kingdom, held a Cabinet Council yesterday, at the Foreign office, which was numerously attended. At this unwonted season of the year the fact that a cabinet has been summoned by direction of Lord Palmerston for the despatch of serious business, is a sufficient indication of the importance attached by that minister to the late occurrences at Constantinople; for we believe that the threatening state of the relations between Russia and the Porte, and the last despatches received from Sir Stratford Canning, are the sole cause of this deliberation of the government. The promptitude with which this call on the responsible advisers of the Crown has been made and obeyed augurs well for the spirit which ought to govern their resolutions in such an emergency, and we trust that the next few hours will send forth to Constantinople the fullest assurances that if these menacing and unjust demands of Russia are to be enforced by more menacing and injurious acts on the part of the Northern Power, they will have awakened in the government, as well as in the people of England, a determination to show that such pretexts are ill-chosen to cover an aggression on the Sultan's independence. That independence has been placed by repeated acts of the diplomacy of Europe under the joint protection and recognition of all the powers, and if there was a moment when it could not be assailed without peculiar ignominy, it is when the Porte invokes the rights and usages of nations for the protection of defeated fugitives, intent only on escape from the scene of an unsuccessful contest. To intimidate and to degrade the Sultan and his ministers into the commission of a mean action at the command of a Russian aide-de-camp, is an outrage which might have been spared by the sovereign of an empire to that of another; and in this instance Europe will acknowledge that the principles of honor, humanity and civilization, claim her support for Turkey against pretensions dictated either by the cruelty of revenge or the designs of a still darker policy.

It is most fortunate that, at such a crisis, the British Ambassador at Constantinople should be a man whose sedate character, unshaken firmness, and long experience, command the profound respect, not only of all parties in this country, but of all nations abroad. Sir Stratford Canning is not an envoy to be moved to rash or inconsiderate actions; he represents, with the greatest authority, the staple and dignified policy of this country; and if he is ever led to take a great resolution, it is by some positive interest and some great emergency. It becomes the country, therefore, to give its unreserved support to an ambassador who enjoys our unreserved confidence; and though Sir Stratford Canning has carefully abstained from indicating the home government directly in a foreign dispute, he has given his opinion and his counsel in a manner which claims the entire sanction of his sovereign and of Britain. It is stated that the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the English and French Ambassadors several momentous questions after the receipt of the Russo-Austrian *ultimatum*. These questions were answered by a collective note, in which Sir S. Canning and General Aupic affirmed that the treaties of Kutshuk-Kainardji, and of Passarowitch do not justify the demands for the surrender of the Polish and Hungarian fugitives; that the refusal of the Porte would, therefore, not amount to a breach of these treaties or to a lawful cause of war; that the assistance of the armed forces of France and England, in the event of war, could not be promised without special instructions, but that these States would readily proffer their moderation to avert a rupture between the Porte and the two Emperors.—At this stage the matter rests. Prince Radzivil immediately set out for St. Petersburgh, and will be followed thither by Fuad Effendi, charged to explain to the Emperor Nicholas the scruples of the Divan; so that at the very moment the British government is called upon to decide upon the course it may hereafter have to pursue in the East, the Russian cabinet is resolving the question of peace or war.

It is impossible not to be struck by the extreme inadequacy of the cause which has given rise to this turmoil. A few enthusiastic Magyar patriots, who have outlived a struggle which has been more fatal to their country, to themselves, and who appear to have ended in plunder what began in imposture; have taken refuge under the guns of the fortress of Widdin, accompanied by certain Polish soldiers of fortune, who have participated freely in every civil broil of the last eighteen months. These men have obviously no object but to effect their escape through Turkey to the west of Europe, where their delusions and their conspiracies may ferment at a vast distance from their native scenes of action. To intercept such fugitives would seem more embarrassing than useful even to their enemies, for we cannot Prince Radzivil's brutal threat of a wholesale execution of the band. Turkey may be bound not to harbour the mortal enemies of Russia or Austria, on their respective frontiers, but all that is asked for these persons is leave to depart; in fact their removal from the Ottoman dominions would terminate the quarrel, just as the departure of Louis Napoleon from a Swiss Canton put an end some years ago to the menacing requisition of the French for his immediate expulsion.

