FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We have this moment received our papers by the packet ship New-York, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of January. Our London papers are to the 15th inclusive.—[Com. Ad.]

ENGLAND.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A great fire had taken place in Liverpool, in which 10 to 12,000 bales of cotton were consumed.—The total damage said to be 150,000 pounds sterling.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool during the week ending the 15th Jan. were 34,280 bales, at about the prices of the 8th. Pot and Pearl Ashes dull.

The renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England is an absorbing topic. The general impression seems to be that it will be renewed, limiting, however, the extent of the exclusive privilege of the Bank to a much smaller circle than that fixed by the present arrangements. The Joint Stock Banking Companies cannot at present be established within sixty-five miles of London. It will probably be proposed to allow them to be established within about one third of that distance.

It is stated that Parliament will positively proceed to the public business immediately after the 29th of January, the day on which the writs are returnable.

Three squadrons of that fine regiment, the 7th Dragoon Guards, which arrived in Bristol from Dorchester and the adjoining towns, on Thursday, are to embark this day (Saturday) in steam vessels, for Dublin.—[Bristol Jour.]

Detachments of the 1st Royal, the 22d, 71st, 77th, 84th, 88th, and 1st West India regiments, under the command of Major Wetherell, 1st Royals, are under orders for embarkation on board his Majesty's ship Romney at this port for Bermuda and Jamaica.—[Devonport Telegraph.]

London, January 15.—City.—The money market has been quite free from excitement to-day, and scarcely any fluctuation has occurred in the funds. Consols left off at 87¼ for the account, and at 86⅞ to ¼ for money; Exchequer bills at 41s. to 42s. premium. A failure was announced at the Stock Exchange this morning of one of the jobbers, who has been speculating for the fall, but his deficiencies are under £5,000. In the foreign market a decline of about ½ per cent. has occurred in Spanish stock, on the report of some insurrectionary movements among the Carlist party at Madrid; the others have scarcely varied at all from the prices of Saturday.

IRELAND.

The cholera had made its appearance at Belturbet and Monaghan, and many cases had proved fatal.

The papers contain accounts of numerous outrages by the peasantry in search of arms, and an article from Rathangan says, there are many and extensive manufactories of gunpowder throughout the country. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to murder M. Fishbourne, Esq. agent to the Duke of Buckingham.

The report of the death of Lord Blaney, is contradicted.

PORTUGAL.

The London Courier of the 14th January, (Evening) announces accounts from Oporto, of great length; they came down to the 5th of January, from Lisbon, and to the 8th from Oporto; and the substance of the whole is compressed into the following brief space:

On the 7th, a heavy cannonading took place from the Miguelite batteries, which lasted for three hours, and occasioned great destruction to the houses in Oporto. On the morning of the 8th, a heavy firing commenced from Miguel's two batteries at the North of the harbor, which was returned occasionally from the Castle of St. John de Foz. The Miguelites had erected a new three gun battery on the Corbodellas, a sandy point at the mouth of the river.—Gen. Solignac had taken the command of the troops, with a determination to commence active operations, and his appointment had generally given satisfaction.

Sartorius's squadron was still at Vigo, and not a single cruizer of Don Pedro's was to be seen of Oporto. A mutiny is said to have broken out in Don Pedro's fleet, which ended in Capt. Bingham (second in command) and about 200 men, quitting the service.

ITALY.

ANCONA, Dec. 28.—By the edict of the Secretary of State, published here to-day, the taxes on salt, flour, and others, which were reduced after the revolution, of 1830, are placed on the old footing. This change is to be commenced on the 1st of January. The Government is forming a new battalion, and a squadron of Carbineers, to be sent to Romagna, where the Swiss are now in motion.—it seems that many troops are to be assembled in the Marches, the head quarters of which are to be at Macerata. It is still affirmed that the French transports lying here will go to the Morea to fetch away the French troops, and either bring them to this port, or take them to Toulon.

FRANCE.

A letter from Brest of the 8th of January, states, that "Orders have been received to fit out three ships of the line with the utmost expedition, taking those which can be soonest got ready. We have no certain information as to the object of this armament, but have good reason for believing that an expedition to Hayti is in contemplation."

King Louis Phillippe left Cambray on 8th. On passing through Cateau, Landrecies, Marcelles, and Avesnes, the King and Princes alighted, and reviewed the National Guards of the several towns.

