

has been offered to him, shall thereby vacate his seat in such Legislative Council.

128. All Members shall take the oath of allegiance before assuming their respective seats.

129 and 130. All laws (with exceptions named) and persons now in office shall continue in force and place until otherwise provided.

131. Officers may be appointed for execution of this Act.

132. General Government shall have power to carry out present treaties.

133. English or French languages may be used in House of Commons and Quebec Legislature, and Acts of Parliament of Canada and Quebec Legislature shall be published in both languages.

134 and 135. Provide for the continuance in office in Quebec and Ontario of the principal Executive Officers of Government, and for the continuance of their present power.

136 to 140. Refer mainly to technical points.

141. Enacts that the Kingston Penitentiary shall continue to be the Penitentiary of Ontario and Quebec.

142. The division and adjustment of debts, etc., between Quebec and Ontario and the General Government shall be referred to three arbitrators.

143. Governor General may divide present records of Canada between Quebec and Ontario.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada, therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

146. If the Provinces in question should desire to join the Confederation, the Queen may admit Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and British Columbia, on terms stated in their address to that effect, provided they be acceptable to Canada.

147. In that case Newfoundland and Prince Edward shall be entitled to a representation of four members in the Senate.

Stripped of the legal verbiage with which they are necessarily encumbered, the above are the leading and most of the minor details of the Bill.

We omit the Schedule defining the new electoral boundaries of Ontario as they are of local bearing, and have already been published in most of the Upper Province papers.

## ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. Feb. 23, 1867.

THERE is no change of importance to record in the general aspect of our market. Business still continues dull, and will probably remain so for some little time to come. Travelling in the vicinity of the city is very indifferent, and though a change in this respect would doubtless cause some improvement, yet there is little probability of much being done until the spring trade fairly opens. The money market is tight and rates of exchange rule high, 60 days bills on London being quoted at 10½ premium, and sight bills 1½. New York Gold drafts are ½ to 1, and Montreal 1 to 1½ premium.

The shipping arrivals of the week comprise one vessel from London with general cargo, one from Halifax laden principally with sugar and molasses, and two vessels in ballast from American ports. There is a feeling of quiet satisfaction prevailing here at the successful passage of the Confederation Bill through the Imperial Parliament, and the opposition which was on so formidable is rapidly dwindling to the smallest possible proportions.

LUMBER.—The movements of lumber for the week have been very limited. One vessel for Great Britain with deals, one for Havana with shooks, and one for Matanzas with shooks and boards being all the clearances reported. Freight to Great Britain are merely nominal, there is very little tonnage offering, and the requirements of shippers are very small. Several West Indian charters have been effected during the week, prices ranging from 22c. to 24c. for shooks, \$7.50

for boards to Cardenas and Matanzas, and \$8.00 to Havana.

We notice that the schooner "Emma G." took a cargo for Matanzas, consisting of 100 kegs of nails, 111 packages and 84 casks of hardware, and 210 bbls. of potatoes.

Flour.—The flour market continues steady at last week's quotations, the demand has slightly improved, and should the travelling get better, this improvement will be likely to continue. The arrivals for the week have been 600 barrels per steamer, via Portland.

Strong Superfine \$8.50 to \$9.70. Ordinary brands Superfine \$8.20 to \$8.40. Corn Meal \$4.60 to \$4.75.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—In these departments of trade there is no change of consequence to report. The stock of sugar and molasses has been increased by the arrival of a cargo from Halifax. A portion of this was offered at auction, one small lot of the molasses only was sold at 22c. in bond, the remainder of the cargo was withdrawn.

CAPITAL.	PAID UP.	SHARE.	NAME.	DIVIDEND PER ANNUM.	PRICE PER SHARE.
\$200,000	all	\$200	BANKERS.		
\$1,000,000	all	\$100	Bank of New Brunswick,	8 per cent.	\$225
\$500,000	all	\$50	Bank of N. America,	12 per cent.	41 1/2
\$100,000	all	\$100	Commercial Bank,	10 per cent.	110
\$100,000	all	100	Western Bank,	10 per cent.	60
\$200,000	all	101	Provincial Bank, Fredericton,	8 per cent.	98
\$100,000	all	101	St. Stephen's Bank,	8 per cent.	
\$100,000	all	101	SUNDRY STOCKS.		
\$100,000	all	101	St. John Manufacturing Co's,	20 per cent.	138
\$100,000	all	101	St. John Gas Company,	8 per cent.	101 premium
\$100,000	all	101	Medical Dispensary,	8 per cent.	2 1/2
\$100,000	all	101	St. John Water Works,	6 per cent.	1 1/2
\$100,000	all	101	Hospital Dispensary,	6 per cent.	1 1/2
\$100,000	all	101	Inspection Judge Company,	12 per cent.	1 1/2
\$100,000	all	101	Union Iron Works Company,	8 per cent.	\$16
\$100,000	all	101	Victoria Skating Rink,	8 per cent.	\$19

We learn by enquiry at the Treasurer's office, that the gross amount of Revenue received at the Port of St. John for the month of January 1867 was \$38,000 against \$36,000 in January 1866, being an increase of \$2,000. The returns from the port of St. Andrews are also favourable, the amount received in January 1867 being \$251.54 against \$638.15 in 1866, an increase of \$186.61.

