Ontimus est Reipublica status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia percundi.-Seneca.

Quebec, Dec. 27, 1836.

N conformity with the foregoing instruction a list of the persons in arrear for land ment or Quit Rent, on the thirty-first day of December instant, will be published in the ral Districts of this Province, on the FIRST by of MARCH next, and the further proceeding required to carry into effect the conditions at tained in the Licenses of Occupation, will also place at the ensuing Annual Sule.

John Davidson.

Jan 10, 1837.

265-6-che.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE

HE Proprietors of the STEAMBOAT
PATRIOT CANADIEN, holding street

PATRIOT CANADIEN, holding sithen tree, is requested to meet at the House's CARPENTER, Iankeeper, LAPRAIRIE WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of Fem., at TEN o'clock, A. M., on business of in tance, agreeable to the Articles of Associations.

THE BYTOWN COFFEE-HOUSE

lers.
The Subscriber has spared no expense or a.
ertions in making this Hotel one of the mat
respectable in the Canadas. The house is a.
nished in the best style—the apartments an a
arranged as to afford accommodation to prim
dentilles or navies—being in a situation loss.

ranged as to afford accommodation to p nilice or parties—being in a situation is telly approachable, on the landing of pa a from the steamboats. By undeviatin tion to the wants of such as may favor b their attention, the Subscriber hose

WAREHOUSE in the house forming the caner below the Post-Office, St. Prangus Kening Street, near the Post-Office, St. Prangus Kening Street, New York Ashions, which he warmta, for elegance and workmanship, equal to my made in the City.

All orders will be punctually attended to.

P. B. MERRIT.

Montreal, June 14, 1836.

980 OTICE.—The business which has be conducted by MATHEWSON 1
305 OGILVY, will be continued by H. MATHER SON & Co. who will settle all obligations

the firm.

H. MATHEWSON & Co. beg leave to sta

WARD'S MISCELLANT.

Oran J. Kempt.
Albert Chepman,
Lovi Stephane,
Thomas Maggasia,
Ass Willeste,
Miuhael Gagnon,
James Crsike,
Richard Wheeler, ser
Archibald McAllan,
Joseph M'Kallis,

Jan 10, 1837.

The cut at of the control of the principle of the princip the nobler sentiments. Did there not stare Youne, Esqre, n the face many other singular anomalies the neighbouring States, our surprise at

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC Owing to the circumstance of a large amount ferports taking place at once and a great diffialty in transporting the precious metal from ow York during the winter and spring, exspecifically, place at once and a great diffiresidence, in the bosse belonging to 1 little. M'GILL STREET,

Form RIDEAU BANK, within 24 miles Bytown, by an excellent road, situate in the are of Gloucester, Lot 20 on the Rideau River, ontaining upwards of 200 Acres, about 85 acres (which are cleared, with an excellent FRAME OUSE and BARN, From its contiguity to ytown, it possesses the advantage of one of the set Markets in the Province. For particulars equire on the Premises, or by letter to J. B., forming Courses Office.

remance of their duty is to be found in the service of the regulations by which nervaing effects of the regulations by which 321 Regt., James Tyre, Thomas Murray, in his power, with all those who are dependent their numbers and order are upheld. They, and S. BRECKANRIDGE, E-qrs. Quebec on him, to enjoy a larger portion of the com-WILLIAM PHILLIPS, JOHN DADS, JOHN AND TAISE ONly a scanty produce; and being able to DERSON, JAMES GILLESPIE, JAMES DENHOLM, and conveniences of life, that those who rank, annihilates competition, and mildews

I. M. Pherson, William Patton, and John

This has a second a close of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being able to purchase and conveniences of life, that those who rake only a scanty produce; and being a scanty produce and scanty pro

as the face many other singular atomaties in the acidyment of Sixtee, our foreign fixee, the contention of our New York pink system.

To the Farmers of Cameda.

The five foreign of the properties of the contention of the Sixtee properties of the properties of the

tariner who can thus successfully practice his art, may well counider himself at the head of all other professions, in usefulness, in every stag, because he farmishes the memb by which alone

r citizens		
Capital.	Div's.	Amount,
35 AU - 000.	4.4	\$1.40U.000
.2.202,100.		110,660
200.000	N	16tt chts
40.10.41	7	24,000
2003 (000)	5	10,400
500 (80)		42 000
5 14 (830)	4	district.
4 050 000	6	143.000
· standage.	******	
950.000	01	97 500
300,000		10,000
230,1-00.	******	17,300
350,000.		44,000
5,00,000.		25,600
1	and the	2 2 2 28
300,000.		45,000
300,000.	5	15,000
250,000.	8	
. ,500,000.	8	40,000
1,000,000.	6	60, 00
	Cupital. 35,40,4000. 2, 802,100. 2, 804,000. 304,000. 504,000. 554,000. 350,000. 404,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000. 354,000.	r citizens. Capital. Div's. Sant.,000. 42,202,100. 52,00,000. 5300,000. 55,00,000. 6250,000. 55,00,000. 5350,000. 125,00,000. 125,00,000. 125,00,000. 135,00,000. 135,00,000. 15250,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 85,00,000. 66,000. 66

A letter from the mouth of the Wythlacoschin, dated December 9th, mentions as the opinion of Gen. Reid, that a body of the Seminoles had takes refuge in Hemosesea, or the pepper country, which lies to the south of the Wythlacoschin. He states that enokes have been observed not far from the country, or every occasion of his visiting that country. It was tien, Read's intention, should it meet the approbation of Gen. Jessen, to make a descent upon that place, and see what it contains. It has, as yet, never, been explored, and it is quite probable that important results might attend such an enterprise.

Showing, however, the many ways in which the Canada Marine Insurance Company is to benefit the Colony generally, is not, it may be thought, any proof that it will be a profitable opeculation of for the Stockholders. It unquestionably will, and but the fact of the Quebec merchants, who have almost a good deal of experience in Marine Insurance, wishing for more stock than has been allotted to that eity, be in the meantime taken in oridence. To capitalists here is now afforded the opportunity of making investments in an association which will prove as eaving as it is nativistic. A letter from the mouth of the Wythlacoe.

SCHOTTES

CONTROL

SECURITY

SECURITY

CONTROL

SECURITY

ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.

nies No. 2 st \$8,37 @ \$8,50. she has taken her Norway, Sw 37 @ \$9,50 & bri. : a few small | Russia, Holland, Sardjois, Italy

BALTIMORE MARKET, JAN. 5.

Hoss.—There are about 1000 head of live Hogs at market this week; they brought \$7.. \$7 & \$3\$; killed pork from wagons is selling at \$7.50; and from stores \$7.75 @ \$3 \$7 100 lbs. as in quality. Howard street Flour.—Small be as in quality. Howard street Flour. Small usles continue to be made from stores at \$10,.50 @ \$10,75; City Mills, sales have been made at \$2,75 cash; inspection 7163 bris. Two car.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1837.