On proceeding to deliver the Crosses of the Legion of Honor, the King delivered the following address:

"You are already aware my dear comrades, how highly I appreciate the new glory acquired by the army under the walls of antwerp. I congratulate you upon it, and have been anxious to give you this testimony of the joy my heart has received, and that which fills all France. Whenever the army is called upon to fight for the country, it cannot fail to heap new laurels of glory upon the French name. I am happy in being the interpreter of all France, and in testifying to you the admiration excited by your valor and brilliant conduct."

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the London Times, dated at Paris, on the 12th of Jan:—

"The King and his family are expected to be back in Paris in about a week. It does not seem certain that the King and Queen of the Belgians will come with them. The debates on the law relating to the state of the siege in the Chamber of Peers will commence immediately after the return of the Royal family. Many persons express great doubts about its passing that house. There is, in fact, a strong disposition among a large portion of its members to reject the project altogether; but, for reasons to which I alluded in a former letter, it appears to me quite certain that the majority will be on the side of Ministers.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Globe of Jaunary 14th, Evening,) says—"The Dutch King's answer has arrived in the mail packet, the Attwood, and consists of a counter-project which it is posposed to submit to all the five Powers, although one of them has formally withdrawn from the Conference. Upon the whole we have reason to believe that, with an air of approach and moderation, the new proposals are concocted in the same bad faith and spirit of procrastination which have attended there negotiations on the part of the King of Holland from first to last."

The Times of the 15th, grows impatient at the delays in the settlement of this question. It is argued that the permission of these delays by England, shows "the weakness of its foreign policy." The article in the Times concludes thus:—

"Our allies, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, profess an anxiety for peace; why are they not called upon to show their sincerity by an immediate co-operation with England and France in some decisive measure to compel the King of Holland to abandon that absurd and mischievous policy which alone endangers the tranquillity of Europe? This is the plain and simple course, and ought instantly to be adopted."

The Courier of the 14, after stating that its former advices are confirmed, touching the refusal of the Dutch King to re-open the negotiations, excepting upon the conditions of the removal of the blockade of his coasts, and that the garrisons of the citadel of Antwerp and its dependencies, at present detained by the French Government should be restored to their own country, says:

We may add, that it is said the French Government would be glad to give up the Dutch garrisons; that, in fact, it was not the wish of the French Government that the garrisons should de made prisoners by the French army; and that it was only in deference to Marshal Gerard, that the retention of the Dutch troops was acquiesced by the French cabinet. With respect to the raising of the embargo on Dutch vessels and the abandonment of the blockade of the Dutch coasts by the British Government, it is confidently reported in well informed circles, that these concessions will be made to the King of Holland; in order to place beyond question the anxious desire of the British and French Governments to settle the difference between Holland and Belgium by peaceable means.

In the mean time our letter from the Hague and from Rotterdam speak of the vigorous measures pursued by the Dutch Government to increase their forces, and to place their army on the most effective footing, and in readiness for an active and immediate campaign.

From Holland the private letters do not contain any news of importance. The answer of the King was not known; the general feeling there was, that by war they had much to lose and nothing to gain, and that consequently they were anxious to preserve peace, upon honourable terms, the principal of which were understood to be, the release of all the captures effected by the English and French fleets, and the return of the prisoners of war from France.

GERMANY.

The *Nuremburg Correspondent* gives the following under date of Rhenish, January 1st:—"The evacuation of Belgium by the French troops will probably lead to the dispersion of the corps of observation along the Prussian frontier of the Rhine, but the capture of the citadel of Antwerp is too recent to have allowed time for orders to this effect to arrive from Berlin. Private letters from Vienna and Berlin inform us that there have been frequent meetings of the diplomatists in both capitals, and that the question of a general disarmament has, within these two days, been again brought into discussion. The immovable firmness of the King of Holland places all hope of an amicable arrangment by means of the intervention of diplomatic negotiation at a distance while on the other hand the anxious desire of the great Powers to maintain the general peace, destroys all chance of war, and paralysis the hopes of all the parties that take pleasure in destruction. The best system to follow in order to put an end to the embarrassments of the Belgian question, would be perhaps to abandon it entirely to the course of events, and abstain from all intervention whatever. The two contending parties appear to us to have sufficient means of settling their differences between themselves, without the intervention of any third power."

