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J. LINTON

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1840.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

WHOLE No. 1117. No or Vol. 25.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT. From the Montreal Gazette.

In my last communication I stated that I would hant for consideration the wages of labour and appice of food in England and in the principal states of Europe. This information has been obtained a few years back hy the British Governation and the state of agriculture and the condition of the population in the inferior of the condition of the population in the inferior of the House of Commons. A unrespondent of the Mark Lane Express, in a menuication dated the 20th of May last, gives to following extracts from this publication. He ist states:—He thinks it right to mention, that we answer, even from the same country, as trace for instance, vary very much. In these the lave, as near as possible, with regard to molitate the common day labourer receives on an areas of the states. It would appear, then, that in funct the common day labourer receives on an erge 4s 9d per week, and about one fourth ergin harvest. The price of butcher's meat is id jet lb. Breast 14d per 1b. Potatoes, about 1 Breast 14d per 1b. Potatoes, about 1 Breast 14d per 1b. Potatoes, about 1 Breast 14 Breas ast communication I stated that I wou

ld for 3 lbs. Dress cheaper than in Engrand.
ery few paupers.
In Prussia, the wages of a day labourer are asot 3s a week, with a dwelling free. In harvest
e wages are half as much again,—pasture for a
win summer, a small load of hay for fodder in
inter, with free fuel. He receives for thrashing
son the 11th to the 16th bushel, it varying in the
fferent districts. The price of butchers meat
id per lb. Wheat bread 1d per lb. Rye bread
iper lb. Butter 43d per lb. Very few paupers.
In Holland and Belgium the wages of a day lasurer arerages about 5s 6d per week, about 1s
iperweek extra in harvest. Price of beef 3d
rlb. Bread 14d per lb. Potatoes 1s 8d per
lbs.

In Italy and the Austrian States, wages of a y labourer are is per day, if hoard and todging regren half is deducted. Price of beef 34d per Mutton 3d per lb. Pork 3d per lb. Butter tper lb. Cheese 8d per lb. Bread 14d per lb. 2 in the German States, wages are higher than any part of the continent of Europe. It is not my power, however, to state exactly what the ages are, as I believe there must be some error the cole statement I have seen.

nges are, as I believe there must be some error the only statement I have seen.
The communication from from which I have ale the above extracts, goes on to state:—
"I do not think that I shall be accused of unmaing the wages obtained by the common Engalay labourer, in setting them down at 9s per est, from which we may deduct is 9d per week cottage rent, (as in nearly all places on the minent, the labourer is provided with a cottage (b) thus having 7s 3d to provide himself with encessaries of life. Bread has been on an eage for the last three years 21d per 1b; meat e for the last three years 21d per lb; meat nd the labourer can obtain for 7s 3d.

mer 37 tos bread, 112 Ds meat, 74 Ds butter, 1bs cheese, or 174 lbs pertatoes. In France, with 48 9d per week, either 46 lbs red, 134 lbs meat, or 261 lbs potatoes. In Prussia, with 3s per week, either 36 lbs red, 16 lbs meat, or 83 lbs butter. In Germany, with 4s 6d per week, either 434 bread, 18 lbs meat, 114 lbs butter, 34 lbs res, or 54 quarts beer, at 1d per quart. In Holland and Belgium, with 5s 6d per week, her 58 lbs bread, 22 lbs beef, or 460 lbs potatoes.

her 58 lbs bread, 22 lbs beef, or 460 lbs potatoes. In Italy or the Austrian States, with 6s (or 5s per week, including lodging) either 50 lbs 21 hs meat, 8 hs butter, 8 hs cheese, or

ntries, the wages of labour and the price the Canadas. We may fairly estimate in the Canadas. We may fairly estimate rage wages of daily labourers throughout Canada at about 15s a week, without food ging. In the neighbourhood of our cities it be less, but I believe it is a fair average for Province. Farm labourers, employed by the sin or year, receive in food, lodging and wayulat separeally equivalent to this rate.—
te of wheat bread lid per lb; of but.hers' at, the average 4d per lb; butter 8d per lb; ess, of American manufacture, 5d per lb: poses 15d per bushel of about 72 lbs; or less than per lb; clothes rather higher than in Englanders' few pagess. paupers. Emp'oyment easily obtained.

