

of the Union in the way of profit, &c.—Great Britain has little or no equivalent for this, as the goods imported from the United States are seldom such as pay duty.

Having now clearly shewn on which side the obligations lie, I might here close what I have to say upon this section, but there are some remarks in it of your own, and the orators you quote, which deserve a short notice.

1st.—You mention the vast advantage which the West Indies derived from a direct intercourse with the United States. This advantage has been greatly exaggerated. The hope of starving our Islands was one of the causes of the late war, but they have survived it. You make Lord Chatham say, that the profit to Great Britain from the trade of the Colonies was two millions a year. You do not add that this rash assertion was made in the heat of debate, and could not be correct, since the whole of the exports to America did not at that time exceed three millions. In quoting from Seybert and Pitkin, you are guilty of management, so as to produce a false impression. You say that the average amount of goods exported from the States to Great Britain amounted to little more than nine millions of dollars, but you do not add that this was caused by your embargo and non importation laws, a miserable policy, by which your trade was almost annihilated, and your people irritated, and at length goaded into a ruinous war.

So much for the commercial obligations of Great Britain to the Colonies and United States.

During their infancy, and while they continued in connexion with Great Britain, she protected them at a heavy expense, and derived no benefit beyond the profit which her subjects gained by their trade. Since they became independent, she takes more than half their produce, and pays more than half their revenue, and receives nothing in return but the common profits of trade, and yet in the face of all this you upbraid her with obligations.

The friendly intercourse between the two countries will not, I hope, ever be broken, notwithstanding your attempts, since it is of infinite advantage to both: but, when it is asked to which the benefit is the greater, we answer, without fear of refutation by sound reasoning, to the United States.

I am,
Yours.

Parliament of Upper-Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 6th March.

On entering the House the reporter found Mr. Nichol speaking on the state of the Revenue, and the shortness of the session. He said they ought to leave the revenue on a better foundation than it then was. They were told of the distressed state of the country in consequence of the want of money. Such would not have been the case, had justice been done to them by the Lower Province, which was in their debt £50,000, but this sum could not be obtained while there was no intercourse between the two Governments. For what purpose were they called together? No papers were laid before them in a digested state—they knew nothing about the Government, and were prevented, by the shortness of the session from obtaining the necessary papers, which alone could enable them to free the Government from embarrassment, and satisfy the country that they had done their duty. They had come upwards of 400 miles—and, like the King of France and his forty thousand men, they marched up the hill, and then marched down again. He begged to know what could be done at the next session, which, for any thing he knew, might be composed of new members—they would have no information—they might try to relieve the country from embarrassment, but as they would not be qualified, nothing could be expected from them. The papers called for, might be furnished in three weeks, and no blame could be imputed to him, as a member. He did every thing in his power to obtain them, as well as time for their investigation, but if the Governor thought it right to adjourn the session, he did not care about it.

The inland navigation Bill being called on, Mr. VanKoughnet entered very largely on its impolicy. It went to oppress some hundreds of persons in the lower part of the Province, who were obliged to take their grain to the United States to be ground, as the mills in the Eastern District were frozen up in winter. He moved a clause, that liberty should be given to the farmers in the Eastern District, to take their grain to the United States, and return with it when ground, free of duty.

The Speaker said that flour was imported duty free into the Lower Province, and were they to say to the Americans, "you shall not send it, unless you come this way, and then we tax you"—would not such policy be injurious to the poor of Lower Canada, as well as to the transportation business on this side, which employed a number of His Majesty's subjects? Their conduct was displeasing to many below in following articles to come into this Province, which were not admitted into Lower Canada. They should go hand in hand with Lower Canada, and do every thing in their power to secure to the Province the advantage of transporting the American produce by their own subjects, and not throw it into the hands of the Americans.

