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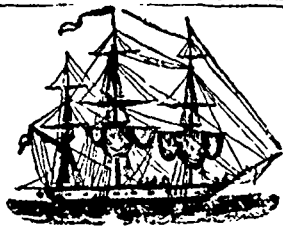
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CANADIAN ECONOMIST.

FREE TRADE JOURNAL, AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[Vol. I.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, 6th JUNE, 1846.

[No. 6.]

CONTENTS.

| | |
|---|--|
| —The Free Trade Association—What it has effected. | 8—Intelligence—General and Local. |
| —Non-reciprocal Trade not injurious to our interests. | 9.—Parliamentary Proceedings. |
| —The Portland Rail-Road. | 10.—Bankrupts. |
| —The Ottawa District. | 11.—Shipping Intelligence |
| —Protective Interest in the Assembly. | 12.—Markets.—English, New York, and Montreal |
| —Sir Robert Peel's New Tariff. | 13.—Prices Current, &c. |
| —Lake St Peter and the Board of Works. | 14.—Advertisements |

THE CANADIAN ECONOMIST.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, 6th JUNE, 1846.

THE FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION—WHAT IT HAS EFFECTED.

One of the commonest—we had almost said silliest—questions put to the founders of the Free-Trade Association, was, What do you intend to effect? The parties who could put such a question must, we are led to suppose, have had either great faith in the natural wisdom of the Colonial species, or very little wisdom of their own. They must have given our politicians credit for a sagacity not always enjoyed by statesmen at home, or expected from the future much better things than our experience has enabled us to detect in the past. What were we to effect? What, rather, had we not to effect? Listen to the ordinary conversation of ordinary men—read the majority of the newspapers—examine the proceedings of Parliament—listen to the debates,—and then imagine how heavy a task we had to perform!

But we are glad to know that our labours up to the present time have not been without effect,—that we have not been working uselessly. Both in the Colony, and out of the Colony, we can discover some fruits for the zeal and labour we have put into this work; not so much within the Colony, it is true, as we had a right to expect, but still enough to encourage us:—without the Colony, much more than would repay a hundred times our labour. The intelligence brought by the last mail from England assures us of the pleasing fact, that the movement we have commenced has had the effect, as we hoped it would, of strengthening the hands of the Free-Trade party at home. It has done this by furnishing them with a reply to an argument which has been most commonly used by the advocates of Protection, both here and in the Mother Country, viz. that the result of Free Trade would be the loss of the Colonies. To this argument, an answer has been furnished from the Colonies themselves. In the Address of the Free-Trade Association, we stated what we believed to be the true interests of the country, apart from Protection, and our language has, we are proud to find, been referred to in England on all recent occasions when this question has been brought up. Nor do we think that either our interest or our character as Colonists has suffered in consequence. On the contrary, we have the best authority for believing that our character stands infinitely higher than it would have done had a different course been pursued. In the *London Times* of the 9th and 18th ultimo there are two powerfully-written leaders on the question of Free Trade as it affects this Colony, in which more credit, we fear, is given to us than we altogether deserve. In the latter of these articles, the writer (who has been alluding to the passing of the Bill to admit flour under bond) speaks of the "intelligence" and "spirit" of our Provincial Assembly in preparing for the change that is at hand. Did the writer but know the truth, how soon would he recall his words! It is true that a majority of the Assembly did agree to pass that Bill, but what have they done since? Have they taken any steps to relieve the trade of the Province? or are they likely to take any, till absolutely forced to it, as they will be? These are questions to which we should be sorry to be compelled to return an answer, for it would do little to support the eulogy so prematurely pronounced on our politicians.

It is, however, some satisfaction to know that, practically, the opinions we have expressed have had a weight in the Colony, though they may have failed to affect the deliberative proceedings of the Assembly. We have reason to believe that the attention of the public was first seriously called to the Board of Works' proceedings at Lake St. Peter through our instrumentality, and that to our efforts may be attributed the decision of the Parliamentary Committee who have just now reported. This alone is a matter of the first importance to the Trade of the country; and if we achieve nothing else, we shall not have laboured in vain. But we shall achieve much more. We shall see the principles we now advocate introduced into this Colony; and with their introduction we shall see the fears which a portion of the community now entertain, vanish. It is true that much prejudice has to be overcome before that is accomplished: but we do not despair. In the long run, nations as well as individuals find out their own interests. The only danger (and it is a great one, we confess) is, that Canada may *make the discovery too late*.

NON-RECIPROCAL TRADE NOT INJURIOUS TO OUR INTERESTS.

In our last number, we endeavoured to show that it is consistent with our interest and with sound policy to buy wherever we can do so cheapest, even though we are under the necessity of making our purchases with gold; and we trust we did so to the satisfaction of the generality of our readers, convincing them at the same time that a nation best consults her own interests by removing every restriction from her commerce, and persisting in that course, whether other countries imitate her liberal example or not. In proof of the accuracy and soundness of the views we then laid down, it gives us the highest pleasure to adduce the testimony of such eminent statesmen as Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. The quotations, which follow, are taken from the speeches which they delivered in the House of Commons on the 4th May, on going into Committee on the new Corn Bill. Ministers were taunted by the Protectionist party, as Free Traders are taunted here, that commerce with foreign countries would in many instances be one-sided, to the positive injury, if not the utter ruin, of the free-trading country.

To these taunts, betraying an amount of economical ignorance which one could scarcely have expected to find in a British House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel replied in the following words:—

"The noble Lord (Bentinck) said that if we got the corn of France, and the timber of Russia, the great consideration was what we should get them to take in return. Why suppose they took nothing in return what should we suffer from that? (cheers, and counter-cheers from the Protectionists.) On what principles does the noble Lord think foreign commerce is carried on? When we buy the bundles of France, they are not given to us—something is given in exchange for them. We cannot take the silks of France, the timber of Russia, and the corn of Prussia without paying for them,—there is no mode of making purchases but by giving an equivalent for them. Well, but you say we shall send out gold for them—but, do you send out gold to those countries now? I have not seen any diminution in the gold of the Bank of England that could be attributed to that cause. If there has been a decrease in gold, it has been from our internal concerns. I have not seen that any great quantities of it have gone to Prussia. What will astonish you still more perhaps is, that I wish it had. (cheers.) This country would be able to command a sufficient quantity of gold if it were required in the steady and legitimate course of trade. When a regular commerce is carried on there can be no drain of gold, and even if they take nothing but gold, we can procure it by transmitting our manufactures for that gold, and then purchasing corn and timber with it. I should not be alarmed therefore, if there should be an export of gold from this country, knowing that we shall obtain that gold by exchanging our manufactures for it. No such export can take place as will derange our internal affairs, or derange the stability of our com-

merce. By permitting a freer access to the brandies and silks of France, I am persuaded we shall inflict no wound on the commerce of this country, even if France should not adopt the same with reference to our manufactures. We shall be able to get a better and a cheaper article by introducing French brandy, and we shall enable our own population to apply what they save to the purchase of other articles of consumption. Of course, if France could see her advantage in making a corresponding relaxation in her tariff, then I admit that direct commerce is better than indirect—that it is better to exchange immediately than to carry gold or the produce of other countries. But if we can't have the double advantage, don't let us refuse to have the single. (Loud cheers.) If we can have the good article cheaper, do not let us refuse to avail ourselves of it because our neighbours will not do the same. Sir, I have that confidence in the example of England, that when it is seen to be in favour of commerce and not in favour of restriction—when the public attention in different countries is called to it—I still retain the impression, that at no remote period this principle will ultimately prevail. I therefore reiterate the advice I have given before, that England should take for its motto, and the indication of your intentions,—“Advance and do not retrograde in the course of your commercial policy.”