a Lower Canada the labourer can obtain for h Lower Canada the labourer can obtain for either 120 lbs of bread, 45 lbs of meat, 22 1-2 of butter, 36 lbs of cheese, or 864 lbs of potations, 36 lbs of cheese, or 864 lbs of potations are much cheaper than in English la Upper Canada the rate of wages may stimated at about one-fourth more, and the cof food about one-fourth less, than in the ser Province. I have not made any allowance bodging or fuel; neither are very high, and in 17 places they are provided for the labourers about any charge to them.

I'mm these stalements, it will appear that a labourer than the stalements.

set any charge provided for the labourers when these statements, it will appear that a later can obtain, for his labour in the Canadas, the the double the quantity of the necessaries in, than he could in any part of Europe. The east do not regret that emigrants of the labourers are considered to the constant of the labourers of the could in any part of Europe. The east do not regret that emigrants of the labourers of the same that the end of the labourers of the same that we require so targe a portion of the prove of the same that you have a possible at requires so large a portion of the prove of the same that would always sell, and at manurating pice, improvement might go on, when we cannot do so, the interests of agriment require some attention, and that encourment should be given to cultivate and raise has produce as could be sold at fair prices einer a raw or manufactured state, such as flax being, and the seed of each—heef and park, butter for exportation, and at such prices here ill bear some reasonable proportion to the primer position will.

The may be told that trade and business of every stores.

capable of forming an opinion on the subject, in my humble judgment, the interests of agriculture here require more attention than they have ever, hitherto, received. To encourage an improved system of husbandry, generally, there must be a prospect to the agriculturist, that he shall be able to dispose of the produce at a remunerating price, which he has not under present circumstances, and this I take upon me to prove, if disputed.

Cote St. Paul, Sept. 23, 1840.

Cote St. Paul, Sept. 23, 1840.

From the Montreal Herald, September 26.

We feel convinced that no system of immigration will be of permanent benefit to this country, until that measure of justice enjoyed by the manufacturer and the merchant, is extended to the producer of corn and beef. It is impossible that public works in the colony can at any time employ the number of hands that arrive in one season. Still, the prosecution of public works is always referred to, whenever immigration is mentioned, and constantly, as the great epparent means of affording a livelihood to the immigrant. Their insufficiency, however, is apparent to every man who will compare the whole revenue of the province with the real amount of expenditure. The halance at the disposal of the province is wholly inadequate to the support of the tenth part of the labourers arriving at Quebec in one year. Such works certainly afford a ready, but only a temporary, employment, and prove of essential benefit to the more destitute class of immigrants. It is well enough, therefore, to look upon them as a help, or subsidiary means of inducing immigration, but it is absurd to regard them as the main and permanent ones. For the last, we must look to the cleaning of the forests, and the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture is the foundation of the whole commercial prosperity of nations; and an efficient system of it ought to be encouraged, in an especial manner, here. Unfortunately for Canada, however, neither the thing, nor the system, has received that encouragement from the legislature, which is necessary for the improvement of both. Instead of exciting the energies of the agriculturist by endeavouring to obtain extra-provincial markets for his produce, it actually throws open to the foreigner, the markets of the qolony itself. If this stretch of generosity were of any benefit to the colony otherwise, there might be some sort of reason for such conduct; but when it tends to cramp the prosper ty of every branch of business in it, the generosity degenerates into willul and foolish extr From the Montreal Herald, September 26.

