

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1836.

L'Echo de Pays of the 28th ult. dilates at great length, and with evident satisfaction, upon one of the Resolutions passed at a late public meeting in the County of Two Mountains, which recommends the habitans not to consume any British manufactures or merchandise, especially those upon which the greatest duty is paid at the Custom-house.

The season assigned for this recommendation is that its adoption would be the means of compelling Great Britain to render full justice to this Colony, and that it would encourage national manufactures in the Province, destined ultimately to supply all the wants of the people. L'Echo de Pays calls this "a sage counsel," and expresses the hope that it will be extensively acted upon.

It was idle to advert to each of the topics dragged into a long commentary upon a text whose object is so gross as to be insulting to the national capacity. There is, however, one fallacy which runs through the whole of it, and which being made the ground-work of the senseless tirade, it may be worth while to notice more particularly.

It is assumed as an axiom, that the consumption of foreign commodities, for which substitutes can be manufactured in the Colony, is a national extravagance. In encouragement is described as a device on the part of Great Britain, to drain simple-minded agriculturists of their hoarded dollars, and to prevent them from acquiring more. Its longer continuance is represented as leading to inevitable ruin and general bankruptcy. The encouragement of "domestic manufactures" is said to be the only means of stemming this tide of luxury from England, which is making yearly encroachments upon old customs and habits. Until the country can provide from her own resources, and by her own skill, every article she uses, it is impossible, it is argued, that she can ever be independent. Patriotism, love of liberty, the desire of retaliating upon Britain for past and present oppression, are, therefore, all invoked to uphold "national manufactures," and that this patriotic duty may have the benefits derivable from combination "societies against importation," are urged to be formed in every parish of the country.

The men who reason thus, and who recommend such measures, must be either lamentably ignorant, or wholly indifferent to what extent they inflict injury upon the country, provided the purposes of party are served, by their conduct. They may be partly the idea of injuring British manufactures by a "society against importation," is supremely ridiculous and not worthy of a moment's consideration. It is the mischief which its prevalence will have upon the habitans themselves, that is to be lamented, as it may assist in giving a wrong direction to the industry of the country, and reducing, if possible, still lower than it is, the state of agriculture in the Seigneurial districts. A beggarly independence of all foreign supplies, if it is possible to attain, but at an enormous sacrifice of money, industry, and comfort. If the habitans choose to limit their desires and wants to the standard of the savage, they need import comparatively little from any other country.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. The March and April monthly meetings of this Society, were held on the last Monday of those months. At the first, on the 28th March, the Report of the Council merely announced the donation from the Literary and Historical Society, of their Reports for the years 1831 and 1832. Several gentlemen were present, and the meeting was well attended.

At the last meeting, on the 25th April, the Committee, to whom the Essays in preparation for the Prize Medal were referred, presented the following Report: We, the undersigned, appointed as a Committee to report on the merits of the Essays, written by Candidates for your Society's medals, have the honor to inform you that we have carefully perused the nine Essays submitted to our consideration, and have discovered in them various degrees of merit. That the Essay "On Agriculture as connected with Science in general" is highly creditable to the acquirements, industry, and zeal of a farmer.

of right principles in their domestic economy—into agriculture, well clothed, and well furnished.

The "Society against importation," is another among the many projects we already possess, of the narrow, bigoted, and illiberal principles of the parrots. Our readers will find in our columns a translation of the remarks of L'Echo de Pays, on this subject, and its perusal will prove far more convincingly than we can, the mischievous doctrines, the vile prejudices, the garbage in the way of politics and political economy, which the minds of the Canadian country people are supplied from day to day by the press which is at the beck of their task-masters.

We strongly recommend to the attention of our readers, an article from the London Morning Chronicle, which will be found in another column, touching the untoward condition of the political affairs of this Province. The Chronicle is a Ministerial paper, and therefore more weight may be attached to its impression, that desists and final measures will now be resorted to by the British Government; to terminate existing difficulties.

It is stated in a late number of the London Metropolitan, that there are within twelve miles of London, seven thousand residences to let, consisting of large mansions, villas, and cottages, the owners of which have gone to the Continent to repair their fortunes, or to live more stably on limited incomes, than they can do at home. Many unbeneficed English clergymen have removed to the Continent, to open schools for the children of the absentees.

Four instalments, out of the six of the French Indemnity, amounting to about \$3,000,000 are now due, and are supposed to be on their way to the United States, by this time.

Between the 1st of October and 31st December, last year, there cleared from Canton for Great Britain and Ireland—29 ships, comprising an aggregate of 11,399 tons, carrying Black Tea, Peacocks 93,175 lbs., 14,232,233; Green Tea, Peacocks 13,971 lbs., 1,649,406; Raw Silk, Piculs 3,315.

We understand that Mr. CHARLES WALSH had been appointed Teller, in the room of Mr. BEAUBERT, resigned. Leprieux, whose mysterious escape from prison a few days ago has been a subject for conversation, was arrested on Thursday evening on board the Steamboat, a few minutes before she started from Hochelaga, by Constable Mase. He was nearly dressed in female attire, and imitated the lady so correctly, that he would have escaped without the least suspicion, but for a friend, who, Jemas-like, betrayed him. When arrested he was sitting in a calèche on board the boat, apparently incoherently, displaying a great profusion of Hor's most fashionable ringlets, with his eye-brows painted to correspond. He was remitted.