The Mineree, we perceive, does not thank us for our well-intentioned efforts to give the New York Express and its correspondent cial prosperity of these Provinces, will be "I. M. N." an insight into each other's cha. racter. It does not, however, look well, for our contemporary to get so "mighty" angry, jected Marine Insurance Company was taken Express, is fighting under false colours—
borrows weight and influence, by trick, from
a quarter which he and his party on this side

very able President and Directors selected by the line 45, have no sympathy with? The the Quebec stockholders to manage the afalone, therefore, can their incubrations consistently appear. There would then be some investment. But apart from all considerawith the Express, the Gallo-Canadian party as we yesterday heard observed by one of the has none, in any of these respects. It is a most eminent of our merchants, as a necessary pity that our respected New York contem. appendage to our Trade. We yesterday pubporary, to whose extensive sources of infor- lished a statement by which it was shown that mation and ever watchful industry we are the Capital of the six principal Marine Insurotten indebted, should lend itself, unwitting.

ly, in our opinion, to bolster up political prin
250,000,—and that the dividend made upon ciples hostile to its own. It will not, how- that stock, averaged about 13 W cent. This, be ever, remain long in this anomalous position, it remembered, was after a year of almost or we greatly overrate the acuteness of the unprecedented disaster amongst the shipminds that preside over its course, which, we ping : one office, the Atlantic, divided 25 W presume has before been crossed by political cent.

The Minerve foolishly and gratuitously ascribes to us an attempt to draw a parallel between the Express and the Courier. We never did any such thing.

"We defy the Courier and all its Clique, says the Mineree, " to prove that the Ninetytwo Resolutions contain anything which is not exactly true"! Dont mention the 92.

The Knickerbocker for January, the first number of the ninth volume of this periodical quoting, even to contradict and condemn any is before us. Its contents are varied, as of the statements in the new book, which, it usual: and offer something suited to every says, " are even more loathsome, and, if pospalate but the deprayed. The first paper, which is entitled "Liberty, vs. Literature and the Fine Arts," is devoted to a scrutiny, ing that "one good effect, at least, will reof the objection, that free institutions founded on an equality of rights and of rank, and a general diffusion of property and intelligence, in a great measure preclude the pro- " ably sink beneath the accumulation of gress and perfection of literature and the fine arts. The enquiry is a most interesting one, and is ably conducted in the article before us; the substance of which we shall take another opportunity of laying before our

The investigation into the "Names of Towns in the United States," contains some curious details. We entirely agree with the writer, that however much credit the inhabitants of the United States may claim to themselves for the extent of their inventive genius, as far as the mechanical arts are conserned, still they display a miserable lack of originality and good taste in the names they have bestowed upon their cities, towns, yillages, rivers, and counties. Not only are most of the names borrowed from the old world, but the more noted of them or favorites, are multiplied ad infinitum all over the Union, thus causing the greatest perplexity. What renders this practice the more senseless and ridiculous, is the circumstance of originality and good taste in the names they less and sidiculous, is the circumstance of those places that are dubbed with the finest

to the extent of \$120,000, and it appears exposed what it well knows to be to the extent of \$120,000, and it appears deception. Will it deny that "L. probable, that in a day or two a much larger M. N ", by appearing in the columns of the amount will be subscribed than has been apbined with the activity and experience of the and uphold and in the columns of such gentleman whom they have appointed their Secretary, the concern will prove a lucrative tions of interest, it ought to be encouraged;

> Were we not heartily sick of seeing or hearing anything further of MARIA MONE'S impositions, we might be tempted to make some extracts from evidence of their absurdity furnished by an American Clergyman, and published in the last number of the Commercial Advertiser.

The "Additional Disclosures" have made their appearance; but the journal already aliuded to, refuses to disgrace its columns by

sible more false than their predecessors." We agree with the Commercial, in think-" sult from this last budget of disclosures. " It so far out-Munchausens Munchausen himself, that the whole concern must inevitfalsehood, so redundant, shocking, and impossible, as to open the eyes of the blindest

The Stanstead election is not yet terminated. COLBY, by the last accounts, still kept long a way a-head of his opponent, LEE.

In acknowledging the receipt of Lower Port papers to the 29th December, we exhaust all that we have to say of them. morthologe "no news is good news."

LETTER V.

To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

less and disculous, is the circumstance of those places that are dubbed with the finest maines presenting, in timost every particular, a triking contrast to, and being, in fact, mere caricatures of their namesakes. We regret that a sistilar abaurdity in the matter of mannes is too generally perpetrated in these provinces, with a childish fondness. Every new town is surely worth's new name, and every small share of invention would suffice to frame one. We must limit ourselves, at present, to a single extract from the strictures before us.

"These sames would do very well, did not every size in the Union recort to the same same. This is not only bed dista, but it cannot share. This is not only bed dista, but it cannot make a projectity, and oilings one to designate the particular or country as well as state in the sure was many mannes of the town in located. The state of Maine includes among her towns many mannes of the cannishing too in such of the factors. The among of the particular of the stricts of the stricts of the factors of the cannot also allowed the factors. The state of Maine includes among her towns many mannes of the cannot shale and cities, both ancient and motion. Franklin, Hancock, John great state of Mayer, the particular of the particular of the stricts of the cannot state, and it was growned for the Canni, so controlly take an interest in it. Mr. Merritt, he was induced to the entargoment of the dimensions of the cannot state, and a few Yark—or its Empire State, as it is called—come in have controlled to the control of the terests." The first, and most obvious, are the assis-

" Homp and Flax has been cultivated, but the "Hemp and Flax has been cultivated, but the want of capital, of skill, and of the means of preparing them for the European market, has caused the cultivation to be more limited than it might otherwise have been... I could not learn that a Mill for dressing Hemp existed (in 1825) in the Province; and the Flax cultivated was of an inferior kind, fit only for common purposes. To encourage therefore the cultivation of a better sort, better seed should be procured, and the erection of proper Mills countshanced. Individuals also, excepted in preparing the fine viduals also, experienced in preparing the fine Flux of France and the Netherlands, should be encouraged to settle on lands of the Company. make this observation with particular referen to the fact that for a number of years (before 1825) the importation of Flax from France and the Netherlands into Great Britain has been regularly increasing, as will be seen by the Custom House returns in the appendix."

" With regard to the encouragement of the cultivation of these articles, the Company should confine itself to affording facilities and not enter into any speculations on its own account: perhaps they might stipulate with settlers on lands suitable, to take a portion of the payment in pro-

surprise that Cotton Wool may be cutivated in the Western District. Somewhat more than 40 years ago (before 1825) cutton was cultivated with success by French families, setled along the Detroit river, and old persons who recollect ed the circumstances speak of the produce as having been encouraging. It was only cultivated for domestic purposes.

ed for domestic purposes.

