Herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1841.

No. 9.]

YOUTH AND SUMMER.

OL. XXIII.

RAE. PLE DRY GOODS

e and complete ry Goods, &c

h Crimson ops and F d Swandon Velvets a

ntorine, Dr. Vaterioo, P. Yellow

ton; She

Apron Ch

Plain and rown Ducks

S; Twilled Wadding Cuttings

Colored Lutor Tuscan, Ro Willow Shap

Tamboured; nbourd Book M

n, Fancy and F Vhite Blonde

and Footing: londe Edging londe Quilting Muslin Caps,

bric; Chintz and intz; Badies' intz; Badies' intay; Backrams on Handkereho; Scarfs and hand Ducape Handlereho; Scarfs and Ducape Handlereho;

Crimson, and Phi Crimson, and Phi Chiefs; Filled Shi Handkerchie's, in tin and Figured (nets; White, French

nk Satins; Plain

rsians; Bombazes
at variety;) Com
S; Children's Gu
I and Cotton Seel
Striped and Fa
Braces; Boys' of
Sancy Leather Bel
Girth do; Childre
Be and Black Book
Pins; Needles; Fa
Fapes; Cotton Spool
Linen Thread, Sen
Silk Coat Lebes
Sted; Prussian Bh
Stel; Galloons; Com
es; Stocks; Stan

es; Stocks; Stiffe d, Cotton, Lisle

ED CROCKERY

anvass, No. 1 to 6 ention of Ship Own

LE, ssian Duck, for ma rowsers. Also, To

WM. WILSON.

RIFIED CIDER,

ling-an article no

s. A. IRONS,

Town of Kingst

BUILDINGLEAS

ear Streets, co

o. 290-Apply

SALE

offered for Sale

RED ACRES

state of culti

hip of Lough

E. VD PROPRIETO

s for Town Lots, he Subscriber's his

e, informing those SALE, or to RE

s, Cassady's Buil

G. GODWIN, N.

HALL, commission Merch

either of the trifiends in the con

s, can be reco

SES.

H. SMITH, Ja.

ange. Front St

SE, BUILDING LOTS

ER'S

's full of golden things ! ath it weareth angel's wings! ath and love go forth together, the green-leaved summer weather,

2 poet's dream of bliss; mio some heavenly clime ! he earth, in summer's time, Doth not wear the shade of sadness!

youth, thou art ever new! iss's the light, the rose's hue 5
wee's perfume, and winds that stir,
ed a straged dulcimer,
All the fotest!

youth! thou art fresh and fair, as wildest bird of air ; , amidst thy ringing laughter, staot forward, look'st not after, Knowing well that joy is surest!

er than the brightest flowers, ing down the golden hours; sit is in every land; and love go hand in hand,

thou dost not grow grey may sleep with death and time. et youth and summer's prime from the green earth shall not sever!

on the following articles upon the subject ing Duties, from the Chronicle, by re-

egh tattered clothes sma'l vices do appear: and farred gowns hide all." [Shakspeare]

PROTECTING DUTY AGAIN. 4th day of May, 1839, the Common sembly of Upper Canada voted an Adhe most gracious Majesty, praying as int, "That wheat and flour, the growth effecture of these provinces, may be admit the ports of Great Britain on the same om Ireland or other integral parts of the econd, "That your Majesty will reso as to place the same duty on foreign ed into British North America which wheat pays when admitted into the ates." The reason assigned in the Adted is, "the practical operation of the rade Act, whenever bread-stuffs are America than in Europe, depreciates the heat the growth of Canada near one w the value of the same article in the

as held at the village of Waterloo, near American produce imported into d mestic consumption." Another same tenor as the first part of the ddress above quoted, was proposed ight, but opposed by part of the finally withdrawn by the mover. spoke at some length to this resosperch may be seen in the Chron-and in the Whig of the 5th Febru-In the former of these papers, dated, this speech is highly extelled, callnt" one, and in reference to it we rial part the following remark: "It all hands to have thrown great light question? of protecting duty;" dings, the Chronicle remarks, names: "These gentlemen, just on, are very profuse in their pro-

to not understand what they are The British Whig of the date is equally lavish of eulogium to muatory to the more humble ting, alleging that all save Mr. agitating the question to "curry them in their ambitious views for ction, although many of the on were not candidates, right reality was. Your present with presumption, ignorance, ed by no unworthy motive, h pour columns, an opportunity of fur-ing in what he considers (although ly) the cause of truth, and the

