

## ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Henry Bechtel,.....	Galt, Co. Waterloo.	Alex. McGregor.
Michael Molloy,.....	Rosville,.....	Robt. W. Lendrum.
Robert McQuinnan,.....	Napanee,.....	W. S. Robinson.
Russell Hardy,.....	Brantford,.....	A. W. Smith.
John Strickland,.....	Brantford,.....	A. W. Smith.
George Judge, Theo- dore N. Wilson, and Normand Van Alstyne,.....	Montreal,.....	T. S. Brown.
Bushrod Catlin Bar- num,.....	Delta, Co. Leeds,.....	Hugh Mackay.
William Atkins,.....	Brantford,.....	W. W. Pringle, Hamilton.
Hugh Ross,.....	Woodstock,.....	Wm. C. McLeod.
Jean-B. D'Aoust,.....	St. Polycarpe,.....	Louis Adolphe Forgette.
James O. L. Gibson,.....	Whitby,.....	Robt. J. Wilson.
Robert Jones,.....	Toronto,.....	C. P. Reid.
Alexander Watters,.....	Owen Sound,.....	George James Gale.
Wm. Andrew Clark,.....	Toronto,.....	Thomas Gordon.
Benjamin Allen,.....	Owen Sound,.....	George James Gale.
Robert Eager,.....	Owen Sound,.....	George James Gale.

## MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Wm. Wright, London, C. W.,	Office of L. Lawton, London, C. W.,	May 15
Cha. H. Baldwin, Kemptville,	Office of Lyon & Benson, Ottawa,	" 13
Henry S. Green, Hespeler, County of Waterloo,	Office of Duraud & Philip, Galt,	" 11
Timotheus Ebenezzer Pome-roy, Tweed,	Court House Chambers of Smart, J. C. H., Bellefleur, C. W. H.,	" 8
Robt. Leslie, and Cha. Ding-wall, Streetsville, C. W.,	At the Telegraph Hotel, Streetsville,.....	" 12
Philander Hurd, Prince Albert	Office of Jas. Holden, Prince Albert, County of Ontario,	" 8
John Reeve, Clinton,	Office of J. S. Sinclair, Goderich,.....	" 20
Wm. Johnston, Brockville,.....	Office of Joseph Deacon, Brockville,.....	June 1
James Dougall, John Dougall, junr, Fra. Jas. Dougall, John Dougall, Montreal, George Analey, Guelph,.....	Office of Court & McIntosh, Montreal,.....	May 17
P. Watson, Stratford, C. W.,	Office of Kingomell & Guther, Guelph,.....	" 16
Jean-Bte. Metivier, Montreal,	Office of Robt. Smith, barrister, Stratford,.....	" 11
Timothy B. Buckley, London,	Office of Snowdon & Gairdner, Montreal,.....	" 10
James S. Dixon, Berthier, District of Richelieu,	Office of Judge Small, London, C. W. H.,	" 15
Jas. Matchett, Nottawasaga,	Place D'Armes Hill, Montreal,.....	" 16
Hugh Coburn, Tecumseh, Simcoe,	Office of Boulton & Mc- Simcoe,.....	" 10
Hugh Coburn, Tecumseh, Simcoe,	Office of Lount & Boys, Barrie,.....	" 19

## Consignees of Produce

Are referred to some valuable hints which we are enabled to publish through the courtesy of Messrs. Wm. Nivn & Co., Produce merchants of this city. See page 200.

country, as well as those of these Provinces, and for the general great interests or aggrandisement of the British Empire.

This view of the interests of British India can only, however, become the view of the Imperial Parliament from coming to be the conviction of the masses in Britain, which cannot be looked for immediately; and in the meantime I see that we, as colonists, by persisting in this view, leave it in the power of class interests in Britain to point to the apparent absence of any interest or advantage of the British people in British America, as an argument against British charging herself with the defence of our extended frontier. As proof of this, I need only refer to the late debates in the Imperial Parliament, and to the course of the British Government towards New Zealand. Indeed it seems obvious to me that British public opinion at present will only consent to the Government undertaking the defence of British America, on one condition, that of its being seen to be independent as an Imperial Empire.

