he set aside, and this would be taken as a sufficient, and as the desired channel of com-

agnication. The present circums'ance of Great Britain will lead many persons in this country, partiwhich might be derived from the British territory in North America, loragree with me in the r clans, and the advantages of takin; the oppo invity of carrying them into action. A memorial has lately been indressed to the Governor General of the British Provieces, embrie ne views warly militar withrthose percin referted to, from some infimontial parties in Vestern Canada, which will serve to confirm a hat I have stated. This memorial will, no Joubl, he sent theme by Dord Eigin witho ! lelsy, and will show now strongly these views are a mertained, and would be supported in CHAS. FRANKS.

PRESENT OF BOOKS PARIS TO NEW YORKY.

(Signed.)

Ris Henor the Mayer transmitted a letter Bein Mr. A'ex. Vatamere, the philanthropic French gentleman who has been so indefati gabit in momening an interchange of kindly offices between the nations; and, as the Mayo draff states, if whose services in the cause of . diterature have made him so universally known and to justly appreciated, Monsieur Vattemate is the locarer of a large number of value The and meful works, a donation from the City of Paris to the City of New York, made in necordance with the system of exchanges atment of a Committee to take charge of cate present sent from Paris; the accompany ing letter bring itt theer words :

To the Han, the Mayor and Common Council and of the City of New York : bes (aprel am. s : After an absence of six years I to un to your broutiful City, charged by e Cer of Pais to express to her sister City high approcration of her valuable works telle latter had presented to her, and of the liberal spirit which diethed the act of couplesy. In the same spirit-Baris ag in presonis to here York, through me, her honored seent, saether series of curious and valuable Horks relating to the history, industrial staafter his motion was passed to refer the art fress tistics and regulations of Paris - to ter civil to a Select Committee, whom he hoped would doungne and obstituble institutions -her syssteer of severe, drzinage, whiter-works and presenters of interest and practical imporstance, stirt of which is enclosed. That city efrom her age, her wealth, her haviness, her position as the metropoles of France-with her numberes public institutions, her learned men, her constant devotion to the health, the espece, the well-being of her immense populabelieves that she has acquire I informaand experience that may be of use to you! d others. The result of this information and experience, in all its verious branches, bes in return that New York will do he favor to receive these her tokens of reand he stimulated still farther to favor see in reintn with such works of public value he way of regulations, ordinances, systems public improvements, reports of Depart-

happy relationship which has ever existed between her and the United States. I have the benet to be, &c. ALEXANDER VATTEMARE.

ments, &c. as the great extent of your wisely-

splesed and well regulated City may from

time to time give rise to. The Cities of New

York and Paris are now connected by so many

at me not only of ancient friendship but of con-

atuatly increasing social and business relations.

that I am most happy in bring, in the present

include, the benoted instrument of that mu-

to lexchange of public acts of courtesy and

by which France hopes to be ahl-

New York, June 18, 1817. Count de Rambaleon. Pretect of the Some first Civil Magustrate of Paris, to Monricu! Vallemare. Sen: I have received with your favor of

b. 8th last, the several works and legislative me presented to the City of Paris name of the States of New York. nr, Massachusetts and Rhade Island. These works, in consideration of their in sasie worth and importance, as well as the vely recollection of the fraternal feelings trached to them, require from us a distinct be official proof of our rateem. I bove, he efore, and according to your wishes, deci ed that they should, with the other works mnerly received, accupy a special and sepa ste room in the Corporation Library of the

As you are on the ere of your departure or America, let me beg of you to express e above States, and to the City of New ock, our grateful acknowledgement for the sens of good will, and brotherly sentiments by have so liberally manifested toward the

Breaire, Sir, the assurance of my highest COUNT DE RAMBUTEAU. are follows a list of Works presented to York by Alex. Vattemare, in the name cont Rambuteau, and the City of Paris,

tory of the Hofel de Ville of Paris-Gazetteer of Paris-A work on the rection and Repairs of the Pavements of Paris-Description of the Rtel to Meliere in 1845 - Reentive to the Markets of Paris and European Cities - Reports, and on acin : Mont de Piete or public pawnother for the prot of Paris-Proceedhe Council of the Department of the 516 - Memoirs of the Canal and Elegappires Paris with Water-In the Administration of the Hospitale 196 18 and 46-Annals of Industry. danes Statistical Survey of the Depart-

Seine. Vemare adds, in a note, that, under rif. Act these books are detained as for taxation. Some of Mr. mable vorksya few years ago, were d in this way by the Customs, and sold less anction, & . Douths thereafter, for a helfavorite or other, but were got

The Pamerar. Yesterday there was a source of viritors at Lachine to witness arting of the " Pamport." a new stee "uer to tween that part and Kingston, belonging !" th only just to arrive in time to see her start. herefore, can but speak generally. Shoots to as, the great Quebec and Mantreal butter une -x-resed, to be by far the forest of heare have seen on these waters. She is built p, brought, ready for putting together at from Glagrew, with one berigonial cu-Mesers Ward and Brosh's foundry in g. and though we have not yet seen her parise of Lake St. Louis, that tracing am ing heldway. We have eierstand, particular care has ben ries her a large sutface of builer plate men to the serios of her cylinder ; that

boders are large for the nominal horse Aire engine, which enewes safety and

diedy toe abreater of an one on it can have nothing to do with the matter. higher toat that of her mester, Caul. Breen

LOMBOUR ALBERT .- The One brys were 4 white building so the lake below Part His. personal alteriores. One a with of Mr. 4 Ms Later, wir at water, about of sport from the test from by, by at the order to respectate in, the Hop, Mr. Neilson, bring the only non-You You are Wall

Quzette.

eontent.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. WID E-DAY, 30th June. From the Montreal Herold.

George S. Boutton, E-q., after heine aworn look his seat as a member of the flowe. A number of petitions were presented, including one from the Inhabitants of the City of Quebec, praying for investigation into the

subject of Emigratem. A message fom His Excellency was received, enclosing a D spatch from the Lentenant Governor of Nova Scotia, accompanied he copies of certain Resolutions, passed by the House of Assembly for that Province, relative to the Post Office.

A sumber of Bills were received from the Lez I tve A s nby. A Bill to amend the Act 4 and 5 Vic., can. 7, and 9 Vic., cap 107, and to extend the time allowed for taking oaths, by persons wishing to become naturalised, was read a

second time.

