

is less willing for the Clerks, less expense to the city, less talk for the members, and, as a matter of course, more satisfaction to the people. The members of our Corporation admit the expense of printing to be excessive, and yet I venture to affirm that not one amongst them, if put upon his oath, could state the exact amount for any given period, without previous reference to the Treasurer's books. Are they better informed with regard to other items? The reply to this question involves some important considerations which must be deferred for present. In the meantime, it is my belief that if the people do their duty at the next election, we shall have a far different Council, even without changing a single individual now belonging to it, unless, indeed, they adhere to their own illiberal opinions, and set reason and common sense at defiance.

Yours &c.
One of the Procurers.

15th April, 1849.

THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Mr. Editors,—

I notice that the proposed Tariff is met by our Legislature, with that opposition which is a matter of great satisfaction to intelligent portion of the community; and I have a strong confidence that the proposed restrictions on manufacturing stock and material will yet duly consider, before too late: also, I trust that the excessive duty proposed on sugar, will be reduced to one per cent; by which reduction no interest will suffer, and by the present proposed duty, no interest can be advanced; and certainly Mr. Hincks can never offer the least excuse for levying a higher rate of duty on an article of the first necessity—a non-production of Canada, than is levied on manufactures, peculiar to the country; and the most strenuous free trader can never deny the justice of such a policy.

One more remark, in reference to the free admission of all articles, for the supply of Her Majesty's service:—This is a policy highly conceivable. It is virtually giving the United States the preference to the Canadians, of giving the contracts for supplies to the neighboring Republic, and thereby supporting a foreign country, in preference to a country already, by their policy, deprived of a home market; a policy which the Imperial Government, in her parental solicitude for the welfare of her colonies, can not be expected ever to countenance or encourage.

Yours truly,
GANOANOCE.

IN VOICE FROM THE RIVER TRENT.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Dear Sir,

We contemplate with pleasure and satisfaction, the arrival of the fast sailing steamers, *Eclipse*, commanded by Captain Harrison, and *St. Lawrence*. Not only are we gratified in the arrival of these, but without eliciting anything on either side which had not been already mentioned in the debate on the first item. We shall give the whole trial as soon as it is completed. In the meantime, we may mention that the day in be levied on Whisky, was fixed at 3d. per gallon, with 12½ per cent., and on Cattle, Salt Meats, &c. at 20 per cent. These were the only articles determined last night.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Per "Nugget."

LIVERPOOL, March 23d, 1849.

The result of the division on the Navigation Laws caused much surprise—the majority being only 55; and it is very generally understood that we shall have a steamer inferior to those in speed and accommodation, but a commander whose nautical skill, and officership, have already secured him universal popularity. With such a steamer and such a commander we have no doubt of the success he inevitably will meet with from us. Already a requisition is in circulation among us, urging Capt. Harrison to leave no time in clearing the results of the war, and the steamer's "time of life." At the same time, his "admirable support and influence," ready to a requisition will be repaid and humbly signed by our merchants and neighboring firms who shall import large quantities of produce and other freight, annually. It does appear to me rather extraordinary, that the enterprising capitalists of the Bay, however few they may be, should no longer have submitted to the present monopoly. Opposition has been spoken for of some time, but the feature which is so characteristic a feature of the Canadian people, has impelled them to such a strenuous agitation, which it created. If it succeeds, and to the country at large, that degree of peace, prosperity, and contentment, which, as good and loyal subjects, they deserve, and have a right to expect.

Yours truly,
J. H. ST. LAWRENCE.

PER "Nugget."

LIVERPOOL, March 23d, 1849.

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THE INDIAN ARMY.—There are at the present time in the service of the East India Army, Company 27 regiments of the British Army, 3,957 officers and 22,434 men; but of these, 2,939 officers and men: but of these, three regiments are their passage out, viz. the 6th and 52d Foot to Bombay, and the 57th Foot to Bengal, consisting each of 1,121 officers and men, which leaves in actual service in India 25,116 of our troops. To this number must be added 1,200 supernumeraries, less the casualties that have taken place, and 1,000 men not to run to the head of the Bay, but twice a week, and *Abby* because they are monopolists, and flatter themselves that, notwithstanding the inconvenience and annoyance to which they subject us, we must succumb to any imposition, as well as any alternative. This may be all very well, but when this monopoly is destroyed, and when there are boats at the Bay worthy of our nation, they will be taxed to the uttermost, because they will, perhaps, too easily learn that such conclusions meet the contempt which they will justly merit. The reason why they assign is, that the expense of running to the head of the Bay is not liquidated either by passage money, or by freight. This, I think, is incorrect, as the head of the Bay is the outlet of many small villages bordering upon it, in its vicinity, viz.—The Trent, Carrying Place, Concession, Brightling, and Frankford, as well as some other villages in the interior. In each of these villages there are several stores, which are supplied with goods from Kingston or Montreal; the freight upon these goods must amount to something considerable in exchange, we ship our produce, and are taxed on the value of our goods, and after we are shipped for market, and again, when they are brought to the Bay, we are taxed again, and, in this way, we are taxed twice, and, in fact, we are taxed three times.

It is understood here that some modification of the Emigrant Tax by the St. Lawrence has been passed, but it will be almost too late for the spring navigation, which promises to be very late to the United States.

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FLARE-UP IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Church of England, "as by law established," is evidently in an extraordinary, and we might add anomalous condition.

Since the publication of the celebrated Oxford

and especially since the "Union" has re-

united the Church with the Church of Rome, he

has verged down into a rapid de-

cline.

The shock, however, which it sustained by

these publications, accompanied as it has been

with many trials, and losses, has been

so great, that it is not sufficient to liquidate the expense of the combat which these hosts consume. Now, I ask

any reasonable man, who has ever sat

at the head of the Bay and its vicinity, whether or

not there is business to pay, and that hand-

some, to the hosts at the Trent; but all

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