

Correspondence of the Herald.

From the Montreal Herald.
The following is a letter dated Liverpool, 24 February, to a gentleman in Montreal, will, we think, be read with interest by our mercantile friends:—
Montreal Pot Ashes are really quite neglected, and the consumption seems to be decreasing from the very low price of Soda and other substitutes. The prices for Pots and Ashes, to 24s. 6d. for Pearls, are the best prices going—and with the heavy stocks which we have, in all the Ports, I do not see much chance of any material improvement in price.
With respect to the Corn Trade for next season, as far as can be seen at present, we must look for very low prices indeed—and if the purchases in Upper Canada have been made at the rates quoted in the last advice received from you, heavy losses will be sustained. Prices in Canada would be brought to correspond with ours here, if any good is to be done in the trade—and must also be very low, in the Baltic. For instance, Barley—1 presume that your quotation of 2s. 6d. currency per quarter—must be entirely for Home consumption; as it certainly could be purchased for shipment at that price—at least it would be very hazardous as during this month. Let us take the case of the 4000 cases of Barley, in a very heavy business has been done in fine Danish for delivery in April and May.—Splendid 54 lb. Barley at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per 320 lbs., duty paid in Leith or Glasgow. Then with respect to what there are very heavy stocks in all the Baltic. Distric alone, about half a million of quarters—and there have been some considerable purchases of the best runs made by English firms, at 25s., to 26s. sterling per quarter, free on board in the Baltic. Now, this is probably only a small amount for the 20s. duty, and leaves small margin—so that any material rise in prices seems impossible.
As to your staple article, Flour, I am very sorry to tell you that our buyers here regard it with a most jealous eye, and are very timid in purchasing it at all. You must do something more than to restore confidence in the article. The very best brands, guaranteed sound, are worth 26s. to 26s. 6d. top price in Liverpool and Glasgow—but very dull at that, and a few hundred barrels would cover a week's transactions. The quantity of the fresh Irish now coming over, quite puts yours in the back ground.
Besides all this, thanks to our noble Premier, the days are now gone by, for the wild speculations in grain which we used to see, and the Trade is reduced to a more regular and safe footing. However, speculations in other things than the sum of money made by private individuals in England during the last 12 months are nearly incredible. For instance, Railway shares have made many a man's fortune, and Giovanni has been an equally fortunate investment. By the way, a very curious fact, having a fair committee of the Board of Trade has saved a great deal of useless litigation and delay.
Of course all these new railways cause an immense demand for iron, and the price is advancing every week. Scotch Pig No. 1 are held at 75s. per ton in Glasgow by some parties, and really 6d. is the current price in the Clyde.
That other delicate article alluded to, viz., the Guano Trade, is a subject in every one's mouth, and a very pleasant flavor it had for many a one. However, there is no doubt that Lehaboe's bright and sunny days are over. There are several islands at St. Helena, on their way home without a cargo—no more Guano—and this new island in Saldauba bay, north the Cape, does not produce guano worth bringing home; besides, Government charge £1 a ton for loading, so that is no go!—The consequence of all this is, that guano is now rising 5s. to 10s. per ton, per ton, in Liverpool, and last week rose from £5 15s. to £7 15s., and has touched £8 1s. hear. Who would not be a wholesale scavenger now? It is rumored that G. P. R. James, of novel notoriety, has gone out to Lehaboe, to write a history of the island and the natives. There are several islands, viz., Rose d'Albion, or Love among the Guano Islands, &c. &c.—What an extraordinary epoch the last three years must have been in the history of this Island of Lehaboe! and what a nation of fanatics the natives must look like to send fleets of the finest ships at a time when their fifty islands for them!—Then probably for a century not an Englishman will be seen near the Island!—Was there ever such a sudden rise and downfall of a trade? But this guano trade is almost an epoch in English history too; for it estimates, by men who were competent to judge, that it will increase the production of land one tenth! It certainly has been a great thing for the shipping interest. However, although the guano is gone, they will get capital cotton freights this year, and also timber from Quebec, which is more in your way; so that you cannot look for low freights from Montreal next season. By the way, the Railway system will ultimately prove a great thing for Canada, as it is found that wooden sleepers are decidedly preferable to stone. But then this plan of Kyantzing timber seems to make it last for ever, which is a bad look out for the people of Montreal. You ask about emigration. It is rather early in the season yet to form an idea. However, of one thing I am satisfied, that you will have very little pauper emigration. It will be chiefly of a class of farm labourers, who can settle on land of their own; for the lowest class are not interested well here, and the country altogether is a more prosperous state than it has been for many years. You may depend upon it, however, that these disagreeable riots in Montreal, operate very prejudicially in the minds of a good class of emigrants. They do not exactly understand the state of affairs, and only see a mob of men who can blame them? that if such things occur at the capital—the seat of government, the back country must be lawless indeed! Every sincere friend of Canada must regret this. We, yet in England, were truly delighted

ally and study English determination not to be bullied by a set of worthless mavericks. I can assure you old John Bull felt proud of his child, as you will see by the perage bestowed on Lord Metcalfe. It is rumored about in pretty knowing circles, and has never been in any way contradicted, that Lord Metcalfe is anxious, after such a very long and honorable service of his country in foreign lands, to return to a quiet life at home, and that no less a man than Sir Henry Pottinger is to succeed him. Next to Lord Metcalfe, I should suppose you could not have a better Governor than Sir Henry Pottinger. He is a much younger man, likely to remain in the colony, and a man whose determination and clear-sighted diplomacy in China has gained him golden opinions from all classes of his fellow countrymen.