the same time no small number

quoted from the Address of the ly, and from the proceedings of at Waterloo, I shall take occames f om the speech of Mr. uch appleuded, and will endeav-the Address of the House of Ascable to the subject it embraces, s is not the sent ments of the of Mr. Cartwright is not so

as his friends have reported, and assistent with the address for which S.
hand a choice a
CLOTH AND s Country; and Brock Street. McDOWALL S the Highest is at his Wholesale & McDOWAL LOTS on LEASE tion to the Substitute of the Glebe of igher in American than in Eue thankful for our lot, that such as phonony not thrice in twentydishould it happen, even by the spiras Corn Bill, then would be the time
at staffs duly free to lessen the miseras especially, and for the general inasign such a reason as this to the Immanual for imposing a duty on foreign OKILL STUAR nment for imposing a duty on foreign ad into these Provinces were of itself

sufficient to deter the British ministry from giving LUMBER, WHEAT, FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE, any attention to the prayer of the address; it is, therefore, little wonder that, as Mr. Cartwright stated in his speech, "Address after address had been passed, he believed unanimously, but as yet they had received no answer." The British statesman did not arrive at his elevated station without man did not arrive at his elevated station without some better knowledge of the duties he may be expected to discharge than is commonly possessed by those formerly raised to power by an unwarrantable influence which long prevailed in this province, and it should be highly gratifying to the population of the country, that when our Legislature and Government attempt to raise the price of bread when at the highest, there is a power of superior knowledge and benevolence to guard our interests, and in the words of the Chronicle's culogium on the address and its framers, "It is fortunate for the true interests of the farmer and the nate for the true interests of the farmer and the country generally, that the regulation of the exceedingly nice and difficult subject brought before the meeting at Waterloo, is placed in hands which are not likely to be affected by the management of any parliamentary candidate.

Pittsburgh, 1st June, 1841.

PROTECTING DUTY AGAIN.

A FARMER.

The Address of the House of Assembly is inap-plicable to the subject it embraces, and is not the sentiments of the population of this country, be-cause in that address a reason is assigned for the prayer it contains, which the soundest arguments of theory and past experience demonstrate to be

This reason I have already quoted in a former communication, to which you were pleased to give room in your last number, but which I again copy, that the reader may find it convenient for perusal. that the reader may lind it convenient for perusal. It is, that "The practical operation of the Canada Trade Act, whenever bread-stuffs are higher in America than in Europe, depreciates the value of wheat near one quarter below the value of the same article in the United States of America."

The above quarter is pracent to read out the

The above quotation is meant to point out the injurious effect, to Canada, of the operation of the Act, and for that injury proposes the following remedy; "That your Majesty will recommend to Parl ament to amend the Canada Trade Act, so as to place the same duty on foreign grain, imported into British North America, which Canadian wheat pays when admitted into the United States."

It is true that "whenever there tested to a tax of 25 cents a bushel, which, at such a time, would not be lessened by the compromise act, but would fall upon the consumers, chiefly residents in our cities and villages.

That a great part of the frontier country, especialty along the coast of Lake Erie, is, and will long continue to be, dependent on Canada for supplies of Pine and other Lumber; yet that indispensible article to our Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers,

It is true that "whenever bread-stuffs are high-er in America than in Europe" wheat may be dearer in the United States than in Canada, yet the House of Assembly cannot convince the can-did part of the population of this country, that moderation in the price of wheat in Canada is an injury to be thus complained of to Her Majesty. It would not be conducive to the interest of this country that wheat should be dearer in it than in Europe, and should it happen to be so once in seven or fourteen years, it cou'd not better the distress, which at such a crisis must prevail, to exact 1s. 3d. per bushel of duty on importations from

Europe or elsewhere.

About two years ago, wheat was "dearer in America than in Europe": it probably rated about 10s. in the United States, and rated the amount of Mh day of January, 1841, a District for the purpose of "considering the promoting a duty on American produce," meeting John S. Cartwright, Esq., M. aded, and prior to the formation of the were framing resolutions, produced a the Address of the House of Assembly, the labove quotations are taken, sugdion was not adopted, but the follow-on on the subject was carried:—That address, that the interest is not held forth in this on the subject was carried:—"That agement of the farmers of Canada, that a moderate protecting duty be American produce imported into the mestic consumption." Another even when we have none to dispose of, but are importing from Europe to supply the immediate consumption of the country, amongst which should not be lost sight of the distresses of the poorer part of the emigrants. Taking for granted that enough is said to prove the futility of the reason given in this Address for an alteration in the Canada Trade Act, (and that consequently the absurdity of the people of the Home District, is made apparent, in their exertions to send this precious document to Great Britain, with no less pompossity and force than in charge of Delegates, some time during the past winter;) let us advert to the temedy which the Address proposes for the evil complained of so forcibly to Her Majesty. The remedy, or prayer of the petition is - "That your Majesty will recommend to Parliament to amend the Canada Trade Act, so as to place the same duty on foreign grain imported into British North America, which Canadian wheat pays when admitted into the United States."

