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as an economist and general politician we consider him much under the average of the generality of our public men. Hence, as we have said, we expect but little from him.

But from Mr. Moffatt, we confess, we look for better things, and particularly for sound economical views; and on this ground we feel bound to declare, that the vote which he gave in the last session of parliament upon the question now under review, caused us much pain, and raised doubts in our mind where we previously felt confidence.

The Usury Laws we regard as oppressive to the poor, needy borrower, whilst as respects the rich they are nearly inoperative. The latter can always borrow money on the best of terms, and it is conceded on all hands that he requires no Usury Laws to protect him,—that so far as he is concerned such laws are but a mockery. It is as respects the needy borrower, therefore, that we must endeavor chiefly to show their pernicious effects, for if we can establish that such effects flow from them, we presume it will be allowed on all hands, that in that case they may not only be safely but advantageously dispensed with. Let us then enquire how they operate as regards this class of persons, let them be merchants—mechanics—landowners—tradesmen—no matter what—provided they be borrowers. In ordinary times all these persons, we will suppose, have no great difficulty in borrowing all the money they require at the legal rate of interest; but a pressure arises—cash becomes scarce—and, under such circumstances, the banker or capitalist very naturally will lend his money upon nothing but the most undoubted securities. How are these persons, then, situated at such a crisis? They present themselves before their bankers with the usual description of securities, which, in ordinary times, are considered quite sufficient, to obtain a loan at six per cent. per annum, there being in the banker's estimation little or no risk. But now the case is altered; the banker sees a risk in lending upon such securities—and what is the consequence? He cannot say to the borrower—"I will lend you money upon these securities provided you allow me one or two per cent. per annum extra interest to cover the extra risk which I must incur of their non-payment at maturity."—he cannot say that because, according to law, he would thereby jeopardize the whole debt. But he exercises the alternative which is left to him, that of telling the borrower that he must decline lending money upon such securities, upon any terms whatever.

What then becomes of the borrower? He must either forfeit his credit, or resort to an inferior class of money-lenders for a loan—and the latter alternative, of course, is that which is generally adopted. How then does he fare in this case?—He finds the money-lender disposed to accommodate him. Money is worth we will suppose six per cent. on the very best securities, and two per cent. more to cover the risk of the inferior securities, now in question; but there is another risk still which this description of money-lender for his own safety is under the necessity of covering, that is, the risk of being detected in a usurious transaction,—and this risk involving as it does the loss of the whole capital lent, is one which it obviously requires a large premium to cover. But yet the needy borrower must submit to it, whatever it may be, or forfeit his credit, and be reduced to poverty, because the law which professes to be his friend,—although it evidently is his worst enemy,—denies him the liberty of bargaining with an honorable capitalist who would have but one risk to cover!

The question, however, may be viewed in another light to show how unreasonable it is to prevent a man by law from paying more than a fixed rate of interest for money, and yet leave him free in all other respects to injure or ruin himself as he sees fit.

A borrower for instance owns a thousand barrels of flour, worth, we will suppose, £1000; and a promissory note besides, having three months to run, for £1000 more. He is obviously the possessor equally of both, and should exercise the same power over both, yet the law says he may dispose of the one, the flour, as he pleases—sell it for a shilling a barrel, if he likes, though it be worth twenty—but over the other, the promissory note, he has no discretion save at a discount of six per cent, or less, per an.

Does this limitation of a man's right over his own property not appear monstrous? Can there be sense or reason in allowing a man to do as he pleases with a thousand barrels of flour and yet prescribe to him exactly what he shall do with the promissory note which he may receive for that flour? A may sell to C, 1000 barrels of flour at any price that may be mutually agreed upon, but if he prefer selling it to B and taking a promissory note for it, then the law steps in and says you shall not sell that note to C except at a discount of six per cent. per annum, or less. How any man of common sense can support such a principle of law surpasses our humble comprehension.

But it is said by some that they would like to see the Usury Laws suspended, provided their provisions and penalties were continued as respects Banks. Now we can see no object to be gained by limiting Banks to six per cent. per annum, any more than individuals. Competition among Banks is just as keen as among individuals, and wherever this principle has free play, as we trust it always will have in this colony as well as in every other part of the British dominions, there need be no fear of Banks

any more than individual capitalists being able to maintain their rate of interest permanently above the market rate, that is, what the average rate of profits will afford.

But supposing the Usury Laws to be maintained as regards Banks, and abolished in all other respects—would the community be thereby benefitted? Certainly not, for the reasons already fully stated, as well as for the following additional reasons: they would merely have to lend their money through a broker at the market rate, or they would carry out on a large what they now practice on a smaller scale—that is, they would discount paper for bills on London or drafts on New York only—charging for them an extra premium of one or two per cent. above the market cash rate—from which it must be plain that nothing is to be gained by maintaining the Usury Laws as respects Banks any more than individuals, provided the principle of competition is allowed free play.

We intended at the outset to have carried this article to a greater length, but we find we must close for the present with a promise to recur to the subject in a future number.

### NIAGARA DISTRICT.

We observe some remarks in the *St. Catherines Journal* of the 6th inst., drawn forth by the comments which we felt it our duty to make, in our paper of the 23rd ultimo, on the Report read and the Resolutions adopted at the late Agricultural Convention at Port Robinson. It was with regret that we made those strictures; but when the attention of the intelligent farmers of the country is withdrawn from practicable reforms to schemes, which if not exactly visionary, are only capable of realization at a distant period of time, we cannot remain silent. The editor says our objects are not at variance with those of the petition: perhaps not, so far as intentions go; that is to say, we are perfectly willing to admit that the future prosperity of the country is the desire of both; but the mode by which it can best be secured is the point of departure. Whilst the framers of the Report and Petition of the Niagara District speak of treaties with Foreign Powers, and negotiations with the British Government, the former of which we still hold to be unavailing, and the latter unnecessary, and both of which will cause delays, and probably be attended with insuperable difficulties, we propose simple measures capable of immediate realization.

The Niagara District Petition proposes remission of taxes on British products and manufactures here, in consideration of a similar advantage to be conceded to our products and manufactures there. This certainly bears a plausible appearance, and is calculated to carry along with it persons who know nothing of the fact that there are at present no duties worth mentioning on our products in the British markets, and that more than one-half, we believe, of our revenue from the Customs is derived from the duty on British goods. The *St. Catherines Journal* demurs to our statement, as to the almost entire freedom of our Province from taxation in the British markets, because there is a duty there of £4 10s. per ton on hops: an important article certainly for which to sacrifice half of our Customs Revenue! We wonder that he did not add Tobacco, on which the duty in Britain operates as a prohibition, and which may hereafter become, perhaps, a considerable article of commerce—which Hops are not likely to be, since the quantity grown is not equal to the quantity required for consumption here. Without any action of ours, the petitioners may rest satisfied, however, that all protective duties will, ere long, be taken off in Britain; and we only wish that there was an equal certainty that they would use their influence, that such should be the case here.

We are fully aware that our Legislature, by an unanimous vote last session, suspended their rules to petition the Imperial Parliament to take the duty off all our products; and if the writer of the *St. Catherines Journal* should happen to recollect the proceedings at the Free Trade Meeting at Montreal, which took place about the same time, he will recollect that the absurdity of that solemn farce of the Houses of Parliament was there held up to deserved ridicule.

As to the negotiations with the United States, there can be no objection made in this country to their remitting their duties on our products, but for us to wait until they make the move, we fear will defer, until the Greek Kalends, the remission of the Agricultural Duties, which we now urge, not to benefit them, but ourselves.

We must again apologize to our friend of the *Hamilton Commercial Advertiser* for leaving him unanswered until next week. We have prepared an article, but a press of other matter prevents its insertion in this number.