Before concluding I should renark, that nothing satisfactory has yet (1825) ben done or ascertained respecting the minerals of the country. Might it not be advantageous for the Company, in connection with G I am, &c.

JOHN GALT. Greenock, 1836.

GREAT CURIORITY, AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS of the expansion of Water by passzing — The attention of many of our curious and scientific outcome was pasterday very pleasingly arrested, by an occurrence at the iron foundry of Mesers. Harkness, Voorbees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of the extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing. An immessely large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring nearly three feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid, with the exception of a very small crack or envire in the centre of one of the sides, about five inshes long, and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become fill d with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded helf agill. In the course of the night of the 20th Persusher this water become night of the 20th December, this water became frozen, and, extraordinary as it may appear, its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive nower, that when the separation took expansive power, that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which by on the top feet. Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited, the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great. We doubt not that this interesting fact will be noticed with interest by the scientific carious throughout the United States.—Cincinnate Wirg.

The tremendous expansive power of freezing water has been proved, by a number of experiments, no less remarkable than the incident above described. We remember reading an account of one, made at Weolwich, in England, fereince to reduced rates. The only sale we have to notice in 4:00 bushels prime White Dantzic vesterday, at about \$2.12. of the anvil, was thrown to a distance of severa above described. We remember reading an eccount of one, made at Weolwich, in England, sev-ral years ago, which gave an emaxing proof of the power in question. An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with an iron plug, or tempion, twelve inches long, made to serew into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove); the cannon was filled with water, the plug errowed in, and moreover fustened with strong chains and ropes to the axise; and thus charged, it was exposed to the cold of a svere winter night. In the morning the chains and ropes were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodly out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled. In Norway it is a constant practice with the millstone quarriers to avail themselves of this irresistible expansive force. They quarry out large-explinders of stone, long enough to make six are eight aniff-stones of the denal thickness; then drill a number of holes, about six inches deep, in the circumference of the cylinder, so as to girdle it by rings of holes, at the proper distances. Into these holes are driven wooden plugs, perfectly, asturated with water, and the frost soon splitthe cylinder into as many blocks as there are circles.—New York Paper.

The late George Colman the Younger. The late George Colman the Younger.

Mr. Colman was born on the 91st of October, 1762, so that he had just commenced the 74th year. His early education commenced at Fountain's eadomy, Marylobone; he afterwards went to Westminster school, sud nozt he entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his vivacity and the quickness of his party; but his father thought, fit to send him to King's College. Old Aberdeen, so arrest by its strictness of discipline, the very great raisty and unrestrained sprightliness of his youth, and to remove him from those alternments that too often impede the habits of studious discipline, and retard the progress of the pupil's carrest—There are many stories of the pranks and vagaries of young Colman in his early days, but they were not tainted with any thing vice use or that quild lower him in the estimation of his associ-

the has taken her Norway, Seeden, Demparis, Rangia, Hallow proceed in the noise, "but independent of the profitable independent with the following decaying the following Lebanon, a Hebron, and a Gosbon?"

Ichanon, a Hebron, and a Gosbon?

Ichanon, a Hebron, and a Gosbon.

Ichanon, a Hebron, and a Hebron a

> SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION .- Captain Sercey, of Cherbuarg, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 27th phy, with the first on his breast and throat, and both his arous, burnt away to the bone. When he went to bed, a hottle full nusumed by spontaneous combustion; for al-hough the bed-clothes were slightly burnt by communication with the candle, the fire from them had evidently been insufficient to produce the following abridgment of it: the consequences. It is probable that they arose from the flames having caught the alcoholized vapour that issued from the captain's holized vapour that issued body.—Galignani.

PATRIARCHAL FAMILY -- Mrs. H--- Pa lady of considerable property, residing in the vicinity of Edgware, attained her 103d year on

eral-Commanding in Chief, the silent system has been put into operation (experimentally) at the military provost prison, Dublin.—Dublin Even-

Commercial.

MUNTREAL MARKETS, Jan. 13 .- We have li tle new to notice of our markets. Wheat continues to improve in price, and to-day 8s. 2d. @ 8s. 6d. were the current prices on the market :there is very little coming in. In Provisions no transactions have transpired. Pot Ashes are go into Committee of Supply." higher, and 34s. was yesterday offered for small parcels. Exchange the same, but looking up.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING.

Ashes.—The packet ship Sully brings advices from Havre to 20th Nev. Prices had improved a little; sales of New York pots at £60, and 10 bris. at £61. In this market a further improvement of 25 cents has been realized on Pots; for the execution of some orders 150 bris. have been surchased at \$27, and although that rate in some

the execution of some orders 150 bris. have been purchased at \$7, and akhough that rate is now hardly to be obtained, there is no disposition shown by holders to accept a lower price. There has been no change in Pearls; sales continue limited at \$6.75.

FLAXECEO—Shippers have not yet appeared in the market, and there is consequently little or nothing doing; we have heard of no sales having occurred during the week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is only fair, but prices continue to advance; sales of common brands have been made at \$10.87\frac{1}{2}; and fancy, \$11,12\frac{1}{2}. These rates are 75.6 87\frac{1}{2} cents above those of last week. Southern descriptions also have improved materially: sales of Georgetown at \$11.25; Richmond Country, \$10.75; and City Mille, \$11.25, but now held at \$11.50; of New Orleans Sour, further sales have been made at \$6.

Pasyasons—The demand for Best and Fork continues very limited. The sales are entirely confined to the wants of shipping, and the retail city trade: 200 barrels Mess Pork sold at \$24; and 250 do. Prime at \$17,50, both new, city inspection, to the dealers.

EXCHANGE.—There have been sales for the carbot of tim 8th at a further advance: sales at ket of the 8th at a further advance : sales at

@ 81 W cent. cash. MONTREAL, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1837.

The New York papers of Tuesday have o later intelligence from Europe.

The subjoined are the views of the Legis-lative Council of Upper Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. The question, we suspect, is as far from being settled as

ever.