Let this prayer be granted, and the country is injured;—it is a sweeping, indiscriminate prayer; it would be productive of all the evil anticipated to their business by the forwarders, while it gave little or no relief to the agriculturists, it would tend to deprive our millers of the benefits of the manufacturing process, and when "bread-stuffs" might happen to be very dear in this country, even dearer than in Europe, it would increase the sufferings of the poor.—With all the experience of British legislation, the Corn Laws of England are relaxed when bread stuffs are extremely high, yet in conceiling to this humana principle, our yet in opposition to this humane principle, our House of Assembly complain to Her most Graci-

House of Assembly complain to Her most Glacious Majesty, that they have not the power to raise "bread stuffs" higher, when they are already too high, pethaps wheat at ten shillings per bushel!

The "Address" is inapplicable, hecause it prays for a duty on grain, only, while the free intro-duction of all other farm produce is more injurious to the native industry of the country ;-nor is it consistent to desire, as it does, the same duty on the inferior kinds of "grain" which is desired on wheat; oats, for instance, which are often sold in Canada, as well as in the States, for Is, per bushel, would be over-taxed by a duty of Is. 3d., busnel, would be over-taxed by a duty of 1s. 3d., his friends have reported, and istent with the address for which he meeting for the guidance of st, then, let the impartial reader assigned in this address for a duty, while it says nothing a gainst the free admission of all grains manufactured into flour. Of all the American produce which the saigned in this address for a duty which these Provinces benefit the most, in freight, in grinding, and in excepting it. wheat is that by which these Provinces benefit the wheat is that by which these Provinces benefit the most, in freight, in grinding, and in exporting it to Europe. It does little damage to the farming interest of these Provinces, as an article brought into competition with our native industry, because its rety high in this country. When the dearer in American grain, when our own are the most anxious for a durate price, would not desire any protest that the farmer desires a duty, yet appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in appears would recommend to collect the lamper grain. It is not to starve in the price is maintained by the demand for exportant into competition with our native industry, because into a triple into competition with our native industry, because into Europe, little damage to the farming in oath gut our markets, when prices are 10w, being chiefly for local consumption, are passed without notice, although operating incessantly to the suppression of our home productions. For these few simple reasons the address is inapplicable to

the purpose, and is not the sentiments of the population of this Province.

cause it is good-in tent.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The humble petition of the c-ty of Rochester and coun-ty of Monroe, N. Y., sheweth:

That your petitioners are anxious for the remo-

2nd. At the Colonial Custom Houses, the Brit-

ish duties levied on the same articles, when fan-3rd. At Rochester, Oswego, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the other ports on this frontier, on the articles

That it is proposed by the government of Great Britain the Parliament, materially to diminish the second class of taxes, by removing the prohibition

second class of taxes, by removing the pronoution on Teas, and the heavy duties levied on the United States Manufactures of Cotton, Silk, Wool, Paper, Iron, &c., imported into Canada, and admitting foreign goods, through the United States, as also the manufactures of the Union, on payment of a seven per cent duty on the actual value of the article imported.

That the Markets of the Canadas, are always

open to our skill, enterprise, and industry, to compete, duty free, with the farmers, millers, and lumbermen of the Colonies, and of England and Ireland, in supplying their domestic demands, and the demands of their shipping for Lumber, and for Wheat, Flour, Beef, Pork and other provisions. Here, when the barrel of Flour is at \$14 or \$13 in New York and Boston, Canadian Wheat is liable to a tax of 25 cents a bushel, which, at such a

That a great part of the frontier country, especially along the coast of Lake Erie, is, and will long continue to be, dependent on Canada for supplies of Pine and other Lumber; yet that indispensible article to our Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, and Farmers, and so much required for house and ship an i boat building, is taxed by Congress nearly one fourth of its actual value, thus materially increasing the cost of our dwellings and factories, bridges, shipping and furniture, and obliging the capitalist to raise the tents of his humblest ten-

That, burthened as Great Britain is with a national debt of more than 3000 millions of dollars, the government have recently stated their intention of lowering the duties on timber, as one essential means of relieving the distresses of the