Since the editor of the *Cobourg Star* has been compelled to admit, that our statement of the course adopted with relation to foreign wheat ground in bond,—which he in the first instance with characteristic elegance, set down “as false from beginning to end,”—is true in every particular; and since he has not once attempted to answer any of our arguments, we shall leave him, without further notice, to rail at us in good set terms, until he has “digested the venom of his spleen”; only recommending him for the future, when writing on a subject of which he is profoundly ignorant, to seek out some competent person to instruct him.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the annexed communication, from the pen of a gentleman long a distinguished member of the mercantile body of this city, and for some time President of the Board of Trade. We shall also feel obliged if any of our friends in the Province can furnish us with the information required.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

Hamilton, 4th February, 1847.

SIR,—Having observed in a list published a few months since, of Imports into Britain, the item of *Fresh Beef* from Russia, and also noting in a newspaper paragraph, that the quantity of that article just arrived was considerable, the quality very good, and that it was put in metallic cases, containing each from 9 to 14 lbs. of meat; I would ask from you the favor of procuring me, in order that I may communicate the same to those interested in the provision trade in this part of the Province, the exact method in which such meat is prepared and put up.

I would also ask the favor of your procuring such information for me from Great Britain, in the event of your not being able to obtain the same in Canada.

I am aware that provisions of all descriptions have, for a long period back, been packed in metallic cases by persons having a patent in London and elsewhere, the contents being preserved by the vessel containing the same having been exhausted of air, prior to soldering down, by means of heat (communicated by a water bath) converting the fluid in the case into steam, and thus expelling the atmosphere. I am also aware that beef steaks have been preserved in beef suet melted so as to fill up the cask in which they were sent, and thus exclude the air; of pork sent last year from the United States to Liverpool, preserved in its own lard, in a fresh state. I am aware of sausages so packed being sent to the West Indies; and also being kept for many months, preserved in fat, in Lower Canada,—not to mention the preservation of smoked salmon, in butter, by the Dutch,—and of sardines, in oil, by the French. What I aim at is to know exactly what the process is by means of which the Russians can prepare provisions to keep in a fresh state, economically,—for the paragraph referred to states that it was readily sold at a very moderate rate and perfectly, for it was stated to be “excellent.”

The importance of some such process must be evident, when it is considered how rapidly provisions deteriorate when preserved by means of salt, how unhealthy the constant use of salt food is when continued for any length of time, how very agreeable the cheap supply of fresh animal food would be to those having to pass the ocean, or of a maritime profession, how reluctantly the people of Great Britain consume salt food except in a very limited quantity; and the vast market that would be opened to the farmers in Canada, both East and West, were we able to send to the mother country our beef, mutton, lamb, pork and veal, our turkeys, for us, ducks and geese, in a fresh state; nay, we might also send them our game and fish; and for sea use, even fruits and vegetables.

I have every reason to believe that the Russian beef is preserved in the way that is commonly adopted elsewhere—the exclusion of the air by means of heat,—still before any extensive operations could be undertaken here, some further knowledge would be very desirable.

It occurs to me that packages to hold 28 lbs. could be constructed of galvanised plates, to cost less than the ordinary casks do in proportion to their contents, and then the saving in salt and labor would amply cover the extra expense of boiling the contents of the canister.—Such canisters might be square, the collapsing of sides being of no moment; after being used they might be separated and employed for other purposes. I should also imagine the meat to be free from bone, as taking less room, and raw, excepting the slight cooking it would receive in being prepared.

I observe by a recent British paper, that extracts of malt and hops, suitable for making beer, are for sale in London, and it is stated in the advertisement announcing the same, that no utensils are requisite to prepare such beer, but that any family can use the extract and have excellent beer at any time. It seems to me

that such preparations could be very readily undertaken in Canada, for sale in Britain, affording a ready mode of converting our barley, generally too bulky to pay to ship, as well as liable to heat, into a preparation occupying but small bulk compared with its value. Of course, the malt extract would answer for making vinegar also.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. T. BRONDGEEST.

## GREAT TELEGRAPHIC LINE FROM MONTREAL TO HALIFAX.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The following documents have been submitted to us for publication by the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade. They speak for themselves and show that the Board of Trade has been alive to the interests of this Colony, its growing importance, and the necessity we labour under of not permitting our enterprising neighbours on the other side of the lines to get too far a-head of us. We are also perfectly satisfied with the answer of the Right Honourable Secretary for the Colonies. It could not have been expected that any definite answer would have been given relative to an undertaking of such vast importance, and involving so great an outlay without the fullest and most correct information. This the Board of Trade will be prepared to give, and we trust that Her Majesty's Imperial Government will see fit to coöperate with the Colonial Legislatures and the private enterprise of our people, because in many points of view this line of Telegraph will be as conducive to the furtherance of Imperial as of Colonial interests. The Board of Trade are eminently entitled to the thanks of the community for the early and careful attention which they have paid to this subject:—

(COPY.)

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, February 2, 1847.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Trade of Montreal, that His Excellency has received a Despatch from the Secretary of State acknowledging the receipt of the copy of your letter, which the Earl of Cathcart transmitted to His Lordship on the 20th of November last, on the subject of the importance of establishing an Electric Telegraph from Halifax through the British Provinces on this Continent.

Earl Grey observes that Her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the advantage of establishing the Telegraphic communication proposed by the Montreal Board of Trade, but before it can be determined that any proposal for making a grant in aid of the expense should be submitted to Parliament, it is necessary that His Lordship should be furnished with a full Report, both upon the estimated cost of establishing the Telegraph, and also as to the proportion of that cost which the several Provincial Legislatures would be prepared to contribute; and as to the difficulties which may be anticipated in the execution of the plan, and the probability of effectually surmounting them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. COTTON.

(Signed)

FREDK. A. WILLSON,

Secretary Montreal Board of Trade.

(COPY.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
Montreal, 4th November, 1846.

SIR,—The rapid extension on this Continent of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, and its general application to purposes of mercantile operations, having rendered it a matter of much importance to the British North American Provinces that they should possess, equally with the United States, any advantages to be derived from the introduction of this invention, I am directed by the Council of the Board of Trade to pray that you will submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, whether the establishment of a Line of Magnetic Telegraph from Halifax, N. S., via Quebec and Montreal to Toronto, would not be of important usefulness to the British Government, as well as conducive to the mercantile interests of the Provinces in question; and on these grounds deserving encouragement from both the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

Under the existing Post-office arrangements, the earliest European intelligence is brought to Halifax, N. S., and by the suggested line of Telegraph this advantage might be further confirmed to British interests, rendering the United States dependent on the said line for the intelligence, and thereby obtaining their contribution towards the expenses of the establishment—instead of which, the Telegraphic arrangements formed and forming will have the effect of making British interests tributary to the United States, receiving the intelligence at second hand, and nearly doubled in cost by the terms exacted by the patentee there.

The enquiries made by the Board of Trade lead them to believe that no insuperable difficulty exists to the erection of a Line of Telegraph along the main post road, through the British Provinces, but if Her Majesty's Government should decide on making either a Railroad or a Military road between Quebec and Halifax, the Telegraph for that portion of the distance could of course be erected along the line thereof.

The cost of a line of Telegraph in the United States is stated to be about £25 per mile for single, and about £37 10s. for a double line of

wire. It is believed the work could be done in the British Provinces for less money, but the outlay might probably exceed that which the Provinces might be disposed to undertake, on their own resources, for the attainment of an object which may be regarded as scarcely less essential to the furtherance of Metropolitan than of Colonial interests. On this ground, and that Provincial capitalists may hold themselves free to support what appears to be the best Provincial line of Telegraphic communication with the sea-coast, the Board of Trade are desirous that no time should be lost in submitting the project for the consideration of both the Home and the several Provincial Governments, with the view of eliciting, previous to the ensuing Session of the Canadian Legislature, the degree of support which each may be disposed to afford to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obdt. humble servt.

