system, as is known to all practical men, operates to reduce the price of articles to the lowest standard, consistent with remuneration for labor, instead of thereby establishing a monopoly, which shall tend to raise the price to double its value.

Now, in reference to these monopolies, and thirty years' experience enables me to say so, in strong terms—that they are just the thing I want—I wish to see permanently established in every city, town or village in Canada, a monopoly or monopolies, in all the mechanical and manufacturing branches consistent with the wants of such locality. These monopolies will also advance the great agricultural monopoly of the country, and will finally form one grand monopoly of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, which is in reality the same.

Next he says, that the most prominent among those who cry for protection are Americans—many of whom are wealthy and intelligent; and asks why is it so? The reason is obvious, they are men who have all their lives been acquainted with the working of the protective system have seen the United States under that system, rise from poverty to affluence—and upon that principle entirely do they still continue to flourish;—nor does it appear by the late vote in Congress on the reciprocity question that, the beauties of the of the Free Trade system have as yet been discovered by her free and enlightened citizens.

Next, the question is asked, can a protective system be carried out? I answer, it has been done in the United States—I require on American manufactories similar to our own productions, the same duty as is charged in the United States—not a prohibited duty on any thing—far from it. The country is not inclined to encourage smuggling except on such articles as are charged over 30 per cent, as sugar, whisky, &c.—nor is smuggling to any extent to be expected under a 30 per cent tariff,—the only reason why the impression has been received that the community favor smuggling, is a universal disapprobation of the manner of the disposal of the proceeds from goods condemned for a breach of the revenue laws—that if the proceeds of such sales were paid over to the Provincial Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, to be awarded in premiums at their discretion for the encouragement of similar productions in Canada; and I will assure you that never again, will be heard more about the demoralizing effects of smuggling—such a thing is almost unknown in the United States, under the 30 per cent law—and would be unknown with us, under a wise policy.

One more remark to the *Pilot*. I find that every nation under heaven which ever rose to eminence—rose under the principle of protection; that the principles of Free Trade have ruined—and exemplified—among who is struck Turkey most conspicuously.

As respects the Governor General's opinion in reference to protection, I am perfectly satisfied that he may hold such opinions without being supposed either a fool or a traitor—nor shall I condemn him as either, should he support the Free Trade principle.

Yours truly,

GANANOQUE.

Jan. 12, 1848.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

MR. EDITOR:—

I am sorry to see that the *Pilot* has raised his voice in the the spirit of party, on the subject of Protection. I protest, in the name of many staunch supporters of all the true measures of Reform, most strenuously against such a course. This is not a question which has any reference whatever to the past disputes between the parties in this province, but is simply one of present expediency which, no one doubts, we have a perfect right to determine for ourselves; and what is more, it is disgraceful in the *Pilot*, who has hitherto advocated the management of our own affairs by ourselves, to call in the Governor General to his aid, and state, as he does, that he would be a traitor or a fool, to listen to these advocates of Protection. Let him take care—he cannot whip the province with his traces, nor can he lead them whither he would go, but upon good and sufficient grounds, and his threats may do more harm than he is aware of. The cry of separation does not sound well from his lips, who but as hort while since characterised all such cries as nonsense or dishonesty. This question must be decided upon its merits; and let him pause, ere he attempts to class the Free Traders with Reformers, and Protectionists with Tories; it is false that such a division is correct, and there is no necessity of disgusting many firm supporters of the Ministry, by bringing forward such an issue as this. Let them (the Ministry) pursue a plain and honest course, according to their convictions, but let them not complicate simple questions of policy, by attempts to blindfold the public, or by losing its respect they may lose their places. Let the organ of the Ministry, the *Pilot*, then, if it be such, take this warning; it is no more in time, confining its future remarks upon this question, to the merits of the case; and instead of obscuring arguments, by an appeal to prejudices, lend his aid in throwing light upon its discussion, and whatever way it may be decided, he will not have forfeited his reputation for integrity.

J.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR:—

"Senator Dix has induced the United States Senate to make the question of a national free trade between this country and Canada, in certain staple articles, a special order for the 4th January. I do not think any bill for such a purpose will pass this House of Representatives."

