

into on the formation of the company, is to be equally divided between the shareholders and the original promoters of the undertaking.

It has been demonstrated by Professor Morse, that on a moderate computation, as many as 14,400 words can be telegraphed over the Atlantic cable in every 24 hours; and improvements have lately been made, and satisfactorily tested, which, it is confidently believed, will render it practicable to transmit at least 30,000 words in the same time. From the difference in longitude of the centres of commerce of the two Hemispheres, as well as from the amount of business confidently anticipated, it will be necessary to keep the telegraph in constant operation day and night. Now assuming 300 working days within the year, this would at the price charged per word from London to New York, yield, after making all reasonable deductions and allowances to other lines, a net profit sufficient to satisfy the most sanguine expectations.

Owing to the skill and experience brought to bear on the enterprise, and the confidence entertained in the practical men under whose supervision it is being carried out, insurance companies of high standing are willing to insure the laying of the cable. That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no question; for the exclusive privileges and guarantees themselves, which the companies have obtained, are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, of more value than the whole capital required to manufacture the cable and to submerge it in the sea.

I cannot conclude without gratefully referring to the warm interest which both the United States and British Governments have taken in the promotion of the success of the enterprise; and, more particularly in addition to the liberal pecuniary and other encouragement extended to it, the placing at the service of the Company the best steamships in the navies of the two countries, for the laying down of the cable.

MONETARY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Canadian Merchants' Magazine.

Hamilton, 20th June, 1857.

SIR,—Your correspondent Y. Z., by complaining of my proposition as sure to cause a reduction of the paper or emblematic circulation, admits that such a reduction is a bad thing. This doctrine I also fully hold; so that we so far understand each other, and *agree*. We in fact both agree with the following passage from Mr. Locke's well known "CONSIDERATIONS OF MONEY."

Mr. Locke has clearly described, and forcibly illustrated, the calamitous effects which must inevitably result from a diminution in the quantity and increase in the value of money. In portraying the disastrous consequences of such a proceeding, Mr. Locke has depicted the disunion and disasters arising from, and threatened by, the unfortunate measures of 1819, whenever those measures have been in practical operation, as accurately as if he had written at the present time, and with our unhappy experience.

"If one-third of the money employed in trade were locked up or gone out of England, must not the landholders necessarily receive one-third less for