FREDERICK A. WILLSON,  
Secretary.

To the Hon. D. DALY, M.P.P.  
Provincial Secretary.

## PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE IN FRANCE AND ON THE CONTINENT.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the London Economist.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Parisian Free Trade Association is every day obtaining new members, and among them we must mention to-day M. de Broglie and M. Mole. The society has just published a newspaper, entitled *Le Libre Echange*, which is to be edited by M. Bastiat, with articles composed by M. Blenquaine, M. Michel Chevalier, M. Leon Faucher, M. Louis Raybaud, M. Horace Say, and M. Wolowsk. Daily lectures are made at the seat of the Society, Rue de Choiseul, where the newspaper is also published. In their last course they have examined the questions of jewellery and bronze manufacture.

In Havre the Association for the commercial reform had a second meeting on Saturday last, M. Delaunay being in the chair. M. Coninck has proposed an amendment in the statutes, but it has been lost by a large majority. After the grand banquet which was given at Cadix to Mr. Richard Cobden, a Free Trade Association has been organized in that great city, and its first meeting has taken place on the 20th ultimo. All the most respectable merchants at Cadix have entered the Society.

The Chamber of Commerce of Toulouse has entrusted to a Committee the care of examining the question of Free Trade, and of reporting upon their investigations before taking a resolution about it.

The Minister of Commerce has published an ordonnance, by which he lowers the import duties on several articles, as the bark of Quinquino, from beyond Cape Horn, and on the nitrate of potassium; but we understand that a second ordonnance will soon appear which will extend this reform to a large number of articles.

## BELGIUM.

(From the Belgian Correspondent of the London Economist.)

Free Trade principles are gaining ground considerably. The dearth of provisions is the great promulgatory agent. One would say that the scarcity under which we are suffering is one of the means which Providence uses to incite the people to their advance. Everywhere may be perceived the signs of the pre-occupation of the minds on the subject of the high price of food, and of the reflection upon the errors of a legislation which has for its object to render it still higher. The present crisis has thrown fearful light upon this question. Everywhere, in the domestic circle, in the clubs, in the press, in the deliberative assemblies, the future work of the legislature is prepared. We mentioned, some days ago, the petition of the Municipal Council of Verviers in favor of a repeal of the Corn Laws. Since then, the Hotel de Ville, at Brussels, has resounded with strong complaints upon the subject of the duty on cattle, and it has been announced in the Chamber of Representatives, by M. Anspach, the member for Brabant, that an opposition will be raised against every measure, whether fiscal or protectionist, which may tend to maintain or place any duties upon any sort of provisions. The general feeling against such duties is becoming so strong, that even the *Messenger de Gand*, the organ of the manufacturing protectionists, asks for an unlimited freedom of trade for the necessities of life, and attacks most strongly the agricultural monopolists.

## MERCANTILE LAW CASE.

PRINCIPAL AND FACTOR—CONSIGNMENT—ADVANCES—SALE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of England, June 11, and July 6, 1846.  
Smart v. Sand.

Where A. consigned goods to B., a factor, for "sale and return," and directed B. not to sell them below a certain price, B. being in advance on account of said goods, gave notice that if the advances made by him were not repaid, he would sell the goods to repay himself, and he did sell them accordingly below the price limited by A. Held, in an action brought by A. to recover the amount at which the goods had been limited, that the factor had no right under the circumstances to disobey the plaintiff's orders, and that he was liable for the balance.

This was an action of assumpsit, brought to recover of the defendant, a corn factor, the value of a cargo of wheat, consigned by the plaintiff to the defendant for sale. The declaration set out the consignment, and the order of the plaintiff not to sell below a certain price, and averred the violation of the order on the part of the defendant. The defendant pleaded that he was the factor of the plaintiff; that he was under advances to a large amount with the plaintiff, on account of said cargo of wheat; that while so, he gave notice to the plaintiff that these advances must be repaid, and if this was not done, defendant would repay himself

for said advances out of the proceeds of said cargo, averring that the cargo was sold at the highest market price, and produced less than the amount advanced. For a further plea, the defendant pleaded that he had a lien, as factor, on the cargo consigned to him, in respect to the advances he had made to plaintiff.

There were other pleas, not necessary to be inserted here, to show the grounds of the opinion of the court. To these pleas there was a general demurrer, assigning *inter alia* for cause, that if the defendants meant to insist that the advances gave them a subsequent authority to disobey the plaintiff's orders, such authority should have been pleaded as the result; of an express agreement, and not have been left as an inference of law and also, that the plea was an argumentative traverse of the promise and amounted to the general issue.

In support of the demurrer, it was insisted, that as the factor's power of sale was not coupled with an interest, he had no right whatever to disobey the plaintiff's orders. The defendants may have a lien for their advances, yet this would not give them authority to sell.

On the other side, it was contended that, in certain cases, when the factor has made advances, after he has given notice to the principal, and those advances are not repaid, there is an implied authority in law to sell without the assent of the owner. To sustain the position, Story on Agency, 331, was cited and relied upon. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States; in *Brown v. M'Gran*, (14 Peters, 480) delivered by Mr. Justice Story, was also cited. It was contended also, that where advances had been made, the factor's power becomes enlarged, and the consignment becomes a security for the money advanced.

Coltman, J., delivered the judgment of the court.

Let us first inquire, what are the relative positions of a principal and factor for sale? From the mere relation of principal and factor, the latter derives authority to sell at such time, and for such prices, as he may in the exercise of his discretion, think best for his employer; but if he receives the goods subject to any special instructions, he is bound to obey them, and the authority, whether general or special, is binding. This was not denied; but on behalf of the defendants, it was contended, that where a factor has advanced money on goods consigned to him for sale, the authority to sell is irrevocable, because it would be coupled with an interest. That may be true; but it was incumbent on the defendants to maintain also, that on the failure of the principal to pay such advances within a reasonable time after demand, the authority of the factor was enlarged; and that he had an absolute right to sell at any time for the best price that can be obtained, without regard to the interests of the principal, and without regard to the nature of the authority originally given to him. No case was cited in which this point appears to have been decided in any English court. In *Warner v. M'Kay*, (1 Mec. & W., 599,) it was incidentally mentioned, and, as far as any opinion of the judges can be collected, from what passed, it would seem that Parke, B., thought that a factor might sell to repay himself advances, and that Lord Abinger was of a different opinion; and certainly there is nothing there decided, that can be treated as an authority for our guidance in this case. But we were referred to a passage in Story's Law of Agency. In the chapter on the Right of Lien of Agents, he says, (s. 371,) "In certain cases, where he has made advances as a factor, it would seem to be clear, that he may sell to repay those advances without the assent of the owner (*in tuto domino*), if the latter, after due notice of his intention to sell for the advances, does not repay him the amount." For this, is cited a decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which refers to the case of *Pothonier v. Dawson* (Holt's N. P., 333). The latter was not an instance of goods placed in the hands of a factor for sale, but of a party in whose hands goods were deposited to secure the repayment, at the time agreed upon, of the money lent; in which case Gibbs, C. J., said, "Undoubtedly, as a general proposition, a right of lien gives no right to sell the goods; but when goods are deposited by way of security to indemnify a party against a loan of money, it is more than a pledge. The lender's rights are more extensive than such as accrue under an ordinary lien in the way of trade." And he proceeds to say, that "from the nature of the transaction, it might be inferred that the contract was, that if the borrower failed to repay the money, the borrower might sell to repay himself." We were also referred to Story, on Bailments, chapter v., "On Pawns and Pledges," (s. 30C,) where the rule of law is said to be, that if a pledge is not redeemed within the stipulated time, by a due performance of the contract, the pawnee may sell it in order to have his debt or indemnity.

