DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from third page.)

Mr. CAUCHON said that had to be proved. (Laughter.) His (Sir John's) remark might be very witty, but in his (Mr. Cauchon's) opinion, it had no bearing on the case. He continued by urging that it should be the aim of the Government to provide cheap markets, and quoted Sir Robert Peel's remarks in favour of Free Trade. He stated that under a Free Trade policy the imports of France had increased from $47,740,000 sterling in 1839 to 2146,000,000 in 1876, and the exports had increased within the same time from £79,920,000 to £160,000,000. Under the same policy England was growing richer by a million a year. In the United States they had been stationary with Protection. France had taken a great step in advance, but it was when she had adopted Free Trade. It was said that the United States competed in the English market, but this was to a comparatively small extent. What should be looked at was the general movement of trade and this was largely on the side of England. He contended that the depression was not due to the want of Protection. We had overstocked our own markets in articles in which there was no competition from outside. Not only had we been overproducing but we had been overbuying. The surplus stock must be disposed of and then we should come back to the former prosperity.

MR. ROGHESTER had the honour to represent an agricultural constituency and could not allow a vote to be taken without expressing the view which he held on the question. He would reiterate what he had stated on a previous occasion, that in the Dominion of Canada we should have the dental Protection for our industries. It had been said by say that the farmer required no Protection, but he contended that the farmer as well as other interests in the country did require some Protection. He would go for Free Trade if we could have Free Trade on both sides. Coarse grains of Canada entered the Dominion of United States free. He could not be grown to any great extent. It came in from the United States free. If the Minister of Finance had put a duty on corn, it would have helped him to make up his deficit. Rye was formerly grown extensively in Canada, but was now superseded by the corn brought in duty free from the United States and used for distilling. He had no personal interest in the duty on malt, but he thought it was one of the most uncivilized acts ever committed in any country in the world. Malt was used for a beverage which was certainly less injurious than some other liquors. Surely Indian corn could have stood the tax better. He read letters from extensive brewers in Toronto representing the grievous injuries which tax imposed upon them and intimating that they would be compelled to close up their business. It was a point which might seem a small thing, but it made a very heavy charge on the business. This tax on malt was another blow aimed at the farmers. Hitherto there had been no temptation to substitute other articles for malt in the manufacture of beer, but now there was a temptation to change, and he had no doubt that some persons would be induced to use other and probably injurious ingredients in order to evade the tax on malt. He condemned the brewers, however, as a highly honourable body who had always acted in a public spirited manner. He referred to an anonymous writer in a local journal who said, "woe betide the Ottawa members if they voted Protection." He guessed the author of that communication was an American and his guess, he had intended, was not correct. The author was connected with a firm which imported largely of Indian corn from the United States and which it off as a handsome profit. It was no wonder that that gentleman wanted a tax on corn, yet he pretended to be influenced solely by consideration for the interests of the Canadian farmer. (Hear, hear.) He then reviewed that the present tariff prevented Canadian manufactured lumber from going over to the States, while American manufactured lumber overruns our markets. Reference was then made to the importation of Canadian vessels to carry merchandise in bond through the American canals, and showed that that clause of the tariff was owing entirely to the Americans and that it was not the fault of the Dominion Parliament that had been allowed. If that treaty were carried out and were enforced by the Government, he had little doubt it would be nothing to complain of.

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MR. ROCHESTER said the country would be glad to hear that. He then went on to show that the country was suffering, and the trade of the country was suffering, contending for a policy which would foster our manufactures.

MR. LITTLE claimed the attention of the House on the ground that he represented one of the largest and wealthiest agricultural constituencies of the Dominion. He held that the agriculture of Canada required Protection as well as the American farmer did, because what was good for the United States was good for Canada. He pointed out that the Minister of the Interior had stated that the imports of agricultural products into Canada did not amount to much. Well from the latest official returns he had collected the following information. During the year there have had been imported 1,261 horses, valued at $92,774; 5,864 horned cattle, at a value of $163,466; 30,195 swine, valued at $364,900; 11,344 sheep, valued at $22,218. That he held to be a very large importation. He proceeded to show that the general dissatisfaction felt in his constituency at the extravagant policy of the Government, and contended that the Minister in adopting a revenue policy, the Government should curtail the expenditure.

