

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

In our last number it was announced that a change in the editorial department of this journal would take place at the commencement of the fifth volume, and Churchmen must have learned with regret that their principles were no longer to be supported, in the public press, by the learning, eloquence, and zeal of their well-tried and energetic advocate, the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE.

Upon this occasion, it is as much a matter of duty and propriety as it is a source of unfeigned gratification, to commence our labours by offering a feeble tribute of admiration and respect to our estimable predecessor. This is not the fitting time to enlarge upon the excellence of his character as a parochial clergyman, or to embody in language those sentiments of attachment and esteem which are entertained for him in the various parts of the Province, and more especially throughout the Newcastle District, as an indefatigable Christian Minister. A more fitting opportunity will probably be presented to us in a very short time, when we may indulge in language, which, however laudatory, is nothing but the naked truth, and will be re-echoed by all who have lived under, or partaken of, the pastoral ministrations of the Rector of Cobourg. Our desire is at this time merely to express our conviction that the Churchmen of Canada owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Bethune for his disinterested editorial labours during the last four years. Within that period our beloved Church has encountered many an assault from enemies and spoilers, and it required a firm heart, a cool head, a vast amount of ecclesiastical, religious, and general information, and a character of unsullied piety, to enable her accredited champion to discharge his duty with fidelity and effect. No one familiar with the volumes of "The Church" can deny the possession of these admirable qualifications to Mr. Bethune. With very little assistance, indeed, so little as to be scarcely worth mentioning, and in addition to a pressing load of other and higher duties, to the injury of his health, to the detriment of his own private interests, undeterred by the partial success of combined enemies, and undismayed by the lukewarmness of too many nominal Churchmen, he did not bate one jot of heart or hope, but sustained our holy cause with a perseverance and ability which it is easier to admire than to imitate. Few, but those who have had the happiness of being admitted within the sanctuary of his own well-ordered home, can appreciate the mental and manual toil which he has undergone, or estimate the value of the varied services which he has rendered not merely to this journal, but to the Provincial Church at large. It is not from any presumptuous supposition that our humble commendations can raise the character of Mr. Bethune any higher than it stands, that we have ventured on these remarks; but a feeling of gratitude will not permit us to remain silent, and we are confident that the sentiments to which we have given expression will be largely shared in by the most venerable and exalted individuals in our community, by great numbers of our professional and commercial men, and by many an honest backwoodsman who loves and clings to the Church, though debarr'd from its holy teaching, and who long has hailed the weekly arrival of this journal, as a friend, a solace, and a guide in which he may safely trust. All such as these must naturally regard the retirement of Mr. Bethune from the management of this paper as a great loss, but it will be some satisfaction to them to be informed that his active mind will occasionally assist us with its stores, and that his invaluable counsel will never be wanting to us in the prosecution of our task.

We are sensitively alive to our own inefficiency, and nothing but the sincerest affection for the Church, and the belief that this feeling can supply many a defect, would have induced us to assume editorial responsibilities. Besides the disadvantage of succeeding to an office, which has long been filled by an individual of marked experience and ability, we can scarcely expect that the Clergy can communicate their opinions and wishes to us with the same freedom and unreservedness with which they would address themselves to a brother clergyman, in whom they repose such great and well-merited confidence. Nevertheless, we trust to receive that cordial assistance, judicious suggestion, and frank advice at their hands, which are so essentially necessary to the successful performance of our duties. To all their wishes and recommendations we shall ever be ready to pay prompt and willing attention; and having the good fortune to know many of them personally, and believing that in no branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church does there exist a body of spiritual pastors more faithful to their ordination vows, we shall cherish the hope of receiving their co-operation, and of gradually winning their confidence.

