

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of this bill. Mr. Hume hoped that the chancellor of the exchequer would not persist in his motion. They were not in a condition to press this, the last bill on supply. Another bill was sent up to the other house, and they should postpone proceeding with the present bill, until they knew how that bill would be treated, and if it would be returned to them. He should move that the bill be read a third time on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer trusted that the house would not acquiesce in the motion made by the hon. member for Middlesex. He could not depart from the usual course of proceeding at this moment. His hon. friend said he wished to have the opportunity of discussing the bill that had been sent up to the other house, should it be returned to them. He earnestly hoped that bill would not be returned to them—(hear, hear.) He earnestly hoped that the bill to which they had given such sedulous, such candid, and such conciliatory attention, would not be returned. He earnestly hoped—he believed, and indeed he trusted—that it would not come back to them—(hear.) If any gentlemen were disposed to feel friendly toward that bill, he would not take any step which would imply that the bill would be returned. If there were an enemy to the bill, he could not take a step more calculated to do mischief—more suited to alarm the public mind, and to indispose those to whose judgments the bill was referred to do a mischief to that cause in which they were all so much interested. But his hon. friend said that he wanted to discuss the bill, should it be returned to them. If the bill passed they did not require discussion; if it did not pass then they would have the same opportunity of discussion that they would have had if the bill had passed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not so. Mr. Duncanson declared that he could not see any advantage in the course of proceeding suggested by the hon. member for Middlesex. There were numerous petitions calling on them to stop the supplies, and a large portion of his constituents had called upon him to aid in doing so. He had the other evening to explain to his constituents the exact position of the house with respect to the supplies, and he found it very difficult to do so. He wished now to be informed upon the subject. Mr. Gisborne stated that the house had not the power without the concurrence of the other house of vesting the supplies in Commissioners, or of limiting to six or twelve months; if they could do either of these without the concurrence of the other house, they might discuss the propriety of exercising it. But as they should not do this without a clause in which the other house should concur, it was clear that the mysterious power to which the honorable member for Middlesex referred was only an imaginary one. There were enough of exchequer bills in the hands of the government to carry on the functions of government until the next session. They had then no such power as it was supposed they had—the power they had should have been exercised before the supplies were voted. (Hear.) Mr. Fildes expressed the greatest anxiety to see the bill in operation. Mr. Hume said he should probably move the adjournment of the debate. (Cries of "oh!") He would state why he wished to postpone the third reading of the bill until Monday. He held in his mind the clause of appropriation on a former occasion, and the words were to provide for the service of the naval department of the country for one year. Now he might move the supplies for nine months, and thus the house would maintain a check and control; and he would at once ask his right honorable friend, whether he would object to insert months instead of twelve? If, however, his majesty's government would tell him that by pressing his motion he might endanger the municipal corporation bill, he would at once give up his motion. Lord John Russell thought it unnecessary to enter into protracted discussion on this question; but if he understood the matter rightly, it the hon. member for Middlesex should carry his motion, the effect could only be to show a great want of confidence in his majesty's government. He trusted the house would accede to the motion of his right hon. friend, the chancellor of the exchequer, who appeared there as the official representative of the crown. It appeared to him that this was the only constitutional way in which the house should show confidence in his majesty's government. He would declare most unequivocally that there was no way in which the object in view to show confidence could be so thoroughly shown as by passing this bill. Mr. Hume said he had no further objection to make. After a few words from Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Rathen said that it had been his wish to meet the amendments of the house of lords in a spirit of conciliation, and having been actuated by that feeling alone, he had acceded to them. