

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1836.

## THE MORNING COURIER, FOR THE COUNTRY, JUNE 9, 1836.

Our files by the packet of the 9th May, whose arrival we announced yesterday, have come to hand. They are unusually destitute of interest.

Mr. Grove's motion on the Vote of Supply did not come on in the House of Commons on the 9th May, for which day it, as well as Mr. Bourassa's motion on Canada's affairs stood. After a number of petitions had been received, and the orders of the day read, a Member desired that the House should be adjourned, when it was discovered that only twenty-seven Members were present.

We are indebted to the Committee of Trade for copies of two letters referring to important subjects, which we publish. The petition alluded to in the first, was dispatched to him, as was supposed, to wait for his decision within the period when His Majesty would lawfully dissolve the longer continuance of the session.

The other letter relates to the St. Andrews (N.B.) and Quebec Railroad. The sum deemed requisite for a survey of the country through which it is intended the road should pass, may appear to some disproportionately large, but a complete exploration is contemplated, and upon its result will depend the further prosecution of the undertaking. Ten thousand pounds judiciously applied in the outset may save ten times ten the time the road is completed.

(Copy.)  
Downing-street, April 26, 1836.  
Sir,—I am desirous of receiving the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in which you state that a Petition to the King is to be presented by the Merchants of the City of Montreal, praying that the Provincial Assembly of Lower Canada, in its session in 1835, in consequence of the representations in Lower Canada may be disallowed; and I am to inform you in reply, that if the Petition alluded to should be received at this Department within the time limited by law for sending the question, it will be referred to the appropriate committee of His Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
George Gay.  
To H. Blis, Esq.  
(Copy.)  
Downing-street, May 4, 1836.  
Sir,—I am desirous of receiving the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing various documents explanatory of the projected line of Railway from St. Andrews in New Brunswick to the river St. Lawrence, and praying that the sum of £10,000, or exceeding £10,000, of the unappropriated revenue of the Crown, should be applied to defray the expense of a survey of the tract of country through which it is proposed that the line shall pass.

Lord Glenelg having recommended to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the proposal should receive that Lordships' sanction, I am directed to enquire whether they have acceded to the project of the recommendation, and if so, whether it is to be withheld from me, or if I diminish your wealth, I feel it would be hopeless for any one to stand me from blame.

As we have, therefore, a common object in view, the plain question for us to consider, is which of us has the greater power to do good to the public, and to ourselves, and to do as much good for yourselves as I can do for you?

It is my opinion that you consent; it is my opinion that you choose to consent, and that you will do so with pleasure, only qualified by your own "bread and butter." If you like to try the experiment by electing members, who will again feebly oppose it, I will take care to make sure of your wealth, I feel it would be hopeless for any one to stand me from blame.

I trust our readers some time ago to a long article from the *Echo de Paris*, on the propensity of an Anti-Importation Society being formed. The startling absurdity of the writer's doctrine has not prevented them from meeting with approval, without exception, from every organ of the anti-commercial faction. The *Vindicator*, whose scruples to the views of his partisans is generally only limited by the free genius of the language in which it is written, forgot in this instance its usual caution, and recommended sentiment which appear doubly absurd and disgraceful in an English dress. The *Missionary Post*, also, which gives occasional indications of Yankee shrewdness, has forgot its cunning, and claimed it with its fellow-labourers in the same liberal cause!—

"It is a maxim, we believe," exclaims this latter writer, "with statement, that a pound per annum, in order to become wealthy, must exceed as little as possible the importation of articles which are, *absolutely* and *independently* necessary." None but statesmen of the middle class, and the most sullen among the Tories, ever countenanced so ridiculous a maxim as this. Were it to be universally adopted, commerce with other nations would hourly cease; domestic enterprise would languish for want of the necessary stimulus—civilization and knowledge would retrograde—and the most polished of nations would be in danger of falling back into barbarism. It is a well-established fact, that to the fortunate rise of commercial enterprise in Europe, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is to be ascribed the birth of that kind of liberty, both civil and religious, which is now prevailing in both Europe and America. But it is idle and mere waste of words at the present day, to attempt a moral proof of the advantages of commerce.

As to the Post's idea of a people becoming wealthy by "expending as little as possible" in the importation of articles, it is either a delusion. Importation and exportation go hand in hand; and if we cease to import, we shall very soon cease to export also. Besides, the articles we import, and for which we give our timber, wheat, and grain, as certainly represent our labour as the products of domestic manufacture. The exchange is conducted upon the principle of mutual accommodation and interest. If we can supply ourselves, better still than from our own resources, in some other market, let us do all means do it. We wonder much that those

who make an outcry against importation, as leading the country to ruin, are not fired more with the patriotic enterprise of establishing domestic manufactures, with a view of freeing it from the thralldom in which they represent it to be. If such undertakings would conduce so materially to national wealth, they must surely prove profitable to individuals. But how happens it that for the few domestic manufactures of which we can boast, we are almost exclusively indebted to British or American capital? The example of the advocates of the "Anti-Importation Society" gives lie to their representations.

The *Miner* accuses us of being under the influence of interested motives, in opposing its anti-importation views. But we regard them not only as supremely absurd in themselves, but as highly pernicious to the extent they influence the minds of the Canadian population. Let it be shown, or even proved, that any one of the articles which we now import, can be manufactured here, with our present capital, at a cheaper rate than we pay for it, and we should strenuously urge its production in the country.

We cannot help expressing our surprise, that the views to which we have referred, and which are so antiquated and illiberal, and betray so lamentable ignorance of the first principles of political science, should be unanimously advocated by self-styled liberals.

The fact, however, shows that they are at bottom the very worst kind of Tories, or oligarchs. We shall read at our earliest convenience, the anti-commercial pack a lesson from the experience of Republican America, respecting the advantages of the anti-importation society.

His Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, made the following reply to an Address from the Newcastle District:

GENTLEMEN.—I am so perfectly convinced that the prosperity of the inhabitants of this Province depends entirely upon their own exertions, that I have no objection to your giving a name to the moderate tons and languages of the inhabitants, which I have sold to you, the brand of Mr. HOXTON the Senior, Commissioned Inspector alone being used.

REPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

JUNE 4 AND 6.

725 lbs Flours

700 lbs Bread

500 lbs Butter

500 lbs Eggs

500 lbs Flour

500 lbs Flour