Hon. blr. Femer, parament to notice, moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty on the subject of emigration from treland to this country. In doing so, the Bon. gentleman stated that the vast amount of deatst it on, sickness, misery and death, which had occurred within the last seven weeks among the emigrants coming from Great Britain, had induced him to make the mution. A good deal had been said about the cruelty of the landlords in sending their tenantry out in such a destitute state. He (Mr. F.) thought that i was their agents who were most to blame, for he could not believe that moblemen, some of them enjoying the confidence of Her Maiste. could be guilty of the misrepresentation which had been used in order to induce the people to emigrale. A great nulmber of the emigrants were beggars and paupers, sent out only for the purpose of freeing the landlard ffor expence of keeping He (Mr. F.) hoped that steps would be taken to try and prevent this, as he thought it was too hatd for a young country like this to be barthened with ... H Me auners of a nation like Ireland. He intended

not soften or lessen the truth contained in the petition from fear of giving offence. . Hon. Mr. Monnes had no objection to the notion, sithough he was of opinion that it would not be of much use, as an Address on the same subject had been sent home by last mail from the House of Assembly, which it was priginally intended should have obtained the concurrence of this House; but this inten-tion was frustrated by the position not bein; got ready soon enough. He trusted that the scenes of misery which had been witnessed during the last two months were about to pass away. The accounts which had been rereived that morning were most cheering, a large number of emigrants who had arrived within the last few days were all found to be healthy, at least there were not allowed to ship sick persons, and were obliged to pay a work of paramount im oftance. more attention to the comfort of passengers, he providing them with better food, and by

emigrants, there were only about six sick. After some further remarks from some other to centent still more strongly the kind and the subject of emigration.

The Bill to facilitate the commutation of tenure of land in Lower Canada in certain a Felect Committee. The House then adjustmed.

THURSDAY, July 1. Hon, Mr. Monnts presented a message from lie Excellency, enclosing copies of several destatches from Her Majesty.

A sember of Petitions were presented. The neder of the day for the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the absence of the Hon. John McDonald, whom the Committ e reported that they found from from searching joun. ale, to have been absent during the last two Sassions, and thereby bas came liable to lose his a at, was discharged of the Ministry-was ashamed of it. What! after some remarks from a veral members.

able to proceed farther in the matte ". A Bill to shorten the time of presention certain cases in Upper Canada, which war in- longed the money to be expended? Was it cond time. After a few words from Mr. Son-I IVAN, who considered the B II to be one which from the parties causing the accident, was read

A Bill to prevent malicions injuries by fire and for other purposes, and which the Speaker -tated to be a transcript of a law passed in England in 1844, was read a second timeafter a few words from the Hon. SULLIVAN Government introduce this and two other bill which had just passed a secord realing. showed that the Government was watching over the persons and property of the people of the country; and he was happy to see such hills introduced, breause they lended to assimilate the laws of the country with those of England, which he considered a very destrable

Hon. Mr. Invinc expressed his epinion tha the bill was a good one, and one that would prove highly beneficial to the coun ry. Hon. Mr. Sollivan moved that an Address to Her Majesty, praying her to give her a--sent to the Civil Eist Act of last Session, which hail passed the House of Assembly be concur-

red in by the House. Hon. Mr. Nigason objected, on the ground that the House of Assembly styled themselves in the Address the Commons of Canada, which he thought they had no right to do, and which he considered to be against the terms of the Union Act.

Hon. Mr. Sureaword said that was the designation which the House of Assembly in Upper Canada commonly used prevous to the Union. He thought that the House should not interfere with the title which the Lower House had taken to itself, as it might be decined a bis inferiority, and admit himself to be mere breach of privilege. For his parte he thought the House of Assembly had a perfect right to call themselves the Commons of Canada.

Hon. Mr. NEILSON-Then we have a right

to call purvelves the House of Land. Hoe. Mr. Monais thought they ought no to interfere with the matter, as it might be I'er motion was very casy, without construed into a breach of priv I ges. In Up-Canada the Lawer House of Assemaly styled at which rules and principles might have been dient the eye lest eight of her themselves the Commons, although in the Constitutional Act, they were styled the House of Assembly. It the House of Assembly. hly were better pleased a "b the name of the Commons of Canada, he to bacht this House had so business to interfere we. After so using House, it called up the hon. Member for

trange in working. Generaling durabolity of trange to the Union Act, to did hon member in the present instance; what to complain. If there were any principle of votent for it, occasive heat not think it was against the principle of the Union Act, to did not the letter of the Union Act, to did not and then obvisting the two ment fer selves the House of Commons; indeed, i'e or give effect to it; one or the other was was a mere waste of public time. thought it was highly inpurtant for that Hoda? their duty and the House should not tolerate to represent themselves as the Commons, as a subtricting middle course (hear, hear.)

21. when completed, to this ear. Her great many privileges which might be denied. Attorney General Surenwood stated at the to seminang, and fully equal to any tuem at a future day, unless they were found | ve. v on's:t that the Gave nment were opicard Third Ridiag, in moving for an Address, en-

extent of marinternal waters, and to e- which prayed that Her Majesty might assent which prayed that Her Majesty might-assent to a bill with which he could not interfere. It being a Money Bill, he thought the matter should be left to the Hause of Assembly, to yes more and over the main artery to should be left to the House of Assembly, the House of Assembly, the Assembly to the House of Assembly, the Assembly t we say pedied, we believe, on the mute best way that they could. He, for one, would

> Hon. Mr. Boutton had read the Address Address; he al-o agreed with what had been Land langhter.) said against their intertering with the right of . A Maxwen That was the very language the House of Assembly, to take the maring of of the motion. House of Commons, if they Ekail.

The Bill treasb'e Justices of the Peace ie Magdelaine Islands to act, without being equired to qualify as at plesent required by aw, was read a second time on the motion of

ne Hoa, Mr. Nedson. Bill to inthusies the Courts in Upper Cingla, to a mit Mr. Carrothers to practice therein, was also read a second time. A number of Bills were received from the

Legislative Assembly, and read a first time.

After which, the House adjourned.

From the Pilot. MOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THORSDAY, June 21.

MARRIAGE BILL. Mr. Williams moved the third reading of the bill to oblige certain clergymen to go before the Quarter Sessions and procure a certificate of ordination previous to being per- dis justed with the ha diships they had to en- Mr. Chaptan could not see why the promitted to celebrate marriage.