The farming interest of Canada is capable, if The farming interest of Canada is capable, if properly protected, of swallowing up year after year, the whole emigration to the country. The home most profitable for the immigrant and for the country, is the farmer's fire-side. But we deprive the fatmer of the means of offering that home, when we deprive him of an outlet for his produce. He cannot pay labour if he cannot sell his corn, and he cannot sell his corn if the markets of his own country are open to foreign produce duty free. A protecting duty would act as a bounty to Canadian industry. It would increase the product of land already cleared, and bring, in successive years, an immense breadth of new land under the plough. The poor immigrant of this season, would be come a farmer on his own account in two or three more. From being a labourer for others, he would be enabled to hire labourers for himself; and these labourers would, in their turn, take up a position in society equal to that of their master. But until the profits of farming are secured to our own farmers, we need not expect to see the province go rapidly forward, nor immigrants to remain pertoanent is clearly against settling in Canada. And people cannot be surprised, if a preference is given to the land of "our neighbours."

ANNO TERTIO ET QUARTO VICTORIE REGINE.

CHAPTER LXXVIII. AN ACT to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the Proceeds thereof.

[7th August 1840.] Whereas it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of the Lands called Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the apprepriation of the yearly Income arising or to arise therefrom, for the maintenance of religion and the advancement of christian knowledge within the said Province; be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that after the passing of this Act it

mentioned stipends and allowances, the same, or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to meet, shall be defrayed out of the casual and territorial revenue of the Crown in the Province of Canada.

IV. And be it enacted, That as soon as the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, and subject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said annual fund shall be appropriated as follows; (that is to say.) the net interest and dividends accruing upon the investments of the proceeds of the Sales of such Reserves sold or to be sold under the authority of the before-recited Act of the eights year of the Reign of King George the Fourth shall be divised into three equal parts, of which two shall be appropriated to the Church of England, and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada; and the net interest and dividends accruing upon the investments of the proceeds of all Sales of such Reserves sold under the authority of this Act shall be divided into six equal parts, of which two shall be appropriated to the Church of England, and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada: Provided always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and allowances which shall be paid to and received by any Clergyman of either of the said Churches of England or Scotland as part of the share accruing to each Church respectively by virtue of this Act; (that is to say) the stipends and allowances to any Clergyman of the Church of England, and the stipends and allowances to any Clergyman of the Church of England, so that neither of the said Church shall receive any further or other sum beyond such respectively in manner aforesaid shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowances.

V. And be it enacted, That the share allotted and annuant fund allotted to them respectively in manner aforesaid shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowances.

shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowances.

V. And be it enacted, That the share allotted and appropriated to each of the said Churches shall be expended for the support and maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge, the share of the said Church of England being so expended under the authority of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the share of the said Church of Scotland under the authority of a board of nine Commissioners, to be elected by the Synod or Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, under such regulations as shall be from time to time established by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of his Executive Council.

VI. And be it enacted, That the share of each of the said Churches shall be paid by the Receiver General or other person appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any warrant or warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said Province in favour of the treasurer or other officer who shall be respectively appointed to receive the same by the said society on behalf of the said Church of England, and by the said Commissioners on behalf of the said Church of Scotland.

VII. And be it enacted, that, subject to the

Scotland.

VII. And be it enacted, that, subject to the foregoing provisions, the residue of the said annual fund shall be applied by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the Receiver General or other person appointed as aforesaid to re-

VIII. And be it enacted, that the Receiver General or other person appointed as aforesaid to receive the interest and dividends accruing from the investment of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in every year, deliver to the Governor a certificate in writing under his hand of the net amount which in that year will be applicable to the several Churches of England and Scotland out of the said fund under the provisions of this act; and whenever the sum mentioned in any such certuficate to be applicable to the Church of England in Upper Canada shall be less than seven thousand seven hundred pounds, or the sum mentioned in the certificate to be applicable to the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada, shall be less than seven thousand seven hundred and sights nounds. there is the certainer to be applicable to the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada, shall be less than one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds the deficiency in each case shall be made good out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be charged thereupon at the quarter day next ensuing the receipt of such certificate at the treasury; and the lord high treasurer, or three or more Commissioners of Her Mejesty's treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be authorized by their warrant to direct the issue of the sums needed to sunly the deficiency in the follows. As contact whether this is Beale and a contact of the group inflation of the year ly progress. Encryone easily obtained:

For Canada the bishure can obtain the sould revisive, the sound of the sould revisive the sound of the s

thirty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, initiuled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, initiuled an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the province,' as relates to any reservations of land heterafter to be made in Upper Canada or Lower Canada for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, shall be repealed.