The New Tariff.
We have received a copy of the new Tariff which the Government has submitted for the consideration of Parliament. It is in the nature of a Bill, and is proposed in the article of Tea; the duty thereupon at present is 3d. per pound by Colonial, and 1d. per lb. by Imperial enactment.—It is proposed to reduce the colonial duty to 1d. per lb. It is the design of Government to render smuggling unprofitable, now that a step is taken in the right direction, but they have not gone far enough. We believe that the smuggler will deliver to the dealers the box of tea (average weight, say 60 lbs.) for a dollar. The duty by the new tariff will be two dollars and a half. The temptation to the dealer to smuggle is great, and the contraband importation of Tea will therefore be about one dollar and a half per box, which in these days of competition is more than enough. The only way to destroy smuggling in this commodity is to abolish the Colonial duty altogether. The same remarks probably hold good with respect to Tobacco; the colonial duty upon the unmanufactured article is proposed to be reduced from 1d. to 1/2d. per lb., and upon the manufactured from 2d. to 1d. Upon Segars and snuff, articles of weight and value peculiarly suited to the smuggler's taste—the duty is proportionally increased upon snuff it is proposed to be advanced from 2d. to 4d. per lb.; while upon Segars the jump is from 2d. to 2s. per pound. We cannot imagine the grounds upon which so large an increase of duty can be defended.
While the Government has made an advance in the articles just referred to, it has taken a far more decided step backwards with reference to boots and shoes.—These are at present subject to a colonial duty of 5s. and an Imperial duty of 7 per cent—enough, one would think, both for protective and revenue purposes, and not too much either, as is proved by the fact that the smugglers don't deal in these articles. In lieu of the colonial duty of 5s. per lb., it is proposed to place a duty of 2s. 6d. sterling per pair on men's boots, half that sum on boy's boots, and to tax other articles of the like manufacture in a similar proportion. This is enormous, and our Chancellor of the Exchequer, if the proposal is carried, will have to write and add the column placed in next year's revenue sheet to show the amount of income derived from the importation of boots and shoes.
Grain, Hay, Straw, Provisions, Potatoes and Salt are to remain at the present duties, as are also Sheep, Swine, Lambs and Calves, while an increase is proposed on corn, cows, colts and foals of 5s. each, of 10s. on bulls, of 15s. on goats, and a decrease of 10s. each on horses, mares and geldings. Hops are to skip from 5 per cent to 3d. per lb.; tallow and sperm candles are to be altered from 5 per cent to 3d. per pound, the latter two pence per lb.; dressed goat skins are to be 5s. per dozen, lamb or sheep skins 2s. 6d. per dozen, calf skins 6d. per lb., kip skins 3d. harness leather 2d., upper leather 2d., sole leather 1d., and leather cut into shapes 6d. per lb.; sugars are not to be altered; indigo is to be 5s. per cwt. instead of 4s. 6d. per cwt.; coffee instead of 5s. per lb., 1d. per lb.; roasted coffee instead of 5s. per lb. is to be 4d. per lb.; on molasses a reduction from 1s. 6d. to 1s. per cwt. is proposed; the duties on fruits, common oils, spices, and woods, instead of being *ad valorem* as heretofore, are to be calculated by the quantity; wines of all kinds are to pay 8s. per gallon and 10 per cent *ad valorem*; ale and beer are to pay 3d. per gallon, in bottles 1s. per dozen, cider and perry 1d. per gallon, and vinegar 3d. per gallon. The following articles, it is proposed, shall pay 1 per cent—ashes, bark, turpentine, unwashed, berries, nuts, and vegetables used in dyestuffs, cotton wool, coals, fire stones or petrols, unadressed, hemp, hair and tow, raw hides, unmanufactured mahogany and hardwood for furniture, pig iron, palm oil, soda ash, tallow, lard, fish oil, fish salted or cured, oysters, lobsters and turkeys—the three last mentioned articles, which would think, could bear a somewhat heavier pressure, certainly they would endure squeezing just as well as sausages and puddings. The following articles are to pay 10 per cent *ad valorem*:—mechanics and sundries, biscuits and crackers, clocks and watches, carriages and vehicles, dye stuffs and resins, drugs and medicines, extracts, essences and perfumery, eggs, fruit, unenumerated, fanning and bark mills, machinery unenumerated, essential chemical volatile and vegetable oils, pickles and sauces, poultry and game, playing cards, sausages and puddings, seeds and vegetables unenumerated.
The propositions of the Government will not doubt be considerably modified. They require it.—Niagara Chronicle.

The Revenue of France and England.
It is rather a curious fact, that the national incomes of France and England were last year very nearly the same in amount. The revenue receipts of the two countries were as follows:—France, 1,275,900,000 francs, £39,074,120; England, £39,074,120; difference between the two countries, only 4,266s. This, to say the least of it, is a singular coincidence.