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

A letter from Paris of January 12th, gives the following as the last and most authentic information from Constantinople:—

The progress of the Pacha's troops in Asia Minor is rapid; insurrection is fast spreading every where. The Sultan has no money and but few troops. He cannot rely either on the courage or fidelity of the latter, and it may be regarded as certain that on their first encounter with Ibrahim they will be defeated and dispersed, if not induced to join his triumphant banner. All the best letters from Constantinople, dated the 10th ult., and received by the last post, say that Ibrahim was only a few day's march from the capital, and express the fullest conviction that nothing but foreign interference could check his progress. It is evident that the Court of Russia is anxiously desirous to prevent his going too far, and it is probable that it will take means to prevent him, if the danger becomes too eminent to allow of any time being lost in consultations with other European Powers on what ought to be done.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The *Brighton Guardian* of Thursday publishes the following as a leading paragraph, and with the desire that it should be considered as semi-official. The Mr. Crawford alluded to is one of the candidates for that borough: "The important fact was stated on Saturday last by Mr. Crawford, who, from his personal connections, is likely to be accurately informed upon the subject, that Government have determined *to throw open the East India Trade*, with the exception only of the article of *Tea*; and that even *that* is under consideration, with the view of removing the fiscal difficulties which have alone delayed a decision. This is the first intimation which has transpired of the intention of Ministers upon the subject.—[Eng. Paper.]

DOMESTIC.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON THE SUBJECT OF LORD GODERICH'S DESPATCH.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, return our thanks for Your Excellency's Message of the twelfth day of Jan. last, transmitting a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to certain letters and documents addressed to His Lordship, for the purpose of proving that the people of this happy and prosperous Colony are oppressed and burthened with grievances, and have become so discontented that there is danger of revolt and bloodshed, unless those alleged burthens and grievances are removed and redressed.

We must readily concede that the Noble Secretary of State was actuated by the best motives in framing the Despatch in question, but we cannot refrain from expressing our great regret that it did not occur to His Lordship that allegations thus deeply affecting the character of His Majesty's subjects of Upper Canada rested on no better testimony than that of an individual who had been twice expelled the House, and who in consequence of his having fabricated and reiterated libels of the grossest description, had been declared unfit and unworthy a seat in the Assembly during the present Parliament. If this fact had occurred to His Lordship it is reasonable to suppose that he would not have felt himself at liberty to recognise the author of this additional calumny on the people of this Province as the agent, or as speaking the sentiments of any portion of the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, and would therefore have considered it utterly unnecessary to enter into so elaborate an examination or refutation of any thing advanced by him.

The House of Assembly are unwilling to occupy Your Excellency's time and attention by commenting on the details of the Despatch or on the different matters referred to in it, as constituting grounds of complaint on the part of the people of this Province; they will mere remark that the remedy for any ills alleged to exist, is placed in the hands and is within the constitutional power of the Legislature of the Colony, and the Noble Secretary of State does the people of this province but justice in believing 'that there are no people on earth who are less likely to yield to an unmanly weakness of despairing of the public good and of betraying their most sacred duties in a pusillanimous spirit.' Acting upon principles and feelings diametrically opposite to those imputed to them, we are confident that they will take care to exercise their rights as freemen and British subjects in such a manner as will insure the election of representatives who will maintain our excellent Constitution—guard our rights—and with the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature adopt such measures as may appear necessary for removing any just grounds of complaint.

Commons House of Assembly.
12th day of Feb. 1833.

Speech of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. on the subject of the Annexation of Montreal to this Province.—Delivered in the House of Assembly, the 9th of February instant.

It is argued by the opponents of this measure, that it would be an act of great injustice to Lower Canada to take from her the Port of Montreal and annex it to Upper Canada; and it is also contended by some of the advocates of the measure, that we should endeavour to obtain this territory on account of the great advantages which, in a pecuniary point of view, it would bring with it. I disagree with the Hon. Members who entertain either of these opinions. If we cannot obtain the Island of Montreal without injustice to Lower Canada, I should be sorry to ask; and unless we can show some better reason for our claim than, that it is desirable on account of the wealth we should derive from it, I think the resolutions on the table ought at once to be rejected. In my opinion, it would be doing no injustice to Lower Canada to alter the boundary lines of the Provinces, so as to bring the Port of Montreal within Upper Canada; and I am further of opinion, that vast injustice will be done to us if this alteration be not made. I also think, that this change is essential to our safety and independence and that it will advance the prosperity and preserve the peace of both Provinces.