XII. And be it enacted, that in this act the words "province of Canada" shall be taken to mean the province of Canada as constituted under an act to re-unite the province of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada; and the word "Governor" shall be taken to mean and include the Governor, Leutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the province of Canada.

XIII. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in this session of parliament.

ADDRESSES to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. From the Chronicle & Gazette.

ADDRESS F THE INHABITANTS OF THE RIVER TRENT TO HI

EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General in and over the Brit.sh Possessions in North America, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the undersigned, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, residing at and in the vicinity of the River Trant, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on your arrival in this portion of the

Excellency on your arrival in this portion of the province.

We have much gratification in receiving Your Excellency as the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and beg to assure you of our warm attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, and of our sincere desire that the connexion now so happily existing between this Colony and the Mother Country, may long be maintained inviolate.

We beg to express to Your Excellency our earnest hope, that the great measure of the re-union of the Provinces, lately passed by the Imperial Legislature, together with such measures as have been adopted by Your Excellency for the restoration of tranquillity and prosperity among us, may be attended with the fullest success; and we assure Your Excellency of our hearty co-operation in obtaining so desirable results.

We beg to avail ourselves of Your Excellency's presence among us, to call to your attention two works of great importance to the Province at large, and to this section of it in particular; both of which have long been before the country, and but for the untertunate disturbances which have lately distracted us, might now have been for advanced towards completion—we mean the River Trent and Murray Canals.

ly distracted us, might now have been far advanced towards completion—we mean the River Trent and Murray Canals.

The latter work has long been in contemplation by the Imperial Government, as one in time of War of deep importance in the defence of the Province, and in a commercial point of view it yields to none (taking into consideration the small expense required for its completion) of the works already commenced in the Province. A large proportion of the sum required for its completion has lately been placed at the disposal of the Legislature by our most Gracious Sovereign, and under the vigorous and enlightened administration of Your Excellency we look forward to its early completion.

enterprising and valuable settlers. Many of these Townships were peopled some years ago more numerously than at present, but the great delay which has taken place in the completion of this work, and the want of market for their produce, and of return for their labour, has made many valuable settlers abandon their farms and sell them at a sacrifice, after expending their whole make arous them.

valuable settlers abandon their farms and sell them at a sacrifice, after expending their whole means upon them.

By the Provincial Act of Wm. 4. chap. 66, a sum of £77,567 11 41 was appropriated by the Provincial Legislature, to improve the navigation of the Trent as far as Percy Landing—a sale of debentures took place under this act to the extent of £28,000, and we have reason to believe that the whole sum might immediately have been obtained on favourable terms had the sales then been permitted.

With the money thus raised the Commissioners appointed under the Act, entered into Contracts for the completion of two sections of the Work, but in the fall of the year 1838 they were compelled, from the want of funds, to suspend its further progress; the payments made before having been made very tardily, and at great pecuniary sacrifices and disadvantages to the pattics contracting for its performance.

Of the sum of £28,000 originally raised by the sale of debentures for the exclusive purpose of the

as appeared to be possible during the present year, with a due regard to the financial state of the province, and to other demands of a similar kind.

These important subjects must again come under consideration, and I shall be happy to devote my hest attention to them. I must, however, declare my firm conviction, that it is indispensable for the interests of the Province, that wherever the public money is to be expended on works of this kind, they should be undertaken only after the most deliberate enquiry by competent authority, and be conducted under the responsibility of the Executive Government.

tive Government.

It is by such means alone that the improvidence which has unfortunately too much characterised the expenditure of the resources of this Province in public works hitherto, can be avoided in future.