We regret to state that a most melancholy accident occurred on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., in consequence of the falling in of a shade on the premises of Charles Wilson Esq., Hardware Merchant, St. Paul Street, in consequence of the pressure of a large quantity of snow. By this accident Mr. Couillard, brother-in-law and partner of Mr. Wilson had both his legs fractured, and is otherwise severely injured. His life is of course in great

danger, and it is to be regretted that no one could be seen at present, we must look for very low prices indeed—and if the purchases in Upper Canada have been made at the rates quoted in the last advice received from you, heavy losses will be sustained. Prices in Canada would be brought to correspond with ours here, if any good is to be done in the trade—and must also be very low, in the Baltic. For instance, Barley—1 presume that your quotation of 2s. 6d. currency per quarter—must be entirely for Home consumption; as it certainly could be purchased for shipment at that price—at least it would be very hazardous as during this month. Let us take the case of the 4000 cases of Barley, in a very heavy business has been done in fine Danish for delivery in April and May.—Splendid 54 lb. Barley at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per 320 lbs., duty paid in Leith or Glasgow. Then with respect to what there are very heavy stocks in all the Baltic. Distric alone, about half a million of quarters—and there have been some considerable purchases of the best runs made by English firms, at 25s., to 26s. sterling per quarter, free on board in the Baltic. Now, this is probably only a small amount for the 20s. duty, and leaves small margin—so that any material rise in prices seems impossible.
As to your staple article, Flour, I am very sorry to tell you that our buyers here regard it with a most jealous eye, and are very timid in purchasing it at all. You must do something more than to restore confidence in the article. The very best brands, guaranteed sound, are worth 26s. to 26s. 6d. top price in Liverpool and Glasgow—but very dull at that, and a few hundred barrels would cover a week's transactions. The quantity of the fresh Irish now coming over, quite puts yours in the back ground.
Besides all this, thanks to our noble Premier, the days are now gone by, for the wild speculations in grain which we used to see, and the Trade is reduced to a more regular and safe footing. However, speculations in other things than the sum of money made by private individuals in England during the last 12 months are nearly incredible. For instance, Railway shares have made many a man's fortune, and Giovanni has been an equally fortunate investment. By the way, a very curious fact, having a fair committee of the Board of Trade has saved a great deal of useless litigation and delay.
Of course all these new railways cause an immense demand for iron, and the price is advancing every week. Scotch Pig No. 1 are held at 75s. per ton in Glasgow by some parties, and really 6d. is the current price in the Clyde.
That other delicate article alluded to, viz., the Guano Trade, is a subject in every one's mouth, and a very pleasant flavor it had for many a one. However, there is no doubt that Lehaboe's bright and sunny days are over. There are several islands at St. Helena, on their way home without a cargo—no more Guano—and this new island in Saldauba bay, north the Cape, does not produce guano worth bringing home; besides, Government charge £1 a ton for loading, so that is no go!—The consequence of all this is, that guano is now rising 5s. to 10s. per ton, per ton, in Liverpool, and last week rose from £5 15s. to £7 15s., and has touched £8 1s. hear. Who would not be a wholesale scavenger now? It is rumored that G. P. R. James, of novel notoriety, has gone out to Lehaboe, to write a history of the island and the natives. There are several islands, viz., Rose d'Albion, or Love among the Guano Islands, &c. &c.—What an extraordinary epoch the last three years must have been in the history of this Island of Lehaboe! and what a nation of fanatics the natives must look like to send fleets of the finest ships at a time when their fifty islands for them!—Then probably for a century not an Englishman will be seen near the Island!—Was there ever such a sudden rise and downfall of a trade? But this guano trade is almost an epoch in English history too; for it estimates, by men who were competent to judge, that it will increase the production of land one tenth! It certainly has been a great thing for the shipping interest. However, although the guano is gone, they will get capital cotton freights this year, and also timber from Quebec, which is more in your way; so that you cannot look for low freights from Montreal next season. By the way, the Railway system will ultimately prove a great thing for Canada, as it is found that wooden sleepers are decidedly preferable to stone. But then this plan of Kyantzing timber seems to make it last for ever, which is a bad look out for the people of Montreal. You ask about emigration. It is rather early in the season yet to form an idea. However, of one thing I am satisfied, that you will have very little pauper emigration. It will be chiefly of a class of farm labourers, who can settle on land of their own; for the lowest class are not interested well here, and the country altogether is a more prosperous state than it has been for many years. You may depend upon it, however, that these disagreeable riots in Montreal, operate very prejudicially in the minds of a good class of emigrants. They do not exactly understand the state of affairs, and only see a mob of men who can blame them? that if such things occur at the capital—the seat of government, the back country must be lawless indeed! Every sincere friend of Canada must regret this. We, yet in England, were truly delighted

ally and study English determination not to be bullied by a set of worthless mavericks. I can assure you old John Bull felt proud of his child, as you will see by the perage bestowed on Lord Metcalfe. It is rumored about in pretty knowing circles, and has never been in any way contradicted, that Lord Metcalfe is anxious, after such a very long and honorable service of his country in foreign lands, to return to a quiet life at home, and that no less a man than Sir Henry Pottinger is to succeed him. Next to Lord Metcalfe, I should suppose you could not have a better Governor than Sir Henry Pottinger. He is a much younger man, likely to remain in the colony, and a man whose determination and clear-sighted diplomacy in China has gained him golden opinions from all classes of his fellow countrymen.
