

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1836.

The *Mississipi Post* does not advocate disunion at war with its own convictions, but it follows in the footsteps of the unenlightened patriots, in their opposition to commerce, it is no more surprising; for we did believe that its proximity to a number of free communities and states, was destined by itself and fellow labourers, would have been the means of rescuing it from the dominion of a host of feudal prejudices, as stupid and gross as they are withering in their influence upon the country's prosperity. But so it is, the *Post* professes to be an advocate of non-importation.

It would not be fair in us, after the apology for their cruelty, with which the *Post* since remarks, to expose them too minutely; nor becoming on our part, to shrink from grappling with what of its statements we do understand, because it has threatened to pour out upon the visi of its wrath at some future period. We are not so absurdly vain as to be flattered with the prospect of triumphing over any contemporary; nor as distrustful of the strength of our position, as to dread the scolding of any opponents. Our labours in agitating the question are most patriotic; the common weal is our sole object; and we are certain that if it, or the other important questions, into which *A. T. Stanton*, had been properly understood and sincerely acted upon by the knaves who have all along been misleading the people, the country would at that moment have been far more flourishing than it can boast of being.

Let not our eyes be wilfully misappropriated by the *Post* or its allies. In all questions of this kind, and in fact of every other, we hold that the interests of this country ought to be mainly looked to. We are conscious of the importance of the circumstance that "our home is in Canada and not in Europe;" and the matter in dispute is concerning the way in which that home can best be made the scene of comfort and prosperity. The patriots would build a wall around our boundaries and exclude from intercourse with the rest of the world, and from the use of all those multifarious articles, with which we are supplied by commerce. We, on the contrary, would court intercourse with all the world, and seek to exchange our products for those of every-clime, that could in any way minister to innocent enjoyment, physical or mental.

The *Post*, like its allies, takes for granted that commerce is that leading the country to ruin. "It says," "the commercial transactions of the day are of no advantage, but are rather, impairsing this beautiful land, every stout man and true, will endorse your theory; it is a matter of investigation, the interests of a few individuals, or even our own, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Now we only want proof of what is here instanced, of the impoverishing nature of commerce, to become a convert to the patriots' views. But, never was there a more ignorant assumption than is the basis of this truly reasoning.

The original lands are the only portions of this colony which exhibit unequivocal symptoms of decay and premature 'old age.' But, most assuredly this melancholy state of things does not arise from commerce, but from the want of it. Had the habitants been animated by the spirit of enterprise, instead of an obstinate determination to adhere to the absurd usages of their progenitors; if they had not blindly followed a wretched system of agriculture, by which the soil has been exhausted, their affairs would have been as prosperous as they are now declining and sinking irretrievably into ruin. So much is this the case, that those Seigniories which used to be the granaries of Canada, scarce possess enough to support comfortably the population, which had been vegetating and increasing on the same spots for generations.

Let the patriots prove that commerce is prejudicial to the public good, and we will join the "Anti-Importation Society."

Wallace's New York Annual Register for 1836, a publication that generally contains more interesting and accurate statistical information than any other issued on this continent, has just made its appearance. We extract from the section on the manufacture of manufactures in the State of New York. The extracts give a favorable idea of American industry and enterprise; but it is a fact not a little remarkable, and which ought to be seriously weighed by all anti-importationists, that notwithstanding the highest protective duties, there is a very small proportion of the capital of the state directed to the finer and more expensive manufactures, and that fully one-third of all the manufacturers are engaged in the preparation of flour.

Ingham, in his column of figures below, will show that there are not the greatest interests in those manufactures whose products constitute great bulk, with little value, and in the market price of which therefore the expense of carriage would be an important item if they were brought from a considerable distance. It is for this reason that there is less capital employed in the cotton factories, although the raw material is produced in the United States, than in iron works, tanneries, &c. Such is, we assert, the uniform experience of all young countries whose manufacturing capital is necessarily very limited. Their first care, if left to themselves, is the production of the raw materials used in manufacture. These they export, and receive

in return a proportion of the articles into which they have been made by foreign skill and capital; and any attempt to change this natural order invariably produces loss to the country which is made the subject of the experiment. The experience of the United States indubitably proves this, and their statements are hastening to break down all artificial barriers which prevent capital from flowing into the channels, where it can be most profitably employed.

Our anti-importationists must consider it a mighty evil that our Republican neighbours, although they give the census and export it, are yet compelled to go into the British markets and purchase cotton goods which have been made from their own produce. Under the influence of such liberal and fair actions of trade as our *Patriots* have, continued efforts for more than twenty years have been made in the United States to foster the manufacture of this article and prevent importation, but they signalized failure in their object, and so will all foolish projects of the kind, both there and here, end in loss and in rendering the property of the country.

Summary of Manufactures in the State of New York according to the census of 1830.