I shall endeavour to give my reasons in support of each of these propositions.

In the first place, it is a misapplication of the meaning of terms, to designate the sea-ports IN Lower Canada as the sea ports of Lower Canada. They are no such thing: they are the sea ports of both Provinces, rather of the Empire, situate in Lower Canada. Their geographical position does not carry with it the right on the part of the Colony within which they are situate to close them up, or to prohibit any of his Majesty's subjects from having free access to them. Whether Lower Canada can impose restraints on its own trade at these ports or not, it is unnecessary here to discuss; but undoubtedly her power of legislation does not extend to the imposition of restrictions on the trade of other colonies, particularly of Upper Canada. But to place the question in a more clear light, I hold that Lower Canada cannot be considered as vested with any greater authority over the ports in that Province than is vested in a trustee who holds property in his possession for the common benefit of different and other parties; and therefore, if it can be shown that Lower Canada has abused her authority as trustee in respect of these ports—that she has acted oppressively, and contrary to the terms, express or implied, of her trust, there can be no *injustice* in putting an end to her authority as a trustee: on the contrary, there would be great injustice in permitting her to continue invested with it. That Lower Canada should be regarded in the light of trustee, and that she has violated the conditions of her trust in the most gross and wanton manner, to the great injury, injustice, and oppression of Upper Canada, I shall endeavour to show.

When the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, placing the sea ports within the limits of the latter Colony, it is impossible to believe that the King's Government could for a moment have contemplated that the access of the people of Upper Canada was made dependent on the will and pleasure of the Lower Province: such a supposition is repugnant to every principle of reasoning and common sense. It never could have been supposed that by this separation the inhabitants of Upper Canada, the U. E. Loyalists, were to be deprived of any right or benefit which they enjoyed prior to the division; that their trade, and even their liberty of egress and ingress, were to be made dependent on the will of the portion of territory which had just been erected into another Colony: it is most absurd to imagine that the people above Point-au-Bodet would have consented to be set apart as a separate colony, if by doing so they supposed they would forfeit any portion of the right they had previously enjoyed of access to, and trade with the Mother Country by way of the St. Lawrence: and to say that the British Government entertained an opinion that they could by possibility be interfered with in this respect, would be to charge it with the most profligate disregard of the rights of people who had peculiar claims on its favor and liberality. The facts of the case give a plain contradiction to any such argument. It is well known that the reasons for dividing the Province of Quebec into two Provinces were the following:—Immediately after the acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States, it became an imperative and sacred duty, on the part of the King's Government, to provide a fit asylum for that distinguished and honored race of men, who, disregarding all considerations of wealth and ease, abandoned their estates and their families, and arrayed themselves against Treason, in support of the rights of their King and in defence of the Constitution of their Country. Many of these illustrious individuals had lands given them in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and other colonies; and others were desirous of establishing themselves in Canada. The difficulty in the way of placing them there, however, in a satisfactory manner, arose from the circumstance that the French laws prevailed in Canada—a system of jurisprudence to which they were unaccustomed, and to which, as British subjects they had a decided repugnance. To obviate this difficulty, and at the same time to preserve to the Canadians of French descent the laws and religion which had been guaranteed to them. it was decided on dividing the Province of Quebec into two Provinces—Upper and Lower Canada,—and to establish the boundary line in such a manner as to place within the limits of Lower Canada all the French settlements,—which were to continue in the enjoyment of their institutions, civil, and religious, without change or molestation. This line strikes the River St. Lawrence at the Point-au-Bodet, where the Province of Upper Canada commences, and which Province at that time contained about ten thousand souls, upon whom was conferred the Constitution we now enjoy, and under which they were left to frame such laws for their internal government as they might think proper. Their choice was without hesitation, the laws of that country of which they were tried and devoted subjects, viz. the Laws of England.

