

The Dominion Gazette

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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245

MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

No. 40.

Vol. II.

MORNING COMMENT.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1896.

On the subject of the extent to which Legislative interference with banking institutions is necessary, and would prove beneficial, there is considerable latitude for difference of opinion; but that interference of some kind is called for in the circumstances of the country, admits of no dispute. In support of this latter view, reason and experience unite in their testimony; and, however difficult it may be to determine the precise limits to which the control of the Legislature should extend over this branch of business, it is certain that legislation would have been infinitely less the character of a dangerous experiment, than if we remain longer in the singular predicament in which we are at present.

We are disposed to take a lesson on the subject of the neighbouring States, before we ourselves choose our own terms. There are many points of resemblance, and would advocate the passing of a general law, with provisions similar to those of the Act, which we formerly mentioned as being in force in the State of Massachusetts. Being applicable to all banks, it could not press unequally on any one. There would be no room for the exercise of favoritism.

The chief points which the greatest prominence should be given in such a law, and which we are inclined to regard as the most practically important, would be to provide that the capital of each bank, but not a certain proportion of it, should be actually paid up before it commenced operations, and that periodic statements of its affairs should be published, and this to be done under such conditions that no evasion could be practised, or false impressions of the condition of the state of the institution made on the public mind. In regard to the first of these requirements, the law of Massachusetts, among other things, provides that no bank shall go into operation until one half of its capital stock shall have been paid in gold and silver, and shall be its own, &c. Another object of a general law ought to be, to fix the maximum and minimum quantity of capital stock, so that no banks shall be established in the province with very small or very large capital; as monopoly might be granted in the one case, and as to the other, a national banking institution cannot do a business of this description with the same advantage to the community as those of moderate extent. We forbear enumerating any of the other and minor restrictions that should be embraced in a general law in regard to banks and banking.

We are also inclined to insist upon each bank being chartered by the Legislature, as an additional safeguard to public interests; but, certainly with the understanding that charters should be freely granted in all cases, where the parties applying for them were prepared to fulfill the conditions of the general law. Such is generally the practice in the neighbouring States.

We have just perused an article in the New York *Evening Post* of the 19th inst., which is an excellent exposition of the singular fact, of wheat being now imported from England into the United States, is attempted; but with very little success. The amount of the writer's reasoning is contained in these sentences:—

"Without wandering in the wide field of conjecture upon this subject, we believe it may be considered chiefly in two ways. In the first place, the inhabitants of the United States, foreign-born as well as native citizens, are all in a way for being merchants, or speculators in some way or other. They will build ships, exchange commodities, construct railways, dig canals, but they will not build bread, clear forests, or produce bread and wine. Hence there is no product to be turned into food or manure, and, as a result, the country is effectively cramped by the want of help."

How the too anxious desire to become speedily rich, or how the construction of canals and railroads, can have so far changed the character of the trade of the country, that from exporting grain to a large extent, it has been compelled to import it, we do not profess to understand. That the yearly increase of sixteen millions, in a country with unlimited agricultural resources, could prosper in any sensible degree, in producing the singular change in its trade, is not to be thought of.

We are surprised that neither the writer in question, nor any other that we know, has taken into account in his considerations on this matter, the close correspondence between the growth of the cotton and tobacco trades of the United States, on the one hand, and the decline of her export corn trade on the other. The quantity of cotton, more particularly that of late years, has been raised by the Southern

States, in immense, and is now, we believe, more than one-half of what is raised by all the other cotton producing countries in the world. It is very certain, that the same land, the same labour, and the same capital that are employed in the cultivation of cotton cannot at the same time be directed to the production of food. With this latter article the cotton producing States must be supplied by the other States, and if cotton growing be found to be more profitable than grain growing, the capital of the country will have a greater tendency to flow into the one branch of business than into the other. With, therefore, the fact before us, that the cotton trade has lately increased with unusual rapidity, that fresh capital, labour, and land, to an enormous amount, have been brought to bear upon it, it need excite no surprise, that, instead of there being a surplus quantity of grain to export, there is now not enough in the country to supply the wants of those who raise it, of the cotton growers, the mechanics, &c.

