

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE.
Thursday, March 17, 1859.

WAR. EUROPE.

The Continent of Europe appears to be fast approaching a state of the wildest disorder and confusion. For about forty years it has been blessed, comparatively speaking, with international peace, and consequent prosperity. It is really astonishing, the wonderful progress that has been achieved in everything which tends to enlighten and promote the happiness and prosperity of the human race, during this short respite from the horrors of war and the shocks of nations. What rapid strides agricultural arts have made in tilling the earth! The soil, enriched by the blood of former generations, and cultivated by the hand intelligence and industry, has been yielding rich stores to the husbandman.

The clang of the hammer on the anvil, the clash of the loom, and the busy whirl of the spindle, had succeeded the deep booming of the cannon and the heavy tramp of armies, and it will be a pity indeed, if the ground is again to be covered with blood, and the sounds of industry smothered by the discharge of musketry and the groans of the dying! If anything can be judged from present appearances, Europe is to be again convulsed with a series of desperate conflicts which will not terminate for many years to come. The nations have not yet ceased to learn war—the sword is not yet beaten into plough shares, nor the spear into pruning hooks. On the contrary each appears to vie with the other in the invention of hellish devices for shedding blood! And the probability is that before the troubles which are now brewing shall be terminated and peace and prosperity again restored to Europe, the present generation may be laid to smoulder in their silent graves.

During the period we have listed at Science and Commerce, too, flourished as well as agriculture, and welcomed the fancied millennium with joy, and were just struggling out their broad arms to wear a golden network around the world. We have said that peace had commenced to reign; but it was scarce peace. It was but the selfish complacency of exhausted resources and tired energies; the sullen repose of a wounded tiger;—differing, materially, from the result of mutual good will and forbearance among men;—waiting only to gather strength for a fiercer conflict—to harden their muscles for a deadlier struggle for supremacy!

The French Emperor will doubtless have an important part to play in the game, and as a foreign journal remarks the non-committal character of his address has excited uneasiness, not only in London and Paris, but in all the money markets in the world. It is a hoarse, ambiguous, clever address, by which he meant to say nothing, and has been successful. Whilst he pretends to be very anxious for peace, the casting of cannon goes on at Vincennes day and night, and other warlike preparations, are being pushed forward with the utmost dispatch. Notwithstanding the profusion of Eau de Cologne with which the speech to the Chambers was sprinkled, the several Cabinets are beginning to smell sulphur and saltpetre. War is Napoleon's game; and he will strike when he is ready. He feels the fickle temper of the French mind—its love of change and its passion for glory—greater risk in peace than in war. It is for this reason that he entered into an alliance with John Bull to fight the Russian Bear, and it is for the same reason that, with or without his former ally, he means now to open the theatre of war in Italy, and to have a brush with double-faced Austria, that power will not shrink from coming into collision. While a chance of glory and promotion opens to the ambitious spirit of the army, they are not likely to enter into revolutionary cabals. War, too, is calculated to unite the whole nation, and to weaken up and keep awake the Napoleon idea. In St. Helena, Bonaparte truly said of the French:—"They will as soon do without bread as without glory." But war has its perils, and the Emperor has a very hard card to play. In order to absorb the revolutionary elements, and to conduct the proper electricity from his own house, he espouses the liberal cause in Italy. He goes for Italian unity and the deliverance of the peninsula from a foreign yoke. But, then, all this means revolution; and if he kindles the flame in Italy he cannot tell where the fire may spread, and whether it may not at last reach the Tuileries. It is playing with gunpowder; let a spark fall into the train—no matter how long the train may be—and it soon communicates with the whole, and a general explosion is the result. Napoleon is, therefore playing a dangerous game—one of which he will either be greater and more popular than ever—or he is only kindling a fire which will not be extinguished till it shall consume his throne and overthrow his dynasty forever. Be this as it may, the latest reports have a very warlike appearance; and there is little reason to doubt that a torch will soon be applied, which will set all Europe in a blaze.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

There appears to be no doubt but that the Seat of Government will be permanently established at Ottawa, and the Queen's decision faithfully carried out. The Ottawa Citizens inform us that the Government is making arrangements for proceeding with the erection of the requisite buildings in that city. It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Rose, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, will immediately visit Ottawa, in company with Major Collin, who has the supervision

of the Ordnance Lands; the object being we understand, to determine the site and other preliminaries. The Hamilton Spectator suggests that in addition to the buildings proper, the Government should construct a range of edifices for the accommodation of Ministers and employees.

