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AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS-FIFTEEN SHILLING PER ANNUM, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN NOT SO PAID.

VOLUME XIX.]

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by tenders his grateful by a generous public, for the has received while lotel in this place, and rous customers, that he nost splandid establish

receive, and promptly mers, affording them ac-il not be surpassed by in the Province: said at very great accommonat, and taking their peace several Steam Boah arf.

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his House in the Kings.

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st Sept. "
s Offices and Agencies.
order of the Board, F. A. HARPER.

med to advertise for the ase copy this, and sad

s for sale Lots No. ONE

East half of THREE, in A. H. MEYERS,

CLOTH CAPS.

much labour and expense, manufacture of WATER.

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England Cloths;-Water

England Cloths; Water-materns, qualities and ce, durability, comfort and cription of Caps. hereto-nis country, having fur nat render them equally but the disagreeable scent,

the disagreeant scent, de the cap is perfectly ahe milder season, thereby atages of a summer and taining its flexibility and oof, will doubtless diminand Fur Caps, or at least of cither.

above Caps will be sent

of the navigation.
M. L. GREENE.

NORTH AMERICA.

ngements are now in pro-mencement of business in

ROBERT CARTER. som the Court of Directors

TH AMERICA. ED IN LONDON.

for conducting the affairs

S for the early commence-are now in progress, and in the meantime, be al-of the Committee. ROBERT CARTER, a the Court of Directors.

st day of November next, lious House and Store, lat-L. J. D. Bryce & Co., situs-Store Street in the Town of mmercial Hotsl. These

ommercial Hotel.

Ity well adopted for commettuated in that part of the or all kinds of business, ion will be given on the list ther particulars application of James Nickalls, Jun. Eq. t Maxwell, Esq. Montreal

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ithout written directions are nd charged accordingly. Or-ng advertisements to be in

r insertion to be delivered en

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f Abbertising.

Million Sterling.

FORSYTH, ESQ.

, 1837. LET,

1835.

Berald, VERY TUESDAY, E. THOMSON, Street, nearly opposite the cel, Kingston, Upper Canada, I be thankfully received, and

IILLION STERLING. for conducting the affairs at Toronto. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, JONES, ESQ. :SQ.

NG, ESQ.

VK OF

and January, 1837
st March, "
st May, "
st July, "

t, 1836. BANK, M. D.

CAN HOTEL am Boat Landing,

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1837.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Primer & Proprie'or.]

FIRST REPORT OF THE CANADA COMMISSIONERS.

(Concluded.)

The subject of the post-office is one that has of late years been much agitated both in Upper and knower Canada, founded on the Imperial Act of 4th Lower Canada, founded on the Imperial Act of 4th Wills 4, c. 7, has recently been proposed to all the Wills 4, c. 7, has recently been proposed to all the Wills 4, c. 7, has recently been proposed to all the will be adopted in any of them; and a distinct measure been adopted in any of them; and a distinct measure been adopted in any of them; and a distinct measure been adopted in the uncertainty that pervades everying relating to this question, we do not think we ado more than express our opinion that, should be a do more than express our opinion that, should be a supplemental to the contract of t (Concluded.) thing relating to the can do more than express our opinion that, should the arrangements we propose be carried into exemion, the legislature of Lower Canada will claim ention, the legislature of the shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that may be shown to arise from the my net profit that my net prof

We have already adverted to the necessity of We have already adverted to the necessity of excepting from the proposed cossion all reals and profits of lands held by the military or avail departments, such as rents arising out of lands under charge of the Board of Ordnance, and particularly the rents and profits accruing from the Greaville Canal as well as any revenues that might be derived from the seigniory of Sorel, which is a woperty at the confluence of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence, purchased for military purposes in the year 1780, with money drawn from the British treasury.

he British treasury.