That the Canadians will not be likely to seek our markets for the sale of their Wheat, if any surplus they have, while those of England and her colonies are open to them, unless the British Corn Laws are repealed, New York made the great shipping place, and our canal boats and ships the carriers of their produce, or unless we are sufcanada injurious to the country generally, and oppose to the part in the pressure to the poor in particular? If it was so, why in this address of the "collective wisdom" of the Province is it complained of, that we have not the power to raise them higher, to oppress the above quotations are taken, suggest the resolutions to be passed at the poor more, injure the country generally, and not the power to raise them higher, to oppress the above quotations to be passed at the poor more, injure the country generally, and not the power to raise them higher, to oppress the above quotations to be passed at the poor more, injure the country generally, and not the power to raise them higher, to oppress the above quotations are taken, suggested that not only is it due to themselves to make everty contiguous country, in exchange for our merchandize and manufactures, than from Germany and completed with as little delay as possible; but that it is due to the more desirable from a contiguous country, in exchange for our merchandize and manufactures, than from Germany and tother wheat growing nations in Europe, who would probably require hundreds of thousands of the poor more, injure the country generally, and operative to the poor in particular? If it was so, why in this address of the "collective wisdom" of the Province is to complaint, and that not only is it due to themselves to make everty contiguous country, in exchange for our merchandize and manufactures, than from Germany and completed with as little delay as possible; but the firm of the power to raise them higher, the power to raise them higher, the power to raise them higher them to them to the them to the them to the them to them to the fering from the failure of crops, in which latter ing them realized, is a just cause of complaint, and dollars in specie. If our heavy taxation of the Lumber and other staple products of the northern colonies lessens their importations, our exports to them are probably thereby prevented to the same

account should be given, and reasons assigned why the public money granted for a specific purpose, has not been expended as it was intended.

Moved by N. Barry, Esq., seconded by C. Deane Baker, Esq.,

That it is proposed by the British government, that instead of the fluctuating and often heavy duties on our wheat and flour exported to the United Kingdom, a very moderate fixed tax should be levied, affording far more certainty to our farmers, millers & merchants as to the expediency of grow-ing and purchasing wheat as an article of export thitner, and that, through the operation of her co-louist navigation laws, England has already ma-terially less ned the taxes on our grain ground in Canada, and shipped by way of the St. Lawrence for British consumption in British ships.

for British consumption in British ships.

That the commerce of Canada by the channel of the St. Lawrence is interrupted during half the year, and the vast and increasing trade of the port year, and the vast and increasing trade of the port of New York, at which purchases could be made to advantage for colonial use, forwarded to Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Montreal and Quebec, by our Railroads and Canals, induces us respectully to represent that it might be mutually advantageous if the Customs Duties now levied on goods imported by our citizens from foreign lands, were made subject to drawback, and returned to the merchants of Canada, on the exportation of the goods to that country.

That, in 1837, a memorial of many thousand

inhabitants of Upper Canada was submitted to the Treasury Department of the United States, by Mr. Cambreleng, one of the representatives of New York to Congress similar to this in its object.

centres in Montreal and Quebec, to the exclusive advantage of British Capitalists, Merchants, Milleis and Carriers.

May it therefore please your Honorable House to allow a Drawback equivalent to the amount of the Customs' Du'ies levied on foreign goods and merchandize imported into the United States, to be paid on their exportation by land or inland navi-

And your petitioners will ever pray. Rochester, 27th May, 1841.

From the Chron

At a recent meeting held in the Township of Percy, for the purpose of enquiring into the present state of the works upon the Trent, with the view of bringing that improvement under the no-tice of his Excellency the Governor General, a view of bringing that improvement under the notice of his Excellency the Governor General, a large number of gentlemen connected with the Agricultural and Lumber interests from the Newcastle as well as the District of Victoria were present, when John Steele, Esquire, was called to the chair, and Adam Henry Meyers, Esquire, was requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried, with the unanimous approbation of the quantity of produce shipped this season, since the opening of the navigation; and it is important to observe that these exports are composed of the produce of the country.

The quantity of flour shipped is 20,272 barrels; Wheat, 18,249½ bushels; Peas, 1430 bushels; Oatmeal, 83 barrels; Grass Seed, 50 barrels, 1 tierce, and 29 bags; Pork, 3193 barrels; Beef, 124 barrels: Butter, 148 kegs.

quested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried, with the unanimous approbation of

is viewed with deep regret by this meeting,—
the more so as the just expectations of the residents in the vicinity of the contemplated navigation, have been cruelly disappointed, and the prosperity as well as settlement of this portion of the
Province, greatly retarded from the want of a
cheap and safe means of conveyance for their produce and supplies to and from market. and supplies to and from market.