But the relation of principal and factor, where money is advanced on goods consigned for sale, is not that of pawnee and pawnee, as they are delivered for sale on account, and for the benefit of the principal, and not by way of security or indemnity against the loan, though they operate as such, the factor having a lien upon them, and upon their proceeds, when sold, to the amount of the claim against the principal. The authority of factors, whether general or special, may become irrevocable where advances have been made; but there is nothing in this transaction, from which such a contract as described by Gibbs, C. J., can be inferred; and the defendants were bound to prove a contract, if at any time the goods were to be forfeited, or the authority to sell enlarged, so as to enable the factors to sell at any time for the repayment of the advances, without reference to its being for the interest of the principal to sell at that time and for that price. Nor can we give any principle in law by which, independently of the contract, such authority is given. On these grounds, it appears to us, the third plea is bad in substance. It is unnecessary to consider whether the authority thus supposed to be given to the factor, is to be construed as an enlargement of his original authority by some rule of law, or as arising from some implied condition annexed to the original contract. In either case, it would be very doubtful whether they should not be treated as identical. The contract laid in the plea, therefore, sets up a defence which amounts to the general issue. For the reasons we have above given, we think the third plea is bad, and the other special pleas are open to the same objection, and our judgment must, accordingly, be for the plaintiff.

Judgment for plaintiff.—London Jurist.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK MONTHLY, WITH THE PRICE OF FLOUR AT THE CLOSE OF EACH MONTH.

1845.			
	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour-Price
January	—	13,370	13,316 \$4.87
February	—	7,247	6,388 4.87
March	—	18,703	14,656 4.75
April	1,600	20,084	17,122 4.63
May	—	6,672	24,881 4.62
June	—	7,190	27,351 4.68
July	3,909	4,702	21,495 4.31
August	400	6,118	50,272 4.75
September	13,202	6,647	60,616 4.62
October	84,444	4,293	59,473 6.25
November	142,115	75,837	71,773 7.00
December	58,991	133,429	102,277 5.75
	304,654	304,292	469,520

1846.			
	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour-Price.
January	46,591	112,607	69,613 \$5.62
February	9,276	201,220	41,153 5.50
March	25,813	10,581	37,152 5.50
April	64,339	17,444	64,497 5.37
May	51,053	92,756	70,633 4.50
June	125,816	95,089	131,027 4.06
July	100,780	26,259	102,550 4.18
August	99,664	7,231	77,86 4.00
September	151,765	117,949	86,895 5.00
October	222,380	195,182	163,967 6.00
November	303,121	367,350	115,161 5.37
December	276,758	245,791	232,894 6.62
	1,477,356	1,489,459	1,193,428
Total increase	1,172,702	1,185,167	723,908

FOREIGN ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Colonel THORNE, of the United States Revenue Service, furnishes the following list of arrivals at the port of New York, from all foreign countries, for the year ending December 31st, 1846:—

Nation.	Total.	Nation.	Total.
American	1,620	Genoese	1
British	380	Mexican	2
Bremen	67	New Granada	5
Swedish	41	Central America	1
Hamburg	26	Oldenburgh	2
French	15	Tuscany	1
Norwegian	21	Mecklenburgh	1
Dutch	20	Spanish	4
Danish	16	Chilian	2
Portuguese	16	Peruvian	1
Prussian	12	Venezuelian	1
Austrian	9	Lubeck	1
Sardinian	10	Colombian	1
Belgian	4	Haitian	1
Russian	3	Sicilian	4
Brazilian	5		
Total			2,293

COASTWISE ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK, 1846.

Months.	Total.	Months.	Total.
January	375	July	425
February	356	August	253
March	475	September	318
April	600	October	416
May	423	November	297
June	433	December	292
Whole number, as above			4,663
Which, added to the arrivals from foreign ports			2,289
Makes a total for the year, of			6,952
Whole number last year			7,843
Decrease			891

NOTE.—In the above, no sloops are included; which, if added to the many schooners from Virginia and Philadelphia, with wood and coal, which are never boarded, owing to the remoteness of the points at which they come in, would make the number much greater.

THE BRITISH COPPER TRADE.

The merchants, copper-smiths, &c., of Birmingham, have agreed to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury on the evils, impolicy, and hardships, to which they are subjected, by the excessive duty now levied on copper ore. The memorial, in plain and succinct terms, details the disadvantages which its promoters have to encounter, and shows that in consequence of the duty now levied, the falling off in the revenue, derivable from copper ore, during the last year, was no less than 21 per cent. The memorial concludes by urging the following upon the attention of the Lords of the Treasury:—

"1. That an extensive trade in the manufactures of this town and neighbourhood is carried on to the states of South America and the island of Cuba, and that your memorialists are much interested in the unre-

stricted import of foreign copper ore, as it is the most available return for the value of their exports.

"2. That there has been of late years a great falling off in the export to the Continent and America of British manufactured articles of brass and copper, in consequence of the same being supplied by manufacturers in Belgium and France, who have unrestricted trade in foreign copper and copper ore.

"3. That this is a very important branch of the manufacturing trade of this town and neighbourhood: the metals, brass and copper, entering into the composition of most of the articles on which the largest portion of the population are employed.

"4. That the price of copper in this country, notwithstanding the decline in the value of the manufactured articles abroad, has maintained a high range for the last two years; and that your memorialists consider that this has been supported by the restricted introduction of foreign copper ore, which is peculiarly adapted to the preparations of fine metal, much required in the Birmingham manufactures."

A similar movement is being made by some of the merchants of Liverpool. The memorial, from the latter place, contains some clauses referring to the injury sustained by ship-owners, in consequence of the decline of the trade.

NAVIGATION OF STEAM-VESSELS.

The "rule" for the guidance of persons in charge of vessels navigated by steam, was abrogated on the 1st January, 1847, by an Act of the British Parliament. The following section is the new law:—

"That every steam-vessel, when meeting or passing any other steam-vessel, shall pass as far as may be safe on the port side of such vessel, and every steam-vessel navigating any river or narrow channel shall keep as far as it is practicable to that side of the fairway or mid-channel of such river or channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel, due regard being had to the tide and to the position of each vessel in such tide; and the master or other person having the charge of any such steam-vessel, and neglecting to observe these regulations, or either of them, shall for each and every instance of neglect forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £50. Lights are to be hoisted, in conformity with regulations to be made by the Admiralty, from sunset to sunrise, whether under way or at anchor, and also on the coast, within twenty miles of the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, except in the river Thames above Yantlet Creek."

ROUSSEL'S MINERAL AND PERFUMERY MANUFACTORY.

We recently visited, in Philadelphia, the perfumery manufactory of Eugene Roussel, which is the most popular one of its kind in the United States. Indeed, we believe that no other manufactures the same variety of articles, or to the same extent. M. Roussel is a Frenchman, and came to this country in 1838, when he commenced the manufacture of perfumery in every variety; and, from a very small beginning, he has risen to be one of the most extensive manufacturers in the world. The large experience which M. Roussel enjoyed in Paris, as foreman of the extensive house of Laguerre, Pere et Fils, so generally known for more than half a century throughout all Europe, and who were honoured with a silver medal from the French Government at one of the great triennial exhibitions of the products of national industry in France, eminently qualifies him to conduct, profitably and honourably, the business in which he is engaged. The capital invested in Roussel's establishment, exceeds \$50,000; and the number of hands employed, is over 100. The shaving cream manufactured at this establishment, is of a superior quality, and exceeds ten thousand pounds per annum; which, at the moderate calculation of twenty-five times for every box, would shave four millions. Roussel manufactures over 50,000 pounds of toilet soap, of all kinds, and 2,500 gallons of Cologne water, besides a large quantity of hair oils, pomatums, extracts for the handkerchief, hair dyes, &c. The amount of his annual sales of perfumery and soaps, exceeds \$60,000.

