressions which points I have referred to. I may as well reciprocity treaty there was a little enterdence some remarkable expressions which points I have referred to. I may as well reciprocity treaty there was a little entergo to show the Commissioners did not feel state new, to relieve the doubts, that I see price is fixed by that foreign market, merely on the comparative and abstract The markets of the Maritime Provinces were

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

morning attracted my attention to an extent pose I change of gauge by the Great Western tion a few remarks upon the subject. It is

through traffic, a competing line with the Mr. Bedgley, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Dumas, Mr. Grand Trunk, and is moreover a direct branch higher grades. Canadians manufactured a great amount of attention Hineks, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Ross, of the Michigan Central to Chicago, the gauge bright tobacco requiring skilled labour, and present to tell the proplement of which is 4 feet 81 inches. Has this circum, they purchased their raw material in the to Ontario, or anywhere the stance had no weight in the decision of the Hon, Sir Francis Hincks inquired if the offered to emigrants (ber) the Alabama claims stand as they do, we ported from British North America in vest annot make any accessions." [Hear, hear, sels sailing under the flag of Spain." Sir, used to state to the Mouse the names of the base of the cannot make any accessions. [Hear, near, sees sating under the desire of the Banagers of the less great dear pose he thought be had any from the Treasuary Benches. I am some. I think this looked a most like a defense that the desire of the Banagers of the less gentlemen, but I do not think it is the experiment has not yet been fairly gineer, of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the Banagers of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge to be adopted in not won let at the desire of the best gruge. what pleased to have struck a chord in the ive and offensive alliance. It seems to necessary to say more than that they have tried, and we may get good trade relations. Canada for a Trunk Line; and will you be the Great Western to adapt its gauge to that bosom of these gentlemen. They have been so dull on this question of recipro the dual members for this House, been dealt with in any other than the pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with pointed in a somewhat warlike distribution opinion you entertain?—I consider the many lines in the United States with the lines are the many lines and the lines are the found in their way, that had it not been useuss. So lar with regard to the discriminating between bright and dark tofor this spontaneous outburst I would not point which the British Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county, where he is the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county and the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident in my county and the leaders of the Government raised mine, resident raised mine, raised m for this spontaneous outburst I would not point which the borning to do with the working superiority have known that it has really been the at this time. The next point is that re-Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock of a gauge of 4 feet 84 inches over one of 5.

> and parrow gauge lines of railway may be chinery to keep them open during our six or | bond.

To have power on a railway you must have power necessary to keep such a line as the storm, until its white covering disappears from the earth months afterwards, farewell to your railway.

Now, my ground of arguement is that you mittee would obtain valuable information by parrow gauge line, and that whatever the ingauge of the Great Western, they cannot apply gauge question should be decided in . I with any sort of prudence to the Gran ! Trunk

> Things are in my judgment as they should he. The Canada Central is being constructed through our heavi-st snows, as arelikewise the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial; let them be as they are, and build more southern or please. The alterations of the Great Western can only be viewed as a mercantile speculation, which is free from the disadvantages As for the much be praised gauge of 4 feet 8

inches, it originated simply in the feet than such happened to be suited to the length of the axles of the glorious old English stages, which on the invention of Railways suddenly found themselves transferred from the resultsof the genius of Macadam to those of that of George Stephenson.

With respect to narrower, gauges than fet 81 inches, I believe not in them, unless them in a single train, will soon render necessary with increase of traffic a double line of rails, and then what becomes of your original economy of construction ?

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. BROAD GAUGE FOR A' THAT.

Yesterday morning a protectionist deputabability of many branches extending from tion had an interview with the Hon. Sir the Trunk Line, it would seem that the same | Francis Hincks and Hon, Mr. Tilley, in the chandise and mineral traffic, would apply with composed of Robt. Spratt, H. S. Howland, H. supply Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | or for twenty years afterent equal force to the roads north of the St. Law- Macdonald, Joab Scales, S. Nap, and C. T. markets, instead of the United States supply- this exemption, was to Harrell, Toronto ; Capt. Norris, R. McKinley, Popular opinion leans to a broad gauge, be- | B. Laurie, and P. E. W. Moyer, Editor of the ville; R. McKechnie, Dundas; Senstor Mac. ones. To those who prefer reasoning from Master, Mesars, Gibbs, McGill, White and