The following, from a New York paper, furnishes an undoubted indication of the kind of success which would attend the constructing of the Railroad between Wellington Square and Goderich, of which we lately spoke. It would unquestionably prove the best speculation in Canada:—

"The business of Buffalo, we are told on good authority, now exhibiting the same features, was never better. The Buffalo papers call it a moderate calculation, when they say that the profits of a season to be sent from Buffalo to Michigan, is \$1500—this is the time of doing this only 15 days, which pays in profit \$100 per day. There are upwards of thirty steamboats running from Buffalo. It is said that 500 sail would be upon the lakes, and the business so far has been beyond all calculation."

More than one-third of the stores in the burnt district in New York have been rebuilt, and are already occupied; and it is expected that at least three-fourths of the whole will be completed before winter.

Who is the "Cyclops" of the Herald? The "convicted slanderer." Dr. BARBER, it will not be forgotten, lectured this evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.—Sir,—I beg leave to inform your Correspondent "Delia," that a club of association, having for its object the improvement of its members, by the means she suggests, has been in active operation for some time past in this city. It is not, however, composed exclusively of the class mentioned, but is open to all young men of good character and intelligence, who will subscribe to its constitution. This association, under the appellation of "The Society for Mutual Improvement," has about fifty members, and is a vigorous and healthy condition. Any one anxious to become a member, by application to Mr. HENRY LEMAS, Chairman, can obtain the constitution of the Society for perusal. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.—Sir,—I had from the remarks which have appeared in the *Courier* and in the *Gazette*, on the reply to the "Awful Disclosures," that the expression "determined Calvinist," applied to one of Monk's supporters, may not be understood in the sense in which I intended it. I beg leave to say that, by a "determined Calvinist," I understood a Calvinist holding the inquisitorial and persecuting doctrine of CALVIN OF GENÈVE. I do not believe that, in this sense, there are any Dissenters in Canada, who are "determined Calvinists," or that there are any inclined to become so. Yours very respectfully,

THE AUTHOR OF THE REPLY.

Agriculture.

Lower Canada.

Report of the Inspectors of Standing Crops and Agricultural Improvements, appointed by the Agricultural Society of the County of Two Mountains:—

The undersigned Inspectors having completed the examination of Barley, Rye, and Cultivated Grasses, beg leave to report their proceedings to the Secretary.

We commenced our tour on the 16th instant, and found a fine competition on Barley and Grass throughout the County; the former in a lighter right crop in general, and in many instances a total failure, even on good land—the quality is also inferior, and will prove very deficient in quality from last season.

Barley is much cultivated of late years in this section of the Province, and is justly considered by our intelligent farmers, as one of the most valuable of the cerealiferous grains, yielding in favourable seasons, a more profitable, and less precarious return, than either Wheat, Indian Corn, or Potatoes—does not exhaust the soil like the two former, and sowers in the fall of the latter for fattening Swine, &c. Any surplus the farmer has to spare finds a ready sale at the Brewery.

The Grass crops we found also to be very deficient, generally, from last year, and in many places the Red Clover, on low clay lands, had entirely failed.

The competition on Rye was rather limited this season, and it grew a very light crop in general. This grain, in our opinion, is not a profitable crop for the farmer. Oats, we consider as much more profitable, and equally adapted for light lands, and notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's definition, are more suitable, even for human food than Rye.

We regret to see the necessity of amending particularly on the slovenly manner in which some competitors in sowing their seed with the fallow, either mixed with some other cultivated grain, or with tar, &c., which not only deprives them of any chance for Premiums from the Society, but also of a fair price at market. Some fields of this description were rejected this

season, which with a necessary care in cleaning the seed, would have obtained the first premiums.

It is most gratifying, however, to observe, (with a few exceptions,) the rapid and decided improvement which has taken place within a few years, not only in the staple articles of husbandry, but even the minor ones are attended to with care and success.

Our Society, although still in its infancy (and not receiving, we regret to say, the general support of this portion of our community which stand most in want of its stimulating influence), has already been productive of much benefit to the whole County, by exciting a spirit of emulation amongst our farmers generally, both in the raising of stock, of the most approved breeds, and cultivating the soil in a superior manner.

We considered it a part of our duty, to omit no opportunity to impress on the minds of the intelligent Canadian farmer, the benefits which might be realized by a more general support of the Society on their part; and we fully explained the conditions on which they can participate in the Legislative aid towards Agricultural Improvements, so very liberally granted for several years past. Our suggestions, we trust, will not prove altogether unavailing.