Mr. PRICE Was anxious to propose as amendment rendering it necessary for clergymen of all denominations to file a-certificate of ordination; past contentions in the country arose chiefly from such distinctions as that proposed by the bill as it then stood; be (Mr. P.) was anxious to place clergemen of all denominations in the same footing; he would move that the hill be referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next, in order to introduce the amendment he suggested.

Mr. Williams was as desirous as any man to do justice to all denominations; his object was in have a correct registry of persons qualified to celebrate marriage in order to prevent disputes, and he thought the mode propased in the bill with the regulations already existing, would be sufficient for the purpose Solicitor General CAMERON spoke in ichter the air. And arrand that the mode of registration proposed by the hope blember for

York would be inconvenient and unsafe.

Mr. Parce could not perceive how confu sion or danger could arise from the course he succested; if records might be destroyed in a Registry Office, so shey might in the wifice of the Clerk of a Court; he would repeat his desire to prevent jealousy and contention among the religious denominations he had lately entrusted to him a large netition from members of the Free Church of Scotland complaining of being in an inferior position in this very matter to the Clergy of the Church of England; the latter had not to go hefore a Magistrate, they kept a registry of their own; he (Vir. P.) proposed that in the instances in question more should be done; besides keeping a registry the clergymen re

ferred to should file proof of their ordination A division was then come to when the nation was carried by 29 to 15.

MOTION FOR AM ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNO GENERAL ON HARBOR AT FORT BURRELL. Mr. EAMATINGER moves for an Address to His Excellency calling attention to the fact which in turn had formed the subject of a £1100 per annum? that although the forming of a harbor at Port dieam. Barrell had been several tiotes recommended by the House nothing had been done, and stating that in the opinion of the House it was

his Goway doubted the power of Hones to entertam' such a motion; it proallowing them more room on hoard of ship, posed a large expenditure of money, and been strictly observed, were, that out of 1,500 | a proposition should originate, from all responsibility (hear, hear.)

Mr. Mozis agreed with the hon, member members, Mr. Ferrie withdrew his motion, for Leads that the course proposed was im-

cases was read a second time, and referred to the Ministry ; it was competent to the House cation with the Deputy Post Master General of paramount imbertance or not. is the opinion of the Government. Atty. Gen. Sugawnol .- The Government

do not think the work of paramount im nortance. Mr. Bourton thought the whole time the Hages would be occupied in discussion

about local grants of the kind sought for he the motion of the Ministry did not take the responsibility of pronouncing upon them a once [hear, hear.]

Mr. BALDWIN was surprised at the conduccould any member of that House rise in his place and propose an expenditure of money with or without the consent of the Government? He should like to know to whom heelan, whether this or that mode of expending rountry, and to be informed of the relative proposed to inquire into it in 1847. at their position in regard to a leader; it could not be discovered who was their leader (hear, hear, hear.) At one time the Attorney General West appears in that character, and again when application is made that learned he question to be answered perhaps by the hon. Member for Megantic (frughter.) or hy the learned Solicitor Gederal West; he (Mr () could understand why the Attorney General thus vielded superiority to the Solicitor General; the latter gentleman was the senior at the council board and the hon, and learned Attorney General with that modesty so peculiar to him, is content to acknowledge a joint in his learned colleague's tail (loud laughter); but was ever such a state of things heard of helire, no one can tell the mode or manner of Ministerial action; he present moment, there might have been a had almost become indifferent to the operations of the Ministry, so bad had they become done good, it groused the other side of the

before the Hous ..

hartily. The motion had been put, and was excuse for that occasion. But then he found. not noticed it from bring, at the moment, in conversation with another hon, member. Mr.: Williams had a conde the motion since it was put in his hands yesterday, and but did not believe that the work referred to be must say that he heartily concurred in the | was one of paramount importance Chear, hear,

bir. Williams, had I thought so I should

The Address was then put, and consurred not have accorded it (laughter.) The motion was then at the engantion overal Moisterial mombors, withdrawn.

Mr. Morrarr moved for the second reading of the bill to facilitate partition of lands in Lower Canada.

part of Messes. Down and and McConnell to the second reading which was, however, finally wishdrawa, in consequence of Mr. Molfatt expressing his willingness to refer it to a select committee. It was shown that the three Towasla's which this bill a Tested were ! anted at a distant period to a Ale. Nicholas lustin, enconcit on that le should get fiftyfour associates, and made an agreement with lands, and got them surveyed, those people in Lower Canada from Local Taxation. He should surrender him a thousand acres each. explained that the Bill was not intended to M . Austin performed his part of the agree- relieve the Military Government from any ment, but as at that period it took a great part of the burdens now imposed upon it; but charter be did not get them completed before seial Government from Municipal taxes, as it mercantile classes, they were obliged to add the greater part of his associates becoming was in Upper Canada.

them so d their rights to a man of the name not be tived as well as that of any individual of Cook, who kept a tavera on the for local purposes. This was just a continued borders; some sold their rights for a quart of spoliation of Lower Canada.
rum and others for a nights carouse. Sides Mr. Morrart could not see how there could that period other persons have settled on the he any spoliation in a Bill which relea ed the lands, but in general they are in a state of people of the Province from the payment of nature, as it is almost impossible to find out taxes. He had taken care to submit a copy of who are the real owners, and parties wishing to the Bill to the Mayor of Montreal, and as hourschase are thereby prevented. This bill had received no answer, he concluded the was therefore brought in, in order to as ist the Corporation were not opposed to it. common law, which has not power to medy Mr. DeWrit said the Mayor had called the evil. and if possible to effect a just parti- upon him, and expressed his dislike of the Bill, tion with due regard to the rights of the thinking that all the property within the city o iginal proprietors. The bill was in conse-lought to pay alike. quence jead a second time and referred to a Mr. Vinca opposed the Bill. e.ect committee.