Lord John Russell, advertent to the same topic, spoke as follows:

“The Hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Bankes,) seems much alarmed at the idea that the country will have to pay very dearly for this boon of the abolition of the Corn Laws, and he appears afraid that we shall part with all the gold in the country. Wheat is to be brought from other countries, and it is said that the foreigners will take nothing but gold in exchange. But gold must be obtained somewhere; and so, if we have gold, we must give manufactures in exchange for it. But then it is contended that we do not know the price that must be paid for gold; but, for my part, I think that matter may be safely left to the manufacturers, who will know the price which gold naturally should bear. (Hear, Hear.) Therefore, I say, that any alarm about the loss of gold is really preposterous.”

Such are the views entertained by the leading statesmen of England, backed by a powerful majority in the House of Commons, and by the intelligence and worth of the nation; and such views, we make bold to say, must ultimately prevail in the commercial policy of every nation in the world. Ay, and although the Legislature of Canada does at this moment present so lamentable a spectacle of ignorance on every practical question of commerce or political economy that happens to be mooted within its walls, still, so firmly do we rely on the ultimate success of sound principles disseminated by an active and persevering press, and by the agitation of determined and energetic men, that we entertain a lively hope that even Canada will yet signalize herself by being among the first to follow in the enlightened footsteps of the mother country, by abandoning restriction and protection in every form and degree. The representation of the country, however, must first be weeded and purified, and many of the present members sent to the country to rusticate among their cabbages and cattle, or their musty records, as the case may be, before such a happy issue can reasonably be looked for.

In closing our remarks upon this subject, we think it due to the *Publ.* of this city, to notice the valuable service the cause of Free Trade receives from the articles that occasionally appear in its columns. We have at present in view an article that appeared a few days since, and which we would gladly transfer to our columns were they not already overburdened with matter that cannot be laid aside. We assure the editor, however, that we highly appreciate his services in the cause which we have so entirely and devotedly at heart.

THE PORTLAND RAILROAD.

In one of our recent numbers, we devoted an article to the Portland road, for the purpose of shewing the great advantages which would result to Montreal from such a line of communication with the seaboard; and we then congratulated our readers on the efforts which had been made to carry this undertaking into effect, and the prospect there was of its speedy accomplishment. Since then, our attention has been called to a paragraph in *Wilmer's European Times* purporting to record the proceedings of a meeting of the shareholders of this scheme in London, at which most disparaging allusions were made to the position of the Company's affairs, and a resolution adopted to the effect “that it was inexpedient to proceed with the measure, and that the money ought to be returned to the subscribers”; and as we find that the paragraph in question has attracted general observation, and raised doubts in the minds of many in this quarter as to whether or not the work will be proceeded with, we consider it our duty to offer a few reflections

on the subject, in order to shew that there is no real ground for such a conclusion, and that the position of the Company is very little, if at all, affected by the proceedings of the meeting in question.

And first: It is worthy of notice, that only eight or ten individuals attended this meeting of stockholders, although called expressly for the purpose “of ascertaining whether they had any and what chance of getting back any portion of the deposits they had paid into the hands of the English Provisional Committee for prosecuting the objects of the transatlantic promoters of the measure.” The Chairman no doubt announced that “persons holding to the extent of 1800 shares [which is fully two thirds of all the paid-up English shares] had expressed to him their desire to have the concern wound up,” but he supported this assertion by no documentary evidence, and it was very probably just one of those off-hand statements which are sometimes loosely made for the purpose of producing effect. If so many of the English shareholders were desirous to have the concern wound up, why did they not attend either personally or by proxy a meeting which was called for the very purpose of ascertaining how this might best be effected? Indeed the small number present at such a meeting was indicative of the little interest taken in the scheme, and of the indifference felt as to whether it should be proceeded with or suspended; and thus we believe to be the real state of the case, for it can hardly be expected that in England, where the stock was taken in most cases as a mere ordinary investment, the undertaking can be viewed in the same light as by the shareholders in Canada, who are personally cognizant of its advantages, and feel an interest in its success altogether apart from that implied in the simple holding of scrip. In England, this railroad must just be treated like the thousand-and-one schemes of the same character which sprang up about the same time. Like them, it must be re-weighed in the balance, and judged accordingly. If it be found possessed of substantial merit, it will still meet with success; but if, on closer examination, it appears no better than many of those gambling schemes which the excitement of unbridled speculation has called into being, it must be abandoned, and the sooner for all parties the better. This is just the natural order of events, and the abettors of the undertaking in Canada are not to take fright, if, in a period of general doubt, some degree of hesitancy should be manifested, or even a disposition to lay it on the shelf.

We repeat, that at a time like the present, when there is a general want of confidence in railways, when hundreds of plausible schemes have exploded, and the stock of such as may be deemed *undoubted* has greatly deteriorated, the proceedings of the meeting we have referred to are just what might be expected. It would have been odd had there been no such meeting, and it is matter of thanksgiving that it had it not in its power to put its foot on the scheme altogether, or adopt any proceedings which, as far as we can see, can prevent its accomplishment, or even materially hinder its progress.

We have said that the object of the meeting in question was to ascertain if means could be devised for “winding up the concern,” and it turned out in the course of the discussion that legal opinion had already been taken on the point, according to which it was matter of grave doubt whether the English shareholders really had such a power. The parties at the head of the scheme in London can only be regarded as the agents or attorneys of the Provisional Committee in Canada, and it cannot be competent for them to wind up its affairs without the full consent of their principals.

It would appear that this consideration prevailed with the meeting, which contented itself accordingly with simply re-ordering the opinion of the eight or ten individuals composing it, which was to the effect “that it was inexpedient to proceed with the measure, and that the money ought to be returned to the shareholders.”

Now, with all due deference to Mr. Aggis, the Chairman, and the small knot of shareholders who acted with him on this occasion, and who took it upon them thus summarily to dispose of a scheme in which the interests of hundreds besides themselves are involved, we in Canada would say that it is more expedient than ever to proceed with the measure, and that more vigorous efforts than ever should be made to increase the number of shareholders, so as to urge forward the undertaking to completion.

There was one glaring inaccuracy in the statements submitted to the meeting which it is our duty to point out. The number of paid-up English shares was stated to be 2633; and the number of shares subscribed for in Canada to be 2367, but it was added, “nothing of a satisfactory nature was stated as to the amount of money paid up.” We are luckily in a position to supply this information, as well as to correct a radical error in the above comparative statement of shares. From an authentic source, we learn that the precise number of shares taken up in Canada is no less than 2193, which is one third more than the number of English shares, and these are all held by responsible parties, who in almost every case have paid up the deposits. We can also add, that no organized efforts have yet been made to obtain subscribers to stock in Canada, and that there is scarcely room for doubt but that considerable additions may be made to the Canadian list of shareholders whenever a thorough canvassing takes place.

We confess, before we entered into these statistics, we were of those who imagined that we were greatly more indebted to England than it appears we are for the taking up of stock in this railway. Not that we can afford to be independent of the assistance of England in this measure. We fear, without the fostering aid of British capital, the scheme would starve and perish; but it certainly says something for Canadian enterprise, or, at all events, it is an earnest of the favour with which this great undertaking is regarded in this quarter, that up to the present time there should be nearly three subscribers to it in Canada for every two subscribers in England.

