

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

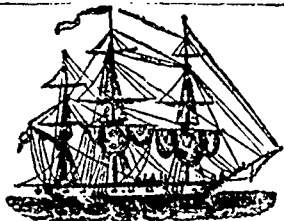
Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / **Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.**  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# CANADIAN ECONOMIST.



## FREE TRADE JOURNAL, AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Vol. 1.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1816.

[No. 24.

### CONTENTS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.—The Navigation Laws.                                 | 7.—Miscellaneous Articles.                    |
| 2.—State of the Corn Markets.—Late Harvest in Europe.   | 8.—Intelligence—General and Local.            |
| 3.—The Montreal Gazette.                                | 9.—Shipping Intelligence.                     |
| 4.—Limited Partnerships.                                | 10.—Markets.—English, New York, and Montreal. |
| 5.—The Post Office Department in British North America. | 11.—Prices Current, &c.                       |
| 6.—Effect of English Corn Trade.                        | 12.—Advertisements.                           |

## THE CANADIAN ECONOMIST.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1816.

### THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

We think it incumbent on us to dwell on the effects of these laws upon Canadian industry and commerce, in order that the country may be fully prepared to reason with the Imperial authorities should they see fit to deny us what we are so clearly entitled to as an act of simple justice, viz., such a modification of these laws as will allow us to employ American or any other foreign vessels at our option in our intercourse with the world, and particularly with Great Britain herself.

In our present number we shall appeal to the good sense of our fellow-columnists in favour of our views, by submitting statistical facts to them that will prove how seriously our best interests are compromised by the operation of the laws in question.

In passing, however, we must have a parting word with our contemporary of the *Gazette*. That wonderful luminary seems by his late articles against our journal, and the Association of which it is the organ, to have parted with both his honesty and his common sense—witness the article in his paper of the 3d instant, in which he misrepresents the doctrines and opinions advocated by the writers in this journal so foully that reply would be worse than useless. He has evidently no scruples of conscience left to contend with. To such of our readers as see the *Gazette* no explanation of what we allude to can be necessary; but for the benefit of those who do not read that journal,—which has latterly, by the way, shown all the characteristics of a trucking time-serving print, instead of that sturdy independence which in the earlier stages of its existence it got credit for,—we may mention that it attacks us for inserting a "Dialogue" that appeared in our number of the 26th ultimo, "on Free Trade between two Farmers of the Eastern Townships,"—accusing us of affirming and maintaining the very fallacy in that Dialogue, which we took pains in our introductory remarks to expose and refute! There is but one term which can be applied to a public journalist capable of attempting to damage an opponent by resorting to such disreputable means as that of misrepresenting him in order to gain a momentary triumph with those who may not see both sides of the question by reading both papers. In our former numbers, however, we have so effectually exposed his previous misrepresentations, and refuted his contemptible sophistry, that for the present we do not feel called upon to notice his recent delinquencies more at large. We revert therefore to our subject, viz., the costliness to Canada of the British Navigation Laws.

Having occasion to refer lately to the Report of the Montreal Board of Trade, a document drawn up with great care and ability, and invaluable as a perfect exposition of our commercial relations with Great Britain, as well as foreign powers, we were particularly struck with the statistics which it embodies—establishing by authentic data the fact that during the years 1814-15 and 46 this colony sacrificed to the British ship-owner an average excess of 3s. 3d. currency per barrel of flour and 7d. currency per bushel of wheat over the rates which were current during the same period from the port of New York to the port of Liverpool, in Great Britain. It also furnishes the quantity of produce exported by the St. Lawrence during the same period, as follows:—

	1814 R. Barrels.	WHEAT. Bushels.
1814 .....	415,477	282,183
1815 .....	432,218	396,252
1816 .....	311,665	306,939
Total .....	1,168,360	985,374

We must add, however, by way of explanation, that the quantity given for 1816 embraces the export up to the end of July only; to complete the year therefore we may add, according to present appearances, an estimate of at least 200,000 barrels of flour and 150,000 bushels of wheat, which will make the total export for the three years in question—

1,368,360 Barrels Flour,  
1,135,374 Bushels Wheat.

We have also before us an authentic document, showing the quantity of timber exported from Quebec in the years 1841 and 1845—timber, deals, staves, lathwood, &c. being reduced to loads, as follows:—

1841 .....	519,650 loads.
1845 .....	663,951 "

1,183,601

To which we will add an estimate for 1816 of.....600,000

Making together for 1,783,600 loads exported during the three years in question. To these exports should be added about 60,000 barrels of ashes and a large quantity of provisions, barley, peas, &c.; but as time will not at present allow us to introduce them in this calculation, we limit ourselves to wheat, flour, and timber,—relying on the result as quite sufficient to satisfy the community that the Navigation Laws entail a degree of loss on this colony which entitles it to the best consideration of the mother country, claiming a modification of these laws as an act of mere justice—throwing liberality entirely out of the question.

Multiplying the quantity of flour and wheat exported, by the excess of 3s. 3d. currency per barrel, and 7d. currency per bushel, and the quantity of timber by an estimated excess of 7s. 6d. per load (which every practical merchant we conceive will allow is a moderate estimate, when tested by the average excess of flour and wheat), and the result shews that this colony has lost, during the period in question, no less than £24,098 11s. 6d. currency, or £308,032 17s. 2d. per annum! Let the agriculturist and the hardy care-worn lumberer ponder well on these facts, let them consider that within the last three years they have sacrificed to the British ship-owner—not to the British Government, be it remarked—but to their fellow-subject, the British ship-owner, the enormous sum of nearly a million of money! Well might the British Ship-owners' Society exult over Lord John Russell's recent declaration in Parliament, that he did not intend to introduce any measure for the relaxation of the Navigation Laws; but has the Canadian colonist any reason to be satisfied?—the Canadian colonist who is thus required to sacrifice to the British ship-owner nearly as much annually as he is required to contribute to his Government, to meet the expenditure of the colony!

The people of this colony must be changed, indeed, if they submit to this intolerable injustice without remonstrating with the Imperial authorities, and claiming the relief they are so manifestly entitled to.

But the party who argue against these laws being modified to suit our present circumstances, tell us that this is the price we pay for British protection, and that we must submit to it, or be cast off by the Mother Country. In the first place, we state, in reply, that no British statesman or British minister has yet used such a line of argument, and, until they do so, it is not worth our while to grapple with it; but when they do employ such argument, it will be easy to show that the price is too extravagant to be long quietly paid.

What nation is Canada likely to come in collision with to require such costly protection? None on the face of the earth, except the United States, and the worst that could happen then would be to become an independent member of the Union. But let us not be misconstrued; let it not be supposed that we desire such a change; far from it. Our love of country is, perhaps, the strongest feeling of our nature; but the cause we have at heart, viz., the commercial freedom of our adopted country, must be argued out to its fullest consequences, embracing all contingencies; and hence, by way of warning to the headstrong opponents of improvement, we glance at this as a probable result, should the Mother Country be so blind to her own interests as to persevere in maintaining her costly and harassing restrictions, when the public voice has been declared in decided and unmistakable tones against them.

## STATE OF THE CORN MARKETS—LATE HARVESTS IN EUROPE.

A late number of the *London Economist* contains a most important article on the subject of the harvest and the Corn Markets. The editor of that paper has for several years past paid particular attention to these questions, and his productions have, we believe, without fail, been borne out by actual results. It is, therefore, most important to know what his opinion is on the present state of the home market, and what supplies Great Britain is likely to require from this continent.

We will state, in the first place, the facts the *Economist* furnishes, and afterwards the consequences he is led to deduce from these facts.

In the first place, the editor of the *Economist* refers to the large stock of wheat and flour on hand on the first of September last year—a larger stock, he states, than was existing in the country in any former year whatever. This accumulation had been the result of the abundant harvest of 1844, and the large amount of wheat and flour imported in addition to the home supply. A knowledge of this fact induced the editor of the *Economist* at that time to take a different view from that entertained by persons usually best informed on these questions, as to the effect the great deficiency in the harvest of the year was to have upon prices; he then stating his belief that “the country stocks will be sufficient until the approach of next harvest (when new considerations will come into the calculation) to prevent any such rise as is likely to derange the general current of commercial and financial events.”