Mr. Nichol wished to know how they could go hand in hand with Lower Canada, when there was no correspondence

with them. Their flour would not sell in Lower Canada, if the Americans were admitted there—the market would be glutted. The Western country had to labour under many disadvantages—it had to pay higher for labour than the Eastern—the long conveyance occasioned them a great loss—while the reverse was the case with the lower part of the Province. He pointed out the expense of conveying a barrel of flour from his part of the country to Montreal, and he would never injure his own District for the Eastern. By adopting the present clause, they would encourage smuggling, and the Custom-House Officers, though aided by the eyes of Art, could not prevent it. The first object of the Bill was to increase the revenue—the second to relieve the distresses of the country. By the clause proposed, if adopted, the whole object of the Bill was destroyed—For what? To accommodate a few persons in the Eastern District—the country was to suffer by the depreciation of its own market and by the loss of the revenue at a time when they owed £20,000. The Eastern farmers could go to Lower Canada and grind their grain there, by which they would keep the grist in the country. He saw no occasion for the clause.

Mr. Jones said the Honourable Gentleman had stated that the object of the Bill was to increase the Revenue, and relieve the distresses of the country. He would ask the Gentleman how that was to be effected—Was it by prohibiting American produce from going to Lower Canada? or was it by throwing out of employment their own subjects, who were engaged in transportation on the Saint Lawrence? If so, the arguments of the Honourable Gentleman should meet with his support, but as he was of opinion that such measures would be totally subversive of the objects they had in view, he should oppose them. It was well known that the State of New-York was doing every thing in its power to destroy their carrying trade, and nothing could more facilitate the accomplishment of what it so much desires, than the present Bill. It went to give an advantage to the Americans in transportation, without benefiting the revenue or the country. He knew they ought to support the farmers, but the interest of others should also be looked to. Persons who had large establishments in the country, and who had given support to hundreds of their subjects, were the objects aimed at, not the Americans. He would oppose the whole Bill, as it was fraught with injustice to the country, and to persons whose efforts in benefiting the Province demanded the protection of the House.

Mr. MacMartin observed that it was impossible for the farmers in the Eastern District to obtain flour from the mills in that part of the country in the winter season, as the rivers were frozen—He knew them to carry wheat 40 miles to a mill in consequence of the severity of the season, and their situation must be deplorable, if the present clause was not carried. He would ask the Honourable Gentleman, (Mr. N.) was it because the Eastern District had more advantages, that they should pass a Bill to injure them more than others.

Mr. Durand contended that the House was bound, in the present state of the country, to shut the Americans out altogether, otherwise the market must be glutted, and the farmers could not get rid of their produce. The Bill before the house was an important one—it went to relieve the distresses of the country—and if that clause passed, it expressly said that one portion of the country might smuggle.—They might go without controul across the water, and return with provisions, without the risk of seizure. He came to assist the good and the country, and would do every thing to relieve any part of the country, but as that clause stood it defeated the main object of the Bill. He moved that the House do now rise and sit again to-day.

Mr. Jones opposed the motion, as the Honourable Gentleman did not propose a better clause. The object of the clause was to give assistance to persons distressed by the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. Durand observed that many places suffered as well as the Eastern District.—The inhabitants near Fort Erie, and about the Head of the Lake, had to take their grain to mills at a great distance from them,—and the farmers in the Eastern District might be prepared before the inclement season arrived. He moved that the clause be expunged allowing grain to go to the United States for grinding, which was carried by a majority of one.

The Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Mr. Burwell was added to the Committee appointed to enquire into the expiring laws.

Mr. Jones moved the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the Pension Bill.

Mr. Nichol asked how the Pensioners would be paid. They were there fourteen days, and did nothing. Were they to give the Pensioners a stone instead of bread? He wished to know what crimes they had committed, that they should thus suffer, while the Heads of the different departments received their salaries. When a number of persons embark in the same vessel, they should share alike—the fund that afforded payment for one should also afford payment for the other. The House had pledged themselves, in their answer to the Governor's Speech, that they would be provided with the £20,000 required, but this was prevented by the shortness of the Session.

