Scotch origin ought not to be treated in this man-

Scotch origin ought not to be treated in this manner; and he would on that ground alone oppose the resolution. It is say that the question had not been fairly being it forward or properly discussed.

The commercial advantages of a union in his opinion outweighed the objections on political grounds. (Hear, hear.) That was his opinion at present, but he wanted time to consider the subject before he came to a conclusion on it. Had any individual member changed his opinion in consequence of the discussion which had taken place? ("not one") that was not the way to proceed with so important a question—he sat there for information, and information on this subject would do none of them any harm. Let us rise and report progress—let us have time to cool—we are ort progress—let us have time to cool—we are warm now to give the question that calm and berate consideration that it should have. He would move that the committee rise and report

MR. SHERWOOD hoped the Committee would Mr. Sherwood hoped the Committee would rise, and for very good reasons. The impression that this discussion would make abroad, when reported, would be that members of great influence in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada were in favour of a union, for they said they would rather have a union than remain as we are, and persons who wished to bring about a union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada would be encouraged to press it forward. The hon, member for Middlesex said, the Province of Quebec was not gained by conquest but by capitulation. Did for Middlesex sold, the Frovince of Galacter was not gained by conquest but by capitulation. Did not the hon, member know that the French were imprisoned in the garrison and had to accede to whatever terms proposed? And then to hear him talk about their intelligence, when it was matter

whatever terms proposed? And the a to hear him talk about their intelligence, when it was matter of public notoriety that several members of the House of Assembly could not read nor write!—And the recent case of a French Grand Jury at Montreal, who presented as their foreman a person who could neither read nor write, and who were two days before they could pake such a selection as enabled them to proceed to fusioners, was another proof of the hon, gentleman's assertion respecting their intelligence!

Mr. Macnae was opposed to mising. If the question of a union was to be taken it would like to see the subject of a union of the Provinces brought before the British Government to see what kind of a union they would propose. But he did not think they (members of the Assembly) were men of so much consequence that the expression of their opinions out the floor of that house would induce the ministry at home to unite the Provinces.

Mr. Norron was opposed to the resolutions, and had no hesitation in saying so. They had heard a great deal about the advantage it would be to Upper Canada to get the port of Montreal, but nothing of the injustice it would be to Lower Canada to take that town from her, which might be aptly called her heart's blood. It was very much like Ahab taking Naboth's vineyard from him, and they should expect the same punishment as fell on Ahab. Nay, their conduct was worse than his, for he proposed to give some recompense, but they offered none for Montreal. He thought, some scheme posed to give some recompense, but they offered none for Montreal. He thought, some scheme might be devised for forming a union which would be mutually beneficial to both Provinces. Just to be mutually beneficial to both Provinces, so due to show the inconsistency, not to say the impracticability of the measure proposed to get a port for this Province, he need only refer to one of the resolutions which said that it was not intended to disturb the existing laws, &c. of that part of Lower Canada which we wished to obtain. But would it not be most absurd to have two kinds of law in same Province? (Hear, hear.) He did no the same Province? (Hear, near.) He did no think any such consequences need result from a union as some hon, gentlemen seemed to dread.—All they had to do would be to address his Majesty to remove Sir F. B. Head to Lower Canada,—over that the translationary many that the translations were adeal, it can be translated to the translations and the second translations. ty to remove Sir F. B. Head to Lower Canada,—
now that the "republicans were dead braten" in
this Province, and there was no more business for
him in Upper Canada,—just remove him to the
Government of the Lower Province and in a short
time he would put down all faction, and we would
have a good Tory House of Assembly in the united Parliament. (Hear, hear, and Tattyhter.)

The committee rose, and the chairman reported
that they adopted certain resolutions, and asked
leave to sit again on Friday next. The report was
received.

When the fourth resolution was put from the

MR. McIntosh rose and said, if it wis only in MR. McINTOSH rose and sair, it takes only in-tended by the resolutions to endeaver to get our full amount of the duties levied on the imported articles consumed in this Province, he would go with them:—but to say that we should take the right arm from Lower Canada was an injustice he would not consent to. Last session it was said that the radicals asked too much and therefore got nothing; and he thought it was the case with the tories this time. They were now asking so much from the British Government that it was more than probable they would get nothing.