The New Tariff.
We have received a copy of the new Tariff which the Government has submitted for the consideration of Parliament. It is in the nature of a Bill, and is proposed in the article of Tea; the duty thereupon at present is 3d. per pound by Colonial, and 1d. per lb. by Imperial enactment.—It is proposed to reduce the colonial duty to 1d. per lb. It is the design of Government to render smuggling unprofitable, now that a step is taken in the right direction, but they have not gone far enough. We believe that the smuggler will deliver to the dealers the box of tea (average weight, say 60 lbs.) for a dollar. The duty by the new tariff will be two dollars and a half. The temptation to the dealer to smuggle is great, and the contraband importation of Tea will therefore be about one dollar and a half per box, which in these days of competition is more than enough. The only way to destroy smuggling in this commodity is to abolish the Colonial duty altogether. The same remarks probably hold good with respect to Tobacco; the colonial duty upon the unmanufactured article is proposed to be reduced from 1d. to 1/2d. per lb., and upon the manufactured from 2d. to 1d. Upon Segars and snuff, articles of weight and value peculiarly suited to the smuggler's taste—the duty is proportionally increased upon snuff it is proposed to be advanced from 2d. to 4d. per lb.; while upon Segars the jump is from 2d. to 2s. per pound. We cannot imagine the grounds upon which so large an increase of duty can be defended.
While the Government has made an advance in the articles just referred to, it has taken a far more decided step backwards with reference to boots and shoes.—These are at present subject to a colonial duty of 5s. and an Imperial duty of 7 per cent—enough, one would think, both for protective and revenue purposes, and not too much either, as is proved by the fact that the smugglers don't deal in these articles. In lieu of the colonial duty of 5s. per lb., it is proposed to place a duty of 2s. 6d. sterling per pair on men's boots, half that sum on boy's boots, and to tax other articles of the like manufacture in a similar proportion. This is enormous, and our Chancellor of the Exchequer, if the proposal is carried, will have to write and add the column placed in next year's revenue sheet to show the amount of income derived from the importation of boots and shoes.
Grain, Hay, Straw, Provisions, Potatoes and Salt are to remain at the present duties, as are also Sheep, Swine, Lambs and Calves, while an increase is proposed on corn, cows, colts and foals of 5s. each, of 10s. on bulls, of 15s. on goats, and a decrease of 10s. each on horses, mares and geldings. Hops are to skip from 5 per cent to 3d. per lb.; tallow and sperm candles are to be altered from 5 per cent to 3d. per pound, the latter two pence per lb.; dressed goat skins are to be 5s. per dozen, lamb or sheep skins 2s. 6d. per dozen, calf skins 6d. per lb., kip skins 3d. harness leather 2d., upper leather 2d., sole leather 1d., and leather cut into shapes 6d. per lb.; sugars are not to be altered; indigo is to be 5s. per cwt. instead of 4s. 6d. per cwt.; coffee instead of 5s. per lb., 1d. per lb.; roasted coffee instead of 5s. per lb. is to be 4d. per lb.; on molasses a reduction from 1s. 6d. to 1s. per cwt. is proposed; the duties on fruits, common oils, spices, and woods, instead of being *ad valorem* as heretofore, are to be calculated by the quantity; wines of all kinds are to pay 8s. per gallon and 10 per cent *ad valorem*; ale and beer are to pay 3d. per gallon, in bottles 1s. per dozen, cider and perry 1d. per gallon, and vinegar 3d. per gallon. The following articles, it is proposed, shall pay 1 per cent—ashes, bark, turpentine, unwashed, berries, nuts, and vegetables used in dyestuffs, cotton wool, coals, fire stones or petrols, unadressed, hemp, hair and tow, raw hides, unmanufactured mahogany and hardwood for furniture, pig iron, palm oil, soda ash, tallow, lard, fish oil, fish salted or cured, oysters, lobsters and turkeys—the three last mentioned articles, which would think, could bear a somewhat heavier pressure, certainly they would endure squeezing just as well as sausages and puddings. The following articles are to pay 10 per cent *ad valorem*:—mechanics and sundries, biscuits and crackers, clocks and watches, carriages and vehicles, dye stuffs and resins, drugs and medicines, extracts, essences and perfumery, eggs, fruit, unenumerated, fanning and bark mills, machinery unenumerated, essential chemical volatile and vegetable oils, pickles and sauces, poultry and game, playing cards, sausages and puddings, seeds and vegetables unenumerated.
The propositions of the Government will not doubt be considerably modified. They require it.—Niagara Chronicle.

The Revenue of France and England.
It is rather a curious fact, that the national incomes of France and England were last year very nearly the same in amount. The revenue receipts of the two countries were as follows:—France, 1,275,900,000 francs, £39,074,120; England, £39,074,120; difference between the two countries, only 4,266s. This, to say the least of it, is a singular coincidence.