We cordially concur with the hope expressed by our contemporary, that, in the selection of plans, Ministers will be guided solely by a resolve to secure the greatest accommodation, without reference to personal liking or partisan affinities.

The Union says, it is pretty well ascertained that a preliminary investigation as to proper sites for Government Buildings will be commenced by the Public Works Department this week.

"We venture to say that in keeping with the arguments advanced in the Legislature and in the British Press, a portion of the Public Buildings should be located in each Province. Hull affords splendid advantages for the Vice-regal residence, while Fortification Hill in Ottawa is a noble site for the Parliament Buildings.

We should cement the Union and keep good faith with our friends. Thus will the enemies of the Queen's decision be deprived of the power of provoking further discussion."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

The New York Tribune asserts, that it is the intention of the Canadian Parliament to petition the Queen to cross the Ocean and open the first Parliament in Ottawa, which is therefore to become the capital of United Canada.

From what source the Tribune has derived its information we are not told; but it may possibly be well founded, and if the scheme could be carried out, it would indeed be a glorious consummation, of the great national undertaking. A visit from Her Majesty would be a great event entirely; but we fear that objections will be raised that may impede the carrying out of this new idea. Certain it is that in no event would a royal visit be more appropriate. The Union truly remarks that "the visit of Her Majesty would be the event of a century and would impel us a century forward. The choice of a capital for a most important colonial dependency in the world has been made by the sovereign, at our own request, and having loyally accepted the selection, Her Majesty is pleased to seal the national deed in person on the spot. No more fitting homage can be paid to the Sovereign, and in no way can the Sovereign better exhibit her royal sympathy toward her Canadian subjects."

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The Montreal papers were lately venturing of the ability of their Rifle Companies in rifle practice. We think the practice of the Brockville Rifles superior to that of the Montreal marksmen. On the 15th ult., the Brockville Rifles, accompanied by the Artillery were called out for target practice. Twenty five men were furnished with five round each, and at a distance of 300 yards fired at a target two feet by six inches; with the following result: 28 hits; bull-eye 4, centre 10, outside centre 14.—Recorder.

We don't consider this good shooting at all for trained men. Certainly, it is nothing to brag about! One hundred and twenty-five shots fired at so large a target, at only 300 yards distance, and then only hit 28 times! The captain of the Carleton-Place Hunting Club, has a small double barrel rifle, made by John Blisset of London, weighing only nine pounds, which would beat either the Montreal or Brockville rifle practice!

LET HIM DOWN EASY.—The editor of the Perth Courier has shown the "white feather," and completely drawn in his horns. His miserably lame attempt to reply to our structures shows that he is anxious to slide off; and perhaps it is as well to let him down easy. He very appropriately speaks of his election articles as "small talk," and compares the pious attempt he made to get up an excitement in favor of W. M. Shaw, Esq., to a "tempest in a teapot," and says that he "merely mentioned his name in connection with the representation of N. Lenak." If a little notoriety, and the "mere mention of his name," be the summit of Mr. Shaw's ambition, let him enjoy himself to his heart's content.

POSTAGE.

The following information will be important to many of the readers of the Herald; and for their sakes we give it a gratuitous insertion. Although many of our contemporaries, with not half the circulation of the Herald, are paid for its publication, merely because they are supporters of the present government.—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
All Letters for the English Mails must be Pre-paid.

On and from the 1st April, 1859, all Letters for Great Britain or Ireland, or for British Possessions or Colonies, or for Foreign Countries, intended for the English Mails, must be pre-paid and posted in Canada. Pre-payment should be made by Stamp whenever practicable.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.
Persons posting Letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Post Master a Certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration in addition to the Postage is as follows, viz:—

Registration Fee.
On Letters to any place in Canada, or British North America..... Os. 1d.
On Letters for the United States..... Os. 3d.
On Letters for the United Kingdom..... Os. 7d.
On Letters for British Colonies or Possessions, sent via England..... 1s. 3d.

On Letters for France and other Foreign Countries, via England..... An amount equal to the Postage rate.
Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the misdirection or loss of a Letter; but a Registered Letter cannot be traced when an Unregistered Letter cannot; and the posting and delivery, or non-delivery can be proven.