To our brethren of the Laity we would also earnestly address ourselves, and entreat them, not for any personal purposes of our own, but from motives far above any considerations of private interest or reputation,—to regard the success of this journal as intimately connected with the prosperity of the Church. We do not mean to assert that the favourable picture of our ecclesiastical affairs which was so ably drawn in the last number, is to be principally ascribed to the influence of this paper; but we have little hesitation in affirming that it has been the instrument of much good, a bond of union knitting our members together, a speaking voice that could plead our cause against gainsayers, and a medium of disseminating vital and solid information on subjects of practical piety, and the constitution of the Christian Church. We can state, from our own knowledge, that it has been of essential service in the mother country in making known the extent of spiritual destitution amongst us, and in furnishing information, which has occasionally been re-printed in their monthly circulars, to the venerable Societies whose munificence so largely sustains us. Its general character for orthodoxy and literary excellence has also elicited commendation from very competent judges in England, and as it is regularly forwarded to several of the Bishops and most influential of the English Clergy, it cannot but have proved of the greatest advantage to the Canadian Church. No one therefore who entertains any serious notions of his obligations as a Churchman, can withhold his cheerful and warm support from this journal. He will not be satisfied to leave all the burden of the day to a Clergy already over-tasked, but will gladly avail himself of this unexceptionable means of evincing his gratitude for the spiritual privileges which he enjoys, by endeavouring to increase our circulation, and thus making those privileges more generally known.—While others waste their energies in pursuits, which minister to vice and demoralize communities, let him who is conscious of a capacity for pure enjoyment, look for salutary pleasures, which leave a zest behind them, in supporting those Church Societies which have the indispensable recommendation of Episcopal

sanction, and in contributing his aid and personal exertions towards every design connected with the Church. Some such laymen, we rejoice to testify, are to be found amongst us, though at dreary intervals, and were there but more, the clergy would hail them as so many sources of sympathy and support, while the influence of their example would be manifested in the growth of sound religion, and in the building up of our Zion, spiritually and materially, in places to which it is at present almost a stranger. Should there be any who dread to evince a zeal for religion, or to avow their attachment to the Church, lest it should interfere with their professional advancement or check their political aspirations, we would point them to Mr. Gladstone, as a person whose great abilities derive lustre from his virtues and uncompromising Churchmanship, and whose character is the more exalted and respected, because it is known to be conformed to the principles of Christianity.

We hear much said of the danger of secularizing and debasing religion by mixing it up with the occurrences of every-day life, and of the wide distance that ought to be maintained between spiritual and civil affairs. To this opinion however we are totally opposed, and recognize no such distinction. Every action, no matter how minute, has some bearing upon our eternal condition, and either confirms us in habits of good or of evil. We should not therefore act even in trifles, without some fixed rule of conduct, and what other rule but that of Christian Faith, as contained in the Bible and inculcated by our Church, can we follow with safety to our most momentous interests? Hence the Church, as the visible ark of our salvation, should be uppermost in all our thoughts, and our right hand should as soon forget its cunning as our hearts be dead to its holy and irresistible claims. If we cannot attain the object of our political ambition, without lowering our principles and stifling our serious convictions, let us rejoice that we can serve God at so trifling a sacrifice as that of a capricious and hollow popularity. If we cannot escape the charge of bigotry and illiberality by an undivided devotion of our obligations to that apostolical communion of which we profess to be members, let us learn to disregard the vulgar taunts which consistency and steadfastness will invariably provoke. If in attempting to attain that high standard of incorrupt and virtuous living which the Church in all its teaching requires of its engrafted children, we incur the imputation of Pharisaical moroseness and unprofitable self-denial, let not the sneers of fashion or the prevalence of surrounding habit shake our firm resolves, or seduce us into compliances which our conscience must condemn. Let the upright Churchman be visible in our course through life,—in the open walk of public duty, in the sequestered paths of privacy and retirement; and let us ever remember that a good Churchman includes the character of a sincere Christian, who is not ashamed to own the banner under which he fights.