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robinson presented petitions from Montreal and from persons in the city of London engaged in the timber trade, against any alteration of the timber duties. He said that the timber trade was almost the only trade enjoyed by Canada with the mother country, and that therefore, the petitioners in Montreal and elsewhere had viewed with alarm propositions founded on the views of political economists to alter duties. They were also in favor of a measure that would check emigration—a check which he deemed by no means desirable. As to the alterations in the duties, the prospects in many cases with which they had been made had not been realized. Here, as upon the wine duties, the liberal system had failed. When Lord Althorp proposed the alteration of the wine duties, he declared that they would not produce the calculated benefits; the result justified his observation, for from that period France had not taken the slightest notice of our reduction of duties. Therefore had there been not only decided losses to the revenue, but grievance to individuals who had embarked their capital in the particular trade. The same would be found to be the case as regards the changes of the timber duties. He would not enter upon the remarks that he might otherwise have made, had the president of the board of trade been present; but as the change on the timber duties had been founded on the recommendations of a committee, he trusted that before any thing was done on the timber duties, the evidence might be allowed to be in the hands of members. Mr. Villiers said that freely as the hon. member chose to speak of the political economist, the people would set down the observations just made as mere vague declamation. Not one proof had been adduced. The petitioners and the hon. gentleman sought to perpetuate what he must deem a most mischievous system, and a most unjust tax—(hear.) From the way in which the hon. gentleman constantly talked about free trade and reciprocity, it was evident that he knew not what he spoke about. He was not aware of the principals on which free trade and reciprocity, duties were defended. It was a defensive principle that the people should be allowed to get, and ought to get, the products of their own and other countries as cheap as possible—(hear.) As to other countries not following our

example, it is the duty of a proper footing of reciprocity, he apprehended that other countries would soon find it to their interest to follow our example. Mr. Baring also defended the principle of free trade and reciprocity duties, contending that the people ought to be allowed to find the best articles on the cheapest terms; and the application of that principle would be best calculated to effect the development of the greatest freedom of an improvement in trade. Sir F. Trench hoped that the government would not adopt any steps upon the resolutions and recommendations of the committee on the timber duties until the evidence should be before the house—(hear.) He trusted that nothing would be done to affect this trade of our colonies. Mr. Warburton said that in this case there had been protection in a particular case to the Canadas, and in consequence the ship owners had set up the monstrous pretense that such protection, which was to the extent of 50 per cent, upon the prime cost of the article, out to be perpetuated. The house had most wisely set to work to put an end to this monstrous system. Mr. Thornley said that he was rejoiced to learn that the first step was about to be taken to equalize and render more just the timber duties; and that he hoped, next session, they should make greater advances in the promotion of free trade. Mr. Callaghan observed that he had to present a numerous signed petition from the place he represented, with a prayer of a directly contrary tendency. Mr. Strutt hoped that this first step toward equalization of duties, and the advancement of greater freedom of trade, would not be impeded. Mr. M. Stewart hoped that the evidence would be printed before they legislated upon what the committee had done, and that parliament would not hastily do any thing to effect our colonial trade. A million tons of shipping were engaged in this trade, and would be injuriously affected by the alteration of the duty. Mr. Hume observed that the hon. member who presented the petition denounced his opponents as visionaries and theorists, but that hon. member was ignorant of what he was talking about—(a laugh.) It was preposterous to say that any great principle or benefit to trade was promoted by supporting a system that allowed the shipping of timber in the Baltic, the sending of it to Canada, and then the bringing of it on the colonial duties. It was preposterous to say that the shipping interests could be benefited by this system. Mr. F. Smith was quite ready to admit that they ought to see the evidence. Mr. M. Stewart, in explanation, declared that the resolutions did not rest on the evidence of the committee, and were not justified by it. Mr. Lubbock said that the evidence was now printing, and would soon be ready. Petition ordered to lie on the table. HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mr. O'Connell, on Friday night, gave notice that he should, in the next session of parliament, move for the appointment of a select committee, to inquire and report whether it be necessary for the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people of Great Britain and Ireland that the principle of reservation shall be introduced into the other house of parliament.

