

of foreign-grown corn and provision, which was to ruin the home and colonial producers. It is evident that no such result has taken place or can take place. Those wondrous countries, where corn grew almost without cultivation, and at scarcely any expense, have been searched, and found barren. Far from being able to supply their neighbours, they have barely enough for themselves, and but for the American continent, there would be a famine in Europe. Who will, in the face of these things, deny the wisdom of abandoning the old commercial system, or question the prudence and forethought of those who prepared for the coming hour of need?

To the Colonial grower, we need scarcely say this statement is most encouraging. He has, generally speaking, almost altogether escaped the scourges which have visited his European brother, and stands at the end of the season with a large amount of surplus production to dispose of. We trust that whilst he profits by the present, he will prepare for the future.

MONTREAL GAZETTE.

Since the principal portion of our paper went to press, another of those characteristic effusions of the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, "full of sound and fury—signifying nothing," has appeared. Our notice of it shall be as brief as possible. 'at quite as ample as it merits. Our readers, we are sure, will agree with us that our columns will be more advantageously employed in advocating those principles on which this paper is founded, than in replying to scurrility and abuse. In these we acknowledge the supremacy of the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*. If we have been at all diverted from the path which we chalked out for our guidance, it has been to repel attacks, as unwarrantable, as they are undignified and ungentlemanly. If the subject of our retorts winces under them, "he must digest the venom of his spleen though it do split him." He may laud his own merits as much as he pleases—he may dwell with complacency on his transcendent statesmanlike qualities,—which enabled him to give his opinion on the Navigation Laws, "almost in the very words which Lord John Russell used in the House of Commons;" (what mesmeric influence acted simultaneously on two minds bearing so close an affinity, in the opinion of the modest Editor of the *Gazette*, we are not informed)—nay, he may trumpet forth his disinterestedness, and his advocacy of Free Trade principles at a time when they were not so popular as at present—all this he may do without challenge from us. The facts may or may not be as he states them, he may, as he asserts, at one time have rendered good service; but if he has receded from the position which he formerly occupied as a leader in the good cause,—if, instead of assisting, now when the crisis has arrived, the efforts of those who in the first instance viewed him as a coadjutor, inasmuch as they maintained the principles which he formerly advocated, he either from some petty jealousy, or under the influence of some undefined cause, chooses to exert his influence in upholding the commercial restrictions under which the commerce of this country groans,—he cannot be surprised that we, who entertain contrary opinions to himself, should express them,—nay, even that we should controvert any propositions which he may enunciate, and which we may believe to be erroneous. That we did so is the grievous offence which we committed; but that we did so in terms either offensive to himself, or unbecoming of our position as public writers advocating great and important truths, we cannot assert. We called for "reasons," he gave us abuse,—we asked for bread, he gave us a stone. We were accused of *cal. ca.*—our press was vilified as libellous;—misrepresentations emanating from the malevolence of his own imagination, were made;—the responsibility of every opinion propounded by every party and every individual with whom we had any partial agreement of sentiment, was attempted to be saddled upon us;—nay, we were charged with views directly opposed to those which appeared in almost every column of our paper;—we were accused of misapplying funds entrusted to us for a special purpose;—nick-names were invented, and all the slang of abuse with which the fertile brain of the Editor of the *Gazette* teems, were poured on us. We should have been wanting to ourselves had we submitted in silence to such tirades, and we therefore, as our readers know, and as the Editor of the *Gazette* feels, administered such a dose of chastisement as we believe will make him hesitate before he again provokes a repetition. He may whine about the difference between "amateur writers" and "writers by profession," he well knows, in this instance, that it is a distinction without a difference, and that the responsibility in the one case is equal to that in the other: that there is neither more nor less of mystery enveloping the Editors of the "Economist" than those of the *Montreal Gazette*:—whether we should use the plural number in alluding to the latter we neither know nor care. We have nothing to explain, nothing to retract in our last article on the conduct of the *Gazette*, with reference the Free Trade question.

We are glad that the Editor of the *Gazette* has been drawn out to express his opinion that the Ministers are not responsible for the Governor's Despatch on which we formerly animadverted, as we are thus let into his real views of Responsible Government. It would be foreign to the object of this paper to dilate on the constitutional question involved, but we think the following introductory extract from the Despatch will saddle the Executive Government with the responsibility, in this particular instance, rather too strongly for even their apologists to screen them from it. But this, in the eyes of the *Gazette*, is another of the "absurdities" of the *Economist*!

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 28th January, 1846.

