

ship, 810 tons—Birch 254, pine 218 G1, deals 654—for Liverpool; 883, Acadia, 522 tons, 654—3d—for Glasgow; ship, 820 tons, ship, 231 tons, 654; ship, 811 tons, 654; new ship, to launch, 799 tons, 654—all for Bristol Channel; ship, 734 tons, 654—for Dublin; ship, 730 tons, 654—for Warren Point; ship, 449 tons, 704—for Cork Quay; ship, 193 tons, ship, 230 tons, 704—Queenstown for orders, and discharge East Coast of Ireland.

ABSTRACT

Vessels.		Tons.	Tons	Tons	Sq. feet
			Birch.	Pine.	Deals.
Liverpool.....	10	11 610	69	700	8,818,000
London.....	2	672	213	—	463,660
Clyde.....	1	594	—	—	339,000
Bristol Chan.....	4	3,088	147	—	2,731,000
Ireland.....	12	3,522	213	74	3,343,000
Other ports.....	2	459	—	—	609,000
	31	19,894	653	772	16,047,000

There is 21 ships, 16,574 tons, in port against 28 ships, 23,779 tons, same date, 1863, of which 8 are loading for Liverpool, against 12 in 1863.

THE COAL TRADE

THE Pittsburgh Commercial of a recent date says there is every reason to believe that, in a short time, work will be resumed throughout the Schuylkill and Susquehanna regions, the miners having concluded that strikes and suspension are not profitable. In the latter, affairs have not yet reached such a position as to promise an immediate resumption of work. The operators and the miners do not yet thoroughly understand each other, and their notions are to a certain extent, antagonistic. The principle of regulation which seeks to graduate the wages of miners according to the prices of coal, is still insisted upon. In the Schuylkill region the shippers and operators have substantially yielded to the demand of the workmen, and now that they have done so, they profess to see many advantages in the plan. But in the Lehigh and Wyoming regions matters are not yet fully settled, the operators declining to accede to the demands of the strikers. A short time ago all the operators agreed as to the necessity incumbent upon them of relating the demands of the miners. They saw, or thought they saw, great danger and injury to the business in them. They said that a scheme of payment, by which wages were regulated according to the prices of coal at the great commercial centres, was in reality a method of making a partnership between employers and employees. In such an arrangement they thought there was great danger to the trade, and those of the employers who still withstand an arrangement with the workmen yet argue in this way. But those who have submitted to the demands of the miners, affect to see great good in the arrangement. They believe that by making the interests of the miners dependent upon those of the operators, the former will be inclined to be more peaceable, attentive to business, and willing to work. Thus there will be a better understanding between both interests, and a desire to work together.

The miners having formed themselves into associations and elected officers, the latter are known. They become in a measure responsible for the conduct of their fellows. They have influence to prevent outrages such as have frequently occurred, and in case of trouble or difficulty, they can be argued with, and made to understand many things concerning the interests of the trade, which to the ignorant would seem to be incomprehensible. It is to be hoped that these views will prove to be correct and sensible, and that they will be sustained by fact and experience. The public is largely interested in a cessation of the difficulties between the miners and the operators. The public wants coal. Whatever measures are calculated to make the supply of fuel regular and abundant, are for the public interest, and in this point of view every one will rejoice to learn that there is reason to believe that the stoppage in the mining and shipment of coal will soon be relieved.

TEA CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

It is now probable that the culture of tea will soon become an important industry in the United States. The various attempts heretofore made in this direction have been failures, not because of any want of adaptability in the plant to our soil, but because skilled labor in this branch of agriculture could not be secured. The Chinese immigrants have heretofore manifested no disposition to introduce their home industries into the United States, but the Japanese seem more inclined to make this attempt. The California papers are manifesting much interest in the colony of Japanese immigrants, who are about to attempt the raising of tea and silk in Eldorado county of that State, in the neighborhood of the original placer mines, which have long been completely exhausted of their minerals, and, though the first to attract immigration to California, being unfavorable for grain, have been given over to solitude. The evenness of climate in this locality, the thermometer seldom going down to freezing point, and the richness of the valley lands between the hills, are believed to correspond very nearly to the Chinese and Japanese soils most favorable to the tea plant. The tract of land situated for the location of this colony is said to be well adapted to the culture of fine silk and tea. There are 600 acres under fence, a large orchard of trees seven years old, 50,000 bearing vines not needing irrigation, plenty of grain fields in good crops, a good brick house well furnished, a barn, a well-appointed vine-house, implements of husbandry, horses, wagons, and stock. It is the purpose of Herr Schnell, the projector of the scheme, to found a village, to be called Wakamatz. Every family will have a cottage and a garden for a full supply of vegetables and for orna-

ment. The Japanese are apt at gardening, and naturally fond of it, and regulations are unusual with them to enforce order and neatness. Mulberry trees and tea plants will be allotted in divisions to each family, when the plants are ripe for plucking. Each family will feed its own worms, spin its own cocoons, and receive pay according to its quality and quantity. The raw silk will then be put in market for export, or for home manufacturers. Tea will be made on the same principles. The families cultivate, pick the leaves, deliver at the factory, and receive payment. Thus, the factories can make uniform qualities for market. Wine-making will follow a similar judicious division of labor, where it is practicable. There will be an extensive nursery for the growth and sale of Japanese trees, such as are not now to be found in the State, tea plants, bamboo, wax trees, and other plants now to American soil.

