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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

No. 16.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
**PAPER MANUFACTURERS**  
 AND  
**WHOLESALE STATIONERS,**  
 375 St. Paul Street. 1-ly

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
 109 St. Paul Street.

**GENERAL METAL BROKER.**

1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**

Successors to Mailand, Tyler & Co.,

**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL**  
**and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

8-ly 10 Hospital st.

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**

(IMPORTERS.)

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,

46-ly MONTREAL.

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**

Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment at large and attractive.

J. A. (Late T. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,

202 McGill St.; Store in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.  
 Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868. 1-ly

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**

**IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter**  
 Street, Montreal. 1-ly

**GREENE & SONS—SILK HATS.**  
 See next Page. 1-ly

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**

61 St. Peter Street,

**IMPORTERS of HARDWARE,**  
**IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW**  
**GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.**

Agents:—Victoria Rope Walk.

Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND**  
**STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,**  
**Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,**  
 1-ly 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**THOS. D. HOOD,**

FIRST PRIZE

**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**

MONTREAL.

Show Room:—70 Great St. James Street.

Factory:—23 Champ-de-Mars Street.

Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,  
 Square and Cottage.

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing  
 and Tuning promptly attended to. 43

**CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and offer for sale, the cargo of the

Brig "SIX FRERES,"

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:

Hbds }  
 Tierces } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.  
 Bbla }  
 Pans Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.

3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.

With our usual and general assortment of Groceries

TIFFIN BROTHERS.

Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-ly

**A. GIBERTON,**

No 7 Custom House Square,

MONTREAL,

**IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP**  
**TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Rope, Saddlers**  
**and Harness-makers' Tools, British and French**  
**Plate Glass, &c., &c. 27**

**JOHN WATSON & CO.,**

Importers of

**GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE**

WHOLESALE,

5 and 7 Lemoine Street,

MONTREAL. 21-ly

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.**

Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments  
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
 on my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
 receive prompt attention. 1-ly

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-**  
**cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c.,**  
 have removed to the Corner of McGill and St. Joseph  
 Streets, Montreal. 1-ly

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**

**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-**  
**chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,**  
 Montreal.

Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY.  
 8-ly

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**

**OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,**

Importers of

WINDOW GLASS, &c.,

No. 18 Lemoine Street, facing St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

**DAWES BROS. & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
 Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

**GREENE & SONS—FELT HATS.**  
 See next Page. 1-ly

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**

**METAL MERCHANTS,**

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the  
 following Manufacturers:

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works  
 at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.

Morwood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-  
 mingham.

A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
 Glasgow.

W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield  
 Brass Foundry, Glasgow.

S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park  
 Foundry, Glasgow.

Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon  
 Park, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and  
 Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for  
 Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF FELT**  
**COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,**  
 and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig  
 Street, (West) Montreal. 25-ly

**IMPORTERS in Montreal and Quebec**  
 will find it to their advantage to ship and insure  
 all Goods through

W. J. STEWART,

66 South John Street,

LIVERPOOL,

and 420 St. Paul Street,

9-ly

MONTREAL.

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS of TEAS & GENERAL**  
**GROCERIES No. 185 McGill Street, Montreal.**

B. HUTCHINS.

6-ly

LWD LUBBER.

**GREENE & SONS—STRAW GOODS**  
 See next Page. 1-ly

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**

**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

9 and 11 BUREAU STREET,

MONTREAL.

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS**

IN

**WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,**

8 St. Helen Street.

31-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**

128, 129, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Putty  
 1-ly

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
 100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
 Importers of  
**PIG AND BAR IRON,**  
 BOILER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Pails & Putty, Flue Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.  
 DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Pavng Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.  
 Manufacturers of CROWN Sofas, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-ly

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350  
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953  
 This Company continues to do Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.

**W. M. RAMSAY,** Manager.  
**RICHARD BULL,** Inspector of Agencies.  
 ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-ly

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.  
 Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.  
**Wm. WOREMEN, Esq.,** President City Bank.  
**JOHN REDPATH, Esq.,** Vice-President Bank of Montreal.  
**ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq.,** Collector of Customs.  
**LOUIS BRAUDRY, Esq.,** Manager New City Gas Company.  
 Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled. Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forfeiting plan on the half loan system.  
 Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 1-ly **THOMAS SIMPSON,** General Agent.

**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.**  
**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**  
 MONTREAL BRANCH:  
 102 Francois Xavier Street, (Up-stairs.)  
 Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.  
 1-ly **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.

**PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.**  
 ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.  
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.  
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE, TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE, AND, ENDOWMENT POLICIES.  
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.  
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.  
**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,** General Agent  
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 60

**GREENE & SONS**  
**STRAW GOODS & FELT HAT MANUFACTURERS.**  
 We are now prepared with our New Styles, in all descriptions of  
**MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S FELT and STRAW GOODS,**  
**SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS &c., &c**  
 Close buyers will find strong inducement to purchase of us.  
**TERMS LIBERAL.**  
 517, 519, 521 and 523 St. Paul Street,  
 1-ly Montreal. 5-ly

**THE YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA**  
 For 1869  
 IS NOW PUBLISHED.  
 Contains 161 pages of reading matter, of the greatest interest.  
 Contains facts necessary for the whole Dominion to know of the separate Provinces.  
 PRICE 12½ CENTS.  
 Edition on Superior Paper with Cover 25 cts.

Will be sent by post to any address.  
 Liberal discount to Booksellers. 60

**FOULDS & McCUBBIN,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**  
 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
 Montreal. 66-ly

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.**  
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
 Montreal. 60.1y

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,**  
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
 7-ly MONTREAL. 8-ly

**ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 MONTREAL,  
 Are now receiving their  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS,**  
 which will be fully completed by the  
 20th INSTANT,  
 When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and varied selection of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
 5-ly

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Joseph's Block,  
 18 ST. HELEN STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 2-ly

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
**SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1869**  
**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**  
 Have now received the bulk of their Spring Goods, and from the 10th to the 15th will be prepared to show one of the  
**BEST STOCKS IN THE DOMINION.**  
 March 3, 1869. 1-ly

**OGILVY & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 495 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Sayer's Brandy; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky. 6-ly

**SUTHERLAND, FORCE & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS**  
 450 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal. 13-ly

**J. G. HACKENZIE & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 331 & 333 St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL. 8-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
 IS NOW RECEIVING AND OFFERS FOR SALE:  
 Hhds. Extra Bright Porto Rico and Barbadoes SUGAR.  
 Puns. Choice Demerara MOLASSES (New Crop).  
 Brls. } Choice Labrador & Canoe HERRINGS  
 HIC-Brls. } Splits and Round.  
 Brls. Choice Newfoundland Green CODFISH.  
 Bags. } Prime Jamaica COFFEE  
 Brls. }  
 Boxes LOBSTERS, and ARROWROOT, in tins.  
 Hhds. United Vineyard BRANDY. Vintage 1853.  
 Very fine.  
 No. 7 St. Helen Street.  
 Montreal, Feb 25, 1863. 1-ly

**PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Of London.  
 (Established in 1782.)  
 Insurances effected at current rates.  
**JAMES DAVISON, Manager.**  
**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,** General Agents  
 for the Dominion. G-ly

**J. D. ANDERSON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 AND  
**GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,**  
**ALBION CLOTH HALL,**  
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

**FRANÇOIS FRASER,**  
**HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of  
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-  
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,  
 Tobac, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 83-ly

**WHEELER & WILSON,**  
 Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris  
 Exhibition, 1867, the highest premium, the  
**GOLD MEDAL.**  
 For perfection of  
**SEWING MACHINES.**  
**S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,**  
 845 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

**AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING  
 MACHINE.** G-ly

**REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS**  
**HEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,**  
 628 CRAIG STREET,  
 Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,  
 Family and Hotel Sizes. 16-5

**W. OLENDINENG,**  
 (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)  
**FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.**  
 Works, 165 to 179 William Street,  
 City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St.  
 James Street,  
 and 552 Craig Street,  
 MONTREAL, P.Q. 9

**THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 (OF CANADA)  
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....\$2,000,000  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....\$1,000,000  
**DIRECTORS:**  
 HUGH ALLAN, President.  
 GEORGE STEPHEN. O. J. FRYDGES.  
 ADOLPHE ROY. HENRI LYMAN.  
 EDWIN ATWATER. N. B. CORSE.  
*Life and Guarantee Department:*  
 Office 71 Great St. James Street.  
 This Company—formed by the association of nearly  
 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now pre-  
 pared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and  
 Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.  
 Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal  
 or through any of the Company's Agents.  
 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

**WM. McLAREN & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer in  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
 STORE:  
 18 ST. MAURICE STREET,  
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)  
 MONTREAL. 33-ly

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in**  
 European and American FANCY GOODS,  
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and  
 Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys,  
 &c., &c., &c.  
**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
 Brooms, Matchboxes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-  
 Boards, and Dealers in  
 WOODEN-WARE of every description.  
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

AND  
 74 York Street, Toronto. 36-6m

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**  
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

Purchasing Department of the **TRADE  
 REVIEW.** See Advertisement.

Sir E. Cunard, for many years New York manager  
 of the Cunard line, died suddenly last week.

The Welland Canal is to be opened for traffic on  
 the 21st inst. The lake ports are now generally free  
 from ice.

We note recent sales of 6,000 lbs. Canada Combing  
 Wool in Boston, at 67½c. to 72c.; and of 3,000 lbs. in  
 New York, at 72c. U. S. currency.

**THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.**  
 A N. Atlantic Cable despatch from London says that  
 Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords  
 that the Hudson's Bay Company had agreed to cede  
 its territorial rights in British North America to the  
 Crown on the terms proposed; and from Ottawa we  
 learn that a despatch was received there, announcing  
 that the shareholders of the Company had sanctioned  
 by a large majority these terms.  
 There is no doubt but that the Canadian Govern-  
 ment will also accept the proposal of the Colonial  
 Minister, and after the necessary formalities have been  
 gone through, will enter into possession and proceed to  
 administer the affairs of this extensive addition to the  
 Dominion of Canada.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
**IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS**  
 MONTREAL.  
**PROPRIETORS OF THE**  
 Montreal Saw Works,  
 Montreal Axe Works,  
 Montreal Horse Nail Works,  
 Montreal Tack Works.  
**MANAGING DIRECTORS:**  
**MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,**  
 Comprising  
 Montreal Rolling Mills,  
 Montreal Nail Works,  
 Montreal Lead Works.  
**AGENTS OF THE**  
**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.**  
 (of London, England)  
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg. 1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all  
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch  
 has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of pre-  
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were  
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.  
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 General Agents for Canada  
 FRED. COLE, Secretary.  
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S.  
 8-15

**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.**  
**STATEMENT** of the Post Office Savings Bank ac-  
 count for the month of March, 1863, published  
 in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap 10, sec. 72.

In hands of the Rec. Gen. as per last statement (Feb 23th).....	\$ 628,884 82
Amount received from depositors during Mar.....	\$ 85,875 00
Interest paid.....	253 26
Amount of withdrawal cheques.....	\$ 86,168 26
	\$ 3 63 68
	47,498 53
In hands of Rec. Gen., Mar. 31....	\$ 676,333 40
Bearing interest at 4 per cent.....	334,146 41
Bearing interest at 5 per cent.....	235,500 00
Bearing no interest, being the amount in the hands of the Rec. Gen., to meet outstanding cheques.....	6,430 99
	676,333 40

**JOHN LANGTON,**  
 Auditor.  
 Audit Office, April 9th, 1863.

Statement of the Depositors' account, Provincial  
 Savings Bank, Halifax, for the month of March,  
 1863.—

In hands of the Rec. Gen. as per last statement (Feb. 23th).....	707,922 50
Amount received from depositors during March.....	15,343 60
Amount paid to do. do.....	19,593 60
	5 714 94

In hand of Receiver General, 31st  
 March, 1863, bearing interest at  
 4 per cent..... 713,507 24

**JOHN LANGTON,**  
 Auditor.  
 Ottawa, 9th April, 1863

An Italian chemist is said to have invented a pro-  
 cess where by wood, cloth and other inflammable ma-  
 terials are rendered absolutely fire-proof, and which  
 is free from the objections which attend the use of  
 other processes. The details are not yet given.

## THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

WE hope our readers will forgive us for occupying so much of our space with the affairs of this nearly defunct corporation; but as the finishing touches are now being put to it, we desire only to keep the public posted as to the latest phases of the matter. Some two weeks ago, the Shareholders in Quebec who had subscribed for stock to the extent of \$25,000 and had paid the first call of five per cent. thereon, met together and deputed Mr. Owen Murphy to proceed to Toronto in their behalf to investigate the charges which the *Trade Review* had made, and which had so effectually destroyed the confidence of the public. They were dissatisfied with the long promised and tardily given explanations contained in the document issued by the President and Directors, and hence very wisely concluded to investigate the matter through a representative sent by themselves. They could not have chosen a better man. Mr. Murphy, who, notwithstanding a strong personal friendship for Mr. Cayley, could not be misled thereby, and being a thorough man of the world, was just the individual who would be the quickest to discover a swindle, and as quickly apply its proper name thereto. We hear that he placed himself in communication with a number of the leading men of Toronto, and that a special meeting of the Board of Directors was called for the purpose of affording him all the information he sought. He had abundant opportunity, which has never yet been afforded to anybody else, to investigate the matter, and was permitted to ask questions and satisfy himself thoroughly as to the claims of the Company to the confidence of those whom he represented and of the public generally.

Having been placed in this position, the public, and especially the Shareholders all over the Province, are very naturally anxious to hear the conclusions to which Mr. Murphy has arrived,—for upon these conclusions will depend in what estimation the enterprise is to be held. Mr. Murphy occupies the position of a Judge as between the Dominion Telegraph Company on the one side, and those parties who, in the *Trade Review* and elsewhere, have alleged such grave charges against the Company, on the other. The case has been fully presented to him by both; he has had ample opportunity for investigation, and we are thoroughly convinced that an honest verdict will be given.

