

The accounts of the harvest throughout the province are generally most favourable; though in some neighbourhoods of the Upper Province it is stated that the rust and fly have done injury to the crops. In the Western States of the Union the prospects were never better, and the yield, it is expected, will be most heavy.

A few days ago, we had the gratifying intelligence of the ground having been broken for the Portland and Montreal Railway line. We now find a paragraph in the *Concord Patriot*, that the line from Boston by way of Concord to this city is, also, to be pushed on with vigour towards completion. On Tuesday the 6th instant, a meeting was held at Concord, for the purpose of taking effectual measures to accomplish this object, and Peter Clark, Esq., has been named constructing agent, and will enter at once upon the duties of his office.—*Herald*.

**TRANSPORT OF PRODUCE.**—From what we can learn from the best sources, there appears to be a deficiency of vessels for the transport of produce from the Lakes to the ports of the St. Lawrence. Large cargoes of grain and flour have been lying for weeks at Kingston, waiting for re-shipment. The amount of grain from this District alone after the coming harvest will, it is believed, be half a million of bushels; and to transport from this and the surrounding Districts, there are but a small number of vessels, quite inadequate to the wants of the trade. The forwarders, we hope, will bestir themselves to supply this great and increasing demand. It is very gratifying to notice this fact, because it indicates a general increase in the amount of Canadian produce, and consequently a great increase in the wealth of the Province. We believe that of the produce now shipping, little or none has been imported from the United States.—*Western Globe*.

**QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.**—We understand that Capt. Ripon, R. E., is head of the surveying party appointed to explore this line, and that he will be accompanied by Lieut. Henderson, of the same corps. We believe that operations upon the line will be commenced at once.—*Quebec Mercury*.

**THE MISSION OF THE LEAGUE.**—They teach that men are one great family, invited by Providence to the same great feast of his bounty; that the immense variety of their wants is satisfied by the immense variety of the productions of nature, in the division that is made of all social functions—such a country producing iron; such another, cotton; such another, diamonds; such another, the master-pieces of engraving or painting; so that it is necessary to float all these varied forms of wealth on the same level that they may diffuse themselves freely over the whole globe. They show Holland prospering without Corn Laws, and overflowing with provisions, though its soil slips from beneath the plough, and collecting against famine a store of provisions which in the time of Raleigh amounted to 700,000 quarters of corn. They show the granaries of the United States groaning under their loads of food, and wanting but the signal to pour the rich abundance into England; they censure those laws which, as O'Connell said, "moisten the wheels of the rich with the tears of the poor," which condemn him to inactivity, that vestibule of famine—and to famine, that vestibule of disgrace or death. They oppose all those things; and, above all, they set in contrast to them their own deeds, their devotedness of every day and every hour to the sacred cause of truth, of justice, and of charity.—*M. Fontycreau*.

**FARM LETTING IN SCOTLAND.**—Two or three farms in the vicinity of Edinburgh have lately been let, or such money rents offered for them, as would lead to the conviction that farmers consider the protection of the Corn Laws no better than a stalking horse. A small farm within two miles of this city to the south, has been let at £5 12s. 6d. per acre (money), and to the west even higher rates have been offered.—*Scotsman*. [In Perthshire, also, several large farms have been recently let at an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on the old rents.]—*League*.

**CORN LAWS VS. RENTS.**—Notwithstanding the prognostications of the protectionists, that the proposed measures of the Government would immediately tend to a vast reduction in the rent of land, there was a farm, within a few miles of Hawick, let last week at an advance of 25 per cent. The former rent was £1000.—*Border Watch*.

If we are to have Free Trade, let it be free and unconditional. Open the ports, by all means; but open them to everything. Let the quays be free for trade as the Queen's highway; let us grow what we like, consume what we please, and tax us in one round sum according to each man's means and substance; and then, at all events, there can be no clashing of interests. This is the true principle of Free Trade, carried to its utmost extent; and we recommend it now to the serious consideration of Ministers.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