A Registered Letter is thus secured against any of the casualties, which from incorrect address, forgetfulness of the receiver or other error, may affect an Unregistered Letter.
S. SMITH,
Post Master General.

The ferry boats are plying on the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Ogdensburg, a thing heretofore unknown at this season of the year.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, March 12th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR.—How little excitement there has been during the week? Is the exclamation of every person, who alludes to Parliamentary affairs. A good deal of business has been done in the House of Assembly, and with so much harmony, that a stranger looking on, would scarcely have believed that the House consisted of two parties, fiercely opposed to each other.

The proceedings, up till Thursday evening, were not of very general interest; but last night Mr. Galt, in a speech, of between four and five hours in length, explained the financial position of the country, and the means by which he proposes to extricate it from its present embarrassments. You know that for two years, the income of the Province has fallen far short of its expenditure—a state of things, which could not be permitted to continue. Indeed, the country and its finances are now in a worse position, than they were when Mr. Cayley resigned his office in 1848. With the same set of men in office, for the past four or five years, who ruled for some years previous to 1848, it was but natural that we should look for the same state of affairs. At the period alluded to, Mr. Hiack took charge of the financial department of the Government, and by his great and acknowledged ability raised the credit of Canada to a pitch enjoyed by no other country on earth, except Great Britain.

With an able and careful finance minister, that happy state of things might have been perpetuated; but with men in power, who although they had not the ability to develop the trade and resources of the country, had the faculty, in a high degree, of spending the public money; and the lamentable state of affairs, is largely to be attributed to their corruption and mismanagement. With Mr. Cayley at the head of the finances, the Province would very soon have become bankrupt, and consequently a change was not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. Mr. Galt has great talents, and he has manfully "grappled" with the difficulties of his position, but it remains to be seen whether he has taken the course best calculated to bring about the desired result.

You will observe that Mr. Galt proposes to retrench on the one hand, and to increase the taxes very considerably on the other. Now there would be no objection to his retrenchment, if he exercised it in the right direction; in reducing large salaries, and economizing in all the public departments of the Government, but he leaves the salaries untouched; and cuts off the allowances which have been given for many years to agricultural Societies, to Mechanics' Institutes, and to various educational and benevolent institutions; while on the other hand, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction at the manner in which the increased duties are to be levied. The additional sum to be levied this year will be about a million, and a half of dollars; and a good deal of it will come off tea, sugar, and other staple articles, which the great bulk of the people so largely purchase.

Yours, E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

March 10, 1859.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Petitions were presented in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and an extension of the Separate School clauses of the School Act.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to alter and amend the representation of the County of York in the House of Commons, in answer to an Address of the House, showing the amount paid certain clergymen of the Church of England in settlement of their claims for services rendered.

Mr. Carling introduced a bill to amend the laws respecting Agricultural Associations in Upper Canada.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions of the Select Committee appointed to consider the petition of the agriculturists and other classes. Mr. Jno. Cameron took the chair amidst loud applause.

Mr. Terrell's bill to amend the Act 14 and 15 Vic. chap. 96 to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justice of the Peace, was moved for a second reading. His object in this bill, was to effect a change in reference to the mode of holding open and close courts. Under the present law an inconvenience had been felt, owing to the manner of holding these courts. The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Dunkin's bill to incorporate the Natural History Society in Montreal, was read a second time. On motion of Mr. Morrison the House went into committee on the bill to amend the law respecting Building Societies in Upper Canada.

Mr. Price was called on by the Speaker. The committee then rose and reported progress. Mr. Holmes moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the Act 20th Vic. cap. 98, intituled an act to amend the law relating to petty trespasses in Upper Canada.

The motion was carried. Mr. Benjamin's bill to amend the acts under which Joint Stock roads and other similar works are consolidated in Upper Canada, was read a second time. The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Friday, March 11, 1859.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Toronto, against the proposed Tariff. The petitioners complained of the duties on wines and foreign spirits being lowered, while on necessities, such as tea and sugar, the duties had been increased. They therefore prayed for an amendment of the duties in both sections of the Tariff. Several other petitions were presented praying for a prohibitory Law. Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from the Hamilton Board of Trade, against the Tariff. In the estimation of the petitioners the whole scheme was fraught with evil to the commerce of Western Canada. They therefore prayed that the House would reject the proposed system of ad valorem duties.