The question now arises, What steps consequent on this meeting in England should be taken by the Directors in Canada? This, of course, is a question for them to decide; but we think that no time should be lost in protesting against the projected "winding up of the concern." The shareholders in England must be told that this is no bubble scheme, got up by interested parties for interested purposes; that it is a work of substantial utility, capable of redeeming every promise that was made regarding it, and rendered more than ever necessary by the recent changes in our commercial system. If this is done, and done immediately, we have no fears for the result. Already the money market in England is becoming easier. The panic which cast a wither & blight over all national and commercial projects, is gradually disappearing, confidence is beginning to be restored, and the result will eventually be, that schemes like the railroad we are advocating, which have outlived the pressure of the storm, and thus proved themselves possessed of well-grounded claims on the public, will advance surely and steadily in the progress of their development.

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Believing as we do in the close connection between Agriculture and Commerce—the first forming, as it were, the muscle, the latter, the nerve, of the body politic—we hold, as a natural consequence, that anything that can promote the welfare of the one, must be beneficial to the other. We therefore purpose in the present instance to examine, not only what can be done to increase the products of the earth, but also to investigate in what direction our efforts can be most effectual, and at the same time most beneficial to ourselves.

The question is a more complicated one than would at first sight appear.—Were it not for the nature of the country, and the difficulty of conveyance of produce to market, it would seem, from the enterprising character of the settlers there, that the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada would deserve our first attention. Were it not for the climate, our immediate neighbourhood would undoubtedly reward our exertions. Were it not that the inhabitants of Western Canada have sufficiently progressed to be independent of us, that portion of the Colony would, from its beautiful climate, rich soil, and industrious population, be worthy of all our care. They, however, have so far progressed, that we must in a great measure leave them to their own exertions. We shall continue to be their agents or supporters, but action must come from themselves.

But there is one section to which none of these remarks apply,—a portion of Canada that to a fine climate, excelled by none on the continent as regards the production of grain and grass, joins a most excellent soil, rich in deposits from vegetation above, and in the remains of a former world below; possessing on its surface and in its bowels the elements of perpetual fertility,—valuable forests, abundant minerals; a country immediately connected geographically and commercially with Montreal, and the progress of which is sure to advance our interests.

This section is the country lying on both sides of the Ottawa River. View it in what way you please, it is valuable. The Timber Trade (independent of protection duties) is likely to prove of permanent importance, from the inherent good qualities of the article produced; and it gives a market at the door of the farmer for a good portion of the more bulky part of his produce,—for his horses, cattle, hay, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and a portion of his wheat. Should the supply exceed the demand on the spot, he has rapid and easy communication with Montreal, at a cheaper rate than even many parishes in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. He has there a market ever open for all the articles he can raise, including the excellent pork and butter produced on his shores.

The climate, although so near to Montreal, differs much on account of the absence of the cold Spring winds which so retard vegetation in this portion of the Province. When once the Spring sets in, the growth of plants continues until the harvest, and, generally speaking, the crops can be depended upon as well as on any part of the continent. Fall wheat is raised as easily as in the Far West, and the crops are quite as heavy. Hay, oats, barley, beans, and peas, are steady crops; while for fruits and vegetables, the district is celebrated.

Stimulated by the excellent market at their own doors, many farmers in the district under review, have made considerable progress in agriculture; still the Ottawa district is not enough known, nor is it appreciated as it ought to be.

First, It is been called "cold," from its Western position from Montreal. This cannot be the case, as a degree West gives the same increase of heat as a degree South, in a considerable breadth of this continent.

Secondly, Because red pine will grow on barren land, and much red pine is sent down from the Ottawa, the land has been supposed to be barren. No doubt there are on the Ottawa, districts of inferior sandy land which produce red pine, but red pine will grow on good land also; and the white pine, which forms a large portion of the timber of the Ottawa, grows only on good land,—indeed on land more suited for wheat than even hardwood land. Besides, there is abundance of hardwood land, and, what in fertility cannot be excelled, meadows formed by the deposits of mud from rivers stopped up by dams constructed by beavers. So far, then, from the lands on the Ottawa being of inferior quality, the quantity of fertile, compared to barren, land, exceeds the usual proportion.

Such being the case—having a fine climate, fertile soil, abundant minerals, and a good market, closely connected with Montreal, and having an enterprising population rapidly spreading up the country—great enterprise being also shown by some of our fellow-citizens in constructing steamboats, with the view of affording agreeable and rapid transit to places at a considerable distance—it may be asked, What can the mercantile body of Montreal do towards furthering the progress of husbandry on the Ottawa?

To this we answer, By drawing attention to that point; by establishing mills for grinding grain, and agencies for the purchase of the produce; by directing the attention of emigrants and others to its fertile shores; by imitating those who have endeavoured to improve the internal communications; by prevailing upon Government to extend the valuable works it has already undertaken; by calling public attention to its importance, not only as a country whence lumber can be obtained, but as a favourable locality for a flourishing agricultural population; to investigate further its mineral resources; and to look upon this favoured district as one calculated to become both the garden and the granary of Montreal; and not to rest satisfied with partial efforts, but to agitate until some decided results are experienced.

Z.

PROTECTIVE INTEREST IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The question of Protection has been again brought up in the Provincial Legislature this week, and has afforded by its discussion fresh proof of the inconsistencies and absurdities of the system. The debate itself arose out of a resolution moved by the Inspector-General to exempt from duty all articles entering the Province for the use of Her Majesty's troops. This exemption is claimed on high national grounds. Great Britain being at the expense of keeping up the military force of the country, it seems to be only fair that she should be exempted, as far as is possible, from all unnecessary burthens within the Colony itself. To use the words of one of the speakers, "It is not fair, after we have got out men to protect us, that we should tax the food they eat."

In this view of the question we perfectly agree. We are quite of opinion that it is not fair, after we have got men out here, that we should tax the food they eat. We will not lay ourselves open to the inconsistency, however, of claiming this privilege for one class alone. We assert, that if it is unjust to tax the food of the soldier who comes to protect us, it is equally unjust to tax the food of the emigrant who comes to work for us. If the Government consults its interest by buying in the cheapest market, why should not the private individual be allowed to do the same? If Free Trade is an evil, most assuredly the Government ought not to set the example; if it is a good, why should the Government enjoy a monopoly of it?

It was just this difficulty that lay in the way of the House. The Protectionists saw very clearly the danger of encouraging the idea that Free Trade could be a benefit under any circumstances and determined to oppose it. The Government, on the other hand, perceived the illiberality of taxing the food of men sent to protect us, but were not so scrupulous as regards the emigrant sent to work for us.

Thus far, then, the protectionists might claim to be more consistent than the Government. They did not, however, maintain this advantage. They evidently felt that it might be dangerous for people to suppose that Protection operated as a tax, and that a heavy duty laid upon cattle fell as a burden upon the consumer. To escape from this difficulty, an Address was brought forward by Mr. Watts, in which, among other things, it is stated, that the rejection of the claim put in for exemption "will not give the slightest inconvenience to Her Majesty's Commissariat, inasmuch as the supply from the Colony itself exceeds the demand in every market of the

Province." Now if this is the case, it is evidently not only very foolish for the Commissariat to wish to go to the foreign market, but also very unnecessary for the Canadian farmer to require "protection." If the supply exceeds the demand in every market in the Province, it is not at all likely that the Americans will resort to our markets, or the Commissariat gentlemen go to theirs. To encourage the raising of more cattle, therefore, in a country so over-stocked, is evidently quite unnecessary, and any Government enactment framed with that view, mere labour lost. Instead of capital flowing into such a business, common sense suggests that it will be withdrawn.