The above appears in the second letter of your New York Correspondent "Paul" I think he is labouring under a misapprehension in regard to the situation of that Bill. It is not likely to pass the House again, if it passed that branch of Congress at the last session.

The House of Representatives is elected for two years. This period of two years is called a Congress, and each Congress holds two sessions. All business remaining unfinished, at the close of the first session of any Congress, is continued over to the second. [illegible]

☞ AGE AND STANDING OF CANADIAN NEWS WRITERS.—The Father of the Press in Canada, now that the Hon. John Neilson is no more, is Wm. Buell, Esq., of he *Brockville Recorder*. He is shortly to be called to the Legislative Council, and we are glad of it. His paper is not so old as many others; but he is the oldest editor, reckoning the number of years he has been engaged in he newspaper business. It is singular, that the next oldest Canadian editor should be Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., of the *Statesman* of Brockville. Twenty years are the period of his labors. The third oldest editor is Dr. Barker of the Kingston *British Whig*. The present is the 17th year of his continuance in the editorial chair. Among the earliest newspapers, still alive, are the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Kingston Herald*, and he *Kingston Chronicle*. The Hon. John Macaulay, of this city, now a member of the Legislative Council, and a gentleman of ample fortune, once filled the humble post of editor of the *Chronicle*. John Gurnett, Esq., the Mayor of Toronto, and Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, for many years was editor of the *Upper Canada Courier*, published at Little York, of days by gone.

☞ CONNECTION.—In alluding to the disgraceful turning out of Mr. and Mrs. Pollard by the new Penitentiary Inspectors, we were guilty of making two gross mistakes, of which we intend to give Messieurs the Feather-breeched, the full benefit. Mr. Pollard is not the Hospital Keeper:—he is a master machinist. Mrs. Pollard is the Matron. The Hospital Keeper used to sleep in the Hospital, among the patients under his charge; and it was under the pretext of providing him with better accommodation, that Mr. and Mrs. Pollard were so harshly ejected from their comfortable residence within the walls of the prison. Any body but these one-sided Inspectors would have perceived, that it was as highly necessary that the Matron should reside on the premises as the Hospital Keeper. But then the Hospital Keeper had given no testimony in favor of the late Warden?

☞ THE WEATHER continues cold, and the ice roads to the United States are made. That across the Cape Vincent Channel is not yet good, but the one to Long Island is fit to bear loaded sleighs. The Sleighing has worn thin to the westward and wheels are again on the road to Belleville and Toronto; but towards the northward and eastward the sleighing is still excellent

☞ LAKE OUT.—The Ice has taken to Long Island, but the crossing is yet on foot. Fifteen Americans, mostly all buyers of Produce walked over on Saturday, at the risk of their lives. As soon as they got over, they scattered themselves over the country. [illegible] Pork.

GANANOQUE.

Few villages in Western Canada are so little known as the manufacturing village of Gananoque. Situated 18 miles below Kingston on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of a navigable creek, with water power inexhaustible, it bids fair, at no distant date, to become the Lowell of British North America. It is now a town of some small importance. A week ago, the writer paid a short visit to this place, and much as he thought himself acquainted with the growth of Gananoque, he was greatly surprised at the extent and variety of the manufactories actually carried on.

In the first place, there are the extensive and well known "M'Donalds' Flouring Mills," a Grist Mill for Custom Work, an Oatmeal Mill, several large Saw Mills, and many other matters connected with the business of the Messrs M'Donald. Carried on by other parties, are a Nail Factory, a Cloth Factory, with Fulling and Carding Mills (by Smith & Davis,) a Pail Manufactory, a Rake and Broom Factory, (by Mr. Brough,) a Boot and Shoe Last Factory, a Shingle Mill, a Stave Factory, a Ship Block Factory, and probably others which the writer had no opportunity to see. The times being wretched, all these Factories are not in full work; but are all doing a little, and waiting for better days. Independent of these which are carried on by water power, the two largest Cheese Factories in the whole province, are located at Gananoque. The farm of 800 acres belonging to the Hon. John Macdonald, (farmed by two Scotchmen) is remarkably well stocked with the best Kine in Canada, as the next Provincial Show will tell; and the equally large farm of Mr. J. L. M'Donald, (farmed in conjunction with Mr. Havens) is quite as large, and equally well stocked. These Dairy Farms are a credit to Leeds, and prove the value of the land in the eastern section of Western Canada, when properly occupied and tilled. The very large quantity of Cheese made here is mostly exported to Liverpool, where it enters into full competition with the finest quality of American Cheese.