But when we consider how paltry and unreal the cause is for which so much wrath has been put on; when we observe that instead of having recourse to the more subtle influences of Russia, which are not unknown at Constantinople, Prince Radzivil delivered his message in the tone of a bully, and the terms of a challenge, and thereby rendered it impossible for the Porte to comply with such demands without grievous humiliation; we cannot entirely divest ourselves of the apprehension that the Russian government has taken this opportunity and these means to fasten a quarrel on the Turkish empire for its own purposes. The nature of the assistance given by Russia to Austria in the Hungarian war has effectually paralysed the opposition she would heretofore have encountered in that quarter. France is too much engrossed at Rome and in Italy to embark on a very bold and energetic course of foreign policy: and Mr. Cobden's late absurdities added to many fruitless and feeble passages in our own foreign policy, have raised double abroad as to the efficacy and sincerity of Britain. These temptations to re-enter upon the favourite scene of Russian aggression had long ago been pointed out; we know not even now to what extent the Emperor of Russia is disposed to follow them; but certainly the tenor of Prince Radzivil's commission, and the subsequent *ultimatum*, lead to no other conclusion than that a course of policy, adverse and insulting to Turkey may be pursued to actual hostility.

If these intentions have been entertained at St Petersburgh, and if this quarrel has been sought for a more sinister purpose than even the sacrifice of a few poor refugees, the moment is come when the vigorous and united action of England and France is the best chance of averting a war. On a less striking occasion, Lord Palmerston proposed that the combined fleets should take up their position within the Dardanelles; and the rejection of that scheme by France was held to be the source of her subsequent miscarriage in 1840. Louis Napoleon is bound in an especial manner to let no such opportunity slip again. He has lived the life of an exile under the protection of those very usages which are now violated by disposition on the track of revenge; and Switzerland did for him what Turkey is still proud enough and strong to do for other victims of political agitation. Whatever, then, be mature resolutions of the Court of St. Petersburg may be on the receipt of the refusal of the Porte, the resolutions of the faithful allies of the Sultan will not, we hope, be less firm or effective. *To abandon the Turkish Divan, would be to abandon our own principles, our own envoy, and the future integrity of the Ottoman Empire*; but if this cause be maintained with the spirit and dignity which it requires, there is great reason to believe that the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia will subside, and an affair which has had a formidable commencement, may still be brought to a pacific termination.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Under the administration of colonial affairs by Lord Elgin's "noble relative" Lord Grey, the colonies are "progressing." The scenes at Montreal have been more than matched in the distant dependency of the Cape, as may be gathered from the following item of news from that quarter:—

"Previous accounts informed us that two vacancies had occurred in the Legislative Council, by the resignation of two of its members, who refused to sanction the colony being made a penal settlement; and a third vacancy arose from death. These three vacancies were filled up by the appointment of Jacob Letterstadt, Petre Laurens Cloete, and Abraham de Smidt. Upon these gentlemen proceeding to take the necessary oaths, they were met by the people with every mark of disrespect, and on their retirement they were received with hisses, hooting, kicking, and thumping.—Each had to make his escape in the best way he could, whilst pelted with mud and other missiles. This was enough for the newly made members, and they too forthwith resigned their functions. So indignant were the various Government Boards and Commissions at the conduct of the home Ministry that upwards of twenty of their members had thrown up their office. Twelve Justices of the Peace had also given up their seats on the Bench. Such is the present condition of the Cape of Good Hope, produced by the unconquerable obstinacy of the Noble Earl at the head of the Colonial Department."

DOUGLAS JERROLD, the uncompromising and unflinching champion of the labourer, refers to the Free Trade Party of Great Britain, in the following terms:—

THE WOULD BE FREE TRADE PARTY!

The principal of reciprocity is a topic of decision by a dismissing school of economists, who took it for granted that the example of England would be followed by the whole world, and in their ignorance asserted that this country was assigned to become the workshop. There was no philosophy in their reasoning; they wrote and spoke after the manner of accountants, enjoining, however, this advantage, that they created the facts, figures, and statistics on which they framed their imaginary balance sheets.

Men, women, and children they treated as mere mechanics, bound to the loom as the serfs of old were bound to the soil.—With them, patriotism was the dream of enthusiasts, nationality the sign of narrow prejudices. To buy cheap and sell dear comprehend the whole code of their selfish ness and avarice—and to effect this, they cared not how much labor was depreciated or humanity degraded.