We do not seek to anticipate what that verdict will be, and inasmuch as the report has not yet been made we cannot definitely conclude what shape it may take; but from the following from a correspondent, we judge that all the allegations we have made against the company are fully borne out. We hope Mr. Murphy will not fail to make his report at an early day; in the meantime we may say, that our correspondent has good sources of information, and is not likely to be deceived in the term of Mr. Murphy's conclusions:

QUEBEC, April 12, 1869.

Editor *Trade Review*:

It may interest you to know what the result is of the mission of Mr. Murphy, who went to Toronto on behalf of the Quebec stockholders of the Dominion Telegraph Co., to investigate the affairs of that concern. He has not yet, so far as I can learn, made any report but he is quite free in his remarks as to the conclusions to which he has arrived. I learn from stockholders who have called on him that he is quite decided in the opinion that the enterprise is entirely unworthy of public confidence. That its Directors, however respectable, seem to know little really as to the condition of the affairs of the Company, and that Mr. Reeve, the contractor, appears to have the controlling influence. I should judge by what I hear that Mr. Murphy thinks the only hope for the Dominion line is to get rid of Mr. Reeve, but that Mr. Reeve cannot be got rid of so easily; indeed setting \$200,000 as the price which he must receive before he relinquishes his contract and quits the concern. Of course this cannot be paid him, and there seems no hope whatever for the success of the line. Whether the Quebec Stockholders will resist the payment of further calls, or throw the whole matter into the Courts, is yet to be determined. It is pretty evident that if they are guided by the conclusions so freely expressed by Mr. Murphy, they will never pay another cent towards Messrs. Snow & Reeve's gigantic scheme of plunder.

Yours truly,

MERCATOR.

## THE NEW ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY BILL.

WE print below, from the London *Economist* some of the principal clauses of the Bankruptcy Bill which has been introduced by the English Attorney General. In criticizing the principles of the Bill, the *Economist* finds some fault, and thinks it less perfect than was expected from the sketch given by the Attorney General. It objects to the necessity of selecting a trustee or assignee from among the creditors; but think that the clause thus restricting the choice of a trustee must have been inserted through an oversight, as special merit was claimed for the Bill in that it would lead to the training up of a class of professional trustees whose success would be dependent on the manner in which they administered estates committed to their charge. Nor does the *Economist* think that, even with the permission to select professional or outside trustees, any valuable end would be attained in England, for the reason that these creditors are too careless to properly watch over their own interests, although in Scotland the system had been found to work satisfactorily. Here in Canada, we have gone a step farther, and have not merely professional but official assignees. The question arises whether this appointing of assignees by Boards of Trade, or otherwise, has not resulted in neutralizing whatever benefit might in course of time have resulted from leaving the competition open and not interfering with creditors in the appointment of a person to look after their interests and to wind up the estate of an insolvent debtor.

The *Economist* especially takes exception to the clauses regulating the subsequent liability of the bankrupt and the granting of his discharge, and there are very good grounds for its doing so. According to the Bill, if the estate shall have paid 10s. in the pound the debtor must get his discharge; or if, within five years after the bankruptcy has closed, he pays sufficient to make the total payment to his creditors equal to 10s., then too he becomes entitled to his discharge. He is also given his discharge if it can be proven that the estate might have paid the necessary dividend except for the negligence or fraud of the trustee, or if a special resolution of the creditors has been duly passed to the effect that the bankruptcy has arisen in their opinion from unavoidable misfortune, and they desire that a discharge should be accorded to him. The declared intention in introducing these clauses was to offer inducement to the trader becoming insolvent to bring up in time, and not to carry on till his estate was all gone. But under them he receives a direct invitation almost to squander until he just reaches the point up to which he knows he can obtain legal protection from his creditors; and should he pass that, he has still a chance left during five years—in which he is safe from any proceedings—to regain the ground he has lost. If our Government decide to adopt the idea at all, we hope they will do so in such a way as to make it really an inducement for an insolvent to stop in time, by, as we have already suggested, withholding the discharge for a longer or shorter time on a graduated scale according to the richness of the dividend.

In the English Bill, it is also provided that no debt proveable under the bankruptcy can be enforced against the bankrupt during five years from the close of the bankruptcy; but after five years have elapsed, if the bankrupt has not then received his discharge, any balance of debts remaining due may be enforced. This appears to us the strangest provision of all, and we think would practically result in leaving many an honest but unfortunate man beyond the benefit of the Act altogether. It must be remembered that all the property of the debtor has to be given up that he is quite stripped of means wherewith to commence business again, that no one would be likely to lend to him with knowledge of the risk of the new loan being swept away by the old creditors in case of want of success during the five years of grace; and the probabilities are that except where the liabilities were small, a debtor whose estate fell short of the required 10s. would have small hope of earning the sum needed. Again, it seems unjust that if the debtor should be able at any time during these five years to make up the 10s. he would get his discharge, whereas, if he fell short only one penny in the pound, he not merely would not receive his discharge, but at the expiration of the five years would be held for the remaining 1s. as well, and for all time, without any possibility of freeing himself.