Mr. Robert Spratt, President of the Toronto at the recent Protectionist meeting in Torouto setting forth the necessity of moderate of the Customs Act of 1853, by which it was nended was to be inangurated, numbers were induced to invest largely in the manufactures, ments, boots and shoes, etc., slace which time reductions in duties on foreign manufactuaes have been made, the consequence of which has been to retard and impede very much the growth of those interests in Canada, Thereand 25 per cent, as essential to the successful tariff, about which strict reticence would certain value, the there is no hope of Reciprocity with the United States, there is no reason for admitting free the productions of the United States, as it is injurious to our farmers, lumbermen, miners, etc., inasmuch as the action and comwas depriving our people of a very large turing : Mr. Macdonald, of Gordon orial further urges a moderate duty

go to show the Commissioners did not feel the Maritime Provinces were the Maritime Pro awaken us to the great fusting the surplus was sent to the Maritime and black shakes a store for us, I may refer, for example, to for years, one of them for seventeen years, this country—first, because there is no cans. In ne way would it e ther cheapen or lead to the surplus was sent to the Maritime and black shakes a store for us, I may refer, for example, to for years, one of them for seventeen years, one of them for seventeen years, this country—first, because there is no cans. In ne way would it e there cheapen or lead to the surplus was sent to the Maritime and black shakes a store for us, I may refer, for example, to for years, one of them for seventeen years, lead to the surplus was sent to the Maritime and black shakes a store for us, I may refer, for example, to for years, one of them for seventeen years, lead to the surplus was sent to the Maritime and black shakes a store for us, I may refer, for example, to for years, one of them for seventeen years, lead to the surplus was sent to the Maritime and the surplus was sent to the

per bush I for Lis wheat. There is very not, in my judgment, suffer from the gauge on have to complete the cargo at Mon- Worshing V. much to be taken into consideration before it not corresponding with that of the New treat, and discharge a portion of their Worshipful the Marce York roads, with which they wish to connect, cargo at the same place. He maintained that The lecturer was accompanie as, even supposing the gauge on all to be the flour milling interest, the agricultural (in addition to the Mayor) uniform, I am convinced a change of cars will interest of Ontario and the shipping and coal (Town Councilion) always take place at the frontier. Great con- interest of Nova Scotia were quite identical Councillor), and Mr. Manne fusion and expense occurs where the rolling in this important matter, and he wished to took seats on either sides. property of one company passes into the road impress upon the Government that they were Hall was well filled, and of another, and the greater the length of the to be fairly considered in the interest of the applause elicited by the len the roads, the greater is this felt to be the case. | whole Dominion. He referred to the salt enthusiaism of the meeting manufacturies of Goderich, and the efforts The Chairman, in introdu of the American monopolists to ruin them. said the question of this Sir,-The editorial in your paper of this He contended that as there was no chance of which had excited a good day getting reciprocity, there was a growing feel- | tention at the present time

ing in Ontario in isvour of moderate protec- | was, that he could not reget Hon, Sir Francis Hincks said, he had ob- themselves elsewhere, to served in the papers a recommendation that could support themselves a the excise duty on tobacco should be removed | desirable that they should be and the new material admitted free. If this country. There were mer were done a very considerable revenue would family ties to bind them to s fair basis of arrangement could be arrived the United States, it will obviously be act the Country, said the United States, it will obviously be act the Country, said the United States, it will obviously be act the Country, said the United States, it will obviously be act the Country, said the United States, it will obviously be act the Country, said the United States, it will obviously be act they entertained the united States and the people of the Country, said they entertained the united States and the people of the Country, said they entertained the united States and they entertained the united States and the people of the Country of the United States, it will obviously be act to bind them to be destroyed. It must be obviously the united States of the Country of the Count code. If there were any defects in the pre- should be informed of the sent system, he would be giad to remedy gration and where they are int rested in excluding our coal and iron, and ought to remedy in the state of the Great and the other products of this country are and the other products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are not the country are and the other products of this country are and the other products of this country are and the other products of this country are and the other products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and where there are no products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and the other products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and the products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and the products of the Great some persons interested in tobacco manning and the persons are not a person and the per

Mr. Joab Scales said, they were perfectly himself a native, would the animus which impelled them to do so is willing to have the excise remain, but they inducements which his be wanted a clasification of the grades of tobacco. emigrants from this come The Great Western Railway is, as regards At present the higher grades were coming in Mr. White, on coming to at the same duty as the low grades, and he with applause. He saides wished for the internal revenue upon the the water the question of em-

United States at a disadvantage.

