Civil and Social Bepartment

THE MARKETS FOR OUR SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

The low state of our markets as compared with the American, from which the illiberal tariff of that country practically excludes our produce, is attracting public attention to the disadvantages under which we labour; and plans partaking very much of the character of nostrums, are being suggested for relieving us from our difficulties, and establishing a reciprocal tariff, based on liberal principles, between the two countries. The advantages that would accrue from a measure giving us access to a market, in which, at this moment, prices of wheat rule one-fourth higher than in our own markets, are too obvious to require one argument in the way of proof. Although the price of wheat is a quarter of a dollar a bushel higher at New York than at count to the difference in price, practically brings the two markets to a dead level; and the consequence is that the American farmer having free access to the better market enjoys a great advantage over our farmers.

It will appear evident on examination that this difference in price is not attributable to the operations of the American tariff, but to causes in a great measure extraneous, and the investigation of which must form the study of those who would arrive at a true knowledge of the nature of the ed remedy will be the hap-hazard, reckless bungling of the quack. Physical causes and commercial restrictions combined have given a temporary advantage to the American over the Canadian market. The effect is observed by the least informed, but the cause, the nature of the malady, is mistaken by wellmeaning but visionary and superficial economists. The admittance, duty free, of our grain to the American market, as a temporary expedient, would be a boon. It would make us participators in the advantages of the better market so long as the temporary causes which render that market preferable continue to exist; but regarded as the means of a permanent remedy, it is a fatal delusion. We are told by some who, it is evident, do not think meanly of the value of their notions of commercial economy, to seek to ensure ourselves of high prices by obtaining access to the market of a people, who far from having any bona fide market to offer us, are boasting of their ability to produce grain in sufficient quantities to feed all Europe ! We have no objection to this taking coals to Newcastle, so long as the Newcastle people have the means of conveying them to the place of consumption at less cost than we can convey them through our own channels. But we must protest against, the fashionable assumption that they go to Newcastle to be burned. They merely go there en route to the place of consumption. So long as that is the cheapest channel it is desirable that they should go by that route. To drop this common place illustration, we will stake our reputation as economists upon the hypothesis that of the means of communication through our own territory to the sen-board and across the Atlantic become as cheap as the New York or Boston route to England, the Americans at no time when they produce a large surthe completion of our internal communication and the abolition of the Navigation Laws -which, so far as they effect Canada. has been held out to us by the Home Government as almost certain-would have the effect of equalizing the prices of freight on the two routes, is a problem the solution of which must be left to future experience. If not, the vast sums spent on our splended canals have been uselessly sounndered, and the ultimate result of the reckless expenditure, will be national bankruptcy. Prices for Agricultural produce will continue to rule higher at Now York and Boston than at Montreal and that we find it incompatible with our duty to population was hardly what it is at present: spector, whose directions and remarks will be Quebec, just so long as the Americans can the Agricultural public to restrain the express but the appropriations expired during the very valuable to the trade.—[Mentreal Witness

at a less cost than we can. When the period arrives that they can no longer do so, Canadians will have no incentive to seek admission to the American market, except in the event. which has no place in the chapter of probabilities, of their having generally a short harvest and we a redundant one.

We have been much puzzled at the following singular reference to this subject, put forth with an air of authority in a journal and would not be listened to for a moment. published in this city, bearing the name of No less authority than the Legislature of the Provincial Advertiser :-

At the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at the city of Hamilton, the following solutions were unanimously adopted :--

Resolved-That from the experience of 1835, 36, and 37, and the present Autumn, it lurope than America they are higher in the

United States than Canada.

Resolved—That a committee consisting of the President, Vice President, and Secretary Montreal, the American duty on Canada of the Provincial Association, be appointed, public assistance with a better grace. They wheat admitted and the United States, nearly and nuthorised to adopt any measures they should also state whether or not they are wilmay deem expedient to obtain access to the best market, and thus secure the best prices to the Canadian grower.

of subscriptions, in aid of the above object, to be remitted to Mr. G. W. Edmandson, editor of the British American Cultivator, at Toronto, on or before the 15th December next. Subscription lists, to raise a fund to aid in bringing about the above important result, are now in progress of being extensively circulated. principal farmers, and others friendly to the cause, in each township of Western Canada. evil; otherwise the application of the suppos- in the hope that those who are desirous of securing the best market for our agricultural products, upon the most advantageous terms, may contribute a small portion of their means for the purpose of securing that object.

