At the close of this year the Canal from Lachine these notes when presented for that purpose. If provision was made for their easy convertibility into bullion, it would reconcile the people to the At the close of this year the Canal from Lachine to Coteau du Lac and the Welland should be finished; the widening the Lachine commenced, and the towing-path made above the Long Sault, and the locks at Gallows and Rapid Ples com-EXPENDITURE.

operations of the measure.—The Receiver General should pay into the Bank file whole revenue

from the shareholders of Banks a portion of the profits which they now derived and place it in the possession of the people to whom it belonged—the circulation and accommodation could not be diminished—the issue would be the same, and could be increased if necessary by Parliament.

for this measure—he would boldly assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that nine tenths of the people were in favor of it. He had heard of the excitement in Montreal and Quebec It had been said that the people were not prepared

on this subject, but that was only the effect of

the influence of the banks—the same influence which prevailed in the United States and which

ve that it is inexpedient to provide for the

paper in any way on the faith of the Province

should not delay carrying it into execution. Mr. Dunscombe was in favor of delay; there were

wright thought the hon mover of this resolution

was at least bound to point out that the new scheme afforded equal facilities to the system at

be able to yield a return of 4 per cent.

40 to 29.

Thompson undertook to show that the bill would not only violate the laws of the country but effect

Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Parent, Powell,

Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Killally, McDon-ald Donald, McDonald John S. McLean, Moffatt,

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Committee of the whole on Mr. Neilson's motion, rose and the chairman reported that they had adopted the following Resolution.

Resolved .- That it is the opinion of this cor

mittee that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, as repre-

nting the crown in this Province, praying for

he exercise of the Royal Prerogative, for grant

the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, for granting a free pardon, indemnity and oblivion of all crimes, offences, and misdemeanors connected with the late unhappy troubles in the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to such of Her Majesty's misguided subjects, in so far as may be compatible with the safety of the crown, and the security of the Province, and of all attacks and the security of the Province, and of all attacks and the security of the Province.

tainders and outlawries during the period of four years; most humbly assuring His Excellency

that whenever it may please Her Most Gracious Majesty through Her Representative and out of her own free will, pleasure, and mere motion to transmit a bill to that effect to the Provincial As-

sembly, the same will be received with humble

Mr. Neilson moved that the said Resolution

Chesley, Foster, Hale Johston, Macnat

The following petitions were severally brough

Thaddeus Patrick, of Alexander Malcolusion & others, of Thos. B. Prentiss and others, of Benjamin Clark and others, and of S. S. Foster Esq.

The Bill to confirm a certain arrangement entered into by the Magistrates of the Districts of Gore and Wellington, was read a third time,

Of Michael McCarty, of Alfred Todd, and

nd laid on the table.

Tuesday, 31st Aug. 1841.

Monday, 30th August, 1841.

In 1844 :--Expenditure in 1843, £750,000, at 6 per cent.
Do. Welland, 50,000; St. Lawrence, 200,000; Harbors, 25,000—£275,-000: 6 months' interest,

Tolls on Welland, St. Lawrence, Lachine, 25,000 " Harbors.
21 per cent, on imports, 75,000 £200,000

Leaving a surplus for this year of £138,500 During this year our main leading Canais should be finished, but we will have an ample fund in reserve for 1845.

EXPENDITURE. In 1845 :--£1.025,000 6 p ct. £61,500 Expenditure, Do. for entire line, £1,500,000

the creation of such a power as that embodied in the creation of such a power as that embodied in the measure before the house. He was not op-posed to the principle of the bill, but when so inuch patronage had been engrossed by the Exe-cutive he would oppose any thing which would increase it. He thought that it was improper, however, to press the measure during the tres-£100,000 Tolls on Welland. St. Lawrence, 100,000 on harbors to cease.