The true way should rather be to punish the bank-

rupt for frittering away his property by withholding his discharge; but, provided there have been no frauds, ultimately to give him his discharge, instead of protecting him for a while and then withdrawing that protection. Either an honest bankrupt is entitled, under certain formalities, to a legal discharge, or he is not so entitled. We take the humane side of the question; but it would be inconsistent for us at the same time to argue that misfortune, provided it only came suddenly enough on a man in business, could be a reason for placing him forever beyond the hope of legal relief from his debts. There are those, of course, who are in favour of permitting creditors to give or withhold a discharge at their option; but we think it will be found for the most part that such men would endeavour to use their power to extort some special advantage from their debtors, and would not be inclined to err otherwise on the side of mercy. We confess to the naturalness of the feeling which makes people anxious not to lose any more than they can help; but it is of less importance in our estimation that a few men should have a heavier loss than that a large number of unfortunates should be driven from the country through the hardheartedness of perhaps a single creditor in each case.

We give space to the clauses which follow of the English Bill, that our readers may see for themselves the course which legislation in England will likely take on this all-important question; and to enable them to form an intelligent opinion with regard to the desirability of embodying in a Canadian Act the principles which have been followed—though only partially—in preparing the Imperial Bill.

The following are some of the principal clauses in the Bill:—

## THE ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY.

6. A single creditor, or two or more creditors if the debt due to such single creditor, or the aggregate amount of debts due to such several creditors, from any debtor, amount to a sum of not less than fifty pounds, may present a petition to the Court, praying that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt, and alleging as the ground for such adjudication any one or more of the following acts or defaults, hereinafter included under the expression "acts of bankruptcy."

- (1.) That the debtor has made a conveyance or assignment of all his real and personal estate to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors;
- (2.) That the debtor has made a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery, or transfer of his real or personal estate, or any part thereof;
- (3.) That execution issued against the debtor on any legal process for the purpose of obtaining payment of not less than twenty pounds, has in the case of a trader been levied by seizure and sale of his goods, and in the case of a person not being a trader been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
- (4.) That the creditor presenting the petition has served in the prescribed manner on the debtor a demand under his hand requiring him to pay a sum due, of an amount of not less than fifty pounds, and stating that in the event of non-compliance with the demand, a petition will be filed against him praying that he may be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the debtor being a trader has for the space of seven days, or not being a trader has for the space of three weeks, succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor;

But no person shall be adjudged a bankrupt on any of the above grounds unless the act of bankruptcy on which the adjudication is grounded, has occurred within two months before the presentation of the petition for adjudication; moreover, the debt of the petitioning creditor must be a liquidated sum payable at the time when the petition is filed, and must not be a secured debt.

9. A copy of an order of the Court adjudging the debtor to be bankrupt, shall forthwith be published in the *London Gazette*, and be advertised locally in such manner (if any) as the Court may direct, and the date of such order shall be the date of the adjudication for the purposes of this Act.

10. The bankruptcy of a debtor shall be deemed to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the act of bankruptcy being completed on which the order is made adjudging him to be bankrupt, and when more acts of bankruptcy than one are alleged in a petition, the order shall state the particular act of bankruptcy on which the order is made.

## APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

13. When an order has been made adjudging a debtor bankrupt, hereinafter referred to as an order of adjudication, the property of the bankrupt shall become divisible amongst his creditors in proportion to the debts proved by them in the bankruptcy; and for the purpose of effecting such division the Court shall summon a general meeting of his creditors, and the creditors assembled at such meeting shall and may do as follows:—

1. They shall, by resolution, appoint some fit person being a creditor, to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt, at such remuneration as they may determine, subject to any prescribed regulations;
2. They shall, subject as aforesaid, by resolution, de-

clear the security to be given by the person so appointed before he enters on the office of trustee:

- They shall, by resolution, appoint some other fit persons, not exceeding five in number, and being creditors qualified to vote at such first meeting of creditors as is in this Act mentioned, to form a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration by the trustee of the bankrupt's property:
- They may, by resolution, give directions as to the manner in which the estate is to be administered by the trustee, and it shall be the duty of the trustee to conform to such directions.

THE GENERAL MEETING

16. The general meeting of the creditors to be summoned as aforesaid by the Court, and hereafter referred to as the first meeting of creditors, shall be held in the prescribed manner and subject to the prescribed regulations as to the quorum, adjournment of meeting, and all other matters relating to the conduct of the meeting or the proceedings thereat.

