goes still farther; it recognizes the principle of continuing this protecting duty stall times, whether the markets are higher in America or, not, or at least the same duty the United States impact on our products, including beet, poils, &c. This leads to the main question peoposed by the hon, and learned gentleman, whether the introduction of American wheat-for home consumption without duty injures the Canada, grower? In order to understand its practical operation fully, we should refer to the occurrences of the past year. One farmer sustained a loss of one half of his crop; tide to receive one farthing per bushel more for what he naved? No. Would this have been the case in Great Britain, the United States, or any country where the agriculturistic superation of 30,500 trougs, some 20,000 labourers in timber, sailors, &c.?
None whatever. The army, the navy, seamen, laborers, and all con uners, are supplied from the United States, without duty, when they were favoured with abundant crops. Another rason may be assigned in proof of this position;—we find the united States, without duty, when they were favoured with abundant crops. Another rason may be assigned in proof of this position;—we find the grain crop is subject to great fluctuation from time to time, both in Europe and America; we have entinessed a partial failare on this side of the Atlantic for three or four successive years; during this period, the relative protection of consumistion of the consumption of consumistion of a partial failare on this side of the Atlantic for three or four successive years; during this period, the relative protection of consumistion of the consumption of consumistion of the consumption of consumistions and an in Europe—am export demand has faken place—the crops have been more abundant in America than in Europe—am export demand has faken place and the state of the same power reap the same advantages, by an increased price on wheat? No. Add why? Simply because no duty exist. If the introduction of American bread vulge without than with us our surplus supplied this deherency; nevertheless wheat ranged as much higher these than here as the duty they imposed on its admission, together with extra charges of freight, see the purple of the past season we have witnessed a charge —the crops have been more absuluant in America than in Europe—an export demand has taken place—at the same time we find the crops failing, in Cauada, and being abundant in the United States. This deficiency is made up by them. Does our grower reap the same advantages, by an increased price on wheat? No. And why? Simply hecause no duty exist. If the introduction of American bread stuff without duty do s not injure the Canadian grower, as many strenuously maintain, hecause this export to threat Britain has a tendency to keep up the price, all the favour we ask is to try the experiment. We all know that under the present system, our grain is kept down at the lowest prices at all times, whatever changes may take place in Europe or America, as compared to the price in the United States. Now, if our object is what we all profess, the benefit of the agriculturist, the chances are in his favour; he has nathing to fear; he may gain—he cannot lose. has nathing to fear; he may gain—he cannot lose. Now, let us examine the old argument—that the introduction of American flour merely displaces an equal quantity of Canadian flour, which is snipped to Britain, and for which we obtain a better price. The plausibility of this argument, which is supported by the most influential and most telented portion of our fellow subjects, requires the most minute examination. Its operation may be infree clearly under tood by supposing our export demands to the mother country to be annually 200, 000 barrels of flour. On this quantity I admit the Province gains (during the period the ma kets in Britain give us this preference, which is by no means steady) the addition of 74 d. per businel on wheat, or 5s. per quarter—less the additional as nothing to fear; he may gain he cannot lose. ported by the most influential and most telented portion of our fellow subjects, requires the most minute examination. Its operation may be inferenced and the managers of the Ricical Canal to the managers of the Ricical Canal to the monther country to be annually 200, 500 barrels of flour. Or this quantity I admit the Province gains (during the period the ma kets in Britáin give us this preference, which is by no means steady) the admittion of 740, per, Justiel on whats, or 5s, per quirter—less the admitional charges of 24 per sent commission, inspection, charges of 24 per sent commission, inspection, the participates in this increase; his wheat is still kept down to the lowest pure (of, which it can be purchased on the opposite side. Suppose aduly of Is. 31, per bushel existed on imports for hone consumption, the grower would realize net, and all which changed hands for home consumption, which may safely ne estimated at one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels. Again — suppose we grow one miltion of barrels of flour, and consume the same quantity, the supply said demand being equal the spite would merely renumerate the grower jif the supply fell short, the guiser suppose he deficient, the unlimited quantity of wheat introduced has had the lendency to keep the article down to the lowest limit. As before, stated, I regret not being enabled to procure a statement of the relative proportion of our imports from the United States last year to compare to the mother country, as it would establish the fact of a shot supply, which some doubt; and it would also convince us that the agriculturalist would have realized the full amanut of the regret of the process of the province of the process of the province o ing subject to the sudden is flux of foreign grain at the port of New York can purchase with some degree of certainty, and as the entile profit of the trade is there divided between the miller and the grower, the latter always secures the highest prices; whereas a former residing on the left bank of those waters in Canaua is confined to but one market, and even that is liable to be over-stocked at my moment by a sudden influx from the opposite shore without duty, which subjects his market or prudent speculator will not run this hazard without a remuneration; thus a third party is introduced into the market, and the grower losses sile shore without duty, which subjects his market to such fluctuations in price, that the multer or prudent speculator gains. It is also manufactured that a protecting duty would increase the price to the consumer, at de unjust to that portion of the population residing in the Lower Provinces.—Suppose for the sake of argument that if a should increase the price to the consumer, at the unjust to that portion of the population ferries benefit by the measure, at the unjust the property of the country be increased in value in proportion to the increased value of the product of the most of the product of the increased with the product of the most of the product of the increased with the product of the most of the product of the increased with the product of the most of the product of the increased prices of grain in a new country fluing people; for creases the price of the consumer and the product of the consumer and the product of the product of the product of the consumer and the price of place, so that the operation it self-things relief to the only class who would be affected. It is a mistaken idea that the consumer pays the full amount of the duty imposed for home creases the price of the grower, it is not self-to the grower, it is not provided to the province of the provi