Dr. Morrison remarked, that he had not had

get our full and just share of the revenue. Who was to blame for that? Did we not get the 'share allowed to us by law? And was not the 'amount, determined according to the law? He would say again that this would be such a document as should never emaate from any statesman, or from any Legislature having any pretence to statesmanilke legislation. But let it go,—it would only be of a but he present inhabitants would be forced to and only would be such a document as should not be forced to an any statesman, or from any Legislation. But let it go,—it would only be of a but he present inhabitants would be forced to and only would be such a document as should be a back Townships to bring their produce to market, not only would Emigration to that District cease, legislation. But let it go,—it would only be of a bandon it—as in many instances the expense to

He confessed he was in favor of the resolutious as they were it appeared that they were intended to go from that house to His Majesty accompanied by an address. With respect to the expediency of the measure he believed there could be but one opinion. He was an earnest advocate for it, in a commercial point of view, and putting political questions out of the case. It had been suggested among other things that applying to His Majesty for the port of Montreal, would bear rether hard upon Lover Canadians. Hon members seemed to fancy that they were legislating on the subject—this was not the fact; they had not rower. But was not the fact; they had not power. he would put these simple questions to hon. mem-bers, first, were we really in want of a sca-port? and next, are the Lower Canadians entitled to withhold that which by all the rules of justice belongs to us? Are they not at this very moment in almost open rebellion against the laws? There never had happened in the annals of Canadian Lenever had happened in the annals of Canadian Legislation a juncture more favorable than the present for mating application for our rights. They ought to strike while the iron is hot. He was clearly of opinion that unless they now obtained their demands at a future day it might not be in their power. Tho after all he was really afraid that they were labouring under some disadvantages;—they were stated to have obtained their seats in that house by improper means.—They were told that the country had been bribed to send then there. Were they then in a situation to ask this boan? were studed to have obtained their seats in that house by improper means.—They were told that the country had been bribed to send them there. Were they then in a situation to ask this boon? He was desirous of receiving an answer, and to whom should he address himself?—To the Ambassador for the Reformers? The Ambassador for the Reformers? The Ambassador of so large and respectable a body no doubt met a very cordular reception in the Downing street and spent many pleasant hours, fraught with an agreeable interchange of views and opinions upon the policy of Colonial Government. He (the Ambassador) could doubtless tell them what were the fellings of the home government towards Canada. The colonial Government towards Cana

MR. PARKE observed that the hon. member had menced his remarks by making a misstatement nely that he (Mr. Parke) had been of opinion namely that he (Mr. Parke) had been of opinion that the house was legislating on the subject.—
He had only stated that the house was following up the subject with that tenacity, as if they had the power of legislating upon it.—
He (Mr. Prince) also said it was a very auspicious time to make the application to take from our neighbors a portion of their territory, because for sooth they as an honorable and independent people were looking for their rights—[hear, hear,] rights which every man who understands constitutional principles, and who has a proper regard for them, would desire to see them possess; and because

The fact was, they were proceeding in a matter which they could never hope to accomplish.—
They would never be able to effect an union, the obstacles to it were too great—the extent of territory would render it extremely inconvenient—between the country of the obstacles to it were too great—the extent of territory would render it extremely inconvenient—besides by the articles of capitulation under which Lower Canada became a British Province the legislature they all well knew, was bound to maintain their religion and their laws inviolate. It was perfectly isseless to proceed in the matter at all, and he was therefore altogether opposed to it.

Mr. Prince rose to correct the hon. Member in one particular—in referring to the Reform Augustalor Health and he did not wish to be so understood.

Mr. Mallock made some observations in layor of the resolution.

of the resolution.

MR. ROBINSON rose to give his reasons, why h should vote contrary to those hon. Members with whom he almost invariably acted. He trusted he would not be supposed in consequence of being found in opposition to them on the present occasion that he had the interest of Upper Canada less at

hear than they.

It was not the first time the question before them had been discussed and every discussion, and every day's experience had only tended to strengthen him in the opinion which he had entertained from the first that to ask for the annexation of Montreal to this Province was making one of the most extraordinary de-mands upon the Home Government that could be devised. So far from preventing the union it would be of all things that which would most ac-

celerate it.

Mr. Manahan made some remarks upon the relation at present existing between the two pro-vinces animadverting upon the treatment we re-ceive from the Lower Canadians in respect to our Commercial Affairs. (Reported by Mr. Dalton, Junr)

REPORT of the Committee on the expediency of granting a sum of money for the improvement of the Navigation ot the Waters of the District

of Newcastle.—House in committee on the whole.—Mr. Gowan in the Chair.
Mr. Boulton observed that the improvement Mr. Boulton observed that the improvement of the Trent was a subject of very general interest, one which had been under the consideration of the Legislature for some time, and which had been recommended by the Commissioners for the general improvement of the Province, and it was now full time that the work should be entered upon.—