Since Canada has remained unmolested by the aggressions of American sympathy, a gradual but cheering progress of improvement has been manifested in every section of the country. We cannot, it is true, point to the undertaking of any great project for the development of our resources during the last two years, but we can safely aver that our agricultural wealth, the basis of all real prosperity, has been steadily on the increase. The face of the Province is losing those rugged features which early settlements must necessarily present, and in every direction large tracts of beautiful farms are seen deeply extending into the receding forest. We could enumerate several townships, which, even to an eye familiar with the rich and garden-like farms of the mother country, are objects of admiration and surprise for their fertility and cultivation, and for the wonderfully short length of time within which they have supplanted the dense woods. Farm-houses are built more commodiously and substantially: somewhat of neatness, a sure token of successful industry, is displayed in the gardens, and the front premises, as well as in the farms of our thriving yeomanry: agricultural societies are every where flourishing, and effecting a great improvement in stock; and hardy settlers in several back townships, having surmounted severe privations and overcome the most trying obstacles, are at length reaping the hard-earned reward of their toils. Our towns also experience the beneficial effects of this state of tranquillity. Some new districts are about being formed out of the older ones of which they have hitherto formed portions. Small villages are growing up in every favourable locality; and if there be no particularly striking evidence of provincial enterprise, in any works of magnitude projected and successfully prosecuted, the whole land is simultaneously experiencing the benefits of repose, and gathering its consequent fruits,—prosperity, resting upon solid ground, not on baseless speculations,—and an increase of the necessities and comforts of life in the remotest parts. We cannot cast our eyes upon the local journals without observing some notice of improvements contemplated or already begun, and premising that we are indebted to our various contemporaries for the information, we will put together a few notices that we think will confirm the truth of the picture that we have drawn.

Commencing with the Western end of the Province, we find that Chatham, said to be about eight years in existence, supports five steamers, and about the same number of schooners, some of them of the largest class. The recently launched steamboat "Kent" will, when finished, cost about £10,000. Fifty thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from the port during the present season, and we heartily concur in the hope so very properly expressed by the editor of the *Western Herald*, that there is sufficient enterprise in the people of Chatham to prevent the government contract for the supply of flour to the troops, from again falling into American hands. In addition to its other advantages and improvements, the town will soon possess a newspaper of its own, and situated as it is on a fine river, and surrounded by a prolific soil and flourishing farms, we shall be prepared and rejoice to hear of its continued advancement in wealth and civilization.

The harbours on Lake Erie, so long neglected, are beginning to attract some share of public attention, and to excite that notice which their importance demands. The harbour of Port Stanley, even as it is, has this season paid eight per cent, and those more particularly interested in the localities of Port Barwell, Catfish, and Rondeau, are vigorously urging the improvement of those harbours. A plank-road from Port Stanley through St. Thomas to London, and another from Catfish Creek Harbour to intersect the Port Stanley Road at St. Thomas, are announced as about being commenced; while it is stated in the *Woodstock Herald*, on the authority of Mr. Parke, M.P., the new Surveyor General, that Government has a bill in preparation, for the construction of a great road through the Western section of the Province, under the superintendence of the Board of Works, who are to be responsible for the judicious outlay of the money to be appropriated for that purpose.

The Grand River Navigation Company are instituting surveys, and issuing advertisements of tenders for clearing out a section of the canal-line. The advantages to be derived from the improved navigation of this stream are represented by the *Brantford Courier*, as not confined to the town, but extending equally to the surrounding country, and facilitating the conveyance of agricultural produce to market.—If, besides this, there is any foundation for the report, as we conjecture there is from the source whence it emanates, that a plank road is to be laid down from Brantford to London, the prospects of that part of the Province are indeed of the most flattering description.

The Erie and Ontario Rail Road which is intended, we believe, to extend from Queenston to Fort Erie, is in the course of advancement. Iron, in quantity, sufficient to complete the road from Chippawa to Mr. Thorburn's at Queenston, is by this time on the spot; and the Stock of the Company is quoted as selling in Montreal at a premium of £2. 10s. per share.

The same symptoms of awakening enterprise that so honourably distinguishes the West, are discernible in the movements of our fellow-provincials in the East. A meeting has been held at Bytown, for the formation of a Company to improve the communication from Montreal to Lake Huron by the way of the Ottawa River, and for promoting the settlement of the adjoining country. Kingston, marked out by its natural position as a mart for shipping and commerce, and deriving a great accession of trade and influx of money from having become the temporary seat of government, exhibits gratifying proofs of a flourishing condition, as may be gathered from the following extract, which we transfer from the *Kingston Chronicle*—

"As a certain indication of our increasing trade and prosperity, we state, for the information of the public, that eighteen steamboats are constantly employed in towing barges up the Ottawa and Rideau route to this port,—three of which steamers go down the St. Lawrence, and three up the Rideau and St. Lawrence, and the remainder are employed on the St. Lawrence route alone. This fleet of barges carry out of this port monthly, during the season of navigation, about 55,000 barrels bulk, via the St. Lawrence, and return by the canal and river, laden with merchandise for the Upper Canada merchants. About 800 schooners are employed in the transit of the down freight from the various ports on the lakes to Kingston, and make on an average one trip per fortnight. A number of schooners are also employed in the timber and stave trade, the most extensive branch of which is carried on at Garden Island, opposite this town, by Messrs. Calvin, Cook & Co."