Our readers are aware that this prediction turned out to be a true one. Although the crop of 1845 was fully as deficient as had been represented, yet the large amount of stock on hand prevented any permanent advance in prices, and finally entailed heavy losses upon parties both in this country and at home, who had speculated on a different result.

This was the state of things on the 1st of September, 1845; and the editor of the *Economist* next proceeds to show how matters stood on the 1st of September, 1846. Here just the reverse is presented of the former year. Whilst the stock of wheat on hand on the 1st of September, 1845, was unusually large, on the same day this year it was smaller than for many years past. “For several months prior to the passing of the Corn Bill,” says the *Economist*, “the stocks in millers’ and dealers’ hands had been gradually reduced to the lowest possible state. A very large consumption had been going forward, but the sales from the farmers were to a smaller extent than in any recent year; not that they held back their stocks for any motive, for, with a repeal of the Corn Law certain, every motive would rather have induced them to press their stocks upon the market; but that their produce was really deficient in quantity.” And this is shown by the returns made to the Corn Office of quantities of wheat sold in numerous towns, upon which the weekly averages are computed. These exhibit a difference of a million of quarters between the sales of 1845 and 1846,—the sales decreasing in amount as we approach the termination of the corn year; thus showing plainly, as the Editor of the *Economist* observes, the exhausted state of the stocks, as contrasted with the same period last year. In August alone, the sales of the two years thus compare:—

	August, 1845.	August, 1846.
Sold, . . . . .	758,854 qrs.	424,700 qrs.

“We therefore think it a most conclusive fact,” says the *Economist*, “that neither in dealers’ hands, nor in those of the growers, have the stocks of old wheat for many years been so small as on the 1st September, 1846. And this we think constitutes one of the great differences between our prospects at this moment, compared with those at the same period in 1845.”

This fact, then, being pretty well established that, on the 1st of September last, the stock of wheat and flour in England was unusually small: the next question which arises is, how far the deficiency is likely to be made up by the harvest which has just been got in? On this, of course, turns the whole question of prices, and it is therefore a most important point for the people of this continent to be fully informed upon. The editor of the *Economist* has gone into it most fully, and we will state briefly the conclusions he has come to.

And, first, as to the wheat crop. In most of the southern counties of England, says the *Economist*, there can be no doubt that, taking into account quality and quantity, the yield of wheat is nearly as possible an average one—understanding by that vague term that the crop is as good as can be looked for under an average of favourable circumstances; and, certainly, it is infinitely better in quality, and fully equal in quantity, to the crop of 1845. In the north, however, and especially in Scotland, the difference between the wheat crops of 1845 and 1846 is very much less in favor of the latter year, if, indeed, it be so at all. In 1845, the wheat crop in the north was rather better than in the south; whereas, in the present year, the crop in Scotland has sustained injury by wet, and, in some places, is not only light, but has been harvested in a very indifferent condition. On the whole, how-

ever—taking quality and quantity—the wheat crop of the United Kingdom, for 1846, is computed to be considerably larger and better than the wheat crop of 1845. But against this increased quality, there is to be placed the fact, that the crop of 1845 was very late, and from the large quantity of old wheat in stock, and the soft quality of the new wheat, was not brought into consumption till late in the autumn. In the present year, the harvest was a month earlier, the quality was dry and good, and the bareness of stocks caused it to be brought immediately into consumption. The lowest estimate that can be made on this account, is, that the crop of 1846 has been begun for general use at least two months earlier than that of 1845 was; and this, it is stated, will fully balance any superiority of the yield of the present compared with that of last year.

With respect to all other crops, the comparison of the two years is stated to be very greatly in favor of 1845. The potato crop, although attacked with the same disease as in the present year, was so abundant that even computing one-third to have been destroyed, nearly an average quantity was still left behind. The disease, moreover, did not make its appearance in 1845 so early as in the present year by at least two months. Then, with respect to oats, barley, and other spring corn, the crops of 1845 were much above an average. In Scotland and Ireland, the oat crop of 1845 was the largest in the memory of man; and aided more than any one other circumstance to mitigate the distress arising from the potato rot. In 1845, moreover, the winter was mild and open, the turnip crop was so abundant as to be in some places almost without value; and in many of the English counties, winter vegetables were cultivated to such an extent, in anticipation of a deficiency of food, that the markets were better supplied and at lower prices than in usual seasons. As far as the parallel circumstances of the present year can yet be judged, they are all the reverse of this picture of 1845. The oats, barley, and other spring crops are generally inferior, and in the chief districts where they are grown, are considerably below an average. The turnip crop is good in some districts, but in others very indifferent. Moreover even where it has been most promising, it is now threatened with a disorder as serious as that of the potato, causing complete rotteness. The potatoe crop, too, is nearly entirely destroyed: In Ireland and Scotland it is completely; in England it is fast going. †

Under this unpromising state of things, it becomes important to learn how other countries are circumstanced.

“In 1845,” says the *Economist*, “it is true, the crops of wheat on the continent of Europe were all less or more, as in England, defective, and offered but little assistance to this country. But the wants of Europe, as well as those of England were then rather prospective than present. The deficiency of the crops of 1845 was not really felt until the stocks were found to be nearly exhausted within the last two months. This state of old stocks, being followed up by thin and very inferior crops throughout the whole of the Southern division of Europe, where wheat is chiefly consumed, has led to the most extensive demand for France, and all the countries in the Mediterranean. In the North of Europe, the wheat crop more resembles that of this country, but the old stocks are also there exhausted. Then as to the rye crop, which forms the chief food of Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the rest of the North of Europe, and which, like the oat crop in this country, was abundant in 1845, it is with some few exceptions, everywhere very defective in the present year, so much so, that large importations of wheat are now taking place into some of the provinces of Germany to supply the deficiency of rye, the latter being as dear as the former.”

“In America, the crops both of wheat and Indian corn are admitted to be extremely good; and although the United States has every year a larger portion of consumers, who are not producers of food, to maintain, yet the best accounts we possess induce us to believe that a larger quantity of grain and provisions will be shipped to Europe in the coming season than in any former one. We doubt very much, however, whether any quantity that can possibly be spared will produce an important or visible effect upon the markets of Europe, with their old stocks everywhere exhausted, and with the general supply of food for the coming season, we fear, below the usual rate of consumption. It was to such a probable crisis at this time, when the effect of a bad crop would leave no surplus on hand, with the possibility of its being followed by another inferior crop, that we alluded when we wrote, on the 27th of Sept. 1845,—‘Put, towards the autumn of next year, we shall, in all probability, approach an eventful period.’”

“America is the only country to which Europe can look for a supply of grain this year, if we except some parts of Poland; and when we consider that France and other continental states will be equal competitors with ourselves for the flour and wheat of the United States, we cannot conceive that it will be wise, even if it be possible, for the government to maintain through the winter the duty which even the present law imposes. We look forward to a time when State necessity will compel us to abandon all duty upon the importation of food, which, however small it may now be, will be quite sufficient to give a preference to the markets of other countries over our own. Whatever might have been considered the emergency of last year for opening the ports, we are clearly of opinion that it will be found, sooner or later, to be much greater during the coming winter.”

We do not think it necessary at the present moment to offer any lengthened comments on the facts here presented. Our readers will perceive how little they agree with the predictions of those who foretold in the new Corn Bill an overwhelming influx

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 opportunity 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 confusion 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 garanties du public. 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 doléances des tribunaux de commerce. Et d'ailleurs est ce donc que l'absence de l'administration au regard des affaires de 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, arrosée de Madagascari, 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 fias n'ont pas vu l'agente spéculer l'émission de leurs actions? La Banque Royale était dans le man de Duc d'Orléans, on sait cependant, les fraudes de la rue Quin-Campoise."—TROPIANO.