That your petitioners are anxious for the removal of those impolitic, partial and oppressive restrictions which embarrass the Trade carried on between these States and Canada, so that the people beyond the St. Lawrence and great lakes nay be enabled to buy in our markets such goods as are useful to them, and pay for the same in Lumber or other produce required by our citizens, without being thrice taxed—

1st. At our ports of entry on the seaboards through our Import duties on the articles they buy of us.

duce and supplies to and from market. Moved by J. Cleugh, Esq. R. N., seconded by James Foby, Esq., That so far as this meeting can ascertain from parliament, the sum of £31,111 2 ½ has been raised by the sale of Debentures expressly intended for the improvement of the Trent, and that the sum of £16,709 18 3 only has been expended on the works;—that a further sum of £12,000 towards the completion of the said improvements, appears to have been granted with the express appears to have been granted with the express sanction of the Crown, the Bill having been reserved for that purpose; and that of this latter £12,000, not one farthing has been expended on

the objects intended by the grant.

Moved by J. Pice, Esq., seconded by B. F.

Ewing, Esq.,

That by the expenditure already incurred a serious burden has been imposed on the Province, as well by the principal sum of money so expended as by the interest annually on that sum, and as before stated for money not expended as was intendfore stated for money not expended as was intended; while at the same time not only is there no corresponding advantage to this section of the country, in any respect whatever, but a positive injury, in the drowning of lands, and hindrance and increase of expense to that branch of business which has hitherto been the only one successfully making a remittance for commodities imported from Great Britain, and actually necessary for the wants of the residents.

Moved by B. B. Ranney, Esq., seconded by H. Rowel, Esq.,
That from statements made by many gentlemen

to this meeting, it appears that in consequence of the works which have been commenced upon the Trent, but since relinquished, a very heavy loss has been sustained for the last two years by those engaged in the manufacture of lumber and the conveyance of it to market, than in fact the risks and expenses of taking lümber down the Trent, have been encreased nearly two-fold over what they were before any interference was made with the transit of that article.

Moved by Israel Hampshires, Esq., seconded

by John Curtiss, Esq.,
That the section of the Province through which the navigation of the Trent and its contemplated continuation runs, has long suffered and is still suffering from the want of such an access to market, as that navigation if complete would afford. That the present settlers are great losers from this very cause, and in the knowledge of almost every individual of this meeting, great numners of Emi-grants during the years 1831, 32, 33 and since have been deterred from settling in its neighbor-hood and have transferred their capital, skill and ndustry, to other sections of the Province, confor no other reason than the difficulties arising from the want of an easy transit for pro-

arising from the want of an easy transit for produce and merchandize in this part of the Country.

Moved by Isaac S. Platt, Esq., seconded by James Douglass, Esq.,

That this meeting feels that in having their hopes and expectations thus suddenly checked, at the very moment of their being a prospect of having their realized is a integrate of complaint, and

Moved by N. Barry, Esq., seconded by C. Deane Baker, Esq.,
That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. Major Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Platt, J. B. Cromer, Adam H. Meyers, W. Robertson, Jacob Ford, Richard Berdsall and Thomas Cart, be requested to collect such information in Cart, be requested to collect such information in Cart, be requested to collect such information in detail as they conveniently can, of the loss and expenses which have been sustained by the differnt persons engaged in the Lumber trade on the Trent, since the partial construction and subsequent abandonment of the public works on that River; and that they transmit the same with the foregoing resolutions to His Excellency the Governor General, and that they also respectfully solicit that His Excellency may be pleased to cause an investigation to be made into the present state of the Trent improvements, and the expenditure of the money raised for that purpose, and to urge upon His Excellency the expediency of completing these works,—secondary in importance to none, so far as regards the advancement and prosperity of a most extensive tract of rich and fertile Country, in their vicinity and destined at no distant period to be a source of revenue to the Province, far beyond any outlay that may be expended

Moved by W. Robertson, Esq., seconded by J.

V. Murphy, Esq.,
That in connexion with the improvement of the Trent, we look upon the completion of the Canal across the Carrying Place, as a work in which the New York to Congress similar to this in its object. So far as it related to drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported, the reply was that "the department was decidedly in favor of some such legislation" for the construction of that Canal, and Her Majeswas decidedly in favor of some such legislation? as had been prayed for.

