ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible]

Asia	April 12—For New York.
Niagara	April 19—For Boston.
Europa	April 26—For New York.
Caledonia	May 3—For Boston.
Africa	May 10—For New York.
Canada	May 17—For Boston.
Asia	May 24—For New York.
America	May 31—For Boston.

[illegible]

America	April 20—From Boston.
Asia	May 1—From New York.
Niagara	May 14—From Boston.
Europa	May 21—From New York.
Caledonia	May 28—From Boston.
Africa	June 4—From New York.
Canada	June 11—From Boston.
Asia	June 18—From New York.
America	June 25—From Boston.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal ... R. Chapman & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville ... [illegible] Bookseller.
Cobourg ... Mr. Thos. Rolph, Bookseller.
Hamilton ... John Green, Esq.
Toronto ... Mr. Thos. Roberts, Bookseller.
New York ... V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N. Y. ... [illegible]
And Postmasters generally of the Post Office Department.

*** Agents will be allowed a liberal commission on the Average Sales, when the Cash accounts are settled.

Post Office Sailing for the Summer of 1831 [illegible]

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 3 A. M.
Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Lindsay, and Coboconk West of Toronto, by Steamboat, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M.
Western Mail by Land Office between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.
Penetanguishene Mail, daily (Saturday excepted) at 4 P. M.
Newcastle Land Office, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
Chaudière Mail, To Gananoque, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.
Stonington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M.
United States, daily (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M.
Letters for England can be forwarded for the United States on payment of 2½ to the Lower. The United Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Lower, between, and the very at Cape Vincent must be prepaid, one penny each.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office at 8 P. M. this day, May 3, 1831.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

Company Sale of Goods at the Court House, at 12 o'Clock noon.

The Daily British Whig.

[illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1831.

To-day we furnish our readers with the second Important Despatch relating to the future affairs of Canada. The Troops will unquestionably be withdrawn from this province with the exception of the fortified posts of Quebec and Kingston. How soon this change takes place the Despatch does not tell us, but doubtless the Governor General will be more communicative when Parliament is opened.

DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

(No. 368) No. 1.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Governor General the Earl of Ripon, &c. &c. &c.

Downing street, March 14, 1831.

My Lord,—I have received your despatch, No. 248, of the 21st December last, enclosing a minute of your Executive Council on a report made to the Legislative Assembly during its last session, by a Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Provincial Income and Expenditure. I have also received the report of the Committee to which the above minute relates. These important documents, and the minute which your Lordship has made up from them in your despatch have not failed to receive the deliberate consideration of my colleagues and of myself; and I have now, in reply to you on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the authority which is asked for by your Council, and which you recommend should be given to them, for proceeding to the Canadian Parliament a Bill for excluding, in the manner set forth in the above minute, some of the charges provided for by the Civil List Act of 1828.

2. The grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to sanction the proposed alteration of an arrangement which has been so lately made by the Crown of Her Majesty's life by the Canadian Parliament, I can more clearly explain to you than by transcribing the following extract from a despatch which I had occasion, in August last, to address to the Governor of New South Wales, and which, upon this point, is equally applicable to Canada:

"I wish you distinctly to understand, that there is no desire on the part of the Majesty's Government to prevent prospective reductions of salaries which, in the opinion of the colonists, will safely admit of being dispensed with. The interests of existing office holders must be protected, because they accepted their offices with expectations which cannot justly be disappointed. But, subject to these considerations, there is no objection to your legislature fixing whatever scale of emoluments they may think fit for public servants to be hereafter appointed. I think, for my own part, it would be highly injurious to reduce the salary of an office so as to render it unlikely to get an object of ambition to men of ability and of respectable station. But this is a matter in which the interests of the colonists only are involved, as they will be the sufferers from any failure to provide a temperate remuneration for those by whom the Public Service is carried on; the determination, therefore, of what is sufficient, must be left to the Legislature, with whom will rest the responsibility for the judicious exercise of the power.