been so dull on this question of reciprocity, so reticent as to the difficulties they city, so reticent as to the difficulty in found in their way, that had it not been discuss. So far with regard to the only one of them is the son of an old friend of the people of this country will exact from will be in the transport of articles destined as State-aided emigration in their way, that had it not been discuss. So far with regard to the only one of them is the son of an old friend of the people of this country will exact from will be in the transport of articles destined as State-aided emigration in the son of an old friend of the people of this country will exact from will be in the transport of articles destined as State-aided emigration in the son of an old friend of the people of this country will exact from the son of an old friend of the people of the people

Hon, Mr. Tilley said the people of the not where they were willing Lower Provinces were willing and anxious to | dealing with the Provinced feet 6 inches, which is the point upon which I trade with Ontario for bread-tuffs. He in- especially, he might also take quired if the duty were put on, whether it | Dominion of Canada generally would effect the price paid by the consumer. | emigration. The lecturer has I maintain, Sir, that however well, cheap, He thought a large and profitable trade might | Act passed a few years ago h arise by having return cargoes. Some mari. Government uniting all the found to work in England or Wales, in this time shippers took cargoes of lumber to Bos- proceeded to view its advantage country east of Toronto, at all events, they ton and New York and brought back flour in the Dominion, amidst the report will prove failures, if from no other cause, return, and he wished to know if they could of the audience, which me to che than the simple want of power in their ma- not get Canadian flour at those ports in he mentioned the fact that the O Mr. Spratt said, very little flour was sent | question of comment he stated of

there in bond. Canadian millers had manu- | the commerce of Owenest Date weight, and there are few denis ns of Canada | factured il our expressly for the Maritime Pro- ed to seventeen millional tolor vinces, and two or three years ago consigned | increased to thirty places. it on their own account, but they found the of dollars, and in June 18 1 expense of sending it there would not pay, fifty seven-and-a-quarter state and even the great bulk of flour for Nova (cheers). He next reterred any Scotia and New Brunswick was bought in the large and increasing appear Canada. They wanted a duty of 25 or 50 | tario and Quebec, and refuted as cents per barrel to steady the market and put forth in the press and elevant prevent untair American competition. Mr. Harrell explained at some length diffi- the United States (eq.

culties of the salt manufacturers at Goderich, | fluctuations in population a the Onondaga Salt Company. The Americans States were divided but by had sent in fine dairy salt in barrels, with | line, he proved by sain bags on the top, thus getting salt in duty free, | immigration to Canada was p while the bags above ought to pay a duty of | emigration from it. He dwill fifteen per cent. He had detected this trick. | on that point, and was dem The Goderich salt manufacturer simply want- | during the progress of his appear ed the mark t of Ontario secured, and would | treated of the inducement will guarantee the price would not be increased. The | by the Government of the his supply at Goderich was unlimited and there | grants to Canada. The fister could be no monopoly, and if monopoly were | tant was that of free grants attempted the country could be flooded with | settlers. There were in 0m

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks thought it would and still in the hands of their American salt, as an American company was of the Province on its assent trying to crush their new competitor, Mr. Harrell thought it would, and went on | tlement of this district was to state that a company was about being | mount importance, and the

started in Mauchester, England, which would | land should be given to the send out over a thousand men to Goderich, posed to go and occupy il gain to manufacture over two thousand barrels a | provided that to every basis day, if protective duty was imposed. Some of 200 acres should bent further conversation respecting salt followed. | single person over digit to Mr. H. S. Howland advocated duty on wheat, | acres. The conditions was coin and coarse grains, imported from the | fulfilment. An emigration United States by distillers, and which could morland, for instance, as me be grown in Ontario. At present, American up land, would go to the corn came into Ontario, duty free, while Cana- reached without difficulty and dian corn and barley, which could find a mar- | select his lot, giving in # ket only in the United States, had to pay | selected, to the residents heavy American duty. He urged a duty of to go upon the land, and 20 cents per bushel on corn.

afterwards put up a log hour Hon. Sir Francis Rincks said he would | which in Canada was not report like to know how distillers would like that, one. Within five years, 15 and He understood they had difficulties enough | to be cleared and pet into co already. Such duty would destroy the rev- less than two sens being clean Mr. H. S. Howland thought it was an in- | titled to go to the Departs

justice that the producer of coarse grain was | Lands and obtain his patent, obliged to send his corn to the United States | him the absolute ownership a paying duty on it, when American corn was (cheers.) Then there was admitted here, duty free, to make whiskey ot. peculiarity in the car. With regard to flour the English market property, thus acquired was the basis of price, and if duty were placed by a Homestead Exemple on American wheat and flour, it would have | could not be seized in the effect of allowing the Ontario farmer to debt incurred before the incurred Mr. Merritt said manufacturing interests. settlers; but there was a pro-

