of timbor. Greenheart would answer. We can procure it from Demorars as readily as Eugland can, and land it here at nbout seventy-five cents per ouble foot. Which is decreed a fair average in its lightly prized. It is very done, weighing 63 ibs 30 az, per cubio foot. Which is decreed a fair average in its green state. Composite ships composed of such woods, and being otherwise in accordance with Lloyds' regulations will class 10 A. Two additional years wid be allowed should "live" or English only the uses for outside planking above the height of two-fifths of the heid to gunwale, thus making 12 A. A classification of two years additional will be assignat to vessels which shall be instened with yellow metal or wrought copper bolts from the lower part of the keel up to the height of one-lifth of the hold below the upper deck. The whole of the fastenings above this height may be of iron, if properly galvanized Not only 80, but the same material may be used for three-lifths of the length of the keel in midships, if these are approved sciew-bolts and arranged alternately two to one of c-pper or, ellow metal through bolts. Such ships, built and fastened in this way, would be marked "copper fastened' and classed 14 A. An additional year could be gained by building under a roof, thus securing to colonial built ships a classification of 16 A. In the principal British ships arise flating of the hetter preservation or materials. In the case of composite ships no specified time for their construction under a roof is lixed, as is the case with wooden ships. The composite ships may be launched as soon as compl. d, and are frequently turned out in ten weeks. It is, then, is a field for enterprise. We shall, it is true, have to import the first for their construction under a roof is lixed, as is the case with wooden ships. The composite ships may be launched as soon as compl. d, and are frequently turned out in ten weeks. It is, then, is a field for enterprise. We shall, it is true, have to import the for their construction bar

HOPEFUL BUBINESS PROSPECTS AT THE WEST.—Bus-ness, under the influence of the past few days of splendid spring weather, has started up with remarkable vigor in both city and country, and merchants and farmers are rejucing in the prospect of a prospector of a prospect of the past few days sold yesterday nearly \$50.00 worth of merchandise and the aggregate sales of our jobbing houres must have been enormous—perhaps not exceeded by any previous day at this season of the year. The warm weather has come on with a rish, the season being some weeks later than last year, and an unusual impetus has thus been given to business. There is a so an impression among some buyers—whether welfounded or not it is hard to say that there is to be an edvance in the market, especially of dry goods, and this has, of cours, stimulated buving. Still there is every reason to hope for a healthy and con innons activity in all branches of business. The farmers are making the most of the favorable weather, and preparing an immense breadth of ground for the seed with strong faith that they will resp an abundant harvest. Some of our leading hardware firms have noted the fact that they are selling an unusual amount of fence who—much of it going West to the p alies of lows, Nebraska and Colorado, and from this they infer that a very large number of acres will this spring be enclosed and put under the plough.—Chicago Post.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST JOBN, N B., April 2nd, 1868

PHE business of the past month has been of an unusually quiet character, and it is only within the last few days that there have been any signs of animation. The money market has been tight, and the heaviest lines of discount have been for exchange. This has ruled throughout the month at f.om 101 prem for 60-day bills on London, to 111 for sight bills, and taking into consideration that 7 per cent, is now exacted by the banks instead of 6 per cent, as formerly, would make the current rate of into est about 8 per cent. The river is now open, and steamers plying for nearly 20 miles up, and according to present indications & week or two at the furthest will open the communication with the upper country, and bring the winter's production of lumber to market. The steamer "Liuda," has again been placed on the route between Boston, Yarmouth. Nova Scotia, and St. John; and the "Empress" left this morning on her first trip to Digby and Annapolis. Next week sho will probably go up to Windsor and open the communication with Halifax by that route Wo regret to say that the expectations formed some time since. of a revival in ship building have not been realized. Most of our yards are still idle, and compared with former times the amount of tonnage under construction is quite insignificant. The shipping arrivals of the month have been very small oven for the season of the year. There have been two vessels from Great Britain, with coals, salt, and iron; seven from the West Indies, with sugar and molasses; and sixteen small vessels from United States ports with general cargoes. The SS "Acadia" from Glasgow arrived to-day, with a considerable cargo of dry goods She leaves again on the 5th, by which time she will have discharged, and completed her loading