"Sir,—My attention having been very earnestly called by the members of the Executive Council of this Province, to the apprehensions they have been led to entertain by discussions which have recently appeared in the English newspapers pointing strongly to a change in the Corn Laws, I am induced, AT THEIR EARNEST DESIRE, even with no better foundation, to bring the subject under your consideration by the mail which leaves this night, as the opportunities for communications at this season are infrequent as to produce inconvenient delays.

"The province of Canada is so vitally interested in the question, that it is a duty of THE EXECUTIVE OF THE PROVINCE to urge on the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers a full statement of the necessity of continuing a protection to the local colonial trade in wheat and flour, and of the effect of any changes by which the protection hitherto given would be taken away."

A fresh instance of the ingenuousness of the *Gazette*,—a *supplicatio vera*, to use the mildest term,—is found in his passage respecting repudiation. Clinging, as drowning men do at straws, to his original assertion that he was the first to raise his voice against the repudiation of the public debt, he actually quotes from our paper, with an air of triumph, an article dated the 22nd August last, on the subject, at the same time asserting (whether truly or otherwise, we know not,) that he had preceded it by one written on the 15th idem,—keeping back the fact that we quoted in the same paper a previous article on this very repudiation, dated 4th July last, and insinuating, at the same time, that this cry of repudiation only arose in August. The fact is that, it was uttered long before, and we "scotch'd the snake," if not "killed it," when we attacked it in the despatch, nominally from the Governor General, but actually from his responsible advisers.

We shall not dispute with the *Gazette* as to the character of the article in the *Economist* on the subject of the bridge; he is entitled to his opinions as we are to ours, but we shall continue to conduct our paper without asking his advice, and whilst we admire the delicacy of feeling which he evinces towards the reputation of the three gentlemen whose honour we never called in question, and whom we respect probably as much as he does, we still cannot but wonder at the equanimity with which he so long restrained the ardency of his feelings in their behalf.

As to misapplication of funds, we presume he has withdrawn it, since he has surrounded it with so many contingencies and ifs. "Much virtue in an if"!

In conclusion, we thank the editor of the *Gazette* for his advice, and which, as it is so sensible, and therefore so different both in tone and spirit from the remainder of his article, we transcribe, *mutatis mutandis*, and apply it to himself:—

"But the organ of a Government, "appealing to public opinion, and asking for public support, should be grave, discreet, and forbearing. Private and political virulence, personal insults, scurrilous language, a generally contentious spirit, and a particular love of contention with those who differ from its avowed objects least, are unbecoming in any newspaper; but they are particularly odious, when they appear under such "high patronage and protection."

[COMMUNICATED.] LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

"Lorsque le commerce en a besoin, il y trouve à côté de la société collective, de la société en participation de la société anonyme, la *commandite libre*, tempérée seulement par la préférence des commanditaires et par les art. c. 21 du code pén. il sur l'association. On ne la soumet pas à une autorisation du gouvernement, qui ne serait qu'une conclusion de la société anonyme et de la société en commandite; ces deux faces si diverses de l'esprit d'association; à une autorisation, désignée qui serait pour les affaires un cas de leulour, d'embarras, de craintes, et qui d'ailleurs ne ferait que distraire l'administrateur de devoirs plus élevés et compromettre sa responsabilité sans ajouter aux profits de la société. La société en commandite reste sous le rapport de sa liberté, ce que l'a été justement l'Empire, après une sérieuse élaboration de la question, après un sérieux examen de l'existence des tribunaux de commerce. Et d'ailleurs est ce donc que l'absence de l'administration surprenant aux affaires du commerce privé, est un préjudice inflexible contre la tenue des sociétés? Plus d'un établissement créé par lettres patentes, a fait de mauvaises affaires; plus d'une société anonyme autorisée par ordonnance a fait faillite et troublé les gouvernements et les tiers. L'intervention de l'Etat dans la Compagnie des Indes n'a pas empêché les faiseurs de prospectus et les vendeurs d'actions de venter la terre, somme de Madagascar, la salubrité de prospectus et le richesse inaltérable de ses produits. Dans l'ancien régime, c'était le gouvernement qui accordait les permissions d'exploiter les mines, et néanmoins combien de fustigations on pas vu l'agriculture souiller l'emission de leurs actions? La Banque Royale était dans le man de Duc d'Orléans, on sait cependant, les fraudes de la rue Quin-Campoise."—TROUSSEAU.

Previous to this century, there were distinguished in France, three kinds of Partnerships:—The general or ordinary partnership (*Société collective*) which remains unchanged to the present day,—the Limited Partnership (*Société en commandite*) which, by the new French Code, may now be formed by shares, transferrable