Such is one of the first inconsistencies presented in this debate, but it is not the only one. There is the fact that a large number of cattle do come in for the use of the Commissariat. Commissary-General Filder had stated that the effect of the duty was to raise prices 25 per cent. This Mr. Watts positively denied: and, of course, if the supply from the Colony itself exceeds the demand in every market of the Province, such cannot be the case. Yet in the Address which Mr. Watts himself drew up, Mr. Filder's statement is directly confirmed, and the result of the proposed concession to the troops is represented as a loss of 20 per cent to the farmer. We must suppose then that this is the exact sum which the rest of the community pay for the protection which is afforded to the agriculturist, and we leave our readers to judge how well it agrees with the assertion respecting an over-stocked market.

Nor is it alone of these circumstances that we complain. The unsympathising and selfish spirit of Protection is a subject of far deeper regret. In the instance to which we are referring, the concession asked for was most insignificant. The amount of duty in dispute did not, it was stated, come to more than £2,225, and yet how was it met? Notwithstanding the great national consideration involved, a majority composed of thirty-eight men of all shades of politics, voted against giving cheap food to the soldiers sent here to protect us! Thus it is that Great Britain is made to feel in herself the bad effects of the system she has had the principal hand in encouraging, and from this she may learn the value of protection as a means of strengthening and perpetuating her Colonial connexion.

For ourselves, we must express our deep regret at the views expressed by the House on this particular question. It says but little for the progress of this community, that, at a time when all the nations of the world are revising their commercial codes, opinions should be openly expressed by our public men at variance with every recognized principle of sound political economy, and which have been long exploded in every intelligent society. A strong effort must be made to break through this ignorance, and put Canada on the same intelligent footing in respect to commercial matters as that occupied by other civilized countries.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S NEW TARIFF.

The following is an Alphabetical List of Goods which will be exempted from Crown or differential Duties by the operation of Sir Robert Peel's new Free-trade measure.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Agates or Cornelians, not set. | Bitumen Indiacum. |
| Alcanthilla Seed. | Black Wood. |
| Alkali. | Bladders. |
| Aikanet Root. | Boric Acid. |
| Almonds, Bitter. | Borax, Refined. |
| Aloes. | Borax or Fineal, Unrefined. |
| Alum. | Bottles, Full. |
| Do., Rock. | Flask, in which Olive Oil is im- |
| Amber, Rough. | ported. |
| Ambergris. | Brazil Wood. |
| Ambonyna Wood. | Braziletto Wood. |
| Angehen. | Brimstone. |
| Annatto Roll and Flag | Do., Refined in Rolls. |
| Antimony, Ore of. | Do., in Flour. |
| Do., Crude. | Brushes, Rough or in any way sorted. |
| Do., Regulus. | Bronze, all Works of Art. |
| Argol. | Bullion and Foreign Coin of Gold |
| Aristolochia. | or Silver, or of which the major |
| Arsenic. | part in value is Gold or Silver, |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot. | and Ore of Gold or Silver. |
| (Soap, Weed and Wood, not | Bullrushes. |
| enumerated). | Bacon |
| Asphaltum, or Bitumen Indiacum. | Beef, Fresh or slightly Salted. |
| Animals, living, viz. — Asses, Goats, | Do., Salted, not being Corned Beef. |
| Kids, Oxen and Bulls, Cows, | Bottles of Earth and Stone, empty. |
| Calves, Horses, Mares, Geldings, | Cables. |
| Cats, Foals, Mules, Sheep, Lambs, | Do., not being Iron Cables, in |
| Swine and Hogs, Pigs, Suckling. | actual use of a British Ship, and |
| Balsams unenumerated. | being fit and necessary for such |
| Barilla. | ship, and not, or until otherwise |
| Bark. | disposed of |
| Bark—extract of, or other vegetable | Camomile Flowers. |
| substances to be used only for | Camphor, Unrefined. |
| Tanning Leather. | Camwood. |
| Barwood. | Canfle-wick. |
| Basket, Rods Peeled and Unpeeled. | Camella Alba. |
| Bears, Kidney and French. | Canes, Bamboo. |
| Beef Wood. | Rattans, not ground. |
| Berries, unenumerated. | Reed Canes. |
| Birds, viz. — Singing Birds. | Canes or Sticks, unenumerated. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Caoutchouc. | pieces thereof tanned, coloured, |
| Cardamoms. | shaved, or otherwise dressed, and |
| Cassa Buds. | Hides, or pieces thereof, in any |
| Do. Fistula. | way dressed, not otherwise enu- |
| Castor. | merated. |
| Cedar Wood. | Ink, unwrought |
| Chalk, Unmanufactured. | Iron—Ore of Pig, Bars unwrought, |
| China Root. | old, broken and Cast Iron, Bloom, |
| Chip or Willow for Painting. | Chromate of, Slit or hammered |
| Cinnabaris Nativa. | into Rods, Cast, Hoops. |
| Citrate of Lime. | Ink, for Printers. |
| Do. of Acid. | Ink, wrought. |
| Coals, Cullin or Cinders. | Jalap |
| Cobalt. | Jet. |
| Do. Ore. | Jewels, Emeralds, and other precious |
| Coccolneal and Granilla, | Stones, viz. — Unset. |
| Dust. | Juice of Lemons, Limes, or Oranges. |
| Rope and Junk, old and new, cut | Kingwood. |
| into lengths not exceeding 3 | Kernels of Walnuts, and Kernels of |
| feet each. | Peach Stones, used for expressing |
| Colocynth. | Oil therefrom. |
| Columba Root. | Lac, viz. — Suck Lac. |
| Copperas, Blue, Green, and White. | Lapis Calimuraria. |
| Coal, in Fragments, Whole, Polished, | Lard. |
| Unpolished. | Latten. |
| Cordage, in actual use of a British | Shaven. |
| ship, and being fit and necessary | Lavender Flowers. |
| for such ship, and not, or until | Lead—Ore of, Black, Red, White, |
| otherwise disposed of. | Chromate of. |
| Cork. | Leaves of Roses |
| Cotton Yarn. | Leeches. |
| Cream of Tartar. | Lemon Peel. |
| Crystal, Rough. | Lentils. |
| Cubebs. | Lignum Vitæ. |
| Cutch. | Linen Sails in actual use of a British |
| Cast of Busts, Statues, or Figures. | ship, and fit and necessary for such |
| Caviare. | ship, and not otherwise disposed |
| Cherry Wood, being furniture wood. | of. |
| Cranberries. | Litharge. |
| Cotton Manufactures, not being | Live Creatures illustrative of Natural |
| articles wholly or in part made | History. |
| up, not otherwise charged with | Logwood. |
| duty. | Lampblack. |
| Diamonds. | Linen, viz. — Plain Linen and |
| Divi Divi. | Diaper, whether chequered or |
| Down. | striped with dye yarn, or not, and |
| Drugs, not enumerated. | manufactures of Linen, or of |
| Ebony. | Linen mixed with Cotton or with |
| Enamel. | Wool, not particularly enumerated |
| Feathers for Beds, in Beds or other- | or otherwise charged with duty, |
| wise. | not being articles wholly or in |
| Do., Undressed. | part made up. |
| Fish. | Madder. |
| Lobsters of British taking or cured. | Do. Root. |
| Flasks in which Olive Oil is im- | Mahogany. |
| ported. | Manganese Ore. |
| Gallic Powder. | Manna. |
| Galls. | Manures, not enumerated. |
| Gamboge. | Maple Wood. |
| Garnets, Cut, Uncut, not Set. | Medals of Gold and Silver. |
| Garancine. | Metal, viz. — Bell. |
| Gentian. | Minerals and Fossils, unenumerated. |
| Ginseng. | Models of Cork or Wood. |
| Glue, Clippings or waste of any | Moss, viz. — Lichen, Islandicus, |
| kind fit only for Glue. | Rock, for Dyer's use, other than |
| Grease. | Rock or Iceland Moss. |
| Gum, unenumerated. | Mother O'Pearl Shells, |
| Gun Stocks in the rough, of wood. | Musk. |
| Gypsum. | Myrobale Berries. |
| Gelatine. | Myrrh. |
| Glue. | Magna Græcia Ware. |
| Hair, Camel's Hair or Wool, Cow, | Manuscripts. |
| Ox, Bull, or Elk Hair, Goats | Maps and Charts, or parts thereof, |
| Hair or Wool, Horse Hair, Hu- | plain or coloured. |
| man, unenumerated. | Mattresses. |
| Heath for Brushes. | Meat, salted or fresh, not otherwise |
| Hellebore. | described. |
| Hemp—Dressed, rough or undressed, | Medals of any Sort. |
| or any other vegetable substance | Nearagua Wood |
| of the nature and quality of un- | Nitre, viz. — Cubic Nitre. |
| dressed Hemp, and applicable to | Niekie, Ore of. |
| the same purpose. | Do., Metallic and Oxide of, re- |
| Hides—not tanned, tanned, curried, | fined Arsenate of, in lumps or |
| or in any way dressed, dry and | powder, unrefined. |
| wet, dosh Hides, Hides, or pieces | Nuts, viz. — Chestnuts, Cocoa Nuts, |
| thereof, raw or undressed, un- | Pistachio Nuts, Nuts and Kernels |
| enumerated. Tails, Buffalo, Bull, | unenumerated, Nuts and Kernels |
| Cow, or Ox. | of Walnuts, of Peach Stones, and |
| Hides, tanned, not otherwise dressed. | all Nuts and Kernels unenumerat- |
| Hones. | ed, for expressing Oil. |
| Hoofs of Cattle. | Oakum. |
| Hoops of Wood. | Ochre. |
| Horns, Horn Tips, and pieces of | Oil—Animal, Castor, Lard, Cocoa |
| Horn. | Nut, Linseed, Hempseed and |
| Hay. | Rapeseed, Olive, Palm, Paran, |
| Hides, or pieces thereof tanned, cur- | Rock, Seed unenumerated, Tram, |
| ried, varnished, japanned, enamel- | Blubber and Spermaceti, Oil and |
| led, Muscovy or Russian Hides, or | head matter, the produce of Fish, |