He, who lived in the Newcastle District, might be supposed to have a more direct interest in the work, than those who lived at a distance from the River Trent, but on the contrary, were he to proceed with a view to his own interest, and that of his immediate neighbours, he should oppose the projected improvement, as it would have an injurious effect upon the villiage in which he lived. projected improvement, as it would have an injurious effect upon the villiage in which he lived.—
He should however, considering it as a great public benefit, give it his warmest support. By the opening of the navigation of the Trent, a communication, would be opened to a very extensive tract of country, as valuable for agricultural purposes as any in the Province. It would also be of immense divastage to the country as reasers the Marmora. any in the Province. It would also be of immense advantage to the country as respects the Marmora Iron works, affording a cheap and quick conveyance for their manufactures. It is well known that the proprietors of these works were forced to discentinue their operators in consequence of the very enormous expense of transporting the heavy articles of their manufacture. They would, by the opening of the Trent, be enabled to re-commence their labors. Those extensive works were quite sufficient to supply the whole Province of Upper Canada with Iron, and would, to this day, have been in successful operation had it not been Da. Morrison remarked, that he had not had an opportunity of expressing his views on the resolutions, and he would not do so at that late period. He, however, must say, that he thought when they went before His Majesty's Government with the reasons for them they would just appear as they ought and as he wished they should. It was assumed in the resolution just read that we do not get our full and just share of the revenue. Who again that this would be such a document as should never emanate from any statesman, or from any Legislature having any pretence to statesmanlike legislation. But let it go,—it would only be of a piece with all the rest of their proceedings.

The resolutions were adopted by the House by majorities of about 35 to 9.

House of Assembly, ist Dec.

M.R. McKay's resolutions on the subject of the annexation of Montreal to this Province were reported by the chairman and received.

Mr. Jonas then proposed the resolution which was nown in his place, of making some enquiries. Mr. Prince was desirous, before the motion was finally disposed of, as the member for Oxford was now in his place, of making some enquiries. He confessed he was in favor of the resolutions as they were; it appeared that they were intended to go from that house to His Majesly accompanied by an address. With respect to the expellency of the property of the province was more as the province of the resolutions as they were it and the province were intended to go from that house to this Majesly accompanied by an address. With respect to the expellency of the resolution of many that has nown as the province were removed the confessed he was in favor of the resolutions as they were; it appeared that they were intended to go from that house to His Majesly accompanied by an address. With respect to the expellency of Lake Simcoe, to the mouth of the Trent; they perhaps might not be justified in granting so large a sum of money at the present time, as would be requisite to finish the work,—the sum specified in the Report was £77,000 for the years £837 and 1838, and he hoped the House would not refuse to grant the means for an improvement which had been long so evidently necessary as to have been contemplated in the time of Colonel Simcoe.

contemplated in the time of Colonel Simcoe.

Mr. Cartwright would not suppose than any hon, member, in considering the present measure, would look upon it as a mere matter of pounds, shilings and pence, but rather as a great public work, which would tend greatly to benefit the Province, and as a means of employing the emigrants who arrive in this country, as the want of employment was one great reason why they now left Upper Canada and went to the United States. There were no means of more effectually benefiting the Canada and went to the United States. There were no means of more effectually benefiting the Province, than by expediting these great public works; and he therefore, did not anticipate any objections-from any members of the House, as to the expediency of making the proposed improvement, and the only question that could, in his opinion, arise, was as to the extent of the work. It was very well known that the Trent empties itself into the Bry of Quinte, & that a very short cut was required over the isthmus, which divides the Bay

orts greatly upon the lumber trade, and if we did not give facilities to the lumber trade, and if we did not give facilities to the lumber must not give facilities to the lumber must not give facilities to the lumber must not was not give facilities to the lumber must not bits of last year amounted to 25000. He had no one of the Townships alone, in the neighbourhood, it may be fore the trade, and if we are fore fore oppler in the neighbourhood, and the frequent interruptions which and occrred in the navigation of the Canal, the sees in our forests. The lumber contained in self-alone of the Tent, was computed to be worth a million sterling, which was now utterly useless, from the want of means of conveying it to market. There we he believed, about 200,000 acres of Crown Lands in fifty Townships in the Newcastle Distingth to the impropriety of conduct on the impropriety of conduct on the behavior of the directors, and of the lavish expenditure with fuel satisfied, not withstanding all that had been said with respect to the impropriety of conduct on the purpose of irporvement being effected, would sell for five dellars an acre. A great advantage attending the work, was, that the labourers employed in its construction, would, many of them, apply their earnings to Luy land in the neighbourhood, and the work would not now be done for the same that the transfer of Montreal is asked, not so much be obtained, but which, in the event of the proposed improvement being effected, would sell for five dellars an acre. A great advantage attending the work, was, that the labourers employed in its construction, would, many of them, apply their earnings to Luy land in the neighbourhood, and would settle in the country, for until we could retain our Emigrants, Upper Canada, Assembly. The breach is too official that the deleville; and at Rochester with all its tower Canada Assembly. The breach is too official that had been attended, and the frequent to intended, and the frequent to this province. They have too much regard for their which every man who understands consider the principles, and who has a proper regard for them, would desire to see them possess; and because they are opposed by a feeble minority who wish to get their feet upon the necks of the people. If there be an objection to the proceedings of the Lower Canadians it is that they have not gone far enough in their demands.—[Hear, hear, hear.]—renough in their demands.—[Hear, hear.]—renough in their carnings to Luy land in the neighbourhood, and would settle in the country; for until we could obtain that, all our schemes for Joint Stock Banks, and Provincial Banks, would be perfectly fulless. (Hear, hear.)—It would be a very great advantage attending the work, was, that the labourers employed in its construction, would, many of them, apply of their earnings to Luy land in the neighbourhood, and would settle in the country; for until we could obtain that, all our schemes for Joint Stock Banks, and Provincial Banks, would be perfectly full obtain that, all our schemes for Joint Stock Banks, and Provincial Banks, would be a very great advantage attending the work, was, that the labourers employed in its construction, would, many of them, apply of them cannings to Luy land in the neighbourhood, and would settle in the country; for until we could obtain that, all our schemes for Joint Stock Banks, and Provincial Banks, would be a very great advantage attending the work, was, tha