WEDVESDAY, June 30. On Mr. Williams moving to refer the netical of the Hon. Mr. Burnham, Mr. Attor- the hon, member for Three Rivers, who had ney General Sherwood opposed the motion. surprised and delighted him by a conduct so He said the claim aros: from a purchase made diff rent to any which he had purs ed in 1814. from the Indians, by a person samed Rogers. He had stated his argument with much ability. system, Canada ought to wait until they took in 1763, and a few months after the Constant He (Mr. Aylwin) thought, at least, that there is no maintain in the ming it. Soil at they must be computed some thou and sperhaps militions, was one city which ought to be excepted from a cknowledged they were injured, they must be supplied to the provide thought of it, to get the of acres, on the north of Lake Superior, but this exemption -he meant the city of Quebec. it was made after a proclamation announcing It was true, the Pictineial Government had that the Gare nment would not recognise any few buildings there, but the Mil'tary Governsuch title. The thing had been already dis- ment had most extensive property, and ought posed of hy the Council, and should not, he to be compelled to pay more, instead of having thought, he brought up again.

Mr. Enwatinger thought the subject should be inquired into, and mentioned that there was half the mad, but the whole of it, and as a person living in Montroal, who was the the e are frequently very large pieces of ord- the Crown, praying that this very principle of lineal descendant of the Chief, of a tract of nance, the winter roads were quickly descountry on Lake Superior, to which she

Dr. NELSON related the story of Sir Wm Johnston and the Indian, of whom the latter one day told the firmer that he had dreamt he ent a present of Sir William's uniform coat. with epaulettes and received the shining gift. question was, whether having given Munici- reason for doing so. He said he represented only to he obliged to repay the compliment by presenting the soldier with a tract of land. . f the Province were to pay there bodies

On a division, the year were only Messrs Ermatinger and Mevers. Communications from the Lieut, Governor of Nova Scotia, relative to the Post Office? 20; Ayes, 27. Majority for Ministers, 18.

were laid on the table. In answer to Mr. Drummond, Mr. Badgley said that there was no fund upon which the The consequence of these regulations having | would relied the Ministry, with whom such | indemnity for the Fabrique of S. B poit could he charged, no Bill on that subject would be

Mr. Barowin moved an Address to Hit The notion of Mr. Cummins to famish and allowed Mr. Morris to give notic that he proper; but it rested with his (Mr. Gawan's) Excellency, respecting the nomination of Mr. | copies of the House to Munici- America were small, those in Europe were into a Committee of the whole on Friday, on aft all other matters-his [Mr. Moin's] side | ter had been sent by the Executive Covern; Atty. Geol. Surgewood did not look upon Post Master, in some place in Upper Canada, good. the motion as interfering with the duties of and directing him to put himself in communito say whether the work referred to was one However, when he did so, and found the States, romatked, that the result of a similar

Mr. Sugarroon apposed the motion, lecause he felt sure that it was quite contrary to the Boundary Bill. The adva t ge which would doctrines of the Constitution, for either branch accrue to Camedians, if the Americaus did of the Legislatine to enquire into the reason, their part, was obvious, since they were much of a particular 'x reise of the Prerogative of a ger consumers than Canadians. He thought the Crown If the hon, gentleman who spoke it unnecessary to say more, and would, therelast, could show any precedent, he would con- fore, morely strike the word oil out of his re-sent to the motion: if not, he must oppose it. solution, so as to limit it to the natural produc-Mr. BALDWIN said, he did not ask for the tio is of Canada.

but only for documents showing the reasons. hear the lon gottlem in give some reason in Mr Darstwonn supported the motion. any petition from Mr. Calder?

Col. Prince in that case, should vote against | House was now to step in, and by one resoluit. Besides which, he thought it would be tion, sweep them away. The agricultural tended to put the law of Upper Canada in the the people's? And if it were, who were the tended to put the law of Upper Canada in the indees of how it ought to be applied? Who matters. There were lately rumors about the with this change, though the representatives could time. After a few words from Mr. Sur- should decide, and be responsible for the decispector Generalship, which he thought it call upon the members from the Eastern Townwould prove highly ben fic. I to the country.

A Bill to enable the families of persons killed from neglect or accident, to recover damages.

I would be extremely incongenient to tip up.

Mr. Castruord pury thing, that two Ses
from neglect or accident, to recover damages.

I was the finishry upon when this duty it was an extruord pury thing, that two Ses
proved that Canadians could compete with and responsibility devolved (hear, hear.] It sions should have passed over, without any their neighbors on the other side, such a war their business, peculiarly to square notice being taken of it till now. The oc-motion ought not to receive the assent of the public ontlay according to the resources of the currence took place in 811, and it was now House.

value and importance of all public work; but the was not the system which the present an occurrence of this kind, when there was a mero chasing of shadows, beMinistry desired to act upon; they preferred to fold their arms and let things take whatever to fold their arms and let things take whatever to fold their arms and let things take whatever considered himself aggrieved. Nor did her the United States should repeal their duties.

That was well enough but before going so be reciprocated by the United States, these course chance directed. So it was with peti- think that the Ministry were always in fault. That was well enough, but before going so he reciprocated by the United States, these poted; neither your farmers nor ours can be tions also. He noticed the practice of refertions also. He noticed the practice of referting petitions to Select Committees, whereby
all responsibility regarding them wis avoiced.

The knew an example much stronger when things of this sort happened at the post for the House should be satisfied that there on the House should be satisfied that there are would be a reciprocity, and that the reciprotions also. He noticed the practice of refertions also also be little danger in passing it. It was
the House should be little danger in passing it. It was
the protected. Commerce will protect them, but
a would be a reciprocity, and that the reciprocity would be a real one.

States was imported into Canada, it would ring petitions to Select Committees, whereby of acc. He knew an example much stronger would be a reciprocity, and that the reciprocal responsibility regarding them we avoid not set in that manner; they were it vays prepared either to resist applications or to show the propriety of acc. When this, within his own experience of a bir. Gowan thought there was no member by happened in the post-office at Kinley, for applications or to show the propriety of acc. Which he (Mr. Gowan) recommended Mr. sive agricultural County than he did; nor was applications or to shew the property of acceding to them, and such undoubtedly was
the course; any other could not but embarrass
a Government; but the hon, gentlemen opposite could not be embarrassed (hear, hear);
and receiving the surveyor who was to install
they had no rule of action, no principles
known either on this side of the Atlantic or
could not do it then, and named another time
taken a side of the Atlantic or
could not do it then, and named another time
taken a side of the Atlantic or
could not do it then, and named another time
taken a side of the Atlantic or
could not do it then, and named another time
taken a side of the Atlantic or
could not do it then, and named another time
taken a side of the Atlantic or
could not do it then, and named another time
taken a side of the action agriculture, we thout he other (hear, hear.) Look, for instance, I in the meantime; the surveyor held some com- all these taxes and burdens, in whatever way munication with the Post Master General, and they were levied at first, were not, in the end another was appointed. He (Mr. Gowan) paid by the farmers. People might talk about was not aware of the reason; but long after, taxing the trade and commerce of the cities, he ascertained that it was because the sur- as long they liked. His hon, friend might vayor had, for some reason or other, desired to impose what taxes and restrictions he pleased entleman walks out of the House leaving have the post office two miles from where upon the commerce of the country; but if he