The Pastures we found generally in a most wretched state, from the long continued drought, and the defective system of Canadian Farming. The farmers to adopt the English practice of sowing grass seeds with their grain, on lands intended for pasture, even for one year only, the trifling expense would be amply repaid by the increased product of the Dairy, and the superior state of their Cattle at the close of the season.

In addition to some new articles of competition, we took the liberty to recommend, and suggested the propriety of offering premiums for raising Flax. This valuable and profitable textile, by many of our farmers in small patches, and generally looks well, although much shorter than that of the Continent, and requires a strong fabric, the home made linen is much preferable to the imported; and it is fully proved that it would prove a fitting industry for our County; we consider it desirable to be encouraged by liberal premiums, even for small quantities of land at first, with a view to develop our capabilities for Flax raising. The encouragement of the Society to this article may lead in a few years to the erection of Flax Mills in central situations, where it is not yet profitable to the County. The whole most respectfully submitted.

J. B. CHARRLES, Inspector.

JOHN M. MARTIN, Jr., Inspector.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1896.

The following Premiums are awarded for this Season:

Mr. Jas. Clark, Cote St. Pierre, best one arpent. Mr. Peter M. Martin, Carillon Hill, second do. Mr. Alex. Demar, Macarthur, third do.

Mr. J. B. Charless, best 2 arpents. Mr. J. S. Hichin, La Cote, second do. Mr. F. Ouellet, Cote St. Vincent, third do.

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he had only three good crops during that period.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

September 20, 1836.

Poetry

The following affecting lines are the production of the Rev. Charles Weston, author of the well-known verses on the death of Sir John Moore. It is rarely that we meet with so great a display of expression suited to such touching delicacy of sentiment.

If I had thought then couldst have died, I might not weep for thee; But I forgot when by my side, That thou couldst be mortal be; It never through my mind had past, The time would 'st be he'er, And I on these should look my last, And thou shouldst smile no more!

And still upon that face I look, And think 'twill smile again; And still the thoughts I will not brook, That I must look in vain! But when I smile—then dost not say, What thou ne'er lovest unaid; And now I feel as well I may, Sweet Mary! thou art dead!

If thou wouldst stay 'em as thou art, All cold and all serene; I might might miss thy silent heart, And where thy smiles have been? While 'em thy still, bleak comes I have, Thou seemest still mine own; But there I lay thee in the grave— And I am now alone!

I do not think where'er thou art, That thou hast forgotten me; And I, perhaps, may soothe thy heart, In thinking too of thee; Yet there was round thee such a dawn Of light ne'er seen before, As fancy never could have drawn, And never can restore.

The Little Blind Boy. O! tell me the form of the summer, soft air, That comes so gently the curls of my hair; It breathes on my lips, and it fans my warm cheek, But give me no answer, though often I speak. I feel it play 'em, refreshing and light, And yet cannot touch it because I've no sight.

The odour of flowers that are hovering nigh, What are they? and what kind of wings do they fly? Are these shining angels who come to delight A poor little child who knows nothing of right? The fane of the sun never comes to my mind, Oh! tell me what light it, because I am blind.

"I Do not Ask thy Love from Fate," I do not ask thy love from fate, That blessed those thou lovest are; Thou art to me, beloved one, Even as a star, For which the dreaming spirit pine, While he lies in cold lonely night.

I do not ask to hear thy voice, Fall gently on my listening ear; My fainting soul would melt and die As with thy fear, If thou shouldst 'st utter words to me Of more than common courtesy.

Alas! my heart with stilled sigh, Met 'em that lip's most curious tone, And shrunk beneath that wild eye, Like lovers at noon; How could it bear the burning words, But might I (as a spirit haunt) The silent spot it loves the best?

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sighted protection afforded to a branch of industry which is not indigenous. Several European nations possess similar courses, and the exports of hardware and cutlery to all the countries of Europe do not fall in value & part of the exports to the United States.

