

and is compelled to hide his defeat by attempting the obscure and personal. Thus he repeats his silly twaddle about the difference of "responsibility" between the writers in the *Economist* and the writers in the *Gazette*, as though the public had anything to do with this "responsibility." He says of the *Economist* writer—"If he had felt any responsibility for his language he would never have used it. *He knows us. We do not know him.*" How vastly mysterious to be sure! How is he so certain that we know him? Is the *us* of the *Gazette* always individualized? How are we to know that it was not writing to order, "by authority?" Or whose fault is it he does not know us? Did he ever try to learn? If he had enquired, he might perhaps have ascertained. There is no great difficulty in getting a responsible editor, and we would have done our best to oblige, although we had imitated the example of the *John Bull*, and hired a second Tom Cribb. Let him not complain, then, of want of responsibility. The responsibility of the Editors of the *Economist* is most assuredly as great as that of the Editor of the *Gazette*, either in his "authorized" or "unauthorized" state.

We must confess, too, that we are sorry to hear such an unclear account of the *Gazette* office. From the Editor's own account it is a regular Noah's ark, and we do not think we can do better than publish his own description of it:—"Gentlemen, the whole tribe of the laridæ are unappropriated, including the boobies, the noddies, and the gulls; and if you want anything in the bird or insect way we flatter ourselves our establishment is one of the most complete in town!" We are surprised that the learned naturalist and economist did not add—"Walk up—walk up!"

At a public dinner given to the Hon. Francis Hincks, at Woodstock on the 13th instant, the following remarks are reported to have been made by the honourable gentleman:—

"It is singular enough that at this crisis the most prominent question before the public is one calculated to unite in its advocacy many who have formerly been opposed, but whose interests with respect to this measure are identically the same—I mean the question of Free-Trade; on this subject there have been the grossest misrepresentations. Attempts have been made to persuade the farmers of the country that their interests are at variance with Free-Trade. So far from this being true, gentlemen, the farmers are more interested than any other class in promoting a Free-Trade policy. The protection which they formerly enjoyed in the English market for their great staple has been abolished, and the question now is, whether the Imperial duties affecting the consumers shall be abolished. On this subject the interests of the people of all parties are the same, and yet when the question was under the consideration of Parliament, the Ministers, backed by their Upper Canadian majority, not satisfied with the protective duties imposed by the Imperial act, actually voted to place higher provincial duties on goods imported by inland carriage than on those brought by the St. Lawrence. The effect of this was to impose a direct tax on the people of Upper Canada, and which was effected by the votes of their own representatives. (Cries of shame, shame.) Connected with this subject was the repeal of the Navigation Laws; our produce has to compete with that of other countries in the English market, and it is essentially necessary that we should be enabled to transport it on the lowest possible terms. (Cheers.)"

**SALE OF CROWN LANDS**—The *Gazette des Trois-Rivières* draws attention to the sale of the Fiefs of St. Stephen and St. Maurice, by the Government, under a new system that is, in place of selling them in detail, as is practised in the Townships, they are to be sold in a single lot, and on favorable conditions to cultivators, so as to facilitate their settlement. The difference between the two systems is thus explained:—"In the sale by detail, there would be 3 or 4 patents, which, at 32s. 6d. each, makes the sum of £571 of outlay to the Land Office, while the cost of one patent for the whole does not exceed £6 5s.; and the outlay for agency and correspondence is also much less. So much for the advantage to Government.—The sale will be likewise more profitable than in detail, as the bad and good land will alike be disposed of, and more than 200 lots or 20,000 acres sold, instead of remaining on the hands of Government. The price of the land is only 6s. currency per acre. The purchaser who pays, receives a discount of 20 per cent.; but he may, if he wishes, keep the purchase money in his hands, and pay the interest.—Thus we see the Commissioner of Crown Lands has not forgotten the cultivator.—All persons will have a right to purchase of the proprietor of the Forges, provided they are twenty-one years of age, without any other qualification; and if a married man is poor, and has children, he and his children will have the right to purchase, provided that each child has but one lot, and that the youngest is at least seventeen years of age. Singular condition for the interest of the speculator. However, we are pleased to find in this new system of Mr. Papineau evidences of wisdom and able administration. A man without capital, but honest and industrious, is enabled to possess land, by paying 32s. 6d. per annum, while in the Townships he would require £60 capital to purchase it, the Government selling but for ready money. This is better than the seigniorial system, which requires a rent of nearly 30s. for the land, without counting the various manorial rights of lods et ventes, banalité, droits de corvées, &c. In fine, we are of opinion that Mr. Papineau has, in this matter, acted wisely and for the public interest; and, moreover, in our eyes, he would be one of the best of Canadian ministers if he could spread the system of holding lands in free and common socage."

