

for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market, for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort and convenience require. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, *unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad.*\* Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our citizens. Duties, however, should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and so render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article imported from it, the consequence of which is, that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

He strongly deprecates any departure from those doctrines of strict neutrality taught by Washington, and he sees great evils in the event of their not being adhered to. He points out some of the terrible evils which resulted from the declaration of the French National Convention, that France would fraternize with the people of all nations who desired to establish republics, and send her armies to help them; and doubts, if even the United States could preserve their republic, if they were to proclaim such doctrines.

The American constitution, he further adds, "though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed." This is a modest declaration, to say the least.

Very questionable.—P. D.

## COLONIAL CHIT-CHAT.

## TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

At the Convocation of the Toronto University, held on Saturday, in the Parliamentary Buildings, the Hon. Robert Baldwin was unanimously elected Chancellor, the Hon. Peter B. De Blaquière having tendered his resignation at the last meeting of the Convocation. The attendance, considering the importance of the occasion, was very small, being composed of Dr. McCaul, the Professors of the Medical Faculty, the Graduates in Law, and the students of the Literary and Medical departments. After the election the only matter of any consequence, was a discussion on a Memorial addressed to the Governor in Council and both Houses of the Legislature, based upon certain resolutions passed at a previous meeting, when the protest of the Convocation was very freely expressed against particular clauses of the University Bill. The memorial embraced two points, the saving of the convocation as a body from the annihilation threatened by the Bill, and the privilege of having the University represented in Parliament by one member, elected by the Graduates. The former was a suggestion of the Graduates, who would then have the conferring of Degrees—a principle altogether contrary to the spirit of the new Bill, and inconsistent with its object and provisions; the latter is supposed to have been recommended by an interested party, who would then aspire to the suffrages of the University. Several of the Professors of Medicine, who were to be the chief sufferers by the Bill, contended that the memorial, by passing over without notice the clause of the proposed Bill so fatal to their faculty, might be construed by their enemies as a tacit consent to its total abolition as a part of the University. After a long debate, in which was much warmth to atone for the absence of caloric in the hall, the learned doctors were outvoted and compelled to submit to their fate, by a majority composed chiefly of graduates who were determined to sustain their own dignity as a Convocation. One of the spectators was interrupted with rapturous applause upon communicating the gratifying intelligence that the Inspector-General had since his arrival in Toronto, announced that the privileges solicited in the memorial should receive the most cordial support of himself and friends. Mr. Baldwin has expressed his sense of the honor done him by the appointment, but has declined the proffered ferula of office.—*Toronto Paper.*

## CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of this Literary and Scientific Body was held at the rooms of the Institute, in the old Government House, on Saturday last, Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq., in the chair. The attendance was not so large as we expected; but, if we may judge from the admirable report which was read,