Leaving to liquidate the principal. £110,000
It is useless to offer accounts to those who continue sceptical, and ridicule all-cullenhations; but if precedent and experience is a safe guide, we have ample proof before us. First, in the admining State of New York, where it is universally admitted they have adopted the best, system, and effected more improvements within a given time than any other government or country known. They created a revenue consisting of 21 per cent. on auction sales, and 71d and recently 34d per bushel on salt, for the express purpose of paying the interest on the debt incurred pose of paying the interest on the debt incurred for a specific object, constructing the Erie and North'n Canals. \$10,000,000 wereborrowed, the canals made, and in 1886 paid interest and principal on their cost out of the revenues collected from those canals, which last year was upwards of \$1,700,000. They have construced nine lateral canals, connecting navigable waters to an extent of 4500 miles, and loaned \$4,500,000 to private companies to construct other canals and railroads. They are at this moment in debt \$15, amount; for the payment of which they rely on the revenue from tolls alone. The auction and sale duties vary from 3 to \$400,000; they have no other revenue whatever except the tolls, from which \$400,000 per year is paid for the support of their civil government. In 1816, the most sanguine supporters of that policy ventured to estimate within 20 years 250,000 tons would be borne to the Hudson and the canals: in 1836 697,347 tons were realized: in 1840 we find a return of 1,435,713 tons; in same year—tons of merchandize. On the St. Lawrence and Rideau we estimate about 100,000 tons in all, and only 17,000 tons of merchandize. Timber is not included, but may be averaged at 100,000 tons. May we not with safety estimate in the year 1845, when our entire line is finished to divert from the Hudson river, together with the increase of the western country, at least 400,000? If so, at the moderate calculation of 5s. per ton on the Welland and the St. Lawrence, we will receive \$200,000 per year. I am hanny to find receive £200,000 per year. I am happy to find that the hon, gentleman has admitted that the Rideau Canal is not to be a barrier to this improvement. Having atready shown that that work has not cheapened the transportation, I will call the attention of the committee to the will call the attention of the committee to the great saving to the country by opening this canal: from New Orleans to Cincinnati, a distance of 1630 miles, 30s. per ton are paid; from Montreal to Prescott, a distance of 130 miles, we now pay from £2 10s. to £3 15s. per ton. At the same rate as on the Mississippi, it would be reduced to 2s 3d. per ton, to which add 5s. toll, and it gives 7s. 3d. per ton, The report of the and it gives 7s. 3d. per ton, The report of the Boards of Works in Chio for 1840, shows that the tolls on these canals already pay 7 per cent. Boards of Works in Ohio for 1840, shows that the tolls on these canals already pay 7 per centiterest on the cost of their construction; thus forming but oue line of the numerous communications leading to Lake Eric, which is the focus where this immense trade will concentrate.

Besides, this house is pledged to the amendment made by my hon friend from the city of Montreal to connect Lake Huron with the ocean.

Montreal, to connect Lake Huron with the ocean. Then no doubt the means can be procured for this object, and I hope it will be clogged with no Simpson, Small, Smith Henry, Steele, Williams

The discussion which ensued was confined to the principle of the Bank of Issue. Mr. Harrison consenting that the order of the resolutions should be reversed, and that the fourth be taken up first,—as in reply to a question from Mr.
Morris, whether the public works contained in
the resolutions were dependent upon the Bank
of Issue, Mr. Harrison stated that as that scheme formed part of the ways and means, if the bill was rejected and no other provision made to make up the deficiency, the contemplated improvements must be curtailed in a proportionate degree.—Mr. Buchanan followed. Mr. Merritt and pointed out the manner in which the proposed bank would become a pointed would discount to the Banks only in proportion would discount to the Executive.—He stated it to their pliancy to the Executive.—He stated it was impossible to fix any amount of issue, as that must be regulated by the crops and by foreign exchanges. He was opposed to the bill and wished to see it under the table. Mr. Holmes said the circulating medium amounted at present to about £1,000,000, which was divided among the banks, to guard against the return of this a mount they had £330,000 in Specie. If the Bank of issue went into operation the present Banks would have to call in their paper which could only be done by depriving the people of the accommodation to the extent of the deficiency, and he contended that the country was not in a situation to meet the demand—nor could the persons to whom accommodation had been extended be able to comply if such a demand was made.

Mr. Morrart was disposed to support the principle.

be now concurred in, on which the year and mays Mr. Moffatt was disposed to support the principle of the bill but not to press the matter duwere taken as follows:

YEAS.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin Barthe,
Bouthillier, Buchanan, Cameron, Child, Christie,
Cook, Daly, Durand, Dunlop, Hincks, Hopkins,
Kimber, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilsoh,
Parent, Powel, Price, Prince, Queenel, Raymond,
Ball, Bard, Swall, Smith of Fronring the present session, and was surprised that such an intention existed. He conceived it would shake the confidence of the country in the government, as the people were not really pre-pared for the measure at the present. He re-plied to the remarks made by Mr. Holmes that the Banks would be under the necessity of curtenac, Smith of Wentworth, Tache, Tachercat Theson, Thorburn, Turcote, Viger.—39. the Banks would be under the necessity of curtailing their accommodation for the purpose of calling in their issues—asking if the money was withdrawn would it not be paid back to the Stockholders, and would they allow it to be inactive—it would be similar to paying debts and the person receiving would instantly put it again into circulation to obtain interest. The Banks would come into possession of the notes in the way provided by the bill—by the payment of debts—and the issues of these notes in payment of appropriations and salaries. When the measure was first proposed he stated that he weuld support it first proposed he stated that he would support it vas so framed as to prevent its be verted into a political engine, but he was not sat-isfied with it in its present shape: The Govern-or would have the power of directing the amount of Gore and Wellington, was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill to establish a company by the name of the circulating medium of the circulating medium of the country—and the power of appointing and removing commissioners, and although he had much confidence in the Governor General, yet he would ask if the House would confide such power to any one not responsible in this colony. He wished to see the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council," as that body was responsible to the House. Another feature to which he objected was that the notes were redeemable at the head office which would be at the seat of Government, and supposing that it should be placed in Kingston could the holders of these notes come from Kamouraska & Detroit to convert them into bullion. He wished to see hands of the Township of Etobicoke, was read a third time, and passed.