or creatures living in the Sea, caught by the crews of British vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery, or from any British Possession in a British vessel.

Oils.—Train Oil or Blubber of foreign fishing, after 1st January, 1847; Spermaceti, after 1st January, 1849; Walnut, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty; Seed Cake.

Olibanum.
Olive Wood.
Orchal.
Ore, unenumerated.
Opuntia.
Orris Root.
Painters' Colours, unenumerated, unmanufactured.
Palmetto Thatch.
Pearls.
Pink Root.
Pitch, Burgundy do.
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, alive.
Plaster of Paris.
Plate, battered.
Platina and Ore of.
Plating of Chip.
Peel of Pomegranates.
Prussiate of Potash.
Palmetto Thatch manufactures.
Parchment.
Partridge Wood, being Furniture Wood.
Pens.
Plantains.
Potatoes.
Pork, fresh.
Do., salted, not Hams.
Purple Wood, being Furniture Wood.
Quicksilver.
Quills, viz. —Goose, Swan.
Radix, viz. —Conyazerva, Enulae Campanae, Eryngii, Ipecacuanhae, Rhatannae, Senecae, Scipentariae or Snake Root.
Rags, viz. —Old Rags, Old Junk or Ropes, or Old Fishing Nets, fit only for Paper or Paper-board, Pulp of Rags, Old Woollen.
Rope of Grasses.
Redwood or Guinea Wood.
Rhubarb.
Rosewood.
Rosin.
Safflower.
Saffron.
Sal Ammoniac.
Do., Limonum.
Do., Prunella.
Salep or Salop.
Salt.
Saltpetre.
Sanguis Draconis.
Santa Maria Wood.
Sapan Wood.
Sarsaparilla.
Sassafras.
Satin Wood.
Saunders, Red, White, or Yellow.
Scammony.
Seeds.—Acorns, Aniseed, Burnet, Colechicum, Cole, Coriander, Croton, Cammin, Fenugreek, Flax, Forest, Garden, unenumerated, not otherwise charged with duty; Hemp, Lettuce, Linseed, Lupines, Maw, Millet, Parsley, Poppy, Quince, Rape, Sesameum, Shrub or Tree, Tares, Worm. All Seeds unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil.
Senna.
Ships.—British ships or vessels entitled to be registered as such, and not having been built in the United Kingdom.
Shumac.
Silk, Knobs or Husks of Silk, and Waste Silk, Raw Silk, Thrown Silk, not dyed.
Skins, Furs, Pelts and Tails, or pieces of Skin, tanned, curried, dressed, unenumerated.
Specimens of Minerals or Fossils, and all specimens illustrative of Natural History.

Speckled Wood.
Spelter or Zinc, Crude in Cakes, rolled but not otherwise manufactured.
Spermaceti, from and after 1st January, 1849.
Sponge.
Squills, dried and not dried.
Stavesacre.
Steel, unwrought.
Scrap Steel.
Stones, in lumps not in any manner hewn, Slate and Marble in rough blocks or slabs, Limestone, Flintstones, Felspar and Stones for Potters' use, Pebble Stones, Stones to be used for the purpose of Lithography, in blocks shaped or rough scalped.
Straw for plaiting.
Sulphur impressions.
Sweet Wood.
Silk, Thrown, dyed, viz. —Singles or Tram, Organzine or Crape Silk.
Talc.
Tar, Barbadoes do.
Tarras.
Tartaric Acid.
Teasels.
Teeth, viz. —Elephant, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
Terra Japonica.—Sienna, Umbria, Verde.
Tin, Ore and Regulus of.
Tinned, unrefined.
Tornal.
Tortoise-shell or Turtle Shell, unmanufactured.
Tulip Wood.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, not being of greater value than 15s. per cwt. of Venice, Seio or Cyprus.
Telescopes.
Thread, not otherwise enumerated or described.
Ultra Marine.
Valonia.
Vases, ancient, not Stone or Wood.
Vermilion.
Vegetables, all not otherwise enumerated or described.
Vellum.
Walnut Wood.
Water.—Mineral Water.
Wax.—Bees' Wax, in any degree bleached, Myrtle Wax, Vegetable.
Weld.
Whales' Fins, British taking, and imported direct from the Fishery, or from any British Possession in a British ship. Foreign taking, and not prohibited after 1st January, 1847.
Wood.
Wood.—Staves not exceeding 72 inches in length, nor 7 inches in breadth, nor 3/4 inches in thickness. Birch, hewn, not exceeding 3 feet in length, not exceeding 8 inches square; imported for the sole purpose of making Herring Barrels for the use of the Fisheries.
Teak, for Ship Building, previously admitted at the same duty as Teak. Maple, being Furniture Wood. New Zealand Wood, being Furniture Wood.
Wool.—Alpaca and the Hama tribe, Beaver, Cut and Combed, Cony, Cotton or waste of Cotton Wool, Goats or Hair, Hares, Sheep or Lambs.
Yarn, Camel or Mohair do.
Zaffre.
Zebra Wood.
Goods unenumerated, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not enumerated or prohibited.
Woolens, viz. —Manufactures of Wool, not being Goat's Wool, or of Wool mixed with Cotton, not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty; not being articles wholly or in part made up.