We regret to state that a most melancholy accident occurred on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., in consequence of the falling in of a shade on the premises of Charles Wilson Esq., Hardware Merchant, St. Paul Street, in consequence of the pressure of a large quantity of snow. By this accident Mr. Couillard, brother-in-law and partner of Mr. Wilson had both his legs fractured, and is otherwise severely injured. His life is of course in great

danger, and it is to be regretted that no one could be seen at present, we must look for very low prices indeed—and if the purchases in Upper Canada have been made at the rates quoted in the last advice received from you, heavy losses will be sustained. Prices in Canada would be brought to correspond with ours here, if any good is to be done in the trade—and must also be very low, in the Baltic. For instance, Barley—1 presume that your quotation of 2s. 6d. currency per quarter—must be entirely for Home consumption; as it certainly could be purchased for shipment at that price—at least it would be very hazardous as during this month. Let us take the case of the 4000 cases of Barley, in a very heavy business has been done in fine Danish for delivery in April and May.—Splendid 54 lb. Barley at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per 320 lbs., duty paid in Leith or Glasgow. Then with respect to what there are very heavy stocks in all the Baltic. Distric alone, about half a million of quarters—and there have been some considerable purchases of the best runs made by English firms, at 25s., to 26s. sterling per quarter, free on board in the Baltic. Now, this is probably only a small amount for the 20s. duty, and leaves small margin—so that any material rise in prices seems impossible.
As to your staple article, Flour, I am very sorry to tell you that our buyers here regard it with a most jealous eye, and are very timid in purchasing it at all. You must do something more than to restore confidence in the article. The very best brands, guaranteed sound, are worth 26s. to 26s. 6d. top price in Liverpool and Glasgow—but very dull at that, and a few hundred barrels would cover a week's transactions. The quantity of the fresh Irish now coming over, quite puts yours in the back ground.
Besides all this, thanks to our noble Premier, the days are now gone by, for the wild speculations in grain which we used to see, and the Trade is reduced to a more regular and safe footing. However, speculations in other things than the sum of money made by private individuals in England during the last 12 months are nearly incredible. For instance, Railway shares have made many a man's fortune, and Giovanni has been an equally fortunate investment. By the way, a very curious fact, having a fair committee of the Board of Trade has saved a great deal of useless litigation and delay.
Of course all these new railways cause an immense demand for iron, and the price is advancing every week. Scotch Pig No. 1 are held at 75s. per ton in Glasgow by some parties, and really 6d. is the current price in the Clyde.
That other delicate article alluded to, viz., the Guano Trade, is a subject in every one's mouth, and a very pleasant flavor it had for many a one. However, there is no doubt that Lehaboe's bright and sunny days are over. There are several islands at St. Helena, on their way home without a cargo—no more Guano—and this new island in Saldauba bay, north the Cape, does not produce guano worth bringing home; besides, Government charge £1 a ton for loading, so that is no go!—The consequence of all this is, that guano is now rising 5s. to 10s. per ton, per ton, in Liverpool, and last week rose from £5 15s. to £7 15s., and has touched £8 1s. hear. Who would not be a wholesale scavenger now? It is rumored that G. P. R. James, of novel notoriety, has gone out to Lehaboe, to write a history of the island and the natives. There are several islands, viz., Rose d'Albion, or Love among the Guano Islands, &c. &c.—What an extraordinary epoch the last three years must have been in the history of this Island of Lehaboe! and what a nation of fanatics the natives must look like to send fleets of the finest ships at a time when their fifty islands for them!—Then probably for a century not an Englishman will be seen near the Island!—Was there ever such a sudden rise and downfall of a trade? But this guano trade is almost an epoch in English history too; for it estimates, by men who were competent to judge, that it will increase the production of land one tenth! It certainly has been a great thing for the shipping interest. However, although the guano is gone, they will get capital cotton freights this year, and also timber from Quebec, which is more in your way; so that you cannot look for low freights from Montreal next season. By the way, the Railway system will ultimately prove a great thing for Canada, as it is found that wooden sleepers are decidedly preferable to stone. But then this plan of Kyantzing timber seems to make it last for ever, which is a bad look out for the people of Montreal. You ask about emigration. It is rather early in the season yet to form an idea. However, of one thing I am satisfied, that you will have very little pauper emigration. It will be chiefly of a class of farm labourers, who can settle on land of their own; for the lowest class are not interested well here, and the country altogether is a more prosperous state than it has been for many years. You may depend upon it, however, that these disagreeable riots in Montreal, operate very prejudicially in the minds of a good class of emigrants. They do not exactly understand the state of affairs, and only see a mob of men who can blame them? that if such things occur at the capital—the seat of government, the back country must be lawless indeed! Every sincere friend of Canada must regret this. We, yet in England, were truly delighted

ally and study English determination not to be bullied by a set of worthless mavericks. I can assure you old John Bull felt proud of his child, as you will see by the perage bestowed on Lord Metcalfe. It is rumored about in pretty knowing circles, and has never been in any way contradicted, that Lord Metcalfe is anxious, after such a very long and honorable service of his country in foreign lands, to return to a quiet life at home, and that no less a man than Sir Henry Pottinger is to succeed him. Next to Lord Metcalfe, I should suppose you could not have a better Governor than Sir Henry Pottinger. He is a much younger man, likely to remain in the colony, and a man whose determination and clear-sighted diplomacy in China has gained him golden opinions from all classes of his fellow countrymen.