> Ma. RUTTAN spoke at considerable length but from the position in which he stood he could not be heard with sufficient distinctness, he carnestly pressed on the committee the importance of the proposed improvement, and pointed out the great advantages it would confer on the inhabitants of the back parts of the Newcastle District, showed the comparatively small sum which

> snowed the comparatively small sum which was required to open a communication through that fast settling and interesting part of the Province.
>
> MR. THORBURN had not the honour of being present when the Report was read, and was not well acquainted with it, which he supposed was also the case with many other honorable members, and yet the hon, gentleman who spoke last wished to the standard of the cases. He and yet the bon gentleman who spoke last wished to urge its adoption for a variety of reasons. He however thought the Committee should pause before they voted away so large a sum as was required. It ought to be recollected that the Province was already about a million in debt, and yet the hon. gentleman urged the Committee to go still further in debt to make this improvement which would only benefit about thirty mousand papels. There were other parts of the Provinces which would only benefit about thirty mousand people. There were other parts of the Province which required immediate attention, and were they to run in debt to make that one improvement they would do great injustice to the whole Province. He thought it would be well for the Committee to rise and report progress, and have the Report printed in order that it might be fully undepted. derstood. He by no means wished to say that the River Trent should not be improved, but as we were a million in debt already, he thought the on-

were a minon in deed arready, he thought the on-ly wise and safe course would be to rise and print the bill or future discussion.

MR SHERWOOD said; that from what he had heard from the hon. member for Lenov and Ad-dington and the hon. members from the Newcastle District respecting the great advantages of this work, he was in favour of it. But he thought it was premature to press the subject forward just now. The House did not know yet what the resources of the Provinces were—the public accounts were not before them—and he would like to see what was the state of our financial affairs before he consented to plunge the Province still further in debt. The hon, members who were particularly interested should allow the committee to fise and report progress; and if they would do so he would pledge himself to give his support to the measure on another day, but if they pressed it now he would not pledge himself one way or the other.

Mr. Catwaight would be happy to meet the views of hon, members and he believed his hon, friend from Durham had no wish to press the question to division to night. He moved that the comnsented to plunge the Province still further

friend from Durham had no wish to press the question to division to night. He moved that the committee do now rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day fortnight. When the Speake took the chair, he intended to move that it be the first item on the order of the house for that day. Ma, Manaham pressed upon the Committee the great importance of the work and expressed his regret that the hon, member for the third Riding of Lincoln seemed not to be in posession of that conrect information regarding it which he should have for if he had, he was convinced the hon, member would look upon it very differently from what h appeared to do. The hon, gentleman then wend to explain the advantages of the intended improvement, and remarked that he did not thind there was any part of the Province where the

The Committee then rose and reported progress, to sit again on this day fortnight. Friday, Dec. 2nd 1836

(Reported by Mr. Fowler)

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the first report of the Welland Ca-

Mr. Janvis was called to the chair and Mr. Jacobs rose to propose its adoption, and observed, that the object intended by bringing this report before them was to ascertain the sense of the house as to the propriety of making the Welland Canal a public work, and that ultimate indemnification should be extended to the proprietors of stock. He believed there were few persons in the counter. believed there were few persons in the count who were not perfectly satisfied that no work whatever description was of so much importance to the public as that Canal, and who were not whatever description was of so much importance to the public as that Canal, and who were not convinced that in order to complete the work and insure the public confidence, that it should be made a public work. The rapid increase of the trade and shipping of the lakes since the opening of the Canal showed clearly that if put into complete operation the benefits it would confer upon the Province would be immense. The number of vessels owned at Oswego alone, originally four, where in consequence of opening the Welland Canal increased to seventy. [Here Mr. Jones read a letter addressed to the President, Directors and company by the ship owners, forwarding merchnits, and others at Oswego, urging the Company to make every effort in their power to put the Canal in a complete state of operation.) The committee would see from this documen what were the opinions entertained by those bes qualified to judge respecting the importance of the work. In fact any person who is acquainted with the situation of the country through with the Canal passes, and considers its capabilities would be perfectly satisfied that no other work ca compete with it. There has been an application to the legislature of the United States for a Ship Canal round the Falls, but it was quite impossile that if completed, it could connect with the Mellead if completed, it could connect with the Mellead it completed it could connect with the Mellead it completed with the Mellead it was the mean and the mellead to the mellead to the mellead the mellead to t