It will be seen from this statement that the placing of all the seaports within the limits of Lower Canada was not from any design to give to that Province an exclusive control over them, but because it was indispensable that they should be thus placed, in order to preserve to the persons residing at them the free exercise of the laws and religion that had been guaranteed to them. It was quite in the power of the British Government to have embraced Montreal within the Province of Upper Canada. This was not done, it arose from a delicate regard to what might have been supposed to be the wishes of the French inhabitants of that town, and those living to the west of it, and a disinclination to offend even their prejudices. If it could at that time, however, have been supposed that Lower Canada would have advanced so preposterous a pretension as the right to exclude the Loyalists of Upper Canada from the free and unembarrassed use of these Ports, it seems scarcely necessary to assert that a different line would, as a matter of course, have been established, by which these devoted men would have been placed on a footing of equality at least, with the inhabitants of a conquered colony. Who can believe that it was ever designed by the British Government that the trade of the American Loyalists, and their right to approach the ocean, or to hold communication with any part of the dominions of his Majesty should be dependent on the will or caprice of the Legislature of a conquered colony? I again repeat, that such an opinion is too thoroughly absurd and repugnant to common sense and common justice, to be entertained for a moment by any rational being. I do not myself entertain the least doubt but that it was the opinion of the distinguished statesmen who framed our present Constitution, that the Legislature of Lower Canada could not constitutionally enact any laws interfering with the trade of Upper Canada. But assuming that they entertained a different opinion, they at least must have supposed that Lower Canada would exercise her power for the common benefit of both Provinces; that she would not employ it unwisely, tyrannically, or oppressively, but in good faith, and for mutual advantage. Has Lower Canada been governed by these principles? If she has not, the conditions upon which the seaports of the Provinces were placed under her management have been violated;—the trust and confidence reposed in her should therefore be withdrawn, and her power to do further injury should be taken from her.

I regret that I am not in possession of a copy of the Statutes of the Legislature of the Lower Canada. In remarking on the enactments of that body, I am consequently compelled to rely on my memory for the instances in which it has violated the implied conditions of its trust,—in which it has imposed restrictions and burthens on the commerce of Upper Canada, altogether without the pale of its constitutional powers, and the limitations of its authority.

The first that I shall notice is the imposition of duties on imports. Not content with imposing a general duty, the Legislature of Lower Canada enacted, that certain goods imported from beyond sea by *Inhabitants of Upper Canada* should be subject to an advalorum duty of 2½ per cent, and those imported by the people of Lower Canada to ad *ad val.* duty of 5 per cent.

Without adverting in this place to the constitutional right of Lower Canada to impose duties on foreign commerce at all, I refer to this act as shewing that at an early period of the formation of her Government she assumed the right to impose a *direct tax* on the people of Upper Canada—it is much to be lamented that this unconstitutional pretension was not met and denied when it first occurred—the small importance, in a pecuniary point of view, attached to this imposition, in the infant state of the country, may perhaps account for the indifference with which it was regarded—it is now, however too late to complain. The laws of Lower Canada, imposing duties on imports up to a particular period have been recognised and confirmed by the Imperial Parliament, and made to apply for the benefit of both Provinces, and provision has been made to prevent any future invasion of our rights by similar Provincial enactments.

The second instance of the imposition of a direct Tax on the commerce of Upper Canada, by the Legislature of the Lower Province, to which I shall advert is the duty imposed on every crib of timber passing down the St. Lawrence at Chateauguay.—This tax was originally 5s. for each crib—I believe it has been reduced to 2s. 6d. The levying of this sum is also attended with delay at the place where it is collected, which is often productive of great inconvenience.

The third case to which I desire to draw the attention of the Committee is in its effects on our trade of much more serious importance than either of the foregoing.—I allude to the Inspection Laws of Lower Canada. Few Persons probably have considered the enormous burthen which these laws impose on the people of Upper Canada, and the restrictions and embarrassments which they occasion to her trade.—The Merchants and Traders of this Colony have long felt and complained of the heavy exactions and grievous injuries to which they are subjected by the operation of these Laws, and it is time they should be relieved from them. To give some faint idea of the effects of the Inspection Laws of Lower Canada on our commerce I will mention what I understand to be some of their provisions:—Lumber, Flour, Pork, or Pot ashes cannot be shipped unless first inspected, although there may not be the slightest necessity for so doing, and the expense of course must be paid by the exporter. Thus if a Merchant or Farmer of Upper Canada sends to the Lower Province a raft of Timber, every stick of which is of the very best description, he cannot put it on board ship for exportation, until it has been examined and culled by an officer appointed to perform that duty in Lower Canada—in like manner should he desire to export his thousand barrels of Pork, Pot ashes or Flour to Great Britain, it must be first stored and inspected, and if by the officer thought expedient, re-packed, and put into new barrels. It is of course no easy matter to ascertain with certainty the pecuniary outlay, which compliance with these laws imposes—but it may be ascertained with some degree of accuracy from the following calculations. The cost of culling 1000 Pipe Staves is 15s; 1000 West India Staves 5s. and every ton of square Timber 6d; every barrel of Pork and Beef not less than 2s; every cwt. of Pot ashes 6d; and every barrel of Flour 2d.