LAKE ST. PETER AND THE BOARD OF WORKS.—In a former number, we had occasion to refer to the works now going on in Lake St. Peter. We then gave it as our opinion, that the attempt to make a straight channel, while there was a broader and deeper one, although not a straight one, formed by nature, was a useless expenditure of public money. We did not, at that time, anticipate that a Select Committee of the House of Assembly would so soon visit the Lake, to ascertain by personal observation the merits of both channels. We have now before us the Report of that Committee, and it affords us much satisfaction to see that the remarks we made regarding this important work are fully borne out. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the gentlemen comprising this Committee, particularly to the chairman, Capt. Williams, to whose energy and personal attention principally, we are indebted for this excellent Report, which we trust will put a stop to a work, which cannot, according to the evidence given before the Committee, be useful to the trade without an outlay of £44,788, *over and above* what will be necessary to make the channel now in use equally available.

When we consider that, under the auspices of the Board of Works, a chart of the Lake was published from soundings taken by Captains Vaughan and Rayside, shewing that the channel was one foot six inches more water in the new than in the present channel,—when we recollect the satisfaction expressed last season by the Press, that a ship had gone through the new channel drawing 10 to 12 inches more than she could by the present one,—and now when we find from evidence, and from the actual soundings of disinterested gentlemen, that the two channels are, for some six miles below the present scene of dredging, *alike* in depth of water, or nearly so,—when we consider these things, we say, we cannot help coming to the conclusion, that the head of this Board is deserving of the severest censure, if not dismissal. Where there was such a large expenditure of money, we think that the Superintendent should have been an Engineer, which the present Superintendent is not. The mistake which seems to have been committed on this work, coupled with the doings of the Board in making Slides on the Ottawa, as well as what we hear from other parts of the Province, shows clearly to our mind, that a thorough reform is required in the organization of the Board of Works.

The deepening of Lake St. Peter is one link in the chain of our internal navigation, and we trust that there will be no hesitation in granting the money to go on with the work in the present channel.—The trade of Montreal and Quebec hangs on a pivot, and it is for the Government, by their measures, either to increase it to an unlimited degree, or lose it to us altogether. To accomplish the former, the public works must be pushed to completion, and a system of Free-trade (except in so far as duties are necessary for revenue,) be immediately resorted to.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer *Hibernia*, bringing ten days' later intelligence from Europe, arrived at Boston on Monday. The most important item of news is the passing of the third reading of the Corn Bill, by a majority of ninety-eight. The measure is now in the hands of the Lords. Will they pass it? Public opinion says "Yes." The history of the past shews that that august body has rarely attempted to obstruct the progress of a popular measure, when the public mind has been fully prepared to receive it. In the present instance, the principle of the Bill has been thoroughly canvassed in the Lower House, and the measure comes to their Lordships rather in the shape of a money Bill than anything else. Most certainly they will not take on themselves to reject it.

There has been a discussion in the House of Commons on the prospects of Canada, in connexion with Free Trade. It was brought on by Lord George Bentinck, who has lately left the attractions of the turf and betting ring to discuss questions of political economy within the walls of St. Stephen's. On the occasion referred to, his Lordship exhibited (for the first time in his life, that we are aware of) a terrible amount of anxiety for our welfare. He is afraid that Free Trade will ruin us, and comes like a knight-errant of old to our rescue. Unfortunately for his Lordship, his sympathies are very much thrown away: we really cannot find it in our hearts to despond with him.

The arguments which he brought forward have been by no means overlooked by the Colonists. On the contrary, they are just those which the Free-Trade Association has made it its business to disprove, and respecting which we have reason to believe the public mind in this Colony, as at home, is undergoing a very remarkable change.

His Lordship was replied to by Mr. Roebuck, who seems, from the report which we have read, to have erred quite as much the other way, and to have shewn a lack of information we could scarcely have expected from him. We shall, however, take an opportunity of referring to this debate in a future number.

There is nothing new from the South, with the exception of the fact that the American army has crossed the Rio Grande, and taken a small Mexican village. It is supposed that the main body of the Mexican army has retired, and we expect to hear of no more regular fighting.

STEAM NAVIGATION WITH EUROPE.—The British Government have entered into a contract with the North American Royal Mail Company, by which a steamer of great power and size will be despatched direct from Liverpool to New York every alternate Saturday during eight months of the year. This arrangement will not interfere with the present Boston line, which service will continue just as at present, with the exception of sailing from Liverpool as well as Boston always on Saturdays, instead of a fixed day of the month, as is now the case.

THE CROPS.—Our exchange papers from all parts of the Upper Province speak of the wheat crops as being in a highly flourishing condition. The quantity of land sown with that grain is said to be greater than usual. The American papers also speak of the wheat crop throughout the Union as being in a most flourishing condition.

We find the following in the *Montreal Transcript* of Thursday:—

"The water in the Canal basin, which has been long interfering with the proper progress of the works, and keeping back what is most important to the trade of the country, is, we are very glad to say, in a fair way of being finally got rid of. Some new machinery has lately been erected, by which this enormous body of water can, it is calculated, be dislodged in so short a space of time as forty eight hours. Sixty punches a minute it is said, is the ordinary quantity discharged. The machinery in question was set in operation yesterday, and it was expected, if no accident happens, that the basin would be dry this evening. If so, it is a most fortunate thing, and will do away, we trust, with the fears that have been entertained that the whole of the internal navigation might be retarded by this particular work."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House has been engaged this week in advancing and passing Bills previously discussed. The most interesting discussions were those which occurred upon the motion of Mr. Merritt, for an Address to Her Majesty, praying her to make the navigation of the St. Lawrence free to all nations, and the proposal of the Government for a renewed grant to carry on the works of Lake St. Peter. The first question excited a long discussion, though but little opposition; and eventually, after a vote had been taken in favour of the principle of the resolution, it was referred to a committee, to serve as the foundation of an Address to Her Majesty. It was ordered, in addition, that the committee should incorporate in the Address, some resolutions moved by Mr. Williams, and expressive of the alarm felt in Canada at the probable success of Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill, in the Imperial Parliament.

In respect to Lake St. Peter, the House has evidently made up its mind against the works now going on. The subject was brought up again last evening, on the Estimates coming up, and it was proposed by Mr. Williams to grant the amount required on condition only that it should be applied to the old channel. The vote was not taken when we went to press, but there was no doubt the grant would be conditional.

It is supposed the House will adjourn on Wednesday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED.

MAY 30.

Ship *Jane*, Dunn, 15th April, Glasgow, Blackader, Wilkes & Co.
Brig *Courier*, Grey, 15th do., Liverpool, Order.
Brigantine *Archimedes*, Hart, 13th May, St. John's, Leaycraft & Co.
Brigantine *Amity*, Lemmon, 11th April, Bourdeaux, F F Matland & Co.
Brig *Hebe*, Thomson, 11th April, Dougall, Harrison & Co.
Brig *Two Brothers*, Brown, 2nd May, Cuba, Tobin & Murison.

