

**IMMIGRATION.**

The Imperial Government have decidedly refused to introduce any measure to afford State aid to persons desirous of emigrating to any of the colonies. They will not adopt a policy which they believe would only have the effect of offering a premium for improvidence, and which would, at the same time, be costly to the country. We are not disposed to find fault with the decision of Her Majesty's Ministers, but we think that what would be wrong for England to do, as being an acknowledgment of the right of her paupers to demand aid to emigrate, would be right for Canada to undertake for her own benefit. She would not be laying down a precedent, throwing on her any responsibility hereafter, to give aid to British paupers; and it would be possible for Canada to see, in a great measure, that advances which might need to be made for the support of emigrants during the first years of their coming to the country, were duly repaid when farms began to yield more than a bare subsistence.

Should the present revival in railway building continue for some years unabated, doubtless large numbers of laborers will be attracted hither, and some of them will probably settle down to agricultural pursuits; but the emigrants we want are those who will all, or, at least, the large majority of them, become farmers. For our present population we have an abundance of mechanics and laborers generally, though these are not equally distributed throughout the various provinces of the Dominion. But there is almost unlimited space for tillers of the soil, and they are the real producers of wealth, and to them, in the future as in the past, will the prosperity of the country be mainly due. Far outnumbering all other classes of the community, as they do, they may be increased to almost any extent, and there never can be too many of them. We may have an over-supply of manufacturers, and workmen may be turned away in crowds for want of employment; there may be such an overloading of trade as to reduce profits to less than a bare living for those engaged in it, and to make failure the rule, and success the exception. But those who raise food have the whole world for customers, themselves included; and, barring exceptional years of universal fruitfulness, there are always markets for farm produce at prices sufficiently remunerative. If farmers, then, are numerous and prosperous, the supplying of them with imported or manufactured goods will furnish employment to all other classes.

The immigration policy, therefore, which should be followed by Canada is one which would secure, not the immigration of skilled mechanics or laborers of any kind other than those willing to do farm work; but of men who (with some assistance in the shape of a money loan, to be afterwards repaid) would settle down on the now vacant lands, and, after a few years, doubtless, of toil and a hard struggle for existence, would become a wealth-earning portion of the population. It would not be an injury to any man's independence of character to accept aid when given merely as a loan; and the poor Englishman, honest, hard-working, but out of employment, would gratefully embrace the opportunity offered to him to create for himself a new home in a land of plenty, where neither he nor his family should ever be without food or clothe or a roof over their heads to protect them from the inclemency of the passing seasons.

**THE SILVER NUISANCE.**

A wretched and ineffectual attempt has been made in Montreal to obstruct the working of the government plan for getting the American silver shipped out of the country. Nearly all the brokers, a number of manufacturers, and a few others of no great influence, seem to have entered into a combination to try and defeat the aims of government, as stated in the silver proclamation. Funds were furnished to carry on the war—we do not know by whom; an impoverished broker was employed to do the work of the combination, in endeavouring to buy up silver at better rates than those offered by Government; in getting petitions signed—chiefly by brokers and their clerks—against the issue of the so-called "shipplasters," and in endeavouring to create popular prejudice against them by the placing of vindictive posters—down with the shipplasters; silver at par, better. It was readily seen that the only part of the Government scheme that was at all vulnerable was that which provided for the issue of fractional

currency, pending the receipt of a sufficient quantity of new Canadian coin to take the place of the to-be-expelled American coin; and it was thought that if this issue of fractional currency could be prevented by calling it names, getting up a feeling against it, and finally dividing the House of Commons, on a motion to forbid it, the whole scheme to drive out the American silver would fall through. In making their arrangements, however, these wily people overlooked one fact, which has for long been patent to everybody, and that is that in Ontario the public feeling on the subject is strong and well-nigh unanimous, and that there the general desire is to get rid—no matter at what cost—of the silver nuisance. When it came to the point, however, the fact became evident, and Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt—who had undertaken to be the standard-bearer of the anti-shipplaster clique—allowed the opportunity to pass, and did not venture to bring forward his motion at all, much less take issue with Government on the question.

The main resorts, Union, of the brokers' combination were total failure, much ridicule of themselves, and, which comes hardest, heavy and fruitless expense. Silver, bought in large amounts at from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 discount, had to be re-sold at 5; printers' ink had to be paid for, so had circular telegrams, despatched in hot haste all over the country, and in various other ways money was spent. And all this for nothing. The Government scheme is working well. Silver is being sold to the agencies all over the Dominion as rapidly as it can be conveniently handled and disposed of, the amount already received being in the vicinity of \$500,000. The fractional notes are not only nearly or quite ready for distribution, but enquiries are being made for them, and, for many purposes, they will prove to be, to many, a real boon. There can hardly be a doubt but that, by the 16th April, when the proclamation comes into force, the people will have made up their minds not to receive American silver at par any longer, but to take it at its current value only; most employers of labor—at all events all those who are above endeavoring to make a petty gain out of their employees—will cease to pay out at its full value a currency really so much depreciated, and those whose profits are found in the disbursement of uncurrent money, or in its purchase and sale, will be in a hopeless minority, quite powerless to prevent or obstruct the carrying out of the scheme which, after much solicitation, and after years of delay, the Government have seen fit to undertake.

**REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS FIRMS.**

IN business should bear in mind that during the last session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was passed, the object of which is to compel persons engaged in business under co-partnership, as traders, manufacturers, or miners, to register the names of their firm specifying their occupation. This must be done in the registry office of the county or place in which the business is carried on, and a fee of 60 cents is to be charged. The Act was not immediate in its action, but comes into operation on the 24th of June next. And in order that it may become effective, a penalty of \$200 can be collected from each partner of any non-registered firm; and as half of this sum is to go to the informer, one may expect that there will be plenty of information laid against those that may not have complied with the conditions set forth in the act. Any change made in the composition of a business firm must also be duly registered, the intention being, that any person having cause of action against any firm or company may know, exactly, on their declaration, who to hold liable. Now, as people's memory often proves defective, the pressure of daily business driving matters that have once been postponed far out of recollection, it would be well if every firm or company, engaged in business should at once make the necessary declaration, and get a matter comfortably disposed of that might otherwise prove one of vexation and loss.—Free Press.

**CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.**

GOLD AT HAZZARD'S CORNERS.—I have just finished the assay of 100 lbs of rock taken from a vein in this neighbourhood which yielded at the rate of 14 dwts and 3 grs per ton. Also a sample of 10 lbs from another vein which yielded a little over one ounce per ton—the gold is of a very fine quality, decidedly above the coin standard. The matrix in both veins was a glassy quartz, and the gold associated with iron, sulphur and arsenic. It is a difficult ore to work, and requires a thorough calculation to set the gold free. All the veins that I have seen in this neighbourhood have a strong northerly dip, which leads me to think that those sulphurets will disappear in depth, and heavy iron gold will occupy the lower levels.

W. H. PALMER.  
March 16th, 1870.—Madoc Mercury.

**A CONTRAST.**

The following statistics, collated from the Oswego Times, will show the movement of flour and grain, from the lake regions eastward, over Lake Ontario, during the years 1869 and 1868.

MOVEMENT IN 1868.

Receipt at	Flour	Grain.	Total in bu.
Oswego	8,622	13,978,972	13,987,594
Rochester	350	81,739	82,449
Cape Vincent	191	207,476	208,418
Ogdensburg	24,956	2,894,704	4,121,179
Montreal	984,192	8,118,827	18,089,787
Total	1,230,183	24,071,771	25,301,954

MOVEMENT IN 1869.

Receipt at	Flour.	Grain.	Total in bu.
Oswego	61,941	7,122,145	7,184,086
Rochester	1,984	425,711	431,691
Cape Vincent	8,890	505,369	514,259
Ogdensburg	294,059	1,132,241	1,426,300
Montreal	597,683	916,782	3,908,697
Total	968,257	9,999,233	14,847,477

The receipts at New York, Buffalo and Montreal, in 1868 and 1869 were as follows:

AT NEW YORK.

	1868.	1869.
Flour, bbls	2,530,725	3,585,716
Wheat, bush	12,983,147	23,818,622
An increase in 1869 equal to 14,200,455 bushels.		

AT BUFFALO.

	1868.	1869.
Flour, bbls	1,624,818	1,602,629
Wheat, bush	12,647,781	19,826,682
An increase in 1869 equal to 7,099,920 bushels.		

AT MONTREAL.

	1868.	1869.
Flour, bbls	790,841	954,192
Wheat, bush	2,428,870	7,836,348
An increase in 1869 equal to 5,676,242 bushels.		

The per cent. each port received is shown in the annexed table:

	1868.	1869.
Oswego	49.60	48.44
Rochester	2.92	.27
Cape Vincent	3.70	.67
Ogdensburg	17.56	18.88
Montreal	26.28	42.28

As will be seen from the above figures, the increase in the receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal in 1869 over 1868 is equal to 5,676,242 bushels. This increase was caused principally by the large speculative purchases and sale of Canadian account in Milwaukee and other Western ports, which will come here on the opening of navigation.—Gazette.

**DOMINION NOTES.**

HOW true is it that the multitude of words darken counsel. There was never a better illustration of this than was afforded by the debate in the House of Commons on the Dominion Notes resolutions.

The proposition of Sir Francis Hincks is to issue Dominion Notes against gold and Dominion debentures, in, at times, variable proportions; but the proportion of gold to debentures not to be less than 25 per cent, which gives a minimum proportion of 20 per cent to circulation. There must always be debentures and gold to cover every dollar of circulation. It follows as a logical sequence that the proportion of gold to circulation cannot be less than 20 per cent. It was said, however, that debentures might be sold in some fluctuations of circulation; but if debentures were sold, there must be gold to take their place. There must always be, under the proposed law, debentures and gold to cover the amount of notes issued; and if there is less proportion of debentures, there must be greater proportion of gold. So it is perfectly true the proposition which the proposed law gives is greater than one which would simply give a minimum of 20 per cent on the circulation.

Nothing can be more clear to the mind than the principle we have stated, and a practical illustration is equally distinct. Suppose the circulation to be eight millions, there would have to be two millions of gold and six millions of debentures provided. If the circulation were to decline, say three quarters of a million, the per centage of gold to circulation would increase under the provision to secure the eight millions. But if it were to go still further down, and the Government were to sell debentures, their obligation to keep debentures and gold against all the circulation would remain, the minimum of gold to debentures being never less than 25 per cent, which would give 20 per cent on the circulation.

The resolutions provide for a margin of 10 per cent in cases of emergency, but this has not come up in discussion. The absolute safety point of these Dominion Notes may be stated at four millions. There can be no question as to the perfect credit they will command.—Gazette.

THE TRADE REVIEW AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.