Should the Japanese succeed in this experiment, it is probable that it will be at once taken hold of by the imitative Chinese, whose acquaintance with all the arts and processes of tea culture will render their labor in this industry more profitable than in any other; and it is not improbable that, in a very few years, the native product of this indispensable luxury will compete successfully with the more expensive qualities of Chinese tea now so largely imported.—New York Bulletin.

Red River Settlers ent.—Work upon the Canada Road is to commence immediately. We would call attention to Mr. Blair's advertisement for laborers.

This is a remarkably cool summer for Red River. Many of our old settlers do not remember to have seen one so cold.

The growing crops present a very luxuriant appearance all over the Colony. Barley is coming to ear, and some few fields of wheat are very near the same stage of growth. A much larger breadth of grain has been sown than ever before in Red River, and with God's blessing we may look forward to a very bountiful harvest.—Nor'-Wester.

Large droves of Texan cattle for the Northern markets begin to arrive at Kansas, on their way to Illinois, in spite of the State laws which were designed to check the traffic on account of the fears of the rinderpest. These fears, however, were evidently exaggerated, owing to the jealousies of Western farmers. With proper care in transporting these cattle, there would be little or no trouble. But cattle, like human beings, require a certain quantity of fresh air, shelter, good water, and wholesome food, and failing these, the results will be disastrous in both cases.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending June 30th, 1863, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.					
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Notes in circulation bearing interest.	Advances due to other Banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$	
Bank of Montreal	5,000,000	5,000,000	252,884	124,883	7,400,330	4,549,292	16,416,444	
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,478,800	268,439	31,819	679,443	8,41,291	2,124,552	
City Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	227,565	453	504,722	977,740	1,460,981	
Gore Bank	1,000,000	488,548	108,711	1,508	60,643	34,419	274,113	
Bank of B. N. America.	4,000,000	4,000,000	964,101	14,122	1,127,969	2,566,535	4,704,326	
Banque du Peuple	1,000,000	1,000,000	71,096	3,736	330,130	156,997	564,411	
Niagara District Bank	400,000	307,331	130,634	62,673	120,813	110,312	432,566	
Melons Bank.	1,000,000	1,000,000	101,535	24,980	195,524	641,320	871,864	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	734,860	38,940	3,341,777	1,115,438	2,322,661	
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	431,432	211,307	956,316	976,738	2,015,416	
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	97,740	8,603	44,256	82,450	242,567	
Banque Nationale.	1,000,000	1,000,000	91,543	3,801	321,101	759,827	1,077,372	
Banque Jacques Cartier.	800,000	2,343,475	1,181,331	264,242	1,279,011	1,025,973	4,688,457	
Merchants Bank.	2,000,000	1,178,973	418,128	32,274	418,496	418,315	1,056,794	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,027,999	91,762	230,633	378,664	239,223	597,646	
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	1,111,124	707	707	19,829	161,111	171,646	
Mechanics Bank	2,000,000	1,408,675	1,043,226	111,354	972,439	1,117,224	2,221,341	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	200,000	129,400	149,600		16,439	0 00	175,949	
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank	1,800,000	400,000	104,740	1,174	18,257	334,716	455,887	
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Bank of New Brunswick								
Commercial Bank	200,000	200,000	80,167	24,167	39,056	66,324	240,714	
St. Stephens Bank								
People's Bank								
Total Liabilities								

ASSETS.

NAME OF BANK.	Loan Balance and Provincial Notes.	Landed or other property at the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balance due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other assets due to the Bank, or included under the foregoing heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	5,603,236	350,000	92,469	453,253	4,582,036	12,355,126	206,859	24,641,563
Quebec Bank	241,037	84,947	48,433	57,739	312,949	2,639,206	371,674	3,040,295
City Bank	419,658	43,937	118,829	166,692	72,637	2,304,066	86,007	2,929,107
Gore Bank	85,690	17,834	82,728	5,617	69,274	320,740	113,588	751,296
Bank of B. N. America	991,074	243,323	731,840	152,163	41,159	5,850,470	124,724	8,115,703
Banque du Peuple	232,390	55,217	160,364	30,393	96,790	1,729,709	31,624	2,341,270
Niagara District Bank	44,463	16,879	46,720	1,708	22,448	1,278,473	28,149	1,711,461
Holston's Bank	142,135	86,137	109,233	81,817	59,860	1,216,391	229,869	2,039,412
Bank of Toronto	925,354	42,888	147,155	79,899	189,600	2,718,620	41,418	3,746,530
Ontario Bank	572,885	7,491	306,892	126,035	156,433	3,996,652	138,222	5,566,247
Eastern Townships Bank	45,776	16,460	67,971	29,277	0 00	495,946	6,000	710,747
Banque Nationale	111,341	—	101,226	20,812	65,749	1,809,370	—	2,190,800
Banque Jacques Cartier	4,371,325	350,279	533,678	241,026	214,234	2,929,415	1,327,944	9,299,377
Merchants Bank	198,914	13,464	129,911	30,921	56,287	1,736,819	—	2,176,414
Royal Canadian Bank	178,320	—	190,206	105,225	104,713	1,620,564	—	2,145,327
Union Bank of L. C.	45,510	3,958	—	56,728	4,623	387,963	18,777	649,201
Mechanics Bank	972,501	61,294	143,248	167,448	151,538	3,329,711	—	4,793,861
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	16,730	7,901	—	2,990	7,207	219,536	62,541	374,049
Merchants Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
People's Bank	204,342	24,000	43,300	10,964	28,790	640,646	74,674	1,104,302
Bank of Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Bank	14,693	4,394	—	86,929	14,115	330,101	86,648	465,738
St. Stephens Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
People's Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets								

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa,

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.