M. Roussel was the first to introduce mineral water into the United States in bottles, which he commenced in 1839. The sales of this water did not then average more than ten or fifteen dozen bottles per day, and at this time he puts up and sells from thirteen to fourteen hundred dozen, daily. Not less than one hundred establishments for the manufacture, have grown up since M. Roussel introduced its manufacture into the United States. The value of the corks consumed, alone, amounts to \$10,000; sugar, \$12,000; cost of bottles per annum, \$6,000; number of bottles manufactured per annum, 4,500,000. The total value of mineral waters sold, amounts to \$60,000. The amount of wages paid persons in the manufacture of the several articles, is about \$20,000. M. Roussel has received several gold and silver medals from the different industrial institutions of our country, and we have no doubt but that the articles from his establishment are equal in every respect to those made in Paris.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

HINTS TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

Keep your accounts straight. Many a man has lost a fortune by carelessness. The little time and trouble it takes, day by day, to keep debt and credit, and file away bills that have been paid, is nothing to be compared to the future benefits. No man is perfect, and the most honest may forget that you have adjusted your accounts and present his bill again. If you feel sure you have cancelled the debt, you may not convince your creditor of the fact. But if you have preserved his bill receipted, there can be no mistake or further trouble about it.

NEGLECT OF THE COLONIES.

Need we say, that in our widely spread and extensively diversified Colonies lie the bulk of our capabilities—in them are concentrated the sinews of our resources? Have we not said this over and over again? And yet nothing seems likely to arise out of it—until our colonies are specially and separately legislated for, and not subject to the influence of

political intrigue and party jobbing. It is not one colony in particular that is badly managed, or that has been grossly neglected,—but ALL. It is not the West Indies, more than the British American Colonies, that have been next to ruined by detrimental enactments; it is not the Cape Colony, more than New Zealand, that has been left a prey to inexperienced and incapacitated Governors; it is not Ceylon, or Barbadoes, or Trinidad, only, that have cause to petition the Imperial Government to cast a considerate eye just for once on their welfare; it is not Van Dieman's Land alone that has to fall a sacrifice to the blighting practices of the State;—but one and all have reason to complain that they have not merely been neglected, despised, and shamefully treated,—but that they have been wronged, in the violation of their just rights and privileges as integral portions of the British Empire. The Colonies have been completely thrown in the background; they have merely been looked upon by Ministers as sinecures or places of patronage for old and incapacitated officers,—men of all others generally most unfit for such duties.

Have our Fisheries been prosecuted to the extent their immense importance and our almost exclusive possession of them, would lead one to expect? Have the fields for commerce that our Possessions in every quarter of the globe have created and opened for us, been enlarged and fostered? Have the advantages our Colonies held out for our superabundant population been seized upon for their benefit (except in one case, we know, of course)? In fine, have the Colonies, as important outlets for our daily increasing population, as extending our commerce and navigation, as creating new manufactures, been considered, protected, and rendered of avail to any proportion like the benefit they might, under judicious and proper management, have been? We fear not to assert again, that they HAVE NOT.—*Simmonds' Colonial Magazine.*

## LOWELL.

During a visit to that remarkable city, last summer, we obtained a copy of the "Statistics of Lowell manufactures for 1846." From it we learn the following particulars. The amount of capital invested in all the factories, including buildings, machinery, houses for the operatives, &c., is as follows:—

	Capital.		Capital.
Merrimack, Man. Co.,	\$2,000,000	Lawrence,.....	\$1,500,000
Hamilton,.....	1,200,000	Tremont Mills Man.Co.	600,000
Appleton,.....	600,000	Boott Cotton Mills,.....	1,200,000
Lowell,.....	600,000	Massachusetts,.....	1,200,000
Middlesex,.....	750,000	Lowell Machine Shop,.	300,000
Suffolk,.....	600,000		
Total capital,.....			\$10,550,000

## CANADA STEAM COMPANY.

Considerable attention is at present directed to the proposed Canada Steam Company, recently formed in Toronto, and many inquiries are made, and various suggestions afforded, as to the most suitable means of carrying into vigorous effect and profitable execution, an undertaking equally desirable and extensive. It is, I believe, proposed by the company to build propellers solely, as it is conceived that that class of vessels are better suited than any other, to the trade of the St. Lawrence.

Before entering into so large an undertaking as the one proposed, it would be advisable to ascertain the wants of the trade, and what description of vessels would be best suited for carrying on an extensive business, at the lowest rates. In forwarding, two great objects are not only desirable, but almost necessary,—despatch and low freights. That the former of these wished for objects would be attained by the employment of propellers, cannot be questioned; but some doubts may be reasonably entertained of the ability of such vessels successfully to compete with ordinary craft. It may be necessary to enter into a few details, more clearly to explain the subject. A propeller, carrying at the utmost 2,500 barrels of flour, would cost £1000; whilst a simple barge, taking nearly double that quantity, could be constructed for one fourth of that sum, and the only advantage the propeller would derive, would be from a preference of freight, at a very small advance.

Steam, no matter how applied, is exceedingly expensive; still, some large propeller would be desirable upon our lakes, and could be profitably employed, in order to ensure the arrival of produce at a shipping port such as Kingston, but from thence to Montreal or Quebec they would hardly be required, as one principal steamer could easily tow a number of barges with safety and despatch, whilst there is little doubt that between Quebec and Montreal, the barges would be towed at a lower rate by the numerous steamers, now on the river, than propellers could afford to steam the distance.—*Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette.*

PROGRESS OF TORONTO.—Mr. Boulton took the oath of office as Mayor of Toronto, on Monday last, and from his inaugural address delivered to the Council, we glean the following facts:—Within the last twenty years, the population of the city has increased from seventeen hundred, to twenty-two thousand? The present debt of the city amounts to £70,000, and the revenue for the present year is estimated at £12,400, leaving a balance, after paying all expenses, of £1,700 to be expended in public improvements. The rate of taxation is 1s. 1½d. on the pound, and the annual expense of the gas with which the city is lighted, is £1,050. The exports during the last year exceeded the imports by £140,000, and the duties on the latter for the same period, amounted to the enormous sum of £33,000.—The shipping list is considerably increased—2,750 vessels having entered the port during the year. There are sixteen Common Schools in the city, having 1,400 pupils, and supported at a cost of £773 12s., including school rents. It is gratifying to note the rapid prosperity of Toronto, and the flourishing state of its finances.

We understand that at a late meeting of the Municipal Council of the District of Johnstown, it was agreed to draw up a petition to the Imperial Parliament in favour of the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence; and that it is also contemplated to call a public meeting of the freeholders of the county, to obtain their opinions on the same important question.