should be encouraged so long as they did not | if the settler, sfier laring ! . Mr. Norris of St. Catherines, spoke at some | the head of a family is an

length, showing the manner in which the land. And this remains Americans competed in the Lower Provinces | ular error which he was by sending them superior flour. If Ontario | land on the subject of the miliers could secure that market for their good stead laws. He (Mr. Will) flour they would be satisfied. Hon Mr. Tilley gentlemen who had mile s id some Ontario flour sent to New Bruns- of the nature of the wick had become sour; and Hon. Sir Francis laws; who imagined the Hincks said in the British West Indies, the grant of a nomental were sure of that market it could be sint tion, therefore, between down much more cheeply in a line of steam- ted States in this repo rs which could bring back coal. Some of the gentlemen of the deputation upon the simple con-

having other appointments, Hon. Sir Francis having given it, protection Hincks said of course it was understood that twenty years; in the Government, especially respecting the not as to its entire have to be observed, but the Government | exemption (cheen). would give the fullest consideration to their | tion in the case of the representations before the budget was brought | be mentioned, and the

then urged the protection of various interests. to the exports of the petition of the Americans in our home trade Mr. Watson, of Ancaster, of woolen manufac- would sufficiently Siz,-I have the honour to acknowledge share of the nearest and most legitimate mar- Co., of cotton amanufacturing a life McKech- it was important to the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, ket, and forced them to send a large portion nie, of machinery; Mr. Wines favoured adop- sion of the Govern In which by direction of the "Standing of their produce to Great Britain or into the tion of national policy, and protection of taken advantage Committee on Railroads and Telegraph United States, subject to heavy duties Canadian glass manufactures from unfair tions, the timber Lines," you put the following question to to the American Government. The mem- competition of Belgian and German menufac- men to occupy turers were willing, as they could purchase was stripped of it, machinery from Canadian makers. The Dep- pelled afterwards utation then withdrew.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's for each tree that the last chant would have passed timper under a house of the chant would have passed to the chant would have passed to the chant would have passed to the chant would be compared to the chant would b goods just opened at Magee & Russell's. reservation, howerd, FRENCH kid gloves. Now make in new

Irish Poplins, various colours, \$1.50 per yard at Magee & Russell's. Imitation Irish Poplins \$1.00 per yard at

spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

(cheers.) He (Mr. Magce & Russell's. this forest was a

MR. WHITE'S LECTURED

Province of Ontario-Kt In

wards of three million acres

an accurate one. There w his information, derived for sterling to do this, white vert d into potash, must rel to the acre, and the from £5 to £6 (cheers). noint be (Mr. White) wou acts. And among thos large numbers of Canadian well what forest lands we repeting in this new distr baremade the older settl Three isilways were district already, and some all, would pertainly be n this season; and these rail shrewd business men, wh the character of the for their commercial succ question that these free gra who were disposed to take saf £50 in their pockets to year, and who were able a a certian prospect of pet posed to go into the forest of land, and many had not had made other provision last year to steps were to ployment for emigrants, nto the country, Now, ment of each season, th Agriculture, who has also

membered that all was no

migration matters, sends head of each municipality to reach the different gos at linto the country swaits well Last year porless than 14,000 emig bly placed in Ontario al ished that a much large (cheers). Then the Go oformation of partially which were for sale, so trom England, with a lit pockets and wanting to older districts, or a farmer acres already cleared, coul said that there was room snore emigrants this year last, if they w escription. The classes needed were agricultural any number of which o The Province afforded t peculiar inducements. It of Untario, that there was n known as agricultural labor stourer of this year, have oney, becomes the farme

turn, an employer of la y fabourers could find a ment. This year in Ontari some 400 miles of railway while other public works w nent; and of their pros be said. In all parts of came to Canada as navvies Mechanics, such as carpe employment, the one con bing a willingness to tak offers at the first, and a but a few years since the much a wilderness as the f achieved by emigrants wi the country offered to-day.

Few are the years that hav This whole broad land to eds where echoes never By the sweet masic of an I where only man the red-b And the wolfs how through Now fruitful fields and way

And there the statlier vills Here by the brook side clac There the white homestead To smiling crowds who see

And bids him in her board disposed to go to Canada. permanent success in the White resumed his seat an Mr. M. Derome next layoured with by Mr. Whi

mey (Town Cor

ons to whom he gave per

THE MARREY FRIDAY,d with loads of wood a town to Dalhousie street. fine best and pork, on which this particular day to out

POLICE COURT—FRIDAY cace of Georgiana LePage with bring an inmate of a was brought up. She was dence being given against A boy supposed to be in before the court and reman