Mr. Jones said the Pensioners would be paid as money came into the Treasury.

The Committee of the Bill was reported as amended, which report was received, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

On the motion of Mr. Nichol, it was ordered that the Speaker do acquaint the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, that the proceedings of the Legislature of that Province in relation to the Convention between His Majesty's Government, and the United States of America, had been laid before them, and that copies had been printed for the use of the Members. And on the motion also of Mr. Nichol, the Resolutions of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia were entered on the Journals.

Mr. Baldwin, attended by the Usher of the Black Rod, acquainted the House that the Common School Bill had passed the Upper House—and also the Bill appointing Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes,—and also the Bill relative to confiscated property.

Mr. Robinson moved that the 5th rule of the House be dispensed with, as far as related to the Bill for granting a supply to His Excellency for the year 1821.

Mr. Nichol objected to give a supply in advance. It might prevent their coming together again. He did not oppose the principle of a supply—he would support it—but to advance a supply when they were loudly calling for retrenchment, and in expectation of papers which would enable them to investigate the causes of their distress, and ease the public burthens, was unconstitutional, and he should resist it in every stage. It was a great complaint in Ireland before the Union, and they would not do their duty to their constituents unless they united with him. They knew the advisers of His Excellency, and the terror they felt at the intended retrenchment. These persons would endeavour to baffle the noble purposes of that House, and he hoped Gentlemen would not place it in their power to effect this object, by voting the supply in advance. They (the Executive Council) had too long fettered the rights of that House and of the people—their power was diminishing, and their present situation put him in mind of the convulsive struggles of a dying giant.

Mr. Jones thought no objection could be made to the grant. The arguments of the Honourable Gentleman were not well founded—the sum of 3000 and odd pounds for 1821, could not prevent their being called together again. He thought the high character of the Governor, and the confidence placed in him by the whole Province should induce them to comply with the demand a refusal of which would be disrespectful.

Mr. Durand was of opinion it ought not to be brought forward before the papers wanted were received—there should be some documents laid before them to elucidate the intricate state of the Public accounts. It appeared there were no means to meet the demand, and they ought to hold the purse strings in their own hands, and not give them up for twelve months. If there was a necessity for money, the session should not be closed—they ought to have an opportunity of investigating the public accounts and of putting a stop to profligate expenditure. He was ready to support the Bill, if he could prevent the squandering of the money, and effect the retrenchment required; and unless this could be done he recommended to the House to hold the supply in their own hands till the papers called for were produced, and an investigation had taken place called for the Journals to read the resolutions of the Committee of Public accounts for 1818, which supported his arguments. On a division, the Bill was lost by a majority of one.

Ayes 8
Naves 9

INLAND NAVIGATION LAW.

Upon the third reading, Mr. Jones proposed a clause to allow the introduction of American flour, &c into this Province for exportation to Lower Canada, which occasioned a debate, in which Messrs. Jones, Nichol and Durand took a part, and went over the arguments used in the morning.—A division then took place, and the bill passed by a majority of seven against the clause. A committee was appointed to carry it to the Upper House.

Mr. Nelles, first named in the committee to enquire into the expiring laws, reported two acts of the 56th of the King, one of which was for making ample provision for the Adjutant General of Militia, recommended to be continued.

Mr. Nelles moved and obtained leave to bring in a bill to make ample provision for the Adjutant General of Militia, and that the 5th rule of the House might be dispensed with as far as related to the same.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved that the whole be expunged. When the bill passed they were rich—they were then poor and why could not the Adjutant General live upon the salary then, which was formerly sufficient. His office in every respect was worth £860 a year. The former Adjutant General had only £200 without any contingencies.