ws he had no doubt would be fully realized, [A views he had no doubt would be fully realized, [A Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, interrupted Mr. Jones at the communcement, and now the Master in Chancery coming from the Legislative Concil gave occasion to Mr. Robinson to remark that the Speech of his hon. friend was subject to as many interruptions as the navigation of the Welland Canal.] the sole question for the consideration of the committee was whether the work should be made a public one, upon the terms proposed. He would move for the adoption of lower Canada would offer much objection

report.

Mr. Robinson said it was gratifying to him the work upon too small a scale, as the navigation would be chiefly composed of a chain of Lakes, and if the canals connecting them were made too narrow, Steamboats could not be built of a sufficient size to tow vessels zeross those lakes in stormy weather. He hoped the committee would now adopt the resolution, as he believed the improvement of the navigation of the Trent would be one of the most grand and prosperous undertakings in the province.

(Reported by Mr. Junkin.)

Mr. Robinson said it was gratifying to him to hear the Canal so ably advocated, and by one one whose interest could possibly not be concerned, because in the totor in the totor of the substitution of the substitution come to, and he almost regretted that hou member should give a vote upon the subject, without have half a century, or perhaps never would, if the Up

ing seen the Canal.

Mr. McKay said that since he had had the honor of a seat in that house he had heard a great deal of discussion upon the subject of the Welland Canal, and to say the truth he had become rather prejudiced against the work in consequence of the re-ports he had heard. He was extremly glad that Port near that City. he had been one of the committee who visited and examined the work, and he would say it certainly

Navs-Messers Alway, Armstrong, Chisholm,

Cook, Draper, Duncombe, of Norfolk, Gibson, Gowan, Keams, Lewis, Mallock, Marks, Mathewson,
McDonell, of Stormont, McIntosh, Moore, Murney, Parke, Powell, Rolph, Ruttan, Shaver,
Solicitor General, Thomson, Thorburn, Wooldruff—
friend of this Province can wish to unite us to the

On motion of Mr. Draper, the order of the house Lower one. It would be like Sinbad's old man of proceed with the contested election for the own of Niagara was discharged, in consequence shake off the incubus. of the petitioner not having entered into the secutrities required by law.

The following are extracts from business letters eceived by a respectable commercial house in Que-

"Liverpool, 23d Oct.—It is now to late to do you much good by any remarks on the trade, but for your guidance, you may rely on having an un-precedented extent of shipping next spring, because of the generally light stocks and the prospects of of the generally light stocks and the prospects of increased consumption throughout the kingdom: a cargo of St. John's has been sold at 22½ per foot, and your timber (white pine) has been brought freely to arrive at 20d; the high and increasing price of Baltic timber ensures high prices for Quebec goods generally, and good oak is much wanting."

wanting."
"London, 22d Oct.—Quebec spruce deals have appeared to do. The hon, gentleman then wend on do explain the advantages of the intended improvement, and remarked that he did not thin there was any part of the Province where the same length of water communication could be a markent of bussiness next spring hitherton about improving the navigation of the river, on a scale corresponding to ours, and in a spirit worthy of her station and resources, she might not have experienced these mortifications: but she may now appeared to the communication could be a second of the river.

Large quantities of field ice are now floating in the St. Lawrence. The horse ferry-hoats have ceased plying since Monday, and the navigation is fairly closed. The weather is milder; snow is now falling, which will soon form winter roads.

There are doubts if the Canada Steamer—which left for Montreal on Monday evening,-will be able to get up.-[Ib.]

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—We have conversed with persons whom we know to be accurate and impartial observers, who are employed on the survey far the Quebec and St. Andrew's tail road. They proceeded from the head waters of the Etchemin, crossing the St. John's, and in nearly a straight line south of the river as far as Mars Hill. Their report is very unfavourable as to the quality of the lad and the growth of timber. Their is no good laft or timber after leaving the waters of the Etchemin, till near Mars Hill, the soil being generally the and very stony, and the growth small black tinber, as far as the eye could reach from the greatesele vations. Generally the valley explored is favourable for a rail-road.—[Ib.] THE DISPUTED TERRITORY .- We have conver-

Comparative Statement of arrivals, tonnage setters, at the port of Quebec, during the years 185 and 1836:—

Vessels 27,513 11,589 1185 1132 323,305 Difference, 63 30,200

## The Berald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DEC'R 13, 1836.

We give to-day the debates in the House of Asmbly on Mr. McKay's resolutions. Yet we do not expect that the Home Government will comply with the request to annex Montreal to this Province. Lower Canada will of course strongly op-pose the measure, and the British Ministers will decide the question by the resolutions and address-

but as the present division has continued so long, and to alter it would give mortal offence to Lower Canada, Ministers will either find some other way of meeting the difficulty, or they will al. low things to remain as they are for the present. The next question is, shall we obtain a Sea port

in the neighbourhood of Montreal? This is a to it, considered by itself. But here too a diffiper Canada Port was chosen and managed with proper judgment and energy. Would the Merchants and owners of property in Montreal admit of such a loss of trade and property? Yet this loss is unavoidable if Upper Canada receive a Sea

Whichever way we turn, the subject is sur-

examined the work, and he would say it certainly exceeded his expectation.

