

and scales, in dissipation on the other side the Atlantic. That there should be always a collision and opposition between the landed and the mercantile interest in every state, is not wonderful. It is one of the causes that has conducted to the prosperity of England that both have had their weight, that both are heard, and respected, in the great council of the nation. There it may be right, from her insular situation, and naval habits, that the trading, should at least be an equipoise to the landed, interest; but here, essentially an agricultural, and only adventitiously a commercial, country, those who understand its true interests, will not suffer those of the trading part of the community to acquire any thing beyond the subordinate station they ought to take in the political economy of an immense and unimproved territory, *with but one sea port*. As to the contempt with which the merchants of the country are spoken, it is not because they are *merchants*, but because they are *not* merchants; they are merely dealers, chapmen, and shopkeepers. They are not "princes" like the merchants of Tyre, but pedlars, like the merchants of the land of cakes; and Mr. H. is essentially wrong in adding that the country owed all its wealth and prosperity to those merchants; the case is diametrically the reverse; it is to the country that those merchants owe *their* wealth and prosperity.

In another place Mr. H. asks whether when speaking of a faction, "it is meant to style such men as Ryland, or Richardson, or many others of the same class, members of a faction?" To this no answer was given; but I will answer that undoubtedly Mr. Richardson, (Mr. Ryland I know nothing of as the promoter, but only as a *partisan* of the union,) is not only a member of a faction, but the chief, the head, in fact, he is the *faction* himself; had it not been for him and his mercantile connections, the question of the union would not have been agitated.

*(To be continued)*

Preparatory to the general review I propose to take of the late session of the provincial parliament of Lower Canada, I had intended to have given an abstract both of the "Report of the special committee on the public accounts," and of Mr. A. Stuart's speech in the general committee on the state of the province, two documents that embrace so much of the important matter that has come under discussion in this session, that they are necessary to be kept in view for reference in such an historical sketch. The Finance-report, however, is so concisely explicit, as well as luminous in its details, propositions, and arrangement, that I have not found it capable of curtailment or abstract. I therefore preserve it entire. It is a state-paper that should be recorded for the guidance of future par-