known more familiarly by the names of fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth towns; having been so named at the time the Midland District was set off, and which, as I said before, Prince Edward formed one of its four counties. Several years ago, the inhabitants, tired of coming so far as Kingston for justice when they complained, they seldom got anything but law, petitioned the Provincial Legislature to erect the county into a separate District, in order that they might go to law, and spend their money among themselves—no bad proviso for so litigious a race of beings as the Upper Canadians. The good people of the Midland District made very serious objections to so reasonable a request, and so the Legislature kindly granted the prayer of the petitioners, upon condition of their building a Jail and Court House, and properly providing for a fair portion of the debt of the parent district; out of which, by the bye, they afterwards attempted to humbug the old one. In the summer of 1834, the Court House and Jail were completed, and proper officers having been selected by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, a proclamation was issued, erecting the county into the desired district. The last thing I shall notice generally, is the ever varying scenery to be met with at every turn and bye-path in Prince Edward. As a matter of course, the short stay I made, enabled me to see but few sights, and to make fewer observations upon what I did see; but I saw sufficient to inspire me with an unextinguishable desire to behold much more; and future summers will find me, spending what few leisure days I can devote, from the never ending cares of a public journalist, or as Fanny Kemble would say, of a "newspaper bug," to discovering and portraying the charming landscapes of this charming country. The village of Hollowell, in the township of the same name, is situated on a high bluff at the head of a bay that stretches in with bold shores from the Bay of Quinte, opposite Adolphustown. It was first settled as a village, in the commencement of the present century, and notwithstanding its progress has not been so rapid as many other younger places, yet it has steadily increased in size, wealth and commercial importance. As the district town, it should be entitled to send one member to the House of Assembly, but as its population is divided between Hollowell proper, and Picton, on the other side of a stream or morass that empties itself into the Bay, the requisite number of inhabitants, 1000, cannot be found in either. Besides, it is difficult to say which is the district town; the Pictonians contend that as the Jail and Court House, Episcopal and Catholic Churches are on their side, that theirs is the District town; while the reverse is maintained by the good folks of Hollowell, on account of the greater extent and importance of their own village. The probable and only way of settling the matter, will be, to get passed an act, incorporating the two villages, calling it by a new name, and defining its limits. The harbor of Hollowell is bad. Steamboats can only come to within a third of a mile of the village; while it seems apparent, that a very trifling expense would enable them to come with perfect safety to the very bridge that separates Picton from its larger rival. The bottom of the bay, I am informed, is composed of mud, and might easily be cleared out, and by proper precautions, prevented from filling up. What hinders the accomplishment of this very desirable improvement, is the apathy and want of enterprise in the owners of the land in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. They are, unluckily for the town, blessed with sufficient wealth to pass their own days comfortably, and they leave for another generation to perform the duties to society, that properly devolve upon themselves. This is however, too common an evil over all the eastern parts of Canada, to be particularly charged upon the Hollowell land owners. The Court House with its Jail, is a stately building; it is substantially erected, though by no means either elegant or even handsome. I tried all I could to admire it, for the express purpose of pleasing an old friend, who shewed me the lines of his town, with all the self-gratification of a denizen; but the faint praise I bestowed upon the building evidently gave offence, and I changed the conversation. Its chief defects are its square form and its ugly wooden portico, faults that offend an eye accustomed to the elegant proportionate buildings of Europe. The internal arrangement of the part appropriated to the administration of justice is good, and though not so splendid or costly as that of Kingston, is more convenient. The hall is better adapted for public speaking; and persons on business and strangers, have infinitely more accommodation than with us. The Quarter Sessions happened to be held on the day I inspected the Court House, and what speaks whole libraries in favor of the good order maintained in the district, is, that there was no business of any kind before the court to transact. The commission was read, the Grand Jury sworn, and a bill of indictment given them by the Clerk of the Peace, which having been ignored, the Court broke up. It also chanced, that the two village lawyers, having exhausted all their stock of vituperance at the late Assizes, agreed to a suspension of arms for three months; and thus not one single cause came on for trial at the District Court. I met the