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

like bank notes:—and the *Société anonyme*, as was then called what is now styled the *Société en participation*, which is nothing more than an *adventure on joint account*, well known in every commercial community. This last, being private and only for special and temporary purposes, is not recognized specifically by the present code; and by *Société anonyme* is now understood the *joint stock partnership*, of which some examples have existed in former days; but they were then always created by special ordinance, and under the immediate patronage and control of Government, which shared directly in the profits. Although we have here all four of these different forms of partnership, they are necessarily governed by the law as it existed in France before the cession of Canada.

Of these different forms, the most important,—especially in former days,—by its influence and results, directly and indirectly, is the *limited partnership* or *Société commandite*; it fills the pages of the commercial, maritime, and civil history of the middle ages, and was the most powerful instrument of organized industry.

It was, in early times, divided into three kinds—the *commande de bestiaux*, (known also as the *baill de cheptel*), the *commande de peccatille*, and the *commande d'argent*; which are the placing in *commande* (1) of animals, (2) of goods, (3) of money. It, consequently, owes its origin in part to agricultural enterprise; and in these operations is to be found "*le bureau modeste d'une grande cause.*"

The *commandite*, however, took its greatest development under the last of these, which necessarily absorbed the others, unfitted as they had become for business on any large scale. Florence, not to speak of the other great commercial cities of the period, was in the fourteenth century, "a city of *commanditaires*"; and if its historians can boast of its trade as co-extensive with Christendom, it is because the *commandite* furnished it with the giant means to compass the world." From Italy it readily found its way into France, where we now see it in full activity.

In 1673 was passed an ordinance by the French Government requiring certain formalities in the formation of companies, in order to protect its subjects from the frauds sometimes practised by foreigners. This ordinance forms the basis of the enactments of the present French code on the subject, and its requirements would be in force here now, had it not, a few years after its present promulgation, fallen into disuse.

It required that all deeds of partnership, of any kind whatever, should be drawn up before notaries, or *sous seing privé*—that an *extract* containing the name, surname, quality, and residence of the partners; any extraordinary clause regarding signature, the date of commencement, and the duration of the partnership, should be enregistered, and also hung up to public view; this extract was to be signed by the parties to the deed. The same formalities were to be observed with regard to any deed modifying or altering in any way a deed of partnership.

These forms were required in order to prevent fraud, and that in case of bankruptcy all the partners in an association might be known. An omission of any of them was visited by the pain of nullity (as well for the parties themselves as for third parties) of the deed, which could only take effect from the date of its enregistration.

In the present French code, the same formalities are required with more detail, but with few modifications. The chief points of difference are, that the omission to comply with the law is only prejudicial to the partners themselves, and not to third parties; and the *extract* must contain the names, at length, of all the partners (if *en commandite*, other than the *commanditaires*, the amount of capital *en commandite*, &c.) The *extract* must, (by a subsequent law,) be published in two papers designated by the "*Tribunal de commerce*," for the purpose.

With all these requirements frauds had been practised, and so much so, that a few years ago it was attempted to make new enactments in order to prevent their recurrence. A project of laws was introduced for that purpose into the French Chambers, but it was, after much discussion, withdrawn: and it yet remains a question with the ablest juriscounselors, whether the preventive is to be sought for in further legislation or in public opinion. There is no difference of sentiment as to the propriety of the present enactments; their sufficiency is alone debated; but the principle itself is never found fault with. When speculation runs rioting among men, it inevitably brings ruin with it, and the rashness of speculators must be blamed, not the law, innocent both of the errors of men and the misfortunes of trade.

A proper examination of facts will soon shew that the momentary ill is far counterbalanced by the permanent good produced, and that it is easy to bring a remedy where it may be wanted. It is not just to take a transitory evil, caused by circumstances, for the principle itself, nor to attempt to cure the former by destroying the latter, or by even embarrassing it; for experience proves it to be one of the most powerful instruments of credit and association, inasmuch as by it small capitals are attracted towards industry and commerce, to find in them a means of increase, thereby advancing "the greater good of the greater number."

8th October, 1845.

JEAN BAPTISTE.

## THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

[Extract from the Report of the Commissioners.]

The Post-Office Department in British North America is marked by two leading defects in its constitution: the want of uniformity in the principles upon which it is conducted by two Deputy Post-Masters General of co-ordinate and independent authority; and the absence of not only responsibility to the Executive or Representative authorities in the colonies, but of all real responsibility to the Head of the Department in England.

In proof of the first of these propositions we have only to refer to our statement of the incongruous practices prevailing in Canada and the Lower Provinces.

The commissions and instructions under which the Deputy Post-Masters General act, do not recognize the existence of any local authority to whom they are to report their proceedings, or from whom they are to receive directions. In those documents the Deputy Post-Masters General are regarded as the mere Agents of the General Post-Office, to which all their reports are to be sent, and from whence all orders emanate. In certain exceptional cases, such as the late troubles in the Canadas, the Deputy Post-Master General may have been directed to place himself for specified purposes under the orders of a Provincial Executive. Of late years, also, the rule by which he was forbidden to communicate information on the state of the Department to committees of the several Legislatures, has been relaxed or rescinded. Occasionally we have seen that under some peculiar circumstances an Executive or a House of Assembly has influenced to a certain extent the action of the Post-Office. In Nova Scotia, where this influence has most prevailed, although, from a variety of causes it operated very anomalously, it cannot be denied that it had the effect at least of putting the department on a better footing and rendering it more popular than in New Brunswick; where, though under the same administration, this sort of influence has been but little felt. Of the Provinces of British North America it may be observed generally, that in practice there has been somewhat more intercourse between the Executive and the Post-Office authorities than the theory would suggest; but it has always been of an irregular and unsatisfactory character.

The responsibility to the Head of the Department in England, however complete in theory, in practice is little better than nominal. The ordinary proceedings of the Provincial Post-Office are almost unknown to the Post-Master General, and upon questions of greater importance and more unusual character the decision of the Imperial authorities must be mainly influenced by the report of the Deputy Post-Master General, even though they affect his own pecuniary interest, the extent of the business of his office, or the manner in which he executes his functions.

All applications and complaints are addressed to the Deputy Post-Master General, and in the majority of cases finally determined by him. Whenever an appeal is made from his decision, the Post-Master General is placed by distance and untoward circumstances in a false and embarrassing position. He has no officer whom he can send to investigate the circumstances on the spot, nor any independent means of inquiring into disputed facts or alleged grievances. There is evidence that in this respect the condition of the Department has not been considered satisfactory, in the fact that since the appointment of this Commission, the Post-Master General has thought fit, on more than one occasion, to refer to us for our report on recommendations sent to his Lordship, by the Deputy Post-Master General.

A department constituted in the manner we have described could scarcely have escaped unpopularity. Power, however purely exercised, is subjected to no popular control and but little check of any kind, will always be liable to suspicion. Concealment creates jealousy and distrust. But if to this we add the fact that from some of the colonies, the Canadas especially, a large surplus revenue has been annually remitted to England, the public dissatisfaction will appear natural enough, even though the expediency of the measures we are about to recommend should not be admitted.

It has been already stated that in the year 1834 a Bill was prepared in England, under the direction of the Post-Master General, for the purpose of remodeling the Post-Office in these colonies. Amongst other provisions contained in that measure, it was proposed to form the whole of British North America into one charge; and the surplus revenue, instead of being remitted to England, was to have been distributed in certain proportions amongst the several provinces. Had it passed into a law, the effect of that measure would have been to remove some, but not all, the defects of the present system. But it was prepared unfortunately with a view to its being submitted for enactment to each of the Colonial Legislatures, an error sufficient in itself to have rendered the success of the project almost impossible. There was an admitted necessity for uniformity in the leading features of the system, as well as in its relations with the several provinces as with the other parts of the empire: but it was too much to expect that all those independent, not to say conflicting Legislatures, each more or less ignorant of the subject, and some influenced by no friendly spirit, would have agreed upon all the details of a very complicated plan. When colonies begin to legislate, one of their first impulses is to make even an unnecessary display of independence by acting to the full extent of their powers; and we have seen accordingly that in every province where the subject was taken up at all, the Parliament evinced a strong desire for an independent Post-Office; overlooking, in their love of self-assertion, all the obstructions, incongruities, and extravagance which must necessarily be produced by a conflict of many Provincial Departments, each having separate officers, accounts, contracts, rates, and regulations of its own. The result of this attempt has already been described: it failed completely.