In fact, the chief organ of this heartless school has declared in Parliament that the misery of the masses is the inevitable penalty to be paid for a high state civilization, and under cover of this detestable creed, they attribute the failure of all their experimental blundering, to the inexorable law of necessity.

All property is sinking in value; every trade is declining; and the holders of national stock cannot enjoy their prosperity undisturbed, amidst the falling fortunes of their country. Labor is the ultimate guarantee of the dividends; but labor demands to be employed, and if that is denied, it will fail to discharge the creditor obligations of the nation.

CURIOUS FACT.—Louis Blanc, in speaking of the state of the affairs in France just previous to the restoration of the Bourbons, says that the Public Funds rose in Paris upon the reception of the news of the Battle of Waterloo; which he assigns to the influence of Burgeoise or middle classes, consisting of land proprietors, bankers and shopkeepers, who considered the military policy of Napoleon opposed to their interests, and therefore rejoiced in his overthrow. In a like manner, when the news was received in Paris of the capture of Algiers by the French expedition, the Funds at the Paris Bourse *fell*; as the same class considered the course of Charles X opposed to their interests; and in a short time this potent class effected his overthrow.

COLONISATION OF CONNAUGHT.—It is said that a majority of the London Corporation Committee, appointed in August last to devise the best means for promoting the colonisation of Connaught, has resolved upon reporting against any interference whatever by the corporate body with the proposed scheme. The ministry, however, feel so thoroughly satisfied of the desirableness of the project, and so anxious for its realization, that, in order to carry out their views as private speculators, they purpose raising £500,000.—*Weekly Chron.*

A Patent has been taken out for the combination in fire arms of a hammer with a percussion charger in such a manner that every time the hammer is drawn back to full cock, the charger moves forward, and puts a percussion cap on the nipple.

Witchcraft and superstition are not yet become extinct; the Shrewsbury Journal says that in Hinton, a village of about two hundred inhabitants, there are reported to exist nineteen witches, who nightly infest the neighbourhood.

Secret Societies are still organising in the South of Ireland; one consisting of five hundred persons, variously armed, assembled at a place called Mullock Mast, near Tipperary, on the 23rd.

More than £90,000 has recently passed through the office of Messrs. Sale & Worthing for the purchase of freeholds in Yorkshire and Cheshire for the Freehold Building and Land Association.

An anonymous donor has, under the signature of Z., presented the munificent sum of £2000 to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Paris."

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the treasurer of the Colonial Bishopric Fund with a donation of £500.

LONDON TIMES.

Friday, November 2, 1849.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Friday last, a man name Simeon Hart, well known as a resident of the township of Westminster, came by his death under the following melancholy circumstances:—he had gone into the woods, with two of his friends, for the purpose of getting some firewood, after cutting a few sticks, deceased went to obtain a drink of water, and while on his way back to his companions they felled a tree, which falling upon the cut up sticks, caused one of them to fly from the ground and strike deceased in his side, producing almost instant death. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

An inquest was held upon the body by Dr Phillips, of this town, and a verdict was given in accordance with the circumstances.

His remains were interred on Sunday last, with Masonic honors; and were followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives, giving evidence of the general regret caused by his untimely end.

CONCERT.

Mr. ARTHURSON, from the principal Theatres of Italy, France and England, will give a Musical Entertainment at the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday Evening next. From his well known Musical talents, we believe him entitled to public patronage.

THE LONDON FALL RACES came off on the 10th and 11th inst., on the Newmarket Race Course.

J. PULESTON, Esq., *President.*

Stewards:—J. G. Hay, Esq., XXth Regt; H. T. Law, Esq., XXth Regt.; W. H. Dowling, Esq., XXth Regt.; J. Daniell, Esq.; J. W. Park, Esq.; Dr. Poole; S. W. Handy, Esq.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race.—A Purse of £12 10s., for 3 year olds, bred in the Province, entrance £1, heats 1 mile and a distance.

Mr. Steeds b.g. the *Corsair*, 2, 1. (walked over;) Mr. Peters r.f. *Deception*, 1, 0, (bolted,) Mr. J. Ardill's b.g. *Jack on the Green*, distanced; Mr. Laws, XXth Regt., c.g. distanced.

