

and rich money mart—New York ; and to it must we look, on sudden emergencies, for supplies of the precious metals. Besides, I have every reason for believing, that our *direct commercial* relations with the States are rapidly on the encrease, and that ere long, our neighbours will become our best customers for some of our staple articles—timber, wheat, &c.

To make gold flow in upon us from the United States, we should have to assimilate its value here to that south of the line 45 ; but then this difficulty would again arise, by adopting the United States mint standard in favour of gold, we should keep silver away.

I would offer, with great diffidence, the following observations and suggestions on this the most important and difficult portion of the subject.

Remittances from Canada are chiefly to Great Britain, though the rates for bills are in a great measure ruled by the New York market. Under this state of things, there must obviously exist great impediments in the way of adjusting our currency, on a sound and consistent basis, so long as the proportional value between gold and silver, as fixed by the United States mint, differs from that of the London market. Supposing we take the former standard, we raise the *local* price of gold, in respect to its London price ; and though we leave silver, as calculated in the third column from the right hand of the second table, at its fair exchangeable value with *London*, yet we depress it as it relates to the value as given to gold. Silver would, at the above rate, be a good remittance to England ; but as it would be underrated in relation to gold in the circulation, we should see but little of it. If, on the other hand, we adopt the London standard, then the low price of gold, as compared with its circulating value in the States, would keep it away from us. Until the United States mint proportion between gold and silver be rectified, which I cannot doubt being soon done, if the Government desire to keep both