> no power over these appointments. him one. It was the case of Messrs. Turton who consumed the goods. He told his hon.

answer was given at once that they were fold market, and he asked whether that that the hon, gentleman could not suppose any the constituents of his hon, friend and of (Mr. B.) might, however, be wrong as to the one so simp'e as not to see that this was no other hon, gentlemen, had one grievance more dotermined upon ; be hoped it was so; he friend from the Fourth Riding to recollect the lighted to see the system of reciprocity carmuch stronger case of Mr. Murney. When ried out. It was true that while England the hon, gentleman was in power, that power ifforded protection to Canadian produce, he could not vote in lavor of this resolution. The but in the present instance his listlessness had was not exercised so scrupulously as to make hought it for the interest of the people of Can dian farmer was not in a condition to enquiry in all cases perhaps desirable.

Mr. Barnway cited two Canadian example which he considered cases in point. One accurred in the year 1813, when the Hon. Attorney General seconded his hon, friend from decided as quite marking an era in Cons. House of Commons as regards this Colony -in for Lea is risen so bastily he (the Attorney quiring into the cause of the dismissal of Mr. The first at state of the handred been called upon to concer in the Address was nothing i uproper in the question going that he was then in opposition, and that the was nothing i uproper in the question going that he was then in opposition, and that the care of supporting the protogative rested with Mr. Cowas denied that he had spoken the Ministers. That perhaps might be a gontapass when it was moved by Mr. Maicolm

america. The motion was then put-Ayes 25 Nay Mr. Baipwin then moved to refer the ret tion of Mr. M. Bastwick. Mr. Bostwick w. he said, a Custom House officer, and had rove twelve head of wattle, requesting his aspecia offe erint Quebes, to let him know the time as place of sale. Instead of doing so, that gen-

tleinan bifertised them to be sold at the farm

cought by the smurzler for £18, and were sold the means of facilitating a most desirable scain on the spot to the proprietor for £90 .- trpffic. There was some opposition at first on the | efe had applied to the Custom House authories; but had obtained no redress, and the,e

fore, new came before the House, The motion passed without opposition Mr. Go ver then moved for copies of all papers showing the sams of money expended nat in Lower Carada and those in Upie Ca-

dure, quitted the Townships and some of perty of the Provincial Government should

Mr. Reminson the git the Government was not situated in the same way as an individual.

The Government did not save anything for the Government, but the people. . Mr. Art.win owed an acknowle igment to any exemption. All along the roads round its property, the people had to keep, not only

Mr. Monin thought Lower Canada enuld not be robbed any more, because it had nothing more to be robbed of. However, now the neople were beginning to find it out. Mr. SHERWOOD (Attorney General) said the

Mr Sugaw op (of Brockville) remarked, that since the Union, every Act of Incorporation of U. C. contained a clause especially

On the vote, the numbers were-Nays,

THORSDAY, July 1.

Mr. Egmatimoga's resolutions on Trade and Commerce were posiponed; as were also introduced by the Ministers, during the present several other motions of which notice appeared growing countries in Europe produced an inon the orders of the day.

The discussion on the privilege question

connected with the Simcon election was post-Mr. MERRITT. in rising to propose his reso lution relative to reciprocity with the United However, when he did so, and found the States, romarked, that the result of a similar required hands, he was told that he was not to of piece of legislation, some years before, had be higher in the United States than in English States than the higher in the United States than in English States than the North-East and North-West rese, of the North-East and North-West

easons for the exercise of the prerogative; Mr. SELTH. (of Frontenac) would be glad to mehalf of tae extrao dinary resolution. For Col. Parxes erquired whether there was his own part, he did not understand how it was the taftor having imposed these dutiesduties that were universally popular-the

Mr. ERMATINGER was of the same opinion

Mr. Brennan lived. He therefore concluded, would examine the first principles of political that virtually the Provincial Government had economy he would be satisfied that he taxed

the farmers. 'All goods that came to Quebec to hers. The hon, member for Sherbrooke leman asked for precedents he would give paid?—the merchant? No: but the farmer. tleman asked for precodents he would give paid?-the merchant? No; but the farmer, and Wakefold. When they were about to friend from Middlesex, that he had formed an leave England for Canada, an enquiry was erroncous opinion as to what was for the ad-made in the House of Lords, whether they vantage of the country. He (Mr. Gowan) were to be appointed to certain offices, and the would give all classes the advantages of a twowould not be for the farmer., one of the great-Mr. Attorney General Serenwood thought lest boons. He undoubtedly would be, and if pre edent at all. In that case the que ton than another, it was that the Americans had tained it would be of the utmost advantage late meeting, perhaps on Saturday last (hear was, will these gentlemen be appointed?) the advantage of the two markets—that of to Canada. In his part of the country, there and laughter.) a sort of quasi-caninet meeting. There was nothing said there about the rea- England and their own, while Canadians had were very large exports of lumber. There sons for it. He would recommend his hon. | none but that of England. . He should be do- | were large agricultural exports, epecially of

Canada, to support the system contended for compete with the United States farmer-the Mr. Dongan objected to vote for a motion by his honorable friend. He was opposed to latter was farther advanced and had a better Leeds, matters were getting too bad even for of this kind without any hody feeling himself Sir Robert Peel's plan as a colonist, although climate. The great disadvantage to the Ca-Hon. Mr. Soulivan-although & wes con- him. He (Mr. B.) entirely agreed with the measure, had looked on the question in another manner, agricultural protection was enacted. The by imperfect reciprocity; nor could be see might go there. It is were the best, of a une, the might have found within Ler a vn wide complaint was not so much that the farmers any hope of a perfect recurrently at all. His there was no fear of their coming to Canada—tho lominions, ample means of maintenance, and were undersold, as that the markets were hon friend had mentioned the verse 1835. 5, idea that the would do no was a controdiction of the desired her glutted. To compete with the Americans was and '7; but he would ask his hon friend in terms. He desired that the oul and change in the United States was appropriate to that of Creads. idmitted the Colonies to be really parts of the supply the market on superior terms.