The petition of Lewis Lyman and others, was of the Province, and draw its paper in payment of all demands. Mr. Hincks stated that he had been in favor of the principle of the bill for many years. The hon member for Russell would rereferred to a committee to report thereon.

Wednesday, 1st Sept. 1841. years. The hon. member for Russell would re-collect that in one of the few conversations he ever had with him, he (Mr. Hincks) had men-tioned this subject. He denied that it would ex-ercise any political influence—it would take from the shareholders of Banks a portion of the

The following petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table.

Of Thos. L. Crooke and others, of Alexander

Of Thos. L. Croose and others, of Alexander Morris and others, and of Anne Richardson.

The Bill to empower certain justices therein mentioned to convey a portion of a certain lot of land, in the Township of Lochiel, in the Eastern District, to the Rev. John McIsaac, was read a

third time, and passed.

The Bill to alter and amend the laws now force, in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, regulating the District Courts, was read a third time, on the question of passing the bill, the yeas & nays write taken as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Aylwin, Baldwin, Burnet, Cameron, Child, Christie, Crane, Derbishire DeSalaberry, Draper, Dunscombe, Dunlop, Foster, Gilchrist, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnston, Macnab, McDonald, of Prescott, McDonell, of Glengarry, Moffatt, Morris, Parke, Powell, Price, Robertson, Roblin, Sherwood, Steele, Tache, Tachereau, Viger, Watts,—33.

Nays.—Messrs Buchanan, Cook, Durand, Merritt, Neilson, Thorburn,—6.

held the people of that country in slavery,—he could not regard such an expression as one which would influence him in the course which he should pursue. Mr. Baldwin was distrustful both of the Government and of the Legislature in

Pursuant to the order of the day the following of Eneas Bell, of Pierre Lacroix, of E. Pa rent Esq., of Joseph Edw'd Turcotte Esq., of John Lister & Bowman & Co., of John Barish nd others, of Hugh Scovie and others, of Cha's

and others, of Hugh Scovie and others, of CharMcPherson and others.

The following petitions were referred to
committees to report thereon, of Mr. McCrae,
Duncan McGregor and others, of Etienne. Parrent Esq., of Pierre Lacroix, of J. E. Turcotte
Esq., of Edward O'Donnell, and others, of Allan
McDonell. however, to press the measure during the pres-ent session of Parliament, and he therefore would paper in any way on the faith of the Province.
Mr. Simpson demonstrated by figures that the
Banks would gain by the operation of the Bank of
issue considerably more than working as they do
at present. This called forth a little laughter
from some of the members, but the hon gentleman challenged them to show to the contrary,
and none took up the glaive. Mr. Hincks
thought if the principle was a good one they
should not delay carrying it into execution. Mr.

The Master in Chancery brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council a Mes

Mr. Speaker, the Legislative Council have passed the Bills entitled ." An Act to regulate the Fisheries in the District of Gaspe," and "An Act for the disposal of Public Lands," with several amendments to which they request the concurrence of Your Honourable House.

THURSDAY, 2nd Sept. 1841. The following petitions were severally brought

Dunscombe was in favor of delay; there were many reasons, one of which was found in the difficulty which would arise in disposing of the royal charter under which the Bank of British North America had the power to issue paper. He said it was fille to say that the Bank of issue was not also a bank of discount; the only difference was that it passed by the small fry and dealt only with larger fish; it discounted for the banks instead of private individuals. Mr. Cartwright thought the hon mover of this resolution up and laid on the table.

Of the Rev. Daniel Allan and others, of Fran coise Nadeau, of O. E. Tashereau and others, of Henry Smith, of N. Starke and others, and o James Cummings and others.

Pursuant to the order of the day the following

opetitions were read.

Of Michael McCarty, of Alfred Todd, of Al. exander Malcolmson and others, of Thos. B. Prentiss, of Benjamin Clark and others, and of present in operation. The hon, gentleman went back into the early settlements of the country; back into the early settlements of the country, the modes of barter and exchange, and the gradual rise from a system of long credits and an uncertain trade to the establishment of a system of banking, proving that the whole progress of the country had been made through a system of credit, that by the operation of the bill before the banks the present banks would be compelled to

Prentiss, of Benjamin Clark and others, and of J. S. Foster Esq., and others.

The Bill to empower George Durand Esq., to construct a canal for mil! purposes, in the Town-ship of Sarnia, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill for improving the administration of criminal Justice in this Province, was read a

third time, and passed.

The Bill for consolidating and amending the house, the present banks would be compelled to close their business as from the necessity of laws in this Province relative to Larceny and other offences connected therewith, was read a calling in their issues and paying 3 per cent for the use of this new bank paper, they would not third time and passed. The Bill for consolidating and amending the laws in this Province, relative to Malicious in

juries to property, was read a third time and The Bill for consolidating and amending th laws in this Province, relative to offences agains the person, was read a third time, and passed.

not only violate the laws of the country but effect all Europe, for which he was greeted with a hearty laugh. Mr. Aylwin made a lengthy speech in a tone we have never heard him deliver himself in before. He was opposed to the bill; perhaps there is no necessity for stating it. Mr. Small was opposed to the postponement. Mr. Harrison stated that if the bill were passed into a law it would be at least two years before it. FRIDAY, 3rd Sept. 1841. The following petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table.