Mr. Connor presented a petition from Dr. Wm. Wynne and six other physicians praying for the abolition of their Professional Privileges in the Toronto University. Petitions were presented from Woodstock and London praying for the Homeopathic Schools of Medicine to have the same rights and privileges as the legalized schools.

Mr. Dawson introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the North West Transportation and Railway Company. The bill was read a first time. On motion of Mr. Galt the message of His Excellency the Governor General, together with the estimates for 1859, were referred to Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin power was given to the joint committee on printing to send for persons and papers and report to the House from time to time.

Mr. McKellar introduced a bill to establish the line between lots 6 and 7 and 12 and 13 in the township of Howard.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to authorize the township of Colborne to consolidate its debt and for other purposes.

Bill read a first time. A bill to incorporate the Transatlantic Telegraph Company. Bill read a first time.

Mr. Benjamin inquired of the Speaker as to whether the steps ought not to be taken to obviate the printing of the two volumes of the Revised Statutes of Canada, on parchment.

The Speaker said he had the matter under consideration, and thought the expense ought to be spared. The matter then dropped.

Mr. Galt moved with respect to the Tariff that on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, that subject and the other measures in his charge be taken up at half seven p.m.

Mr. Patrick thought they were proceeding too hastily. Mr. Galt said that in cases of this kind it was necessary that after the amendment had been made, the House should arrive at its decision as soon as possible.

The first order of the day being that Mr. Pope should in his place to account for his absence on the committee on the Quebec County contested election. Mr. Pope explained that he had been absent on urgent business, and put in an affidavit.

Mr. Brown moved that the hon. member's excuse be accepted.

Mr. Brown said that the question then arose, as to whether the Pope could receive absolution. Laughter.

Attorney General Garter would solve the question. The Pope never required absolution. Laughter.

Mr. Pope's affidavit was ultimately accepted.

Mr. Rose's bill respecting the Public Works was read a second time, and passed without amendment.

Mr. Galt moved the third reading of his bill respecting the Public Debt guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The bill was read a third time.

Mr. Galt replied that the hon. member had not fairly stated the case. He Mr. Galt thought there could not be a stronger case than the fact that they voluntarily consented to go to an extension of the term of the Imperial Government, which had allowed the hon. member for Toronto, who had allowed himself to be retrenched, now crying out against the Imperial Government.

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go to St. Mary's Parish under plan of annihilation, the imposter and party arrived themselves next day, and drove Father Chiquiquy over, and left him in his charge. Such are the struggles yet needed to establish freedom of conscience in this free Canada.—Montreal Gazette.

BARREL HEADS.—Mr. W. Manning, a barrel maker of Montreal, who has invented and patented a machine for making barrel heads, has recently associated himself with H. Palmer of Rochester, N. Y., as a business partner. The Democrat says:—

"The machine is a simple one in every respect, and occupies but little room—about as much as an ordinary turning-lathe—and does its work with surprising facility and completeness. Taking the wood in the rough, a man and two boys can manufacture with it, and pack securely for transportation, about fifteen hundred barrel heads in a day. A boy at one end of the machine guides the edges of the boards and then passes them to a man at the other end, who, in an incredibly brief space of time, gives the head its circular form, places it off and bevels the edges so as to fit the barrel perfectly. The business of the other boy is to put the finished heads into barrels ready for shipment or storage. In joining the edges of the head, the machine is so arranged as to make the greatest bearing come at the ends of the boards, and in planing off the sides the surface is left so true, as to be worked with facility. The result is a complete barrel head, finished with perfect exactness, and calculated to answer the purpose for which it is made with entire certainty."

Manning's machine, being much more simple in construction than any others in use for the same purpose, can be furnished at a price which will tend to throw them out of the market entirely. Ordinary barrel head-making machines cost in the neighborhood of 1,000 dollars, but Manning's can be sold for 200 dollars.

A Gas-illuminated Car came through from New York by the midnight train last night, over the Worcester route. During the nine hours occupied in the trip, only ten cents' worth of gas was consumed, and the car was lighted up as brilliantly as a parlor. It was deemed by the passengers to be a luxurious improvement, altogether worthy of general adoption for the benefit of the travelling public. The gas meter, holding the required quantity of the subtile fluid, is placed underneath the car, from which pipes supply a jet at either end of the interior.—Boston Transcript, Feb. 3.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.
St. Louis, March 16.

