

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The number and magnitude of evils that afflict our country, and the universal and increasing depression of its material interests, call upon all persons animated by a sincere desire for its welfare to combine for the purposes of inquiry and prosecution, in order that the adoption of remedies as a nation and dispassionate investigation may suggest.

Belonging to all parties, opinions and creeds, but yet agreed upon the advantage co-operation for the performance of a common duty, we have met to-day, growing out of a common necessity, we have co-vented, in view of a brighter and happier future, to merge in oblivion all past differences of whatever character attributable to whatever source. In happy agreement the Colonists to unite with us in this our most useful duty, we solemnly conjure them, as they desire a successfully and the welfare of their country, to enter upon the task at this momentous crisis in the same fraternal and united spirit.

The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the Colonies their wanted protection from the markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada. In consequence of the change of policy, the country, what but ruin, or rapid decay, does the eye! Our Provincial Government and Civic Corporations, embarrassed; our banking and other securities greatly devalued; our mercantile and agricultural interests languishing; our commerce scarcely saleable upon the market; our railways, lakes and canals almost unused; whilst commerce abandons our shores; the circulating capital amassed upon a more favorable system is dissipated; and the country is a quivering to replace it. Thus, without any fault of our own, we are unable to effect a loan with Foreign States with the Mother Country, although of bringing security greatly superior to that which they readily obtain money both from the Mother Country and Great Britain, when the Colonies are the sole market supplied, therefore, and checked in the career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown over our country—stands before the world in a position of great disadvantage to our neighbors exhibiting the symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

With superabundant water power and cheap labour, especially in Lower Canada, we have yet no domestic manufacturing, and our altered circumstances, unless we are able to grow, or advent from foreign sources, either capital or enterprise to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have been a source of perrence which has produced an alone market for our produce, and the Canadian market is too limited to tempt the foreign capitalist.

Whilst the adjoining States are covered with a net-work of thriving railways, and possess but three lines, which, taken together, and the stock in two of which is sold at a depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent—a fatal symptom of the torpor spreading the land.

The present form of Provincial Government is too expensive as it is to be ill suited to the circumstances of the country; and the necessary reference it demands to a distant Government, imperfectly acquainted with Canadian affairs, and the anomalous indifference to our interests, and the rupture of the ties which would be the nations of the world, Canada would become the battle-field and

which a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of Public works and private enterprise, as it would for the production of its staple commodities. It would equalize the value of real estate upon both sides of the boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, whilst, by giving scope to the energies of the immigrant, it would, at the same time, raise our public corporate and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and Foreign countries, and would not necessitate any interference with our trade and intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would for the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals, the highway for the immigration of the West, and the outlet for the immense benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the Northern States; and to Lower Canada attract manufacturing capital, and give employment to the unemployed. It is at present a common saying, that the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of any third party. It would always be established with constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and as successful as in the United States. The value of our agricultural and manufacturing produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements, and many of the necessities of life, as well as the luxuries, would be greatly reduced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a higher price, but it is still there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well as the merchants on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American continent. It cannot be too much said, that the independence of the United States must greatly increase, if it is equal material in the construction of the empire, rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the free trade of the world, the forests of England and in England after annexation as before.

The simple and economical State Government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system of ancient customs and abuses.

In place of war and all the alarms of war with a neighbor, their would be peace and unity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States, and resolved if not only of rival among nations, but of the blood of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations most severely to the cause of Peace, and the independence of the United States of dependence upon Great Britain is thrown to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, and how far it may tend to the disarmed battle-field for the blood of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be derived from the union, and the absence of political content between races and parties, all and obliterate those irritations which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation has its effect been felt, and the feeling of the binder may it be hoped of a lasting odium of dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country.

Choosing a coordinate for the entire nation, among the nations of the earth, we have, now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but to whom we are bound to render obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the Empire would be open to us—a field for high and honorable distinction into which we and our posterity might enter on terms of equality.

Now would the amicable separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditure of money and the loss of population of the country—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive, the benefit of the larger market which it would include, and the respectability of the arrangements, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest Statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

The independence of the Empire, and the withdrawal from their borders, of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized, and the peace of the Empire incessantly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our Customs—the unrestricted use of the waters of the lakes for the navigation from the Western States to the ocean, are subjects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

I have said, and before you our views and convictions on a momentous question—involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable—one which it is our duty to provide for, and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality,—in the spirit of sincerity and truth—in the interest solely of our common country,—and our single aim is to present to you the plainest and most judicious and reason our object and aim be in the time deemed laudable and right, we as

an oblivion of past dissensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party, or creed, that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent, and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common destiny.

Here follow 327 signatures.

From the *Montreal Gazette*.—

The Courrier thinks that the Conservatives of Upper Canada ought not to have allowed a decent reception to have been given to Lord Elgin, and because they have permitted it, our contemporary considers that they have forfeited the confidence of their brethren in Lower Canada.