Of Wm. Logie and others, of Wm. Smart and others, of A Gale and others, of James Covernton and others, and of J. Whitehead and others.

Pursuant to the order of the day the following restrictions were seed. a law it would be at least two years before it

went into operation, and perhaps that would meet the favor of some hon. gentlemen with respect to its immediate effect. The division being called its immediate effect. The division being called for on Mr. Baldwin's amendment, it was carried oetitions were read.

Of Ann Richardson, of Alexander Morris and YEAS .- Armstrong, Aywin, Baldwin, Barthe, Black, Boutillier, Buchanan, Burnet, Cartwright Christie, Dunscombe, Durand, Hale, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnston, Kimber, McNab, Merritt,

others, and of Thos. L. Crooke.

The petition of the Rev. Hugh Urquhart and Elders of St. John's Church, Cornwall, was 'referred to a committee to report thereon. Mr. Baldwin moves to resolve, seconded by

Mr. Viger. 1. Resolved .- That the most important as well 1. Resoured.—That the most important as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the People of this Province is that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a Constitutional in-Government, and for Legislation upon all matters, which do not, on the ground of absolute necessity, constitutionally belong to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Parliament, as the paraint authority of the Empire.

The Hon. Mr. Harrison moved an amendment econded by Mr. DeSalaberry. That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted—"the most im-portant as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province is that of having a Provincial Parliament, for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of Constitutional influence over the Executive Departments of their Government and for Le-gislation upon all matters of internal Govern-

The question being put on the amendment it as carried unanimously.

Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Hon Mr. Viger.

2. Resolved —That the head of the Provincial

Executive Government of the Province, being within the limits of his Government the Representative of the Sovereign, is not constitution ally responsible to any other than the authorities of the Empire. In amendment to which the Hon. Mr. Harris

gratitude, and will tend still more to confirm Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, in their affection to their Sovereign, and to strengthen the connexion which happily exists between this Province and Her Majesty's Emon moved, seconded by Mr. DeSalaberry. That all after the words "That" be struck out and the following inserted, "the head of the Execu-tive Government of the Province, being within the limits of his Government, the Representative of the Sovereign is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, but that nevertheless, the management of our local affairs, can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate officers in the Province."
The question being put on the amendment

it was carried unanim

3. Resolved-That the Representative of the Robertson, Roblin, Ruel, Small, Smith of Fron-Sovereign, for the proper conduct and efficient disposal of the public business, is necessarily obliged to make use of the advice and assistance of subordinate Officers in the administration of McDonell of Glengarry, McLean, Moffat, Watts.

his Government—Negatived.

Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Hon.

Mr. Viger, that it be Resolved. 4. Resolved.—That in order to preserve tha harmony between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, which is essential to the happy conduct of public affairs, the Principal of such subordinate Officers, advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, and constituting as such the Provincial Administration under him as the head of the Provincial Government, ought as the head of the Provincial Government, or always to be men possessed of the public confidence, whose opinions and policy, harmonizing with those of the Representatives of the people, with those of the Representatives of the people, would afford a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the Rule of the Provincial Government, will at all times be faithfully represented to the head of that Government, and through him to the Sover-

eign and Imperial Parliament. In amendment to which the Hon. Mr. Harrison moved, seconded by Mr. DeSalaberry that all after "that" be struck out and the following inserted "in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign,

THE KINGSTON HERALD.—TUESDA BER 7, 1841.

The Bill to extend the provisions of an ordinance therein mentioned to a certain Road on the North side of the River St. Charles, in the District of Quebec, was read a third time and ROSS, MAT freign has declared, shall be the EASTON, Provincia Government, will on all With faithfully represented and advocation the year and nays were taken as

give Passe Messrs. Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, give Pass—Messrs. Aylwin, Baldwin, Bart'ie, Pass—Messrs. Aylwin, Baldwin, Bart'ie, Brewell, Buchanan, Cameron, Chesley, Child, Christie, Cook, Crane, Daly, Day, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Praper, Dunn, Dunscomb, Durand, Dunlop, Foster, Gilchust, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Harrison, Killaly, Kimber, McDonald, of Prescott, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Prince, Queenel, Robertson, Roblin, Ruel, Simpson, Small, Smith, of Frontenac, Smith of Wentworth, Steele, Tache, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Viger, Williams, Woods, Yule,—56.

Nays.—Messrs. Burnet, Cartwright, Macnab, McLean, Moffatt, Sherwood, Watts,—7.

The question was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Hon.

Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Hon.

Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Hon.
Mr. Viger, that it be Resolved.
5. Resolved.—That as it is practically always optional with such advisers to continue in, or retire from office at pleasure, this House has the constitutional right of holding such advisers politically responsible for every act of the Provincial Government of a local character sanctioned by such Government while such advisors conby such Government while such advisers con-

In amendment to which the Hon. Mr. Harrison moved, seconded by Mr. DeSalaberry, that all after the words "that" be struck out and the following substituted "the people of this Prosuch Provincial administration the exertion of their best endeavours, that the Imperial authori-ty within its constitutional limits shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well understood wishes and interests," which

west carried manimously.

Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Hon.
Mr. Viger, that it be Resolved.

6. Resolved.—That for the like reason this
House has the constitutional right of holding such advisers in like manner responsible for u-sing, while they continue in office, their best exertions to procure from the Imperial authorities the exercise of their right of dealing with such matters, the interests of the Province, as constitutionally belong to those authorities, in the manner most consistent with the well under-stood wishes and interests of the people of this

The question being put, it was decided in the negative unanimously

Saturday, 4th Sept., 1841. The following petitions were severally brought p and laid on the table.

Of Dennis O'Sulfivan, of James Brady and

thers, of the Board of Trade of Toronto, of the Directors of the Toronto and Lake Huron Rail Road Company, and of James Crooks. Pursuant to the order of the day the follow-

of the Rev. Dan'l Allan and others, of Francoise Nadeau, of Francois Deuicourt, of P. E. Tashereau and others, of Henry Smith, of N. Starks and others, of James Cummings, and others, and of James Crooks.

The following petitions were referred to committees to report thereon.
Of James Crooks, of P. E. Tashereau and others, and of the Rev. Dan'l Allan and others. Monday, 6th Sept. 1841.

The following petitions were severally brought p and laid on the table.

Of John Port and others, of John R. Forsyth

and others, of Benjamin Thorne and others, of the Rev. Alex. Mann and others, of John Paris and others, of Allan Stewart and others, of Paul Glassford and others and of Sam'l Rowlands. The Bill to facilitate a legal remedy to per ons having claims against Her Majesty's Pro ecial Government, was read a third to

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTING DUTIES Speeches of Messrs. Roblin and Durand on

the Address to the Queen recommending the imposition of duties upon foreign produce imported into this Province for consumption. Mr. ROBLIN said, he considered this one of the nost important questions which had been brought most important questions which had been brought before the Legislature during its present session. In the first place, he would make some remarks in answer to the arguments used by the hon, and learned gentleman from Richelieu, in regard to the political economy of nations generally being against the principles of this measure. He (Mr. R.) would not say that he had so the worked as the remarks of the regard to the political economy of a say that he had so the control of the same and the consideration of this hon, committee, it was the one now under consideration; but as I find the committee are getting impatient for the question, I will be brief as possible in explaining my views on this all important subject. I think is preceded by all sides of the house that the learned with the consideration of this hon, committee, it was the one now under consideration; but as I find the committee are getting impatient for the question, I will be brief as possible in explaining my views on this all important subject. I think is preceded by all sides of the house that the consideration of this hon. committee, it was the one now under consideration; but as I find the committee are getting impatient for the question, I will be brief as possible in explaining my views on this all important subject. I think the consideration of this hon. committee, it was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration; but as I was the one now under consideration in the consideration of this hon. general a knowledge of the political economy of nations as the hon and learned gentleman, but one thing respecting it he did understand, and that was, that the policy of every nation of which that was, that the policy of every nation of which he had any knowledge was, to protect the operatives of their own country against the influx of the produce of foreign countries, by laying a dutren what is the fact, why the very articles ty on such articles as the country itself produced; and allowing such as it could not produce, to be imported at a very trifle or be admitted duty free. We find this case in England; there the farmer is protected against foreign competition by a scale of duties on foreign grain; the manufacturer is also protected by a duty on foreign manufactures. In the United States we find the coffee way training other budge ground. tea, coffee, and various other India goods which the country itself cannot produce, a ted duty free. But we find them particularly careful to protect the agriculturist and the me-chanic, holding out an inducement to industry and perseverance at home, and protecting the country against foreign competition; but what, he would ask, was the state of affairs in Canada? a system is pursued contrary to that of any other country of which he had any knowledge. Here, we are taxed for those articles which the farmer must have, while his products are in no way pro tected from foreign competition; he is o to pay a duty on every pound of tea and every bushel of salt, and many other acticles for the support of his family, while the foreigner is al-lowed to come into our markets with agricultu-ral products of any kind, and pay no duty. He (Mr. R.) would defy hon, gentlemen to shew that such a policy was pursued in any other country. We have during the present session passed an address to her Majesty, requesting the Home Government to allow our products to be admitted into the Mother Country free of duty; this, he (Mr. R.) was satisfied would be a great boon if it is obtained. Honorable gentlemen say we should consume foreign flour, and send our own to England, and that we should likewise get all the wheat we can from abroad, and grind it in our mills; thereby converting it into Canada flour. He (Mr. R.) would ask hon gentlemen if they expected to succeed in such a project as that, would they be willing to carry out a prin-ciple of that kind in transacting the ordinary business of life? He (Mr. R.) thought not; for it certainly is a system of shaving which cannot be defended upon honest principles. We ask the Mother Country to admit our surplus pro-ducts duty free into her ports; we then set about purchasing foreign wheat for our own consump-tion, and we also purchase vast quantities and grind it in our mills, and call the flour the surolus products of Canada; thereby introducing nto the British market, flour which would other wise be subject to a duty. The British states-man will at once see through our policy, and will say in reply, we may as well throw open our ports to the whole Western States of the Union. ports to the whole Western States of the Union. He (Mr. R.) was willing and anxious to have the Americans pass through our waters with their produce, thereby giving us the carrying trade; but he was not willing to defraud the British farmer by sending it home as the surplus products of Canada. It is also said that the manufacturing of wheat is a vast benefit to us, and that we should secure that. He (Mr. R.) would not object of manufacturing, provided we did not injure the farmers by it: the manufacturing of raw material is a benefit to any country, when you there.