Second Race.—Purse of £20, open to all horses, entrance £2, 2 mile heats, horses bred in the Province.

Mr. Linn's g.m. *Victoria*, 1, 1; Mr. Miller's b.g. *Little Red*, 2, 2; Mr. May's c.g. *Conservative*, distanced; Mr. Law's, XXth Regt. *Harkaway*, distanced; Mr. Peard's, XXth Regt., c.m. *Gulnare*, distanced.

Third Race.—Hack Race; won by D. Doty's *Blucher*, beating 3 others.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—A Purse of £10, given by the Governor General, (entrances added,) entrance £1; a dash of a mile and a half.

Mr. Nellis's b.m. *Wasp*, 1, 0, beating 3 others.

Second Race.—Hack Hurdle Race for £10, heats 1 mile and a distance, entrance 15s.

Dr. Poole's g.g. *Harry*, 1, 1; Mr. Youngs's s.m. *Spot*, 2, (rider fell;) Mr. Glen's b.g. *Black Swallow*, 3, 2.

Third Race.—The Beaten Plate of £10, entrance 15s., a dash of one mile—was won easily by *Conservative*, beating *Little Red*, *Gulnare*, and *Harkaway*.

THE STEEPLE CHASE, for $100, over 3 miles, 20 leaps, weight for age, took place on Saturday, the 20th October.

The Horses entered were:—

Mr. Law's, XXth Regt., ch.g. *Harkaway*, aged, 12 stone, ridden by Mr. B. Schram, 3rd; Dr. Poole's, g.g. *Harry*, 5 yrs., 13 st. 5 lbs, owner, 1st; Mr. Linn's g.m. *Victoria*, 5 yrs., 11 stone, Mr Huntingford, 2nd; Mr. Steed's, named *Skewball*, 6 yrs., 11 st., Mr. Robinson.

The starting post was on the Clergy Reserve lately sold out in lots, passing across the Governor's road and round behind the Rev B. Cronyn's house, crossing the road again between that and L. Lawrason's, Esq., across the Reserve close by the starting post to the plank road, which they crossed, made a turn through a field, and back across the reserve over the first part of the race and winning about one hundred yards from the starting post towards the plank road.

With the exception of the first, a wattled fence, and the last, boards, with fir boughs wattled, the others were snake fences, or gateway bars, about 4 feet, none lower than 3 feet 3.

After dancing round the field *Skewball*, was brought into line, and the start took place. *Skewball* refused the first fence, *Harry* refused the second, was immediately turned, and overtook *Victoria* and *Harkaway*. The field being heavy ploughed ground, with a 4 feet snake fence into the road, the 3 walked through it, each wishing his friend to lead. *Harry* at length took precedence, and led over every fence save two through the whole race. The Hamilton mare being thoroughbred was evidently expected to win by speed at the finish, and *Harry* therefore ran his own pace, the others following close. When 3 fences from home, having a fir copse to pass through, his rider let *Harry* loose,—dashed through the trees into the open plain, where it was expected the mare would outfoot him; so far from it, she lost ground every stride. At the last fence, there being no guard on one side, *Harry* bolted; the mare and *Harkaway* having learned and followed, also bolted. All turned and came to the fence together 100 yards from the winning flag; *Harry* lifted with whip and spur, won by a clear length, though carrying 33 lbs. over weight.—*Communicated.*

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

MONTREAL, 25th Oct., 1849.

COMMERCIAL.—The *Europa* has arrived at Halifax, with advices to the 13th. The Cotton market had been very active, and prices advanced ⅛d a ¼d since previous week.

Grain had slightly improved. Corn was quoted 28s a 28s 3d for white; 27s a 28s for yellow. Flour remained much the same as per *Niagara*. Wheat was held at previous prices, 4s 9d a 6s 9d. Old Western canal Flour was quoted at 23s 6d.—American Provisions were in demand.—Sales of Western Lard at 36s a 36s 6d per cwt. Bacon was in good request, and full prices paid. Low price Mess Pork was in demand at former rates. Cheese quiet.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts were more favourable. Money market well sustained; rates easy. Public securities had been steady during the week. Consols closed at 92¼ a 92⅜.