I 1831, there were exported 1,372,628 standard staves, of which it is fair to calculate that 1,000,000 came from Upper Canada—the culling of these at 15s. per thousand would amount to	£750 0 0
The same year 4,193,609 West India and barrel staves were exported, of these 4,000,000 may be assumed to have come from U. C. the culling of which at 5s. amounts to	1000 0 0
The square timber exported amounted to 226,420 tons—of this 200,000 from U. C. at 6d. per ton	5000 0 0
And upon 2000 cribs which passed Chateaugay. 2s. 6d. each,	250 0 0
2643 masts, bowsprits and spars exported of these say 2000 came from U. C. at 5s. each,	500 0 0
Of deals, boards and plank 1,753,903 pieces besides those that came from new Carlisle were exported of which 1,000,000 were probably brought from U. C. or manufactured from timber cut there, at 10s. per thousand.	500 0 0
	£8000 0 0
Of Pork and Beef 13,773, barrels were exported, although this article was not all supplied by Upper Canada, by far the greater proportion belonged to her Merchants, say 10,000 barrels at 2s.	1000 0 0
Of flour, 81,288 barrels were exported, assuming that 75,000 of these came from or belonged to the Merchants of Upper Canada, the cost of inspection at 2s.	625 0 0
Of Pot and Pearl Ashes 190,349 cwt. were exported, I assume that 40,000 cwt. only of this article came from Upper Canada; the charge for inspecting which at 6d. per cwt. is	1000 0 0
To these three last items amounting together to £2,625 add 10 per cent for cooperage, waste, &c.	262 0 0
	£10,887 0 0

From these it will be seen that upon what I have reason to believe is a moderate computation of the amount paid upon the articles enumerated of our staple commodities we actually pay to Lower Canada a sum not less than £10,000 annually for inspection only, and this inspection occurs whether we will or not. It may be said that these laws are calculated to guard against the exportatation of inferior or damaged articles and that the trade of Canada is benefited by them—this may be true or not. I have heard many most intelligent persons deny that they were beneficial laws, but whether they are so or not—the Legislature which enacted them had no constitutional right to apply them to the property of Upper Canadians. Lower Canada may guard her own trade with such enactments as she thinks proper, with ours she has no authority whatever to interfere.

In addition to the foregoing remarks it is necessary to observe that the money extorted by these laws is not the only objection to them. The delays they produce and the vexatious conduct of many of the Inspectors, as I am assured, greatly aggravate their other inconveniences. But grievous as these burtheus are in a pecuniary point of view, they are as nothing in comparison with the invasion of our constitutional right (which the laws imposing them contain) to trade at the ports of the Canadas with all the world, in such manner and in such commodities as we may think fit. It is due to the liberality and patriotism of two gentlemen who have long been extensively engaged in the trade of Upper Canada, and who are now distinguished members of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, (I mean Messrs. Moffatt and McGill) to state, that they have united their exertions to procure the repeal af these highly objectionable enactments, and it is to be hoped that their endeavours will be crowned with success.

The last act to which I shall advert is one that may be well regarded as the climax of arrogant pretension and unconstitutional outrage; I need not say that I here allude to the tax on passengers from the United Kingdom landing at the ports in Lower Canada, on their way to this Province—an act which, if it be submitted to, at once concedes to Lower Canada the power of controlling our egress and ingress to, and from, the Province; admits our inferiority, and her supremacy, even to the extent of cutting us off from all communication with the Mother country through the dominions of our common sovereign.

If no other argument could be induced, I maintain that the moment Lower Canada assumed the power to pass this law, she forfeited all claim to the exclusive control of the seaports of the Canadas, and rendered it imperative on Upper Canada to demand the annexation of the Island of Montreal to her territory, that her inhabitants might not be debarred from the common rights of British subjects. It is in this last act that Lower Canada has proved herelf most unfit and unworthy to retain the trust reposed in her, when all the seaports of the Canadas were placed within her limits; and it therefore ceases to be an act of injustice to divest her of a power she has thus grossly abused; SHE MUST BE DIVESTED OF IT; unless indeed the people of Upper Canada are content to submit their persons, and their commerce to the arbitrary control, and dictation of a people who owe their existence as a separated colony, and the local advantages they have so much abused, to the generosity, rather than the justice of the Parent State.