"I consider it, however, absolutely essential, that whatever may be the rate of payment, the salaries of all the principal officers of the Government should, for the reasons stated in the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, be permanently granted, that is, not voted from year to year, but provided for in the same manner as charges on the Consolidated Fund in this country by Acts, and therefore only susceptible of alteration by Acts of the Legislature passed in the ordinary manner, with the consent of the Crown. You will therefore understand that you are not at liberty to give the assent of the Crown to any act which may be passed reducing the salaries of those who are at the time in the Public Service, or rendering dependent on annual votes any of the charges now provided for by permanent appropriations. Any Acts of this sort you will reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, or else you may alter them, or manifestly objectionable as all such Acts must be, subject to this restriction, you are authorized to exercise your own judgement in giving or withholding your assent from Acts for the reduction of the fixed charges of the Colonial revenue."

3. Though for the reasons I have stated in the above extract, I consider it to be inexpedient that Her Majesty's Government should throw any obstacle in the way of those reductions in the salaries provided for by the Canadian Civil List, which it is the desire of your Council to propose to the Provincial Parliament; I think it my duty distinctly to record my opinion, that these reductions are in themselves serious, and that the comparatively trifling saving which will thus be effected in the public expenditure of the province, will at present in the end to be an act of true and permanent economy. An experience seems to me to support the conclusion, that the worst economy, whether in States or for individuals, is one given liberal remuneration to those who are entrusted with the performance of duties of great importance and responsibility; the Public cannot, any more than a private individual, expect to secure the advantage of being faithfully and ably served, if it is constantly on pecuniary considerations; and when it is considered how dreadful are the throes and evils to which the community may be exposed, from a delinquency of honesty and ability in those by whom the affairs are managed, the saving effected by reducing the salaries of those doing responsible situations, below the amount which will afford a fair remuneration to men of character and ability for devoting their time and attention to public affairs instead of to their private concerns, will be found to have been dearly purchased. Hence, as it does not appear from your despatch that the principal public servants receive at present a high rate of pay as compared to that which is given to those who are employed by banks and mercantile companies, I must regard the proposed reductions of salary as injudicious. This question, however, as I have already observed, is one for the consideration and decision of the Parliament of Canada.

4. That point of the minute of your Executive Council which relates to the amount of the salary at present attached to the office of Governor-General, and our own remarks upon this important point, have attracted the most particular attention of Her Majesty's Government. The present salary of that office does not appear to me to be unduly high; on the contrary, believing it to be an object of the greatest importance to Canada, that the post of Governor-General should be filled by men of political experience and of the highest ability that can be found, I regret that the salary is not at present such as to permit to afford any temptation to those who have taken a lead in public affairs in this country, to abandon their prospects at home for the purpose of accepting this office. But I concur with your Lordship and with your Committee, in considering the amount of the salary as at the less unfavorable, that the emoluments attached to it may be claimed to be, and all, to be the subject of general complaint in the province, since such discussions, if carried on in a manner by your Council in the minute, is calculated to impair the dignity of the Queen's Representative. It might have been hoped that the manner in which the present salary of the Governor-General was granted to Her Majesty's life by the Provincial Legislature, by an act of Parliament freely and deliberately passed for that purpose, would have had the effect of permanently settling a question, the agitation of which is attended with so much evil.

Experience has, however, proved this hope to be unfounded; nor can I see the slightest reason for believing that if the existing arrangements were to be disputed from, and any possible reduction in the salary of the office assented to by Her Majesty, the question would then be set at rest, or that a still further reduction would not be proposed as soon as it might suit the views of any political party to move the question.

5. There is but one point, that I am aware of, by which any further agitation of this question in the province might be effectually prevented, and that is, by making the salary of the Governor-General a charge, not upon the Canadian, but upon the British Treasury. This is an alteration which for many reasons I have long regarded as advisable; and it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that a fitting occasion for proposing it, is now presented, in the assurance of the desire manifested by the Canadian Parliament for a revision of the Civil List. But it is impossible that such an alteration can be recommended to Parliament except as part of a general measure for placing the financial relations of the mother country and the colony on a footing adapted to the greatly altered circumstances of the present time as compared to those under which the existing arrangement of those relations has grown up.