Ordered, that the Committee of Conference on the part of this House upon the subject matter of the resolution of the Commons House of Assembly relating to the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, be instructed to represent that in requesting a conference with the House of Assembly upon the subject of the resolution respecting the Clergy Reserves, which has been sent up for concurrence, the Legislative Council desire to explain to the House of Assembly, that as they look upon the support of the ministers of religions to be the surest and best means of promoting the religious and moral, instruction of the people throughout this Fravince, they would

an adequate provision for the religious instruction of the people, and the maintenance of public ceed him in the office of Examiner of Plays; but it will have been seenthat Mr. Charles Kem. bit has been appointed his successor. The situation is worth £500 ayear. For many years Mr. Colman had been subject to severe attacks of the gout.—London Paper. have some intimation of the means by which the House of Assembly would propose to combine in his his news, he permitted to available to the state of the state of

A draft of a Bill for surrendering to the Assembly the controll of the Territorial and and never delegate it to any but college Casual Revenues of the Crown, on a suffiof strong braindy wait placed by his side, of which only shout one-eight remained. The medical men, on examination, secertained that he had died of apoplexy, and that his flesh had been wick, by the Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. CAMPBELL. The draft was sent out from the Colonial Office, and the Quebec Mercury gives

"The sum proposed in the Bill sent out is £10,500. It gives to the Governor the power of drawing for such sums as are necessary for furnishing the means of collecting and protecting the Revenue; rendering a detailed account thereof within fourteen days after the commence.

ment of the next Session of the Provincial Legislature. All grants because the made by the a lady of considerable property, residing in the wart Session of the Provincial Levicinity of Edgware, attained her 103d year on the 28th of last month. She is the youngest of Crown of any lands, tenemente, &c. are to be three sisters, one of whom is 107, and the other 105 years of age; and Mrs. H., one of the highest hidder at public auction, due notice of tades, has a son 80 years of age. Another sisters, dec., being given in the Royal Gazette, lers died about two years ago in her 102d year.

The Silent System—By order of the Gen. rights of the Crown are not in any way abridged or restrained by this Act, except so far as that, the money arising from the full and free enjoyment of them, to the extent limited, shall so long as this Act remains in force be carried to and made part of the joint revenues at the dis-posal of the General Assembly of the Province. Nothing in this Act to affect any sale, purchase, exchange or other act, relating to lands or terri-tories, which shall have been made previous to the passing of this Act. The Act to be in force for ten years, and the revenues revert to the Crown, if the grant is not renewed.

"It is generally thought that this Bill will pass." On the 4th instant, the Assembly was to

It will be recollected that General JACKson, in his Message at the opening of Conpaid into the Treasury upon the importation of human traffic, whether it be money or an into the United States of certain articles of very general and uscessary uso. He showed very clearly the inevitable evils that would arise from a surplus revenue, or from the income of the Government exceeding its necessary necessary uso. come of the Government exceeding its necessary expenditure. In his reasoning he proceeded partly upon experience, and partly upon probability. His worst acticipations will, according to present appearances, be fufilled. Since the commencement of the Session of Congress, there have been concome of the Government exceeding its ne-Session of Congress, there have been constant bickerings, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, about this surplus revenue, favoritism to Deposite Banks, and charges innumerable of corrupt practices on the part of those more immediately connect. that rise is proportionately increased; and if ed with the Treasury, This plethora of ed with the Treasury. This plethora of means has proved the apple of discord to cases where the risk of lending is very such it Congress, and a serious hindrance to the pro- crossed, the real value of monied capital is, 100 secution of other business. The difficulties absorption of the existing surplus, although in regard to this single point they exist in considerable force and number. The Deposite law of last Session, according to which the redundant revenue was allotted to the various States, in certain proportions, is not based upon just principles, and is far from being acceptable to many of the States. Some conceive that they are wronged by it, and look upon its provisions as merely temporary, while others, which have received a larger share of the deposites, than what they are fairly entitled to, regard the measure as final, and are unwilling that any portion of the surplus which is now held by them should be withdrawn. Here, it will be seen, to notice is 4-00 bushels prime White Dastzic yesterday, at about \$2.12\frac{1}{2}.

Learner—A public sale of upwards of 4200 sides Sole was made since our last, which went off with spirit, at an improvement of 1 @ 1\frac{1}{2} to the same description over last sale.

Provisions—The demand for Beef and Pork
Provisions—The de the redundant revenue was allotted to the should be withdrawn. Here, it will be seen, is abundance of difficulties in the way of a new distribution measure upon more equitable principles than the Deposite Act of last to borrowers than to lenders. But before the principles than the Deposite Act of last

But the most dangerous feature in the case remains to be stated, and that is, the amend-ment of the Compromise Act of 1833, to such an extent as will reduce the revenue from ment of the Compromise Act of 1838, to such an extent as will reduce the revenue from imports, down to the Government expenditure. The violent agitations which shook the union to its centre, which immediately preceded the passing of the Act alluded to, must be fresh in the recollections of all. The separation of the Southern from the Northern States seemed then to be inevitable, and it was only prevented by the provisions of the Act in question, which secured the gradual reduction of the heavy import duties which favoured the Northern manufacturing States, and bore very heavily on those of the South The feelings of the members of Congress still run very strong on this subject, and the changes in the Act, which the peculiar circum. stances of the country now render necessary, will not be effected without a violent party struggle. Allusions to it have already given fue to some stormy chullitions in both houses of Congress, and it is not expected that when

a letter to the Hon. L. Maison, on the subiect of the Restraining Law of the State of New York. He advocates its para repeal, so that every person, or association ing business, be permitted to avail themselves of the privilege without restriction would of course, restrict the right of issuit that " the proper Banking business consists " not in making currency, but in dealing a existing currency and credit; or, as but " are generally expressed, bankers are money dealers."

The vicious Pilot system, is, we perceive exciting becoming attention in New York A petition is in circulation in that cay, a the Legislature, setting forth " That long et perience, as well as recent disasters, shor the inefficiency of the present Pilot am and Pilot service of this State : that me Pilots are required, different modes of cos pensation are expedient, and an indepes dent, speedy and summary supervision the Pilot service is necessary.

Below will be found extracts from a pet. ion, for a modification of the Laws relating O Usury, presented to the Massachusen egislature, in 1854, by over two hundred ndividuals and firms in Boston, comprising ome of the most intelligent and practical business men of that place. As the views of thoroughly practical men, they are the more valuable. The reasoning is sound and con-

We, your petitioners, would therefore r pectfully represent—that, in our judgment, it existing Usuary Laws, so far as they limit it niples, and are at variance with the commerce

num is not the highest value to which more rises in the course of business, any more than is the limit of profits made on any other coun-dity. But, on the contrary, that whenever it use of money, in the regular course of business produces a large amount the market price ought to be, vastly more than six per cent, being always in exact compound

proportion of the demand and risk.