Bank Directors exacting securities from Lower Canada, 12 per cent. per annum is directed against the products of the soil. Although perhaps not over 20,000 men are employed in our timber trade in U. and L. Canada, the few merchants who exhibits a character protection, than the enchange it derive a greater protection than the en-tire population engaged in agriculture; and when breadstuffs are higher in America than in Europe it has a ten lency to lessen the price of wheat the price of outward freights; it place a Russian grower on a more favourable footing than a farmer in Upper Canada, by 5d., per bushlel; the freights from Russia being only 7d. to Quebec and Is, from U. C. Even our water communications tend to depreciate their products, arisin from the combination of Forwarders, who are pe-mitted by the managers of the Riceau Cenal increase the price of freight down the St. Law

Schedule of Titles of Bills passed during the 5th Session, 13th Provincial Parliament, 3rd Victoria, 1839-40.

An Act to extend the time for completing the Erie and Ontario Rail-road.

An Act to extend the limits of Port Der-

An Act to regulate the inspiction of Fish, and to prevent non-residents in this Pro-

An Act to appoint the time for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Home District, and to repeal the lawnow in force for that purpose.

An Act to attach certain Townships to the Court of Hame

County of Huron.

An Act for the letter regulation of the office of Reporter to the Court Queen's Beach, in this Province.

An Act for further regulating the manner of

granting Licenses to Inn-keepers, and to the keepers of Ale and Beer Houses within this Province.

An Act to extend the time for completing

the expenditure upon the Post-road be-tween Cornwall and L'Orignal.

An Act to authorise the Receiver General to dispose of the Provincial Stock in the Bank of University Consults. Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act for stopping up parts of Streets in the Town Plot of Sandwich, in the West-gin District, and for other purposes therein-mentioned. An Act to make good certain monics ad-

An Act to make good certain monics advanced in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly, during the last Session of the Legislature, for the Contingent Expenses thereof.

And the following Fill, together with An Address, was in compliance with the provisions of the Sist Geo. the III. c. Sl., sent to the Mainstein Compliance (Sanatan Care).

visions of the Sist Geo. the III. c. SI, sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that it might be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Legislature:

An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of His lare Majeacy King George the Third, coulded "An Act for the execuplary punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, any Soldier to desert His Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or as

who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist, any Deserter from such service, "and
to make further provision for the punishment of such offenders.