Mr. Nichol said it would be unworthy of the House to interfere with small appointments, while men of great salaries were overlooked. The situation of the Adjutant General was a responsible one—the duty was increased—it was then different from former times. General Shaw, the former Adjutant General, held several lucrative situations—he was brigade major, a member of the Executive Council &c. He would ask if £200 a year was sufficient for the Adjutant General, when he had to attend the Governor upon Inspectors. The contingencies of office were not his own, they had arisen out of

the proceedings of that House. He had postage, printing, &c. to pay. His situation was respectable, and his duty arduous, there being 20 Militia Regiments more then than in the time of his predecessor. His salary ought therefore to be continued. The former House, with well judged liberality, had given it him, and parsimony ought not to induce them to squeeze him down to the salary of a day labourer.

Mr. Jones supported the motion. He said the high character of the Adjutant General was nothing in the present case—£200 a year might not be sufficient for his support, but if they were to vote money to every person in a trifling office it would destroy the resources of the Province. The Bill stated that the increased duty to be performed by the Adjutant General required it. He would say that the officers of that House might make the same demand on account of the increase of their duties. When £200 a year was given, it was sufficient, and that sum was worth more now than when he was appointed.

Mr. Durand said there was a number of Bills of great importance to the country, which should be got through before the present. He knew the gentleman who was the subject of the present bill, he had the highest respect for his character, and acknowledged his services to be important. He would not have risen but from duty, paramount to his feelings; and this attention to the interest of his country called forth his opposition to the present bill. The duty imposed on the Adjutant General ought not, and need not be so great.—He would be inclined to extend his salary from £200 to a further sum, but the resources of the country would not allow it. A division took place, and the motion of Mr. V. was carried by a majority of two. The Bill was consequently lost.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Very late European News.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, FRIDAY, March 17.
From London papers to Feb. 18, received at this Office.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Feb. 17.

Message from the King.—The House waited till five o'clock, when the Earl of Liverpool presented a Message from the King, expressing his Majesty's conviction that the House of Lords would participate in the feeling of melancholy excited by the death of the King, his father, and announcing that his Majesty deemed it advisable to call a new Parliament without delay; he therefore trusted the House of Lords would concur in adopting, as speedily as possible, such measures as might be necessary for the public service in the interval between the dissolution of the present Parliament and the calling of a new one.

His Majesty's Message having been read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the reading Clerk at the Table,

The Earl of Liverpool said, that it being most desirable the House should be unanimous in agreeing to an Address to his Majesty of Condolence for the loss of the King, his father and of congratulation on his present Majesty's Accession, which it was his intention to move immediately, he was anxious to avoid any question that might tend to produce a difference of opinion, and he therefore should move that his Majesty's most gracious Message, or at least, that part of it which related to the calling of a new Parliament, and the measures to be adopted in consequence, be taken into consideration to-morrow.—Ordered.

The Earl of Liverpool moved an Address, expressive of the condolence of the House with his Majesty on the death of the late King, and congratulating his Majesty on his accession to the Throne.

The address was agreed to *nem. diss.* and was ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white stave.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that his Majesty's state of health not allowing him to receive the whole House, was the reason for adopting the above mode of presenting the Address, and he wished the reason to be entered upon the Journals.

His Lordship then gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow an Address of Condolence to His Majesty on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and also an Address of Condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Adjourned till to-morrow (this day.)

House of Commons.

The House met at a quarter past three o'clock, when between fifty and sixty Members took the oaths.

Intended Dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Castlereagh appeared at the Bar with a Message from His Majesty. On its being brought up it was read by the Speaker, and was as follows:—

“George R.

“The King is persuaded that the House of Commons deeply participates in the grief and affliction of His Majesty for the loss which His Majesty and the nation have sustained by the lamented death of the late King, his father.

“This melancholy event, imposing upon His Majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period, a new Parliament, the King has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion that it will be in all respects most conducive to the public interest and convenience to call the new Parliament without delay.

“The King therefore recommends to the House of Commons to adopt such measures as may be found indispensably

necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service during the interval which must elapse between the termination of the present session and the opening of a new parliament.