We think that the law is wrong in any restraint upon the absolute freedom of one mercial transactions—which, in order to be se-cessful must be left unfettered. In the case of money, which represents every other commons the evil is far greater than it could be in the se of any other article of traffic. We know that

to borrowers than to lenders. But being monetrating this proposition, we beginn a pectfully to express our conviction, that of tempt of the law to favour one particular of citizens to the injury of any other clan, in inst, unconstitutional, and contrary to her of freedom and equal rights; and although this case, the attempt is wholly unscome.

when he can mad more reasons; although a pay any premium for raiset, mus subpressure of his emergency without the pof obtaining assistance. Cacca of inhave all experienced and observed very a
have all experienced and observed very a

the law allow, the applicant would be glad every time I have remium proportioned to the risk. In elaim, in the words of the Par er bernwers experience a compound unable to pay for the desired article.

After stopping one day in A il, being unable to pay cording to its market value or their own ne-seities; and many a man is ruined, who if he uld have been allowed to offer seven, or eight, more per cent, would have realized a fortune. assigned why the privilege charging interest proportion to every other species of loan The inconvenience expen-ters, under the laws, though

n that felt by the bor

that felt by were intended for the series intended for the series of the holders of me interest equivalent to the sl, they can invest that cap fissle modes of traffic, who demand. Thus to them? shit ive attention, that even it a street and made in ten years in the process of business is impeded; and Schools and different constants as such, in our opinion, are to be held ators, as such, in our opinion, see to see the such that the losses the community may were very large. They have in the persons of its citizens, from this man worship, and several of

f left unrestricted, money lenders would an overgrown influence, and exercise Nothing of this can b nd other monied corporations, in addi. ship, of different de-ndividual lenders, all in the market, and was got up to the neared in active competition. No inconve-tor of this kind is ever complained of in the of bottomry loans, where the landers are restricted by any statute. No evil is found a set in the matter of insarance premiums, in the risk is uniformly the measure of the Compet time, as much little required by business that of travel by land and a of those facilities. As the probability that the probability that the probability that the probability is acceptant, stars sted by any statute. No evil is found ship, and some in each place he matter of insurance premiums.

transactions she other articles of t standing to see why that, whether retaging to see with the instrument of profit on who uses it, should not, in all cases, be

at its real value.
We would respectfully direct the attention the Legislature, to the numerous modes that be been devised for evading the laws; modes transacting business, which, besides being cuitous and inconvenient, and besides taking ay the senction and protection of the law from the who engage in them, leaving no security that is termed honour, thus increasing a course of the risk and premium paid—be, is these evils, which are less of time, money, miortandesourity—produce a fearful di regard the laws, and establish a precedent of the know the result of most denger, while they tend most denger, while they tend ary negotiations into the hand d dangerous men. We no rious methods by which the d by which interest abo

" for these are ma tter state of things.
"Such being the opinion of any respectfully proy that the rate of premiums on insurances, perfectly has not been expressly agreed upon be

The Quebeo Official Gazette of the 12th, tains a Proclamation by His Excellency scarce, and hav not to be pu e Governor in Chief, further proroguing the gislature to the 17th February, not for the s atch of business.

The last Quebec Mercury nerally believed that S d lady will leave Queb out three weeks from t

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Bin,-Through your paper y, hoping that it may excite form to renewed exercions in Canada and in the ninew. We understand the nited States. I say friends of moral reform, for I native of the North of Ir ish to do nothing which may excite political con violent attack corresponding

tary ELLIOT will rema

inday Schools, by stage and steamboat to Toronto, sating by the Ottawa, and expecting to go through a Rideau Canal; but after I had arrived at Bytown, found the lee had taken in the Canal, so that all comrades of a true companies of getting to Kingston by boat were at an end. by land to Brockville. For the sake of seeing the age.- 16.

by land to Brockville. For the sake of seeing the provenents, and visiting Schools, in that portion of country, I chose the latter; but if was attended the great difficulty and fatigue, for there was no line augus, or public conveyance; but by making the unes which I did, I had oppose r of Schools, and many prices, and preach the Gospi ye on this excursion, in H mithe Falls, and other places, ile. Not having been this we not gratified in finding great i natural and moral point of vis I took the steamboat at He there I spoat a few days, to the best calculated to suppress, or check those who had the are and sale of ordent spirits. A petition boing high-minded. or the same object. I procured to be signed by respectable persons in Cobourg and Port Hope, on my way to Toronto. The same at Toronto. Also in each of these places a petition was signed, soliciting the administrator of religious books, for Sunday Schools, free from duty. After presenting those petitions, I had an interview with the Governor, Sir Francis Boxo HEAD, who kindly promised that he would do sli in his power to slid these important objects.

his power to add these important objects.

After spending a wordt at Toyonto, I erossed to that the Company has in it, equal to the principal to the chieve shows named. After visiting many Schools and private families. I erossed extracting many Schools and private families. I erossed extracting many Schools are again, but I have obtained private families. I erossed extracting many Schools are again, but I have obtained a private families of the Ningare River, possible over factor to describe the country of the

on to Buffaio Tw. so greatly altered in s

forts to check vice, and pro-

hitherto remarkable for part of the district, there Mr. M. Cracken will be r

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL

on Thursday last, of a

Violent attack originating i Long Island opposite King there a looker-out for desc tant, to beweil the loss o band, and a kind lather, a

Upper Car LETTERS CONCERNING PRO

ance of public a letter to the Hon. L. Maison, on the subout the Province. That these ject of the Restraining Law of the State most advantageously combined of New York. He advocates its partial there can be no doubt.
Legislative Council is to repeal, so that every person, or association on of the means by which the combine ing business, be permitted to avail themselves of the privilege without restriction. He would of course, restrict the right of issuing

raft of a Bill for surrendering to the a paper currency within well defined limits, alt of a Bill for sufferiorial and and never delegate it to any but corgonic Revenues of the Crown, on a suffi-bodies, amenable to the public. He unes Siyil List being granted, has been comated to the Legislature of New Brunsby the Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. "existing currency and credit; or, as both

bidder at public auction, due notice of this State: that more bidder at public auction, due notice of a Pilots are required, different modes of content bidder at public auction, due notice of Pilots are required, different modes of content bidder at public auction, due notice of a Pilots are required, different modes of content bidder at public auction, due notice of this State: that more s such sums of money or rents, pay estion of such grants, leases be made payable to the Crown. The the Crown are not in any way abridged nined by the Act except so far as that, ney arising from the full and free enjoy-f them, to the extent limited, shall so his Act remains in force be carried to tion, for a modification of the Laws relating

part of the joint revenues at the disge or other act, relating to lands or terri-which shall have been made previous to

will be will b

retion of the demand and risk. We think that the law is wrong in imposing straint upon the absolute freedom of consult remeations—which, in order to be seen at must be left unfettered. In the case of which required to the consult remeations—which, in order to be seen at must be left unfettered. In the case of which represents every other sommodity, evil is far greater than it could be in the case of any other article of traille. We know that is former ages, which the laws, by a mistakes policy, forbade the receiving of any interest, one demning it as morally wrong, conserves ad the art were almost completely destroyed; and that are the opinion of mankind changed as this also the opinion of mankind changed as this as the opinion of mankind changed as this as the opinion of mankind changed as this as the opinion of mankind changed as this and great wider and wider and wider its bleasing. And we are also of opinion, that while the processing and selling the medium of as changed in having and selling the medium of as changed in having and selling the medium of as changed.