The California overland mail of the 18th ult., has arrived. One through and five way passengers came in the stage.

Several tribes of Indians are reported at Apache Pass for the purpose of making treaties.

The Carmanches had stolen 80 miles from a drove belonging to the Mail Company and designed to supply their stations. A party of Rangers have started in pursuit. The company were supplying their stations with ammunition and Sharp's rifles.

The report that Governor Peguerra, of Sonora, has been disposed is not confirmed.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.
New York, March 13.

The steamship Star of the West arrived at half-past seven. She brings 933,000 dollars in specie. The Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 5th. The frigate Ronneke was there, all well. The ship of war Vandalla was at Manzanillo on the last of February, all well. Commander Davis and the late officers and crew of the ship St. Mary's are passengers in the Star of the West.

The California news is unimportant. Valparaiso dates are to January 31st. The revolutionary movement progresses. The province of Teicla in the south, and Huasco and Copapo in the north, are in arms against the government. The troops have been sent to meet the insurgents. Any attempts towards revolt in the provinces of Nuble and Acacagua had been frustrated by the seizure of all arms and munitions. The Commercial Journal favorable to the government, speaks of the revolutionary movements with contempt, and says tranquility is certain. Other authorities say the revolution is daily gaining ground, and troubles are daily expected at Valparaiso, where great fears of excesses by the mob are entertained.

Valparaiso dates are to January 31st. Business is completely paralyzed. No news of interest. The ship of war Gyane was at Callao to leave shortly for Panama.

INVENTION OF THE MICROSCOPE.
It was in 1664, when John Milton's "chief of men" who had wielded the power of England with a firm and vigorous hand, strongly contrasted with the loyal but feeble fingers which previously and subsequently endeavored to direct it, had gone to his long account, and just after the rupture of the close union which had endured almost without interruption for nearly seventy years, a Dutch optician holding a glass, and looking at the flame of a candle, perceived that the melted extremity assumed a spherical form. The intelligent had instantly seized on the happy accident. He had seen Leuwenhoek manufactured lenses, such as they were, and went on burning his glass threads and attempted to place his little glass spheres between two pieces of lead, through which he made an aperture with a pin's point. Placing a hair before this simply-constructed instrument, he found to his great joy that he was the maker and possessor of a capital microscope for those times, and he secured to the micrographers of the day what they had so long sought.—American Druggist, Circular.

GOING AHEAD.
We understand that one of the Hoe's & Co's fastest steam presses has been ordered from New York to print off the bills which Mr. Gowan intends to introduce into the House this session. A gigantic paper mill is about to be established on the banks of the Don, to supply the requisite paper. John S. Hogan and Dr. Connor being the only independent members in the House, have been appointed by Mr. Gowan a committee to relieve each in seconding his bills as they are brought forward.—Gleaner.

NEAL DOW.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser & says—"In the front row of seats in the Maine Assembly sits the world renowned Neal Dow. He has already distinguished himself as a ready debater. When he speaks the House listens. He has a very smooth way of saying very harsh things, and general smile round his face even when he is uttering in his most cutting and sarcastic manner."

Prosperity is the only test that a vulgar man can pass through. If a man has anything mean in his disposition, a little good luck is sure to bring it out.

Political institutions which leave men free to do what they choose, are fit only for those who choose to do what is right.

Rise early to your business, learn good things and oblige good men. There are three things of which you will never repent.

Mr. Gowan has introduced a Bill into Parliament to disfranchise the Town of Cornwall and annex it to the County of Stormont and at the same time to separate the Counties of Huron and Bruce, and give each said County a representative. What Mr. Gowan's object is in introducing this Bill we cannot imagine, but the effect of it will be to take from this part of Canada one vote, and to give it to the West, which would be equal to two votes against us on a division.

A very disgraceful outrage was perpetrated at Dundas recently. The house of a colored man was burned down by neighbors, to whom he had made himself unpopular. It is to be hoped the parties guilty of this wicked act, will be brought to justice.

It is stated that there are 478 lunatics in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, a building intended to accommodate only 264 persons. There are 120 applications for admission. Something worthy of a christianian country should be immediately done for these unfortunate people.

The convenience of a brother is in not being able to find the carriage at an evening party when mama is anxious to go home, and you are anxious to stop.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
Newmarket, March 28, 1859.