From the Montreal Courier.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief having intimated to the Honorable Peter M'Gill, the Mayor of the City, on Saturday last, that he would be prepared at one o'clock yesterday to receive the Address adopted by the Corporation of this City, and intended by them to have been presented to His Excellency immediately on his return from his recent tour; the Honorable the Mayor and Members of the Council accordingly, at a little before one yesterday, preceeded in their carriages from the City Hall, to His Excellency's residence, where, being formally admitted, the Honorable the Mayor read the following Address:

To His Excellency the Birth Honorable Chayles

To His Excellency the Right Honoroble Charles
Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham and Toronto,
one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Prwy
Council, Governor General of all Her Majesty's
Provinces and Islands in North America, Vace
Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

May 17 Falsas Yorn Excellency:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, the City of Montreal, in Common Council assembled, embrace the first opportunity that has presented listed since the Incorporation of the City, and can the gratifying occasion of your well menited the council of the City of Montreal, in Common Council assembled, embrace the first opportunity that has presented listed since the Incorporation of the City, and can the gratifying occasion of your well menited the City, and can the gratifying occasion of your well menited the City, and can the gratifying occasion of your well menited the East India Company have already given take I will be adopted without delay. It is standardle express our most devoted attachment to the Queen's Person and Government.

We thank your Excellency for the extension this Province of a system of Municipal Government, modeled as nearly as cincumstances would not be the first Members of the Corporation—we begin leave to assure your Excellency that been pleased to teppone in us, a selecting us from among our us, we shall be actuated solely by a sincert desire to pismote this alability, embellishment, and the general improvement of the city, and to be promote this alability, embellishment, and the general improvement of the city, and to be promote the alability, embellishment, and the general improvement of the city, and to be promoted the alability of the company of

New Musket for the British Army.—About four weeks ago the Moster General of the Ordnance, Sir Hussey Vivian, knued instructions that two muskets, on an cutirely new principle, which had been submitted to him by a London manufacturer, should have a fair trial. The Loskets were accordingly forwarded to Woolwich and placed in the charge of an intelligent corporal, with orders that 1,000 rounds of ball cartridges should be fired from each, for the purpose of testing their capabilities, and ascertaining their good or had qualities. The corporal selected two experienced guners, and the men have attended every day at the butt in the Royal Arsenal, to practice with them. Upwards of 8.0 rounds have been ared from each of the muskets, and the ease, rapidity and precision with which they can be used, has a lorded the greatest satisfaction, and even surprise, on account of the simplicity of their construction. The Barrel of the musket is of the same length and thickness as those used by the soldiers of the line at rel of the musket is of the same length and thickness as those used by the soldiers of the line at present, the only difference is, that the touchhole, instead of being placed at the side, is under the atock, immediately in front of the trigger, which is secured from the possibility of discharging the musket by accident, even under the most careless circumstances. Instead of flints, percussion caps are used, and the force necessary to ignite them is effected by a steel spring, about seven inches in length, and so simple that it can scarcely ever get out of order. Owing to the construction of the locks of the present muskets, the stock is much weakened by having to cut out a portion for their reception, and twenty series are required to fix the various parts to each other and to the barrel. By the new plan, which is secured by patent, five screws only are required, and there is no cutting requisite for adjusting it to the stock and barrel. When the 1,000 rounds have all been fired from the muskets, a report will be given in to the Mas-

Excellency associated the continuitation of the government, we confidently hope, that under your of Government we confidently hope, that under your of the confidence of the survey of the adopted by the Imperial Parliament and the Local Legislature, tending to improve our Commercial regulations, and thereby more further than the continuity of the content with the Bittish Empire. In conclusion we begin seave to assure your Excellency, that we shall always be prepared to give our willing assistance in the furtherance of all operating of the content, and once the general or the property of the content, and once the general or the property of the content, and the general or the property of the content, and the general or the property of the content, and the general or the property of the content, and the general or the corrections and influence to preserve public contents the Crity Hall.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make a third of the general or the contents of the general or the

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.