MR. BOBROW followed in a brief speech in which he said direct taxation was the only fair system. He would not support a Protectionist system.

MR. MONTEITH said he was a farmer himself. He had helped to clear a farm and he worked a farm still and he believed that the agricultural interest would be benefitted by Protection. He desired to give the farmers their own market. He also advocated Protection for manufactures. We should protect everything that we produced ourselves. What we could not produce might be admitted free. The Depression Committee's report had been circulated extensively apparently with the object of misleading, acting the feeling in favour of Protection.

MR. PLATT (Toronto) took the floor at one o'clock. He regarded the tax on malt as a great blunder, and doubted whether one member of the Government understood why they had done.

If people were prevented from drinking beer, they would be driven to drink gin and whiskey. Anything was contrary to the policy of other countries, which were seeking to promote the use of light beverages in the place of intoxicating liquors, like gin and whiskey. He desired that Protection should make things dear. The poor man could purchase necessaries cheaper in the United States than in either England or Canada. He referred to the professions of purity with which the present Government came into office, and said a pretty party of purity they were. "Come along John, lots of money, &c.," that was the style of men they were. (Laughter.)

Mr. POPE (E. L.) while opposed to Protectiih would feel it to be his duty to oppose the proposition of the Government to increase taxation. They had been promised retrenchment, but instead of that the House had been asked to tax the very articles used most by the poor man. He expressed himself in favour of Reciprocity with the United States. As it was he would not vote for the amendment, but he intended to vote against the tax on malt.

Mr GAUDET referred at length to the suffering and want of Protection in Quebec among small manufacturers and artificers in furniture and encouraged the Government for its superiority policy.

A division was then taken on the amendment of Dr. Orton, which was lost:—Yeas, 74; nays, 113.

Those voting for the amendment were:—

Baby, Benoit, Blanchet, Bowell, Bronson, Brown, Bunster, Cameron (Huron), Carling, Carman, Coiney, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Cuthbert, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Dewdney, Domville, Donahue, Farrow, Fraser, Gaudet, Gibbs, Gibson, Gill, Hagar, Harwood, Hurteau, Jones, (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Lanthier, Little, McCallum, McCraney, McDougall, McDougall (Kingston), McKay, McKellar, McKenzie, McLeod, McMillan (Cornwall), McMillan (Middlesex), McQuade, Masson, Mitchell, Moffat, Montague, Mongeau, Morris, Morrison, North, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Robillard, Robinson, Rochester, Rochon, Rouleau, Ryan, Ray, Schultz, Shephenson, Thompson (Carleton), Thompson, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac).—74.

Those voting against the amendment were as follows:—

Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bannatyne, Bodwell, Bernier, Bertram, Bigger, Blackburn, Bolden, Borden, Bowman, Boyer, Boyd, Buell, Burk, Brouse, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, Carter, Casey, Cauvin, Cauchon, Charlton, Cheval, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Colby, Cornwall, Cunningham, Davies, Dawson, Delorme, De St. Georges, De Velet, Dymond, Fairbank, Fairbairn, Fairbank, Forbes, Fortier, Fortin, Gibson, Ross, Gillmor, Gordon, Greenway, Grieve, Grover, Hale, Hall, Hagelgam, Hale, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Kirkland, Kirk, Lacerte, Landerkin, Lauver, Macdonald (Toronto), Macdonald (Inverness), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Renfrew), McKay (Cape Breton), McCraney, McGreevy, McIntyre, McIsaac, McJunkin, McMillan, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Petten, Pickard, Pope (Queens), Pouliot, Powell, Ray, Richard, Roscoe, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Rykert, Scriver, Sproule, Stirton, (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Somerville, Stephenson, Thompson, Thompson (Haldimand), Trow, Vail, Wallace (Leeds), Wood (Westmoreland), Yeo, Young.—113.