It would be disgraceful to the Province to suffer it now to fall into accay and disuse. It would eventually be the great highway of the country: say what you would, he believed nothing could prevent it—no, nothing would be able to compete with it. He had no sort of personal interest in the work, more than that every inhabitant of the Province must feel for a work so highly useful. He looked at it with a practical eye, and with a view of the province would be few and unimportant. The united Associated was a sufficient of the province would be few and unimportant. The united Associated was a sufficient or work and with a view would be few and unimportant. The united Associated was a sufficient or work and with a view would be few and unimportant. The united Associated was a sufficient or work and with a view would be few and unimportant. The united Associated was a sufficient or work and with a view of the provinces which we think to be the most objectionable of any yet proposed. Whatever commercial advantages it might produce, would be more than neutralized by its political evils. And the commercial advantages of a union of the Provinces which we think to be the most objectionable of any yet proposed. Whatever commercial advantages it might produce, would be more than neutralized by its political evils. And the commercial advantages of a union of the Provinces which we think to be the most objectionable of any yet proposed. Whatever commercial advantages it might produce, would be more than neutralized by its political evils. rounded with difficulties. To avoid them some looked at it with a practical eye, and with a view sembly would be controlled by the Lower Canadia to the general good. (To be continued.) Tuesday, Dec. 6. majority, and the consequence would be that Up-Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The debate on the question for the adoption of the report on the Welland Canal was continued all day. It was finally adopted by a majority of 4.—
Yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell. Cameron. Cartwright, Chichele. YEAS—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cameron, Cartwright, Chisholm, of Halton, Cornwall, Dettor, Dunlop, Elliot, Ferrie, Hotham, Jarvis, Jones, Macnab, Manaham, McCra, McDonnell, of Glengarry, McDonell, of Northum berland, McKay, Merritt, Norton, Prince, Richardson, Robinson, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Sher our difficulties fairly and manfully, not attempting

What then is to be done? Of two or me vils, we must choose the least. To attach Montreal to this Province would greatly injure Lower Canada; to unite the Provinces would greatly njure Upper Canada; the least objectionable plan is to give us a Sea Port in the neighbourhood of Montreal. But this would require some arrange-ment for improving the St. Lawrence below Upper as shall ensure the accomplishment of those imp Canada, or half of our present difficulties would tant results, which your Committee are confed remain. Neither the Imperial Government, nor the Lower Province need expect that this Province will ever be satisfied until the St. Lawrence be improved, so that our vessels can take our produce to the ocean. If the discussions on this subject, and the termination of the whole in the present demands, are mortifying to Lower Car she has only herself to thank for it. Had she set about improving the navigation of the river, on a made for so small a sum.

Mr. Merritt rose to correct an error in what had been stated by the hon, member for the third debt. That was not the case. He did not know where the hon, gentleman got his information; but it was erroneous, and he did not wish such a statement to go uncontradicted to the Public.

The Committee the contradicted to the Public are in demand, and high-act was looked for; in fact, we look forward to an extent of bussiness next spring hitherto unknow will have a stock down to meet it, which is highly to be desired on all accounts."—[Quebec Gazette Nov. 30th.]

Large quantities of field ice are now floating in the St. Lawrence. The horse ferry-boats have ceased plying size.

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, bulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall. Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Draper, Duncombe D., Dunlop, Elliot, Ferrie, Gowan, Hotham, Jarvis, Jones, Kearns, McNab, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, Mathewson, D. McDonell, A. McDonell, E. McDonell, McKay, Merritt, Murney, Powell, Prince, Richardson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General, mson, Wickens, 40.

NAYS.— Messrs. Alway, Cook, McIntosh, ore, Norton, Parke, Robinson, Shaver, Wood ruff. 9.