6. Canada, in common with the other British Provinces in North America, has grown in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible that she should grow, at the advantage of self-government in all that relates to her internal affairs. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this advantage must be delivery with corresponding responsibility, and that the time is now come when the people of Canada must be called upon to take upon themselves a larger share than they have hitherto done, of expenses which are incurred on their account, and for their advantage. Of those expenses by far the heaviest charge which falls upon this country is that incurred for the military protection of the province. Regarding Canada as a most important and valuable part of the empire, and believing the maintenance of the connection between the mother country and the colony to be of the highest advantage to both, it is far from being the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the general military power of the empire is to be used for the protection of this part of Her Majesty's dominions. But looking to the rapid progress which Canada is now making in wealth and population, and to the prosperity which she at this moment enjoys, it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government, that it is only due to the people of this country that they should be relieved from a large proportion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a colony now able to do much towards protecting itself.

In adopting this principle, I need hardly observe to you that Her Majesty's Government would not by be revesting to the British colonial policy of this country. You are well aware that up to the period of the war of the American Revolution, the then British colonies which now form the United States, as well as the West Indian colonies, were required to take upon themselves the principal share of the burden of their own protection, and even to contribute to the military operations undertaken to extend the colonial possessions of the British Crown. The North American colonies defended themselves almost entirely from the fierce Indian tribes by which those infant communities were frequently overpowered, and furnished on no inconsiderable proportion of the force by which the conquest of the French power, with that of France was made and on the continent of America, and the West Indies either the one, in proportion to their means, unlike from exertions.

Her Majesty's Government would have thought it right to act on earlier period to revert to this former policy of the empire, and to have proceeded to Canada on terms of the same description with those which have already been adopted as respects the Australian colonies, but it will have will lately there were circumstances connected with the commercial and general condition of Canada which seemed to render the time unfavorable for effecting so important a change. The difficulties which commerce and industry laboured under of a very aggravated description, and produced their usual consequences of political excitement and discontent; we might it to be concealed that much of the prevailing distress was attributable to the changes which had taken place in British legislation. The combined effect of the changes given by the Act of 1825 to the employment of capital, especially for supplying this country with flour from Canada, and of the consequent general repeal of all restrictions on the importation of corn and flour into the United Kingdom, had undoubtedly been to cause very heavy losses in Canada, and till these had been recovered, it would have been imprudent to add to the burthens of the province.

8. But the season of difficulty and depression in Canada has now passed away, the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, which the province has been enabled to construct by a loan raised on highly favorable terms on the credit of the British Treasury, has given a great impulse to its trade, and the abundant harvests of the various revenue which you have lately transmitted to me, also its quick and effectual relief of the effects of principally. Under these circumstances, it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that no more favorable opportunity could be found for placing the fiscal relations of the mother country and the colony on a permanent and equitable footing. They are the more inclined to accept this as the opportunity because, they are prepared to recommend to Parliament that assistance of the same kind which has proved so eminently useful to Canada in the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals, should be extended to her in respect of another public work considered to be hardly less beneficial to her than these canals. In a subsequent despatch I am enjoined to point Lordship the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the means by which it is hoped that the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad may be accomplished. I only advert to this subject at present for the purpose of observing, that while the credit of this country is exerted to enable Canada to extend her public works and to develop her resources, I feel confident that the Parliament of Canada will unitedly concurrence with her Majesty's Government in adopting measures for enabling the charge on the British Treasury for the interest of the advance.