## LOCAL, PROVINCIAL, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A public meeting to consider the best means of relieving our distressed brethren in Ireland, was held in this city on Monday last, when resolutions were adopted having for their object the opening of a subscription list, and such other means as may best further the end in view. At the same time it was resolved that the action of the committee should be simultaneous with that of a similar body appointed to obtain relief for the destitute in the Highlands of Scotland, whose state late accounts received from home represent to be most deplorable; it being understood as the basis of the arrangement that *three-fourths* of the money so collected should be appropriated for the Irish as the most numerous body, and one-fourth for the Scotch. This arrangement, we regret to say, has been disturbed by a resolution passed at a subsequent meeting, called by the Scotch inhabitants, at Daley's Hotel, where a resolution was passed declaring that one-third of the monies collected should be appropriated to the relief of the Highlands. It is to be feared that this proceeding will create an unpleasant feeling, and put an end to the union which it is so desirable should exist.—At Quebec, steps are being taken to call similar meetings, and we have no doubt that such will be the case generally throughout the Province.—In the meantime, His Excellency Lord Elgin has subscribed £50 towards the Montreal fund, and Earl Cathcart £25.—The postponed Levée came off finally at Government House on Wednesday, and was numerously attended. In the evening a ball was given by the Countess of Cathcart to nearly six hundred persons at Daley's Hotel.—Great preparations are making in Montreal for the approaching Municipal Elections, and apprehensions are entertained of a revival of that fierce party spirit which has already done so much mischief. It is to be hoped the Government will call on the authorities to do their duty.—Steps for the formation of a Gas Company are now being taken in Quebec. Strange as it will appear, that city has hitherto been without this almost indispensable convenience. Latterly, however, a new spirit has fallen upon our neighbors, who are determined no longer to stand still. One proof of this is the projected Gas Company,—another the efforts making to get telegraphic communication with Halifax.—The first of a series of letters on the project of connecting Halifax and Quebec by railway, addressed to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, has just made its appearance in the *Novascotian*. It is an earnest and even enthusiastic appeal in favor of this great national undertaking, from the pen, as is surmised, of Mr. Young, whose name is so prominently connected with the scheme.—The recent mining mania has led to numerous announcements in the newspapers respecting wonderful mineral treasures, situated in different parts of the province. This week a city newspaper announces the discovery of a field of iron ore near Vaudreuil, which, as a matter of course, appears to the editor—who says he knows nothing at all about such matters,—wonderfully rich.—A new company under the title of "the Marine Railway Company," is about to be formed in Toronto.—The *Hamilton Gazette* announced that letters were received by the Directors of the Great Western Railway, by the last mail, of a very satisfactory nature; and that every preparation is making for the commencement of the line.—The weather for the last week has been exceedingly mild, and there are indications—amongst others the arrival of the crow—of an early spring.

## THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL. Friday Evening, 12th Feb.

The transactions in our market during the past week have been so few and unimportant, that they are scarcely worthy of notice.

Canada Fine Flour is held at 32s. 6d., without any apparent anxiety to buy or sell.

Pork is higher. We hear of a sale of 200 barrels, deliverable at Bytown, at \$20 per barrel. This shows a considerable advance, and warrants us in quoting it at 19

A good deal of Grain and Flour from the country parishes in this neighbourhood is offering in our market. Grain of all kinds fully realizes our last quotations. Lower Canada Wheat is worth 5s. 6d. to 6s. Pease, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. Barley, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. Oats, 2s. to 2s. 1d.

PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Feb. 12th, 1847.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	Duties on Impts.		ARTICLES.	PRICES.	Duties on Impts.		ARTICLES.	PRICES.	Duties on Impts.	
		Imperial in Sterlg.	Prov'l in Sterlg.			Imperial in Sterlg.	Prov'l in Sterlg.			Imperial in Sterlg.	Prov'l in Sterlg.
ASHES.....per cwt.	s. d. s. d.	Free.	1 p. ct.	Sheet.....	s. d. s. d.			SOAP.....per lb.	s. d. s. d.	7 p. cent.	5 p. cent.
Pots.....	24 6 a 25 0			Nails, Cut.....	£17 10 a £18 0			English.....	0 2½ a 0 3		
Pearls.....	25 0 a 25 0			TIN.....	20 0 a 21 3	7 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	Canada.....	0 1¼ a 0 2		
ALUM.....	10 0 a 17 6	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	1 C.....per box.	47 6 a 48 0			SUGAR.....per cwt.	52 6 a 53 6	5 p. cent.	7 6d cwt
COFFEE.....per lb.	0 0 a 0 0	5 p. cent.	1 d. p. lb.	I. C.....	55 0 a 0 0			Mus. fair to bright.....	10 0 a 0 0		
Aguyra, good.....	0 0 a 0 0			I. X.....	45 0 a 0 0			Dark to fair.....	60 8 a 63 0	do.	do.
Java.....	none			I. C.....	60 0 a 0 0			Bastards, White.....	50 0 a 52 0	do.	do.
Cuba.....	0 7 0 7	4 p. cent.	1 p. cent.	D. X.....	3 6 a 4 0	4 p. cent.	1 p. cent.	Yellow.....	48 0 a 60 0	do.	do.
COALS.....per chaldron.				INDIGO.....	3 6 a 4 0			Dark.....	18 0 a 20 0	do.	do.
Scotch.....	30 0 a 35 0			Ordinary Madras.....	4 4 a 4 0			Refined.....per lb.	0 2½ a 0 9	20 p. cent.	2 d. p. lb.
Liverpool.....	30 0 a 35 0			Fin.....	120 0 a 130 0			SPICES.....			
Newcastle.....	37 6 a 40 0	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	LINSEED CAKE.....				Cassia.....	0 10½ a 1 0	1 p. cent.	5d p. lb.
COPPERAS.....	0 0 a 5 0	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	LEATHER.....				Nutmegs.....	4 6 a 5 0	do.	4d. p. lb.
PSOM SALTS.....	10 0 a 12 0	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	Calf Skins, per lb.....	3 3 a 4 0	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	Pepper.....	0 4½ a 0 6½	do.	4d. p. lb.
FISH.....	nominal.	2 p. cent.	1 p. cent.	Harnes, per lb.....	8 6 a 11 3			Pimento.....	0 6 a 0 0	do.	4d. p. lb.
Dry Cod.....per cwt.	10 0 a 17 6			Upper, per side.....	0 0 a 0 11½			Ginger, Barbadoes.....	do.	do.	5 p. cent.
Pickled do.....per bil.	16 0 a 20 0			Sole, Light, per lb.....	0 10½ a 0 11			Jamaica.....	do.	do.	10 p. cent.
Salmon.....	10			Muddings.....	0 0 a 0 10			Clover, per lb.....	0 7 a 0 10		
Mackerel.....No. 1.	2			Heavy.....	40 0 a 60 0			Linseed, per minut.....	4 9 a 4 6		
Do.....No. 2.	23 9 a 0 0			Kins, per doz.....	1 10 a 2 0	3 s. p. cwt.	1 s. p. cwt.	Timothy, do.....	7 6 a 10 0		
Do.....No. 3.	11 6 a 0 0			MOLASE S.....per gall.	1 10 a 2 0			TEAS.....per lb.			
Herrings.....No. 1.	17 6 a 0 0			OILS.....				Gunpowder.....	2 0 a 3 9	1 d. p. l.	1 d. p. lb.
Do.....No. 2.	17 6 a 0 0			Linseed, Boiled, per gal.	3 1 a 3 2	4 p. cent.	2 d. p. gal.	Imperial.....	2 0 a 3 6		
FRUIT.....per box.		4 p. cent.	1 d. p. lb.	Raw.....	2 9 a 2 10	do.	do.	Hyson.....	2 9 a 3 9		
Raisins, Musc. Buach.....	9 0 a 10 0	do.	do.	Olive.....	4 0 a 4 3	do.	4 d. do.	Young Hyson.....	1 9 a 3 0		
Bloom.....	none.	do.	4 d. p. lb.	Lard.....	3 6 a 3 10	do.	do.	Hyson Skin.....	1 6 a 1 9		
Valencia, per lb.....	0 3 a 0 4	do.	do.	Sperm.....	1 10 a 2 0	15 p. cent.	1 p. cent.	Twankey.....	1 3 a 2 0		
Cash.....	0 0 a 0 3	do.	1 d. p. lb.	Cod.....	2 9 a 2 11	do.	do.	Congou.....	1 0 a 2 0		
Almonds, Soft Shell.....	0 7½ a 0 8½	do.	do.	Seal, Pale.....	2 0 a 2 8	do.	do.	Souchong.....	1 9 a 2 9		
Jordan.....	0 8 a 1 0	4 p. cent.	5 p. cwt.	Straw.....	0 0 a 0 5	4 do.	do.	Bohea.....	none.		
Currants, Zante.....	0 6 a 0 0	4 p. cent.	3 d. p. lb.	Palm.....per lb.	0 5 a 0 9			TALLOW.....per lb.			1 p. cent.
Barcelona Nuts.....	0 0 a 0 5	2 s.	6 d.	Castor.....	0 5 a 0 9	3 s. p. cwt.	2 s. p. cwt.	S. American.....			
FLOUR, per bil. 198 lbs.	32 6 00 0			PROVISIONS.....				Russian, Y. C.....	0 4½ a 0 5		
Canada, fine.....	00 0 00 0			Beef, Mess.....	none.			Canada.....	0 5½ a 0 6		
Superfine.....	00 0 00 0			Prime Mess.....	47 6 a 00 0			United States.....	0 5½ a 0 6		
Fine Sour.....	00 0 00 0			Prime.....	42 6 a 00 0			TOBACCO.....per lb.			
American Superfine.....	00 0 00 0			Cargo.....	none.			U. C. Canada Leaf.....	none.		
Indian Meal, 196 lbs.....	30 0 a 0 0	2 s.	196 lb.	Pork, Mess.....	35 a 0 0			Plug.....	none.		
Oatmeal, per 224 lbs.....	30 0 a 0 0	3 s. p. qt.		Prime Mess.....	00 0 a 00 0			United States Leaf.....	0 4 a 0 4½	4 p. cent.	1 d. p. lb.
GRAIN.....				Cargo.....	00 0 a 0 0	4 p. cent.	1 p. cent.	Plug.....	0 5½ a 0 6	7 do.	do.
Wheat, U. C. best 60 lb.	0 0 a 0 0			Lard.....per lb.	0 0 a 0 5			TAR.....			
Middling.....	0 0 a 0 0			Butter.....	0 7 a 0 0			Coal, per barrel.....	0 0 a 7 6	6 p. cent.	5 p. cent.
I. C. Red, per minut.....	0 0 a 0 0	do.	do.	Cheese, Canada.....				TURPENTINE.....	3 9 a 4 0	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.
Barley.....per minut.	0 0 a 0 0	do.	do.	U. S.....				VINEGAR.....per gal.	1 6 a 1 8	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.
Oats.....	0 0 a 0 0	3 s. 480 lb.		PORT R.....per doz.	10 0 a 11 3	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	Bordeaux, dble, clas.....	1 6 a 1 8	4 p. cent.	5 p. cent.
Peas, bulging.....	0 0 a 0 0			Leith Ale.....	none.			WAX.....			
Indian Corn.....59 lbs.	none.	15 p. ct.	5 p. cent.	RICE.....				Rees, Canadian.....			
GLASS.....per 100 feet.				Carolina, per 100 lbs.	24 0 a 25 0			WINES.....			
Window.....7½ x 6½	20 0 a 25 0			East India, per 112 lbs.	26 0 a 27 7			Madeira.....per gal.	6 0 a 15 0	7 p. cent.	10 p. cent. and 8 d. per gall.
Do.....8½ x 7½	8 7 7			ROBIN.....				Spanish.....per gal.	2 3 a 2 4		
Do.....9 x 7	9 7 7			United States.....	6 6 a 7 0	5 p. cent.		Common.....	2 0 a 2 0		
Do.....10 x 8	10 8 8			SALT.....				Sherry.....per gal.	3 0 a 14 0		
Do.....12 x 10	22 6 a 27 6			Liverpool, per minut.....	1 6 a 1 9	1 s. p. ton	1 s. 3 d. gal.	Port.....	1 0 a 9 0		
Do.....14 x 10	14 10			Cadiz and Lisbon.....	1 3 a 1 6	do.	do.	Beneato.....	none.		
Crown, in crates.....	45 0 a 50 0			Saltpetre, refined.....	47 6 a 0 0	do.	do.				
Bottle.....per gross.	30 0 a 0 0	7 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	SPIRITS.....							
IRON.....per ton.				Cognac, inferior.....	5 6 a 6 0	1 s. p. gal.	1 s. 3 d. gal.				
English Bar.....	£14 a £15			Old and Martel's.....	7 6 a 8 0	do.	do.				
" Hoop.....	£17 10 a £18	4 p. cent.	1 p. cent.	Heunessy's.....	7 6 a 8 0	do.	do.				
Scotch Pig.....No. 1	£6 17 a £7 1	7 p. cent.	5 p. cent.	Gu, Holland's.....	6 6 a 6 0						
Swedish Bar.....	0 0 a 20 0	7 do.	5 do.	Schiedau.....per doz.	15 0 a 16 0						
Steel, Eng. bit per lb.	0 3½ a 0 9			Rum, Jamaica, 1 a 2½	5 0 a 5 6	6 d. do.	6 d. do.				
Cast.....	0 7 a 0 11			Demerara.....1 a 4							
Crawley.....	0 7 a 0 11			Leeward.....1 a 4							
Canada Plates, per box	21 0 a 22 0			East India.....1 a 2							
				N. York.....1 a 2½							