ture of cotton, iron, and many other raw materiand the double advantage in ture of cotton, iron, and many other raw materials, which may be bought for one dollar, and when manufactured be worth ten. But let it be borne in mind, that the maufacturing of wheat into flour is only one twelfth part of the value of the wheat; for you can get twelve bushels manufactured by giving one, so that manufacturing is not of so much importance as many may are sheere, and whether the same of the control of the co manufactured by giving one, so that manufacturing is not of so much importance as many may suppose; for while it costs five shillings to grow a bushel of wheat, it only costs five pence to grind it into flour. Hon, gentlemen say that by putting on a duty you injure the emigrant; this would not be the case, for although the emigrant with the party a trifle more for a few buckles of American market w: might pay a trifle more for a few bushels of wheat which he would consume, he would soon have the article to sell, and that much more than what he had had to purchase. But he (Mr. R.) believed that the present system is calculated to be say or expedient to take paid by the consumers which the state raised a way as a least term of the state raised a way as a least turn the wealthy and intelligent emigrant from was a loss to our far our shores: what, he would ask, is the reasoning of the intelligent farmer in the mother country, who intends emigrating to America? he sees that if he comes to Canada and purchases a cure, that the American ours, and we cannot benefit farm, that he has the St. Lawrence as the outlet, tarm, that he has the St. Lawrence as the outlet, and England as the market for his produce; (with British protection.) But that, he cannot go into the United States in case of it being higher there. But if he settles in the United States, he has the whole union as a home market; he has an outlet by the Erie Canal to New York, and by the Mississipping to New Orleans; he has also independent outlet by the Erie Canal to New York, and by the Mississippi to New Orleans; he has also the advantages of the St. Lawrence, and the as I do, an agricultural English market, as much as if he was in Canada. English market, as fluct as if he was in Canada. This in a great degree, accounts for the many wealthy and intelligent emigrants going to the United States; a circumstance which every well wisher of Canada must deplore. It is said we must not lay a duty on pork and beef coming into our markets from the United States, as they the wealth of the commercial interval. would not be supplied by our own farmers. He (Mr. R.) would assure hon, members that the market would be well supplied if the farmer was protected, and had a market upon which he could depend; but under the present system the narkets fluctuated to that degree that there is markets fluctuated to that degree that there is no dependance to be placed upon them. The American comes here when it suits his purpose, and when he thinks proper not to come the market may not be well supplied. The farmer from the country comes a distance of fifty or sixty miles with his beef, and gets 25s. per hundred, which is a fair price. He returns home, and his neighbour comes in two days after and finds the market full of American beef, and he cannot sell for more than 15s.; thus from the uncertainty of for more than 15s.; thus from the uncertainty of the market he is obliged to abandon the growth of cattle, when, if there was a steady market, it would be well supplied. It is said if we lay a duty on American pork and beef you make the mechanic and labourer pay more than he ought to pay;—this would not be the case; the difference in the market for beef is a mere trifle;—when the butcher pays five couls per pound; he when the butcher pays five cents per pound; he sells for five pence, and if he buys for three cents

he still sells for the same or nearly so. Much is said about free trade: preposterous. In a young country like ours we cannot hold out against our neighbours on the opposite side of the water until we are able to compete with them in manufactures as well as agriculture. But the true principle of free trade is reciprocity, and while our products pay a duty in the United States, theirs should pay a duty here; and it should be full, that is, if we go upon here; and it should be full, that is, if we go upon the principle, let us have those articles which are indispensable for the farmer, free, as well as those which he has to sell. But the balance of trade is against us. The foreigner coming into our markets, will take nothing from us but money. The policy of nations in getting the trade of others is to find a market for their own products; thus England invites other nations to trade with her for the purpose of selling her own manufactures, and not for the purpose of buying from them and paying in money. Canada is purely an agricultural country, and upon that branch of business we must chiefly depend for the sup-port of all others. The farmer has awaited pa-tiently for the early and latter rain; and having received it has felt grateful to the bountiful do-