But even if it had succeeded, the proposed measure calculated to afford only an incomplete remedy for existing defects, whilst on the other hand it would have introduced difficulties from which the present system is

free. To erect a Post-Office which in each particular colony would be the creature of its own legislative act, would have been an admission that the paramount authority is vested in the Provincial Government, whilst the details of the measure inconsistently denied to them the smallest share of practical control over the administration of the department. No single legislature, notwithstanding the concession of this important principle, could have introduced further changes, however necessary, in a system, the very existence of which depended on its unbroken uniformity throughout the whole of the provinces. The head of the department, with enlarged authority, would have become more independent than ever of Provincial control. He would, it is true, according to the letter of the law, be still subordinate to the Post-Master General; but the authority of the latter would have been impaired, and the control which he is supposed to exercise, virtually abandoned in principle, would soon have become perfectly illusory in practice.

The fact, however, that the Imperial authorities had consented to the principle of the Bill of 1834, is one the importance of which we cannot but estimate very highly, inasmuch as by encouraging the hope that the Government will not now refuse to confirm the generous sacrifice of income it was then prepared to make, it emboldens us confidently to recommend the adoption of some of the leading ideas embodied in that liberal, though unsuccessful measure.

It has almost ceased to be a question with us whether, with a view to the remodelling of the Provincial Post-Office, the Imperial Parliament should divest itself of any portions of its functions in favour of the provincial Legislature. We see no reason to doubt that the whole, or nearly the whole, of a satisfactory plan, might be arranged by the Lords of the Treasury and the Post-Master General, and carried out by their authority alone, under the extensive powers, in relation to colonial matters, already conferred upon them by the Act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria. But at the same time we are of opinion that the time has now come when the Post-Master General should consent to transfer to the Executive authorities in the provinces some portion of that administrative control which in his hands is little better than nominal. We do not conceal from ourselves that the question is surrounded by difficulties; but much consideration of the tangled details has led us to adopt a very simple view of the subject, which we venture to submit as that to which there are the fewest serious objections, and we think the best calculated to meet the wishes of those who desire to see the efficiency of the department increased, and its popularity restored, by means of safe and feasible reforms.

It has appeared to us that the mere introduction of a few sentences into the commission and instructions of the Deputy Post-Master General, requiring him to obey in all things lawful the orders of the Governor General, as well as of those of the Lords of the Treasury and the Post-Master General, might be made the means of providing all needful subordination to provincial authority. The effect of this alteration would be to confer upon the Governor General a sort of concurrent jurisdiction (if we may use that phrase), which could never by any possibility clash with that of the authorities at home, or impede the uniform working of the system; but would subject that officer to a real, because no longer a distant responsibility, and introduce some measure of popular control by making the local Administrations answerable politically for abuses in the direction of the Post-Office.

If this suggestion should be deemed worthy of adoption, there is in the fact that the administration of the Governor General extends practically over Canada only, a difficulty to be obviated; but it is one to which we have not omitted to turn our serious attention, and which we have not found insuperable. We would suggest that it should form a part of the working of the system that the Governor General should direct the Deputy Post-Master General to defer to the wishes of the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces, on all matters properly belonging to their respective Governments, and not at variance with any principle which for the sake of uniformity it might be essential to maintain. The Deputy Post-Master General should give corresponding instructions to the Surveyors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and in this way all matters of minor import might be settled between the resident Surveyor and the Provincial Government, and only those of greater consequence would require to be referred by the Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General, or by the Surveyor to the Deputy Post-Master General. The Deputy Post-Master General would become an administrative officer with authority over the whole of British North America, but with responsibility equal to his power, and corresponding to the local extent of his authority. The several Provincial Governments would to a certain extent control his movements, and thus the Post-Office would be brought under some such Parliamentary superintendence as applies to other departments, without rendering the Deputy Post-Master General what, as an officer acting in more provinces than one, he could not be, the public servant of any. The patronage of the department might thus be placed in the same hands and under the same conditions and limitations as other patronage. The whole arrangement would require only an official correspondence between the Secretaries of the different provinces, and the Deputy Post-Master General or his Surveyors, which would not cause any material difficulty or inconvenience.

The Bill of 1831 proposed to divide the surplus amongst the provinces in proportion to the gross amount of postage collected in each; and in the case of a deficit, to require contributions in the same proportion. We see no objection to this proposal on the score of fairness; but we should apprehend great practical difficulty in carrying out any measure that assumes either surplus or deficit as a matter of ordinary occurrence. On the one hand, if the Provincial Legislatures are to be taught to look to the Post-Office as a source of revenue, the temptation to undue interference with the department becomes great, and there will be much difficulty in satisfying all the provinces that it is properly administered. Every increase of expenditure in one quarter of the country, will be so much visibly taken from a revenue in which the others were entitled to share. In one province it may happen that a large revenue is desired; in another, a

more liberal measure of Post-Office accommodation; a deduction of rates in a third. But if, on the other hand, a deficit is to be a thing of ordinary occurrence, the difficulty will be still greater and more immediate. Vexatious and injurious delays are to be apprehended at the very time when the money is not wanted, and we are not aware of the existence of any security by which so great a mischief may be prevented. It is scarcely necessary to point out the unpopularity which such demands upon the public purse must needs create, or the solid arguments which might be urged against any measure which would involve the necessity of having recourse to them.

But if we suppose a middle course to be taken, by which the revenue and the expenditure of the department shall be brought to correspond as nearly as possible, some local jealousies, it is true, might still be felt, but it would be in the power of the provincial authorities to secure, by careful surveillance, such a judicious system of management as would prevent all well-founded complaint, and eventually satisfy the public mind.

We are convinced that in a new country, where correspondence is limited, and its conveyance therefore costly, the true principle is that which would make the Post-Office simply a self-sustaining institution, contributing no revenue for general purposes, and asking no aid from general taxation. On the one hand, no worse tax for purposes of revenue can be devised; and, on the other, it is clear that if there be at any time in the public chest more money than the establishments of the country require, a better use might be found for it than applying it to the mere conveyance and handling of letters, by expending it in the improvement of the roads along which they travel, for such improvements benefit the country as well in its general business and intercourse as in the increase of its post accommodations. The truth of this principle is felt and acted upon in the United States.

Some of our correspondents have formed extravagant hopes from the expected surrender for provincial purposes of the surplus revenue, under the idea that it would be sufficient, or might be made sufficient, for the accomplishment of great improvements in the roads, or other internal communications. Some again are disposed so to cut down the rates, and to incur such large expenses withal, as to render necessary new taxes for the maintenance of the Post-Office. But we set aside all such suggestions as inapplicable and extreme. We are of opinion that the postage rates should be so fixed as always to yield income enough, and never more than enough, to provide liberally for the expenses of the department. If the calculation be carefully and prudently made, there will be no great risk of a deficit, on the one hand; whilst, on the other, increased facilities and accommodation, or still further reduction of rates, may be introduced as the income improves.

(From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.)