NEW YORK, 25th Oct.—2½ P.M.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The reply of the Emperor of Russia respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, which was expected with most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the capital of Turkey about the 10th or 11th instant.—Apprehending that the decision of the Czar might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly impatient to learn the effect produced on the Cabinets of London and Paris, by the bearing of their representatives to the sublime Porte.

A large fleet appears to be collecting in the Bosphorus, and in the harbour of the Golden Horn, and between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora; there are 12 ships of the line at anchor fully equipped, and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

An army of 100,000 men has been assembled around the Turkish capitol.—Drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dark.

A letter of the 25th Sept. states, that on Kossuth's returning to the Turkish territory, official assurances were given that he and his followers were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

A considerable number of Hungarian refugees have been put on board of an American corvette and a French steamer leaving. Their destination is said to be Greece. Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English papers.

From Weiden the news is somewhat startling. It appears that a Mollah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and has not been unsuccessful. Kossuth, Dembienskv, Guyon, Tamagski, and others, all swore that no person should induce them to apostatize. Bem had no such scruples. The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those Pashalics, who are partly Greeks and partly Turks, are in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia, under the influence of the Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church.—These vassals of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity to get up a revolt.—The greatest activity prevailed in sending couriers to and from the principal ports in Europe, but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

The correspondent of the *London Times* writing from Paris, says that a note addressed by the French government to its ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm but moderate language, contains not a single expression calculated to wound the susceptibility of Nicholas, while it announces the determination to support the Porte in any exigency that would compromise the dignity of any independent Sovereign. Lord Palmerston has likewise sent instructions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal. It has, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles.

Advices from France confirm the report of the appointment of M. Burslecompte as Minister to Washington; but the fact was stated, of which there was no doubt, that the government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Burslecompte was named. The debate in the Assembly has been postponed.

The loss experienced by the foreign commerce of Paris in consequence of the Revolution of February, amounts to 59,000,000 francs as compared with the returns of 18 7, when the total amount of the foreign trade was 200,019,000 francs.

ROME.—It is stated the government is to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita Vecchia. A single regiment is to remain in the castle of San Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

The announcement at Rome that the public and private and pecuniary engagements of the Republican government would be respected, has gained some popularity for the Pope.

IRELAND.—A faint effort is being made to overawe the political excitement of the country, and the papers make no mention of the cholera, which doubtless has disappeared.

The French Government has received advices from Rome to the 4th instant. A letter from that place states that the effect of raising the state of siege of that city demanded by three Cardinals, will be to deprive the French General of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the Cardinals with unlimited power. The French Prefect of Police has, in consequence, apprised the ex deputies of the Assembly that warrants had been issued against them by the Pontifical police; 60 deputies immediately left, vast crowds attended them, cheering them and hearing their remarks; the emotion of the people had a visible effect, not only on the French troops, but on the Government.

It is reported that the Pope has taken the alarm at the numerous assassinations of French soldiers, and believes that there is an extensive plot on foot for his assassination if he should return. He expresses a wish therefore to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

SARDINIA.—The ministry have demanded, unsuccessfully, the Chamber of Deputies to sell 900,000 francs of rentes, in order to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due.

AUSTRIA.—It has been officially announced that the Chamber at Turin will be dissolved. Report says that a considerable company of conspirators had been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out on the occasion of the burial of Charles Albert. It appears from the French and Piedmontese correspondence, received by the Turin authorities, that the conspirators on both sides of the Alps reckon on the French army of the Alps to march against them, and there is good reason to believe that if they had consented to march in to Italy at all, it would be to give their support to the Piedmontese patriots, and not to oppose them.

SICILY.—The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged; the Island is to have a distinct Administration from that of Naples, with a chamber chosen by the municipalities.

W. H. BOULTON, ESQ., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

THE ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

From the Toronto Patriot.

To Wm. H. Boulton, Esq., M. P. P., for City of Toronto:

We the undersigned electors of the City of Toronto, have heard and been informed that when the Anti-Annexation declaration was presented to you for signature, you declined to subscribe the same.

At a time like the present, when a party in this Province openly seeks to dismember the Empire, we consider it the right of every elector to ascertain the views of his representative, on a question of such unparalleled moment.