I have, in the arguments thus far adduced, endeavoured to show that Lower Canada has forfeited her right to retain all the seaports within her territory; and that there is no injustice in depriving her of one of them. I shall next endeavour to prove, that upon principles of common justice, apart from all violation of trust on the part of Lower Canada, this Province is entitled to the exclusive control of one of the two seaports of the Canadas.

Whatever may have been the commerce of the Canadas in 1791, when the present boundary line was established, there is no doubt but that at present almost the whole trade of these Colonies is supplied from Upper Canada. I have heard it asserted by those who are competent to form a just opinion, that forty ships would be more than ample to carry on the whole import and export trade of Lower Canada. To confirm the correctness of this opinion, I may observe that it has been ascertained, from unquestionable data, that at least 30,000 of the 50,000 emigrants who came to Canada by the way of Quebec during the present year, had arrived in this Province, at the close of the navigation, by steamboats; and there is every reason to believe that the number greatly exceeds that amount, while there is no reason to suppose that 10,000 have remained in Lower Canada.

Further to prove the correctnoss of this opinion, I will draw the attention of the House to the following tacts:—In 1831, the value of exports from Lower Canada of staple commodities were estimated as follows:

Lumber,	£373,386	
Ashes,	334,128	
Flour and grain,	591,806	
Provisions, tobacco, &c.	49,322	
		£1,348,642
New vessels'	32,500	
Furs and peltiers	85,909	
		£1,467,051

The number of vessels cleared during the same year was 1054.

I will here first ask what proption of these exports were supplied by Lower Canada?—A tithe would probably be a high estimate Upper Canada furnishes almost all the lumber and a large proportion of the other articles. What she does not supply is principally brought to the ports in Lower Canada from the United States that border on the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence.

The imports into Lower Canada during the same year were of the estimated value of £1,855,902 c'y. What portion of these goods were brought to Upper Canada, it is impossible to ascertain; but this we know, as a matter of certainty, that her exports PAID for a very large proportion of them; and therefore it may be fairly inferred that she must have consumed by far the greatest proportion.

But, more clearly to determine this point, let any one capable of forming a just opinion upon it, ask himself what would be the imports at Quebec and Montreal if the commerce with Upper Canada were entirely put an end to?—If the only means of paying for these imports consisted in the surplus productions of Lower Canada? The most prejudiced must admit that the increasing commerce of the Canadas is almost exclusively owing to the increasing imports and exports of the Upper Province.—The probability is, that the Lower Canadians of French descent do not now consume a much greater (if any greater) portion of British and foreign colonial manufactures and produce than they did twenty years ago. And yet we are told that Lower Canada is entitled to three-fourths of the revenue levied on goods, nine-tenths of which we pay for, and which, but for our trade, would never have been brought to the country—a pretension equally absurd and unreasonable.

If this be a correct statement of the trade of the country, on what foundation do the pretensions of Lower Canada rest, to the exclusive control of all the seaports? By that Lower Canada ought to be intrusted with the control of the trade of a sister Colony having equal rights with herself?