That the removal of the restrictions on trade to which we have ventured very respectfully to invite the attention of Congress, would be likely to create more kindly feelings on these frontiers, hencit the farmer and manufacturer, steadily increase the trade on our canals, rivers and railroads, and secure to our Atlantic Seaports and Frontier Citics, a full share of the Commerce which now of His Excellency, with a view to the intentions of the construction of that Canal, and Her Majesty 3's Government having directed that the appraisate value of the above tract, together with other lands about Fresque Isle amounting in the whole to about £18,000 be paid out of the Casual and Territorial Revenues for the purposes of the above work; it is extremely desirable that its probable advantages, both to the Commerce and Agriculture of the Country, be brought under the notice of His Excellency, with a view to the intentions of His Excellency, with a view to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, relative to that work being speedily carried into effect ; -- its importance to the Military defence of the country has long been well known to the British Govern

It was then proposed by J. B. Crowe, Esq., and econded by Jacob Ford, Esq., and unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are gation into Canada; and to modify or repeal the justly due, and be given to John Steele, Esq., for taxes now levied on Canadian Lumber and Wheat his able conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) JOHN STEELE, ADAM H. MEYERS, (Signed) River Trent, 1st June, 1841.

In order to convey some idea of the importance and capabilities of the country around Toronto, we have procured from the Forwarding Offices,

imple reasons the address is inapplicable to he purpose, and is not the sentiments of the population of this Province.

A FARMER.

Pittsburgh, 8th June, 1841.

Why is kindness like a soldier's ration?—Be—

Why is kindness like a soldier's ration?—Be—

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried, with the unanimous approbation of the meeting.

Moved by Major Campbell, seconded by J.

Brooks Crowe, Esq.,

That the sudden and unaccountable suspension of the works, lately successfully commenced upon the Trent, under the liberal provisions of the Provincial Act of Parliament, 7th, Wm. 4th, cap. 6

The exporters, we observe, are A. Murray; J.

L. Perrin & Co.; T. Clarkson & Co.; Boss and Macleod; Bryce, McMurrich & Co.; James F. Smith & Co.; James Browne; A. Lauie & Co.; K. M. Sutherland & Co.; I. A. Smith; Robert Mackay & Co.; Thompson & Lawson; Lyman, Fair & Co.; A. Macdonell; R. Tinning; Shaw,

Purnbull & Co., George Urquhart; and James Connell, Junr. & Co. The export of Butter and Lard, in the event of the duties exacted in England being taken off, could be carried on with profit; but under the present regulations, the prices paid the farmer do not warrant his preparing butter in large quantities, to sell for exportation.

sell for exportation.

Oatmeal is manufactured in considerable quantities in the District, and by degrees it will become an article of ordinary consumption; in which case the export of Wheat and Flour would increase in the export of Wheat and Flour would increase in proportion, and our farmers would be more on a par with those of Michigan and other places to the west,—where, from the great consumption of Indian Corn Meal, and other substitutes for Wheat bread, they are enabled to send off Wheat in large quantities; and although the climate of Canada is not so favourable for the growth of Indian Corn, it is admitted that Oatmeal is a more wholesome and nutricious attele of food than the other.

The exports from this port too, must gradually increase, with the increased quantities of land brought into cultivation. It is generally supposed that, last fall there has been sown throughout the

that, last fall there has been sown throughout the Province, of wheat, one third more than in the previous year, which, with a favourable season, would shew a great increase in our exports.

We have not the means of stating the quantity of replace wheat the means of stating the quantity of replace wheat the province of lake

tity of produce exported from other ports on Lake Outario; but it must be very considerable, partic-ularly from Hamilton,—that being the exportation for a very rich and extensive tract of country. From Oakville, the Credit, Whitby, Darlington, Pott Hope, Cobourg, Grafton, Colbotne, and other places on the lake, large quantities are exported. We should be happy to receive returns of the exports from the different ports; and these could be furnished us with little trouble by the wharfingers; while their publication would be beneficial.

Toronto market is always supplied in great aundance, with every necessary article of consumption, from the surrounding country,—so much so, that it cannot be said to be surpassed, viewing the population of the place, by any market on this continent; and it is hard that the industry of the people should be checked by the expenditure of the Government salaries in a place, which depends for its chief supplies on a foreign country,—rColonist.]

We observe that a meeting of "Conservatives" has been held at Belleville, and the terms of a pe-tition agreed to, against the return of the Hon. R. Baldwin to represent Hastings in Parliament. They object to Mr. Baldwin's return in conse-They object to Mr. Baldwin's return in consequence of his "previous return for the 4th Riding of York." This they represent as a "notorious disqualification to stand as a candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of Hastings. That may the suffrages of these who composed the negting.

