

WOLFE ISLAND, CAPE VINCENT, AND ROME RAILROAD.—Captain Gildersleeve and Mr. Counter returned from Watertown, on Thursday evening, where they have attended a very numerous meeting of the subscribers, of the Wolfe Island, Cape Vincent, and Rome Railroad. The house was crowded to excess, and the parties highly respectable, several excellent speeches were delivered, shewing the vast advantages of the undertaking. The Company on the American side of the line will be immediately organized, and the work is to commence as soon as the season will allow. The amount of stock required by the charter is subscribed, and there is now, no doubt but that this (to Kingston especially) all important work will proceed with rapidity to its completion. We are fully persuaded that this is the most valuable information which our columns have communicated to the inhabitants of Kingston, and the Midland District for many years, and that the fact of the commencement of the work, will cause an immediate rise in the value of all descriptions of property in the city and its neighborhood.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.—Mr. Atwill of the Telegraph Station, informs us that New Haven was put in telegraphic communication with Toronto, Upper Canada, last evening, and messages were instantly exchanged between the two cities.

The route is via New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and then crossing the Niagara River below the Falls, passes round Lake Ontario to Toronto, the entire distance being *nine hundred miles!* The experiment was a most successful one and the distance was overcome with as much apparent ease and promptness as between New Haven and Hartford. It was the longest distance ever traversed by the lightning in a continuous unbroken line.—*New Haven Herald*, 28th Jan.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The news of the usual monthly mail has been partly anticipated by the arrival of the iron steam propeller *Sarah Sands*, which left Liverpool on her first trip on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, and reached New York harbour on Wednesday afternoon se'nnight. The *Sarah Sands* is built on the screw principle, and the success of her trip is therefore a fact of great importance. She is described as a very beautiful sea-boat, of thirteen hundred tons burthen, carrying engines of two hundred horse power. Her length is two hundred and twenty feet, and she has four masts. With the exception of two or three days, when the wind was favourable and blowing fresh, the screw was used throughout the voyage. With this alone, all her sails being furled, she steamed during twenty-four hours one hundred and thirty-two miles; and with all sails set and with the screw, went two hundred and seventy miles in twenty-four hours—thus demonstrating very clearly the value of the screw as an auxiliary and in propelling ships.

The intelligence brought by the *Sarah Sands*, is important. Parliament was opened on the 19th January, and a speech, delivered by the Queen in person, in which the following significant passages occur:—

"The deficiency of the harvest in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions. It will be your duty to consider what further measures are requisite to obviate the existing distress. I recommend you to take into your serious consideration whether by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may not be beneficially augmented."

In reference to this part of the speech the *European Times* observes:—

"The Ministers are determined to carry out the three great measures which the urgency of the times demand, and which have been forced upon their attention many times these two or three months.—They are determined to suspend the Navigation Laws, so as to allow the vessels of every country to bring provisions to the British shores.—They are determined to repeal the duties of the last session on the importation of grain, which, under the present emergency, have not only been useless, but positively mischievous, by holding out a premium, to the same extent, in favour of France and other countries where corn is wanted.—They have determined to prohibit the use of grain in breweries and distilleries, and permit the use of sugar and molasses, under certain restrictions, so that the great quantity of human food required in the distillation of fermented liquors may be saved to the nation. This arrangement, it is said, will not only serve the public, but also be the means of materially increasing the revenue.—Finally, the whole of the available British navy will be occupied in bringing food from every quarter of the world where it can be had, to avert the starvation of which Ireland is the scene."

A debate of great length and importance took place in the House of Lords, on Lord Hatherton moving the address in reply. In the course of his speech, the mover dwelt on the present painful position of Ireland, but he only stated that some new measures for the relief of that country would be introduced, without undertaking to say what they would be. Lord Stanley, as leader of the Opposition, replied. He adverted to the Spanish marriage as an affair in which a slight had been put on England, and also referred to the absorption of Cracow as an example of the same kind. In regard to Irish measures, he promised the Government his support if they did not yield to exorbitant demands, but doubted whether the temporary suspension of the 4s. duty would have any good effect.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Mr. C. Howard and seconded by Mr. Ricardo. From the tenor of the debate which ensued, it may be inferred that the Opposition will not be very bitter or strenuous.

Since the sailing of the packet of the 5th, the flour market has presented a progressive rise, and prices have now attained an attitude cal-

culated to insure caution on the part of purchasers. The following are the quotations at Liverpool, compared with the figures of January 5th:—

FLOUR AND GRAIN.		January 5.	January 20
United States Red Wheat,	10s 0d a	10s 6d	11s 0d a 11s 3d
" White,	10s 10d a	11s 2d	12s 0d a 12s 6d
Barley,	6s 9d a	7s 0d	7s 6d a 7s 10d
Oats,	6s 3d a	6s 0s	5s 9d a 6s 0d
Meal, brl.,	37s 0d a	38s 0d	43s 0d a 44s 0d
Flour,	68s 0d a	72s 0d	72 0d a 74s 0d
Corn,	68s 0d a	72s 0d	72 0d a 74s 0d

We may observe that something like a check was noticed at Liverpool just before the sailing of the *Sarah Sands*, but whether it was occasioned by the actual state of the market, or by speculators for their own ends, it is difficult to say.

LOCAL, PROVINCIAL, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Great efforts are being made throughout the whole of the British Provinces on this continent, in favor of the distressed population of the mother country, and there is no doubt that through these efforts a very large sum of money will be sent home. The joint committee (Scotch and Irish) in Montreal, has issued a pressing appeal to their countrymen to come forward at this crisis.—A grand Festival was given by the Mechanics of Montreal, on Tuesday night, in the halls of the New Market. It is said to have been one of the most splendid things of the kind ever witnessed in Montreal. Lord Elgin was present, and made a speech to the audience, who numbered between 2,000 and 3,000.—Mr. Valliers de St. Real, Chief Justice of Montreal, died on Wednesday evening, at his chambers in Donegana's Hotel. He had been for a long time in a shattered state of health, and his demise was not unexpected. His loss will be much felt, as he was a profound lawyer as well as general scholar.—The Legislative Assemblies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have taken up the consideration of the Imperial (Differential) Duties, and referred them to Committees, with a view to a review of their tariffs.

There is no news of importance from the South.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL. Friday Evening, 19th Feb

The news per *Sarah Sands* has again raised our market for Flour fully 2s. 6d. per barrel. Some sales during the week both of Flour on the spot and for spring delivery have been made at 35s.

Upper Canada Wheat has been sold at 6s. 10d.; Lower Canada at 6s. to 6s. 6d. Pease are worth 5s. to 5s. 3d.; Barley, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 2s. 1d.

Sales of Pork are making at \$19 to \$20; Mess, \$15 to \$16 Prime Mess, and \$13 to \$14 Prime.

Ashes have been sold at 27s. 6d. since, 27s. 6d. has been offered and refused for both Pots and Pearls.

Exchange 7½ per cent 90 days.

Subscribers to the ECONOMIST will please pay the amount of their subscriptions to our Agents, whose names are given in this number of our paper, and whose receipts will be a full discharge. Subscriptions to be paid to the 1st of May, 1847:—

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