and protection from the Legislature of the coun and protecti n from the Legislature of the country which he has a right to expect at our hands; and unless something is done to protect him against foreign competition, the country must languish, and discontent will prevail; he therefore hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Chairman-It has been justly said by some hon, gentlemen who preceded me, that if any one subject more than another deserved the attentive consideration of this hon, committee, it was the one now under consideration; but as I find the committee of the control of the c we really do require, and want for consumption in the country, from the United States, there is a heavy duty imposed upon; and those very ar-ticles we do not want and can produce ourselves in abundance, are allowed to be imported duty free, and come into competition with our own iree, and come into competition with our own, and the productive industry of the country; and I do contend, by supporting the agriculturist, you support equally the merchant, the mechanic, and the labourer; for how, I would ask, can the farmer, who by the sweat of his brow tills the soil, (which is the only source of real worth,) purchase the goods of the merchant, or employ the mechanic or the labourer, if you do not sufficiently protect his productive labor, and af-Now sir, I do contend, that this question can be put in a nut shell; it is in reality and in fact, the commercial interest and the carrying and forwarding trade, versus the agricultural interest; and this is a fact worth all the arguments that can be brought against it. There was a bill passed last session of Parliament, and sent home passed last session of Parlament, and sent none for Her Majesty's assent, which I feel bound to declare was a mere delusion, as regards wheat and flour, the main staple of our country. By this bill, American flour was allowed to be imported in bond for exportation, free of duty, and might be exported as Canadian. That I consider to be wrong, and a fraud upon the Home Go. ernment, particularly when we desire the Brit ish Government, particularly when we desire the Drit-ish Government to receive the produce of this Colony free of duty into her ports, as colonial; and by that bill, wheat in any quantity ground in a Canadian mill, was to be considered the same as Canadian growth, either for home consumpas Canadian growth, either for home Contact ap-tion, or for exportation to supply any foreign de-mand whatever; thereby glutting our markets and coming into competition with our own, and this is called protection; it is so with a vengeance. this is called protection; it is so with a vengeance. The only protection that I can see it affords, is, that we are not allowed to get American wheat unless first ground; and I must confess I am surprised to find some honorable gentlemen in favor of it still, but I must say they do not truly represent the agricultural interest; and I fear they have other interests to serve; and what will be said by those hon. gentlemen who call loudly in favor of emigration, if they will not consult their true interests when they come here to settle amongst us, to be cultivators of the soil? My opinion is, Sir, that most persons emigrate for the purpose of bettering their condition, and for the purpose of bettering their condition, and when they arrive in the country they naturally inquire what are our advantages, and disadvan-tages; and they are told, that our ports are shut up six months in the year by frost, and that we have no protecting duties; that we do not preced have no protecting duties; that we do not priect the farmers of our country. But look at the contrast: if they meet with Americans, who are always alive to their own interests, or if they come through the United States, and they make the same enquiry, why sir, they are told by the shrewd Americans—we have cheap land at one dollar and a quarter per acre, of the best quality, wood and prairie, pick and choice, first come first served, and protection for our farmers.—We have for the western states a market, by New Yerk and Orleans at all seasons of the year, About the 17th a chop arrived from the out the 17th a chop arrived from the couched in the most violent terms, or authorities, civil and military, in the particles necessary for the English her articles necessary for the English her articles necessary for the English of This order is rigidly obeyed, and the work is still going on. In the promised by the same chop to those we promise the couple of the cou appointed commissioners or us fire vessels and rafts had been

through our ports, and he farmers of the cor Having made these re satisfied that there will upport the interests of their

Kingston Gerald

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER

LATER FROM ENGLAN

The steamer Britannia, Capt. R. B. (arrived at Boston on Thursday mora minutes past four. She left Livergo

ENGLAND. nifested for the harvest in alm the United Kingdom. The c old weather having nearly des In the mean time trade continue atives and the poor people genera LIVERPOOL, August 18.-We have

however, remarkably fine weather and ly settled, and to day flour may be b MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.-Lord le

sell has addressed the following Cir Ministerial members of the House Downing-street, Jo Sir,—As upon the Meeting of

19th of Aug Commons will immediately proceed of a Speaker, and to the considerate of the highest importance, I take carnestly requesting your attendar
day. I have the honour to be, Sir.
Your obedient and faithful

THE SPEAKERSHIP. -We have rea that Sir Robert Peel has con C. Shaw Lefevre his intention being proposed on the meeting liament, as Speaker of the Hot

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY H The London Observer says: the best authority, that Her Ma her intention of opening the son on the 24th instant, on which itermediate days from the 19th n swearing of the members

The Globe of the 17th ult. says, with regard to this, that as, in her lay sent condition, any undertaking into iety or fatigue might prove cock has interposed his veto; parliament will be opened by com of by the Queen in person.

FIFTEEN SHIPS OF WAR ORDE afternoon of the 14th of August, it was ly asserted in the city, says the London Herald by generally wel spectable merchants, that fi been ordered to proceed ima navy from foreign stations. The alledged mission of this armament ican shores, it was added, wa Fox, should the refusal of the for the release, which it is sat to make, of Mr. McLeod, com has been so wilfully and wan the American people and go son of its subject-Alex have stated the rumor, which w source. probable we may think it, we as ts absolute truth.