Provided that,—

- The meeting shall be presided over by the registrar:
- No person shall be entitled to be present or to vote as a creditor unless previously thereto he has in the prescribed manner proved a debt proveable under the bankruptcy to be due to him:
- A creditor shall not vote at the said meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained:
- A secured creditor shall, for the purpose of voting, be deemed to be a creditor only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him after deducting the value of his security; and the amount of such balance shall, until the security be realised, be determined by the trustee. He may, however, at or previously to the meeting of the creditors, give up the security to the trustee, and thereupon he shall rank as a creditor in respect of the whole sum due to him:
- A "secured creditor" shall in this Act mean any creditor holding any mortgage charge, or lien on the bankrupt's estate as security for a debt due to him, or any creditor holding the security of a third person for the payment of a debt due to him from the bankrupt:
- Votes may be given either personally or by proxy:
- An ordinary resolution shall be decided by a majority in number and value of the creditors present personally or by proxy at the meeting and voting on such resolution:
- A special resolution shall be decided by a majority in number, and five-sixths in value, of the creditors present personally or by proxy at the meeting and voting on such resolution.

THE BANKRUPT'S SUBSEQUENT LIABILITY.

42. Where the whole property of the bankrupt has been distributed amongst his creditors, or so much thereof as can, in the joint opinion of the trustee and committee of inspection be collected without needlessly protracting the bankruptcy, the trustee shall make a report to the Court in reference to such distribution of the property, and the Court if satisfied that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been distributed amongst his creditors, or so much thereof as can be collected without needlessly protracting the bankruptcy, shall make an order that the bankruptcy has closed, and the bankrupt shall, on application to the Court, be entitled to an order of discharge, provided—

- That he has given up all his property to the creditors, with the exception of such portion thereof as he is entitled to retain under this Act, and,
  - That a dividend of not less than ten shillings in the pound has been paid out of his estate, or might have been paid except through the negligence or fraud of the trustee, or that a special resolution of his creditors in general meeting has been passed to the effect that his bankruptcy has in their opinion arisen from unavoidable misfortune, and they desire that a discharge should be accorded to him.
49. (3) No portion of a debt proveable under the bankruptcy shall be enforced against the person so made bankrupt until the expiration of five years from the close of the bankruptcy, and during that time if he pay to his creditors such additional sum as will, with the dividend paid out of his property during the bankruptcy make up ten shillings in the pound, he shall be discharged in the same manner as if a dividend of ten shillings in the pound had originally been paid out of his property, but if he fail to pay such additional sum, then at the expiration of such period of five years he may be enforced against him in the same manner as if no such bankruptcy had taken place.

LIQUIDATION BY ARRANGEMENT.

75. The following regulations shall be made with respect to the liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of the debtor:

- The affairs of a debtor may be liquidated by arrangement and his property distributed amongst his creditors without an adjudication in bankruptcy, on the prescribed proof being made to the registrar that such liquidation has been assented to by a majority in number and five-sixths in value of all his creditors, and that a trustee has been appointed with or without a committee of inspection:
- The assent of the creditors may be given either by a vote at a general meeting, or in writing, or partly in one way and partly in the other:
- The creditors entitled to give such assent shall be such creditors only as would be qualified to vote under the Act at a first general meeting of creditors if the debtor were adjudged a bankrupt:
- Any property of a debtor which would be divisible among his creditors if he were made bankrupt

shall be divisible among them under a liquidation by arrangement.

- The certificate of the registrar in respect to the appointment of any trustee in the case of a liquidation by arrangement shall be of the same effect as a certificate of the Court to the like effect in the case of a "bankrupt," and the property of the debtor shall, from and after the date of such certificate, vest in the trustee.
- The date of the appointment of the trustee by the creditors shall be deemed to be the commencement of the liquidation:
- Subject as in this Act mentioned a liquidation by arrangement of a debtor's affairs shall be conducted in all respects as if such debtor had been adjudged a bankrupt, and a trustee had been appointed by the first meeting of creditors, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly, substituting for the word "bankrupt" the expression "debtor whose affairs are under liquidation," and for the word "bankruptcy" the expression "liquidation by arrangement."
- Where no committee of inspection is appointed the trustee may act on his own discretion without any reference to such committee:
- The trustee shall not, in a liquidation by arrangement, have power to disclaim any property of the debtor:
- The creditors in general meeting may prescribe the bank into which the trustee is to pay any monies received by him, and the sum which he may retain in his hands:
- The Court shall not, except in case of fraud or misconduct, interfere with any resolution of the creditors in general meeting, or with the discretion of the trustee as duly exercised in pursuance of this Act:
- The provisions of this Act with respect to the discharge of a bankrupt, to the release of the trustee, and to the audit of accounts, shall not apply in the case of a debtor whose affairs are under liquidation by arrangement: but the discharge of the debtor and the release of the trustee may be granted by a special resolution of the creditors in general meeting, and the accounts audited in pursuance of such resolution, in such time and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the creditors think fit:
- The trustee shall report to the registrar the discharge of the debtor and a certificate of such discharge given by the registrar shall have the same effect as an order of discharge given to a bankrupt under this Act.
- Rules of court may be made in relation to proceedings on the occasion of liquidation by arrangement in the same manner and to the same extent and of the same authority as in respect of proceedings in bankruptcy:
- If it appear to the Court on satisfactory evidence that the liquidation by arrangement cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or of there being no true be for the time being, or of any other sufficient reason, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors, the Court may adjudge the debtor a bankrupt, and proceedings may be had accordingly.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