An Act for dividing the Township of Hallowell in the Destrict of Prince Edward
An Act to define the limits of the Town of
London in the District of London and to
establish a Beard of Police therein. establish a Board of Police therein.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to remuner are the services of Sir Allan Napier Mad Nab, Knight, Speaker of the Commons

Flouse of Assembly.

An Act to authorise the levying an additional race on the inhabitants of the Midland District, for the payment of the debt of the District, and for other purposes thereinmentio ed. An Act to alter and amend the Act passed

during the third session of the present Par-liament, eatitled, "An Act to authorise the establishment of Boards of Boundary line Commissioners within the several Districts of this Province." An Act authorising the payment of pensions to militia men, and widows of deceased

militia-men, under certain restrictions. and for other purposes therein-mention

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the name and style of the President, Di-rectors and Company, of the Bronté Har-An Act to compel certain persons not assess-

ed, to perform statute labour. An Act to remunerate John Kidd, for certain An Act to alter and amend an Act passes

an Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the forty fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to regulare the picking, curing and inspection, of Beef and Pork."

An Act to increase the capital stock of the Port Hope Harbour Company, and to extend the period for completing the said Harbour. An Act to authorise Her Majesty to take

possession of lands, for the erection of As Act granting a further sum of three hun-dred and fifty-nine pounds for completing the Bridge over the River Thames, at Chather in the Western Thames, at

An Act to prevent the introduction of spirit-uous liquors into the common gaols of this Province.

An Act to provide for the managem of the estate of William Handley, Es-

Au Act to confirm and regulate certain sales of land for taxes, in the District of Ottawa. An Act granting to Her Majesty a certain

sum of money, to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An Act fo regulate the Weight of Salt.

An Act for revive and make perpetual an Act granting to Her Majesty a duty on licenses to Auctioners, and on goods, wares, and merchandize sold by Auction.

An Act to authorize the Receiver-General of

An Act to authorise the Receiver-General of this Province to borrow a certain sum of money upon Debentutes, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act

passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to remune-zate the Honourable John Henry Dunn, for services rendered to this Provide An Act to repeal, alter and amend, the laws now in force for the regulation of the sev-

eral Macadamized Roads within this Pro-An Act to amend and make permanent an Act passed in the fifth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to pre-vent the sale of spirituous I quors to In-

An Act to authorize certain duties to be im posed and collected on Wooded Stills within this Province, and for other purpo-

An act to authorise the temporary occupaaton, of the General Hospital at Kingston, of the General Hospital at Kingston, upon certain terms therein mentioned.
An Act for the relief of Allan McDonnell,
Esquire, the Sheriff of the Midland Dis-

Act to provide for the relief of William Kingemill, and William Chisholm, Es

An Act to authorise the appointment o Commissioners to regulate the practice of the Court of Chancery.

An Act to authorise the raising of a som of money in the District of Ningara, for the purpose of relieving the said District from

An Act to afford assistance to the House of An Act granting a sum of money for the support of Common S hads, for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and tony.
An Age to remunerate Lewis Bright, for his long and faithful services, by granting a Pension to him and his aged wife, or the aprivior of them, during their natural

An Act to provide for the support and main-tenance of the Privancial Penitentiary.

An Act to continue, and make perpetual, parts of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth

ear of the reign of His lafe Majesty King George the Third, entitled An Act to alter the laws now in force for granting Licenses to lan-keepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in the Gener-Quarter Sessions agentheled, for the rea pective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such Licen-ses, and for other purposes therein men-

An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to establish the Winches-

ther Measure, throughout this Province."

In Act to continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of Ilis late Majesty King William the Fourth, entited, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act to extend the limits of the Town of York, to e ect the said

Its of the Town of York, to e ect the said
Town into a City, and to Incorporate it
under the name of the City of Toronto."
An Act to authorise the construction of a
Mill dam across the River Thames.
An Act to continue and make perpetual an
Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of
His fate Majesty King William the
Fourth, entitled, "An Act to mitigate the
law invested to invariousment for debt." law in respect to imprisonment for debt."

n Act granting a Pension to Joseph Randall, who lost his arm in the service of Her

dall, who lost his arm to the service of rier Majesty.