We have reason to believe then

We have reason to believe there is no statement, that an addition is to make already upon the North American state. Adam is to take with him two ships, cash the and the other the Preue frigate-base recalled —[Globe.

A great number of Members of both lisse liament have arrived in Towo.

THE ARNY —Lieut. Col. Hughes have the 24th regiment on full pay, and is store the 24th regiment on full pay, and is recommand of the regiment by Major Torsei.

Several shocks of an earthquake his felt in different parts of Scotland; felt in different parts of Scotthat "the houses shook, the

and the chairs danced in their plant A splendid linner has been g Sir Robert Stopford at Portsea, Royal Marines, residing in or On the 8th ult. a fire broke mises of Mr. James Smith, cor-upper Thames street. The loss

£20,000. About seventy country pe of both sexes, have broken up collishments in England, for the barking for America, to join those

FRANCE.—There is very from France. The troubles at Tot an end; but considerable excitenes Paris, from disturbances in other ton CHINA.

the agreement made by Captain renewal of trade with British subs

the river among the foreign shipping several vessels and cargoes have been but no total loss."

PARLIAMENTARY. the week as far as talking is con chief business before the House has Works, the proposed Loan, and means of paying the interest the ng we get the cash. All seem as co

as if they fingered it already. For our rannot help looking upon the matter ency—that may happen. The ma honorable House, however, view it noncrant, and the scramble as to who would st of the "no less a sum than a million was really funny. Mr. Hamilton o is a second Clinton, in his ideas o ing the inland waters with the ocean g the mand waters with the ocean d in getting two thirds of the sum z I for the completion of the Wellam wrence Canals. It is evident that he ng the Western States with the ls of England by this route; a although they may appear fa Montreal will be the great depots for g Michigan, Ohio, Indiana; and Illinois and Boston. Already an immense traditis way: In 1840, 1,000,000 bush and Boston.

In 1840, 1,000,000 busl

at, 150,000 bbls. of flour, and a great d

products, amounting to \$2,000,000,

action of the Western States, descend

Lawrence to Montreal, instead of go

York. In a year or two this trade we

York and those who assert the

york. In a year or two this trade we see tenfold, and those who assert the paid for the products that come this morant of the first principles of as well as the capabilities of the C ace be maintained, we have no e long all the take ports will be fille all and Kingston steam rs, solely ci acreasing the wealth and prosperity. The Americans are becoming so the fact, and that their long inland against them, that for a year of merchants of New York, and clamoring for the abrogation duties on Canadian production als and reports, have been again esented to Congress, to effect the the universal Yankee nation has at the universal ranker hatton taken up with politics and party they would have long since succee some step is speedily taken to d the of New York will not only have the Eric Canal, but to raise the the would divert still more the trace How absurd in the Assembly then to check the growth of this source of levying a tax on American prod course might for a year or two er Canadian farmer, especially w the Western States were abunda injure to a great extent, if not y, this trade; besides, taxing the nee which grows no wheat, for the section. This special legislatio laws on secondary considerations if of modern times. Particular in ally at work to mar the genera

at we maintain, it would be only a vantage that would be gained by and this most assuredly would in or be an adequate equivalent for of other interests that would not be. Moreover, such a course cou ervice where a numerous non-agric ing population existed; and if ou own products to England, a t of the Americans, is it to be stalready starving population of I Mother Country, we care not whise, Tory, or Radical, can long c e going to feed our loyalty by es to pay us for our wheat, a at they can get it for from other ould be the effect of the propo rince to tax American produce. Corn Laws in England be alterof 8s. per quarter, we could or

compete with our neighbors in our cheaper and shorter canal ith the great lakes and the occ But this is too great a subject to mentary summary, and we on dentally. One thing is curtain, or the Parliament may do, we fe e bill will never be sanctioned e to believe that at this time restrictive and protective system to pieces, and when it is content e duties which encoura he outlay of a great capital in out at a new one will be levied, and ter the most odious to Englishn the Governor having failed,

Issue, it became necessary to fit fraising a revenue, to aid in part of the Loan. A tax of one per, was laid upon Bank circul on to tax distillers and auction seed, and these aed, and these together with an er cent ad valorem duty on importe ght will be sufficient for that attempt was made to tax the and we are sorry it failed. ncks brought in a bill, to do aw doubt that these are a great e e rise to roguery to evade them. a monopoly of Banking obtains, on the circulation of the Banks Usury laws, would be to put to people instead of the Bankers

illy raise the rate of int any tax levied upon them by the prorogation is expected about Sa egret to state that His Excelle General met with a serious urday evening. On his return m town on horseback, the he

and when his Excellency was in inting, fell upon His Excellen he the large bone just above the happy to learn that His Lordsh well as can be expected. GSTON BAKERS .- If our bakers do price of bread instanter they will ic journalists about their ears a usewife baking her own bread.

per loaf is an exorbitant price, wl three dollars per cwt. In Qu of the four pound loaf is seven pence ato five pence. Why the Kingsto ve more than those of Quebec an annot tell, unless it be because I