The present arrangement by which, for a paltry twelve and a half per cent. cheap United States reprints of English copyright books are admitted into Canada for sale there, while Canadians are altogether prohibited from themselves publishing such reprints in any form, is so manifestly unjust as to need no argument whatever. And it must seem a very strong proof of Canadian desire to stand well with the mother country, that Canadians have not long ere this done as their neighbours have done, and with or without the consent of England, published in cheap and saleable form the choicest productions emanating from the pens of British authors. The provocation to such a course has been very strong: the temptation such as is not often resisted by men carrying on business. But Canadians have had a two-fold defence against this temptation, and patiently waiting, have resisted it for the sake of British connection, and from a high sense of honour which taught them to respect the rights of others.

Canada now asks that her printers and publishers should be permitted to publish reprints of copyright works, paying to the author the same percentage now paid on United States reprints when brought into Canada. The chief objection to granting this just demand seems to be founded on the hope that the United States may be induced to act justly in the matter of copyrights, and by law secure to foreign writers the protection against robbery they elsewhere enjoy. We fear this expectation is evidence of misplaced confidence in the friendly intentions of the United States: but even supposing it is destined to be realized, we do not see why it should prevent Canadian publishers from obtaining meanwhile the privilege granted to their neighbours. There need be no permanent giving away for a small consideration of literary property: the right to reprint might be made terminable at any time when the United States should see fit to act with fairness in the matter. And it occurs to us that no stronger reason could be given the Washington Go-

vernment for meeting the views of England, than that through the rivalry of Canada the re-printing of English works had ceased to be profitable.

The *Monthly Bulletin*, issued by a London publishing house, has an article on the subject. After pointing out the inefficiency of the existing state of things, and the ridiculously small returns made to British authors thereunder, the *Bulletin* suggests that popular writers, whose works are wanted in the Colonies, should themselves compete with the United States publishers, by "forestalling them with a Canadian edition of their works printed as cheaply as possible, simultaneously with the issue of the more expensive home edition. We have reason to know that the suggestion would be warmly met in the Canadian Dominion, whilst the author would gain a market from which he is otherwise practically excluded: and it may be found eventually desirable to give the Canadian edition admission to our other Colonies, or to extend to them hereafter a similar privilege." This is very near in practice what Canada is asking. The only difference would be that in the one case the author would obtain twelve and a half per cent. on the value of the reprints, with no trouble or risk whatever, while in the other case he would accept the ordinary chances of publication directly or indirectly perhaps with greater profit to himself, but also possibly with loss.

In addition to giving British authors a per centage on reprints of their works, Canada might with justice prohibit altogether the importation from the United States of similar reprints. This would still further reduce the profit to the publishers of that country, and render them less opposed to an international Copyright Law than their interests now lead them to be.

We hope our Government will press the matter on the attention of the Imperial authorities, and endeavour to have an immediate stop put to the present striking injustice to the Canadian publisher, whereby (with no profit to the English author) he is prohibited from competing in his own country with the unscrupulous printers of the United States.

CALLING A SPADE A SPADE.

MR. JOHN GORDON, of Messrs. Gordon, McKay & Co., Toronto, has written a letter to the *Globe* of that city in relation to statements made by an insolvent firm in London, Ontario. The concluding portion of the letter is so sound in its general conclusions, and so emphatic in its terms that we append it. Mr. Gordon wields a vigorous pen, is one of the shrewdest and most successful business men of the West, and his remarks are at this juncture exceedingly timely.

Now, sir, I most emphatically repeat my words at the London meeting, viz that in the interest of good morals and fair dealing such estates should be wound up and no discharge given, at any rate such is my determination in this and all cases with similar exhibits. I further added that I could stand a bad debt, but could and would not countenance such a course of reckless trading, to the injury and ruin of the honest dealer in London and elsewhere, notwithstanding the fashionable grand and easy mode of slipping through our Insolvent Court made such cases fashionable. The fact is, London and other places are long enough cursed with such mercantile gipseys, and the sooner they shift their camp the better. I say, wipe them out root and branch. We have the remedy in our own hands. Grant no discharge, make no compromise, except where a clean sheet and fair record is shown, and soon we will have a healthier state of things. The atmosphere is impure, the disease contagious. The weekly number of insolvents are alarming. We are fast getting into contempt abroad and disgrace at home. I am told a young lawyer in a forest village, finding his tailor and washerwoman troublesome, and preferring honourable mention in the *Gazette* to paying up, straightway assigns to his father, the office a assignee for the county. The man who strives hard who strains every nerve to meet engagements, who toils late and early to curtail expenses, and pays twenty shillings, is getting quite behind the age, in fact, in old age, whereas the double compound, fifteen, ten and five bottom (excuse the mercantile slang) drive fast horses if they velvet pile in your face, and are looked upon as smart.