9. Having thus explained to you Lordship the principles of the policy which Her Majesty's Government propose to adopt, I will now proceed to state more particularly the measures by which it is contemplated that this policy should be carried into effect. In the first place, it is intended, that in future with the exception of a certain number of officers, pensioning for whom provision in the provisional arrangements are in progress, the troops maintained in Canada shall be confined to the garrisons of twelve principal posts of importance, namely only Quebec and Kingston. The troops of entry upon which the country now is with the United States, and the dominant consideration of all the questions in dispute between the two countries, removed, as I trust, all risk of any attack upon Canada from the only Power from which there could be any danger; and it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that if the Provincial Militia is maintained upon a proper footing, as long as peace continues, enough would be done to provide for the security of the province, by maintaining garrisons of regular troops in the two important posts I have mentioned. In the unfortunate, and I trust improbable, contingency of a war with the United States, it is obvious that both the colony and the mother country would be called upon to submit to great sacrifices, and to make great exertions for their defence; but I have no doubt that these would be cheerfully made by both if the exigency should unhappily arise.

10. Upon the reduction of the British force in Canada to the garrisons of these fortified positions, it would become necessary that the barracks which are kept in the colony should be reduced, and that the barracks and other buildings which are no longer required, should be disposed of, but if the Parliament of Canada should be willing to undertake to keep up those barracks and buildings, in case of their being hereafter required, there would be no objection on the part of Her Majesty's Government to make them over to the provincial authorities, and of the maintenance of a British force at any of the posts now occupied, should be desired by the preservation of internal security, such a force would be readily supplied by Her Majesty's Government, if the actual cost thus incurred were provided for by the province.

11. Another change which Her Majesty's Government would also expect that the province should take upon itself, is part of the above arrangement, is that of maintaining the canals now in charge of the Ordnance Department. You are aware that these canals were executed at the sole expense of this country and at a very heavy cost, chiefly with a view to the military defence of the province. Her Majesty's Government conceive that the charge of maintaining them ought now to be undertaken by the province, and I trust that no difficulty will arise on that head. With regard to the Indian Department, as by the arrangement lately made, the extinction of the charge (except so far as regards some pensions for their lives to individuals) is provided for within five years, no further steps are required to be taken.

12. In conclusion, I have only to assure you that—while Her Majesty's Government considers it of justice to the people of this country, require that Canada, which is now so well able to support whatever extraordinary expenses are necessary for her own defence and for her own advantage, should cease to sustain a heavy charge as formerly to the British Treasury, and that it is a fitting opportunity for introducing the change which, in consequence of proceedings which have taken place in the province, it becomes expedient to call upon Parliament to provide for the safety of the Civil Government—it must not be a doubted he supposed that these measures are contemplated under any idea that the connection between the mother country and the colony could be dissolved without injury to both, or that such a result is likely ever to ensue. On the contrary, these measures are regarded as tending to prove Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the good sense of the people of Canada, are so fully satisfied of the great benefits they enjoy from the system of Colonial and Government, now happily established in the province under the authority of the British Crown, that it may properly be left to themselves to take their share of the burdens of maintaining and defending an order of things from which they reap so much advantage. Under this impression, and in the entire love and confident belief that the ties which unite the two countries as an integral member of the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government have with the confidence which I have now explained to you.

I have &c.

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ripon and Kincardine &c. &c. &c.

☞ U. S. Line of Steamers.—We have recently noticed this Union, the splendid Line of Lake and River Steamboats. The Line is now in regular operation, and crowds of the Busy State, Ontario, Northerner, and Cataract, leave the 15th or 16th of the month in succession by one or Express Line daily from Ogdensburgh to Lewiston, touching at Kingston only on the way. In which call the Cataract will be taken off the Regular Line, and with the Niagara, will form the Express line. The two Splendid American Boats, the Empire, and the Queen, will ply as formerly between Ogdensburgh and Montreal, in connection with the Regular Line. A slight change has taken place in the command: Capt. Vanclove leaves the Bay State to become the President of the Company, in lieu of Mr. Mitchell, who retires, and Capt. Vanclove's place on board the Bay State is filled by Capt. Lodwick, a very gentlemanly and obliging fellow, who has the to become so deservedly popular with the travelling community of Canada, as his worthy Master, Capt. Collins, Thousy and Chapman. A fine change has occurred at Kingston. Mr. Edward Malone, of Malone & Co. the well known Merchant of the Rideau Wharf is having Kingston, as this channel will, in all. William Ware, the equally well known Forwarding and Commission Agent.