The numbers absent, or not voting, including the Speaker, were as follows:—Angle, Baby, Baker, Blain, Blake, Bourassa, Devlin, Dugas, Ferguson, Flesher, Geoffrion, Lanthier, Lapointe, Lesage (Congwin), Rochon, Rymal, Short, Skinner, Thomson (Welland), 18; and of the number eight would have voted for the amendment, and ten against it. Assuming that all the votes had been recorded, the division would, therefore, have stood—for the amendment, 82; and against it, 123.

The next division was on the amendment of Sir John Macdonald and the votes were—for, 118; and against, 74. Messrs Baby and Bourassa had not voted on Dr. Orton's amendment, but they voted on the amendment of Sir John Macdonald in favour of the Government. Messrs. Macdonald (Cornwall) Morris, and McGreevy had voted for Dr. Orton's amendment, but voted against the amendment of Sir John Macdonald. On the main motion that the tariff resolution of the Government be concurred in, the following was the vote, 120 for and 69 against. On this division Messrs. Pope (Prince Edward Island), Cowan, and Robillard changed the former vote against the Government, and the president

with the Government. The main motion was thus passed by a majority of 51, which is assumed to be the strength of the Government on a direct party vote. But the real majority of the Government on the policy which they have pursued before the country, and which has been challenged by the Opposition, may be said to be 46 or 46.

The House adjourned at 2 45.

MONDAY, March 26.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine business.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for an order of the House for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, and orders in connection with the dismissal of William Colwell, Locker in the Custom House Department, St. John, New Brunswick; also, all papers, telegrams, and correspondence in connection with the investigation carried on by Inspector Collyp, together with his report thereon,—date of dismissal,—copy of medical report as to his health after examination,—a statement of all other official appointments which were offered him,—copy of letter addressed by Commissioner Johnson, at Ottawa, to the Department of the Minister of Justice recommending him for an appointment,—together with a statement of the fund from which the sum of one hundred dollars was paid him,—of the grounds for such payment, and the sequence to which such payment was charged in the Public Accounts.

MR. BURPEE had no objection to all the papers being brought down.

The motion was carried.

MR. ROSCOE moved for an order of the House for copies of letters from Government officials in British Columbia to the Government in view of the which he held on the prisoner Martin on alleged United States territory; also, of a demand made upon Mr. Blake by order of the United States custom house officer.

Mr. BLAKE said the very important question to which the hon. member had referred, had not failed to receive the very earnest attention of the Government. The correspondence was now in such a position that it would not be in the public interest to bring it before the House. Some small portion of it for which the gentleman asked, there was a boundary question involved and the Government had taken steps to obtain such information as would enable them to deal of the merits of the question. In the meantime he would ask the hon. member to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

MR. STEPHENSON moved for an order of the House for return showing by whom the pork stuffs supplied to the Mounted Police Force in the North-West Territory and Manitoba were furnished; the quantity and description of such stuffs supplied; the prices under which the supplies were made; the point from where they were shipped and the cost of conveyance to the nearest railway station and intimating that they would be compelled to close up their business. It was a point which might seem a small thing, but it made a very heavy charge on the business. This tax on malt was another blow aimed at the farmers. Hitherto there had been no temptation to substitute other articles for malt in the manufacture of beer, but now there was a temptation to change, and he had no doubt that some persons would be induced to use other and probably injurious ingredients in order to evade the tax on malt. He condemned the brewers, however, as a highly honourable body who had always acted in a public spirited manner. He referred to an anonymous writer in a local journal who said, "woe betide the Ottawa members if they voted Protection." He guessed the author of that communication was an American and his guess, he had intended, was not correct. The author was connected with a firm which imported largely of Indian corn from the United States and which it off as a handsome profit. It was no wonder that that gentleman wanted a tax on corn, yet he pretended to be influenced solely by consideration for the interests of the Canadian farmer. (Hear, hear.) He then reviewed that the present tariff prevented Canadian manufactured lumber from going over to the States, while American manufactured lumber overruns our markets. Reference was then made to the importation of Canadian vessels to carry merchandise in bond through the American canals, and showed that that clause of the tariff was owing entirely to the Americans and that it was not the fault of the Dominion Parliament that had been allowed. If that treaty were carried out and were enforced by the Government, he had little doubt it would be nothing to complain of.

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ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The Annual Report—The Past and the Future.

