

goods imported or exported.

Price Current, a list of the articles in the market, with the present prices annexed to each, and which is generally furnished every month.

Procuration, the power of using the signature of a house on letters and bills.

Quarantine, the time a ship suspected of infection is restricted from intercourse with the shore; also certain duties imposed on ships.

Quoted on board, means the price for which a merchant agrees to put goods on board, free of expenses of shipping to the buyer.

Remittance, a sum of money sent either in bills of exchange or otherwise, from one house to another.

Renewal of a Bill, is the cancelling a bill or promissory note due, and accepting another at a given date in lieu thereof.

Salvage, a certain allowance due to those through whose instrumentality property is saved from the perils of the seas, enemies, &c.

Solidity, the character which a house bears as to property.

Solvent, a person in trade who is able to pay his debts.

Tidewaiters, officers employed to see

the loading and unloading of ships, in order to prevent contraband trade.

Tonnage, the admeasurement of a ship by which she pays the tonnage duty; or it is her actual capacity for stowage, and is in that case not unfrequently called her burthen.

Tonnage, an impost of so much £ Ton on liquors imported or exported.

Umpire, when two arbitrators cannot agree in settling a dispute, a third person is named, who is called an *umpire*, and whose decision is binding.

Underwriters, persons who insure ships, cargoes, or other risks, which is performed by writing their names under a policy of insurance.

Usance, time given for payment of bills of exchange.

Usury, * consists in taking more than five £ Cent., which is called legal interest, for the loan of money, when the obligation to repay is absolute.

Value, to value, in a mercantile sense, is to draw a bill; the words, "value received," or "value in account," are always mentioned in every bill of exchange.

Wharfage, money paid for the use of a wharf.

* That is in England. In Canada six per Cent. is the nominal rate; but the borrower and lender may, however, agree to any rate they please. Money under this condition may be said to be free in Canada.