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, Os. Od. a Os. Od.; Ashes, 45s. 6d. a Os. Od.; Wheat, 00s. Od. a Os. Od.; Liverpool, do. Os. Od. a Os. Od.; do. 45s. Od. a Os. Od.; do. 00s. Od. a Os. Od.; Clyde, do. Os. Od. a Os. Od.; do. 45s. Od. a Os. Od.; do. 00s. Od. a Os. Od.

EXCHANGE.

Bank.....60 days on London..... 8 a 0 per cent. premium.  
Private.....90 days on do..... 7½ a 8 do. do.  
Bank.....30 days on New York..... 1½ a 0 do. do.  
Private.....do. do..... 1½ a 0 do. do.

DUTIES.

On Imports, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or British Possessions, the duties stated under the head "Provincial," are levied. On Foreign Goods with "Imperial" and "Provincial" are payable.  
A part of the ad valorem duty is levied under the Imperial Act 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 49, upon the value at port of entry, which is ascertained by adding 10 per cent. to the invoice value, and the remainder of the duty, which is provincial, is levied simply on the invoice price.  
Foreign articles, excepting sugar and teas, shipped from United Kingdom, having been warehoused there, or on which any drawback has been received, pay only three-fourth such part of said duty as is levied under the Imperial Act.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 28TH NOVEMBER.

	ASHES.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	PORK.	BEEF.	BUTTER.	LARD.	BARLEY.	PEAS.	OATS.
Canada Produce.....	Barrels. 26794	Barrels. 623772	Bushels 621459	Barrels. 9753	Barrels. 73	Kgs. 6031	Kgs. 1227	Barrels. 489	Bushels. 9261	Bushels. 500
United States Produce.....	483	35965	12349	8490	1	18	1464	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27277	659737	53808	18243	64	6049	2690	489	9261	500
Same time 1845.—Canada Produce.....	31750	467377	169582	2914	547	6231	604	1290	9697	7455
United States Produce.....	696	44490	12394	1664	102	43	80	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	32446	611867	201976	4579	649	6274	684	1290	28967	7265

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 28TH NOVEMBER.

	ASHES.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	PORK.	BEEF.	LARD.	BUTTER.	OATMEAL.	PEAS.	BARLEY.	OATS.
From Montreal.....	Barrels. 24139	Barrel. 213941	Bushels. 376188	Barrels. 2709	Barrels. 843	Kgs. 29	Kgs. 6024	Barrels. 216	Bushels. 22728	Bushels. 12	Bushels. 4541
" Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same time 1845, from Mont- real.....	31369	193715	2706	942	919	25	6412	122	116640	.....	7988



MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS FOR CONTRACTS will be received by this Company for POSTS, 26 feet long, by 5 inches in diameter at the smallest end...

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Telegraph Company. None will be received later than the 10th proximo.

By order, FREDK. A. WILLSON, Hon Secy

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD CO. Montreal, 8th January, 1847.