Clerk of the Court as he was proceeding to the Court House, and he looked "unutterable things," while he gave me the woeful intelligence of being thus de-raided out of his lawful perquisites. The village of Hollowell proper, consists of a single street full half a mile long; the houses and shops are well built, partly of brick and wood, and several handsome taverns display their lofty Yankee sign posts. I put up at Hopkins', an old New Englander, who has kept a good house for many years, with all that attention to the personal comforts of his inmates, for which his countrymen are so proverbially celebrated. Nature seems to have formed a New Englander for the sole purpose of keeping taverns. Go to what part of this continent you please, and you will surely find the best houses kept by natives of the New England States. They read you through with one look; they know what you want before you know yourself; and although the servility that distinguishes an English or French landlord is absent, yet a guest must behave very ill indeed to receive anything but civility in their

houses. During a journey I made the winter before last, I passed through the Black River county on my way to the banks of the Mohawk, and I noticed that every tavern at which I stopped was kept by a New Englander; and the attention and comfort I received, I found fully equal to anything the kind at home, while the price charged did not come up to one quarter. The filthy taverns at the Mohawk, kept by Dutchmen, are a striking contrast to those I have mentioned. Countries therefore to a house of entertainment kept by a genuine Yankee. The state of political society is somewhat peculiar to Hollowell and other parts of Prince Edward. In other places in the province, the Reformers, or so-called liberal party, are composed of U. E. Loyalists, naturalized Americans, with a slight sprinkling here and there of British born subjects; and the opposite party consist of the ultra U. E.'s, with a great majority of English, Irish, and Scotch settlers. The very reverse is the case in Prince Edward. The tory party here is formed of Americans and U. E.'s, with few or no British born subjects; while the reformers boast of having all the Irish on their side, and not a single American can be found within their ranks. At the late election, a singular anomaly existed. In Lenox & Addington, the Irish exerted their interest to put in Mr. Cartwright, while in Prince Edward the same zeal was exhibited to put out Mr. Werden. Dislike to the American party was in each case the cause of the opposition, although in the one it was manifested to keep out a tory, and in the other to put one in. It was three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when I quitted Hollowell on a visit to the Lake of the Mountain in Marysburg, but so great a natural curiosity deserves a chapter by itself, and shall have it. MR. GEORGE BAKER & HIS GRANT OF 800 ACRES. A grant of 800 acres of Land having passed the Council at Toronto, in favor of Mr. George Baker, of this town, druggist, for certain alleged naval services during the late American War, it has been our duty, as public journalists, and as censors over the improper administration of the Land Granting Department, to inquire into the causes of such a singular grant to such a person, and also, into the nature of these alleged services. We shall premise, that no personal or political feeling is mixed up with this matter. Whatever Mr. Baker might have been in his youth, we are free to confess, we have known no ill of him since our residence in this province. He has, it is true, been occasionally squibbed by us and others, but that has been done more in ridicule than anger, and is the only retaliation that society returns upon a man, himself of low birth and obscure parentage, who upon a sudden elevation to majestic dignity, apes the man of fashion, and jostles down with contempt upon his early friends and associates. What we have to say to-day, is entirely upon public grounds, and but for a variety of trifling causes, would have been published long ago. Mr. Baker is a native of the state of New York, the son of an honest and pains taking barber in the village of Watertown. About the year 1810, at the age of 18, he first entered Upper Canada, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Marvin at Bath; at which place he shortly afterwards married a sister of the notorious William Johnston. Mr. Baker became an object of suspicion to the loyal inhabitants of Bath, which was probably the cause of these alleged services being performed; for towards the close of the year 1812, we find him acting as Assistant Surgeon, on board one of the small armed vessels, dignified with the title of provincial sloops of war. How long he stayed on board, it is impossible for us now to ascertain, but on the 20th of Nov. in the same year, these important services came to a final close. It is for these services he has obtained his grant of 800 acres of land! At the time he was thus acting as a medical man, he was a man true in the profession, with two years' knowledge, gleaned amid his master's shop bottles; was not even a naturalized subject, and had not (so we are informed) taken the oath of allegiance. It was about this period, that Mr. Baker fell into disgrace, for having conspired at the repeated concealment in his own house, of William Johnston, and an affidavit, now lying by us, signed by P. Davey, Esq. a magistrate, goes to the effect, that he saw Johnston