Letters from Quebec state that a Barque is reported below, twenty-seven days from London.

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The following gentlemen were then elected Ordinary Members of the Society:—Dr. Crawford, J. W. Dunroper, Leon Gosselin and John Black, Esquires, of Montreal; and Mr. W. E. Webster, of Albany, was elected a Corresponding Member.

Mr. Thom announced his intention of reading, at the next meeting, an Essay on Physical Geography. Mr. Robert Amor, Junr., read a paper, describing one of the most singular and valuable, or golden eyes, now existing in this vicinity—and also a notice of the first spring migrants, observed in this neighbourhood, intended as the first of a series of ornithological notices. The Society then adjourned.—Gazette.

Duty on Foreign Timber. A Stockholm paper of Feb. 12, contains the following interesting particulars:—Last autumn notes were exchanged between the British Ambassador at Stockholm and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the subject of which was the reduction of the duty on timber imported in England on Norwegian timber, for which the British Government requests on its side a reduction of the import duties on British goods in Sweden and Norway. On this occasion the opinion of the Norwegian Finance Department was required, and it has been given in a very complete manner. On the 21st of the month this opinion was by the King's order, delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be made use of in the negotiations on the subject. This opinion is published in a journal of the 9th instant. We find in it that the following quantity of larch timber was exported from the ports of the south of Norway, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Value. 1835: 147,701 tons, 5,511; 1815: 96,376 tons, 3,473; 1819: 69,448 tons, 2,466; 1824: 79,008 tons, 2,708; 1829: 47,639 tons, 1,713; 1834: 51,363 tons, 1,803.

The exportation of timber to England has, therefore, decreased, in the same proportion as that of France (where a more equitable system of duties is followed) but the export to England has increased, so also has the importation of English goods. The Finance Department thinks that it is in the circumstances which has now induced the English Government itself to negotiate for a change in the duties on timber which it would not bear to lose if it thought that British timber only market for Norwegian timber. The concession which the British Government has asked in respect to the import duty on British goods, chief of which is the Swedish system of duties, which the Finance Department pointed out, and proposed that it should be represented to the English Government that the Norwegian tariff duty to Great Britain is a reason to refuse an equitable reduction of the duties on timber, which would be advantageous to both countries. It is also pointed out that the Swedish tariff for Foreign Affairs will do anything in this matter for Norway, as distinct from Sweden, or whether Norway, which has no Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to represent the interests of Sweden, which will suffer by the Swedish system of duties, because the commercial affairs of the two nations are treated together.—London Mercantile Journal.

Commercial. The Committee of Trade will meet this day at three o'clock, P. M.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—Business has been almost at a stand-still this week, and the transactions so unimportant that we have not our Prices Current, there being scarcely any alteration to notice. In Ales there has been little business done—a few small parcels have been sold at a reduction on former quotations, but the principal holders are still in demanding extreme rates. It is quite uncertain how prices will rule after the arrival of the spring ships, as market will depend upon the future advice from Europe. A few hogheads of Newcastle Sugar, good yellow, strong grain but not bright, were sold on Thursday by auction, at 58s. 6d. and 59s. 6d. per cwt. Yesterday (Friday) a lot of 300 lbs. U.C. fine Flour, Genesee Mills, was placed at 30s. or 31s. 30 days. Exchange shows a tendency to advance—the Montreal Bank does not draw—some negotiations of Merchants' Bills have been made at 7 1/2 cent. prem. The Commissionaire draws at 24. 25. sterling of dollar, or about 6 per cent. prem. A fair demand has been made for rights, or prices have been paid for Men's, a bill at 30 days, being now made at 3/2. The Banks are discounting sparingly.

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM QUEBEC.—Yesterday afternoon two barges belonging to Messrs. Warrace & Co. arrived in port from Beloeil, through the Lachine Rapids, having landed 600 barrels of Flour at Lachine, for the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad Company. The Canal, it was supposed, would be open yesterday evening.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES. TUESDAY, MAY 5. 415 barrels Flour, 3 to 4 shillings. SATURDAY, MAY 7. 570 barrels Flour.

The arrival of our files and advice by the George Washington, enables us to give the following details of the English Markets, in conformity to those which we published on Wednesday morning. LONDON MARKETS, MAY 5. The Market for West India has been somewhat more lively than usual, notwithstanding the public sale of Mauritius announced, which has had a tendency to depress the market, but at fully former rates, and in some cases even better prices have been sought after by the market, but of these kinds there are few to be met with. SUGAR.—Is completely stagnant. TALLOW.—The market for the same has been somewhat more active than usual, and the price obtained for delivery in the month of October, November and December, a good deal less than at 2 1/2, of which price there are

of the motion of Dr. Holmes, the Report of the satisfaction was approved and adopted. The Committee will hold an Executive Meeting for a graduation, or other mark of distinction as recommended in their Report.

The report of the Council for the month, at the meeting of the Executive Committee, on the 28th ult. A. H. David, an antiquary, came from Hants, two silver and twenty-six copper coins current in the continent of Europe; from Mr. Moss Moss, two cases containing a large collection of insects from the East India, and from Mr. Drakley, of St. Johns, a night heron, caught in the River Richelieu.

The following gentlemen were then elected Ordinary Members of the Society:—Dr.