The new Customs regulations adopted since the Dominion authorities took possession, are very dista-teful to our merchants and importers. The amount of trouble, delay, and inconvenience caused by them, (as compared with our former system) is very great. Curses both loud and deep are heard on every side, and the Custom House is often a scene of anything but propriety. They cannot understand how the Canadian people could ever have consented to bind themselves up with such a mass of red-tape nonsense, the principal object of which seems to have been to multiply offices and patronage.

LUMBER, &c -The exports of Lumber for the past month have been smaller than those of any month for a long period. This has been partly owing to the scarcity of vessels, which have been drawn away to the Fouthern ports by the high rates of freight prevailing there These high rates have, however, completely broken down, and vessels are beginning to drop in The clearances of the month consist of two vo-sels for Great Britain with timber and deals, eleven for the West Indies with shooks, and eleven for United States ports, with various kinds of sawn lumber. Freights have fluctuated very considerably, opening at the commencement of the month at 7786d for Deals to Liverpool, and declining at its close to 70s to 72s 6d, with a prospect of a still further decline. Present anatatione are about as follows

decreasion	9 410 4VUUI	. 46 10110				
Dea's to I	.iverpool		70s Od	to 724	or ba	er stå.
	.ondon		. 74s√d	to 759	00	*
· r	rictol Cha	nnel	70=01	to 004		**
" T	onblig		. 754 04	to 774	6d	44
" Č	irde		70s 0d	to 00s	θď	46
	Boston					
**	Providen	ca			4 75	41
**	Now You					
**	North Sic	de Cuba			7.50	"
Shooks to						

Comparative exports of lumber at the port of St John for the month ending 81st March, 18'8.

Articles.	March, 1868,	March, 1868.
Peals and Deal Ends, s. f	314 000	6 012 637
Scantling Boards and Planks, e	f 1,550,000	3 011,000
Pine Lumber, tons		•
Rirch tons	283	424
Pickets and Palings, M		110
Laths, W		120
Sugar Box Shooks	63 818	133 834
Sleepers		1.300

The number of sugar box shooks cleared from this port for the Island of Cuba for the present sesson up to date, as compared with corresponding periods of 1866 and 1867, is as follows:

> 1867 691,831 414 953

FLOUR, &c -The Flour market has been remarkably steady, the price having scarcely varied more than five per cent per bbl throughout the month. The de mand has been fair for city and local consumption, and as the country is known to be very bare of stockthe opening of the river will probably be the signal for an active trade. We quote Choice superfine, \$3.50 tc 89 65; Ordinary brands, \$8.35 to \$8 48.

Oatmeal has been very scarce, but is now in better supply at from \$7.90 to \$8 00.

Indian Meal has arrived in considerable quantity, entirely from the United States. Prices range from S5 25 to \$5 56.

Osts scarce, and in demand at 65 to 70c.

Statement of quantity of breadstuffs imported during month of March, 1863:-Wheat Flour, 7,073 bbls; Rye Flour, 95 bbls; Oatmeal, 270 bbls 200 bags; Corn Meal, 8,993 bbls 200 bags; Indian Corn, 1.140 bushels.

GEOGERIES, &c .- There have been three arrivals from Ponce, Porto Rico, and three from Cionfucgos with sugar and molasses. It is understood that these cargoes cost at the port of shipment nearly 1c, per ib. for sugar, and 40 to 44c for molasses more than last year, and prices have consequently advanced. Sugar in bond, Porto Rico, 70 to 7jc per lb. Melasca duty paid, Porto Rico, 450 per gall; Barbadoes, (old crop) 880 to 41c; Cienfuegos 880 to 492.