Arrived at Matanzas, 19th inst., brig, *Riverside* hence, 22 days. On 17th ult. had decks swept of every thing, 18th, Joseph Davis of St. John N.B., second mate, was washed overboard and lost.

The crew of the ship *Mary Raymond*, ashore at Pelican Bank, below Savannah, left the vessel 11th inst. Her leak was gaining on her. The steam tug *E. H. Webster* was unable to reach the vessel that morning in consequence of the very heavy sea running.

On the 18th inst., a fine brig named the *Mohawk* was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Jenkins, Courtney Bay, St. John. She was built under the inspection of the "French Veritas" to class 6 years, and is a handsomely modelled, well finished vessel. Her dimensions are 110 feet keel, 17 feet 9 in. hold, and 29 feet beam, burden 330 tons register, 450 tons carpenter's measurement. The *Mohawk* is owned by D. J. McLaughlin, Jun., and others. is intended for general trade, and we learn was chartered at a good freight three hours after being launched. The Messrs. Jenkins have now on the stocks and nearly ready for launching a fine 1000 ton ship, built to class 7 years, also a brigantine in frame of 210 tons, and we understand intend laying the keel of a bark of 600 tons immediately.

The large American ship *City of Brooklyn* has just completed her repairs at this port. She is a remarkably fine ship of 1750 tons measurement, 222 feet long, 40 feet 6 inches beam, 20 feet hold, and since the 1st

October, when she was first put on the blocks, has been almost rebuilt. The work has been carried on under the supervision of the surveyor to "French Lloyds" (Capt. Masters), and Mr. King as master workman, Wm. Hallenbake of New York acting as inspector on behalf of the owners. About 120 hands have been employed, and we understand that some \$18,000 have been paid out in wages alone. The workmanship is of a very superior character, and has given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. She leaves to-day for Mobile.

Salmon fishing on the Miramichi river in New Brunswick must be quite an extensive business, we quote from the *Quebec Chronicle*:

"The nets on Fox Island, at the mouth of the river, produced a thousand fish in one day. About 200,000 pounds were put up in this, and 50,000 pounds pickled and smoked. As the loss of weight in preserving is about 60 per cent., the catch must have been over 400,000 pounds. The fish in that river average about 8 lbs. We almost shrink from giving the number of salmon thus arrived at; but it is upwards of 10,000 or about equal in number, though not in weight, to the produce of all the Canadian salmon rivers put together."

The death of Mr. Fulton, Assistant Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, is announced. The deceased gentleman had been in the Provincial Secretary's Office about forty years, and was universally respected and esteemed.

It is rumoured that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for New Brunswick will shortly visit Quebec, with the view of perfecting arrangements for an efficient steam service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the coming summer.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 6, 1867.

BUSINESS generally quiet. Arrivals of flour small. The demand has improved, and stocks are much reduced. The Market is firm, without any actual change in price. Strong Superfine, \$8.50 to \$8.70, Cornmeal firm, at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Provisions dull and unchanged.

## HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, February 25th, 1867.

TRADE for the past week has been of a quiet character, very little merchandise has changed hands, in fact business now is altogether local, and speculators do not seem inclined to speculate, a general dullness pervades business circles. The imports are comparatively light, whilst the exports are very considerable.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has slightly declined, and may now be quoted at from \$3.80 to \$3.90 for No. 1 Canada; the demand is inactive, and speculators buy sparingly; we look for lower prices as the stock accumulates.

CORN MEAL.—Firm with a slight advance; quotations \$4.50 to \$4.60 per barrel for Brandywine. The imports for the week are 1151 barrels flour from Canada via Boston.

FISH.—There is no material change to note in any description. Cod quiet; not much enquiry, save for hard cured. Labrador and soft cured dull. Mackerel is in fair request, and prices have slightly advanced, especially Nos. 1 and 2 L. for shipment to United States. No. 3 Large is also in demand for export to West Indies. Herrings are in better request, but without change in price. Alewives, firm. Smoked Herring have advanced, quotations 80 to 90c. per box, there is none at present in first hands. The receipts for the week are 12 qts. codfish, 2 barrels oil, and the exports Codfish 562 tierces, (4 qts. each); 2565 drums, (123 lbs. each), 60 tubs, (123 lbs. each), 624 boxes, (100 lbs. each), 296 half-boxes, (50 lbs. each). Scale, 201 tierces, (4 qts. each), 400 drums, (123 lbs. each). 37 boxes, 50 half-boxes. Herring, 1525 barrels, 20 half-barrels. Smoked Herring, 160 boxes. Mackerel, 2442 barrels, 250 half-barrels, 52 qr.-barrels, 65 kits. Salmon, 33 barrels, 20 half-bbls. Alewives, 160 bbls. Preserved Lobsters, 160 cases. Cod Oil, 119 casks, of which one cargo for bark *Celia*, consisting of 2565 drums, 60 tubs codfish, and 400 drums haddock was shipped for Pernambuco, and a market, and 2041 barrels, 250 half-barrels, 52 quarters, and 6 kits mackerel, 25 barrels, 20 half-barrels salmon, 2 half-barrels, 20 kits trout, 172 barrels, 20 half-barrels herring, and 119 casks cod oil to United States, and the balance consisting of 662 tierces, 624 boxes, 296 half-boxes codfish, 204 tierces, 37 boxes, 50 half-boxes scale fish, 1533 barrels herring, 160 boxes smoked herring, 401 barrels mackerel, 8 barrels salmon, 150