concealed in Baker's house, at a time when a price was set upon his head by the British Government. But let that pass for the present. It does not appear that any other services were performed by Baker during this war. In the year 1818, after he had been seven years in the country, and become naturalized, he applied for and obtained a grant of 200 acres of land as a settler. To this grant no great objection can be raised, although many deserving men never could obtain an acre, after repeated applications. About this time, but in what precise year we have not yet ascertained, he obtained (by examination) the Governor's License, to practice Physic, and the minor branches of Surgery. This proves three things. It proves that he was not recognized as a Naval Surgeon, since that alone would entitle him to license, without examination; it also proves that he was not a medical man at the period of these pretended services, for what occasion could there be to apply for license several years after? and it also proves, that he was incompetent, even then, to practice Surgery in full, since his License only permits him to perform the minor branches of the art, which in our interpretation, means bleeding, toothdrawing and corn cutting, operations in which he was no doubt well instructed in his youth, by his worthy father, the barber. It was many years after this, that the tide of his glory set in. Being married a second or third time, we forget which, to the sister of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. His Majesty's Solicitor General, he began to partake of the good things of his illustrious connection. Mr. Hagerman, like Earl Grey, conceived it his bounden duty, to provide for his relatives. Mr. Baker was appointed a magistrate, and then, not satisfied with his grant of 200 acres, applied for, and after some time obtained, doubtless with the assistance of his great relative, (although that allegation is expressly denied by His Majesty's Government,) a further grant of 800 acres, for his services in time of war!! This was in the year 1832, the same year we believe, that his waggon & horses were

THE BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1835.

A RIDE THROUGH PRINCE EDWARD AND PART OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER II. Which if not more interesting than the first, ought at the very least to be so, since it is shorter. Before I write one word about Hollowell, it would be as well to say something concerning the District, of which it is the chief town. Prince Edward, although the smallest district in the province, and formerly merely a county of the Midland District, is one of the richest, most fertile, and best cultivated tracts of land in Upper Canada;—perhaps the most so for its extent, of any in British North America. Its population, amounting only to between eleven and twelve thousand souls, is entirely composed of substantial farmers and driving mechanics; with a body of as wealthy merchants as any in His Majesty's dominions. A really poor man is here hardly to be found, and when the slightest necessities are more than nine chances in one, his poverty is occasioned either by laziness, drunkenness, or perhaps by both. Other writers have remarked with surprise, upon the comparative obscurity of this favored District, with others so bountifully supplied by nature with the good things of this earth; but in my humble opinion, the cause is very easily ascertained. Owing to all the lands (reserves excepted,) having been deeded to Mohawk Dutch and other settlers, many years ere the tide of British emigration set in to Upper Canada, few families from the old countries have settled themselves in this District, and these only when they have been able to buy out the original occupiers of the soil. Consequently little notoriety at home has been obtained for the District by letters written from this country, as in the case with most other parts of the province. To which may be added, the Canada Company possesses few or no lots, and at least, any they are willing to sell, and have not striven to create for Prince Edward, by their numerous publications in England, Ireland and Scotland, but interest which has been excited for Guelph, Gt. Erie, and the lands adjacent. The position of Prince Edward is peculiar; bounded on the north by the Bay of Quinte, on the west by the Newcastle District, on the south by Lake Ontario, and by West-Isle on the east, it has every advantage the water communication can give it. Although it lies on the border of the Lake, (Picton being in the adjoining district,) yet South Bay, on the east, is the only opening of the peninsula, sufficiently safe and capacious to contain the whole British Navy; and the Bay of Quinte on the north shore, is one continued harbor from one extremity to the other. Prince Edward, though in reality a peninsula, is almost an island; a narrow strip of land, the portage or "Carrying Place" of the Aborigines, scarcely a mile in length, separating the waters of the Lake from those of the Bay. Its form is so extremely angular that its superficial surface cannot readily be ascertained in the usual manner; its extreme length, from Point Pleasant to the Carrying Place, may be fifty miles, while its greatest breadth, from Green Point to Hayek's Point, will not exceed thirty. Making therefore the necessary allowance, about 700 square miles may be about the extent. The district contains ten townships, Marysburg, Hollowell, Sophiasburg, Muller and Ameliasburg,