Rather more than one-half of the whole exports are indeed for the United States market; and under the very favourable relations which now happily subsist between the two countries, we may repeat the words of Lord Brougham in one of his speeches on the orders in Council in 1812, when he remarked that, "Not an axe falls in the woods of America, which does not put in motion some shuttle, or hammer, or wheel in England. The trade with Brazil and the new states of South America is already extensive, and we are deeply concerned in seeing the people of those countries in the employment of a rational and well-constituted liberty. The interests of Sheffield with this 'new world,' which it was the diplomatic boast of Mr. Canning to have called into existence, will, we hope, gradually become more intimate. The state of the exports to other parts of the world require no particular comment. Notwithstanding the Prussian Custom-house league, the exports to Prussia and Germany generally, though not larger, have not decreased. The exports to France have increased in spite of her prohibitive system, their value in 1832 being 23,200, and last year 43,374. Holland and Belgium are separately better customers than when they were united.

The total value of the exports of hardware and cutlery was higher last year than any former year. In 1833, they amounted to 1,434,431; in 1834, to 1,460,261; and last year, to 1,533,042, being an increase of nearly three per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase for the same period in cotton goods exported, was 7 per cent; in silk, 6 per cent; in woolens, 15 per cent. Since the year 1820, the exports of hardware and cutlery have doubled in value. All the other branches of hardware, viz., the brass and copper manufactures, those of tin and pewter, of plate and plated ware, watches and jewellery, are equally flourishing, and the exports as respects them have also doubled in value since 1820. The exports of every description of hardware, with iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, amounted in value to 3,760,206; in 18 and last year, to 6,134,625.

The quantity of unwrought steel imported in 1835 was 2,810 tons, of which the United States took 1,886 tons. In 1824, the quantity exported was only 570 tons, and the demand from the United States was for no more than 173 tons. The conversion of iron into steel is now one of the most active branches of industry in the Sheffield trade, and we are glad to hear that the town fully participates in the increased foreign demand. We have said that Sheffield has participated largely in the benefits of an increasing trade, and we are glad to hear that the town fully participates in the increased foreign demand. We have said that Sheffield has participated largely in the benefits of an increasing trade, and we are glad to hear that the town fully participates in the increased foreign demand.

Table with 2 columns: Countries to which Declared Quantity exported, and Quantity. Includes entries for United States of America, Asia, British West Indies, Brazil, Br. Colonies in North America, Mexico and States of South America, Germany, Foreign West Indies, France, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Africa, Russia, Spain and the Canaries, Belgium, Guernsey, Jersey, Aden, Turkey & Constantinople, Gibraltar, Norway, The Ionian Islands, Prussia, Malta, Denmark, Norway and Greek Islands, Sweden.

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THE EXPORTS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY TO FRANCE. The exports of hardware and cutlery to France, a country which has a population exceeding thirty-two millions, are only equal to 1-35th part of the quantity exported to the United States of America, which is only about thirteen millions. The French pay enormously for their domestic manufactures of hardware and cutlery, and the exchange of productions for which France is indebted to us is unequalled, because, at a great waste of capital, they prefer to make themselves better by being made in France, and better by being made in France, and better by being made in France.

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the pulp of the best-root in that country, after the saccharine juice is extracted from it—it is dried in an oven, and then reduced by a power, placed in bags in the granaries till given to the food, when it is moistened with water, and forms very nourishing food, which the cattle eat with great avidity.—Frasier Paper.

UNITED STATES. CHOLERA.—We are glad to hear by the annexed report, that the number of new cases in Charleston on the 9th, was less than half what it was the day previous. Tuesday last was appointed by the Civil Council as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, on account of the epidemic.

Office Board of Health, Sept. 9, 1836, v. u. The special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty-four hours, 10 cases of cholera—3 white, 7 black, 2 dead.—Of the cases mentioned yesterday three more have died, the others convalescing. By order, Thos. Y. STILES, M. D. Chairman Special Committee.

EMIGRATION.—To give the public at a distance some idea of the tide of emigration setting west, we would mention, that since yesterday morning six steamboats have left this city, bound up the lakes—to wit, the New York, for Chicago, and the Gen. Taylor, for Cleveland, the latter States, Oliver N. Searby, and Gen. Porter, for Detroit—all of which were literally overloaded with passengers, and some of them are to leave before they have time to avoid the press of emigrants to secure a passage.—Buffalo Journal.

GRANITE.—In the United States there are now in existence six companies incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing various articles in which this substance forms an ingredient, with capitals amounting to \$1,000,000. They employ at present 300 to 1000 individuals, men, women, and children, and are rapidly extending their operations.