## EFFECT OF THE ENGLISH CORN TRADE ON THE TRADE OF THE WORLD.

In the present state of commerce throughout the world, the most important point of consideration has come to be, the state of the harvest of Great Britain; not only because of the magnitude of the wants of that country in times of deficient harvests, but by reason of the collateral influences it has been wont to exert upon the finances of the world, as well as upon the consumption of raw produce less necessary to human existence than is that of food. England occupied up to late years the position of manufacturer for the world, and consequently that of the largest buyer of raw produce. The internal consumption of that produce depended upon the cheapness of food, through which, the masses of the people could bestow a portion of their earnings upon the purchase of clothing. The external sales of British manufactures turned for the most part upon British credits, on the ability to extend which, depended the quantities of goods which near and distant markets could take. Thus both the home and the foreign markets turned upon the crops, because the dearthness of food, which prevented the home consumption of goods, induced the import of foreign grain, which, under the restrictive system, was to be paid for in coin, the export of which for that purpose undermined those credits necessary to the extended export of the surplus manufactures to those countries where capital was scarce. There was nothing in corn which naturally required that it should be paid for in specie exclusively, but that result grew out of the absurd commercial regulations of the government. A regular annual import of corn, like any other article, would induce a reciprocal trade to be paid for in goods. When, however, the laws were so contrived, that in certain years a total prohibition of the import of grain should take place, and the trade with corn-growing countries annihilated, it followed that a sudden renewal of the trade, in case of necessity on the one side, required payment to be made in coin. The high price of corn, which required the import, crushed the home trade, while the export of specie in payment collapsed the credits on which the general export trade depended. The countries most intimately connected by commerce with England, felt the influence of these vicissitudes in the greatest degree. To the United States, in particular, where a large interest, composing the staple of eight States of the Union, depended for its value upon the price obtained for it in England, and the commercial interests hung in a great degree upon those credits based upon the value of money in London, the state of the English harvest was matter of great solicitude. A bad harvest was the cause of unalloyed evil, because the sudden operation of the sliding scale threw into the hands of European dealers the supply of the

deficient grain. In the past two or three years, however, elements have been called into existence which have materially changed the connection with, and the influence of the English harvest upon commercial credits. These have been, the growing up of a reciprocal trade between England and corn-growing countries, by means of which the demand for specie has been so far changed, that a great influx of the precious metals into England has taken place simultaneously with an extended import of food. 2nd. Events have materially curtailed the dependence of the American import trade upon English credits. 3rd. The modification of the corn laws has insured a continuance in England of low prices for food, on which the health of the home market depends, while it has operated, conjointly with the increase of the consumption of food on the continent, to throw the supply of the English deficits upon the United States. In former years, a short harvest in England caused a sudden pressure upon all the commercial and financial affairs of the Union, a fall in cotton, and serious losses to the planters, checking the whole internal trade of the Union, without offering any advantage to offset these evils. Under the modified laws, the effect now is only to enhance for American farm produce a demand sufficient to ensure a continuance of low prices in England, and uninterrupted health of the English home trade, sustaining an undiminished demand for cotton, by which prices are supported.

The highest authority of the West states that wheat can be delivered in sacks, on the borders of the great lakes, at 16 cents per bushel, which would make a price of 40 cents in New York, or, allowing a large margin, 50 cents free on board, which would be equal to 19s. sterling per quarter, and this in quantities which can scarcely be limited. The price at Odessa has not been less than 23s. per quarter, during the past year, and has been as high as 35s. The average in the north of Europe has been 45s., or \$1.20 cents per bushel. One of the most remarkable instances of the effect of demand upon supply, was seen last year in the receipts of flour and wheat, expressed in barrels of flour, at the tide-water on the Hudson, as follows:—

ARRIVAL OF FLOUR AND WHEAT AT TIDE-WATER, AND VALUE IN NEW YORK, MONTHLY, EXPRESSED IN BARRELS OF FLOUR.

	1844.			1845.		
	Bbls.	Price.	Value.	Bbls.	Price.	Value.
Apr. 1.....	66097	\$1.02	\$305,698	199,976	\$1.02	\$203,889
May.....	307,561	1.12	1,704,695	492,070	1.10	1,093,315
June.....	237,278	1.31	1,241,308	234,879	1.31	1,686,315
July.....	505,980	1.31	1,223,033	304,301	1.31	781,048
August.....	256,880	1.18	1,075,685	195,041	1.18	98,147
September.....	361,012	1.37	1,654,028	347,141	1.37	1,573,548
October.....	427,296	1.21	1,789,721	541,680	1.25	3,385,847
November.....	413,662	1.46	2,060,774	822,475	1.70	5,774,325
Total.....	2,227,867	\$4.41	\$11,214,869	2,927,569	\$5.58	\$16,153,124

Up to the close of September, it will be observed that the quantity brought down on the canals were less than in the previous year, and that was taken as *prima facie* evidence of diminished production, when, in fact, it grew out of the indisposition to forward, at low prices, to a limited market. In September, the English news produced excitement, and immediately the receipts began to swell, until in November they were double those of the same month in the previous year. The high price called forth immense quantities that were not supposed to exist. The New York market has been active since January. The following is a table of the monthly exports of bread-stuffs from the port of New York, with the prices of flour:—

EXPORT OF BREAD-STUFFS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

	1845.				1846.			
	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Flour bbls.	Price flour.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Flour bbls.	Price flour.
January.....	13,150	13,166	54,571	48,591	12,607	69,613	\$5.62	
February.....	7,317	12,701	48,741	9,270	20,150	41,153	6.50	
March.....	14,701	14,696	4,751	23,813	10,511	37,172	6.59	
April.....	1,100	29,671	17,121	1,681	61,221	17,141	64.07	
May.....	6,671	24,781	4,621	51,051	92,751	50,431	4.50	
June.....	7,191	27,351	4,681	125,811	95,881	121,026	4.05	
July.....	3,902	4,701	21,101	4,311	100,781	26,251	102.50	
August.....	400	6,118	50,271	4,751	9,161	7,291	77.63	
Total.....	5,992	110,861	175,371	523,331	568,181	561,111		
Decrease.....				517,431	479,101	418,849		

The exports of flour alone are nearly \$2,000,000 in value, in excess of the same period last year; and in September, a renewed activity in the export demand advanced prices to \$1.50 a \$5.

STEAM-BOAT CASE.

EBERTS ET AL. V. SMITH ET AL.—This case, which excited a great deal of interest, was tried on Friday last, at the Hamilton Assizes, and lasted till Monday forenoon. It was the second trial. Messrs. Cameron, Harrison, and McLean conducted the case for the Plaintiffs, and Messrs. Sullivan and Black for the Defendants. Mr. Harrison opened the case, and after explaining to the Jury the nature of the law in England, and of our own Provincial Statutes relating to navigation, detailed the facts:—  
“The steamers *London* and *Kent* were both plying between Buffalo and Detroit; in the year 1846, the *Kent* had made only one trip before the collision, and at that time was making her return trip to Detroit; between Amherstburgh and Point-au-Pilex there is a strip of land, or a shallow, running a considerable distance into the Lake, called the Split, the avoiding of which is rather difficult, the *Kent*, however, had got round

it and preceded about ten miles on her proper course for Port Stanley, when she saw the *London's* lights. From that time to the collision, the evidence is so conflicting, that it is difficult to say which boat was in fault. The *London* struck the *Kent* before the starboard paddle-box, and shortly after, the *Kent* sunk.”

Witnesses were then called, and much cross-examination took place. —Mr. Blake opened the defence, and after an able and eloquent address of nearly four hours duration, called the witnesses for the defence.

The Court summed up the evidence at considerable length, and the Jury after retiring for five hours, returned a verdict for Plaintiffs: damages £2,500,—same as on the previous trial.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO NEW YORK.

A few years ago, no one could have dreamed that communication could be held, from one end of this vast continent to the other, by means of the electric fluid, conducted upon wires. And yet this is about being effected. Already New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Albany, Buffalo, and numerous other cities, communicate with each other in a few seconds; and means are now in operation to connect New Orleans, St. Louis, &c.

We have much pleasure in stating that overtures have been made to our Board of Trade, by a gentleman now in this city, skilled in the construction of magnetic telegraphs, to connect Montreal with the net work of wires already in operation, by intersecting the line of communication at Saratoga.

We understand that the necessary arrangements are nearly completed, and that our merchants will shortly be called upon to subscribe to the stock. It is expected that the whole work will be finished and in operation in June next. Toronto and Hamilton are already moving in this work, by connecting those cities with the line at Buffalo.—We must not be left behind. Not only is it our best policy, but it is our interest to go forward with the improving spirit around us.