An Act to make perpetual certain parts of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits, and increase of costs, in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange and other Instru ments and for other purposes therein men

tioned."

An Aet granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of the late William Kerry, who was killed in the service of Her Ma-Act granting a sum of money to Samue

B. Smith, to make good a deficiency in his salary, as one of the Junior Clerks in the Executive Council Office, for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and thirty-nine.

An Act to make perpetual an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the manner of licensing Public Houses, and for the more easy conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquors without ficense, and also for regulating the duty to be levied upon licenses to Shopkeepers." An Act to regulate the time for making re-

turns and payments by Collectors, an other persons receiving the public revenues of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An Act to make permanent an Act passed

in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, en-titled." An Act to amend and continue the Act granting Militia Pensions." An Act to extend the time for re-paying th loan to the Oakville Harbour.

An Act for the relief of Philip De Grassi.

An Act to revive, continue, and make perpe-tual, a certain Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to continue and amend the law for attaching the property of absconding Debtors, and for other purposes therein mentioned." An Act to extend the period for which the Magistrates of the District of Victoria Majestrates of the by an additional rate in the said District, by an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of this lite Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to authorize the erection

the county of Hastings into a separate District.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the sixth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to repeal and amend certain Acts of this Province, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins made current

by law, and to make further provision re-aperting the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province.

Act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench to admit John Ford Maddock, to practice as an Attorney in that Court. In Act to establish a College, by the name

and style of the University at Kingston.

An Act to provide for the continuation of suits and process, in cases of formation of

new Districts.

An Act to prevent the circulation of Printed Promissory Notes, under the value of five

shillings.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the title of the York Bridge Company.

An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reigo, entitled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against awless aggressions from the Subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty.

An Act to naturalize Elijah Nellis.

M. S. BIDWELL, Esq.

We are much gratified at being able to state that an Address has been presented to His Excel-lency the Governor General, praying him to cancel the agreement, if such it can be called, which was so nefariously extorted from Mr. BIDWELL by Sir F. HEAD, during the Upper Canada "Reign of Terrer." This Address was sigued by .24 Members of the House of Assembly, being a majority of those then in town. Among the signatures we observed the names of Col. Prince, Messrs. Ferrie, Aikman, Murney, E. W. Thompson, Merritt, Rykert, Amstrong, Manahan, Small, Parke, Thorburo, Woodruff, McMicking, Moore, Shaver, Cook, McCargar, McDonell of Stormont, Chisholm of Glengarry, McIntosh and McCrae.—Several other Members including the Solicitor General, would have signed the Address, but for the strong wording of the concluding portion of it, which stated that nothing would tend so much to restore confidence and tranquillity to the Province cel the agreement, if such it can be called, which restore confidence and tranquillity to the Province as the recal of Mr. Bidwell. His Excellency has, we are informed, fully responded to the prayer of the Address, and is quite willing to do his part in blotting out forever the stain which Sir Francis
Head's conduct to Mr. Bidwell has fixed on the
British Government.

It must be truly gratifying to Mr. Bidwell to

5nd his former political opponents joining with his friends in their endeavours to promote his return to his adopted country. We sincerely trust that their united efforts may be successful, and that Air. Bidwell may be induced to return to a country where his private virtues, and professional talents are so generally appreciated.—[Examiner.]

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18,1840.

The American mail last night brought us the New York Courier & Enquirer of Thursday morning, but the LAVERPOOL had not arrived then .-By the packet ship Philadelphia, from London, we

in many places. At Belleville he stopped an hour. His Excellency staid here only long e-nough to change horses, and then flew off for it must be filled with a British population Montreal. The Macadamised road is bare of displace or 10b the Canadians ent snow, and as the sleigh dashed ov r it last night, streams of fire were left in its wake.