A meeting of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association was held at noon Tuesday in the Parliament Buildings.

Present—Lieut.-Col. Jarvis (Brigade Major), of Guelph, President, in the chair; Lieut.-Col. Gillmor, Lieut.-Cols. Alger (Treasurer), and Denison; Lieut.-Cols. Peck, Gallt, Smith, Shaw and Captain Bailey, of the 10th Royals; Lieut.-Col. Foster, Lieut.-Cols. Croft, and Color-Sergt. Cooper, Toronto Engineer Company; Lieut. Manschess, Cobourg; Captain Johnston, Georgetown; Lieut.-Col. Gibson and Captain Mason, Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, London; Major Ellis, Ingersoll; Corporal Crowe, Guelph; Lieut.-Col. Otter, Secretary.

Matches were decided to be held on the 28th of August and following days.

The subscription was amended by the two following resolutions:—

1st. That the membership fee be $1, and that all ammunition be paid for at that rate.

2nd. That Associations shall pay $5 for the privilege of affiliation, irrespective of membership or individual entrance fee, entitling an association to a badge, and to compete in the Affiliated Associations' match for team prizes only.

The annual report was then presented and adopted as follows:—

"Your Council have to submit their annual report of the proceedings of the Association for the year 1876.

"The annual general meeting took place on the Association ranges, Garrison Common, Toronto, on the 29th August and following days, and attracted a most successful and every particular.

"It cannot be was mainly due to the changes made in the programme as recommended by the Committee appointed at the annual meeting in September, 1875.

"The reduction of battalion teams from ten to eight will, we think, induce a greater number of battalions to compete in that match, thereby increasing the general list of competitors.

"The substitution of the 'Extra Series Prizes' for the 'Pool' and 'Running Mark' targets was found to answer admirably, being attended with an increase of revenue and general satisfaction to competitors. We would, however, suggest that a greater number be made available for prizes for this match in the country districts, instead of leaving them to be made up from Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa.

"The 'Maiden Stakes,' a match in place of the 'Tyro,' and open only to those who had never won a prize at a Dominion or Provincial meeting, was another new feature, which was found to give satisfaction, and its continuance is recommended.

"Mr. R. O. Bickford, of Toronto, generously gave the sum of $100 as a special prize for this match.

"A great improvement was noticeable in the introduction of single range matches, as they give an opportunity to those who cannot spare more than a day from their homes to at least one or two competitions, and also a better chance to the medium shots of winning prizes.

"Your Council have had under consideration the question of replacing the long target by one more in accordance with the Dominion, and has it is yet an open question which system of target practice is the most advantageous according to the usual method of computation, to 5,847,615 quarters against 4,899,107 quarters in the corresponding week of the preceding year.

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

According to J. E. Beerbohm's "Evening Corn Trade List" of the 1st inst., the quantities of grain and flour on the voyage to the United Kingdom, for direct port-to-port, as well as for orders, are 2,000,000 qrs. wheat, 1,000,000 qrs. maize, 749,000 qrs. barley, 277,000 qrs. rye, 12,250 qrs. oats, 50,000 qrs. beans, 28,000 qrs. peas, 1,000,000 qrs. indian corn, 35,000 qrs. cottonseed, 15,000 tons linseed, 100 tons. At this time last year the quantities were—wheat, 1,600,000 qrs. maize, 1,000,000 qrs. barley, 32,000 qrs. rye, 4,000 qrs. oats, nil, beans, 14,000 qrs. peas, 30,000 qrs. indian corn, 20,000 qrs. cottonseed, 15,000 tons, linseed, 400 tons. The arrivals of grain and seed indeed, have been fair, but not equal to those of the last week, were as 1 Hours:—Wheat, 15, maize, 14, barley, 4, rye, 1, oats, 4, beans, 1, linseed, 1, rape, 1, cottonseed, 1, linseed cake, 1, total, 43 cargoes. Imports of flour, 3 cargoes. Arrivals, the arrivals have been as follows:—Wheat, 1,000 qrs. maize, 1,000 qrs. rye, 1,000 qrs. beans, 72, linseed, 2, rapeseed, 3, cotton seed, 15, tons. Barley 3. During the same period, there have been cleared, wheat, 2,000, maize, 64, barley, 47, rye, 3, oats, 2, beans, 22, linseed, 3, rapeseed, 2, cottonseed, 12, tons.