PORTLAND RAILWAY.—The contracts for grading this Railroad from Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe, a distance of thirty miles, and for building a bridge across the Richelieu, have been let,—the first to Messrs. Black, Wood & Co., and the latter to Messrs. Boody, Stone & Co. It is a favorable feature in the general undertaking, that both contracts were taken a price much below the estimate of the chief engineer.—These contracts, we understand, are to be completed by the 1st of August next, and the rails to be laid, and the road completed for use by the 1st July following. We understand it is the intention of the Directors to put 15 miles more of the road under contract this fall, and the remainder of the distance to Sherbrooke in the course of the coming winter.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. 6th Oct. 1846.

ASHES.—Receipts are light, but there is little doing. We have only to notice sales of Pots at \$3.81 to \$3.87½, and of Pearls at \$4.50. Receipts to 1st Oct. 1845 of both qualities, 56,203; up to same period this year the quantity is 38,147: showing a decrease in receipts this year of 18,056 bbls.

FLOUR.—The market is not quite so firm. We quote sales of Genesee at \$5.62, and receipts heavy.

WHEAT.—Considerable is arriving, and best samples of Genesee sell for \$1.20. Corn is dull at 72 to 80 cents, according to quality.

PROVISIONS are very firm. Mess Pork is held firmly at \$10.75, and Prime \$9.50. Thin Mess for export commands \$11. Beef has advanced to \$8 for Mess, and \$6.50 for Prime.

TALLOW is very scarce, and sells freely at 7½ cents, while some melters demand 8 cents.

FREIGHTS are advancing: Flour, 3s. per barrel to Liverpool; Grain, 9½d. per bushel.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON 8½ to 9 per cent, 60 days.

MONTREAL. Friday Evening, 9th Oct.

ASHES.—We quote both Pots and Pearls at from 23s. 9d. to 24s.

FLOUR.—Receipts are very light, and the stock on hand for sale is not at all heavy, and all that offers is taken up freely at 30s. 6d. to 31s. for Fine, 31s. to 31s. 6d. for Extra, and 32s. 6d. to 33s. for Superfine.

WHEAT.—Several arrivals, and the Market is dull, at from 6s. to 6s. 4d. for middling to best qualities.

PROVISIONS.—The advance in the New York Market has caused corresponding rates here, and we quote several sales of Mess, amounting to 400 barrels, “Cleveland” in inspection, at \$14½ cash, retail sales of Montreal inspection are made at \$15, at which rate holders generally are quite firm. We advance our quotations of Prime Mess at \$12, and of Prime to \$10. We quote sales of Primo Mess Beef at \$9½, and Prime at \$8½.

FREIGHTS were taken to Glasgow to-day at 4s. 9d., and to Liverpool at 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. we quote as the rate to London.

PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Oct. 10th, 1896.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.		Duties on Imp'ts.		ARTICLES.	PRICES.		Duties		ARTICLES.	PRICES.		Duties on Imp'ts.	
	s.	d.	Imp'rial in Sterlg	Prov'l in Sterlg		Imp'rial in Sterlg	Prov'l in Sterlg	s.	d.		Imp'rial in Sterlg	Prov'l in Sterlg	s.	d.
ASHES.....per cwt	23	9	24	0	Sheet.....	£17	10	£18	0	SOAP.....per lb	0	2 1/2	0	2 1/2
Pots.....	23	9	24	0	Nails, Cut.....	29	0	21	3	English.....	0	14	0	2
Pearls.....	16	0	17	6	TIN.....per box	47	6	44	0	Canada.....	0	11	0	2
ALUM.....	16	0	17	6	I C.....	47	6	44	0	SUGAR.....per cwt	49	0	50	0
COFFEE.....per lb	0	7 1/2	0	8 1/2	I X.....	42	6	40	0	Mus. fair to bright.....	47	6	49	0
Laguayra, good.....	none.				D. C.....	50	0	4	0	Dark to fair.....	40	0	62	0
Java.....	none.				D. X.....	50	0	4	0	Bastards, White.....	47	0	50	0
COALS.....per chaldron					INDIGO.....	3	6	4	0	Yellow.....	17	0	45	0
Scotch.....	30	0	35	0	Ordinary Madras.....	4	4	4	0	Dark.....	13	9	45	0
Liverpool.....	37	6	40	0	King do.....	120	0	130	0	Refined.....per lb	0	2 1/2	0	9
Newcastle.....	0	0	7	0	LIMESEED CAKE.....	3	3	4	0	SPICES.....				
COPPERAS.....	10	0	12	0	LEATHER.....	3	3	4	0	Cassa.....	0	19 1/2	1	0
EPSOM SALTS.....	10	0	12	0	Calf Skins, per lb.....	0	0	1	1 1/2	Antmege.....	4	6	5	0
FISH.....					Harness, per lb.....	8	6	11	3	Pepper.....	0	5	0	3 1/2
Dry Cod.....per cwt	12	0	17	0	Upper, per side.....	0	0	0	1 1/2	Pimento.....	0	6	0	0
Pickled do.....per lb	12	6	20	0	Sole, Light, per lb.....	0	10 1/2	0	11 1/2	Ginger, Hinddoes.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
Salmon.....	\$10				Moldings.....	0	0	0	10	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Mackerel.....No. 1.....	0	8	1	0	Heavy.....	40	0	60	0	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.....No. 2.....	0	0	0	0	Kips, per doz.....	1	7	1	8	Jamaica.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.....No. 3.....	23	9	0	0	MOLASSES.....per gall.	1	7	1	8	SEEDS.....				
Herrings.....No. 1.....	21	0	0	0	OILS.....					Clover, per lb.....	0	7	0	10
Do.....No. 2.....	6	0	0	0	Linseed, Bolt-d, per gal.....	2	10	3	0	Linseed, per minot.....	4	0	4	6
Do.....No. 3.....	6	0	0	0	Raw.....	2	10	3	0	Timothy, do.....	7	6	10	0
FRUIT.....per bush.					Olive.....	4	3	4	6	TEAS.....per lb.				
Raspberries.....	10	0	11	0	Lard.....	3	6	3	0	Gumpow do.....	2	9	0	3
Rhubarb.....	9	0	10	0	Sperm.....	6	0	0	0	Imperial.....	2	9	0	3
Blow.....	0	3	0	4	Cod.....	1	10	0	0	Hyson.....	2	9	0	3
Valerian, per lb.....	0	0	0	3	Seal, Pale.....	2	6	2	11	Young Hyson.....	1	9	0	3
Cash.....	0	7 1/2	0	8 1/2	Straw.....	0	0	0	5	Hyson Skin.....	1	9	0	3
Almonds, Soft Shell.....	0	8	1	0	Palm.....per lb	0	5	0	9	Twankay.....	1	9	0	2
Jordan.....	0	5 1/2	0	6	Castor.....	0	5	0	9	Conzon.....	1	0	0	2
Currants, Zante.....	0	0	0	5	PROVISIONS.....					Sonchong.....	1	9	0	2
Barcelona Nuts.....	0	0	0	5	Beef, Mess.....	none.				Bohea.....	none.			
FLOUR, per brl. 195 lbs					Prime Mess.....	47	6	0	0	TALLOW.....per lb				
Canada, fine.....	31	0	0	0	Prime.....	42	6	0	0	S. American.....				
Superfine.....	27	6	0	0	Cargo.....	none.				Russian, Y. C.....	0	4 1/2	0	5
Fine Sorn.....	27	6	0	0	Pork, Mess.....	75	0	0	0	Canada.....	0	4 1/2	0	5
American Superfine.....	27	6	0	0	Prime Mess.....	60	0	0	0	United States.....	0	5 1/2	0	5 1/2
Indian Meal, 196 lbs	none.				Cargo.....	50	0	0	0	TOBACCO.....per lb.				
Oatmeal, per 22 1/2 lbs	23	0	0	0	Lard.....per lb	0	0	0	5	U. C. Canada Leaf.....	none.			
GRAIN.....					Butter.....	0	7	0	2	Plug.....	none.			
Wheat, U. C. best 60 lb	6	0	0	4	Cheese, Canada.....	0	7	0	2	United States Leaf.....	0	4	0	4 1/2
Middling.....	6	0	0	0	U. S.....					Plug.....	0	5	0	6
L. C. Red, per minot.....	none.				PORTER.....per doz	7	6	8	6	RICE.....				
Barley.....per minot.....	2	10	0	3	London.....	7	6	8	6	Carolina, per 100 lbs.....	34	0	25	0
Oats.....do.....	1	6	0	1	Leith Ale.....	none.				East India, per 112 lbs.....	26	0	27	7
Peas, hulling.....	4	3	0	4	ROBIN.....					United States.....	6	6	7	0
India Corn, 58 lbs	none.				SALT.....					Liverpool, per minot.....	0	11	1	0
GLASS.....per 100 feet					Cadiz and Lisbon.....	47	6	0	0	Saltetre, refined.....	47	6	0	0
Window.....7 1/2 x 6 1/2	20	0	25	0	SPIRITS.....					Cognac, inferior.....	5	6	6	0
Do.....8 1/2 x 7 1/2	20	0	25	0	Orard and Matto.....	7	9	8	0	do.....	7	9	8	0
Do.....9 x 7 1/2	20	0	25	0	Hennessey's.....	7	9	8	0	Gin, Hollands.....	5	0	5	3
Do.....10 x 8	20	0	25	0	Schiedam.....per doz	15	0	16	0	Rum, Jamaica, 1 a 2 1/2	3	9	4	0
Do.....12 x 10	22	6	27	6	do.....	15	0	16	0	Demorata.....1 a 4				
Do.....14 x 10	22	6	27	6	Rum, Jamaica, 1 a 2 1/2	3	9	4	0	Lee-wat.....1 a 4				
Crown, in crates.....	45	0	50	0	East India.....1 a 2					do.....1 a 4				
Bottles.....per gross	30	0	0	0	N. York.....1 a 2 1/2									
IRON.....per ton														
English Bar.....£0 a £14														
Hoop.....£17 10 a £18														
Scotch Pig.....No. 1.....£6 5 0 a £6 7 6														
Sweetish Bar.....0 a 20 0														
Steel, Eng best per lb.....0 3 1/4 a 0 9														
Cast.....0 7 a 0 11														
Crawley.....0 7 a 0 11														
Canada Plates, per box.....31 0 a 22 0														