Our readers will observe in our paper to-day,

the advertisements of the Kingston Dock Company the advertisements of the Kingston Dock Company. This Company has sprung out of the Marine Rail Way Company, and is raised for the purpose of constructing a Marine Rail Way, and ultimately a Dock and other conveniences for our increasing shipping. This Company have leased from the Government the whole of the unoccupied ground at Mississagua Point, for 30 years, at £30 per annum. On this ground they are constructing a large railway, and have obtained leave from the Magistrates to carry out a Pier 200 feet in front of Mr. Yarker's Foundry. This Pier will protect the rail-way, form one side of the proposed Dock, and also give additional security to our haibour.—

The Roy Company has sprung out of the Marine Rail be paid to the present proprietors of stock, or the representatives; and when the annual recept shall amount to £50,000, six per cent per cannum to £50,000, six per cent per c and also give additional security to our harbour. The Pier is to be free for the Public. The iron work for the rail-way will be made at Mr. Yarker's Foundry, and all the work will be made by our own mechanics. The cost of the whole will not be above a tenth of that of the Niagara Dock Company's works, and the charges for repairing ressels on the Kingston railway will be proportionably less than theirs, and therefore the pr pect of adequate employment and remuneration is certain. This Port is well situated for giving repairs to vessels that trade on the Lake and river, decide the question by the resolutions and addresses of that Province rather than of this. However obvious to us the impolicy and injustice of the original division may appear, the Lower Province has long possessed the territory in question, and will naturally resist any attempt to deprive her of it, especially as, in point of value and importance, the City of Montreal is about equal to the half of Lower Canada, Ministers are already entangled in too many difficulties with that Province, to admit of our supposing for a moment that they will at Toronto and Maitland have introduced Steam in-

Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Counter, Henry C dy, Thomas Askew, John S. Cartwright, T. MacNider, David J. Smith, A. McNabb. Strange, G. W. Yarker, and John Watkins quires, and Mr. McIntyre.

We are requested to state that the man the Female Benevolent Society, propose has Bazaar for the sale of useful and for aid of the funds of this Charity, on Wed 18th of January. The Bazaar will be (with permission of the Sheriff) in the Grand J. Room, at the CourtHouse, at 12 o'clock noon,

Those Ladies who feel disposed to contri their assistance in preparing articles for the are requested to send their contributions on the previous, marking the price of each article, to M Kirby one of the Directresses, or to Mrs. Doble in

Donations in aid of the funds of the Society be thankfully received by the Directresses-be Secretary or any of the Managers

Public attention is invited to the advertise ments of the new Dry Goods and Grocery Store opened by A. McNab, Esq. late of the Comme tiel Bank, in the handsome building just erected by D. J. Smith, Esqr. Mr. McNabb's establis ment contains a rich assortment of goods, enough to supply a German Principality, and at the low est prices current.

new agricultural paper, to be entitled the Upper Canada Farmer, and to appear monthly, at 7s. 6d per annum. We will try and make room for the rospectus on our last page next week.

On our last page we have placed two letters improvements in this Province, addressed to the Editor of the Cobourg Star by the celebrated M. Galt. Six letters more are to follow.

REPORT ON THE WELLAND CANAL. To the Honorable
The Commons House of Assembly.

The Commons House of Assembly.

The Select Committee to whom was refer
the petition of the President, Directors, and Cor
pany of the Welland Canal, with other document

relating thereto—beg leave to report:

That after an actual personal inspection of whole line of the Canal, from Port Dalhousi Port Colborne, and from the junction to the River at Dunnville; they are most strong pressed with the importance of this work; a nvinced of the friend of this Province can wish to unite us to th neasures for guarding as much as possible any interference of the use of the Canal th the mountain on our backs, nor could we so easily nature of the work will permit.

After much discussion and consideration, Ye promy, as well as the urgent necess upon this great channel of communication, as for the adoption without delay, of some decise and final measure for conducting this great wo getic management.

It is only necessary to pass along the line of the ties of so stupendous an undertaking. Censiding the obstacles to be surmounted, it has astoni ur Committee, to see how much has actual done-and it is in every point of view important be pursued in respect to the completion, ment, and care of the work.

House, to provide for making the Welland (as strictly a public work, and wholly and exclared public property—and believing that the proper of this course is very generally acknowled, your Committee forbear to enlarge upon it.

They have applied themselves to the consention of such a proposition to be made to the backholders as would combine the principle of which indemnification to them, with a due regard like interest and convenience of the public; and the principle of the public and the principle of interest and convenience of the public; this view they recommend that if the Suchia ers will, by a certain day to be named, are transfer their stock to the Government, the low er General shall be authorized to issu Debentures for the amount of their stock, nable in twenty years, with interest half year commence in 1840, after the following rate. -Three per cent, for the first year; four is second; five for the next, and thereafter sizeent until the Debentures shall be redeemed. that as soon as the receipts upon the Canal amount to £25,000 in any one year, three cent. per annum upon the amount invested sibe paid to the present proprietors of stock, or trepresentatives; and when the annual rect

rangement would be decidedly advantageous; me as soon as it shall be ascertained whether their as soon as it shall be ascertained whether that proposition is approved of by your Henerale House, they will apply themselves to the details of the necessary means for carrying it into effect, All which is respectfully submitted.

John Jones, Chairman.