Where is the justice of giving to Lower Canada, who has little or no trade of her own, all the seaports of the Colony, and leaving them in her hands for no other reason that can be assigned than to enable her to regulate, control, hurthen, and embarrass the trade of Upper Canada? On what foundation, I ask, rests the claim of Lower Canada to all the seaports of the Canadas? Why should Upper Canada be less favored in this respect than the Lower Province? Is the Legislature of the latter more enlightened? Is it better qualified to judge of the interests of commerce than that of Upper Canada? Are her people more patriotic? Have the Lower Canadians of French descent greater claims on the favor and protection of the Sovereign than the U. E. LOYALISTS OF UPPER CANADA?—Let the opponents of this measure, who talk of the injustice of annexing the Island of Montreal to this Province, answer me these questions, and until they can do so, satisfatorily to themselves and their constituents, let them cease to talk of their sense of justice, their desire to advance the prosperity and maintain the rights and dignity of the land of their birth or their adoption. Until they are able thus to answer, they must stand accused of want of patriotism, or want of understanding. To those whom I feel it my duty thus to address, let me further remark, that in a little while Upper Canada will be as far in advance of Lower Canada in population, as it is in commerce. There is no country in the world that can boast of such a rapid accession to its population as Upper Canada has experienced during the two last years; and let it be remembered also, that the emigration is latterly of a description to add to our wealth and intelligence in the same proportion that it adds to our numbers. When it is further brought to mind, that this increase is from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, composed of men nurtured in true freedom, jealous of their rights, and well knowing how to maintain them, can it be imagined that such a population will long submit to the control of the anti-commercial minority of Lower Canada? Would it be either just or reasonable that a million of persons resident in Upper Canada, supplying exclusively the exports of the country, should submit to the dictation of the minority, alien in feelings as in habits, with respect to their most important rights as British subjects? Is it to be believed that they will be refused their claim of right, to manage their own commerce, free from all restraints except such as flow from the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament? To me it is perfectly manifest, that the time is not distant when a seaport must and will be conceded to Upper Canada; and there are many reasons which should most powerfully impel us to claim it at once. To deny us the request, would be attended with so much injustice, that, I am firmly persuaded, nothing would tend so much to excite discontent.

Among the most prominent of these are the delays and embarrassments which we are subject to in obtaining our just share of the duties levied in Lower Canada on the imports into these Provinces. The proportion of duties laterly paid to us has been one-fourth—every person in Upper Canada conversant with its trade and the actual consumption of articles in both Provinces has long been of opinion that this amount fell far short of that to which we were justly entitled, and latterly it has ceased to be a matter of dispute in either Province.—It was with surprise therefore that I perused the correspondence of the Arbitrator of Lower Canada, with the Gentleman sent from this Province to negotiate the amount of revenue to be paid us. This gentleman first agreed to assume population of the Provinces as the basis on which the calculation was to be made—finding however, that Upper Canada in that case would exhibit a claim to nearly if not quite one half of the revenues collected at Quebec, he shifted his ground and endeavoured to persuade Mr. Markland that Lower Canada was entitled to consider a large portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada as belonging to Lower Canada. He contends that, although the Upper Canadians purchase and pay for their Tea, Spirits, and other articles of like description, and although he cannot deny that these articles are imported for the express purpose of being sold to Upper Canadians, yet as they consume a portion of them while they are in Lower Canada making their purchases, and shipping their produce, they must be considered as Lower Canadians while they are in Lower Canada on this their necessary avocations, and be counted among its inhabitants. In short, they must pay duties to Lower Canada on all dutiable articles they eat and drink while in that Province.—The unjust and illiberal spirit evinced in this argument is only equalled by the querulous tone evinced by the Honourable the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada in his report to Lord Aylmer of the result of his negotiation.—It is difficult to satisfy ones self of the object the Honourable Gentleman had in view when he composed this paper. He affects to complain that the Act of the Imperial Parliament which regulates our financial relations with Lower Canada was passed without the concurrence of that Province—and it is advanced as a grave charge against the British Government that a Gentleman filling a high judicial situation in Upper Canada should have been allowed to draft it. It is to be regretted that Mr. Pothier had not informed himself better on this subject, before he wrote the letter referred to. He would by a little enquiry have ascertained that the measures adopted by Upper Canada and which led to the act he seems to complain of, were of the most temperate, and the most open description, every step taken by her was communicated officially to Lower Canada—the authorities of that Colony were apprised that an agent was to be sent to England to claim the interference of the British Government, and the grounds upon which that interference was to be claimed were made known in the plainest and most frank manner. Being thus warned why did not Lower Canada provide for meeting and opposing our agent in London? She did nothing of the kind, and thence it might fairly have been inferred by Ministers that she had nothing to object against the claims and pretensions of this Province. The clauses of the bill which relate to the financial relations of the Canadas were, as is generally believed drawn by our agent—as it is most natural under the circumstances they should have been. But discarding further consideration of objections which may be fairly considered captious and puerile, I would ask the Gentleman who has advanced them whether he, or any other person could devise a more equitable and more effectual mode of settling the point at issue between the two Provinces? Would he again leave us to the tender mercies of the Lower Canada Legislature? Would he argue that Lower Canada should derive nine tenths of her revenue from imposts on the trade of Upper Canada, and that we should be refused all means of obtaining any

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