Besides its manufactories, Gananoque has other things to boast of. Several large and well filled stores, a most capital Inn (by Mr. Havens,) a Post Office, whole lots of mechanics' shops, and sundry other matters, as the auctioneers say, too numerous to mention. In good sleighing like the present, we cannot recommend to our subscribers anything better than a ride to Gananoque, a look at all the Factories (the machinery of which it really worthy of an inspection,) a good dinner at Havens' and a moon light ride home. Depend upon it, they could not spend a day pleasanter or more instructively.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

These annual affairs came off yesterday with much spirit. Although the town was as dull as ditch water all day on Monday, yet on the morning of election, every thing was alive, like a bug of fleas. Unexpected opposition sprung up almost in every Ward.

In Catarqui Ward, where trouble was expected, Mr. M. McCuaig was brought forward to oppose Mr. R. Anglen, as Alderman; and after a fierce contest, was successful. Mr. Mills also gave way.

In this Ward, the return is—

Alderman—Allan McLean, Esq., and Mr. Scott.

Councillors—Mr. T. O. Butler and Mr. Henry Bartlift. A protest against Mr. Bartlift's election was entered by Mr. Mills, on the score of non-eligibility.

ONTARIO WARD.

In this Ward, Mr. W. H. Benson redeemed his promise of again coming forward as Alderman.—His opposition was directed against Mr. James Baker. Mr. Samuel Phippen much against his own inclination, was brought forward as Councillor to oppose Mr. Channonhouse. After a very laborious battle, the following is the official result:

Alderman—Wm. Ford, Junr., Esq., and Mr. Baker.

Councillors—Mr. Channonhouse and Mr. [illegible]

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

[illegible]

Alderman—[illegible]

Councillors—R. Montgomery [illegible]

[illegible]

SYDENHAM WARD.

A very fierce and angry battle was fought in this out-of-the-way Ward, where no contest was anticipated. Mr. Kenneth McKenzie came to the polls as Alderman, and Mr. Adam Main as Councillor, in opposition to the sitting members who all again present themselves. The parties were a long time, neck and tail, but at the close of the election, the following was the result.

Alderman—F. M. Hill and Samuel Smith.

Councillors—Mr. Weddingham and Mr. Geo. McMahon.

The only member of the present City Council who has not been elected, and who presented himself again for the suffrages of the people is Mr. R. Anglen, and he was defeated by an exceedingly small majority, and by the combined influence of the Commercial Bank and the City Members.

QUARTER SESSIONS, 1849.

The Quarter Sessions terminated on Saturday last. The following cases have occupied the attention of the Court:—

Barnabas Spooner, vs. Thos. Walton, assault. Verdict, guilty. Fine £5 and costs.

John Swain, vs. John Twohy, Larceny of coat. Verdict, not guilty.

John Powell, vs. Patrick Mealy, Larceny. Bill Ignored.

Johnson Kelly, vs. Patrick Morgan, assault. Jury discharged, not being able to agree.

David Leeth, vs. Mary Dempsey, Larceny of watch, &c. Pleaded guilty. Sentence 3 months in gaol.

William H. Kilborn, and others, vs. John Penjelly, breach of Tavern Regulations. Verdict, Guilty. License refused for current year.

There appears to have been but few cases of importance before the District Court.

We must call the attention of Tavern Keepers, to a novel case, tried at the present Sessions, respecting the breach of Tavern regulations, and brought upon the information of several persons, under an old statute of this Province, 34 Geo. III chap. 12 & 6, from which it appears, that the Court can empanel a Jury, and try whether or not the Tavern Regulations have been broken; and if the Jury find, from the evidence adduced, that a breach has taken place, the Court can order the recognizances of the said Innkeeper to be estreated, and the offender shall be utterly disqualified to sell any spirituous liquors for three years. The Court intimated an opinion, that, in future, if any petition was presented against a license being granted, they should again direct the course under the above Statute to be pursued, and further, that they should strictly carry out the punishment thereby awarded.