We would therefore request from you, at your earliest convenience, a statement of your opinions, deeming it all-important that upon such a subject no misconception should exist, as to the sentiments of one of the Representatives of the City.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
ROBERT E. BURNS,
JOHN H. HAGARTY,
JOHN DUGGAN,
J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

24th October, 1849.

REPLY:

To Robert E. Burns, John H. Hagarty, John Duggan, and the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron:

TORONTO, Oct. 24, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Having declined to sign the Anti-Annexation declaration now in course of signature in this City, I have, as one of the Representatives of this City, been called upon by you for my opinions in reference to the subject of Annexation, and have no hesitation in giving them, as also my reasons for not signing the document in question.

I refused to sign it because I could not concur with the sentiment therein conveyed, that the Government of Great Britain has acted mildly and justly towards us, and that the depression alleged to exist is grossly exaggerated, if not entirely confined to Montreal.

However mild a government may be, and I admit the mildness of Great Britain's rule, I cannot conceive that Government to be just, which sanctions the rewarding of rebels and traitors, out of taxes levied on the Defenders of the Crown, and if it is, I am at a loss to account for the unreserved condemnation of the Government here and in England, for sanctioning that measure which but a few months since was publicly denounced by yourselves and every loyal inhabitant of Canada.

The depression I believe to be not of a local character, or confined to Montreal, but almost universally felt throughout this Province.

The late address to the Governor-General, on his arriving in this city, presented by the Mayor, Corporation, and the inhabitants, admitted "that this city had not escaped the commercial depression which had for some time so generally prevailed:" and within the last three weeks I am not aware of anything which has occurred to remove it.

I am opposed to the movement in favor of annexation, and utterly condemn the course adopted by certain inhabitants of Montreal, "in recommending a separation from Great Britain, and annexation to the United States, as the only remedy for the depressed state of this colony."

My conviction is, though of course I may be mistaken, that the great majority of the agriculturists of Canada, (who form 80 per cent. of our population,) contrasting their present position with the farmers of the United States, conceive the latter to enjoy superior advantages—and I believe such in fact to be the case; but I think this disparity can be removed, and that every difficulty under which Canada is now labouring may be effectually remedied by a well-considered system of legislation striking at the root of our difficulties, and without resorting to steps for the dismemberment of the empire, which are as repugnant to my feelings as to those of any subject of Her Majesty.

As I know that many friends differ from me in opinion that this country is in anything but a prosperous condition, and will so continue, if great efforts are not made for some change, I will frankly give my views.

The two great interests of Canada being its wheat and lumber, it follows, I think, that if they cannot be brought to market under as favourable circumstances without annexation, as with it, those engaged in producing these staples, (more than 80 per cent. of our population,) will demand, and eventually carry, a separation from Great Britain, despite of all opposing interests.

I have, then, made it my business to ascertain, what it costs the farmer to grow an acre of wheat, and subjoined is a statement of the expense, as furnished by three practical farmers of the township of Toronto, now attending as jurors in this city, who declare our farmers cannot, under existing circumstances, compete with the Americans, and state that the annexed memorandum of cost is the lowest rate at which an acre of wheat can be brought to market.

Cost of bringing to market the produce of an acre of wheat:—

	s.	d.
Value of an acre of wheat land per annum	10	0
Ploughing and harrowing in crop	26	8
Seed	7	6
Harvesting, &c.	10	0
Threshing and cleaning	7	6
Bringing to market and returning	5	0
	66	8

Now, assuming the average quantity of wheat raised to the acre in Canada to be fifteen bushels, or the same average as in the state of New York, and the present price here ranging from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., or from 50s. to 56s. 3d. for the produce of an acre, it will appear that our farmers get at least from 10s. to 16s. for an acre of their wheat less than it costs them to raise it, and are thus not even paid for their labour at labourer's wages; they get no return from their farms; in other words, there is no accumulation of capital from agriculture.

I have also ascertained that our farmers pay exorbitantly for the necessaries of life, such as tea, coffee, sugar, &c. And to illustrate my view of the cause of our depression, as compared with our neighbors, I will give a practical instance of what occurs almost daily amongst our farming population.