The New Tariff.
We have received a copy of the new Tariff which the Government has submitted for the consideration of Parliament. It is in the nature of a Bill, and is proposed in the article of Tea; the duty thereupon at present is 3d. per pound by Colonial, and 1d. per lb. by Imperial enactment.—It is proposed to reduce the colonial duty to 1d. per lb. It is the design of Government to render smuggling unprofitable, now that a step is taken in the right direction, but they have not gone far enough. We believe that the smuggler will deliver to the dealers the box of tea (average weight, say 60 lbs.) for a dollar. The duty by the new tariff will be two dollars and a half. The temptation to the dealer to smuggle is great, and the contraband importation of Tea will therefore be about one dollar and a half per box, which in these days of competition is more than enough. The only way to destroy smuggling in this commodity is to abolish the Colonial duty altogether. The same remarks probably hold good with respect to Tobacco; the colonial duty upon the unmanufactured article is proposed to be reduced from 1d. to 1/2d. per lb., and upon the manufactured from 2d. to 1d. Upon Segars and snuff, articles of weight and value peculiarly suited to the smuggler's taste—the duty is proportionally increased upon snuff it is proposed to be advanced from 2d. to 4d. per lb.; while upon Segars the jump is from 2d. to 2s. per pound. We cannot imagine the grounds upon which so large an increase of duty can be defended.
While the Government has made an advance in the articles just referred to, it has taken a far more decided step backwards with reference to boots and shoes.—These are at present subject to a colonial duty of 5s. and an Imperial duty of 7 per cent—enough, one would think, both for protective and revenue purposes, and not too much either, as is proved by the fact that the smugglers don't deal in these articles. In lieu of the colonial duty of 5s. per lb., it is proposed to place a duty of 2s. 6d. sterling per pair on men's boots, half that sum on boy's boots, and to tax other articles of the like manufacture in a similar proportion. This is enormous, and our Chancellor of the Exchequer, if the proposal is carried, will have to write and add the column placed in next year's revenue sheet to show the amount of income derived from the importation of boots and shoes.
Grain, Hay, Straw, Provisions, Potatoes and Salt are to remain at the present duties, as are also Sheep, Swine, Lambs and Calves, while an increase is proposed on corn, cows, colts and foals of 5s. each, of 10s. on bulls, of 15s. on goats, and a decrease of 10s. each on horses, mares and geldings. Hops are to skip from 5 per cent to 3d. per lb.; tallow and sperm candles are to be altered from 5 per cent to 3d. per pound, the latter two pence per lb.; dressed goat skins are to be 5s. per dozen, lamb or sheep skins 2s. 6d. per dozen, calf skins 6d. per lb., kip skins 3d. harness leather 2d., upper leather 2d., sole leather 1d., and leather cut into shapes 6d. per lb.; sugars are not to be altered; indigo is to be 5s. per cwt. instead of 4s. 6d. per cwt.; coffee instead of 5s. per lb., 1d. per lb.; roasted coffee instead of 5s. per lb. is to be 4d. per lb.; on molasses a reduction from 1s. 6d. to 1s. per cwt. is proposed; the duties on fruits, common oils, spices, and woods, instead of being *ad valorem* as heretofore, are to be calculated by the quantity; wines of all kinds are to pay 8s. per gallon and 10 per cent *ad valorem*; ale and beer are to pay 3d. per gallon, in bottles 1s. per dozen, cider and perry 1d. per gallon, and vinegar 3d. per gallon. The following articles, it is proposed, shall pay 1 per cent—ashes, bark, turpentine, unwashed, berries, nuts, and vegetables used in dyestuffs, cotton wool, coals, fire stones or petrols, unadressed, hemp, hair and tow, raw hides, unmanufactured mahogany and hardwood for furniture, pig iron, palm oil, soda ash, tallow, lard, fish oil, fish salted or cured, oysters, lobsters and turkeys—the three last mentioned articles, which would think, could bear a somewhat heavier pressure, certainly they would endure squeezing just as well as sausages and puddings. The following articles are to pay 10 per cent *ad valorem*:—mechanics and sundries, biscuits and crackers, clocks and watches, carriages and vehicles, dye stuffs and resins, drugs and medicines, extracts, essences and perfumery, eggs, fruit, unenumerated, fanning and bark mills, machinery unenumerated, essential chemical volatile and vegetable oils, pickles and sauces, poultry and game, playing cards, sausages and puddings, seeds and vegetables unenumerated.
The propositions of the Government will not doubt be considerably modified. They require it.—Niagara Chronicle.

The Revenue of France and England.
It is rather a curious fact, that the national incomes of France and England were last year very nearly the same in amount. The revenue receipts of the two countries were as follows:—France, 1,275,900,000 francs, £39,074,120; England, £39,074,120; difference between the two countries, only 4,266s. This, to say the least of it, is a singular coincidence.
We regret to state that a most melancholy accident occurred on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., in consequence of the falling in of a shade on the premises of Charles Wilson Esq., Hardware Merchant, St. Paul Street, in consequence of the pressure of a large quantity of snow. By this accident Mr. Couillard, brother-in-law and partner of Mr. Wilson had both his legs fractured, and is otherwise severely injured. His life is of course in great

THE TIMES.