The whole revenues, therefore, which will be affected by the measures that are proposed, may a stated as follows: l. Casual, territorial and hereditary revenue, exclusive of Land Com-

pany (Appendix, No. 1.) on an average of three years, ending Oc-.10,600 16 10 Land Company for the next mne years (Appendix, No. 1,) a sum at the rate of c. 9 (Appendix, No. 2) Proceeds of Local Acts 41 Geo.3, Proceeds of Local Acts v. No. 2.) on ... 13 & 14 (Appendix, No. 2.) on ... average of three years, ending 5,995 16 2

average of three years, ending October 1834. Custom-house duties and penal-ties and seizures now remitted to England (Appendix, No. 3,) on average of four years ending 5 January 1836.

but in Canada it has always ocen paid out of the general revenue, until the recent stoppage of the issues of that revenue; and there is not the slightest probability at present of its being provided for by district or county rates. I wish further to remark that the following list is formed upon the supposi-tion that the expenses for managing, collecting retion that the expenses for managing, collecting, re-ceiving and accounting for the revenue, as provi-ded in the Acts establishing duties of customs, as they are now payable out of the gross proceeds of Crown or waste lands, would be independent of the Civil List.

1. For salaries to the Governor and 1. For salaries to the Governor and to some other executive officers.

2. Towards the contingent expenses of their offices.

3. Towards the expenses of Crown prosecutions and lawsuits at the instance of Government.

4. Salaries of Judges.

5. Towards the expenses of Crown prosecutions and lawsuits at the instance of Government.

6. Towards the expenses of Superior courts and circuits.

7. Towards the expenses of the common gaols, and of the general conservation of the peace throughout the Province.

8,500

6. Towards the expenses of Crown prosecutions and lawsuits at the instance of Government.

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recommended a larger one than that which the Commissioners have adopted; but it is not stated that the same witnesses acknowledged they saw no probability of getting a Civil List such as they desired, except by the intervention of the Imperial Parliament. Supposing, for argument's sake, such intervention ever to become desirable, it could not, I presume be resorted to except as an extreme measure; and I ask whether in that point of view it could be demanded by His Majesty's of Ministers, on a refusal from the Assembly, to make so extensive a permanent grant as that proposed ir the remarks? or whe her it would not be much more likely to be obtained, and much less obnaxious, if it were made to follow the reject on of the moderate demand suggested in the cody of the Report. The Commissioners, I would here observe, did not examine any witnesses for the pupose of showing that the Assembly is disinclined to an extensive a permanent grant as that proposed ir the remarks? or whe her it would not be much more likely to be obtained, and much less obnaxious, if it were made to follow the reject on of the moderate demand suggested in the cody of the Report. The Commissioners, I would here observe, did not examine any witnesses for the pupose of showing that the Assembly is disinclined to an extensive a permanent grant as that proposed it.

2. The financial affairs of Lower Canada have, in my opinion, advanced to a state in which no middle course can be adopted with any puspect of success. The experiment must I think, le made of carrying on the Government by means of annual appropriations, with the exception, that is to say, of charges of the asture of those contained in our proposed Civil List. Should the experiment fair, the British Parliament will not be less ompetent of interfere afterwards than now, and whist I wish not prematurely to convey any opinion of wo would not experiment will not be desired by its udvocates, that so grave the control of the control of the proposed Civil List. Should the experiment fair, the Br

mount of the Civil List which is preposed in the part from paragraphs to the paper, temporary is to the paper temporary is to the pape

occasion some real and much apparent diminution of authority in the mother country. Lower Cana-da, with an elective Assembly and an elective Council, would bear a considerable resemblance da, with an elective Assembly and an elective Council, would bear a consideralle resemblance to the independent States in the neighbourhood; and it is probable that the administration of her affairs would; in point of fact concentrate itself, somewhat more than at present, within the limits of the Province. We are not, however, prepared to say how far such a state of things might necessarily and by its own nature, be either inconsistent with good government, or prejudicial to the duration of the connexion with the mother country, in a colony inhabited by a homogeneous and united people. It is enough for us to remark, that in Lower Cahada, unfortunately, such is not the condition of the people. We are far from wishing to imply that those who now demand an elective Council in this Province look to shaking off the dependence on the mother country; on the contrary, it would seem a more probable supposition that they desire still to avail themselves of the protection of Great Britain, as of a shield under which their own resources might be developed, and their national existence secured, better than by their incorporation with any other state, or eyen by the attainment of immediate independence. But they may naturally seak for themselves all real attaints.