THE Proprietors of Shares in the Capital Stock of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company are hereby notified and required, to pay to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, No. 19 Little St. James Street, in this city, the SECOND INSTALLMENT of FOUR POUNDS SIXTY-SIX SHILLINGS Currency per Share, on or before the 4th day of February now next ensuing.

By order, THOMAS STEERS, Secretary & Treasurer

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, having, at their Special General Meeting, held on the 2nd instant, unanimously resolved upon the immediate commencement of the Rail-Road, whereby the Subscriptions for Shares of Stock conditional upon that resolve, received subsequent to the 30th ultimo, have become absolute, the New Stock holders are requested to PAY the FIRST INSTALLMENT of £4 16s. Currency per Share, to the Treasurer, at the Company's office, 18, Little St. James Street

By order of the Board, THOMAS STEERS, Secretary. Office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, Montreal, 25th August, 1846.

St. Lawrence & Atlantic Rail-Road.

NOTICE TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, till the 9th day of JANUARY next, for the following description of TIMBER, for the superstructure of the Road from the St. Lawrence River to a point in the Township of Acton, a distance of about 45 miles, to be delivered before the 1st August, 1847, on the line of the Road at such points as the Engineer shall designate, namely—

LONGitudinal SILLS, Sawed, 8 by 12 inches square, in lengths of 18, 27, and 36 feet, to consist of best quality merchantable Pine or Tamarac Timber. Also, Oak or Tamarac Plank for Cross Ties 2 1/2 inches thick, 6 inches wide, and 8 feet long. The whole to be good sound merchantable Timber, and Plank, free from black knots, shakes, and wanes, and in no case to be Sapling Timber. The TIMBER to be delivered at Points not exceeding one-fourth of a mile apart, on the following Division of the Road, viz: First Division, extending from the St. Lawrence River to the Richelieu, at Heleuil. Second Division, extending from the Richelieu River to the Village of St. Hyacinthe. Third Division, from St. Hyacinthe to the Point above mentioned in the Township of Acton. Persons Proposing will state—1st. The amount and kind of Timber they will furnish; 2nd. Upon which of the above Divisions they will deliver it; 3rd. The price per running foot of Sills of each kind of Timber, 4th. The price of each Cross Tie of Oak or Tamarac. Persons offering to contract for Timber or Ties who are unknown to the Engineer or to the Directors, will be required to accompany their proposals with references as to character and ability, and in all cases where any proposal shall be accepted and a Contract entered into, the Contractor will be required to give the names of responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the Contract according to the terms agreed on. For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 18, Little St. James Street.

By order, THOMAS STEERS, SECRETARY. COMPANY'S OFFICE, 4th December, 1846.

FORWARDING NOTICE.

1847

ON the OPENING of the NAVIGATION, next Spring, the Undersigned will charge the following RATES OF FREIGHT between Montreal and Kingston:—

UPWARDS.

Table listing freight rates for various goods like Pig Iron, Brick, Coal, Salted Fish, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, with rates in dollars and cents per cwt.

DOWNWARDS.

Table listing freight rates for goods like Flour, Pork and Beef, Tobacco, Butter and Lard, and Wheat and other Grain, with rates in dollars and cents.

Insurance, extra. MCKERSON, CRANE & CO. HOOKER, HOLTON & CO. H. JONES & CO. December 11th, 1846.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made by the COMPANY of PROPRIETORS of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to amend and extend certain provisions of the Act 2 Wm. 4th, chapter 58, entitled, 'An Act for making a Railroad from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence'...

JOHN E. MILLS, Chairman. WM. B. LINDSAY, Commissioner. RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, Montreal, November 2, 1846.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned hereby give notice, that application will be made by us at the next meeting of the Legislature to obtain a CHARTER for the purpose of CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE, say from the South side of said River to a point on St. Paul's Island (Ile St. Paul), and from said Island to the North bank with right of way across the said Island, and from the North bank of the River to a convenient terminus on the Canal.

- ANDREW SHAW, JAMES GILMOTR, WM EDMONSTONE, MOSES HAYES, JOSEPH MASSON, ROBERT MACRAY, O. BERTHELET, H. JERVIS, A. LA ROCQUE, B. HART, JOSEPH HODGKETT, A. M. DEKLEZ, W. ERMATINGER, W. C. MERRIDITH, JOHN J. DAY, GEO. ELDER, JUNR.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG and ROMEO H. STEPHENS, under the Firm of STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO., was this day DISSOLVED by Mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the said Firm, will be settled by JOHN YOUNG and BENJAMIN HOLMES. HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG, ROMEO H. STEPHENS. Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on by Messrs. HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG, and ROMEO H. STEPHENS, will be CONTINUED by the Subscribers, under the Firm of STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.

JOHN YOUNG, BENJAMIN HOLMES. Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

NOW OPENING, AND FOR SALE By the Subscribers.

ONE Thousand Pieces ALPACA LUSTRES, 2500 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Twilled CASHMERE, 1500 Pieces Black and Colored ORLEANS, 500 Pieces GALA PLAIDS, 1000 Pieces WINTER BONNET RIBBONS. ALISON & CO. August 28.

FOR SALE.

TEAS: Twankay, Young, Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchang, in boxes, Molasses, Heavy Martell's Cognac Brandy, Sicily Marsa's Wine, Botted and Raw Linned Oil, Olive Oil, English Glue, Plug Tobacco, Pimento, and Pepper. Patent Spinn Candles, from the Manufacturer STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO. 20th August, 1846.

"CANADA" WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply Orders for all sizes and qualities of WINDOW GLASS, manufactured at the "Canada Glass Works," St. John, C. E., to the extent of 10,000 BOXES. EDWIN ATWATER, 193, ST. PAUL STREET May 2nd, 1846.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand.— FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, PORK, SALMON, CODFISH, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD. A few Boxes Patent Hive HONEY, and a Choice Assortment of DRY GROCERIES, for the supply of Families. D. P. JAMES & CO. Corner of St. Paul & St. Gill Streets

COMMISSION AGENCY.

THE Undersigned beg to inform Purchasers in the QUEBEC MARKET that they are prepared to execute ORDERS for FISH, OIL, or WEST INDIA PRODUCE, at a Moderate Commission. ALPORT & GLASS. Quebec, 3rd Sept. 1846.

BIRMINGHAM AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AGENT for SAML. A. GODDARD & CO. is to be found in the Rooms of the FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, No. 3, St. Sacramento Street. WILLIAM HEDGE. Montreal, 30th May, 1846.

GLOBE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON

LIFE, FIRE, AND ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, the whole paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Proprietors security against further calls, and to the Assured an immediate available fund for the payment of the most extensive losses, and therefore no person insured by THIS COMPANY is liable to be called upon to contribute towards the losses of others, as with Societies established on the principle of MUTUAL INSURANCE. No Entrance Money or Admission Fees required from persons effecting Life Insurances. Officers in the Army or Navy are not charged with any additional Premium, unless called into active service. Policies for the whole term of Life will be purchased on Terms to be agreed on with the parties interested, should they be desirous of surrendering them to the Company. The undersigned are authorized to Insure Fire and Life Risks on very advantageous terms, and to settle Losses without referring them to England. Consulting Physician.—Dr. CRAWFORD, Montreal. RYAN, CHAPMAN & CO. Agents for Canada, MONTREAL 1st May, 1846.

JOHN LEEMING, AUCTIONEER,

BROKER, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENT St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

C. J. DUNLOP,

BROKER IN PRODUCE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. No. 3, St. Sacramento Street.

"THE CANADIAN ECONOMIST,"

A Weekly Newspaper, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COMMERCE. PRICE of Subscription, 10s. per Annum—payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7/6d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. OFFICE.—No. 3, St. SACRAMENT STREET, where all Communications are requested to be directed. Montreal, 16th May, 1846.

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE Montreal Free Trade Association, DONOGHUE & MANTZ, PRINTERS.