## THE MARKETS.

## ENGLISH.

The certainty of the failure of the Potato crop in Great Britain, and the knowledge that there is a large deficit of Corn in France and Belgium, have produced a continued firmness in the Corn markets, and prices of all kinds of food have further advanced, without any apparent reason to believe that there will be any reduction for some time to come. The following are the quotations in Liverpool:—

Canada White Wheat, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; Mixed, 7s 9d. to 8s. 6d. Flour, Fine, 34s. to 35s.; Extra, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; Superfine, 36s. to 36s. 6d. Pease, per qr. 45s. to 48s. Oatmeal, per brl. 38s. to 39s. Indian Corn, 45s. to 50s. U. S. Western Flour, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; Sear Flour, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Pot and Pearl Ashes, 2s. 6d. to 25s. Pine, Yellow, 17d. to 17½d.; Red, 22d. to 23d. Oak, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Elm, 22d. Deals, £10 to £11. Staves, £10 to £15.

(Written for the Economist.)

NEW YORK.

20th Oct. 1846.

**ASHES.**—In good demand at \$1 06½c. for Pots, and \$1 50c. for Pearls, both qualities firm.

**FLOUR.**—In the absence and daily expectation of advices from England, the market has been unsettled and dull with a tendency to decline. We quote several large sales of Genesee at \$5 37½c. to \$5 50c.

**GRAIN.**—We quote Corn, at 70c. Rye, 80c. Wheat, at 94c. to \$1 22c.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market for all kinds is dull. 1000 barrels of Mess Pork have been taken for the Canada market, at a rate we did not learn. We quote Mess at \$10 25c., and Prime, \$9 25c. Mess Beef \$8, and Prime \$6.

**TALLOW.**—Continues scarce. Best city rendered is held at 8c. Receipts very light.

**FREIGHTS.**—To London, 3s. 3d. per barrel of Flour, and 10½d. to 11d. for Wheat.

(Reported for the Economist.)

CLEVELAND.

17th Oct. 1846.

**WHEAT.**—The market opened on Monday at 73c. to 74c. for best samples, and thereafter advanced to 75c. to 76c., at which prices remained steady during the week, until to-day (Saturday,) when want of vessels, storage, and currency, forced the prices down to 70c. to 71c., at which several boat loads were disposed of.—Receipts, 169,859 bushels.

**FLOUR.**—Several sales have been made during the week, at from \$4 25c. to \$4 45c. per brl. for such brands as "Steeze," "Doddridge," and "I. Chapman."—Receipts, 15,778 barrels.

**CORN.**—Has sustained a further decline. Sales of the week are from 43c. to 45c., and at the close the article is dull at 40c. per bush.—Receipts, 20,032 bushels.

**PORK.**—A sale of 350 brls. Mess at \$9 50c., and 100 brls. at \$10. The market is now clear of stock.

**EXCHANGE.**—Sight Drafts on New York are taken by the Bank at par.

**FREIGHTS.**—To Buffalo, Wheat 10c., Flour 33c.; to Oswego, Wheat 17c., Flour, 50; to New York, Wheat 35c., Flour \$1 12½c. to Kingston, Wheat 10c., Flour 40c.; to St. Catharines, Wheat 7c.

C. M'DONALD &amp; Co.

MONTREAL. Friday Evening, 23rd Oct.

The news by the *Caledonia* arrived to-day, bringing the gratifying intelligence that Flour, as well as most other articles of Canadian production, have advanced in the English markets; our market is therefore quite unsettled.

**ASHES.**—In demand at 24s. for Pots and Pearls.

**FLOUR.**—During the week, lots were sold on arrival at 31s. 6d. for Fine, 32s. for Extra, and 32s. 6d. for Superfine. Since the mail has been received, several transactions have taken place at 33d. 6d. for Fine, 33s. 9d. for Extra, and 35s. for Superfine. The stock is not heavy, and the demand for Quebec and the Lower Ports is active. Holders are firm, and expect higher prices.

**GRAIN.**—Nothing doing in Wheat. Several parcels on hand, and in port. Holders ask 7s. for best samples, and 6s. 6d. for Middling. Pease 5s. Barley 3s.

**PROVISIONS.**—We have to quote a sale of 500 barrels Montreal inspected Mess at \$14½, and 100 Prime Mess at \$11. We quote Prime at \$10,—no sales. Very little Beef in market,—no Mess.—Prime Mess in brand is held at \$8½, and Prime at \$6½. Butter 7½d.—not much arriving.

**GROCERIES.**—From most of the Upper Canada buyers taking their supplies in New York, our import this fall, although light, is found to be fully equal to the demand. A lot of Sugars of good middling quality were withdrawn from public sale, yesterday, at 49s. 9d. Loaf Sugar sells freely, at 8½d. Best Brandy and Gin are in good demand at our quotations.

**FLAXSEED.**—Considerable quantities are arriving. The quality is better than usual, and 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per minot, is freely paid.