The agricultural position of Kingston is not so favourable as its commercial, but the Governor General has recently had surveys made of the townships of Hinchinbrooke and Bedford, in its rear, and it is said that roads between those two places will be immediately commenced, and that some hundreds of industrious emigrant families will be settled in those townships during the present summer.

From these few scattered notices of what is going on and projected, in the way of public improvement, we consider that a fair estimate may be formed of the general spirit that actuates the country, and of the growing consciousness of its immense resources that is gaining ground, and aiming at practical realization. It remains to be seen whether the Government will propose any comprehensive plans of improvement, such, for instance, as one great road, that will be a benefit to the entire Province,—and whether the two houses of Legislature will discard all sectional prejudices and local interests, and learn to consider themselves as members and councillors for the whole Province, and not for a particular district.

Perhaps there cannot be a more convincing proof of the growing intelligence of the country, than is offered by the state of the public press. Within the last few years it has greatly improved as well in point of mechanical execution, as of the amount of ability employed in it: and though there still be instances in which personality and scurrility are pretty freely indulged in, the public holds out less and less encouragement to such a vitiated taste. Indeed, we may venture to say that the typographical appearance and general character of the principal journals published in this city, are such as would not disgrace a much older country enjoying a much higher degree of civilization than ourselves: and if the amount of remuneration and profit, as compared with that derived from a similar expenditure of capital and intellectual labour in the mother-country, be taken into consideration, we may go further and assert, that the comparison is in favour of the Canadian Press. We trust, especially as regards the editorial department, that this spirit of improvement will be carried still farther, and that a gentlemanly forbearance from personal reflections,—a feeling we are happy to say on the increase,—will be more generally practised,—being alike congenial to every honourable mind, and conducive to the interests of the public.

While on this point, we cannot but advert with satisfaction to the appearance of the *Toronto Herald* in a much improved form. During the worst of times, that journal has faithfully advocated Conservative principles,—and appreciating consistency even in an opponent, we the more strongly hope that it may be rewarded with success when exhibited by one holding sentiments in common with our own. We would also take this opportunity of remarking, that "The Church" newspaper during the last year has been printed under the superintendence of Mr. S. Thompson, one of the proprietors of the *Herald*, and under his care has maintained that reputation for typographical neatness which it has borne from its commencement, and which we trust and believe it is not likely to lose.

We take this opportunity of informing our Subscribers in the British Isles, that they can pay their subscriptions to *Samuel Russell, Esq.*, 31, *Cheapside, London*; and persons wishing to become subscribers can have the paper sent to them, on payment of the annual subscription of *Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence* sterling, and on leaving their address at the same place. Some short delay must necessarily occur before we can be advised of their having become subscribers and be able to transmit them the paper, but the period of subscription will only be reckoned from their receipt of the first number.

We have not yet received our English files, but are indebted to a friend for the *Boston Daily News*, from which we have given the chief English intelligence. Next week we intend to borrow largely from the English papers.

We have received no account of the Middlesex Election.—Mr. Emattinger had accepted an invitation to stand, but Mr. Parke's friends seem sure of his re-election.

Civil Intelligence.

From the Boston Daily Mail of Saturday, 3d July.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Britannia.

The British Royal Mail Steam-ship Britannia, Captain Richard B. Cleland, arrived this morning at about 7 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in about thirteen and a half days. She experienced some rough weather, but what is very comfortable for this season, saw no icebergs.

The Britannia and Caledonia both made very quick passages out from Halifax.

The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on the 27th June, nine days out.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

At half past three o'clock, on the morning of June 5th, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of ONE, that the present ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion, - - - 312
Against, - - - - - 311

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

On Monday he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the supplies.

