

The *Cambria* arrived at Boston on Friday se'nnight, bringing the English mail of the 4th. The news is, generally, cheering. The harvest seems to have been everywhere favorable; but the potatoe crop is a total failure, and this has led to a further rise in prices. On the Continent, too, there is a deficiency in many parts.—The English Parliament has been prorogued, and there is very little political news of interest.—In the manufacturing districts trade was brisk, and money so plentiful that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discounts.

We are informed that the Directors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail-road have decided upon a line running direct for the Montarville Mountain, towards the city for six miles, then diverging towards Longueil, where a temporary terminus will be made; and this will be the arrangement until it is ascertained whether a bridge can be built across the St. Lawrence, in which case the Rail-road will come into the city. The charter of the Company does not enable the Directors to have more than one terminus, but we understand it is their intention to petition the Legislature to grant such an extension of their charter as will enable them to use the bridge, should it be built. We have every confidence in the intelligence and energy of the gentlemen who have undertaken the construction of the latter work, and we wish them every success, for upon that success depend mainly the advantages of the Portland Rail-road to Montreal.

A very important trial, as affecting commercial contracts, was tried before Mr. Justice Rolland and a special jury in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday last. The facts, as detailed by the counsel for the plaintiffs, were as follows:—

On the 21st of March last, Mr. Taylor, the broker, sold for Messrs Gilmour & Co., to the defendants, (Messrs. Collis & Rose,) 1000 barrels of fine flour, passing the usual contract notes between the parties. The flour was to be of fine quality, of the Yonge Mills brand, inspected and in good shipping order, the price 28s., and it was to be delivered between the 25th of May and the 10th of June.

Some delay occurred, which prevented the Messrs. Gilmour from getting the flour down before the 10th of June. At between six and seven on the evening of that day they made a tender, which was refused by the defendants. A fall had taken place between the time of sale and that of tender—a fall which made a difference in the price of the article, of from 5s. to 8s. per barrel. The plaintiffs, in the first instance, informed the defendants, that they should store the flour at their risk; but as they could not find storage, they afterwards notified them, that they would sell it on their account, and hold them liable for the difference between the amount, at the price of 28s., and that at which it might be sold. It was accordingly disposed of at the best market price, which was 23s. 3d. a barrel, or £1,162 16s. for the whole, making a difference between that and £1,400, the cost of the goods at 28s., which being added to the expenses, made a total of £244 6s. 3½d., the sum which they now claimed.

Three questions were raised for the consideration of the jury:
 1st. Was the 10th included?
 2nd. If so, to what hour of that day had the plaintiffs to deliver?
 3rd. Was the flour ready by the hour at which they were bound to deliver?

The learned Judge, in summing up, gave it as his opinion, on the first point, that the 10th was included, as shown by the acts of the defendants themselves, who had declared themselves willing to receive: on the second point, that the plaintiffs had up to sunset to deliver, after which time it was unreasonable to expect that the defendants should wait; and, on the third point, that as at the time the tender was made, the plaintiffs were not in a situation to deliver—the flour not being then inspected—the tender was not a good tender, and the defendants were justified in refusing to receive. Had a tender been afterwards, at seven o'clock, when the flour was inspected, the plaintiffs would have stood in a different position.

After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are glad to find our friends at a distance and in the city coming to our aid, and contributing, as we have invited them, to our columns. We have this week received several very valuable communications, of which we will avail ourselves at the earliest opportunity. A further article on DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, and a paper on LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, we would particularly refer to. They shall both appear next week.

We had intended to have taken something more than a passing notice in this day's *Economist* of some articles which have appeared in two or three Upper Canada papers on the subject of the Free Trade Convention, at the prospect of which these newspapers seem to be dreadfully alarmed; but the demands otherwise made on our columns preclude us from doing so. We shall not, however, let this subject drop; and we have no fear of being able to show that these worthy writers—whose abuse of the *Economist* in no wise disconcerts us—are as little competent to inform the public mind on constitutional points as they have shown themselves to be on commercial matters.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED.
 SEPT. 21ST.

Bark *James Campbell*, Miller, 9th Aug., Glasgow, J. Buchanan & Co.
 Schooner *Anne*, Carry, 27th August, Halifax, J. Leslie & Co.
 Ship *Bilton*, Major, 11th July, London, J. Buchanan & Co.