We are also of opinion, that while the processing the medium of a selling the medium of as change.

he surplus which is now held by them ald be withdrawn. Here, it will be seen, bundance of difficulties in the way of a distribution measure upon more equitable sion. So the law to favour one particular principles sion. So the law to favour one particular principles sion. So the law to favour one particular principles sion. So the law to favour one particular principles sion. So to favour one particular principles sion. So

ses of the country now render necessary, by and we know them to I not be effected without a violent party which the personal character as to some

Legislative Council, being unwilled the subject itself comes to be grappled with ion on a point of such great and ubject themselves to the possibility of reaction on a point of such great and supertanes, wish to avoid being left in the what the Assembly may have incompanies in the term "moral instrucmittee of Ways and Means have made. The Committee of Ways and Means have the committee of ways and ways and ways and ways and ways and ways and ways are the committee of ways are the committe mittee of Ways and Means have recommend. re conclusive and con-ig explicitly their mean-and Coal, and the gradual reduction of the duties on other articles, in such a way as to ing them down to the standard of 1842, as ad for in the Compromise Act. We sok with interest for an account of the igs on this proposal of the Com.

generally expressed, bankers are money

becoming attention in New York. is in circulation in that city, to ture, setting forth " That long ex. nce, as well as recent disasters, show fficiency of the present Pilot laws and Pilot service of this State : that more

pensation are expedient, and an indepen-

dent, speedy and summary supervision of

Below will be found extracts from a peti-

to Usury, presented to the Mussachusetts Legislature, in 1854, by over two hundred

some of the most intelligent and practical business men of that place. As the riews of oughly practical men, they are the more The reasoning is sound and con-

your petitioners, would therefore rea

"the Pilot service is necessary."

ALLATIS, the author of a small, but ble work, entitled, " Consideraon Currency, and the Banking Sys.

have been devixed for evading the laws; modes of transacting business, which, besides being circuits us and inconvenient, and besides taking my and the series of the seri

A make alive. We appear on a large series of a l

they respectfully prey that the Basery Laws may be modified, as to lears the rate of interest, it will be continued in Cartales next Wednesday, being to contract,—providing, however, ship, however, shi DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN FRENCHMEN AND

The stream of the analysis of the stream of

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Jan. 7.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—We quote the waggon price of Flour \$9.50: holders ask \$10 from stores—shippers offer \$9.75. We quote Corn from waggons at 80 cents; from stores it is held at about 90 cents.



5 Bureau des Torres de la Courons courant, dans les differens Districts de cette vince, le PRÉMISE jours de MARS proci

et les procedes ultérieurs requis pour mettre à uffet les conditions contenues dans la Lionnes d'Occupation, auront lieu à la Vente Annuelle enivante. JOHN DAVIDSON.

PLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, at their Office. Commissioner Street, on or before TWELVE o'elock noon, 31st inst., for the delivery in their Wood Yard at Laprairie, by the 1st July next, of—2000 cords Steambost Wood. 2000 cords Steambost Wood 300 do Dry Tamarack Tenders for part will be received,



Free

For school never heard among the mute-torigue doad. Doctry Oh! I could six and weep here like a child!

I—know not why thus heavy feels my soul; BY DETITION E. LANDON. But I did deem that one pale statue smiled Upon me in the twilight; and the roll Of memory's rapid wheels did backward mor What doth it here at such an hour?" Love taketh many colours, and weareth many shapes As from the hidden heart within its lighted life escapes For the mute marble wore a form I once did love. But this is fancy, -- for the busy brain seems but an added misery, to this our weary earth. Grows and by contemplation on the past:
Thoughts move in chains, a heavy, wearied train,
Dragging down to the grave, their rest, at last;
Care folds his arms, and site apart to weep There were two that loved each other, they were but children then, spanions in the wild wood, and comrades in the Over the silent to a be wherein the mighty sleep. From the face of lovely Nature, by whose side it had Trade of New Brunswick. Whilst Canada has her agriculture, Nova Scotti (including Cape Breton) her mines and fisherire, and New Sinondand her fisheries, the chief resource of New Brunswick consists in the production of timber. Take posuliar feature must be attributed, not to any inferiority of soil or climate, which may be supposed to render New Brunswick but, ill adapted to agriculture, but solely to the operation of the datise on Balticiouser being posuliarly favourable to this province. This statement may be thus explained: New Brunswick is much nearer to England than Canada. Her ports, moreover, being on the sea-board, are free from ice to a much later period of the yest. It is a rare occurrence for ships to make more than two voyages to Canada; to the ports of New Brunswick, St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Miramichi, ships can make three woyages, without risk or difficulty.

In consequence of these circumstances, freights are about 5s. per load of square timber lower from the above ports than from Quebec. od whose Gothic turrets like a spirit moan'd the lower from the above ports than from Quebec.— The effect of this difference is equivalent to a Alas! for childhood, leaving its fairy land behindspoil; He weddeth with another, I know not of his bride, I only speak of her who grew in girlhood at his side. Her hair was glistening blackness, a sort of golden gloom, Like sunshine on the raven's wing, a softness and a bloom, Dark, like the nightfall, on her cheek the dusky eye-But the sweet eyes beneath were blue as April or as When the moon is at her palest, grown weary of the Pale, s. d. and onward tooking, as if the future threw inferred, because timber only is exported, that therefore New Brunawick cannot advantageoutathe pursue any other branch of industry. The fisheries are, without doubt, as open to the modustry of New Brunawick as to that of New Silk, Manufactures, value.

That nurses an unconscious hope, to see that hope wealth of New Brunawick is far from unimper.

Scotia. There is also evidence that the mineral wealth of New Brunawick is far from unimper.

Scotia. There is also evidence that the mineral wealth of New Brunawick is far from unimper.

Scotia. There is also evidence that the mineral wealth of New Brunawick is far from unimper. Pale, s.d. and onward tooking, as if the future threw known,
By feeling in the wide, wide world so utterly alone. No face seem'd pleasant to her sight, one image The echo of one only voice was on the haunted air. Speak not of other sorrow, life knoweth not such pain.