I, therefore, am prepared to throw all my industrial preconceptions to the winds and to say, let British America be made an integral part of the British Empire, bearing all its burdens and enjoying all its security and other privileges. As a loyalist, I do not see that I have any alternative, if I am satisfied that British America is unable to defend itself; and to see that this is the case it is only necessary to know that Canada is already a miserable country financially, in consequence of a Provincial debt of fourteen million of pounds sterling, a sum less than the Americans have spent each month during their war in subjugating the South—that in a word, though Canada can furnish plenty of the best men to defend this country, she has not the money.—It is clear to me that British power can only be perpetuated here by the British Government being prepared to defend British America equally (and with no more burdens to the population locally) than that the Emperor of the French has lately got his eyes opened to paper money being a necessary accompaniment of free trade, even in such a country as France, and, acting on his conviction, has called together a sort of Congress of the eminent financiers of all countries. This will, I feel certain, go far to make the British Government see how absolutely necessary this would be for such a country as Canada.

The only way therefore, in which British America can be defended and saved to the British Empire, is by making the British people see their interest in undertaking its defence and making it an integral portion of the Empire. It would be wrong for me, however, to conceal my conviction that this would only precipitate the loss of the Province if not accompanied by the establishment of an independent local currency or circulating medium, knowing as I do that there can be no permanent loyalty in British America if its Provincial Industry is prevented being as prosperous as that of the United States, and this would certainly be the case if we attempted free trade with Britain, without the protection of a Provincial paper money incapable of being removed from the country. Our case would be that of Ireland over again. Still I must say that my chief hope of our getting it, lies in the fact that the Emperor of the French has lately got his eyes opened to paper money being a necessary accompaniment of free trade, even in such a country as France, and, acting on his conviction, has called together a sort of Congress of the eminent financiers of all countries. This will, I feel certain, go far to make the British Government see how absolutely necessary this would be for such a country as Canada.

## THE SHIP "SHANDON,"

From Glasgow, March 28, arrived in Port, May 3.

Welcome her!—see she comes—  
A gallant bark and brave,  
Fresh from the dancing foam-wreaths  
That crest the northern wave.  
Aha! She has merrily bounded  
O'er many an Alpine swell,  
And plunged in the spray-lad valleys  
With the leap of a light gazelle.

Welcome her!—stately and proud  
As monarch with gilded brow  
She has braved the rush of the storm-king's wrath  
Though she floateth so quietly now.  
She has spread her fair white sails  
To the breath of the mighty blast,  
And laughed—aha! with each tapering spar  
As it madly hurried past.

Welcome her!—first from the sea,  
With many a gladsome smile,  
She has steamed the rush of St. Lawrence tide  
From the Gulf to St. Helen's Isle.  
Oh! merchant with thoughtful mien  
—Good news for this northern land—  
Good news for the man with the busy brain,  
Good news for the horny hand.

Welcome her!—first from the sea  
Aye cheerily, merrily cheer,  
Old winter is dead for six months or so.  
And the *Shandon* has sailed o'er his bier.  
Hurrah! for our fetters have fled  
Like mist on the mountain's brow  
We can stretch our hands to all other lands,  
For the sea is our neighbour now.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

EVERY British mail indicates stagnation or a further decline in the value of Money. Discount at the Bank of England—only a few months ago at ten per cent.—has already declined to four per cent. The rate of Money at the Bank of England gives the keynote to industry throughout the world. Accordingly as gold flows to or is withdrawn from the Bank, so does the rate of credit fall or rise. This barometer is consequently watched with great concern by all centres of business. A rise of only a half per cent. is a sufficient warning for the business world to take in sail, and to prompt a careful and prudent disposition of affairs. Although the Bank of France wields immense power in that country, in its management a somewhat different policy has been preserved. The outflow of gold was not allowed to interfere with discounts, or the extension of credit. When the line of gold diminished, supplies were purchased in England or elsewhere, and often at ruinous rates, in order to keep up the supposed necessary proportion between specie and liabilities. The German market, if it differs from London, is affected by local influences; so that the range of money in neither France nor Germany can with propriety be considered a true index to the condition of trade. The London market, therefore, maintains its supremacy in being regarded as the great regulator of industry.