Mr. Beerbohm's report of the 2nd inst. is:

During the late stock excitement at Montreal a statement was telegraphed to New York, stating that the Bank of British North America had loaned $200,000 on advances made on 600 shares of the Montreal City Passenger railway. This statement caused a panic in the Bank, which came circulated amongst our people, we are informed, to the effect that the Bank would not make advances on the above number of shares, and could sell those on which it has advanced money. The Bank of British North America has done no business it expects to be able to come out with a still smaller loss.

The Commercial Advertiser says:

A Liverpool despatch of Friday to the New York Tribune says that a leading grain circular of that city received last week's market as follows:—That wheat markets of the interior show generally rather more firmness, but sellers continue free to meet the requirements of buyers. Purchasers buy little more than is wanted for immediate use. The coast is about cleared of wheat, and the interior is not in a position to ship at no more parts for orders, there now remain only 20 for sale. Spot business within the past two days has been rather more active, but prices are unchanged. Our fresh arrivals since Tuesday amount to about 40,000 bushels of wheat. The arrivals of corn are moderate. At this market to-day there was a tolerably good attendance of buyers, and business was done on terms prices of Tuesday. In some instances the turn was in favour of sellers. Flour steady but there was little doing, owing to the poor demand.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, March 26, 1877:—

Stocks.	Capital paid up.	Rest.	Quantities sold.			Average prices.		
			Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1876	48,543	23,130	7,000	5,000	6,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
1877	48,543	23,130	2,000	1,000	1,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
1876	33,146	33,146	2,371	1,000	1,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
1877	33,146	33,146	1,000	1,000	1,000	4 6	4 3	4 0

The total deliveries of wheat in the United Kingdom from the opening of the harvest year, namely, the 1st of September, 1876, to the present, according to the usual method of computation, to 5,847,615 quarters against 4,899,107 quarters in the corresponding week of the preceding year.

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Commercial Bank	1876	1876	1876	1877	1876	1876	1877	1876
Wheat	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Corn	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Barley	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Rye	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Peas	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Oats	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 25	to 1 [illegible]
Wheat, spring do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, hind quarter, per lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, fore quarter, per lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, per pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, per brace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkeys, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lb rolls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lb prints	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, loads, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Straw, per load	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, per do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday last, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says:—The temperature during the past week has been more like some time previous to the spring winds have enabled farmers to make steady progress with spring ploughing and sowing. There have now some sharp winds to set well as snow and sleet. These have not injured growing crops, but the condition of which is satisfactory, but have stopped the sowing of barley and delayed agricultural labour, especially on Sian and Capitain Bailey, of the 10th Royals; Lieut.-Col. Foster, Lieut.-Cols. Croft, and Color-Sergt. Cooper, Toronto Engineer Company; Lieut. Manschess, Cobourg; Captain Johnston, Georgetown; Lieut.-Col. Gibson and Captain Mason, Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, London; Major Ellis, Ingersoll; Corporal Crowe, Guelph; Lieut.-Col. Otter, Secretary.

Matches were decided to be held on the 28th of August and following days.

The subscription was amended by the two following resolutions:—

1st. That the membership fee be $1, and that all ammunition be paid for at that rate.

2nd. That Associations shall pay $5 for the privilege of affiliation, irrespective of membership or individual entrance fee, entitling an association to a badge, and to compete in the Affiliated Associations' match for team prizes only.

The annual report was then presented and adopted as follows:—

"Your Council have to submit their annual report of the proceedings of the Association for the year 1876.

"The annual general meeting took place on the Association ranges, Garrison Common, Toronto, on the 29th August and following days, and attracted a most successful and every particular.

"It cannot be was mainly due to the changes made in the programme as recommended by the Committee appointed at the annual meeting in September, 1875.

"The reduction of battalion teams from ten to eight will, we think, induce a greater number of battalions to compete in that match, thereby increasing the general list of competitors.