By an Official Gazette extra of last Friday, we have received the following notice of the expected changes at Toronto:—

act on the Canadian in all his social and public habits may and melt away before those of a more name By an Official Gazette extra of last Friday, we changes at Toronto :-

Gevernment Office, 12th Feb., 1840. Government Office, 12th Feb., 1840. tiste of the coming age may take his "form as pressure" from the British mould into which the pleased to make the following appointments, is cast. The Canadians must be placed in a wellheen pleased to make the following apprintments, is cast. The Canadians must be placed in a wantil Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be ing minority on the soil on which they live,

The Governor General's speech on closing the session of the Legislature is given in our columns to-day. It merely reviews the business of the session, and expresses his Excellency's satisfaction ment. with their proceedings. In truth, he could not Clergy Reserves. help being satisfied, for the Houses have done his marked that it will not settle the question, a help heing satisfied, for the Houses have done his hid ing on most questions with obsequious servility; and when he praises their measures, he in effect praises his own, for they were passed nearly as he proposed them. The real merits of the case lie in this—that the measures of the session are not so bad as they would have been but for His Excellency's presence. That has restrained the Tories from adopting several measures to which they were naturally inclined, and which they intended to adopt, and has also led them to take several steps towards a better policy that they for the proposed them. The people of the province have been alloyed the opportunity, as they oug the decided to adopt, and has also led them to take several that it will not settle the question, and this opinion we adher, a twithstanding the Gasting as he proposed them. The proposed them to record judgment of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the sound in the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment was set up in a person of the province have been before any judgment of the province have been before any judgment of the province have been been before any judgment of the province have been been been before any judgment of the province have been been before any judgment merly pursued. Of the former class is the stippression of all measures for restricting the franchise by new oaths at elections; and of the latter class is the passage of the Clergy Reserve Bill

through the Council; for that Bill, with all its defects, is a much more liberal measure than would have passed that body under its former masters.

Yet, though the Governor has, perhaps, made

Claims are above 21100. Those who expect a surplus may go and dig for gold; they will so one as soon as the other.

The next subject, which has not been a not surplus may go and dig for gold; they will so one as soon as the other.

The next subject, which has not been a not expect a surplus may go and dig for gold; they will so one as soon as the other.

The next subject, which has not been a not expect a surplus may go and dig for gold; they will so one as soon as the other.

The next subject, which has not been a not expect as the property of the p Yet, though the Governor has, perhaps, made as much of the materials with which he chose to work as could have been expected, it must not be disguised that he might have produced a far better result had he called around him better materials. The influence of his personal character and principles has barely held in check a strong Tory opposition, both legislative and executive; whereas he might and ought to have been sustained by executive officers, and a legislature of principles like his own. The difference between acting with, and acting against, a majority, is as great as sail-The following Bills were reserved by His F.zecellency the Governor General for the signification of Her Mojesty's pleasure therenor turned the legislative and executive stream in
his favour he might have locked with the converted to the common turned the legislative and executive stream in
Rot the converted to the common turned the legislative and executive stream in
Rot the converted to the common turned the legislative and executive stream in
his favour he might have locked with the converted to the common turned the legislative and executive stream in nor turned the legislative and executive stream in his favour, he might have looked with much greater satisfaction on the events of the session; for though his measures have passed, they will be counteracted to the uttermost by the men whom he has left in power, and thus a great part of the effect which he anticipates will be neutralized.—

It looks like extreme simplicity to expect the full effect of his measures while the men who are to An Act to enable her Majesty to make a grant of land to James Fitzgibboh, Esq.
An Act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Prohan Act to ascritan and provide or this Prolate Rebellion and drawaions of this ProAr Act for altering and amending the Charare of the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the numper of Shares to be held in the Capital
Shock of the Company.

An Act to rease the Capital Stock of the
Given Bank, and the number of shares to
he held reason of the Shares to
he held in the Capital
Shock of the Sampany.

An Act to rive altering and amending the
Chairer of the President, Directors and
Company of the Bank of Upper Canadaand for increasing the number of shares
to be held in the Capital Stock of the
said Company.