As to the fact of Lord Elgin's reception, we believe that little can be said of it, one way or the other. It is well known that Lord Elgin, in his tour, has been acting a complete terror, that he was afraid to communicate it to any one except General Rowan; and instead of taking the Rail, he hired cabs to proceed by the turnpike, at an early hour of the morning, with his luggage. He stopped at no place on his route, until he came abreast with Kingston. And it was only because Sheriff Corbett, of Kingston, having gone on purpose to meet his Lordship at Prescott, occupied himself in persuading him that he might safely land in the desirous-to-be-capital, that his Lordship dodged into Kingston Harbour, to receive the request of the Corporation, to have that city made the capital. Here Lord Elgin exhibited a specimen of his despatch writing, in declaring that he was proceeding to the West, "on business which admitted of no delay." This assertion has now been found to be without any foundation, for he has done no business of any description whatever, and according to his own doctrine as *Governor* he has none to do.—He then proceeded straight to Niagara.—Now does not the Courrier,—who is generally pretty keen sighted in such matters,—see the advantage of this move? From Niagara, more than from any other town at which Ontario steamers touch, was his Lordship able to dodge into the acknowledged and emphatically Radical Counties of Upper Canada,—Lincoln, Halimand, Wentworth and Oxford. He was even afraid to venture inland from Niagara,

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of America; and in case of not doing that she will empower the Trustees, make the same, and bargain for entry in foreign markets.

They are said to have been unanimous as to the necessity for some change, being convinced that the Province could not go on as they are now. They were, however, of opinion, of proceeding with deliberation, and of preparing a full statement of the condition of affairs, the causes, (which they are said to attribute to the abandonment of her previous commercial policy by England), and a plain statement of the consequences which must ensue, should no remedy be applied.

We also learn that they adjourned to meet in some city in the Eastern Province, in January next,—probably in Halifax.

Such are the particulars which we have gleaned in conversation, with parties who we believed to be well informed on the subject.

It is a move of importance, some to be contemplated, for we observe that the Convention of Delegates is summoned to assemble at Toronto on 1st November next.—*Montreal Gazette*, Oct. 15.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and title CONNOR & MASON, in the day dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All the debts now due against the said firm, are assumed, and will be paid by WILLIAM CONNOR, one of the firm's partners, and all the debts now due by the said firm, to WILLIAM CONNOR, who has purchased the entire interest of F. H. MASON, his former partner.

WILLIAM CONNOR,  
F. H. MASON,  
London, Oct. 25, 1849. 243w6

**TO BE SOLD.**

POSSESSION given on the 1st of March 1850, A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in Talbot Street, replete with every convenience for a small family, being fully Papered, fully Painted, Price, £250 C<sup>y</sup>. Apply to

MRS. MONSARRAT,  
Talbot Street,  
London, Oct. 27, 1849. 243w7

**NOTICE.**

PERSONS having claims or demands against the Proprietor of the *London Times* are hereby requested to present them for payment, and all persons claiming to be entitled to claims and demands against him will not be allowed, unless accompanied by their written order, nor will he admit payment made without the production of his written acknowledgements.

J. COWLEY,  
"Times" Office, London,  
25th Oct. 1849.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of EDWARD PETERRE, deceased, are required to pay to the undersigned, or to his agents, all claims and demands against him, immediately, and those persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to place statements of the claims into the hands of Wmson & Thomas for adjustment.

THOMAS CARPENTAR, }  
RICHARD FRANK, }  
London, Oct. 13, 1849. 242w6

**DAY SCHOOL.**

MRS. BEALE will open School, for instruction of Young Ladies, on *Wednesday*, at 10 o'clock, in the Richmond Street, near the south of the "Cumberland Hotel". Her terms for instruction in English, composing Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, &c., will be with P. and Fanny Work, &c.

London, October 12, 1849. 241w6

**GOVERNESS.**

A Young Lady accustomed to tuition is wishes for a situation as a Governess in a respectable family. She is competent to instruct in the usual branches of English Education, and Music.

Letters pre-paid, addressed to Miss M. Office of the paper, will meet with attention.

October 10th, 1849. 241w6

**LOST.**

ABOUT two months since, a Yellow and White spotted COW, about five years old, with short crooked Horns, was lost by the undersigned. Whoever will give information of the same to GEORGE PEGGEE, will suitably rewarded. When last seen, at the new Bridge, Proof Line Road, London, October 12, 1849. 241w7

**London Proof Line Road Company.**

THE following instalments on the Capital Stock of this Company, are requested to be paid on the undermentioned dates:

viz: 15 per cent. on or before 25th September, 1849.  
" " " " 15th October, " "  
" " " " 15th November, " "

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES MONSARRAT,  
SECRETARY & TREASURER,  
London, 1st Sept., 1849. 238w6

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber begs to offer for Sale, on the most advantageous terms, the several Lots enumerated below, will be sold either whole, or by small portions if desired. The Land is of most superior quality, as situated in a flourishing and convenient locality.

The North-West Quarter of Lot No. 20, 3rd Concession, Township of Carleton Place, containing 45 acres

Lot No. 23, 3rd Concession, Township of Carleton Place, containing 100 acres

East half of Lot No. 14, 2nd Concession, Township of Carleton Place, containing 100 acres

West half of Lot No. 13, 2nd Concession, Township of Carleton Place, containing 100 acres

Apply on the Premises, to the owner, WILLIAM STOCKDALE, or to

JAMES SHANLEY, Esq.,  
Barrister, &c., London.

London, September 11, 1849. 237w7

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