"The substitution of the 'Extra Series Prizes' for the 'Pool' and 'Running Mark' targets was found to answer admirably, being attended with an increase of revenue and general satisfaction to competitors. We would, however, suggest that a greater number be made available for prizes for this match in the country districts, instead of leaving them to be made up from Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa.

"The 'Maiden Stakes,' a match in place of the 'Tyro,' and open only to those who had never won a prize at a Dominion or Provincial meeting, was another new feature, which was found to give satisfaction, and its continuance is recommended.

"Mr. R. O. Bickford, of Toronto, generously gave the sum of $100 as a special prize for this match.

"A great improvement was noticeable in the introduction of single range matches, as they give an opportunity to those who cannot spare more than a day from their homes to at least one or two competitions, and also a better chance to the medium shots of winning prizes.

"Your Council have had under consideration the question of replacing the long target by one more in accordance with the Dominion, and has it is yet an open question which system of target practice is the most advantageous according to the usual method of computation, to 5,847,615 quarters against 4,899,107 quarters in the corresponding week of the preceding year.

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

According to J. E. Beerbohm's "Evening Corn Trade List" of the 1st inst., the quantities of grain and seed indeed, on the voyage to the United Kingdom, for direct port-to, as well as for orders, are 2,000,000 qrs. wheat, 1,000,000 qrs. maize, 749,000 qrs. barley, 277,000 qrs. rye, 12,250 qrs. oats, 50,000 qrs. beans, 28,000 qrs. peas, 1,000,000 qrs. indian corn, 35,000 qrs. cottonseed, 15,000 tons linseed, 100 tons. At this time last year the quantities were—wheat, 1,600,000 qrs. maize, 1,000,000 qrs. barley, 32,000 qrs. rye, 4,000 qrs. oats, nil, beans, 14,000 qrs. peas, 30,000 qrs. indian corn, 20,000 qrs. cottonseed, 15,000 tons, linseed, 400 tons. The arrivals of grain and seed indeed, have been fair, but not equal to those of the last week, were as 1 Hours:—Wheat, 15, maize, 14, barley, 4, rye, 1, oats, 4, beans, 1, linseed, 1, rape, 1, cottonseed, 1, linseed cake, 1, total, 43 cargoes. Imports of flour, 3 cargoes. Arrivals, the arrivals have been as follows:—Wheat, 1,000 qrs. maize, 1,000 qrs. rye, 1,000 qrs. beans, 72, linseed, 2, rapeseed, 3, cotton seed, 15, tons. Barley 3. During the same period, there have been cleared, wheat, 2,000, maize, 64, barley, 47, rye, 3, oats, 2, beans, 22, linseed, 3, rapeseed, 2, cottonseed, 12, tons.

Mr. Beerbohm's report of the 2nd inst. is:

During the late stock excitement at Montreal a statement was telegraphed to New York, stating that the Bank of British North America had loaned $200,000 on advances made on 600 shares of the Montreal City Passenger railway. This statement caused a panic in the Bank, which came circulated amongst our people, we are informed, to the effect that the Bank would not make advances on the above number of shares, and could sell those on which it has advanced money. The Bank of British North America has done no business it expects to be able to come out with a still smaller loss.

The Commercial Advertiser says:

A Liverpool despatch of Friday to the New York Tribune says that a leading grain circular of that city received last week's market as follows:—That wheat markets of the interior show generally rather more firmness, but sellers continue free to meet the requirements of buyers. Purchasers buy little more than is wanted for immediate use. The coast is about cleared of wheat, and the interior is not in a position to ship at no more parts for orders, there now remain only 20 for sale. Spot business within the past two days has been rather more active, but prices are unchanged. Our fresh arrivals since Tuesday amount to about 40,000 bushels of wheat. The arrivals of corn are moderate. At this market to-day there was a tolerably good attendance of buyers, and business was done on terms prices of Tuesday. In some instances the turn was in favour of sellers. Flour steady but there was little doing, owing to the poor demand.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, March 26, 1877:—

Stocks.	Capital paid up.	Rest.	Quantities sold.			Average prices.		
			Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Commercial Bank	1876	1876	1876	1877	1876	1876	1877	1876
Wheat	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Corn	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Barley	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Rye	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4 3	4 0
Peas	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4 6	4