Friday, March 14, 1845.
The Customs Bill.
From the Picton Sun.
“We expressed our approbation last week of the general principles of this important measure, but at the same time, we heartily and conscientiously disapproved of some of its details—viz. the grinding of American wheat in bond, and the exemption from duty, of cattle, and all articles brought into the Province for the use of the Commissariat. We this day publish the schedule of duties prefixed to the Bill, together with the articles to be exempted from duty. Among the latter will be found “WHEAT AND FLOUR OR WHEAT”!!! This is an important announcement, and one that will speedily affect the interests of every farmer in the Province. If Canada was a manufacturing country, with a superabundant population like England. If her productive resources were inadequate to supply her inhabitants with food—if she was under the necessity of importing that article from a foreign country—then, by purchasing it in the nearest and cheapest market, and importing it *free of duty*, she would be greatly benefited. But as Canada is an agricultural country—having no market for her surplus produce but that of the United Kingdom, it will certainly be injurious to her interests to allow that market to be filled with American flour.
If this bill passes in its present form (and we believe it will) the farmers and a majority of the merchants of Canada, may be led to believe that they have secured a victory. The surplus wheat of the great valley of the Mississippi will be poured into Canada through the upper lakes and the Welland Canal—placed in *bonding warehouses*, and taken out in a few weeks to be ground either for home consumption or exportation to the United Kingdom, free of duty. What other use can we make of American wheat? If we do not consume it here, we must send it to England—we cannot send it back to the United States. But more than enough for our own consumption. In England it is highly injurious to us, for there, we can hardly find a sufficient market for our own. Hence we may safely infer that its introduction into Canada, according to the principles of the present bill, will lower the price of produce here, and effectually shut the Canadian farmer out of the English market.
We are told by the Inspector General, who introduced the Bill, and by several of the provincial journals, which argue that it will increase the forwarding trade of Canada and benefit the millers, and that except American wheat be admitted according to its provisions the canals of the Province would be comparatively useless. These were the only arguments used in favour of the bonding clauses; arguments so vague, narrow and inadequate, that it is painful to suppose that any individual having the welfare of the Province at heart would really believe them.
Supposing we admit for the sake of argument, that the forwarders, and a few of the millers residing on the St. Lawrence or the Welland Canal would be benefited by the proposed lowering of American wheat, what good would that do for the Province at large? It would be the means of sacrificing the interests of the whole agricultural population, for the aggrandisement of a few transitory inhabitants.—Some of the forwarders have interests in separate from those of the Province, but the majority of them are mere speculators, by mistaken notions, with a view to support the carrying trade and advance the interests of those connected with the inland navigable communications, betrays, we humbly conceive, deficiency of experience in the political economy of legislating for a new Country.—A question therefore arises, Will the Agriculturists remain passive spectators of the progress and final adoption of a Bill which militates so much against their future prosperity? We think they will not, however this may they ought not, but should unite as one man and firmly, but respectfully, petition the Legislature to pass, say at once to shandon so preposterous an idea. Let the farmers then be up and doing ere it is too late, and rather petition for an extension of the protection they have, than quietly, even without a struggle, submit to the loss of that lit-

THE TIMES.
Friday, March 14, 1845.
The Customs Bill.
From the Picton Sun.
“We expressed our approbation last week of the general principles of this important measure, but at the same time, we heartily and conscientiously disapproved of some of its details—viz. the grinding of American wheat in bond, and the exemption from duty, of cattle, and all articles brought into the Province for the use of the Commissariat. We this day publish the schedule of duties prefixed to the Bill, together with the articles to be exempted from duty. Among the latter will be found “WHEAT AND FLOUR OR WHEAT”!!! This is an important announcement, and one that will speedily affect the interests of every farmer in the Province. If Canada was a manufacturing country, with a superabundant population like England. If her productive resources were inadequate to supply her inhabitants with food—if she was under the necessity of importing that article from a foreign country—then, by purchasing it in the nearest and cheapest market, and importing it *free of duty*, she would be greatly benefited. But as Canada is an agricultural country—having no market for her surplus produce but that of the United Kingdom, it will certainly be injurious to her interests to allow that market to be filled with American flour.
If this bill passes in its present form (and we believe it will) the farmers and a majority of the merchants of Canada, may be led to believe that they have secured a victory. The surplus wheat of the great valley of the Mississippi will be poured into Canada through the upper lakes and the Welland Canal—placed in *bonding warehouses*, and taken out in a few weeks to be ground either for home consumption or exportation to the United Kingdom, free of duty. What other use can we make of American wheat? If we do not consume it here, we must send it to England—we cannot send it back to the United States. But more than enough for our own consumption. In England it is highly injurious to us, for there, we can hardly find a sufficient market for our own. Hence we may safely infer that its introduction into Canada, according to the principles of the present bill, will lower the price of produce here, and effectually shut the Canadian farmer out of the English market.
We are told by the Inspector General, who introduced the Bill, and by several of the provincial journals, which argue that it will increase the forwarding trade of Canada and benefit the millers, and that except American wheat be admitted according to its provisions the canals of the Province would be comparatively useless. These were the only arguments used in favour of the bonding clauses; arguments so vague, narrow and inadequate, that it is painful to suppose that any individual having the welfare of the Province at heart would really believe them.