The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 18 on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

There have been some serious riots at Nottingham, and the military had been called out. A correspondent of the *Globe* says—My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpet were stated to be in Nottingham and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night when the Yellow flags were torn down by the Blues, and Mr. Larpet himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday the bands and flags of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured, and several stabbed in the chest. Towards evening it was evident that more would be done than had.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—In answer to a question from Lord Stanford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President Steamer. The Noble Earl also there discredited upon the conjectures raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President originated from speculators.

The non-arrival of the Britannia at the time when she was expected, caused the greatest anxiety in England for her safety.

She arrived June 9th, and the Caledonia June 14th.

Sir David Wilkie, the distinguished artist, died at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, while on his return to England.

There was a grand review in Hyde Park on the 18th ult. in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

In the evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet.

Earl Granville, British Ambassador at the Court of France, has solicited permission to relinquish his office on account of ill health.

Lord Ponsonby's departure from Constantinople for England, has been deferred on account of the serious state of affairs in various parts of the Ottoman empire.

The London Observer says, that the very important event of her Majesty's accession may be expected at the end of September, or early in the month of October.

The London Sun, in speaking of the bankruptcy of Messrs. Cockburn & Co., says:—"It is stated in well-informed quarters, that Messrs. Cockburn & Co. will ultimately pay their debts in full. They owe about £250,000, and have £50,000 due to them in Sydney alone; where, however, from the recent heavy failures, we fear they will not realize any thing like the full amount."

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre was wholly destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th ult. A female in the service of Mr. Ducrest lost her life. The valuable stock of horses suffered severely, but only three perished. Nothing is known of the designs of the incendiary, or the names of some of the firework used in the course of the performance, it is supposed, was the cause of this calamity. Nearly 300 persons are thrown out of employ by the destruction of this theatre. Mr. Ducrest was insured for about £500. The total damage is estimated at £12,000. Several of the small houses adjoining the Astley's were more or less injured. A new theatre is to be erected immediately.

The *Globe* (Ministerial paper of the 17th ult.) says:—"The day on which Parliament will be dissolved is not yet settled, and must be dependent on the despatch of business yet before it. It will, possibly, be Tuesday, the 22d; not earlier."

At a meeting of the archbishops and bishops, held at Lambeth, it was decided that the immediate erection of a bishopric was to be desired in New Brunswick, amongst other dependencies of Great Britain.

It is rumoured that Admiral Elliott, the brother of Lord Minto, and the "renowned" hero of Chusca celebrity, is about to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dock-Yard.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The marriage of Lord John Russell and lady Fanny Elliott, will be solemnized towards the close of the ensuing month.

CAST IRON CHURCH.—St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first iron church erected in Great Britain.

The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, groins, roofs, &c., ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron.

The length is 119 feet, the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast iron window of stained glass. It is not perhaps, generally known, that a great proportion of the larger manufacturing erections in England within the last ten years, are all iron except the walls. And within two years past, several cottages and country villas have been put up near London, which are exclusively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, &c. In England where wood is dear and iron cheap, the first cost of such buildings is less than those of timber.

In durability and beauty, they are of course unequalled. When once finished such buildings require no repairs; and the most finely carved ornaments cost little more than plain castings.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

FRANCE.

A strong sensation is produced in all the departments of France by the refusal of the corporations of several cities—Grenoble, Nantes, Rheims, Perpignan, and others, to assist in the survey ordered by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of increasing the receipts by the house, window, and furniture taxes. Hitherto the sum has been collected at a minimum valuation, but M. Humann, in his pecuniary difficulties, seeks to increase the amount, by raising it the maximum. In order to do this effectually, he has ordered a fresh survey in every town, the survey being accompanied by a Government inspector; but the cities in question refuse to admit his inspection, and conduct the survey in such a manner as to give only the minimum result.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—Thursday, 1st July.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Council went into committee of the whole upon the following resolutions, proposed by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, Hon. J. McDonald in the chair:—

Resolved 1.—That the prosperity of this province is essentially based on the promotion and protection of its agriculture.

Resolved 2.—That the gracious intention to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to afford the means necessary for guaranteeing and alleviating the burthen of the public debt, and for the development of the communications of this province, both by water and by land, under a wise, liberal and prudent administration of such resources, holds out the fairest prospect, and strongest inducements for the future settlement of this province, and the enter-prise of its inhabitants.