Considerable attention and anxiety are excited by the promulgation of a new tariff. This, by the by, is almost an annual occurrence, a frequency of change which is very injurious to commerce and manufactures. Besides affording a strong presumptive proof that the tariff is not properly adjusted to the revenue at all. The great change is a present tariff is to raise the ad valorem duty of 15 per cent to 20. This includes Dry Goods, Hardware, Earthenware, and in a word, the great bulk of Canadian imports.

We remember when the duty was 21 per cent, and the revenue was sufficient for all purposes. Gradually the duty crept up to 21, 24, 10 and 121 per cent; each rate of 21 per cent being looked upon as something very burdensome, and each rise being considered the last. Singularly enough, however, such was the progress of public improvements together with extravagance, jobbing and speculation, that almost in proportion as the duties advanced, the treasury ran behind. The last advance to 15 per cent was looked upon as almost outrageous, but here we have not periodical and stereotyped addition of 21 per cent, but 5 per cent added at once, and doubtless it will be all added, and more than needed. With this advance there was to be a reduction of the duty on Sugar and Tea, but this reduction is only to be prospective and gradual. As a whole, however, the tariff is more simple, and upon more correct principles than its predecessors. And if the people of Canada will elect men who increase their expenditure and debts, they must bear the burden of increased taxation.

There is one point, however, in which we think Mr. Galt's proposed tariff falls short to meet the exigencies of the case. The people of Canada are fully prepared for a very heavy duty upon liquors. No tax, in fact, could be more politic or more popular, and yet this almost the only thing on which Galt makes a reduction. Gin, for instance, pays at present 80 cents per gallon, but under this proposed tariff it will only pay about 25 cents, that being 50 per cent on the cost, which is about 25 sterling. Brandy, in like manner, would be cheapened, to the loss of the revenue, though not to so great an extent. This is surely an oversight which we hope to see remedied. There is certainly no more legitimate article for high taxation than intoxicating drinks, if they are admitted at all.

The latest news from Britain show a dull and drooping market for nearly all kinds of produce.

The attention of this Continent is turned to the weekly receipts of Wheat in Chicago, for upon them in a great measure, depend the price of Wheat and Flour between this time and next harvest. The receipts of Wheat for the week ending 26th February were 50,754 bushels against 54,384 the previous week, and 153,132 for the corresponding week of last year. The stock in store was about half a million of bushels. Wheat had advanced from 3 to 5 cents during the week. Indian Corn showed a very great increase as compared with last year, notwithstanding which a high price was maintained. Pork was coming in very slowly, and the market was dull at \$17.50 to \$18 for Mes.

The New York Flour market is buoyant and steadily advancing. Pork is unchanged. The Toronto market is very poorly supplied, on account of the breaking up of the roads. Flour is depressed at \$6.12 to \$6.25. The price of wheat remains unchanged, viz, 6s 6d to 7s for Spring, and 7s 6d to 8s for Fall. Barley is 5s; Oats 2s 6d to 3s. Pork \$7 to \$7.50; Butter, fresh, 1s to 1s 2d.

In the Montreal Market there is very little activity.

Flour continues as last quoted, Superior being procurable at \$6.50 to \$6.75, and Fancy at \$7. Good Bag Flour is worth about \$3.75 per 112 lbs. (When shall we have the central introduction for all grain, meal and flour as in Liverpool?)

Spring Wheat, for seed, is in demand at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 60 lbs, according to quality and guarantee, respecting the variety, that is given with it.

Asbes continue in fair demand at 2s 6d to 2s 9d for Pots, and 3s 2s for Pearls, though the last news from Britain is unfavorable.

Butter is still 20 to 25 cents, and Mess Pork nominally at \$10.

Securities and Stocks generally are firm, and rather buoyant. Money continues plenty.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

MARKET PRICES.
OTTAWA, March 11, 1859.

Flour, per bbl. \$7 25 a 7 50
Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs. 1 45 a 1 50
Oatmeal, per bbl. 8 00 a 8 25
Rye, per 56 lbs. 0 45 a 0 60
Barley, per 48 lbs. 0 00 a 0 40
Oats per 34 lbs. 0 50 a 0 60
Peas, per 60 lbs. 0 70 a 0 90
Potatoes, per bushel. 0 40 a 0 45
Hay, per ton. 0 00 a 12 00
Pork per 100 lbs. 4