We hope our country Tavern Keepers will bear the above in mind.

PUNCH IN CANADA.

Owing to the kindness of some Montreal friend, the first number of "Punch in Canada" has found its way to our office. Its publisher is Mr. DeWalden, the Comedian that was, but its writers appear to be various. The original London Punch has got to be so abominably dull and stupid, that we ought not to [illegible] Montreal wine seems [illegible] and rapid. The times are dull, and that perhaps accounts for it. There is nothing funny in the number before us. Its few articles are tolerably well written, and the wood cuts which adorn it, for Canada, are exceedingly good—but there is no fun, wit, or humour in either. For instance, there is no humour in calling Mr. Punch, "Monsieur Ponche." The name came to England from Italy via France, but like many other exotics has taken root in British soil and become English to all intents and purposes. But why should we criticise so harshly—why attempt to crush a butterfly on an anvil? Far better would it be to extract a few of these Montreal pleasantries, and let our readers judge for themselves? If they can raise a laugh with them, it is more than they have been able to do with us:—

"Punch in Canada makes his bow to all loyal subjects in the Province. He knows the spirit of Humbug is walking abroad. It shall no longer do as it pleases. It has many emanations. The cuckoo cry of Responsible Government is a long is Humbug. *Nos Langues, nos Institutions, et nos Lois*, is Humbug. Non-restriction Free Trade is Humbug. The political trading of all parties is Humbug. Actions for Libel, such as have been attempted of late, are Humbugs. And we think, hoping all the while we may be mistaken, that the present Administration is Humbug. May Humbug be destroyed. The Canadian Punch will battle stoutly for this desirable consummation. He will belong to no party. He will accept no invitations. He will serve the public if he can, and expects to realize a fortune by levying contributions of Four Pence, to reward him for his patriotism. He will appear amongst his friends whenever it is convenient. They will always be glad to see him if they are not Humbugs."

THE RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—"On Thursday last the sleepers were completely laid on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, as far as the village of St. Hyacinth. The road will be opened on the 27th."—*Gazette*

We promise the sleepers now completely laid are the Directors of the Company, who having been fast asleep for some time, are now laying out profitably. We have not heard whether their repose was disturbed by the passage of the train on the 27th, although we think there was great danger of their nap and their bones being broken together. We hope the affairs of Company will now be entrusted to men who are wide awake.

AN INDIAN CONSOLATION.—Why does an Indian never get cold in the Head?

Because he always has his wig-wa(r)m.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S LAST.—It is not generally known that the Inspector General is what our friend "Joe Miller" would have termed "a mad wag." But he is. The other day, he asked his friend "Baldwin,"

"Why may the interior of a chimney be a comfortable abode for a sweep?"

Baldwin looked black and gave it up.

"Because," replied the facetious Minister, "it nests him well."

Baldwin instantly left the Council Chamber in disgust.

HARD TIMES.—It is generally believed that times are hard—a peculiarity they share in common with rocks and creditors, both of which at this season of the year are difficulty to cut. Reasoning by analogy, Montreal must be soft, as people are cutting it daily with great ease. Those proceeding to California, we hope, will be careful in selecting their tools, and not choose them from the People's Store near the St. Ann's Market—the hardware cell cited there being generally found out to be soft. Indeed such a dull set of tools is now in that once celebrated we choose, that the Cabinet chameleon, decidedly the greatest in their line on record, have stated, in confidence, that they doubt being enabled to cut through the work of another Session.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRTY WORKS.—We have our own authority for stating that the commonly practical man, who does the economy and economical salaries of the Board of Dirty Works, has it in contemplation to construct a Hot-water Canal from Gaspé to Sandwich. The honorable gentleman feels confident of the success of his scheme, from the known ability of the present Ministry to keep the country in hot water, and its utility cannot be doubted by any one who has travelled during the present winter in the superior Province. A large number of months in the year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]