> So long as we have large quantities of) will evince a willingness to admit it at a low rate of duty. The only countries to which the Canadam people may with any degree of certainty calculate upon lawing as profitable (customers for their surplus agricultural products, are Great Britain, the United States, and the West India Islands. Every person who has given the subject a consideration is prepared to admit, that if proper steps were taken to secure that object, it would be an easy matter to effect changes in the tanif EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA. laws of the governments above mentioned, which would secure to the Canadian people the privilege of exporting their agricultural products to those countries on much more favourable terms than can be done at the pre sent period. The Association have appointed a Committee to aid in bringing about that very desirable end, and the course they will pursue in the matter will very much depend on the character of the support they receive from those to whom the benefit is particularly intended to be conferred.

The only thing that strikes one in reading the above, apart from the execrable, the worse than school-boy mutilation of the English language, is the total absence of all definiteness of purpose except the general invitation to farmers to remit money to a certain person, for an uncertain, undefined, and so far as regards the resolutions, an unauthorized object. It is not within the limits of probability that so respectable a body as the Provincial Assocution, intend to countenance such a hoax, such a monstrous fraud as a reading of the above would suggest to the scrutinizing or suspicious mind. Here are two resolutions published in a very unbusiness-like manner, ples, will be able to present us a better mar- unattested by a single name. The second ket than we shall have at home. Whether resolution forms a committee of certain mem- arithmetic, the same having been transmitted bers of the Association, who are authorized deem expedient to obtain access to the best their place voluntarily supplied by the Semisolutions authorize nothing. We have next 1791. the statement that a certain individual, the reputed editor of that paper, is authorized to receive money for an object, the intended mystery. At the risk of exposing ourselves for School Houses, and pecuniary encourage to the charge of captiousness, we must say New York and Boston than at Montreal and that we find it incompatible with our duty to

convey these products to the English market | sion of our regret that so rude a scheme, so thoughtlessly or disingenuously mystified, so studiously or carclessly left unexplained, should have been suffered to go to the public, with the sanction or apparent sanction of the Provincial Association. How do the committee intend to effect their object! Will they send a deputation to wait on Mr. Polk's Cabinet at Washington ! Such a deputation would have no authority to do any thing, the country can form a commercial treaty.

We have a serious apprehension that if the above resolutions and the accompanying paragraph should find their way to Washington, the members of the enburet there would esappears that when bread stuffs are higher in escape a fit of hysterics, only because they are not old women. The Provincial Association ling to be held responsible for every thing that appears in the newspapers owned by In conformity with the above resolutions their secretary, written with a demi-official the commutee have authorised the receiving air. The idasyncracy of the Secretary is associated with an unhappy Organ-mania. which if not timely checked, will assuredly damn the Association.

The writer in the journal from which we have quoted should not have ventured to med-They will be sent to some of the die with commercial questions till he had acquanted himself with the fact that Easland has not only "evinced a disposition to admit our grain at a low rate of duty", but that she has passed a law for admitting, duty free, the grain of every country in the world. We can ask no more liberal terms of admission to the English market. What our interests rewheat and flour to export, their value in the |quire are the repeal of the Navigation Laws; Canadian markets must be governed by the land this the English Government appears value of the article in those countries that willing to concede (so far at least as they afhave a short supply, and whose Government | feet us), and the completion of our public

> Our intercourse with the United States should be as unrestricted as possible; not because they have any market to offer us, but because restriction cannot be otherwise than mutually disadvantageous.

We have lately observed with regret that, certain portions of the Common School Law of Lower Canada are so unpalatable to a portion of the inhabitants, as to lead to open resistence to the school tax. We give the following extract from the Quebec Gazette on this subject, on account of its historical importance :-

"Some of the Montreal papers are quarrelling about education and the opposition to the School Acts.

"There cannot be a greater error than to believe that the descendants of - first colomists of Canada are averse to Education, or a more injurious imputation, to accuse them of such an aversion.