“G. R.”

Lord Castlereagh observed, that although various reasons would induce him to propose the delay of one day in the consideration of the other parts of His Majesty's most gracious Message, he was persuaded that no one would wish to postpone for a single moment, the expression of the affliction entertained by that House, on the death of their lamented and revered Sovereign, in the form of an Address, of the most heartfelt condolence to His Majesty, conjoined with sincere congratulation on His Majesty's Accession to the throne of these realms.

The Noble Lord concluded by moving to the following effect:—

That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to convey to His Majesty the expression of the deep affliction felt by the House on the death of their late revered Sovereign; a Monarch whose virtues had so long afforded the brightest example to his subjects, and who had so long reigned in the hearts of his people.

To assure His Majesty, that the House would never cease to cherish the recollection of the blessings which the country had enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of his Royal Father, during a long and eventful reign, in which the most rapid advances had been made in the arts of industry, in commercial opulence, and in national power; and in which so large an accession of glory had been derived from the splendid achievements of His Majesty's fleets and armies.

To add the expression of their regret and condolence, on the late calamitous event, their most sincere congratulations to His Majesty on his happy accession to the Throne of his ancestors. To convey their dutiful assurances of loyalty and affectionate attachment to his sacred person; and to express their firm conviction, founded on their experience of the past, as well as on their confidence in His Majesty's character and virtues, that His Majesty's reign would be marked by constant endeavour to promote the general prosperity and happiness of his people.

Mr. Bathurst seconded the motion.

Mr. Tierney declared that no man could be more sensible than himself of the virtues of their late revered and lamented Sovereign—virtues too numerous to be detailed.—Nor could any man be more sincere than himself in congratulating his present Majesty on his happy accession. No man could feel a greater personal respect for His Majesty than himself. No man could be more earnest in his hopes, that his Majesty's reign might be long and prosperous. No man could exceed him in zealous wishes that that reign might be productive of equal honour and advantage to His Majesty and to the country. Undoubtedly there was one expression in the Address which he thought had better been omitted.—He adverted to that passage which spoke of “the experience of the past.” On all the past he (Mr. T.) wished to turn his back. He wished to bury it in oblivion. A new reign was commencing, and he most anxiously hoped that His Majesty would adopt such measures—that his ministers would advise such measures, as would conduce to His Majesty's own character, honour, and dignity, and to the general benefit of the country.

The Address was then agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Lord Castlereagh moved, that in consideration of the state of His Majesty's health, the Address should be presented by such Members of the House as were of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Ordered.

Lord Castlereagh proceeded to move an Address of Condolence to His Majesty on the death of His Royal Brother the Duke of Kent. He was sure that the House would unanimously concur in the expression of their deep affliction at the loss of the illustrious Duke; an event the more to be deplored, as from His Royal Highness's general appearance, his bodily health, and the strength of his constitution, there was no Member of the Royal Family to whose long life the country could have looked with greater hope. His Royal Highness had justly endeared himself to his Sovereign, and to the nation at large by his numerous virtues; and he (Lord C.) was persuaded, that the illustrious female whom His Royal Highness had left to the protection of his country would experience the warm sympathy of the House and the nation. He therefore moved that an Address be presented to His Majesty, condoling with His Majesty on the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

Agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

It was also ordered, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, that the House should condole with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on the melancholy and premature death of her illustrious Consort.

Lord Castlereagh then moved, that the House should to-morrow take into consideration His Majesty's most gracious Message, and intimated that he would then describe the course which His Majesty's Ministers intended to propose.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

INTERMENT OF THE LATE KING.

The Chapel.—Before seven o'clock, all the persons who had procured tickets were admitted into the north aisle, and were accommodated with places on a temporary platform, which allowed an excellent view of the whole range of the cathedral, except the chapel. The 1500 boys were stationed at the back of the soldiers, and saw every thing without in-