As that within the stricken heart, which loves, and loves in whin. Yet she, too, at the altar gave up her wan cold hand, That shudder'd as they circle it with an unwelcome Ah! crime and misery both, the heart—on such a die The veriest mockery of love is striving to forget. She stands before her mirror, it is her wedding day, But she hath flung aside in haste her desolate array; Down on the ground her bridal wreath is dash'd in bitter scorn—
That hour's impassion'd agony, also! it must be And long years are before her, long, weary, wasting years; Though tears grow heavy on the lash, she must suppress those tears : Produce of Agriculture previously Such is a common history, in this our social state, Where destiny and mature contend in woman's fate, To waste her best affections, to pine, to be forgot, Westminster Abbes BY THOMAS MILLER. From Priendship's Offering for 1837. Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground, And every footfull wakes the voice of ages: These are the mighty dead that hem thee round, Name: that still cost a halo o'er our pages: Listen! 'tis Fame's loud voice that now complains, Here sleeps mure sacred dust than all the work Thou mayst bend o'er each marble semblance now

lives.

That was a monarch,—see how mute he lies!
There was a day when, on his crumbling brow,

The guiden crown flashed awe on vulgar eyes; hat broken hand did then a scoptce away, And thousands round him kneeled, his mand

Turn to the time, when he thus low was laid, Within this narrow house, in proud array; Dingre were ung, and solumn masses said, And high-plumed helms bant o'er him sa he lay;

Princes and peers were congregated here,
And all the pump of death assembled round his bid

In the dark niche where never ambrume best;
An! still he folds his supplicating hands;
A watchful dragon crouches at his foet,—
How add y blended!—He all humble lies.
While they defiance cost from their fleroe atony eye

And kings and queens, here slumber side by side.
Their queries bashed in the embrace of death;
All feetings calmed of jestony or pride,
Once jesned to flame by clander a burning breath;

Even the crows a they wear from cares are free, As those on children's heads, who play at royalty.

An awild allows here does over linger;
Her dwelling is the many-pillared doesn ;
On her was lips she plants her stony flager,
And, breath lunked, gassaon her voiceless flome;
Linkeling, the mustle, with half-averted head,

See! at his head, a rude-carved lion stands,

Be all this as it may, however, it must not be tant. As far as regards soil and climate, the province is well adapted to agriculture; and those who are well acquainted with the colony. state that it is one day or other destined to be-come one of in finest crazing countries in North Americs; and, therefore, likely to produc-norses and cattle for the supply of other coun-Whilst the present scale of the timber duties hold out, and turn to the more sober and steady pursuit of agriculture, or the more adventurous accupation of the fisheries. When, however, the expected afteration of duties shall take place we do not entertain a doubt, but that the cipi-tal and industry of the colony will find ample means of employment in the branches of indus-try which we have indicated. try which we have impered.

The following statement of the value of exports, under several heads, will afford an idual tration of the operation of the timber duties on the productive industry of New Branswick:— £469,464 The exports other than Timber are thus made Produce the of Fisheries, £35,528 Lumber then being at present the chief resource of New Brunswick, we shall give the statement in detail:— Quantity. Value 183, 194... 168,649 31,645... 28,095 6,156... 3,132 8,943... 651 All other kinds, value, 1,399,700 76,755

Likka Canada and Nova Scotia, New Bruns, wice enjoys a constourable lumber trade to the West Indice. All the shingles and boards, and most of the planks and staves find their way to the West Indice. All the shingles and boards, and most of the planks and staves find their way to the West Indice. St. John's is us some ensure a depot for Canadian and other produce destined for the West India market. The following statement exhibits the re-expectation of expected articles:

Articles. Empirice. Experted a twick in Messager gave a report of a might go the Phrenological Society of Paris, at which M. Grain, value. 2,36,957 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 25,755 2

Articles.
Apparel & Siops, value
Bason Hams, &c. libe
theef and Purk, bris.
Beer and Ale, gals.
Bouks, value
Brass and Copper, va-Books, value
Brass and Copper, vahas
Reedd, Hiscuit, &c. brls.
Butter, Brkins
C-thinet Ware, value
Candles, bogs
Cheese, lbs.
Ciscks and Warches,
value
Coffee, lbs.
Copper, lbs.
Corings, cwts
Corn.—Indian, bushels
Flour, brls.
Indian Meal,
brls.
Total value of Corn.
Cotton Wuo! (Colunial), lbs.
Cotton Manuf-ctures,
yards.
Des. do not enter. 5,856 165 13,943 264,255 9,329 55,516 9,209 20,392 23,231 3,739 43,281 34,643 10,859 2,054,074 47,536 Total value of Corton, Dye and Hardwood, Earthenware Gimes, window, Find and Cut, ... Plate, dec. value, Total of Glass ... Guna, number ... Gunpowder, lbs ... Haberdushery, value 1,714 7,397 403 the effect of this difference is equivalent to a bounty in favour of the production of timber—bounty is its nature analogous to rent. If New Brunswick, with her advantageous position, could produce all the colonial timber required for Grest Britain, the price returned to the nolonary would just replace the cost of production, to gether with the ordinary profits of the country; y but as she cannob produce the required quantity. Great Britain is compelled to resent to the more distant forcets of Canadis; and hence New Brunswick receives the difference in the shape of a saving of freight, and a consequently enhanced net return. A portion of this advantage is absorbed, however, in two ways—first, in the ageneral intrincity of their timber, compared with that of Canada—and, second, the expense of bringing it to market within the colony—from these circumstances, it is probable that the quantity of timber obtained under circumstances sufficiently favourable to secure this advantage is small; and this being the case, the next conclusion is, that but for the advantage of cheap freight, much of the New Brunswick time. 3,633 433,339 19,036 FISH. 205,0.3 51,734 next conclusion is, that but for the advantage of cheap freight, much of the New Brunswick timber trade with this country could not be main Pickles, value 6,635 440,049 359,849 17,934 2,015 2,211 471 1,221 9,018 43.894 Total Spirits... 319,701 tationery, value...
Sugar, Raw, ibs...
Refixed, ibs...
Tallow, casks...
Tea,† ibs...
Tobacco teaf, ibs...
Do. Manufactured,
value... 3,338 349 4,901 19,331 1,021,223 6,415 Other kinds 4,076 Woollen Manufactures, 11,946 33,666 104,945 8,491 pieces . . . Do yards
Do. Hosiery, and
Sonali Wares
value.....
Total value of Wool-3,503 50,665 93,805 value,..... What has been said of the Canadian currency What has been sold of the Canada's currency applies in all resuccisto that of New Brunswick. Some of their newspapers have complained of depreciation, but the provailing rates of exchange do not indicate such an evil. The average value of the currency is, in the language of exchange adopted in the British North American Colonies, Grain and Flour, £ 6.209
Provisions. 11.206
Tobacco. 2,104
Hides. 22,945
Produce of Mines previously imported, 2,960
Miscellaneous Articles. 35.552

E07,985
So that in fact the only produce of the capital and industry of New Brunswick consists of lumber and an insignificant quantity of fish and fish oil.