Lord John Russell said a truce had occur to the distribution, and, by the last accounts, that trace that not been put an end to, but he could not say that hostile operations might not be recommenced. (Cheers.) be the opinion of those who composed the meeting, but it is more "notorious," that an individual may be returned by as many constituencies as choose to elect him, in which case it is left to him to de-cide what place he will sit for. The meeting next charges Mr. Baldwin with having used "a-larming intimidation," by which manifest injustice was done to his opponent at the Election. The was done to his opponent at the Election. The truth of this charge can only appear when it is proved in evidence on the scretiny; and the charge which follows, that Mr. Baldwin's majority was obtained by "the reception of illegal votes," and by "the rejection of good and sufficient votes offered" for his opponent, will depend equally on proof. But the sweeping charges brought against the Returning Officer, will in the meantime lessen materially the confidence of the meantime lessen materially the confidence of the ville has been constantly directed against him, since his appointment to the office of Sheriff of the Victoria District,-[ib.]

JUNE.

To persons of great sensibility and lively imagination, this is the most pleasant month in the year Even the rich season of autumn produces less excitement and pleasure. In June, all nature is alive and blooming. The bud of May has been expanded to an opening flower. The work of reviving began in the last month—now it is complet. ed. The earth is covered with flourishing trees and vegetables, shrubs and grass. Every thing is fresh and gay, and creation is adorned in its most beautiful rope. The blossom of the fruit free is as delightful to the eye, as the fruit of autumn to the taste. And many a shout and tree has no fruit but its expanding flower to bestow. The temperature of the sky is such as to invite abroad into the open fields, and to induce a ramble where we may nhale the purest air, and come in contact with the beauties of nature. The most illiterate may enjoy the walk, but the student of natural history and botany will derive far greater pleasure; he will be able to detect marks of design and wisdom which others do not observe. To both, the scene is benatiful and refreshing; but to the latter, it produces more admiration, in the proofs of connection and contrivance every where visible. There is no work of blind chance of accident, all hear marks of wise and intelligent design, tending to good. The examination of the vegetable world will also bring convicion that Infinite Wisdom and Power have here left imprints of their pres-

Most of the tribes of flowering plants and shrubs are now dressed in their gayest attire. The long sleep of winter seems to have prepared them for steep of which seems to have prepared them for this new display. All their opening beauties are spread before our admiring view. They appear to rejoice in again exhibiting their brightest hues, and to boast that they have once more cast aside the sterility and gloom of winter. They lift their modest heads to receive the soft breezes of the South, or to drink the refreshing dues of heaven; and they not only gratify the sight but exhale a pleasant fragrance which enhances the benefit of their society. Go forth, then, you that love pure pleasure, and visit the fields and gardens spread open you in every direction, and the walk will open your mind to new banies in creation—will give a taste for pleasures which delight, but never corrupt and debilitate, and excite a coriosity, in the indulgence of which you will find new sources of intellectual gratification. ces of intellectual gratification .

A YANKEE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL. - Thomas F. A YANKEE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.—Thomas F. Williams, a native of New Hampshire, has become an Admiral in the Russian Navy, with the title of Count Zinzechoff. Wishing to see something of the world, at the age of about 20, after serving a clerkship in a store at Meredith Bridge, he went to Portland—secured a sail r's berth in a vessel—went to Russia, was taken sick at St. Petersburgh—after recovering got a birth in a Petersburgh—after recovering got a birth in a Russian vessel, through the influence of the American Consul—afterwards signalized himself in a ican Consul—afterwards signalized himself in a skirmish with a piratical corsair, as a reward for which he was appointed Midshipman of the Navy by the Emperor Alexander—from this he rose to his present rank. Some years since he was married to a beautiful and accomplished Russian lady.

Some cross bachelor or married editor, has placed the following surly heading to his marriage list :

Here the girl and here the widow, Here the girl and here the whow,
Always cast their earliest glance,
And, with smileless face consider
If they too dont stand a chance
To make some clever fellow double
la bliss, and often, too, in trouble.

A HIT.-We find the following in a New Orleans paper: "A talking match lately came off in this place, for five hundred dollars a side.

It continued for thirteen hours—the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian.

The by-standers and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!"

"You ought to marry." "Never." "I know a good girl for you." "Let me alone." "But perhaps, you—pshaw!—you don't know her.—She is young." "Then she is sly." "Beautiful." "The more dangerous." "Of good family." "Then she is proud." "Tender hearted." "Then she is jealous." "She has talents."—"To kill me." "And one hundred thousand dollars." "I will take her!"