Simplify, and allowed the Americans to send Mr. LATERRIERE opposed the motion. Caroduce though Canadian water, the Colo- nada was so circumstanced as to make it imnists would have had the benefit of the in- possible that it could ever stand in competition tand trade, and British shipping of the ocean with the United States. rade. Sceing, however, that Great Britain and taken from Canada, that which it was for if the Canadian producer was to take advan- on the same forting. He' could understand prote ton 'Piece were some paste of the hor

could not be put on the same terms with the proposed great credit or introducing this motion. The people of the United States. Was not the same terms with the United States, the people of the United States, and that moment—we end thousands of quarters to have access to the American market, and o give Americans access to the American market, and of grain imported annually for distilling, and or produced in the country. If the Americans had applied to him produced in the country, and the country was very much children to the country. If the country was very much children to the country was very much children to the country was very much children to the country was very much children. The the country was the country and the country was very much children to the country was very much c of a certain person who had three fa at and

Mr. McConvert did not think so much of Free Trade-did not believe it was what it was cracked up to be. He represented an agricultural constituency, and thought protection was what the country wanted. a loption of that principle had done great good. n the public works, distinguishing those laid If real reciprocity could be brought about, he would not much object to it; but he did not Mr. Cornet then moved the second reading Leds had said that all had to one from the them, that if he get the charter of those of the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown farmer-well, that to a certain extent was

Mr. Gowage explained:-Perhaps he not made his meaning so clear as he should have done; but what he desired to show was length of time to procure the surveys and nerely to exempt the property of the Provin- this ;-that whatever burdens were laid on the to the price of their goods; so that, though the farmers got a trifle more by their protection, they had, in the end, to pay every halfpenny of it thanselves. Mr. McConnett, at any rate, could no

agree to this motion, poless he saw the duties first taken of on the other side. bir. Hate did not see why the duties in Canada should be done away with before the American duties, when they were put on a a set off to those from the United States. It reciprocity was to be established, let the principle be first adopted el-ewhere. The hon. member for Middlesex said that this motion was like lighting with a shadow: so it was, because it was for others to take the first

Mr. MERRITT thought the principle soplain ly and obviously for the interest of Upper Cahada, that it would pass as a matter of course. If agriculturalists knew what their own interests were, they would know that two markets were better than one. The hon, member for Sherbrook had assigned a most extraordinary reason for opposing the motion. He contended that as the United States began the present wait till other people thought of it, to get the evil removed. The people of Canada ought, instead of that, to consider what was best for themselves, and try to get it. The hon, memher for Northumberland gave a reason for voting, that was an answer to all which had been said against it, viz: that last year, the House had unanimously voted an address to reciprocity should be, if possible carried out. Now, by the British Possessions Act, the Colonial Government could legislate for itself; and therefore, the Hunce ought to pass the resolution. The hon, member for Fronte ac, who had promised to rote against the resolution, had also assigned a most extraordinary polities the right of imposing taxes, the people | an agricultural constituency. The hon, gentleman was mistaken in his constituents; they were not so ignorant as not to know that their own interests were concerned in obtaining reciprocity with the United States. The hon. member for Middlesex, too, desired to protect

exempting the public property from taxation. agriculturalists; but he (Mr. Merritt) told that hon, gentlemen, also, that they would be most ignorant if they did not prefer two markets to one. If hon, gentlemen would read Sir R. Peel's celebrated speech in 1815, they would find that he showed, from the experience of a long succession of years, that when the grain sufficient supply, it almost always happened that the crops in America were plentiful; and unusually large. Now, the grain growing countries of the United States were the o hetween Virginia and the boundary of New York, and the American farmer in three States had two markets. He could go to England without paying any duty, or he could go to the could make no difference now while both were exporting countries, it would make a material difference then. In the years 1835, '36 and '37, this did happen, and the greatest dinatis-faction prevailed, because wheat was balf a dollar deater on the American side than on the Canadian. Let hon. members look for infor-

mation on this head at the reports of the Board of Trade, or at those of Mr. Gambling, President of the Board of Commerce, of New York. He contended that these duties did no good to the people of Upper Canada, and that it was the interest of the agriculturalists to take off these duties whether the United States do so or not: But the resolution did not go so far as that. It provided for the prejudices which the people might have arising from a disinclina-tion to do away with duties white others kept them on. He desired to adopt the principles of Sir R. Peel, whose arguments were unanswerable. The hon, member for Frontenac would see that the resolution protected the farmer of Canada against the farmer of the United States, because it would have no effect

until the Americans passed an act to give the same advantages to Canada. Mr. SHERWOOD (Brockville) agreed with the hon member for North Lincoln, that this York than in Montreal, and so much so, that persons had found it wo th their while to send

flour had been at least haif-a-dollar a barrel higher on the other side. He could see no reason why this resolution should not pass. Mr. Colville would support the resolution and considered the arguments of the hon. member for North Lincoln as perfectly conclusive. Living as be (Mr. C.) did in a count. y bordering on the State of New York, he knew | the danger of loss of I'fe and p overty is fix it would be a great advantage if the farmers could get into that State to sell their grain .--The only excuse that could possibly be alleged for putting on these duties arose from the and New York, competing for winter freight fact that the people on the other side of the line 420 had done so first. Canada ought now to show that if they would let her people tiative-well, he thought that of little-consequence. It did not matter who began the thing well as our . Western . States. I cannot yet if it were good, the sooner it were done by

some one the better. Mr. Anustrong made some remarks which were almost inaudible in the gallery-all that reached us was the bon gentieman's declaration of his hostility to the resolution. Mr. MEYERS thought that in the single article of lumber, if the reciprocity could be ob-

Mr. CHALMERS, as an Agricultural member he globs where they were settled. Had she one-they had the largest capital and could

per interest to keep, it was now for her to tage of the New York market, instead of the the exchange of natural productions between member for North Land-du's credwine, how york to her own advantages. He should, Montreal, what was to become of the Canals, countries whose productions were different; which he could not name with. The Le had sithout saying more, vote for the resolution. He concurred with the hon, member for Len-but in this e se the expects from hoth countries put down humber more than any and Addington in saying that Canada were the same. Canada was an excited and the land of th per for North Lincoln descreed great credit could not be put on the same terms with the country, and what did people complain of ?