A farmer living thirty miles from Toronto requires a hundred pounds of sugar for his own consumption, and to purchase it brings to market the produce of an acre of wheat, say fifteen bushels. He obtains for it (at 3s. 4d. or 3s. 9d. a bushel, the present prices) 50s. or 56s. 3d. He has to pay $9 for 100 lbs of sugar, and returns with it, and 5s. or 11s. 3d. in cash, with which to pay disbursements to and from home,—tolls, lodging, market fees, &c.—In other words, barely covering the expense of his purchase.

Now, thirty miles from Rochester, a farmer who grows fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, takes it to market and sells it (at 5s. 2½ a bushel) for 77s. 6d., and purchases 100 lbs. of sugar for $5. He returns home with his sugar and $10½ to defray his expenses. In other words, he gets at least $8 or $9 more for the produce of his acre of wheat than the Canadian farmer. In his case he has accumulated capital, and added just so much to his former wealth, whilst with the same means the Canadian has made no advance at all. In other words, our farmers sell in the cheapest and buy in the dearest market—the American buys in the cheapest and sells in the dearest. Whilst this state of things exists the American must thrive, the Canadian must be ruined, and our population will envy their prosperity.

Take the other great interest of Canada—the Lumber Trade—by which every one will admit large sums have been lost for want of a remunerating market. The lumber merchant brings it to the shores of Lake Erie or Ontario, where at the present moment he has difficulty in obtaining in cash the money he has expended in getting it so far. But he learns that in Buffalo or Oswego he can get 20 per cent. more for this lumber. In other words, £120 for what realizes only £100 in Canada. He therefore wishes to ship to the States, but finds on so doing that the extra £20 is claimed by the United States for duty. The American market is therefore comparatively of no use to him; but he says if Canada were annexed, this difficulty would be removed, and I would then get £120 for what now only realizes me £100; and 20 per cent. on any enterprise will be admitted a very handsome return.

In like manner, the farmer says annexation will give me 20 or 25 cents per bushel more for my wheat than I realize at present, minus the freight across the lake or river.

Then what is manifestly necessary to convince our people that we can prosper without annexation?

Undoubtedly we must show them that it is in our power to remedy the evil, and place them as British subjects, proud of the empire to which they belong, on an equal if not superior footing with the Americans.

The question then simply is, can this be done, and how?

I think it can, and three modes present themselves, all of which have at some period been more or less discussed.

1st. By obtaining for us reciprocal Trade with the United States.

2ndly. By a Protective Policy such as has built up the Empire of Great Britain and the United States, or

3rdly. By abolishing all duties upon imports and making every Seaport and Harbour in Canada open and free to the shipping and productions of the whole world.

As to the first mode, I do not believe we shall ever obtain it, as the Western States are opposed to it, from a fear of our competing with them in Breadstuffs, and the Southern States object from an apprehension that more intimate commercial intercourse between us and the Northern States, will ultimately lead to our being united, and thus add to the Northern influence which already excites the jealousy of the South.

The 2nd project is one that has its advocates, and is sufficiently understood by all parties; it proceeds upon the principle of creating a consuming population, by means of protecting and fostering domestic manufactories, ensuring permanently a Home market, the best of all markets for Agricultural products.

But I am inclined to believe that the 3rd means, namely, that of doing away with all duties and throwing open our Ports to the whole world, would, from our peculiar position, prove our wisest and best remedy.

It must be borne in mind, that the several State Governments of the United States being supported by direct taxation, the general government is compelled, for its support and maintenance, to put very heavy duties on Foreign Imports, varying from 15 to 40 per cent, that under their form of government these duties cannot easily be abolished or very materially altered.

In 1834, when a duty of only 2½ per cent. was imposed on British Manufactures imported into Canada, it will be recollected that Prescott, Niagara, and Amherstburgh, now comparatively deserted villages, were then amongst the most thriving of our towns, by means of the immense business done with the United States in Broadcloths and other British Manufactures. The improved manufactures in the United States, and the increase of our Provincial Duties, destroyed that Trade; but had the low duties continued, a large and profitable business would still have been carried on at an immense profit to this country.

If, then, such a trade flourished in the article of broadcloths almost exclusively, with a duty of 2½ per cent., what has since occurred to prevent an immense increase and continuance of such trade, if we can offer them in our towns, the productions of the world, free of any duties whatever?—Would any merchant living east or west of Albany ever think of going to New York or Boston to purchase foreign products, with from 15 to 40 per cent. duties added, when they could, at all our frontier towns, purchase the same articles free of duty.