When the manufacturers of England were cut off from the Southern States cotton, by the blockade, other cotton-growing countries had to be looked to for supplies; a change which required some time to elapse before the altered state of affairs could be adjusted. Hitherto the whole of the imports of cotton was paid by the export of British manufactures to the United States, and the balance of trade, was usually turned in favour of England. The finances consequently were undisturbed, and steady industry marked the progress of the British manufacturer. But changing the base of the Cotton industry to the East, brought into prominent play another controlling element, that is money. The manufacturer, after four years of fostering care, now looks to Egypt, India, and China, mainly, for his supplies of cotton; and those countries together can hardly yield as much cotton as America afforded in 1860, and of a quality very much inferior. But in addition to the quantity and quality of the staple, a new difficulty presents itself. These countries were unwilling to take goods in exchange: on the contrary, the export of manufactured cottons to the East fell off as the article became dearer, and nothing but money would satisfy the cravings of the Oriental cotton farmer, who, appreciating the favourable position he occupied, said to himself, England must have cotton, and therefore we must have money in exchange. As a consequence of this mutual understanding, the drain of gold set in toward the East with great vigour, and the twenty-one millions

of 1862 increased to no less than seventy-four millions pounds sterling in 1864, causing an immense deal of mercantile embarrassment in all countries connected with British trade. The constant strain upon the money market ran up discount to eight and ten per cent. But high as the rate of interest stood, the trade of Great Britain was on the increase. And it was remarkable that, notwithstanding the distress that prevailed in the cotton-manufacturing districts, the export trade of the United Kingdom swelled out so that the aggregate value of exports in 1864 was greater than it had ever been before. Last September, however, marks the high tide of British trade. The fall of Atlanta startled the cotton speculators, and the market sustained a shock at that period which it never fully recovered. The war again went on vigorously; but a lurking suspicion haunted the Cotton market, and prices began to decline steadily till the capture of Port Fisher, when prices went down rapidly, and may not yet have touched the bottom. It would appear therefore that Money has followed the fortunes of Cotton, and may go still lower.

It is an unfortunate peculiarity of the present condition of Canada that we can derive but little benefit from this great decline in money. Interest is now six per cent. lower than it was a few months ago, yet there is no advantage to us. The injudicious debate on Canadian defences in the Imperial Parliament,—in which so much ignorance and absurdity was displayed,—will largely upset the faith of capitalists in the safety of Canada as a place for investment; and except it come in the shape of a loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government to build fortifications, we need not expect any considerable amount of English capital in this direction. How little good and how much harm an investment of this character may do for us, it is not easy to conceive. We certainly need more capital for the development of the resources of the country. The mineral wealth of the Province lies untouched except by a foreign hand; our agricultural interests languish for want of better and more liberal treatment; and yet, with interest at 3½ per cent. in England and 7 per cent. here, we are unable to attract the cheaper there to the dearer here. Surely our Government had much better be studying the art of political economy than military tactics; had better be developing some scheme to benefit their country by attracting thither emigration and capital, than preparing for a war that will never occur, and for which, if it did occur, their preparations would be utterly futile.

## WHEAT AND PRODUCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mark Lane Express estimates the annual consumption of Wheat in the United Kingdom, at twenty-four millions quarters; and if imports average six millions, will leave eighteen millions as the product of the Kingdom.

As feed for stock, Wheat is at present 40 per cent. cheaper than linseed cake, so that it is calculated that a great deal of wheat is used in this way, which is likely to reduce speedily the overstock.

The live stock is estimated at 28 millions sheep.

8 " cattle.  
4 " pigs.

The imports for the last two years are:

	1863.	1864.
Wheat, qrs.,.....	5,622,501	5,265,519
Other Corn, ".....	8,234,898	5,400,000
Flour of Wheat, cwts.,.....	5,218,977	4,562,989
Oxen Cows and Calves, No.,.....	150,898	281,734
Sheep and Lambs, ".....	490,788	496,243
Bacon and Hams, cwts.,.....	1,877,813	1,069,490
Beef, ".....	288,369	302,860
Potatoes, cwts.,.....	1,249,360	742,384
Wool, lbs.,.....	177,377,664	206,473,045
Flax and Linseed, lbs.,.....	1,104,578	1,434,978
Oilseed Cakes,.....	88,568	106,570

The population in 1861:

England and Wales,.....	20,119,496
Scotland,.....	3,062,294
Ireland,.....	5,798,967

28,980,757

The average price of wheat for the last 19 years was 53s. per qr.

## PRICES OF MANURES.

	£	s.	d.
Peruvian Guano,.....	12	10	0 sfg. ton
Animal Charcoal, (70 p.c. Phosphate),.....	5	0	0 "
Nitrate of Soda,.....	15	0	0 "
Sulphate of Ammonia,.....	14	10	0 "
Superphosphate Lime,.....	6	5	0 "
Gypsum,.....	1	10	0 "
Dissolved Bones,.....	6	5	0 "
Blood Manure,.....	6	5	0 "