

ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Britannia* steamship has arrived since our last, bringing dates to the 20th October. The most important news, in a commercial point of view, is the increased advance of all kinds of bread-stuffs on the Continent. At Dantzic, high mixed wheat was from 55s. to 57s. per quarter; at Hamburg, from 51s. to 52s.; at Rotterdam, from 58s. to 61s. In England, fortunately, trade is good, and the pressure is not so much felt, but in Ireland, and in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, the prospect is most gloomy. Under these circumstances, a strong opinion exists that it is the duty of the Government to do away with the remaining restrictions on food, by throwing open the ports, and the chances are that this will be done. Indeed, we can detect no difference of opinion on this subject, all parties agreeing that the suspension of the 4s. duty will be absolutely necessary should prices continue to rise at the rate they have been rising. The quarter's and year's accounts of the revenue had just been published, and were, under all circumstances, satisfactory. On the year ending 10th October, there is an increase in the Excise of £182,717; on Stamps, £21,759; Taxes, £10,279; Property Tax, £205,031; Post Office, £114,000; Miscellaneous, £41,588. But there is a decrease on the Customs of £502,619, which is doubtless owing to the late reduction of duties. On the total revenue of the year, there is an increase of £88,110. The quarter ending 10th October is far more satisfactory than the annual revenue. On the quarter there is an increase on Customs of £462,472; on the Excise, £226,820; Taxes, £8,661; Property tax, £148,245; Post Office, £8,000; Crown Lands, £15,000; but there is a decrease on Stamps of £5,811, and on Miscellaneous, £59,448. The total increase on the quarter is £539,064.—The marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the sister of the Queen of Spain, and the only bar between the French Prince and the Spanish throne, has created a good deal of discussion, and is referred to as calculated to disturb the amicable relations at present existing between Great Britain and France.—Of domestic news there is hardly any of interest.

PROVINCIAL, LOCAL, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The local newspapers are still dwelling on the recent fatal steamboat accident, and a very general opinion exists that the Government servants have not done their duty in the premises, by instituting such inquiries as were called for. A correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette* well observes: "In a matter of so serious a nature, when the lives and property of hundreds are every day exposed, no false delicacy should prevent the most minute investigation into all the details of this melancholy catastrophe, because if no such examination takes place, the most unlimited license is given, and the present calamity, though frightful in its nature and extended in its details, may be partially disregarded, if not totally forgotten, in some greater and more serious misfortune."—A correspondent of the *Montreal Herald* states that the dry goods merchants have agreed to close their stores at half-past seven o'clock, on and after the 15th instant. —A rumour has got abroad that the Earl of Elgin, who is expected next month, is about to be married to Lady Alice Lambton, daughter of late Earl of Durham, but it does not seem that there is any good foundation for the report. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by the mercantile community at the unnecessarily early departure of the mail for the steamer, which leaves Boston on the 16th. This mail was closed at seven o'clock, p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th, and the messenger left between eight and nine o'clock, the next morning, Thursday. It would take him eight-and-forty hours to get to Boston, which would bring the time to Saturday morning. The steamer does not start till about the middle of the day on Monday, so that the mail will remain upwards of fifty hours idle at Boston. The consequence of this precipitancy is, that the merchants in Quebec and the Upper Province are deprived of the time necessary to answer their correspondents, and put to great inconvenience. The English mail was not received here till Monday, and the Quebec letters could only reach that place on Tuesday morning; so that unless the parties to whom they were addressed answered before five o'clock the same day, they would lose the opportunity of writing at all. For the Upper Province it was, of course, worse, and unless the merchants of Kingston, &c., wrote by the way of Boston, they will have to wait for the mail of the 1st. If there had been any occasion for this extraordinary precaution, parties would not complain; but there is absolutely none. The messenger could calculate, by leaving on Friday, to arrive long before the departure of the steamer, and it was sheer stupidity to insist on his taking his departure before. The public, it is necessary the Post Office authorities should know, are entitled to every moment of time that can safely be extended to them, and we trust that this is the last time we shall ever hear of such a piece of official folly.—The following is the

statement given by the Quebec correspondent of cargoes arrived at Quebec during the season of 1846, to the 9th of November, inclusive:—

General Cargoes.....	165	Bricks.....	7
Coals.....	179	Bricks and Slates.....	1
Plaster.....	3	Slates.....	4
Rum and Molasses.....	1	Vinegar.....	12
Salt.....	29	Salt and Slates.....	3
Brandy.....	1	Rosin and Pitch.....	1
Sugar.....	13	Sugar, Oil, and Fish.....	5
Oil.....	3	Coals and Glass.....	4
Sugar and Molasses.....	4	Molasses.....	4
Coals and Bricks.....	4	Wine.....	7
Fruit and Wine.....	2	Furs.....	1
Cordage.....	5	Sugar and Herrings.....	1
Fish, and Fish and Oil.....	50	Coals and Iron.....	2
Iron.....	3	Sugar and Rum.....	1

There is no further news of Mexican affairs in the American papers.