there, at the back of the premises, they were He felt sure that if it were adopted, it would be | be distinctly understood, and he wished it to | facturing and commercial interests, he never ests of Lower Canada, as well as for those of interests. Though he was the representative the whole country, that the trade should con- of a commercial constituency, rather than an time in its old channel. Was there not al- agricultural interest, what was it that sunready experience of the evils he spoke of ? ported the people he represented, if it were He knew that during the first month of spring and for The many—the masses—the agricultunot a steamer crossed the Lake to Kingston. without binging tons and tons of goods, which used to be all brought into Mentreal. If these, Resolutions passed, the trade of the two Provinces would be entirely separated. The e
had not been a more copy dar Bil. introduced in
the Legislature of Upper Canada than this
agricultural protection Bill, brought in by Mr.

place e, as he had complained before, that it Hincks, and the people would look with d'srust on their Represen a ives if they did any-Frade principles had been widdy disseminated-they were spreading fast, and would pread; but he believed they were not applicable to Canada, where reople had everything to contend ag ist. With respect to cattle. he knew that the Americans, for several yeas in the cee nive. He would go the full length a:t, had brought in large numbers, which they sold to graziers, and salted down into beef; and since he had been in Mont eal, he had seen many large croves of the same de-

> Mr. Gowan wou'd say but one word more and he did so because there was some plausiility in what the hon, member for Frontenac had said. But if there was some plausibility. there assuredly war oo philosophy in it. He attacked the resolution on two ground's -first, because he said it would go to injure the caals, and secrally, because it would injure the agriculturists. First, he urged, it would to free trade, it was as impossible as it rin the tolls; next, that it would increase the grain brought for distillation. These two propositions were plainly inconsistent; for all that came into the country for distillation, added to the money received for tol's. Again, f it were true that the grain would go by New York, on there evolutions le'ng carried farmer ought to be protected. He wes out, how did that accord with his doctrine or y to see Sir Robert Peel take the about injury to the farmer? If New York were so much better as to make the farmer go there in preference, it would be so far f om an injury to his interests to allow him to go, that the greatest injury was done to him by preventing him from going.

Mr. Meaniry remarked, that if his honfriend had considered the resolution more attentirely, he would have seen that there was nothing about manufactures in it. Suppose. the Americans had a better climate than that of Canada-and certainly Ohio was bettersuppose they could raise produce lower, was hat any reason why their produce market hall not be governed by that of the place to which their produce went? No one could controvert the principle that it was so governed-if it cost an American 2., and a Canadian 5s., to raise the same quantity of produce, so much the worse for the lat e ; but could be get anything more for it? Well. what did agricultural members desire to do? They were entirely mistaken in the course they were taking, because they excluded the agriculturist from his chance in two markets. In 1835, 1836, and 1837 markets were higher in America than in England, and would, one time or another, be so again. Whenever, that harponed, there would be dissatisfaction, and it was his conviction of that fact which made him anxious to voto the address; which all hon, members voted for last year. An hon, member had talked about the balance of was firmerly carried on in the same way, being trade. Did not that hon, gentleman know, all for the advantage of Great Britain, and that that if the farmer send his produce cheaper through the United States than through Ca- Provinces. The inhabitants of towns were a na a. that the grower himself was the gainer? | small minority, and what was it that encouraged that on the other hand when the crops in What were the Canals for-for the mere plea- their trade? Why, the operations of the farmer; sure of having them, or to benefit the grower-Why were the Differential Duties to be take a off, but to benefit the same class? . He had always been for free trade with England, as opposed to that with the United States, so long as England gave protection to Canada; but since she had taken off her protection, was nothing but folly for Canadians to put it ter, which he said was from an eminent merchant, who had been thirty years in the

trade :-Hen. W. H. MERRITT, Montreal:

Dear Sir :- Your favor of 26th ult., dated at the place, was duly recived, and I have add essed Mr. Robinson on the subjects suggested. I hope, and trust, your Parliament will have intelligence and patriot'sm enough to act premptl; on the subject of the Welland Canal. Every motive of interest, pride and patriotism should induce the early completion of that great and valuable work. It will repay most hountifully all the requisite expenditures, bot's in direct revenue and incidental-

nublic benefits. Both your Col-nial and our General Government are combucing most abourdly in their other, and through their respective channels as they had always been kept d we. The United to the oce n. Tine, we cannot imper; your for , pay dily, export it again, and retain the trade nations, and what was the result ? Way, . four, pay didy, export it again, and retorn the duty, with much attendant coremony and trict of country which he had traversed twenty-duty, with much attendant coremony and seven scare before, as a more village, on his way perplexity. On your part, your law is more wise than, or rather less foolish than ours, and the olege, was broome one of the largest tower in von-can import the wheat ground, and export

the flour, and escape the duty. But all this formality is a sund; it ough to be remembered that both your country and ours are exporters of grain, and for every bushel imported another bushel will be exmerely go there for exportation, and your fargrain trade, the River St. Lawrence should he thrown open to the shipping of the world. The consequence would be, that a large portion of your crop-would go off in the prope summer senson, at 8s. per bbl., instead of 6; in English ves e's exclis vely, at the approach of winter, when Insurance is extraragant, an ful. Your late and ea y shipments could go

through our channels at low feights too, for we should have English shipping at Boston Again, free the St. Lawrence, and New England will in the sum mer he supplied with Yunkenstone, every one of which he waked open western products through the oh much giving at a pe sonal insult. The hon, go deman these evenur to your canals, and compelling the State of New York to reduce canal tolls, and relax her restrictions on railroad :, a concession to commence, which will benefit Canada as believe the St. Lawrence, almost the finest river in the world, was made for nothing, or at least to adorn and a t off a landscape .-With liberal and wise le ri-lation, it will prove one of the best channels for trade in the

