not for us. If we go on in the right man-re must succeed: we have none of us to for place or power, but we have to con-

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1849

of to think of all the common of the common tion from, and with the consent of, Great Britain, without which it would be neither desirable nor practicable. I sincerely hope, may, I believe, not a man among the signers to that Address, affixed their signatures under any feeling of hostility to Britain. Of course, I cannot pledge myself for others; but, if I believed it possible to maintain the existing Councetion, and at the same time have a reasonable hope, that our country would not thereby be doomed to poverty and ruin, I, for one, would oppose what now I advocate—a Peaceable and Friendly Severment of the political Connection between Canada and England, and Annexation to the United States. We are told by those who have protested against our Address, that the evils we complain of may be overcome by legislative enactments. Do they tell us, in their wisdom, what those legislative enactments are to be? No, that is left to fancy. But we

rican Legislature will never grant Reciprocity. It cannot, in my humble judgment, be granted, without violating the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which, are to be? No, that is left to fancy. But we are assailed and condemned in strong language, and misrepresented by those who dare not, while among other things, provides "that all duties, im-posts, and excise shall be uniform throughout the United States." Can the American farmer on the United States." Can me American farmer on the Canada frontier, then, be subjected to a fire trade competition, when the American farmers in Louisians, or any other locality, where Canada products cannot reach, will be shielded by a protection of 20 per cent. Such an arrangement cer-tainly would not be uniform. With what justice could the American farmer be left to compete with the Canadian farmer, while his neighbour, the mechanic or merchant, will have a protection on manufactures of 20 to 30 per cent. Free Trade, in the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine, will not enable us to become a manufac-

do not come here to condemn or abuse others—our object is rather to invite argument—by organising an Association which will submit to the farmen, mechanics, merchants, and tradets of Canada, our reasons for advocating Annexation, and leave them to determine whether our arguments are worthy of their support or not. It is admitted, I may almost say at all hands, that Canada must eventually form a portion of the Great American Republic, that it is a mere question of time; but it is sail by those who assume to be exclusively loyal, that we ought, before mooting the question, to exhaust every argument—make every effort to induce Great Britain to return to her Protective policy. Some, also, affect to believe England may be, by threats and fear of losing the Canadas, induced to return to her exploded system—they flatter themselves she will, for the benefit of the people of threats and fear of losing the Canadas, induced to return to her exploded system—they flatter themselves she will, for the benefit of the people of Canada, again exact Corn Laws; and again consign her working millions to the starvation from which they have latterly escaped by the repeal of those edicus laws—laws which ground the laboration with manufactories; we should then compete successfully with Lowell in the supplying of the Moster Statemen—the price of labour would

tree to be degrived of the arrantage of those markets it. By it is England to expect it? We would show it this case, as in the one recited, that it was no treases. The hard-Amexationsists which does not starve for the honour of her protection. I have seen it stated, and I believe it was correctly stated, that the average product of an acre of land in Canada Well, was 15 bushels. Wheat of 28, 9d., its highest market value in Toronto, gives 56, 2d.—the same product in Rochester, realises to the farmers 22s. 8d. more, for Wheat salls there at 5s, 2d. For the produce of his acre the Canadian farmer can purchase I can't of super the Amerationists have signed a Protest, but what good reason have they given? He would give be the farmers produced in Rochester, realises to the farmers and purchase I can't of super the Canadian farmer can purchase I can't of super and carry back 10s of 11s to carry house to his family, while the American farmer, just across the line, would be up the same quantity of super and carry back 10s to his family. Super on one side the line costing to the consumer 45, on the other side 59 or \$10 per cwt. This calculation was made for the meridian of Toronto, an equally striking difference exists on the immediate borders of Lower Canada. Another portion of our trade, and that a vast one, is languishing for Amexation. The bardy lumber-man goes hundreds of miles into the uninhabited wilds and fells the tree, which is transported to Quebec, and sold in the shape of a square log for 3t, to 5d, a foot. It is sent to the England at a cost of 9d. to 10d, a foot. Vast a quantities of Lumber are requiring in the United States Markets, but to send it there the lumbermen must submit to 20 per cent, tax. Were we should state Markets, but to send it there the lumbermen must submit to 20 per cent, tax. Were we should states the content of the continue to take our Theke well as a cost of 9d. to 10d, a foot. Were the content of the content who made bold to tell him they pinched, but was ful in the extreme. If it is relused