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; Ashes, 30s. 0d. a 0s. 0d.; Wheat, 8s. 0s. a 0s.	
Liverpool, do. 4s. 6d. a 0s. 0d.; do. 30s. 0d. a 0s. 0d.; do. 8s. 0s. a 0s.	
Clyde, do. 4s. 6d. a 0s. 0d.; do. 30s. 0d. a 0s. 0d.; do. 8s. 0s. a 0s.	

EXCHANGE.

Bank.....60 days on London.....10 a 10 1/2 per cent. premium.	
Private.....do.....do.....do.....do.	
Bank.....3 days on New York.....1 1/2 a 0 do. do.	
Private.....do.....do.....do.....do.	

DUTIES.

On Imports, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or British Possessions, the duties stated under the head "Provincial," are levied. On Foreign Goods both "Imperial" and "Provincial" are payable. A part of the ad valorem duty is levied under the Imperial Act 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 49, upon the value at port of entry, which is ascertained by adding 10 per cent. to the invoice value; and the remainder of the duty, which is provincial is levied simply on the invoice price. Foreign articles, excepting sugar and teas, shipped from United Kingdom, having been warehoused there, or on which any draw back has been received, pay only three-fourths of such part of said duty as is levied under the Imperial Act.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 10TH OCTOBER.

	ASHES.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	PORK.	BEEF.	BUTTER.	LARD.	LARLEK	PEAS.	OATS.
	Barrls.	Barrls.	Bushels	Barrils.	Barrils.	Kegs.	Kegs.	Barrils.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Canada Produce.....	22654	52292	37761	8304	594	4158	1036	489	2842	330
United States Produce.....	399	31663	17051	8304	1	18	1461	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22953	651057	37761	17051	595	4156	2560	489	2842	630
Same time 1895—Canada Produce.....	26260	377660	161227	2759	397	3244	480	920	22227	7455
United States Produce.....	657	30073	.....	1171	192	43	80	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27454	407723	161227	4230	495	3287	560	920	22227	7455

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 10TH OCTOBER.

	ASHES.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	PORK.	BEEF.	LARD.	BUTTER.	OATMEAL.	PEAS.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Barrls.	Barrls.	Bushels.	Barrils.	Barrils.	Kegs.	Kegs.	Barrls.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
From Montreal.....	17407	184046	335648	911	553	20	2813	157	108468	.....	27563
Québec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22114	183895	112000	911	553	20	2813	157	108468	.....	27563



**Sheffield and Birmingham  
SHELF HARDWARE  
SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED  
PRICES.**

**THE** Subscribers beg to announce, that, preparatory to the termination of their Co-Partnership by limitation, they will, on the 1st proximo, commence **SELLING OFF** the whole of their Extensive Stock of **SHELF HARDWARE** in Montreal, at prices which will afford a most favorable opportunity for Importers and the Trade in Eastern and Western Canada to replenish their Stocks.

**BUDDEN & VENNOR.**

**ENGLISH CROWN AND SHEET  
WINDOW GLASS.**

**NOW IN STORE** and Daily Expected to **ARRIVE**—

**300 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, Extra Thick**—all sizes,  
60 CRATES DO. 16 to 21 in. per foot.

**BUDDEN & VENNOR.**

Montreal, 25th September, 1846.

**NOTICE.**

**WE** the Undersigned hereby give notice, that application will be made by us at the next meeting of the Legislature to obtain a CHARTER for the purpose of **CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE**; say from the South side of said River to a point on St. Paul's Island (181e St. Paul), and from said Island to the North bank with right of way across the said Island, and from the North bank of the River to a convenient terminus on the Canal.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| H. STEPHENS,<br>HUGH ALLAN,<br>JASON C. PIERCE,<br>D. DAVIDSON,<br>WILLIAM DOW,<br>JOHN LEEKING,<br>Wm. LUSH,<br>J. B. SMITH,<br>J. FROTHINGHAM,<br>JNO YOUNG,<br>JOHN E. MILLS,<br>L. H. HOLTON,<br>D. L. MACDOUGALL,<br>BENJ. LYMAN,<br>R. CORSE,<br>DAVID TORRANCE. | ANDREW SHAW,<br>JAMES GILMORE,<br>Wm. EDMONSTONE,<br>Moses HAYS,<br>JOSEPH MASSON,<br>ROBERT MACKAY<br>O. BERTHALET,<br>J. J. DALL,<br>H. LARROQUE,<br>A. HART,<br>JOSEPH BOURET,<br>A. M. BELINLE,<br>W. ERMAINGER,<br>V. C. MEREDITH,<br>JOHN J. DAY,<br>GEO. ELDER, JUNR. |
|--|--|

Montreal, September 14, 1846.

**ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC  
RAIL-ROAD.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE STOCKHOLDERS** of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, having, at their Special General Meeting, held on the 2nd instant, unanimously resolved upon the immediate commencement of the Rail-Road, whereby the Subscriptions for Shares of Stock conditional upon that resolve (received subsequent to the 30th ultimo) have become absolute, the New Stockholders are requested to **PAY the FIRST INSTALLMENT** of 44 1/2 Cents Currency per Share, to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, 18 Little St. James Street.

By order of the Board.

**THOMAS STEERS,**  
Secretary.

Office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic  
Rail-Road Company,  
Montreal, 25th August, 1846.

**NOTICE.**

**THE Partnership** heretofore existing between **HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG** and **ROMEO H. STEPHENS**, under the Firm of **STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.** was this day **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent.