WHEAT FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—The *Liverpool Courier* of the 18th ult. furnishes the following account of a novel importation, which is said to have created some sensation:—

"Two vessels have recently arrived at this port from Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, with cargoes of bark, gum, mahogany, and wheat, the produce of the Colony. One them, the *Benjamin Heap*, brings 2,848 bags of wheat. It is in linen bags of fine texture, and the grain of excellent quality; but in consequence of the mahogany steaming in the ship, and communicating a slight moisture to the grain, it will require to be turned over two or three times, as it is technically expressed, before it will be dry enough to enter into consumption. Fifty sacks of the wheat, we are informed, are consigned to a gentleman in Staffordshire, from a friend in the Colony, and are intended exclusively for seed. An experienced corn dealer on 'Change informs us that he never saw grain of so fine an appearance. It is very white, and the skin of the grain is of an unusual thinness. Numerous applications have been made for samples of the lot, but in vain. The remainder of the cargo is of superior quality, and as at the present time there is a great demand for Indian corn and other articles not usually consumed in this country, we direct the attention of the public to the importation as a decidedly prominent subject, and one which may hereafter exercise a great influence on the imports into this country. We have not the means of stating anything certain respecting the amount on hand in Van Dieman's Land, but we are told by the gentleman from whom we derive the facts here stated that there is plenty of it to be had. The cost of this cargo was as follows:—

Cost in Van Dieman's Land,	-	-	-	3s	per bushel of 720 lbs.
Freight,	-	-	-	2s 3d	" "
Duty,	-	-	-	0s 14d	" "
Commission,	-	-	-	0s 6d.	" "

giving a total cost of 6s. 10d. per 70 lb. A portion of that part of the cargo which is to be disposed of has already been sold at 9s. 6d. per bushel, realizing to the importer, in the present state of the market, a profit of more than 60 per cent. A little competition would probably reduce the charges and the extraordinary profit which has accrued on a first transaction, and would bring the produce of the colony into a ready market. As the import has made some sensation amongst corn-dealers, there can be no doubt but that the enterprise of the merchants of Liverpool will be directed to more extensive importations from the colony at Van Dieman's Land, which, under present circumstances, will benefit the colony, and be lucrative to themselves.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—NOV. 10.

Brig *Sylph*, Walshaw, Newcastle, Dougall, Harrison & Co.

11TH.

Schr. *Victoria*, Blair, Magdeleine Islands, Capt. Blaine.
Barque *Vigilant*, Gardner, Newcastle, M Dougall & Glass

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL. *Friday Evening, 13th Nov.*

ASHES have improved since the arrival of the *Britannia*. Shipping brands of Pots are worth 22s. 6d., and Pearls 22s. 9d. to 23s.

FLOUR—An advance was established on the arrival of the mail, but the market has again receded. We quote best brands Superfine 32s. 6d. to 33s., Fine 31s to 31s 9d.

WHEAT.—Sales have been made this week at 5s. 7½d. Receipts of both Wheat and Flour are light this week, owing to the prevalence of easterly wind. Considerable quantities of both are reported to be at hand.

PROVISIONS.—We do not vary our quotations of last week.

FREIGHTS have declined. Engagements for Flour have been made at 4s. 6d., and for Wheat 12s. would be accepted.

EXCHANGE—For last packet, Merchants' Bills 90 days 7½ to 8, Bank 60 days 9½ per cent premium.

NEW YORK.

9th Nov. 1846.

ASHES.—Sales of 50 brls. Potash have been made at \$5 00, which is an advance. There have been no sales of Pearls, but higher prices are asked.

FLOUR.—The Flour market is unsettled. No sales have come to our knowledge since the arrival of the steamer. Dealers seem to think that the market will open at about \$6 25, which is an advance of 25 cents.

No advices from either our New York or Cleveland correspondents.