and eaceable separation from British Connexton, and an Union, upon equitable terms, with the United States.

II. Any person who has agged the Address it the People of Causda, published in the journals of this city of October, 1849, or who may, hereafter sign these Rules, may be a Member of the Asso-III. The funds shall be made up of voluntar

have the New York Market also, and I will ven-ture to assert that White Pine Timber would never again be purchased in Camada at 3d, the foot, after Amexation. We are told that England will now urge upon the United States Government the granting to Canada of a Reciprocal Free Trade in the agricultural and mineral products of the Country. The United States Government two years are, if the question had been gealeastly

donations

IV. The Officers shall be elected annually, by bailot, and shall be One President; Eight Vice Presidents; Two Secretaries; One Treasurer; Eight Councillors; and the whole of said Officers shall constitute the Executive of the Association, and any five shall be a Quorum.

V. The President shall preside at all meetings. He shall not vote except upon an equality of votes occuring. In the absence of the President the Senior Vice-President present at any meeting shall act as President, and in the absence of the Vice-Presidents, one of the Councillors present shall be chosen to not by those present.

VI. The Secretaries shall conduct the corresthe Country. The United States Government two
years ago, if the question had been scalously
urged, might possibly have assented. That Government has, however, a desire to possess the
Camadas, though she may not desire to war with
England to obtain them; but her people see
clearly, that the refusal of Reciprocal Free Trade
with Canada, must render the people of Canada

desirous of Annexation, and finally, under any cir-cumstances that must take place, the desire of the Republic will be gratified. Nature intended it;

the interests of the people of Canada require it; and it must be. The result is simply, as our ad-

versaries say, a question of time. But the Ame-

Vice-Presidents, one of the Councillors present shall be chosen to act by those present.

VI. The Secretaries shall conduct the correspondences and keep a record of all proceedings.

VII. The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds. He shall pay drafts upon him when signed by the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and countersigned by one of the Secretatres. He shall keep a regular account of the Financial concerns, and submit it at every annual meeting, and as other times when called for by the Executive.

VIII. The Executive shall have power to superintend the correspondence, to manage and control the funds, and generally to conduct the affairs of the Association.

IX. On the occurrence of any vecancy in the Executive, the members present at any meeting afterwards may, by the majority of them then present, elect by ballot a person to all such vacancy, notice being given at a previous meeting.

X. General Meetings of the Association shall be held quarterly, on the 10th October, 10th January, 10th April, 18th Jaly, and the October Meeting—except this year—shall be for the purpose, among other things, of electing the Officers. If any of the days, above named, fall on a Sunday or a Holiday, then the meeting shall be on the next week day—not a Holiday.

XI. The Executive shall have power to call Special General Meetings, and shall be bound to call such meetings on a written application from the other meetings and no other business shall be enternined at such meeting.

XII. No alteration shall be made in these

products of our industry into the United States—
and without a more extensive demand than our
own population will afford, manufactures could
not flourish. It costs no more to lay down a
bale of raw cotton from its place of growth to
Sharbrooks than it does to Lowell. Our water

XII. No alteration shall be made in these
months notice, and by a vote or two-thirds of
those present.

XIII. The Executive risky make such Bye-

those present into conviction; I assume that all

training but he hoped time F. G. Johnson, Esqui-Although the mover, I rejoice at the opportumy share of responsibility. But perfectly lawful. It is not good, Anney me to the course I am no a pursuing. It political consequences follow, I am tracelieve to be the duty of myself ргорове: -