All Debts due to and by the said Firm, will be settled by **JOHN YOUNG** and **BENJAMIN HOLMES.**

**HARRISON STEPHENS,  
JOHN YOUNG,  
ROMEO H. STEPHENS.**

Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

**NOTICE.**

**THE BUSINESS** hitherto carried on by **Mr. Messrs. HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG,** and **ROMEO H. STEPHENS,** will be **CONTINUED** by the Subscribers, under the Firm of **STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.**

**JOHN YOUNG,  
BENJAMIN HOLMES.**

Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

**BIRMINGHAM AGENCY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER.

**AGENT** for **SAML. A. GODDARD & CO.** is to be found in the Rooms of the **FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION,** No. 3, St. Sacrament Street.

**WILLIAM HEDGE.**

Montreal, 30th May, 1846.

**FOR SALE.**—2000 barrels **PRIME MESS PORK,** of excellent corn and quality.

9th Aug. 1846.

**ALISON & CO.**

**NOW OPENING, AND FOR SALE,  
By the Subscribers:**

**ONE Thousand Pieces ALFAA LUSTRES,  
2500 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Twilled  
CASHMERE,  
1500 Pieces Black and Colored ORLEANS,  
500 Pieces WINTER PLAIDS,  
1000 Pieces WINTER BONNET RIBBON.**

August 28.

**ALISON & CO.**

**COMMISSION AGENCY.**

**THE Undersigned** beg to inform Purchasers in the **QUEBEC MARKET** that they are prepared to execute **ORDERS** for **FISH, OIL, or WEST INDIA PRODUCE,** at a Moderate Commission.

**ALPORT & GLASS.**

Quebec, 3rd Sept. 1846.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.**

Bright Muscovado Sugar,  
London Refined Sugar,  
Cassia, in chests and wags,  
Currants,  
Hennessy and Martell's Brandy in qr. casks & hhds.  
De Kuyper's Gin,  
Boiled and Raw Lard Oil, in qr. casks and hhds.

**HARRISON & MACTAVISH.**

2nd May, 1846.

**FOR SALE.**

**TEAS.** Twankay, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong, in boxes,  
Molasses, Heavy,  
Martell's Cognac Brandy,  
Scely Marsala Wine,  
Boiled and Raw Lard Oil,  
Olive Oil, English Glue,  
Plug Tobacco, Pimento, and Pepper.

Patent Sperm Candles, from the Manufacturer.  
**STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.**

20th August, 1846.

**NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,  
174, Notre Dame Street.**

**A. & J. ARTHUR,** having now completed their arrangements for carrying on a **WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS,** in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Jas. Arthur & Co., beg to announce that they are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Seasonable Goods, all personally selected from the various markets of the United Kingdom.

A & J. A., from their long experience in the Retail Trade of this country, connected with their knowledge of the Home Markets, flatter themselves that their Stock, on inspection, will give every satisfaction.

9th May, 1845.

**OFFICES AND STORES TO LET.**

Apply to  
**MACDOUGALL & GLASS, BROKERS,**  
St. Francois Xavier Street.

9th May, 1846.

**"CANADA" WINDOW GLASS.**

**THE Subscriber** is now prepared to supply Orders for all sizes and quantities of **WINDOW GLASS,** manufactured at the "Canada Glass Works," St. Johns, C. E., to the extent of **10,000 BOXES.**

**EDWIN ATWATER,**

2nd May, 1846.

193, St. Paul Street

**THE Business** heretofore carried on by **D. P. JANES** will, from this date, be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of **D. P. JANES & CO.**

**D. P. JANES,  
W. W. JANES.**

Montreal, 9th April, 1846.

**THE Subscribers** have constantly on hand.—

FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, PORK, SALMON,	COFFEE, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD.
--	--

A few Boxes Patent Hive HONEY, and a Choice Assortment of **DRY GROCERIES,** for the supply of Families.

**D. P. JANES & CO.**

Corner of St. Paul & McGill Streets.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

**THE DEPUTY POST-MASTER GENERAL** being authorized to extend the Northern Mail Route to Upper Canada from the present terminus (Penetanguishene), to the **SALT SPRING MARIE,** the Public is informed that the **FIRST DESPATCH** will be from Penetanguishene, on the **FIRST SEPTEMBER** next.—Letters for this Mail should be posted in Montreal on or before the 26th.

The communication is intended to be Monthly, leaving Penetanguishene on the 1st of each month, with this exception, that, commencing next Summer, during the months of June, July, August and September, it will be Semi-Monthly, and the despatch will be from Penetanguishene on the 1st and 15th of those months.

**POST OFFICES** will be established at the following places, viz.:

- OWEN'S SOUND,
  - MANITOWANING (on the Grand Manitoulin,)
  - LA CLOHE,
  - ST. JOSEPH,
  - SALT SPRING MARIE.
- General Post Office,  
Montreal, 22nd August, 1846.

1846.

**NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE  
INSURED.**

**JAMES H. HOOKER AND OTHERS, Proprietors.**

**FORWARDING** to and from **NEW YORK, MONTREAL,** and all **PORTS** on **LAKE CHAMPLAIN.**

For Freight, apply to—Charles B. Jones and Pope Cathin, No. 33, Coenties Slip, New York; J. H. Hooker and L. A. Catelet, 155, River Street, Troy; H. A. Holcomb, 101, Pier, Albany; J. C. Pierce & Son and William Cooke, St. Johns, C. E.; Oliver Hascam and W. S. Eddy, Whitehall; J. H. Hooker, 15, Long Wharf, Boston.

**GEORGE BENT, MONTREAL.**

N.B.—Boats of the above Line leave Coenties Slip, N.Y. daily, at 5 P.M.

**1846. Northern Line. 1846.**

**TRAVIS & CO. PROPRIETORS.**

**MERCHANDIZE, &c &c FORWARDED FROM NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL** and all intermediate places, with care and dispatch, at the lowest rates.

For Freight apply to L. J. N. Stark, 33, Coenties Slip, New York; O. F. Blount, 193, River Street, Troy; W. A. Travis, Whitehall; William Louie, St. Johns, C. E.; J. C. Pierce & Son, St. Johns, C. E.; Matthewson & Sinclair, 160, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.

Mark Goods—Care of Travis & Co.

N.B.—A Boat of the above Line leaves New York daily at 5 P.M.

**PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM BOATS.**

**THE Public** are informed that **WILLIAM BRISTOW, Esquire,** is appointed Agent, for **MONTREAL,** of this Line.

Quebec, 6th May, 1846. **JOHN WILSON.**

**GLOBE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.**

**LIFE, FIRE, AND ANNUITIES.**

**CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING,** the whole paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Proprietors security against further calls, and to the Assured an immediate available fund for the payment of the most extensive losses, and therefore no person insured by this Company is liable to be called upon to contribute towards the losses of others, as with Societies established on the principle of Mutual Insurance.

No Entrance Money or Admission Fees required from persons effecting Life Insurances.

Officers in the Army or Navy are not charged with any additional Premium, unless called into active service.

Policies for the whole term of Life will be purchased on Terms to be agreed on with the parties interested, should they be desirous of surrendering them to the Company.

The undersigned are authorized to insure Fire and Life Risks on very advantageous terms, and to settle Losses without referring them to England.

Consulting Physician.—**Dr. Crawford, Montreal.**

**RYAN, CHAPMAN & CO.**

Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.

1st May, 1846.

**REMOVAL.**

**DONOGHUE & MANTZ** have REMOVED their Printing Establishment from Great St. James Street, to **THAYER'S BUILDINGS,** No. 142, Notre Dame Street, two doors East of the French Cathedral.

Montreal, 9th May, 1846.

**JOHN LEEKING,**

**AUCTIONEER,**

**BROKER, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENT**  
St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

**C. J. DUNLOP,**

**BROKER IN PRODUCE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c**  
No. 3, St. Sacrament Street.

**"THE CANADIAN ECONOMIST,"**

**A Weekly Newspaper,**

**DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COMMERCE**

**PRICE** of Subscription, 10s. per Annum,—payable in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7s. 6d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines 4s. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

Office—No. 3, ST. SACRAMENT STREET, where all Communications are requested to be directed.

Montreal, 16th May, 1846.

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE

**Montreal Free Trade Association.**

DONOGHUE & MANTZ, PRINTERS.