ADVANTAGES OF LOW PRICES .- A gentlemae in one of the steam-boats asked the steward, when he came round to collect the passage-money, (one shilling each for the test cabin,) if there was no danger of being blown up. The steward prompt-ly replied, "No Sir, not in the least; we cannot

afford to blow people up at a shilling a bead." Why is an ancle like a tradition? Because it is a leg-end, (legend.)

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

In answer to questions from Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell said that the government had received intelligence of certain preliminary ar-tangements which had been entered into by the plenipotentiaties of the two powers. Those pre-liminary arrangements, however, did not appear to have been ratified by the Emperor of China— indeed it did not appear that they had been finally settled between C-ptain Elliott and the plenipo-tentiary appointed by the Chinese Government.— That arrangement was generally described. tentiary appointed by the Chinese Government.— That arrangement was generally disapproved of by her Majesty's government, but no farther steps could be taken until they received farther ac-counts, stating more particularly what that freaty

Sir R. PEET was desirous of knowing, considering the distance of the scene of operations, whether hostilities had already been discontinued.

Mr. Hume said he wished to know whether a report that had been circulated was correct— namely, that the government had recalled Capt. Elliot and appointed Sir Henry Pottinger in his stead. The public were anxious to know whether such was the case.

Lord John Russell said that it was true that Sir H. Pottinger had received the appointment of plenipotentiary to China, and was about to depart immediately for that country, Capt. Elliot having

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CAROLINE. Mr. Hums moved for copies of all the correspondence relating to the destruction of the Caro-

Lord J. Russell said that the motion was so meantime lessen materially the confidence of the public in the truth of the entire statements. Mr. Moodie is well known to be a gentleman of strict integrity, and incapable of acting a dishonourable quire the production of the correspondence. The hon, gentleman had complained of the conduct of the government with respondence. the government with respect to this question.— He (Lord John Russell) would state how the matter stood. The government of the United States' had made a complaint of the conduct of certain individuals and officers who were said to have taken part in the destruction of the steam-boat Car. oline. The answer to that complaint was the transmission of a great quantity of correspondence; and of various statements made by the Governor of Upper Canada, and by a number of individuals

who were concerned in the transaction.

The American government sent counter statements, but they did not pessist in asking for a final answer to their demands. The effect of not asking for an answer was, that the act complained of ceased to be a matter of discussion, and it was not for the British government to complain of that conduct. He was convinced that the matter would have entirely dropped, as between the two governments, if it had not been for the unfortunate affair of Mr. M'Leod. That arrest had unfortunately revived the subject, and had produced a re-newed discussion between the two governments. With regard to the production of the correspond-ence asked for, he had to state that it would be inconvenient to the public service, and tend to embarrass the negociations that were now going on in an amicable spirit, and might tend to militate against the peace of two great and intelligent na-

against the peace strong against the peace strong tions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume wanted the papers in order to prove that the assertion made by the noble Secretary for the Foreign Department was not founded in fact. The noble lord said that the American government has a rejected in demanding an answer to their had not persisted in demanding an answer to their remonstrance of March 1838, while Mr. Forsyth distinctly said that Mr. Stevenson was not to press the government here, because he had been assured by Mr. Fox that in a few days they would have an answer or communication from the government direct from this country. Now, he wanted the papers for the purpose of seeing whether the statement of Lord Palmerston in his allegation was cor-

Lord J. Russell said that the production of the correspondence would not enable the hon. gentle-man to attain the end which he proposed. The American government had asked for redress for the burning of the Caroline, but to that request her Majesty's government deliberately, and not through any neglect, did not think it proper to give a final answer. But his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had since informed the American Minister at the Court of London that the British government justified the destruction of the Caroline, of which the American Minister had made such communication to his government as he thought expedient, but that communication had not yet transpired.

Sir R. PEEL said that the hon, member for Middlesex had made a motion calling for an extensive correspondence, which the noble lord met by a declaration made in his capacity of responsible minister of the Crown, that negociations connected with the subject were now pending between the two countries, negociations conducted in an amicable spirit, and that prejudice to the interest of the spirit, and that prejudice to the interest of the country might arise by the production of the correspondence. Now in his (Sir R. Peel's opinion,) such a statement on the part of a minister of the Crown was conclusive in the case. During negociations pending with foreign countries it would certainly be unwise to force a minister of the crown certainly be unwise to force a minister of the crown to prejudice the jublic interests by the production of papers. He wished, however, to ask the noble lord in what position the question now steed. lord in what position the question now stood. He believed the British government had avowed the burning of the Caroline as a public act, and had called on the government of the United States for the release of Col. M'Leod. He wished to know from the noble lord what since had occurred.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.