FRUIT. ALMONDS—Sweet shelled, 1 lb 1/2; bitter, 1 lb 1/4. Apples—Sweet, 1 lb 1/2; tart, 1 lb 1/4. Berries—Raspberries, 1 lb 1/2; strawberries, 1 lb 1/4. Citrus—Oranges, 1 lb 1/2; lemons, 1 lb 1/4. Grapes—Black, 1 lb 1/2; white, 1 lb 1/4. Peaches—Sweet, 1 lb 1/2; tart, 1 lb 1/4. Pears—Sweet, 1 lb 1/2; tart, 1 lb 1/4. Plums—Sweet, 1 lb 1/2; tart, 1 lb 1/4. Quinces, 1 lb 1/2. Walnuts—Sweet, 1 lb 1/2; bitter, 1 lb 1/4.

GRAIN AND BREAD. WHEAT—Upper Canada, white, 60 lbs 7/0; red, 60 lbs 6/0. Lower Canada, white, 60 lbs 6/0; red, 60 lbs 5/0. RYE—60 lbs 4/0. BARLEY—60 lbs 3/0. OATS—60 lbs 2/0. CORN—60 lbs 1/0. BREAD—60 lbs 1/0.

NET-ALL HARDWARE. Iron—English bar, 100 lbs 10/0; American, 100 lbs 9/0. Steel—English, 100 lbs 12/0; American, 100 lbs 11/0. Brass—60 lbs 8/0. Copper—60 lbs 7/0. Tin—60 lbs 6/0. Lead—60 lbs 5/0. Zinc—60 lbs 4/0. Nickel—60 lbs 3/0. Silver—60 lbs 2/0. Gold—60 lbs 1/0.

RAILROAD LINE OF MAIL STAGES. STANSTEAD PLAIN TO ST. JOHNS. Through in One Day. Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLARKE & PROPRIETORS. Fare 31 Dollars, (17s. 6d.) LEAVE ST. JOHNS, Wednesday and Saturday, at four o'clock, and arrive at Stanstead Plain in the evening. Arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

UPPER CANADA LINE, STEAMBOATS AND STAGES. LEAVE MONTREAL every day except Sunday, at half-past ten, A. M., and arrive in FRENCHTOWN the following day, with the exception of Saturday's stage, which will remain over the Sabbath at Cornwall, as follows:—Montreal to Lachine, by land, 9 miles. Lachine to Cornwall, by steamboat, 34 do. Cornwall to Lac du Lac, by land, 18 do. Lac du Lac to Lac Seul, by land, 18 do. Lac Seul to Lac Seul, by steam, 41 do. Lac Seul to Lac Seul, by land, 18 do. Lac Seul to Lac Seul, by land, 18 do. Lac Seul to Lac Seul, by land, 18 do.

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, containing nearly One Hundred Acres, under good cultivation, situated midway between St. Johns and Chambly, on the banks of the Canal, 16 miles from Montreal. There is a very excellent Stone House, a small House built of wood, two Barns, Stables, and a well with two wells of fine Water. This property will be sold cheap, in consequence of the Proprietor leaving for the Upper Province. One-third of the purchase money only will be required at present, the remainder in annual instalments. The Stock, Crops, &c. may be taken at a valuation. The House is well fitted for a Store or Inn. The title is unquestionable. For particulars enquire of Mr. COURT, Comptroller Agent, Montreal, or to GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., St. Thomas, near Chambly, June 23, 76th St.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, PER. CROWN, DUTIES. Includes entries for ASHES, SOAP, OILS, and various provisions.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, PER. CROWN, DUTIES. Includes entries for WINE, SPIRITS, and various liquors.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, PER. CROWN, DUTIES. Includes entries for MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, such as sugar, coffee, and tea.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, PER. CROWN, DUTIES. Includes entries for GRAIN AND BREAD, such as wheat, rye, and barley.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, PER. CROWN, DUTIES. Includes entries for NET-ALL HARDWARE, such as iron, steel, and brass.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, PER. CROWN, DUTIES. Includes entries for FREIGHT TO, such as Liverpool, Clyde, and Ireland.

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No. 158.

LAKE ONTARIO.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1836.

THE GREAT BRITAIN. THE UNITED STATES. Capt. WHITNEY, going up, leaving on Tuesday next, the 26th inst. for Kingston, and returning on Wednesday next, the 27th inst. for Montreal. The Capt. will call at the following places:—Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto.

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