Value of raw material, &c.
Gold Mills.....\$201,670,000
Silver Mills.....\$201,152
Copper Mills.....\$201,000
Iron Works.....\$201,000
Cotton Factories.....\$12,000,000
Manufacturing & Printing.....\$12,000,000
Falling Mills.....\$1,004,401
Canning Machines.....\$1,178,114
Tin Works.....\$1,000,000
Breweries.....\$1,000,000
Oil Mills.....\$1,000,000
Trip Hammers.....\$1,000,000
Glass Factories.....\$1,000,000
Oil Clocks.....\$1,000,000
Clover Mills.....\$1,000,000
Paper Mills.....\$1,000,000
Linen Manufactures.....\$1,000,000
Twisted cloth, \$1,000,000
Flannel cloth, \$1,000,000
Linen Cloth.....\$1,000,000
Shops.....\$1,000,000
Hops.....\$1,000,000

For the manufacture of the goods in the offices of flour. The number of Grist Mills is distributed through every County in the State. The largest number in any one County is 74.

Letter bags are making up at the New York office for the following vessels:—*Colonel Hinman*, C. B., Provincial Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Earl of Gosse, arrived in town on Monday evening from Quebec.

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Imperial Settlement.

MONTREAL, MAY 17.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

The Earl of Aberdeen was anxious to take

that his instructions were in accordance with a resolution of some importance he alluded to the report of a statement which was represented as having been made in the House of Commons last night, by

the Hon. Baronet the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, that there was no consideration in the House of Commons in reference to the affairs of Lower Canada. He received it

in the public journals of this morning,

that the Hon. Bart. had represented that the in-

structions which had been given to Lord God-

winson were different from those

meaning to deny that the spirit of those instruc-

tions in both cases were nearly the same, and in

some of the special ones, they were similar,

but in both instances, yet, he (Lord Aberdeen) must

say, that in the assumption applying to the Le-

veline, he gave to that a most unquali-

fied contradiction.

Lord GLENELG said he did not know what had

passed last night in the other House on the sub-

ject alluded to, but he would admit that the

Nob. Baronet had correctly described the nature

of the instruction; and he could say, he doubts

the accuracy of the statement attributed to his

Hon. Fisher elsewhere.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell took the oath and his seat, as

member from Kilkenny, on the 20th. His first

act was to present a petition from sundry elec-

tors of Dublin against the return of the sitting

member from that city, also against Mr. Fisher

whose fate the committee had a few days be-

fore reported. He then gave notice that on the

21st June he would move to bring in a bill to

reform the House of Lords. Mr. Grove Price

gave notice that on the first supply day, he

would move to expunge Mr. O'Connell's notice

just given to the 20th of May.

The old "Catholic Association" in Dublin,

which fell on the passage of the Catho-

lic Emancipation Bill, has been revived. A

meeting was held on the 17th of May, at which

a speech was made by Mr. Sheil and others,

and open war was declared against the Peas-

ters—or at least against those of them who

are conservatives.

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland went

back to the House of Commons from the House

of Lords on the 19th, with numerous amend-

ments. Lord John Russell had total-

ly changed its character; so that the bill, as emend-

ed in fact, does not correspond with any measure

which deprived Ireland of muni-

cipal government.

Mr. O'Brien, an Irish member, gave notices

that he should move to read the amendments

that day of debate—Equivalent to a summary

rejection.

Mr. Hume said that the collision between the

two Houses had commenced, and that its resul-

t could only be organic change in the House of

Lords. The amendments were to be considered

on the 2d of June, and the fierce conflict was

predicted. The plot thickened.

Mr. O'Connell has published a long and ful-

liotted letter to the people of England—the first of

a series—calling upon them to reform the House

of Lords, the only means of maintaining the

Union.

The amount of the large amount of gold

continually shipped from England to the country.

Messrs. Hamilton and Ward, the new mem-

bers from Dublin, took their seats on the op-

position-bench.

The member of the Exchequer had given

notice of a bill to reverse the usual disabilities

against the Jews.

A son and heir was born unto Lord King on

the 18th of May, who was christened Noel

Wentworth. Lord King, our reader will re-

call, is the Adel daughter of Lord Byron.

Mr. Brothwick, the Member for the motion

for the better regulation of the Government of

Canada on the 15th of May—it was withdrawn

after a speech in opposition thereto, by Sir G.

Grey.

The difficulty between Lord Melbourne and

Mr. Norton, whatever it was, had been accom-

modated. The same paper says nothing

about the meeting of the Admiralty.

As the new session of Parliament is to be

concluded on the 15th of June, the Committee

of Supply will be called on to make a

report on the 17th, Commencing, therefore,

at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon.

The members of the Committee of Supply

are as follows:—The chairman, it appears, is

a lawyer, a barrister, and a solicitor.

He is a member of the Duxbury Society, to

which he belongs, and, having placed his ship

in the stocks, he went to practice medical

practice, and, in the winter, still observed the dif-

ferent behaviors of the two professions.

The reduction of the sessions practice has been

from averages of forty and fifty appeals, to

six, five, and four.

Leaders of sessions have but one income

reduced several hundred a year; several

together; a great amount of money, and

not much labor, is at stake.

It is evident, however, that the reduction

is not enough to cover the expenses of

the session.

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