JUNE 1.

Brig *Carlton*, McLellan, 20th April, Oporto, J Buchanan & Co.
Brig *Queen of the Tone*, Scott, 11th April, Newcastle, J. H. Joseph & Co.
Bark *Zealous*, Douglas, 17th March, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Brig *Su'tan*, Burroughs, 3rd May, Crenfurgos, J. H. Leaycraft & Co.

4TH.

Brig *Lavinia*, Brown, 19th April, Stockton, H. & E. Burstall.
Brig *Mary*, Page, 18th April, Whithy, Order.
Brig *Eagle*, Lang, 10th April, Glasgow, Gillespie & Co.

CLEARED.

JUNE 1.

Bark *Jane*, Brown, Glasgow.
Brig *Jane*, Spratt, Halifax.

2ND.

Ship *Bellona*, Auld, Liverpool, A. Shaw.
Brig *Milton*, Ellis, Liverpool, Gilmoar & Co.
Brig *Mary Allan*, Wade, Liverpool, Tant, Fowler & Co.
Brig *Safeguard*, Smith, Liverpool, Muir, Borthwick & Co.
Ship *Palmyra*, Campbell, Glasgow, J & A Burns & Co.

3RD.

Bark *Souter Johnny*, Liverpool.

4TH.

Bark *Sarah*, Barclay, Liverpool, Andrew Shaw.
Bark *Lady Seaton*, Duffill, London, Cuvillier & Sons.
Bark *Margaret*, Liverpool.
Bark *Pearl*, Chalmers, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Bark *Derby*, Gibson, Glasgow, Andrew Shaw.
Brig *Farouite*, Glasgow.

(From the Canada Gazette of Saturday, 30th May)

BANKRUPTS.

Commissions Issued—Adolphe Rouillon, Butcher and Trader, Montreal—André Trudeau, the younger, Trader, Longueuil—Donald Murray, Commission Merchant and Forwarder, Montreal—Jas. Bell, Carpenter and Trader, Montreal—Hortense Globowsky Provost, Parish of St. Eustache, Montreal District—Robert Murray, Merchant, Streetsville, Home District—Edwin Pullan, Contractor and Trader, Montreal—Louis Dele Brunelle, Chocolatier, Three Rivers—John Rothen, Trader, Port Hope—Newcastle—William Dalby, Guelph, Wellington District—Louis Brault, Carpenter and Trader, Montreal—John Kennedy, Merchant, Hamilton, Gore District—Samuel Kirkpatrick, Merchant, Moss, London District—Richard Barrett, Merchant, Port Hope, Newcastle District.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Asa Cook, Suncos, Talbot District—James Doran, Napier, Dalhousie District—James Cahill, Hamilton, Gore District—Alexander Gray Clarke, Tank Maker, Hamilton, Gore District—Angus Cameron, Cornwall, Eastern District—James Lave, Cornwall, Eastern District—William Beadle, Carpenter, Picton, Prince Edward District—James Geddes, Dumfries, Gore District—Morris Lawrence, Toronto, Home District—John Armstrong, reduced Lieutenant of the Disembodied Militia of Ireland, Douro, Colborne District—Joseph King, Cornwall, Eastern District.

THE MARKETS.

ENGLISH.

The accounts received by the *Great Britain* up to the 9th, and by the *Hibernia* up to the 19th ultimo, represent the general trade of the country as having undergone a slight improvement. The increased probability of the new Corn Bill passing the House of Lords, and the prospect of one million and a half of foreign grain being thus released from bond at a low rate of duty, taken together with the promising appearance of the growing crops, had occasioned a material decline in the value of breadstuffs, and a further fall in prices was expected.

FLOUR—Canada Flour, being held in small quantity, supported its value better than English. The Liverpool quotations are, for Fine 29s. to 30s., Extra and Superfine 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. In London the quotations were about 1s. per barrel higher.

WHEAT—Scarcely any parcels of Canada Wheat being left in the market, the quotations must be regarded as in some degree nominal. They stand at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per 70 lbs. for Red, and 8s. 6d. to 9s. for White, representing a decline of 10d. to 1s. per 70 lbs.

PEAS were 2s. per qr. lower in Liverpool, the quotation being 40s. to 42s. **ASHES**—The demand for Pots was extremely moderate at the advanced price of 22s. 6d. to 23s. Pearls had fallen to the low rate of 21s. 6d. per cwt.

(Written for the Economist.)

NEW YORK.

2nd June, 1846.

FLOUR—The past week has been marked by extreme inactivity, caused, in some measure by the rainy weather which entirely prevents all out-of-door operations. The *Great Britain* arrived on the 30th ult., but as the advices by her were not generally considered favourable, holders have been obliged to accept rather lower prices in the few transactions that have taken place. Genesee may be quoted at \$1 50c., Michigan at \$1 37½c. to \$1 50c., and New Orleans at \$1 12½c. The letters per the *Hibernia*, were delivered this morning, and although it is yet too early to see what effect the advices received may have on the market, yet the general tendency of prices is downwards.

WHEAT—There is nothing doing in this article, and we continue our former quotations, which are however quite nominal.

ASHES—For Pots there has been a good demand, but since the arrival of the *Great Britain* prices have declined, and sales have been made at \$3 50c. to \$3 56½c. In Pearls there has been less doing, and \$1 to \$1 06½c. are the current rates.

PROVISIONS—The market has been extremely dull. Sales of 400 brls. Mess and Prime Pork on the 23rd, at \$10 50c. and \$8 50c. Mess is now held at \$10 75c. Good city Mess Beef has been sold at \$6 50c. It is generally held for \$7 to \$7 50c.

FREIGHTS—The advance noticed in our last has been fully maintained, and 3s. per brl. for Flour to Liverpool, and 3s. 3d. to London, are now paid.

EXCHANGE—For the steamer, closed at 8½ to 9 per cent.

W. LEA ROBERTS, Broker.

MONTREAL. Friday Evening, 5th June.

FLOUR—The market has been extremely dull during the week, and the sales limited. Previous to the receipt of the *Great Britain's* news, a sale of 1200 brls. Extra Fine was made at 27s 6d. Subsequent transactions took place at 26s. 6d. Since the arrival of the *Hibernia*, the market has been completely unsettled, by the unfavourable advices received by her. No sales of importance have occurred to determine prices, and our quotations are nominal. We understand, however, that a sale was made to-day at 25s. 3d., quality and quantity not known.

WHEAT—The same remarks apply to Wheat. Red is held at 5s. 3d., and the best samples of White at 5s 9d to 6s.

ASHES—The demand for Pots has been moderate. The price paid during the week has ranged from 22s. 9d. to 23s. 3d. Pearls have been sold at 21s. 9d. to 22s. 3d. But the latter quotation for both sorts is extreme.

PROVISIONS—We have no material alteration to note in prices since our last quotations. American Mess Pork has been wearing off in small lots at from \$14½ to \$14¾. Canadian Mess commands \$15¼, Prime Mess \$11¼ to \$11½. Prime was held in the early part of the week at \$10¾, but no sales were effected at this rate. An order from Quebec for 200 brls. was filled at \$10, at which price, also, several small parcels were placed. Butter is coming in freely, and sells from 6½ l. to 7d., according to quality.