Resolved 3.—But this house is of opinion that the proposed facilities of communication, however general in their application, or in whatever degree essentially necessary to second the industry of the province, require, at the same time, in so far as the agriculturalist is concerned, a certain and remunerative market, in order to realize the contemplated benefits of such undertakings.

Resolved 4.—That this province, but more particularly that section of it included within the limits of the former province of Upper Canada, is a vast and fertile region, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and other grain, affording to the cultivator the soil the most certain and prompt return for his laborious occupation.

Resolved 5.—That the most fertile part of this highly favoured portion of the globe is notwithstanding in juxtaposition

with an extensive territory, comprising the western portion of the United States, which, from various causes, and amongst others, the greater facilities and cheapness in clearing land, and the actual existence of extensive and well combined means of communication, effected chiefly through British capital, is enabled under existing arrangements to compete with successfully, and undersell the Canadian farmer both in the market of this province and in those of Great Britain.

Resolved 6.—That such a state of things requires the protective interposition of Great Britain in favour of the Canadian farmer, not with the view of interfering with, or of restricting the introduction of grain or flour, the growth of the United States, into Great Britain, upon such terms as the Imperial Legislature may deem proper, but for the purpose of assuring to the inhabitants of an extensive and struggling colony, whose entire prospects are involved in the issue, a certainty of finding a remuneration for their labours in the home market, and for which inestimable boon they can offer to the mother country the cheering assurance of thus becoming "attached and loyal subjects of her Majesty," as well as the condition of "a prosperous and grateful people;" the consumers of British manufactures to an indefinite and incalculable extent.

Resolved 7.—That this house is decidedly of opinion, that the only mode by which so desirable an event can be consummated, and in which the interests of Great Britain and this province are strongly identical, is by the free admission into Great Britain of agricultural produce, of every description, the undoubted growth of this province.

Resolved 8.—But this house, deeply sensible of the vital importance of this concession to the prosperity of Canada, feels itself called upon to declare, that the possession of this invaluable privilege, or the entire fulfilment of her Majesty's gracious and benign intentions for the establishment of the communications of the province, will prove of little avail in promoting its prosperity, if the duties at present existing in Great Britain, upon the introduction of grain or flour, the growth of the continent of Europe, are so far changed or modified as materially to affect the present ordinary prices of those commodities in the market of Great Britain.

Resolved 9.—That such a contemplated change cannot be viewed, in this province, but with feelings of the most intense and anxious apprehension.

Resolved 10.—That the measure in question, if carried out, must utterly annihilate the prospects and hopes of the Canadian farmer; who even under existing arrangements, is now unable to compete with the western portion of the United States, either within this Province, or in the home markets; for it is evident that such a measure will operate as a direct bounty in favour of the United States—as against this province; it must render inoperative the passage of our waters, however improved, as the medium for transporting western American produce to Great Britain, turning its current through the United States to New York. And further, it will raise up a formidable and successful rival in the grower of European corn; possessed of overwhelming advantages as opposed to this province, and who does not, nor will ever offer to the mother country the reciprocal advantages presented to her, both by this province and the United States in the progressive and indefinite consumption of her manufactures.

Resolved 11.—That this house assumes these data, upon well authenticated and incontrovertible grounds—the table of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom; and is thus called upon to bring into conspicuous notice the exports from Great Britain into her Majesty's North American possessions and the United States, compared with the exports of Great Britain to the continent of Europe; whilst the subject derives vast additional importance from a view of the extensive commerce of British shipping engaged in the trade of the continent, with reference to the home resources of Great Britain.

Resolved 12.—That for the foregoing reasons, this house is of opinion that the dearest and best interests of Great Britain and of this province, are involved in the preservation of amicable relations with the United States; for this house only seeks as in reference to the latter country, a protective admission for the industry of this province, as a British possession in the home market, and it thinks this may be attained even by the continuance of existing regulations, provided the identity of American produce is established; and it is conceived that can be done by levying the duties now in operation as respecting such produce primarily in this country, upon such parts of such produce as may pass through this province in transitu to Great Britain.