and provided the sequence of the control of the con

harshness require that the colouy likewise should be content. Even to those, therefore, who are satisfied that the Council ought to be made elective, we do not think that the refusal or delay of such a measure on the part of Great Britain can constitute a valid ground of hostility to the Imperial Government. For such persons the obvious course is the one by which most great changes are attained in free governments, namely, argument, persuasion and preservance; nor would that country deserve the name of freedom in which extensive alterations were to be accomplished by a mere sudden enforcement of, opinion, not listening to dissent—not allowing of, inquiry—but overbeating all liberty of discussion with a widence, to which no delay would be endurable.

11. With respect to the Executive Council, we believe the general purpose contemplated by the Assembly to be, that it should be composed of persons removable at will by the Governor, and whom the should change from time to time, so as to keep them in unisonwith the majority of the Assembly. Although we have bestowed much attention on this project, and have turned it in various lights, there appears to us, on examination, to be involved in the plan one objection which must always render it inadmissible. In England, where it is the maxim of the Constitution that no wrong can be imputed to the sacred person of His Majesty, the responsibility of measures of state is annexed to his confidential advisers; but here the head of the Executive Government is a servant of His Majesty; responsible to the King for his conduct, and ameliconfidential advisers, in the true tree to the dead of the ecutive Government is a servant of His Majesty, responsible to the King for his conduct, and amenable as well to public opinion as to impeachment at the bar of Parliament; and it follows that his measures ought to be under his control, in like managed to the property of the ner as their consequences rest upon his character. But to render the Executive Councillors answera-ble to any but the Governor himself would require that they should have new power proportioned to their new responsibility, and all the power confer-red on them must be subtracted from the Governor. red on them must be subtracted from the Governor. It appears, therefore, to be the direct tendency of a Council, responsible in the sense we are now considering, to withdraw part of the administration from HisMajesty's representative in this Province, and to abridge, to that extent, the efficiency of the functionary on whom, above all others, His Majesty must rely for retaining the allegiance of the Colony.

There are other questions connected with the

There are other questions connected with the Executive Council, of which the consideration will be requisite, but it is not necessary to enter into them apon the present occasion.

12. In proceeding to the remainder of the demands of the Assembly, we must observe, that as the failure of any one has been regarded as a reason to vitiate the concession of all the rest, the remarks we have made on the preceding topics render it of less immediate consequence to adopt a decision on the others.

with any other state, or even by the attainment of immediate independence. But they may naturally seek for themselves all real authority in the country, and this we think would unquestionably be effected by the measure which we are contemplating; for we believe it impossible to devise any fair and impartial form of election, through which the great majority of a Councit elected by any constituences in Lower Canada could be other than of the party which dominates in the Assembly. This is precisely the result which is dreaded by those inhabitants of the Province who are opposed to an elective Council. The change demanded in that respect is deprecated in the most earnest and solemn manner by almost the whole of the commercial class in the Province, and by incomparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the largest number of persons of direct British descent. Should the power of the comparably the rain and timber fund, before a alrought of abandoning it had been contemplated by the Government. The Assembly answers, in the present address, that the money must be surrenced whose writings and declarations show, that there is no injustice or oppressio gret the continuance of a dispute with the Assembly or any question, and most of all on a question of finance; and it is painful to witness the pro-

The other regions in this Beyond, and the control of the control o

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