☞ Hunter's Magazine for May.—This welcome harbinger of all that is refined or pleasing, arrived and instructive, is about to be in the hands of the Kingston Booksellers. It is playing the highest compliment to Hunter's in our power, to make mention that nearly two hundred copies are monthly disposed of here in Kingston, by the two Bookselling classes. The number for May although not equal to the earlier publications is of far average value, worth more than the quarter's subscription.

☞ The Panorama.—One reason should bear in mind, that the Panorama will be exhibited only for two nights longer. The proprietors intending to close the exhibition after Monday next. Probably greatly to its, that there was a good house last night to witness the first representation of the Lower Mississippi, and then the Tuscan Grotto of Apollino, which exceedingly pleasing. Mr. King's Lecture, lasts in every respect to believe that it will be not a whit less acceptable than the previous one.

☞ We received no Telegraph Report last night—line down.

☞ The Tweed and Lake Company.—Our readers have received "Notice" and an extract from the London Times, most slightly placed under the advertisements, that the Upper Canada Land and Trust Company has at length been established on a solid foundation. No Mining Speculation has been more anxiously looked for than this Company and its location in England has been remarkably a thousand influential shareholders and proprietors, entirely acting with the, and other friends of Canada; but now that all is bright in that political horizon, the English Capitalists are encouraged to intend their surplus funds in an undertaking that land prove advantageous to them as well as beneficial to the borrowers. The following remarks from the Argus of yesterday are much to point:—

The finances of Upper Canada will hail this announcement with no less delighted pleasure. The Trust and Loan Company will be a monetary institution, more particularly adapted to their accommodation and the effect of its operations will be to bring into active circulation thousands of pounds worth of property, which, without its assistance, would lay dead and unremunerative.) By giving a safe and certain employment to foreign capitalists it will open a medium by which the Province in this Province the capital which have so long paralyzed to keep back the Province and which only such a guarantee as this institution affords is required to cause it to flow like an inexhaustible stream from one end of Canada to the other, enriching our farmers, spurring on our mechanics, towards new enterprise and exertions, increasing the trade of our merchants, and carrying prosperity & happiness through all ranks of society. This is a sanguine view, but we do believe that the Trust and Loan Company will exercise powerful influence in propelling the country forward in the course of prosperity, which she has now begun.

We continue to read our news with much gratification of the labor of our late reporter, now Editor of the Argus, who is the compilation of a remarkable article his in reply to the Press of Canada.

End of Aug. 1831.

New York, [illegible]

Dry Goods.—The Dry Goods Trade has shown a very active business. The importations which [illegible] have not yet arrived, but some parcels of good [illegible] are in the street. Kentucky Jeans [illegible] are in the street. Kentucky Jeans [illegible] Tennessee, a very active, and large demand [illegible] from the West and Canada.

Dry Goods.—The importations of dry goods for our Kingston houses this spring are upon the most extensive scale. Several new and extensive wholesale establishments have been opened, the goods having been selected in the English market by the proprietors themselves. A heavy amount has been already received, and nothing is wanting to open the goods and form sales. As, here heard, we have no doubt our Kingston will, this season, as a dry goods market, be inferior to none in the Province for variety, extent, and low prices. Our Kingston merchants, enterprising as the [illegible] they have a right to be, have [illegible] and [illegible] to take the trade out of the hands of the old firms in Montreal. We hear of more than one merchant who has been asleep upon his wife for the last, half dozen years, because he could not make anything of his goods, purchased in Montreal, who is now awakening to the fact of business proceeding from their neighbors, and is making up his mind to make selections preparatory to [illegible] with direct importations from the Kingdom. Young Mark Kingston. We prophesy, and some time hence, that it would yet be the Mart of trade and the Market of U. Canada—when the railroads are all finished—coming upon Kingston as upon a pivot, one of [illegible]. We will not a romp and a frolic [illegible] our Kingston city goods boys are [illegible] through the [illegible] in Montreal. The Lower Canada [illegible] [illegible] and they will [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]