**THE TRICUMPHS OF DAVID HUME AS A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.**—"In no long time, a hundred years will have elapsed from the day when Hume told the world, what the legislature of this country is now declaring, that national exclusiveness in trade was as foolish as it was wicked; that no nation could prosper by stopping the outward flow of commerce between itself and the rest of the world; that commercial restrictions deprive the nations of the earth of that free communication and exchange, which the author of

the world has intended by giving them soils, climates, and geniuses, so different from each other"; and that, like the healthy circulation of the blood in living bodies, Free Trade is the vital principle by which the nations of the earth are to become united in one harmonious whole. Those who, with a reverential eye, have marked the wonders of the animal structure, and discovered beauty, utility, and harmonious purpose, where presumptuous ignorance has found uselessness or deformity; or have seen the lower animals, each working in its own blind ignorance, gregariously constructing a fabric more perfect, on philosophic principles, than human science can create, have thence drawn vivid pictures of the wisdom and goodness with which the world is ordered.

"May we not extend this harmony to the social economy of the globe, and say, that the spirit of activity and enterprise, harmonising with the dispersal of the different bounties of Providence in the distant regions of the globe are part of the same harmonious system; that the love of commerce and the desire of aggrandisement, which in the eye of a narrow philosophy assume the air of selfish and repulsive passions, represent themselves, when they are left to their legitimate course, as motives implanted in us for the great purposes of securing mutual dependence and kind offices, and their fruits, peace and good-will, throughout the great family of mankind. To be the first to teach that the earth is not doomed to the eternal curse of rivalry and strife, and to open up so wide a prospect of beneficence, may be an atonement for many errors, and in the eye of good taste may justify the brief assumption of conscious superiority, in which the subject of this memoir indulged, when he desired that the inscription on his monument should contain only his name, with the year of his birth and of his death, leaving it to posterity to add the rest."—*J. H. Burton's Life and Correspondence of Hume*.

## THE MARKETS.

ENGLISH.

No later advices since our last.

(Written for the Economist.)

NEW YORK.

14th July, 1846.

**FLOUR.**—The past week has been without animation, and from the absence of active demand, prices have given way, and are decidedly more in favour of the buyer than a week ago. The sales have been chiefly for domestic consumption, and the current quotations are, Genesee \$4 to \$4 06½ for very good, Michigan \$3 88c. to \$3 94c., and Southern \$4 to \$4 1.

**WHEAT.**—There have been considerable purchases for Southern account both of White and Red, owing to statements that have been made respecting damage to the Crops, which however require confirmation as to the extent of the injury reported to have been sustained. Prices have not varied materially, but holders are asking an advance. We quote Red at 83c. to 87c., and White at 98c. per bushel.

**ASHES.**—With a good demand prices have not varied since my last. Pots \$3 50c., and Pearls \$4 to \$4 06½.

**PROVISIONS.**—Pork declined at the commencement of the week, to \$9½ for Mess, and \$7 38c. for Prune, but prices have since rallied, and are now firm at \$9½ and 7½. Beef continues dull at former quotations.

**FREIGHTS**—have fluctuated during the week, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per barrel for Flour to Liverpool, and closed at the latter rate.

**EXCHANGE ON LONDON**—7 to 7½ per cent.

W. LEA ROBERTS, Broker, 104, Wall Street.

MONTREAL, Friday Evening, 17th July.

**ASHES.**—Shipping parcels of Pots command 21s. 6d. 100 brls. Pearls sold at 21s.; small bills bring 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per cwt.

**FLOUR.**—The arrivals during the week have been heavy, and the stock is increasing. It is now estimated at 150,000 brls. Holders show little disposition to sell, and not much good Flour has been offered. We note sales for shipment of 3000 brls. Fino at 21s., and 1000 brls. Extra at 21s. 6d. per brl. In Superfino there were some sales at 22s. to 22s. 3d.

**WHEAT.**—There is little demand, and not much offering. Several parcels U. C. White have been sold at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d., White Ordinary and Inferior being 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4½d. per 60 lbs., shewing a slight decline from the price of this day week.

**PROVISIONS.**—No sales to report. Mess Pork is procurable at \$13½.

**FREIGHTS.**—The rate for Flour is now firm at 5s. 9d. for London and Liverpool, and for Wheat 9s. 6d. to 10s. per quarter. For Pot-Ashes the rate to Liverpool is 32s. 6d., and for Pearls 35s.

**EXCHANGE.**—Merchants' bills at 90 days, 7½ to 8 per cent.