Thursday next, at noon, the Election of Officers, and that lemen be a Committee to No. JOHN DONEGANI, Esq., seconde ion, which was carried. WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., having

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to JOHN REDPATH, Esq., for his service in the Chair, seconded by Jacon DEWITT. Esc M. P. P., and carried.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretaryroposed by J. DEWITT, Esq., seconded by R. LYMAN, Esq. Carried.

pur esteemed Correspondent at Toronto, forware ing us the proceedings of the League on Monday We regret that our crowded columns pre

ing the anniversary of the opening of "Zior urned from Great Britain. Services at !! an clock. Collections will be taken up at be ervices in aid of the debt on the building

Real Property, belonging to the estate of Joh Hautson, which will take place this forenoon, the Bankrupt Court .- See Advertisement

PORT OF QUEEEC.

Arrived --- November 5. Stephen Hinney, Vigneau, 11 days, Halife Shephon Bittiney, Viginoni, 11 Gays, Ilmuna, oran general cargo i Sigte, McLood, 22nd Oct, Sydney. (C B.) McSa & Cassels, fish and oil Industry, Allard, 10 days, Pictou, order, ballat Nautilias, Bernier, 10 days, Perce, order, fail, 1 ps Marie Princille, Jonesa, 15 days, Hallinia, order, la

lark Mary Ann Peters, Brown, from Bermud Schr Hubert Pare, Bernier, 9 days, Miramichi,

Burk Achilles, Morris, London, A Gilmeur & Co Burk Charlotte, Dennison, Lianetty, G B Symes & Co Schr Alphonsine, Boule, Halifax, H J Noad & Co

Shipping Intelligence.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OF THE CUSTOMS BRANCH OF THE SPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

JNO. WENHAM,

following PROPERTIES, belonging and \$5,121 A \$5,25 for cribed in the Official Gas nee at \$1,18. whele good Genesce at \$1,18. ; sales of 3000 bushels at 63 and, 65 @ 66 cents, nominal last Lot forming the corne Street—each being 10 feet in feet in depth.

A LOT on Colborne Avenue, by E. Worth, being 65 feet in feet in depth—with two Br thereon. \$10,62; Prime dull at borne Avenue, on the other sic Street, being 61 feet in front.

Worth and Duncan, will be COALS

scribed, being 341 feet on Colbor and 34 feet on St. Mary Street— Stone-House, &c., thereon. 2. A LOT on St. Mary Street, next. GRATE COALS, of a say R. McNAUGHT, 9, St. Nicholas Street 13

234 feet in front—with a Cut &c., thereon. 13. A LOT on St. Mary Street, bo HHDS. LAMPBLACK, in papers, ju received, and for Sule by EDWIN ATWATER, 199, St. Paul Street. last Lot, being 234 feet in from Stone House, ke., thereon.

A LOT fronting 464 feet on S

bounded east by the above, as side by A. D. Bell, Esq—with &c., thereon. &c., thereon. A LOT on William Street, be

Number Nine; being 34 feet in line, 54 feet on west line, 64 feet 16. A Lot on William Street, boun last Lot, being 34 feet in front;

NEW AND ECONOMI NIGHT LAMP, N WITHOUT RITHER WICE

One quarter Cash, the ballance rears, with interest.
Upon Lots 5, 6, 7, and urther extended.

The above Properties, being most and all laying configuous, are worth wishing to secure comfortable reside in a quiet and healthy situation, have tunity of so doing at a cheaper rate could build, and on favorable terms. Further information, and Lithograp

Doneg thanks the same thanks that the same thanks thanks the same thanks thanks the same thanks new craves a continuance of the same carry on his Trade as formerly in all viz:—Dying all kinds of Sirks, Sat Woollens, &.c.; as also, Scouring Silk and Woollen Shawls. Moreone

RTN the least th