He was really surprised to hear hon, get tlemen get up and oppose the resolution. It related to a question which was perfectly well understood by the agricultu i its of the country, and he could say, that is his own county where all were agriculturists, there was not

single manatho was not in favor of it. Mr Avi.win thought the hon, member North Lincoln had given himself a great deal of trouble to prepare a resolution, of which the result would be anything but satisfactory, even if its principles were carried out. His hon, friend from North Lincoln had used a great many taking words about mutua' interthere would be more than one or two when Canadian produce would have found its way into the markets of the United States? Thes New York, and the District of Municed was as -from Mr. Merritt.) Well, perhaps the hou, and as Vennout; but the people in the Unit of member's experience, went that way, but his States were more industrious, and had one e ectors (Mr. Aylwin'e) went another : he thought it -ulvantages which Canadiane might at ain, and Mr. Sautu (Frontenac), wanted to know, was impossible for the two countries to stand which, if they dol attain, they would equire no complier-whore productions were different ; which he could not nome with. These to but

rists? Free trade, was a fine thing in a large empire, like Great Britain, with great mineral treasure and stujendous manufacture. Ste was brought forward by Great Britain at a what did the hon, member desire to do? Did he desire to invite the Americans to come and compete, in their own markets, with the farme s by whom the Prov nee flourished. With reference to trade and commerce, he would say hat the exchants and traders we e droace to serve the interests of that class; but he would not go the length of saying there was nothin ; but trade and commerce, though peosie talked of fee trade by the hour. Large es the Province was, it could not compete with the great republic that surrounded it: it was impossible and absurd, and could only be done if Canada had a vast variety of productions, and had developed all her mineral resources. He was not prepared to view the world as a single family, of which the inter a . were the

same: he believed that never would be the case under the present dispensation, and, as would be to open the street doors and dispense at the same time with strong bone . Who was it indeed, that talked of free trade, and was prepared to sur ender it? England would not do so; for she still protected the interests that ment to be protected-be thought the steps that he had recently taken, for he in was considered they would stain his character for statesmanship the antic pited the time, and not a distant one, whom the new doctrines would he thrown overboard, and when prople would acguat by h man of the country. He would line of the day when purely commercial interests should subsert the which, in times past, have been paremount, and which still must be puramount to secure the good of the great marant the inliab tantenf any country. It was said that the Province had no other price than that which was governed by the foreign market; but, as a great writing of the Province exported nothing. of en true that did not apply there. But the hou. go tleman are med to forget that the price of corn did eary in different places that were merely conversed in the purely demonite grain trade, irrespretive altogether of the prices at Mark Laneand that deniestic trade was the finest trade of il'. Fir, havide that the trade of Canada corsisted only in the timber trade, and in earrying the g ain and flour of its neighbors Bit of what value was the timber trade? Why he would sicrifice it entirely for the aske of the agricultural interests. That trade cost 67 per cent on the whole value paid to other interests; for, before it react of the Bitish market, it had pad tweethirds of its value for transportation. Under these ercurse a wes, shoul I the people of the Province do anything to presente that, when they out so fittle out of it in a migarison to what Gest Britain gal. There never was such anothe trade, that he heard of, but the tobacco trade from Virginia, whole tixed for all the duties, and for the interest of the miney spent us the canale, that had been constructed and the roads that had been made, people desired to facilitate his American neighber in bringing his produce to their doors. Hun, gentlemen might talk of anything they pleased -might reduce things to an arithmetical test; but all that could have no effect on him. The common sense I wiking at thet, what breames of the argument !-Our into cets here must be placed on as good, ur & be ter facting, then these of the a li duing reception - he Americans were a commerc .lna.im: Ca 4.

the world; the last had but one make of secess, and were only a colony, which could not carry on the trade of an empire. How then or I the armen afford the means of encouraging others, if they were not encouraged? He would ask any nember of the House whether the agricultural cond. tion of Canada had ever been such as to estiefy him completely? If the hon, gentlemen word he would had the measure as a practical ope, for he drai od to see a high tariff placed of an all arti-"tes of contemption that the United States n du ed,and that Canada might prid re. But he States aid better-the po pie there had so free the U. Sta os. He envied them three manufactires, and be leved that under a proper system of Government, they might have been established in Canada. Such a system-would not sorhaps make farmines for a few speculators; but it mould sp and comfort and ever among all classes of the a rouseral enemire of the country in every a ne. because the principles which they admired he detested - he and he would prevent them from coming in a the Canadan market .Whenever three re-furime were carried into effect, there would be no differonce between Canada and the United States, and persons had found it wo the their while to send mers would not sell a bushel less, or for a less when that came about, he would have be submit produce there from Canada. He knew that price. In connex on with freedom in the to it; for, he confessed, he liked the air of Amerira better than that of Europe. He was been in Canad s, and would not expetriate himself, he would not emigrate for he never entired there who had to leave their country, however they might better their condition. He abhorred their trade, and wished to see nothing of them, but their books and these he liked bernine he got them cheap. (Lang ster.) With that exception, he would like to have as thele of their manufactures as possible, and he wished the scrole of England, and Lindand agold , with their free trade nations, send their gla swere instend of Yankeo glass; some chairs, instead of those detertable Yunkee chairs; and some stoyes, to prevent then from en quatering that horner of harris, a

mens werejnot a com acresal matern, and would not

b. e. for a long time The first had a rea-port to

facilitate their communication with every part of

Merutt's new ution, selecting three which be would and they o which he would not admit; supring other things, he arcidedly objected to the articles of field and fish wil, exying that there were plenty of col and makin the Guich, and he wished that some imirction were afforded to encourage the trade in ur. MOFFATT said, one great thing to be corsidered in the financial errangements of the Province, was the eleapness of tole; because, if the Canadian Canala could be made chan a than the American once, that would bring the trude throng's thein. Therefore, one great signifing block is the way of this resolution was the revern ; for those the duties had been imposed from pesteption a revenue had grown up from them, and to cut & off would be to lesen the facility of red icing the charges on the Canals. He had aways twen opmeed to the agricultural duties; became he thought Canada ought to produce as cheapty as the United States. Consdiana if they would unly be g tho rame industry to bear could prid on quite as chemply as Americans, and as their mark to week close at hand, the distance in the sam of their neighbors was, of itself, a protection for them. If the question were taken that night, which has soped it would not be, he should note against it He considered the Western parts of Canada equal to Ohin; that part of the country from winds es hos friend from Owbam come was as good as

ernt through the list of articles incutioned in Mr.

that are a admitted, actions mud be, too; for a hour