Supposing we admit for the sake of argument, that the forwarders, and a few of the millers residing on the St. Lawrence or the Welland Canal would be benefited by the proposed lowering of American wheat, what good would that do for the Province at large? It would be the means of sacrificing the interests of the whole agricultural population, for the aggrandisement of a few transitory inhabitants.—Some of the forwarders have interests in separate from those of the Province, but the majority of them are mere speculators, by mistaken notions, with a view to support the carrying trade and advance the interests of those connected with the inland navigable communications, betrays, we humbly conceive, deficiency of experience in the political economy of legislating for a new Country.—A question therefore arises, Will the Agriculturists remain passive spectators of the progress and final adoption of a Bill which militates so much against their future prosperity? We think they will not, however this may they ought not, but should unite as one man and firmly, but respectfully, petition the Legislature to pass, say at once to shandon so preposterous an idea. Let the farmers then be up and doing ere it is too late, and rather petition for an extension of the protection they have, than quietly, even without a struggle, submit to the loss of that lit-

Looking in fact at this measure in all its bearings we cannot allow ourselves to suppose it will pass the Legislature in its present form, and indeed we are surprised that any member of that body, more particularly a member having so important a post as that of Inspector General, should have ever introduced it, but we confidently trust that it will be very materially modified by the House, if not entirely rejected.
It gives us much satisfaction to have it in our power to announce, that since passing the above remarks we have received an exchange paper which states that those parts most obnoxious to the farming community are abandoned.
Temperance Society.
On Saturday Evening last, the Mechanics' Hall was crowded to excess to hear a Lecture on the above subject, from the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, travelling Agent to the Montreal Society. The Meeting was opened and closed by John Fraser, Esq., of the Branch Bank of Montreal, in this Town; who, together with the Rev. E. Evans, Minister of the British Wesleyan Missions, and Mr. Bungey, ably supported the Lecturer, in impressing upon the minds of the hearers the important necessity of avoiding the use of intoxicating drinks. An able Report was read by Mr. Wadsworth, showing the progress of Temperance in all parts of the world. He complained much of the demoralized state of the Canadas, which he attributed in a great degree to the loose manner in which Tavern licenses are granted; it being a lamentable fact, that even in the very Town in which he was lecturing, Houses are selling Spirituous Liquors, under the proper Licence, duly authorized by the Board of Magistrates, and yet have none of the accommodations required by law; neither spare beds, stables for horses, or any accommodation for the traveller.
On Sunday Evening, by the kind permission of the Rev. E. Evans, Mr. Wadsworth delivered an impressive Sermon, in the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, in Richmond street, to a crowded congregation, from John XV, 8th verse.
Many new subscribers were obtained for the “Temperance Advocate,” and several for the “Non-Resistant.” A liberal Collection was made on Saturday Evening.—[Communicated.]
New Civilian Theatre.
We understand from good authority that a Building is contemplated, which is to be devoted to the Drama.
“To useful, moral and salutary work.”
We are glad to hear this of the Drama, properly regulated, is not only a rational, but also a very useful amusement. We have no doubt if its success, as it will be under the superintendence of Mr. POWELL, it could not be in better hands.
We see, by the Montreal papers of March 6th, that Mr. Draper introduced the University Bill on Tuesday evening. The Hon. Gentleman adopted the precise of the Imperial Parliament, and explained generally the objects of this measure. He stated that the country expected a settlement of the question. There is a Christian density education, and at the same time to secure to the Youth of the country religious instruction, without which education would be a curse.
We learn that a Bill for the incorporation of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company, has passed to be engrossed in both Houses of the Main Legislature, and the proposed line from Montpelier to Montreal will, therefore, soon be commenced.
Mr. Attorney General Draper and Mr. Woods took their seats in the House on the 25th ultimo, amidst great cheering.
The Assembly of New Brunswick has passed the following resolution by a vote of 22 to 9.
Resolved, That the present Executive Government of the Province does not possess the confidence of this House, nor of the country at large.
Mr. Malcolm Cameron has again been returned for the County of Lanark—the numbers at the close of the poll being—
Cameron 682
Brooke 289
Majority 393

The weather continues mild, and there is every prospect of a speedy opening of navigation. The Hudson river was open to Albany a week ago. Buffalo Harbor is also open, and the steamer United States was to leave Buffalo for Detroit, on Monday last.
The much-talked of Scrutiny for the County of Middlesex is at an end for the present. After receiving evidence of the votes objected to on either side, the Township of Yarmouth, the Reform Association nominee, Mr. Notman, moved, on Monday last, that the Commission adjourn their sittings until the 1st of July next, which was agreed to.—St. Thomas Standard.
Oregon.—The President has informed the Senate that he deems it incompatible with the public interests to comply with their request by communicating the instructions given to the American Minister in London, on the subject of Oregon. He says, however, that he is happy to inform the Senate that the subject is under amicable negotiation between the two powers.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
Tom Tumb.—The renowned General Tom Tumb, who created such a sensation in England lately, is now in St. Johns New Brunswick, making the folks stare, and it is said will shortly be in Halifax.—Perhaps the General will condescend to visit Canada.
The influx of Jews to the Holy Land, has been very great of