The same trade would spring up which existed in 1834, though in an immensely increased ratio, and the result to the Province would, in my opinion, be almost beyond calculation.

It is true this remedy may be objected to by those who are averse to direct taxation, (though it must necessarily follow a connexion with the United States,) but I contend that in five years' time, such an impetus would be given to trade throughout the country, that instead of our canals—the finest in the world—yielding tens of thousands, their receipts would be swelled to hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The emigrants now flocking to New York, on their way to the far west, would then come out more cheaply to Quebec, and the great desideratum, so long required, would then be found,—cheap rates for our surplus produce to England, the West Indies, &c.! Wheat and flour can now find their way to Quebec cheaper than they can to New York; but the freights and insurance from Quebec are double. This arises chiefly from want of competition; but remove all duties, and then the shipping that brings to us the manufactures of Europe for the western world, would gladly take return cargoes of wheat, flour, and lumber, at New York prices.

Moreover, I believe such a system would not materially affect our manufactures,—certainly not as competing with those of the United States; for here labour is infinitely cheaper than with them, and the duties removed, every kind of material used in manufactures would be available at the original cost and charges,—an advantage in our favour which our neighbours would hardly overcome, and which would lead to much American capital finding its way here to manufacture for the American market.

But, under this system, it is not certain that there would be, after a lapse of two or three years, any direct taxation on our people. The state of Massachusetts, almost the least favoured in soil, though one of the most populous states in the union, imposes no tax on its agriculturist; the whole expense of its state government is met by a tax on Banking capital; and in this colony, were all duties abandoned, our canals would do for us what the banks do for the state of Massachusetts, and our farmers would not only be exempt from taxation, but enjoy the necessaries and luxuries of life cheaper even than the Americans, who now pay only one-half for many of the necessaries of life that the Canadian farmer pays.

It will be perceived that I have contrasted the *present position* of the Canadian with the American Farmer, because it is the *existing difficulties* we have to contend with, and as we have heretofore enjoyed protection, it is not fair to go back to the comparative prices of former years to show that, under different circumstances, the Canadian has enjoyed advantages over the American.

We are now equally without protection in the English Market, and I cannot see why the comparative prices of this year should not be a fair criterion of what we may reasonably expect hereafter—if the difficulties of our agriculturists are not removed.

I know many people, professional and others, will declare that this country is in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and I have shown satisfactorily that at the present moment our Farmers do not get as much for their produce as it costs them, allowing them labourer's wages; and if the agriculturists, forming 80 per cent. of our population, suffer, it is quite clear that every other interest in the community must continue more or less depressed.

Above, I have given my views on Annexation, and the remedy required; but I by no means admit that this attained. Legislation should stop here. Last Session witnessed Legislation that would ruin any country.

With a contracted Commerce, diminished Revenue, and heavy claims on the Public Treasury, it was found necessary to increase the duties on Imports 67 per cent., or raise them from 7½ to 12½ per cent.,—had our expenditure been contracted at the same time, this additional duty might then have answered some purpose; but instead of diminishing it, the Judiciary was increased—Rebellion Losses voted—new Districts created—and Commissioners appointed at an annual charge to the country of, I should think, not less than £20,000. In fact "the candle was lighted at both ends," and no one can be surprised at not seeing it yet burning clearly and brightly; economy must not only be preached, but practised; and those who advocate it out of power, must not be afraid to enforce it when they command a majority *in* the Legislature.

In conclusion, I would declare my unwavering attachment to our connexion with Great Britain, and the high value I place, in common I trust, with an overwhelming majority of our inhabitants, upon the privilege of being British Subjects; and though politically opposed to the party now in power, I hereby tender to them my support in suppressing the movement now made in Montreal to dismember the Empire, and every assistance in my power to aid them in restoring to this Colony that peace and tranquility which are essential to add stability to a government, and power to carry out the necessary measures for ensuring the welfare and prosperity of our people, and a permanent connexion with the great Empire to which we belong.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. BOULTON.

Copper Mines have lately been discovered in Nova Scotia, equally rich as those on Lake Superior.