THE MARKETS.

(Written for the Economist)
 NEW YORK. 22nd Sept. 1846.

FLOUR.—The price was maintained at \$4½ to \$4 81, till the advices were received per *Cambria*, when an active demand ensued, and the rates advanced to \$5 for Genesee, at which large sales were made both for immediate and future delivery. The market has since become more quiet, and as buyers are not found to sustain previous prices, and some difficulty is experienced in finding freights, a decline has taken place, and to-day there are sellers at \$4½, but no buyers. Southern Flour has been held at advanced rates, but not much done.

WHEAT.—Buyers were unwilling to pay the advance of 3 to 5 cents asked after the steamer arrived, and consequently only a limited business has been done, and that without any of the excitement perceptible in the Flour market. I quote primo White Genesee at \$1 04, and common 96c., Red 85 to 96c.

ASHES have been steady at the advanced rates previously quoted, say \$1 50 for Pearls, and \$3 75 for Pots.

PROVISIONS.—Little doing, and, as noticed in my last week's report, there is none here fit for the English market.

FREIGHTS.—The large quantity of produce offering for shipment has caused a considerable rise in the rates. Flour for Liverpool has been taken at 3s. 3d. per brl., but this is an extreme rate, and a fair quotation is 2s. 9d. to 3s. do. Grain 9d. to 9½d per bushel.

EXCHANGE is declining: 8½ to 8¼ is the current rate, and it will probably go lower before the steamer sails.

W. LEA ROBERTS, Broker.

(Reported for the Economist)
 CLEVELAND (OHIO). Sept. 19, 1846.

WHEAT.—The receipts of the week have been freely taken at our quotations. Prices have been steady at 71 to 72 cents, ex canal boat. 73c. has been paid to-day for prime samples to finish loading of vessels. Receipts 125,085 bushels.

FLOUR.—Sales of 1000 brls. "1. Steese" at \$3 57; 500 brls. "Cleveland City Mills," terms not transpired. Receipts 15,351 brls.

CORN.—The receipts have been readily taken at 40c. per bushel. Receipts 19,615 bushels.

PORK.—Sales of 100 brls. Mess at \$8 87½, 400 brls. do. at \$8 90, and 400 do. at \$9. Receipts 28 brls.

EXCHANGE currency is so scarce that sight drafts on New York only command ½ per cent premium.

FREIGHTS.—To Buffalo, Wheat 5c., Flour 15c.; to Oswego, Wheat 9 to 10c., Flour 40c.; to New York, Wheat 23c., Flour 80c.; to St. Catharines, Wheat 7c.; to Kingston and Gananoque, do. 10 to 11c.

C. McDONALD & Co.

MONTREAL. Friday Evening, 25th Sept.

ASHES.—Sales of both Pots and Pearls have been made during the week at 23s.

FLOUR.—The animation in the market still continues, and receipts are light. Sales during the week to a large extent have been made at from 26s. 3d. to 27s. for Fine, at which latter rate the market is very firm, holders demanding an advance. Extra Fine we quote at 27s. 3d. to 27s. 6d., and Superfine 28s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.

WHEAT.—Not much in market. Several samples have been placed since our last report at from 5s. 6d. to 6s., according to quality.

PROVISIONS.—Stock of Prime and Prime Mess is not large, still there is very little demand. We have no sales to report except by retail. Prime \$9½, Prime Mess \$10½ to \$10¾. We quote Cleveland Mess at \$13½, Montreal Mess at \$17½. In this quality our prices follow rates in New York, and the market here, from a demand for their Mess in England, has slightly improved.

FREIGHTS.—4s. 6d. to Glasgow, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for Liverpool, and 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. to London, per brl. Flour.

EXCHANGE.—Private bills on London, 90 days, 9 to 9½ per cent premium.

CANALS OF NEW YORK.—FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The receipts of Flour and Wheat at tide water, from the opening of navigation to and including the first week of September, in 1845 and 1846, have been as follows:

	FLOUR. Barrels.	WHEAT. Bushels.
1846,	1,591,292	915,256
1845,	1,108,685	291,038
Increase,	481,607	624,245

Equal to an excess of 606,456 brls. Flour, so far during the present year, over a corresponding period last year.