Lumber then being at present the chief resource of New Brunswick, we shall give the statement in detail to † This is no criterion of the consumption, as the E. I. Company, holding stocks in all the Colonies, did not impure every year.

† The trade of Prince Edward's Island is too triffing to require a separare head. In 1933, the expure were only of the value of £4:00, and the import of £16:2, occasional y, however, 2 or 2 cargines of wheat have been expected from Chriotte I own, but the accounts are improperly kept, and cannot be relied on. Gavernment paper money circulates to the extent of £17,000. OILS. CURIOUS TRIAL CONNECTED WITH PHARNOLO.

ARTICLES. PRICE PER. CROWY ARTICLES. Pen. DILS-(Continued.) 56 0 @ 60 6 6 @ 7 3 6 @ 3 4 4 @ 4 4 3 @ 4 3 9 @ 4 PALW.
SPERS—Bost.
WHILE.
SEAL—Pale.
Brown. nominal 21 pm . A W. L. PRODUCE. 0 104 @ 0 0 0 11 @ 1 C 72 6 @ 75 0 65 0 @ 70 0 65 0 @ 66 3 2d ar th PROVISIONS. le8d #few Susak - Musewado, bright - Dio, fair - Bengri, white, Maurisins, mod yellow Vor. hasts - Fair quality - Gross - Cassin - Cloves - Conger, F. I. Do, Jamaica - Popper, black - Do, white - Pimento - Russ - Lewer dieland, 1 @ 5 Lewer Jamaica, 1 @ 4 Jamaica, 1 @ 31 Luss futce -Cargo......Prime Mess...... 4 3 @ 4 6 0 104 @ 0 11 Cargo Fresh in Hog..... | FEAS, E. I. C | last a de price-| last a de pric FREE TRADE. 6d FRUIT. ne Sweet (shelled).... Soft shell..... WINES AND SPIRITS. r—Cognac.....Bordeaux.....Spanish..... CURRANTS-Zante..... Pigs - Walaga..... HOLLAND @ 0 0 dozen @ 18 9 dozen @ 0 0 o. gallon @ 2 10 Muscatel WADRERA.... Lexis FIGURIERA PORT. COP Drv. merchantan...
Drv farge Table.....
HEREINGS-North Shore, No. 1.
No. 2. 17 6 @ 0 0 cwt 23 6 @ 0 0 -26 3 @ 0 0 barrel SHERRY-Let quality Common.......
Spanish—Red, 1st quality.... Pigby.....
Pigby......
No. 1...
No. 2...
No. 3... none 9 6 @ 10 6 Do, Common... 50 0 @ 0 0 40 0 @ 0 0 35 0 @ 37 6 \$23 @ \$00 Cargo... 21 8 % GRAIN AND BREAD BLUE-Fig.
BRIMSTONE-In Rolls.
CANDLES-English, moulds, was wicks.
Do, Spermacett Do, War.
Mantrest, mould.
CHEESE-Cheshire.
Dolphin.
Kings' Arms.
Pine Apple.
COALS-Newcaste Grate.
Do Smithy.
Scotch.
CORDAGE-Tarred.
White Rope. STUFFS
WHEST-Upper Canada, white.
Du, mixed.
Lower Canada, red..... 60 lbs minot Lower Landon, rest.

FLAXATEN

Sent Av Corn.

OATR

FRAS.

FLOUR—United Nates, superfine.

Do. fine. 16 FLOUR — United States, supering to the Canada, superine De, fire De, fire De, middlings De, middling 21 # et. White Rope

Grass—Beer Bottles...

Grate Crown

Window, 64 x 74

Bo, 7 x 94

Bo, 7 x 9

Do, 8 x 10

Do, 13 x 10

Do, 14 x 10

Genrowper,—Canister 169 lbs 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 gross 0 -0 crate 6 100 fee MCT ALS, HARDWARE 21 # ct. 71 # et. s. d. s. 0 0 @ 0 1 6 @ 0 1 8 @ 1 65 0 @ 0 73 6 @ 73 _Bolts..... s. d. -Spanish Flotilla... East Indian..... 21 41 6 21 # CL MACARONI.
MUSICARD—Durham, jurs....
Do, & lb bottle
PAINTS—Black. Double Shear, do.... Crawley, No. 2 P., No. 3..... Hoop I., Blistered, best Brown, Spani.... 3 k 29 lb no. 3, do, do, common.
No. 3, do C. C.N. D.
On and Timber, shor White Lea I, ground .. 6 k 23 lb No. 2, do C.C.N. D.
Cotalina - Or and Timber, short
link, best quality.
Trace, straightlink.
The twisted do...
Rigging, in colls) 10-15,
11-16, short link.
Do. 4 @ 9-16, do...
Cable, 1 @ 10-15,
Do. 1 & 1-16 @ 1, do...
Spades & Shorells—No. 1 Eye
Tree.
No. 2 do...
No. 3 do...
No. 3 Back straps.
No. 3 do...
Back straps. Yellow.....Lond, dry, write.....Du, do, red......PLAYING CARDS, Highland.... dozen 24 # ch 4 # min Lisbon, coarse..... Liverpool, cargo..... 33 6 @ 35 6 31 0 @ 35 6 rwt Shoe Frakab.
Soar—Common Yellow, English
Rest do, Mon real
Castile...
Syarach—Plour.
Sulphura—Plour.
Sugar—Refined; single...
Do, double...
Candy.
Tallow—Russian, Y. C... HOE PHREAD. No. 3 do

Bara.

LEAD Short.

LEAD Short.

LEAD Short.

14d.

De Cat, 3d @ 90d.

De do, he s sort, 6d@ 90d

Castinia.

No. 40, 21 do.

De, do, 21 do.

De, do, 30 do.

Ho, do, 21 # 11 TAR-American..... Cole.
Tosacou Pirna, T. D. (10 gross)
Gluzed ends
Tosacou—Leat, U. C.
Do, U. S.
Plug do ench Prote to g is 74 4P ct. 24 87 64 LATHWOOD-Hemlock. owt Ogha,
Robin
STAVES—Pipe.
W. O. Puncheon.
R. O. do 0 0 pair 15 0 harret 0 0 mille 0 0 mille 0 0 -LIVERPOOL. CLYDE FREIGHT TO LONDON. RELAND EXCHANGES AND STOCKS 1000 3 @ 34 340 94 29 W cent premium

Norm All questations of Orices, or Provincial Duties, are in Halifax Currency, and of Crown Duties in British Sterling—the Inster payable in St. in the Province of the rate of 4s. 4d. Sterling 4º Dullar

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

January 13, 1837.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO SUBJECT ARCHIVES