"More was done for general education in the first years of the settlement than in any other colony. The Jesuits' College at Quebec is a striking monument of an early attention to the education of the male youth of the country, and Numeries, of female education. The old inhabitants of Quebec still recollect well educated tradesmen, navigators, and others, who were educated at the Jesuits' Persons there were qualified to teach in all parts of the country, and there are parishes where every individual can read, and many can write and possess the elements of by their parents who had received education The Jesuits' schools were closed about the "to adopt any measures which they may time of the American revolutionary war; and markets, and thus secure the best prices to naries. The Provincial House of Assembly the Canadam grower." Beyond this the reention, in the first session after the Act of In 1810, a member had prepared a the authority of a newspaper paragraph for School Bill for the whole Province, when he was east into prison in consequence of the political disputes of the times. Several School Bills were introduced after the peace of 1814; but it was not till 1629 that the inplan of carrying out which is left a profound limbitants were authorised to hold property ment was granted. In four or five years

wretched political contests which followed, and gave a check to elementary education. Since the Union of the Provinces, the School Acts have been constantly changing and every thing thrown into confusion by offensive and unconstutional attempts at taxation, without representation and without the control of the tax-payers, and virtually placing the management out of the hands of the inhabitunto.

THE CHOLERA AND ITS PREVEN-TATIVE.

This scourge of the human race is again spreading over Russia, has extended to Germany, and will probably re-visit the whole Continent of Eurone, and cross the Atlantic to visit the Western World. The means of preventing it, stated in the following letter to the Landon Times, will, if really efficacious, be invaluable wherever this d readful scourge appears :

To the Emison of the Losdon Times-

Sir-The steady advance of the cholera west-ward appears to have called public attention to should explain the mode they intend to adopt a probable resuppearance in England before long, to secure their object; they may then chain fand a paragraph in one of the London papers, of Friday, leads me to beheve that the inajority of persons will depend for protection upon any preparation which is advertised as "disinfection," erroneously behaving that all disinfections have the same power over the virus which creates disease as they have over impleasant sincils. Allowme to correct this error by detailing the results of my experience during the visitation of this horse ble malady in 1832, when, as a chemist, I laid myself outfor a close examination into the cause, mode of propagation, and check for it. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person all the earliest cases which showed themselves, in this city generally, and in each great establishment in particular. For some time I attended almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and the living subjects, their contents and ejecta, the atmosphere surrounding them and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I arrived at I torward for the information of those who have not had the same opportunities.

1. That the cause of cholera is a putrid animal poison capable of being recognised by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or fixing cholera subjects, or articles of

clothing.
2. That it is not sulpheretted hydrogen or hydrosulphuret of amonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and when passed through intrate of silver it only forms a red solution when exposed to light,
3. That it is only received into the living body

through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by innoculation.

4. That infection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, bedding, &c., and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persous, from that cause.

That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensitive under certain circumsiances.

5. That the poson is destroyed by chlorine go and a heat of 300 deg. Farenheit.

As the object of the present communication is

merely to give the public opinion a right direction. with this insidious and powerful enemy, I munist at once state that the two most popular disafectants of the day—the chloride of zinc and the nitrate of lead, known as Sir W. Burton's and Ledoyen's, will be of no avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary putrid efficia. The numerous exposures to the virus was chloring gas, and this I believe to be a perfect one if the lumigation is complete. I invariably passed thre' an atmosphere on my return home, and kept it escaping into my residence during the continu-ance of the disease in this city. I also placed large quantities of the substance necessary for the evolution of this gas in the bands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute 1,200 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during 3 days with instructions for the use. & am happyto say that during that time the deaths fell from 10 to 1 per day, and I have but hitle doubt that if every hip arriving in England from an infected place, should be exposed to a perfect fungation with chlorine, we shall be preserved from the infection. If the disease should pass this cordon, by any acrident, then every house in the infected district should be simultaneously fumigated with itthree times a day; unless done in all honses at the same time, it would be useless, or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of three parts com-mon salt and one of black oxide of manganese, should be placed just made the onter or street door of the dwelling house, and a little common vitriol poured upon it. The inward current of air will convey the chlorine gas in every part of the interior, and wherever it can be smelt the effect is produced—the minim is destroyed. If articles of clothing are infected, and the colours likely to be injured by the gas, they may be heated in an oven or on a kiln, to 250 or 300 degrees, (about the heat of baking bread,) when they might be handled or used with perfect impunity.

I am, Sir. &c., WILLIAM HERAPATH. Bristol, Octobes 11.

THE BUTTER TRADE -As an evidence of the progress of the butter trade of Canada, we notice with satisfaction, that 2500 fixins have been ship-ped recently by a single vessel from this port, and understand that she had to rafuse some pas-cels for want of room. The Board of Trade have there was 44,000 children at school when the also procured the appointment of a butter Inpopulation was hardly what it is at present: spector, whose directions and semarks will be