Quantity imported during month:

Sugar.	Molasses.		
From Porto Rico 290 From Cienfuegos 60	hhds. 252 1,047 17	101	
Total 310	1 326	124	

Butter has advanced rapidly, but prices are still relatively lower than Montreal quotations, and at present there is no inducement to ship provisions of any kind from Toronto or Montreal to this

MONEY MARKET.

ONEY continues in good demand at previous rates, the Banks supplying their customers with liberality. Sterling Exchange is firm at 1094 to 110 for Bank or Bank endorsed 60 days' Bill, the rate in New York for similar Bills being 1091 for gold.

Gold Drafts on New York are in rather better demand at par.

Gold in New York closes after some fluctuations at about last week's rates. Silver is unchanged.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c:-

Bank on Lond	on, 60 days sight	1093 to 110
** **	eight	111
Private, "	60 days sight	None,
Bank in New	York, 60 days sight	. 109}.
Gold Drafts or	New York . ".	. par
Gold in New Y	ork	1331
Silver	New York	3] to3] dis

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Ballite, James, & Co.
jaker, Popian, & to.
Chrk, Jas P. & Co.
Chrkno, T. James, & Co.
Daris, Welsh & Co.
Donnelly, James
Dunn, H., Fish & to.
not's & Wedgeon
Poulds & Die blin.
Ollmour, J. Y. & Co.
Greenshields, &, Son & Co.
Hingston, Telfer, & Co.
Hingston, Telfer, & Co.
Johnstone, James, & Co.
Levis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. Ballile, James, & Co. linker, Poulis, i & Co.

MacKenric, J. G. 6 to Macker, Joseph, & Bro May Toseph May, Thomas, & Co. He tilisch, Jack & to. McLachlin Test, J. Co. McLachlin Test, J. Co. McLachlin 'res. 2 Co. McM. 3. Co. McM. 3. Co. Wm. J. Wose S II & J. Muir, W., & R. Wunderloh & Stevencken. Octive & Co. Pleys, Jac., & Co. Pleys, Jac., & Co. Robertson, Stephen, & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co.

N this department of trade, quiet again is the ruling feature. The heaviest part of the spring business is done, and there will, from this forward be but a dropping trade, with perhaps a short period of some activity before the season finally closes for purchasing.

So far, results have to the trade generally not been quite as satisfactory as could be wished, although some of the heaviest houses have sold as many goods, especially of staple cottons, as they had had any expectation of disposing of Buvers in the main, bought cautiously, notwithstanding temptation in the shape of Cottons low-priced as compared with present quotations in the English markets, did induce some to lay in stocks beyond their immediate wants. This general cautious action, though undoubtedly distasteful to houses desirous of pushing a large business, will eventually prove of immense advantage to both cour. try merchants and importers, and to none more than to importers. They are directly dependent for their prosperity on the soundness and stability of the men to whom they sell their goods, and it benefits a man little to sell a large bill, if he has afterwards to accept a composition of 40c, 50c, or 60c in the dollar. It must be borne in mind that Canada, rapid as her growth has been in this direction, has yet but a limited poptlation, and trade cannot be pushed beyond a certain limit without results harmful to a degree. Had trade been carried on as extensively this season as during the corresponding seasons of 1866 and 1867, we do not doubt that 1868 would not have passed over without failures through the country, syc. and in this city, too, numerous enough to have produced a commercial and financial panic. We trust from the care shown, such danger does not now exist, and with crops of average yield through the Dominion, we should expect to find, six months hence, trade in as fair and sound a condition as could be desired. Stocks of all kinds of goods are still in ample supply

though of staples there does not appear to be any overstock, and holders are not anxious to part with them. Prices are firm here, but the advance obtained ta Cottons here is by no means in proportion either to the advance in the raw material (12)d for Middling Uplands, by latest despatches), or to the advance in manufactured goods in the Manchester market.

Lineas and Woollens are abundant, stock rather neavy, and prices not over firm. Silks are held at high figures. Fancy goods are in full supply.