An Act to rive altering and amending the
Chairer of the President, Directors and
Company of the Bank of Upper Canadaand for increasing the number of shares
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Company of the Bank of Upper Canadaand for increasing the company of the Bank of Upper Canadaand for increasing the company of the Bank of Upper Canadaand for increasing the company of the Bank of Upper Canadaand for increasing the company of the Bank of Upper Canadato the held in the Capital Stock of the said
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Company, of the Frances' Joint
Stock Banking Company, under the skyle
and rice of the President, Directors and
Company of the Frances' Joint
Stock Banking Company and the said
Stock Banking Com

of men" &c. We fear that tide has not been "taken at the flood" in this instance, and whether the error can be redeemed or not is very question. able. If the session has not done so much hard as it might have done, neither has it done so much good. With this "faint praise" on the whole, let us examine its measures more in detail

us examine its measures more in detail.

The first measure is the Union of the Province.
This was proposed in order to render Lower Canada British, and to remove the financial difficulties of the provinces. The latter it will probably effect; but the former requires other measures at much or more than the union. It is not in the power of legislation to effect a change in many character and habits. It is as impossible to ma men British by legislation, as it is to make the physicians, lawyers, or divines by Act of Pat ment. It is as impossible to impart national acteristics by statute, as it is to give moral or acteristics by statute, as it is to give moral or in-tellectual properties in the same way. We might as well talk of legislating stones into ciamons or the moon into a man, as to talk of making the Canadians British by a vote of the Legislatur.— If legislation could have done it, the Canadian would have become British many years ago; be-cause for many, many years, the government could begingling as they may years, the government could cause for many, many years, the government could legislate as they pleased for Lower Canada. Whit was not that Province made British before M. Papineau was ever known? the government dad whatever it pleased until within the last twenty e thirty years. Why then did not its legislation do what the Act of union is now put forth to do?—The provinces were long united and under British legislation, but that did not possess the magic power which is now ascribed to it, for no change was produced in the manners of the people under it acts. The fault lies in this,—that the legislature was looked to instead of the Executive, for it is the latter that must originate and mature the dethe latter that must originate and mature the sired change. The Canadians are blamed be they did not amalgamate with the British how could they? With whom were they to how could they? With whom were they to a gamate? They were shut up in a province themselves, and had no British to amalgan with. Until of late years the great body of habitants through the country very selaton s Briton, except when they went to a arket, and have two days later news,—London, Dec'r. 27,—but nothing of the slightest interest.

The Governor General arrived here about a quarter before 11 o'clock last night, having left Toronto at seven, A. M. making above 13 miles per hour, stoppages included, and the roads bare land to the stoppages included, and the roads bare land to the stoppages included, and the roads bare land to the substitution. The whole of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with any counteracting national character in it. Further than the substitution of the same habits, with the British character, so a make it an object of imitation. The whole of the same habits, with the British character, so a make it an object of imitation. The whole of the same habits, with the British character, so a make it an object of imitation. The whole of the same habits, with the British character, so a make it an object of imitation. The whole of the same habits, with the British character, so a make it an object of imitation. The whole of the same habits, with the British character, so a make it an object o and it need not have been expected that they francaise, for there is a world of territory peopled, and of liberty yet to be enjoyed mix among them, spread them abroad throug whole country, and bring the British characteristics of the country and bring the British characteristics. energetic, and intelligent race, and the Jean Br known — known a minority on the soil on which they live, or will avail but little to make them a minority the Legis ature. Let this be done, and let a wand liberal government care for their instructs and general; and Robert Baldwin, Esquire, to be Solicitor General.

The Governor General's speech on closing the session of the Legislature is given in a wife of the legislature. It is not strict truth to say—white of the legislature is given in a wife of the legislature is given in a wife of the legislature. Let this be done, and let a wand liberal government care for their instructs and general improvement, and then the union wand it is and liberal government care for their instructs and general improvement, and then the union wand it is and liberal government care for their instructs and general improvement, and then the union wand it is and liberal government care for their instructs and general improvement, and then the union wand it is and liberal government care for their instructs and general improvement, and then the union wand it is and liberal government care for their instructs and the Legislature. Let this be done, and let a wand liberal government care for their instructs and liber