FREIGHTS—Under an active demand, freights have advanced 3d. per barrel, and we note several extensive engagements at 4s. 9d. per brl. for Flour to Liverpool, and 8s. 9d. per quarter for Grain. To Glasgow the highest rate paid for Flour is 4s. 6d.

EXCHANGE may be quoted lower. We reduce our quotations to 9½ to 10 per cent. for Private Bills at 90 days.

1343.

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 Catlin, No. 33, Coenties Slip, New York. J. H. Hooker and L. A. Carleton, 155, River Street, Troy. B. A. Holcomb, 101, Pier, Albany. J. C. Pierce & Son and William Coote, St. Johns, C. E. Oliver Bascomb 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.

SUPERIOR PICKLES.

THE Subscribers have received by the PALMYRIA, from London, a very choice assortment of PICKLES SAUCES, &c. from the celebrated house of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Soho-square, Purveyors in ordinary to Her Majesty, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Montreal. The Sauces of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell having for many years commanded the most liberal patronage of the aristocracy of England, it is confidently hoped that they will give ample satisfaction here as articles of the most recherche and elegant description.

BENJ. WORKMAN & CO.

172, St. Paul Street.

Corner of Custom-House Square

6th June.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

SUMMER TROWSERINGS, SUMMER VESTINGS, SUMMER NECKERCHIEFS, SILK AND CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, SUMMER GLOVES, in Kid, Silk, & Lute Thread, SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING, MERINO & COTTON HALF HOSE, SHIRTS, FRONTS, & COLLARS, DAY'S PATENT SHIRRED SUSPENDERS, in Silk and Cotton,

J. B. BROWN'S,

207, NOTRE DAME STREET,
(West End) May 23rd, 1846

BIRMINGHAM AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A GENT for SAM'L. 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.

NEW HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Undersigned is NOW RECEIVING, per "ANNE," "AMITY," "MARK PALMER," and other vessels, his Spring supply of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which is very extensive, and will be sold low for Cash, or approved Notes. An early call is solicited.

JAMES FOX,

16th May, 1846. No 10, ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

THE Subscribers have received, ex "Erromanga," &c., a Large Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, including—

Fancy Prints, Printed Muslin Dresses, Moolkee and Muslin Embroidered Robes, Printed Belouses, Delain and Cashmere Dresses, Colours and Orleans, plain and printed, Menneces, Shind ditto, Ribbons, Laces, Shawls, Doekius, Tweeds, Cloths, Grey Domestics, White Shirting, Twilled Stripes, Derry, Printed Druggel, Moleksius, &c.

A Large Variety of Plain and Fancy CAPS. All of which will be off red very low for Cash or approved Credit.

WM. MACLELLAN & Co.,

May 23.

St. Joseph Street

NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

171, 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. Jay 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, 1846.

FOR SALE, EX "ALBION."

ONE Case MOODKEE ROBES and other FANCY DRESSES, from London, shipped per Clyde, for exportation.

ARMOUR, WHITEFORD & CO.

2nd May, 1846.

FOR SALE.

TEA: Twankay, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong, in boxes,

Molasses, Henry, Martel's Cognac Brandy, Sicily Marsala Wine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Olive Oil, English Glue, Plug Tobacco, Pimento, and Pepper.

ALSO, Patent Sperm Candles, from the Manufacturer

STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.

2nd May, 1846.

FOR SALE, EX "ALBION."

AN Assortment of GLASGOW GOODS,—comprising Stripes and Checks, Ginghams, Muslins, Printed Muslins and Ginghams, Muslin de Laine and Cashmere Dresses, Fancy Tweeds, White Drills, Fancy Wove Laine Drills, Osanburgs, Forts, Raff Canvas, &c.

ALSO, 12 Cases Beaver, Silk, and Velvet Nap HATS, Trimmed and "Non-conductor of Heat" HATS, 2 Cases Military and other CLOTH CAPS,

AND A small Lot of BAZIL SKINS.

ARMOUR, WHITEFORD & CO.
2nd May, 1846

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

Bright Muscovado Sugar, London Refined Sugar, Cassia, in chests and mats, Currants, Hennessy and Martel's Brandy in qr. casks & hds. De Kuypers's Gin, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in qr. casks and hds.

HARRISON & MACTAVISH.

2nd May, 1846.

FOR SALE.—ROYAL NAVY and MERCHANT CANVAS, Brown and Bleached, of all the different Nos.

ALISON & CO.

9th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.—20 Hds and Quarter Casks BOILED and RAW LINSEED OIL.

ALISON & CO.

9th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.—200 Barrels PRIME MESS PORK, of excellent corn and quality.

ALISON & CO.

9th May, 1846.

ON SALE AND TO ARRIVE. SEVEN THOUSAND Gallons LINSEED OIL.

10 tons Pure Dry WHITE LEAD, 15 do. WHITING, 5 do. PUTTY, 50 gallons COPAL VARNISH, 5 tons SPANISH BROWN, 5 do. VENETIAN RED, 3 do. YELLOW OCHRE, 3 do. Best FRENCH do.

ALSO, IN THE "SOUTER JOHNNY," "DOUGLAS," "PALMYRA," AND "LADY SEATON."

A large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SALTS, which will be sold on favourable terms.

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.

2nd May, 1846.

192, St. Paul Street.

"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.

2nd May, 1846.

EDWIN ATWATER,

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, CORN MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, RICE, SALMON.

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 & St. Gall Streets.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET.

Apply to MACDOUGALL & GLASS, BROKERS, 27, St. Francois Xavier Street.

9th 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.

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 T. J. N. Stark, 33, Coenties Slip, New York. O. F. Blunt, 193, River Street, Troy. W. A. Travis, Whitehall; William Coote, 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.
2nd May, 1846

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM BOATS.

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

JOHN WILSON.
Quebec, 6th May, 1846.

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of the following STANDARD BOOKS:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| The Canadian Primer by Peter Parley. | The New Testament. |
| Manson's Primer. | Do. with Proofs. |
| First Reading Book. | Catechism of Universal History. |
| Second do. | Catechism of History of England. |
| Third do. | Catechism of Geography. |
| Mayor's Spelling Book. | Walkington's Arithmetic. |
| Carpenter's do. | Walker's Dictionary. |
| Canada do. | Canadian School Atlas. |
| Webster's do. | Do. do. Large Grammar. |
| Murray's English Reader. | Do. do. Small Grammar. |
| Do. do. Large Grammar. | Ewing's Canadian School Geography. |

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

Two large Editions of the following have met with a rapid sale, and third Editions are now ready:—

| | |
|--|---|
| General Lessons, to be hung up in Schools. | Book keeping and Key. |
| First Book of Lessons. | Treatise on Mensuration. |
| Second do. | Appendix to Mensuration, for the use of Teachers. |
| Third do. | Elements of Geometry. |
| Fourth do. | Introduction to Geography and History, with Maps, Plates, &c. new edition, much improved. |
| First Book of Arithmetic and Key. | |
| English Grammar and Key. | |

ALSO, A large collection of Greek, Latin, French, Scientific and other Text Books, used in the High School and other institutions.
9th May 1846. ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

GLOBE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.

FIRE, LIFE, 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 Agents.—DR. CRAWFORD, Montreal.

RYAN, CHAPMAN & CO.

Agents for Canada.

1st May, 1846.

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 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s 9d. first insertion, and 1s each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines 4d. 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. The price of a square of 24 lines is £4 per annum.

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.