scent for bargains, knows the market before he purchases, patronizes the houses who sell for cash exclusively, and have no "dead head" accounts for him to contribute toward paying-appreciates fair dealing-is a living advertisement for the house he buys of, and will always be sure to direct his friends there.

The importations at the port of Toronto in April were about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars less in value than in April last year, the total being $\$ 492,568$ against $\$ 642,812$. The imports of dutiable goods alone amounted to $\$ 449,133$ this year, anid $\$ 592,860$ last year; the decrease was mostly in the articles coming under the general title of dry goods, which came forward earlier than last year, and were mostly entered in March instead of April. During March and April combined, goods to the value of $\$ 1,472,423$ were imported, and $1,422,931$ last year, showing a slight increase on the business of 1869 . Notwithstanding the falling-off in the value of imports in April, the duties were larger, in consequence of the changes in the tariff, which came into force at the custom houses, on the 7 th of the month.
A Correspondent sends us the following facts and reflections about a case of aristocratic bankruptey: The sensibilities of a certain circle of Montreal's ultra-aristocratic citizens, were rudely shocked the other day by the publication of the Ossignment of a gentleman engaged in one of the least plebian lines of trade, Commission. Possibly the most of the refined persons aforesaid are not familiar with the terms "Liabilities" and "Assets," or their astonishment would have been sensibly increased hy learning that the liabilities of the gentleman in question footed up to the immediate vicinity of $£ 10,000$ I while the assets are still being looked for by the assignee, with no further resultas yet, than an imposing brass doorplate. A note-worthy feature of the estate is the number of tradesmen's bills left unpaid :-item, coal and wood ; item, stoves and tinware; over a thousand dollars to different grocers; his butcher and his baker a hundred each; his taflors -for he had two-can comfort one another to the tune of forty odd pounds apiece; his milliner's bill is a modest one of $\$ 130$, while he spent nearly as much (on tick) with his hatter. He did not adopt the saying of the brilliant French philosopher: "Give ps the luxuries of life, and we will dispense with its necessaries," for the above items are sufficiently staple, and the Iuxuries, after all, are confined to a jeweller's bill of a few hundred dollars, and a wine bill of a less amount. "Wbonder if the stately footman, whose duty it was to announce the visitors to the mansion, has a "preferential claim" for his wages ? This unpleasant state of affairs appears to the vulgar world to be the plain resulf of a violation of the ordinary rules of household economy. "Income ninety-nine pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence; expenditure, one hundred pounds; result, misery. Pity that some stronger punishment than even aristocratic sympathy, expressed by cold shoulders, could not be meted out to such deliberate and dishonest extravagance. But, " appearances
must and shall be prescrved."