> The next measure is the Bill for d spos ng tion of investing the pro eeds of the Reservest Provincial funds, so that all the parade of £18,00 per amain is mere moonshine. The fund more produce between 3 and £4000 a year, and the claims are above £1100. Those who expect at

e is a total of nearly thirty spaid in Toronto alone for 000 persons. Add to the Toronto,—to members of and Clerks of the District Peace, Sheriffs, Garslers, C Customs, Inspectors of Lic and Clerks of the Courts of Suits, Costs of Prisons, & zeregate will be an enorm agregate will be an enormous and a province whose d's phrase, does not equal d's phrase, does not equai gentleman, and many a pa e above is the Committe' taken that of the Inspectal would have been four more. Yet the Inspector kely to be correct than the tis time that a simpler an lem was adopted, or we sh people to support one half expense. The Statesman

people to support one half appears. The Statesman is the had one in ten of the in some way or other up it would seem that his calce ded. Had the Legislature of the some part of this enormouse been satisfied with the offices and reduction of sale required as in Upper Caronist says that the Leta address to the Governor unlities Ball, mentioned in this Bill is, one which is of the Constitutional Address, the Royal Assent Bill. So the plot has falled miscellaneous business of the third in the same action than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions than we have before the caronic and the same actions the caronic and the same actions that the same actions the caronic and the same actions that the same actions that the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions that the same actions that the same actions the same actions the same actions that the same actions that the same actions that the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the same actions the same actions that the ture. At its first session e 8th of November to the ys short of four months, and 21 Bills that were resean Decr. 3d, and close-At its first session avs over two months, an lays over two months, and ere passed. Though the not an accurate criterion of tives a fair approximation that nearly as much busines that the time of their firms. his year shows that a s acceed two months. The mbers' wages, &c. is con are therefore well-d serv has marked the debate re been displayed. In bo provement is mainly attrongeneral. What the clasmay be we have no meaning. The prevailing prad passing Bills of which the eard is a had one. The nevery Bill should be publi is passed, that the people laws of the bearing of wh usly the most distant con il be seen that the Act has additional rate on the Midle be in force for two years. doubled, having been 1 d. pound. If the District's cople have now to be take eficiency occasioned by blu ; and it is the more object system of assessment three on the poer and middling are favoured, enew Act to continue and ting Tavern licenses, Steatave Tavern licenses to sel

ct to afford further facilit res is for the following we are made payable in Eng nishing the Saint Lawre Dunnville, and providing d Canal, the sum of filteen le Grand River Navigati thousand five hundred in District Roads, the sun for the Queenston and of ten thousand five hand and of ten thousand five hand ands—for the road North the sum of nine thousand West of the City of Ton housand pounds—for the R Tor nto, the sum of four e continuation of the impr frent, the sum of twelve the e Credit Harbour, the sun d fifty nounds.

d fifty pounds. at Cleveland on the 5th is observe that one houre is offering cash and the r good wheat at the Cieve Buffalo Journal of the 4th is letters from Toronto, we hat pecuniary affairs in the ning. Heavy orders for we sent into our teeming at exchange on New York object, has been and is so duced the Bank of Upper tes, for ten days sight draft t cent. This is good news by. It has affected the rat money here. The prices te them at 3 a 34, at whi

Baltimore market on the r Flour market closed he from stores, the wagon prommencement of the week thousands of barrels for et. West Indies, which werlater 1000 bbls, sold at \$5 day for Howard st. The mand for the Eastward. Ecci, its of Howard street is, and are also this. Of special last week over 18,000, the geat ek over 18,000, the geat ek over 18,000, the great

receipts of grain are light, uch increased fintil the icc bots and streams of the C leat is now quoted at 100 lis at 58 a 60." following are the New

our-The market still ren sales of consequence have trekiew. Western is held corgetown and Howard s Alexandri and Richmond Oswego Herald of the 10th

giver and harbour has en the navigation is now c at the navigation is open se again this season yet.

riday last we had a violer which swept most of th The weather then becamn changed again, so that s spring;—the thermometer

orrespondents.—The liadies of the Female Bene a commendable sympathy deficient in pretical melo