John S. Cartwright, W. B. Robinson, H. Norton, W. CHISHOLM, H. NORTON, GEORGE RYKERT, T. McKAY, CHAS. BOCKUS, CHAS. RICHARDSON.

Chas. Bockus, Chas. Richards Committee Room, 29th November, 1836.

REPORT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRENT.

trict of Newcastle in particular navigable the waters of the for several years engaged the Horn-House—from the Report Baird—from the Reports of t tees—and from the general they presume, most of the me orable House must have of the orable house must have of the metalle through the channel and the presume that the control of the metalle through the channel and the control of the metalle through the channel and the control of the metalle through the channel and the control of the metalle through the channel and the control of the land having this channel onl with the markets for their s with the markets for their slumber, such statement woul fluous. They feel it, howeve owe to the country te lay be House a plain statement of fa Baird, the Engineer, and M Robertson, Mr. Manahan, an gentlemen of the first respectated with the local matters relication.

nication.

1st. There are now thirty pendent on this line of committee market with their produce.

2d. That in consequence of sarily incurred in taking their it is not worth exceeding one as much as it is in the front to 3d. That several gentleme ble means, and some of large chas expended in the township has expended in the township of above the Rice Lake upwar nounds) have settled in those settled in those sion that the T pounds) have settled in those the full impression that the 'I navigable, and who, if it be no menced, must abandon it. 4th. That a number of the within the last twelve months, bour in the United States.

5th. That in consequence through a new country and be the Marmora Iron Works fo been abandoned, and which by sections of the Trent, will be operation, and two hundred the of Iron supplied annually which is now received from a which is now received from a mitted that the propriety of o of the Trent, if for no other p a supply of Iron within the Pi templated Rail-roads, will House, be too obvious to net your Committee. 6th. That for the whole d Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe,

communication, including man streams, are almost a continuous, pine and other valuable ti oak, pine and other valuable titered upon by lumber-men, imain locked up until this obje
Your Committee forbear en
merous and cogent reasoning
brought to bear upon this su
point of view, but they canno
Honorable House, conceal the
vent of the settlers now resident event of the settlers now resid contemplated route, being led measures which Your Honoral at this time, that the work wh erto for several years looked u accomplished at no distant peri ed or abandoned, the effect wi pletely to paralize their future vent accession to the populatio broad, but will be the means of

broad, but will be the means of them go seek another country ment, in order to ameliorate t Seven-eighths of the populat ships, dependent up in and in gation of these waters, are e settled there within the lest fittime has now arrived at whic of British goods is increasing gree; to pay for which, as we tion of their large and increasing of course dependent wholly u of course dependent wholly up Your Committee beg leave, Your Committee beg leave, the vast importance that the o munication must be in that sec to draw the attention of Your the important fact, that out of according to the official return year 1835 to 30,245 souls in the title of the townships boom only, containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the committee of the townships boom only, containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular 14,489 souls, having a more than the containing a popular than the containi

ing 14,489 souls, having a more to that lake.
Your Committee further beg Your Committee further beg attention of Your Honorable He correctness of their opinion that try settled and settling contigue are not surpassed in Upper Carquisites which constitute a dnew settlers to the facts, that has increased her population 1 465 in the last fifteen years, than 300 per cent., the Net the same period, has increase 30,245 souls being nearly 500 Your Committee have docur Your Committee have docustom R. C. Wilkins and William two gentlemen who have been ged in the lumber trade along

men of the most unimpeachable tegrity, that if this work were the mouth of the Trent to the February and the mouth of the Trent to the February and the mouth of the Trent to the February and the series of about £133,00 Your Committee therefore froming to the conclusion, if the and of which they have no doo diate increase of that trade, tog duce from Peterborough and the try, and the settlements extendhe mouth of the Trent, a distanties, to say nothing of the proworks, and the merchandize and ascend the river, will, as soon a completed. works, and the merchandize and ascend the river, will, as soon a second the second th while the same lumber can be the vessels at any point, from Trent to Peterborough, a dist madred miles, abounding all the power and pine timber, for one per thousand feet. This immen an aever be made available whis work.

an sever be made available up his work. In short, your committee feet white work hitherto undertaked a holds out a more reasonable; and the seven when the people within the fither as it regards the immediate of the people within the fither people within the work from the mouth of the work from the mouth of the sum of £4850 to compile on Chemong Lake, in and waships of Smith, Ennismore crulam, and Fencion, to Cilles, on the route to Lake & all's Mills in Harvey, and 40 pt. Lake and River, running ittled townships of Ops, Manach, Brock, and Mariposa.

Intioned sum of £4850, a navailles is all open for steamboth the total sum then of £242,5 in a continuous Steam-boat lance of Iomics, commencing and Chemong Lake, over died to the steam of the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the and Chemong Lake, over died to the steam of the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the and Chemong Lake, over died to the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the and Chemong Lake, over died to the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the people with the sieven miles carrying place to the people with the sieven miles and the people with the s