Resolved 13.—That this house is of opinion that the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a respectful address to her Majesty, through the medium of his Excellency the Governor General, praying her Majesty to present the same to the Imperial Parliament, with a view to the favourable consideration of the Imperial Parliament, with a view to the adoption of such measures thereon as in their wisdom may be deemed necessary to give full and complete effect to the benign and gracious intentions of her Majesty, as already expressed towards this province.

Resolved 14.—In order to give greater weight to these resolutions, it is highly desirable and expedient that the Legislative Assembly be invited to concur therein, so as to present an address to the throne, from the United Legislature of Canada; and for this purpose that a conference be sought with the Legislative Assembly accordingly.

The Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN made a very able speech in opposition to the resolutions, from which (acknowledging the *Colonist* as the source whence we derive it) we extract the most interesting portion:—

"I come now to another branch of the subject, and I repeat what I have already stated at the commencement, that there are some things which, if practicable and attainable, would nevertheless be of no service to us if attained, but on the contrary a great disadvantage. What I mean is, that distinction which is attempted to be drawn between American produce in transitu through this country and our own. Now let us take up the propositions of the hon. gentleman, and we find, first, that this is a country peculiarly adapted to the growth of agriculture, and in the next breath he tells you that notwithstanding all the advantages of this country, we are still inferior to the United States. I will leave the question to those hon. gentlemen who have been engaged in the trade, who have purchased wheat at three York shillings per bushel, while we were getting twice as much—I will leave it to them to say whether the farmers in the United States have a remunerative price—whether they have, in fact, so much advantage over us as the hon. gentleman would suppose—where a farmer's whole crop will hardly pay his taxes. Is it because we have less soil, or because we are told that we are to be told they have the advantage far below its cost? And can raise grain at a cheaper rate than we can? I would be glad to see the hon. gentleman himself make trial of that country which he recommends as having the advantage over us. No—I would not wish him so ill as to see him drinking the prairie water of the Western States—to see him obliged to convey the fuel for his fire a three days' journey, and experiencing all the miseries attendant upon a life in those favoured regions, for the sake of all the advantages he talks of. The grain which they are obliged to sell at ruinous prices, we take up and grind, and for every barrel of flour so ground, we have more profit than the very man by whose labour it was grown. The wealth which they have failed to get by the sweat of their brow, we have obtained by bargain and sale. We cover our waters with ships, we build up our cities by this very means which the hon. gentleman considers so very advantageous to the farmers of the United States. Look at our Island City, at which centre the exports of the Canadian wheat are raised, at which centre wheat which is destined, at no very distant day, to be one of the finest cities on the American continent—look at the shipping which daily arrive and depart, and is this immense trade that the hon. gentleman would like to see stopped? I was endeavouring to show to this house that the passing through this Province of American grain could not injure the farming interests of this country in the slightest degree; nor would we be benefited if the hon. gentleman's resolutions were carried, and not only carried but adopted by the government, and not only adopted by the government, but by the Imperial Parliament. The price of our grain will be regulated not by the price in England, and United States; it will be regulated by the price in England, and that is regulated by the quantity in the market. Admitting that the exclusion of foreign grain from the British market would make any difference in the price there, how can it make any difference here whether we permit foreign grain to pass in transitu through this Province or not? If it be brought into this province we have the privilege of grinding it, and the profits arising therefrom; but if the western merchant proceeds to grind it, it may cost him a little more—but does it raise the price of flour in England because he has been at greater expense, and because he has paid a duty upon it? Not at all, because it is the quantity in the English market which regulates the price. Of what advantage is it therefore, that we should discriminate between Canadian and American produce in transitu through this province? Let hon. gentlemen look back to former times, and see what was the state of the grain market. I have been in the Province twenty-two years, and at the period of my coming here, the price of flour in this Province was two dollars and a half per barrel, but the price of flour in England was the same as it is now; and there were no ships to convey it, there was no way to buy it, the merchants of Montreal were engaged in other ways, consequently it was sold for whatever any body chose to give, and the grain grower in this country who was obliged to sell his grain was consequently a loser. And what was the reason? Because we had not a sufficient quantity in the market to induce a competition in the trade; it was an obvious monopoly,—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable gen-