Now, sir, I again say out with the trash and in with the honest man, who need never fear to meet his creditors.

I am, Sir,  
Your self and partners,  
Yours respectfully,  
JOHN GORDON

Toronto, April 12th.

PORK IN NEW YORK.—The following table shows the stock of barrelled pork held in New York on the first day of each month for three years:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
January.....	57,169	64,533	84,060
February.....	56,223	74,764	82,625
March.....	59,059	70,218	46,233
April.....	52,181	76,913	76,913

PORT OF MONTREAL.

THE Imports at this Port for the quarter ended March 31st, 1869, have been heavy, although somewhat less than the corresponding quarter of last year. The following is the comparison:

First quarter, 1868	\$4,189,452
" " " 1869	4,048,217

Decrease..... \$141,235

Subjoined are the Imports of some of the leading articles, with amount remaining in bond, March 31st, 1869:—

	1868.	1869.	Rem'ing in bond.
Brandy, galls	1010	75398	
" "	1238	50764	
Gin, galls	6961	44986	
" "	2390	19905	
Rum, galls	3349	8739	
" "	1655	4258	
Whiskey, galls	978	7635	
" "	737	7437	
Spirits, &c, galls	15569	16910	
" "	3622	7114	
Wine of all kinds, galls	4496	15837	
" "	5487	146919	
Molasses for refining purposes, lbs	630704	209952	
" "	10177	4078	
Molasses (other), 'bs.	692449	1463142	
" "	9841	23173	
Sugar, lbs.	1874301	8700132	
" "	82821	381467	
Cane Juice, &c., lbs	316575	175024	
" "	6455	5087	
Coffee, green, lbs.	54089	226515	
" "	6179	9227	
Dried Fruits, lbs.	394650	1139053	
" "	16735	57565	
Spices, unground, lbs.	15683	143806	
" "	1829	11871	
Tea, green and japan, lbs.	527818	100659	
" "	195978	369339	
Tea, black, lbs.	96352	1465381	
" "	29914	524559	
Tobacco, manuf'd, lbs.	73195	207111	
" "	9764	34192	
" unmanuf'd, lbs.	945843	837874	
" "	89176	38005	
Rice, lbs.	100800	140000	
" "	3297	4524	
Carpets & Hearth Rugs, \$	50659	29344	5385
Cotons, \$	108578	1046206	192816
Linens, \$	143558	141437	39117
Woolens, \$	906795	161798	154462
Silks, Satins, &c., \$	159209	187485	23215
Fancy Goods, \$	90730	71378	13674
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, \$	134600	140664	6470
Hardware, \$	122896	100156	14947
Hosiery, \$	38819	62133	11875
Free Goods, \$	380711	414923	39445

The most noticeable changes in the foregoing list are an increase in Tea, principally Greens and Japans, of 506 683 lbs., value \$180,645, and a decrease in Woolens of \$189,097. Cottons have also decreased, but only to the extent of about \$40,000, while Linens have been imported to about the same value as in 1868. The decrease in Woolens may be attributed to the fact that importers find less ready sale for foreign stuff, owing to the growing competition of home manufactures of Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c

The following are the exports from London and Liverpool to Montreal, for the fortnight ending March 25th, 1869:—

FROM LONDON.

14 cs sago, 1,748 g B. spirits, 120 doz pks playing cards, 3 780 g wine, 22 cs glue, 5,600 g plain spirits, 143 000 lbs tea, 74,500 lbs coffee, 351 c figs, 1,000 c sugar, 220 c sugar candy, 6,000 lbs preserved ginger, 630 c sago, 5.5 0 galls rum, 2 cs senna, 60 cs Jordan sweet almonds, 40 lbs capers, 40 g rum shrub, 44 g liqueurs, 1,000 c goteva, 91 c sardines, 2,740 lbs chilies, 896 lbs c. raway seed, 1,012 lbs castia lignea, 430 lbs castia vera, 3,261 lbs ginger, 676 lbs nutmegs, 300 lbs mace, 550 lbs tapioca, 480 lbs arrowroot, 3,000 lbs pepper, 2,110 lbs cloves, 12 cs rice, 1,240 cs raisins, 1,210 cs currants, 43,000 chicory.—30 cs gum kowrie, 2,012 cs rice, 1,577 c castia lignea, 11,207 lbs nutmegs, 82 c caraway seeds, 125 c pimento, 3,934 g wine, 7,200 lbs chicory, 2 cs gum tragacanth, 144 cs tapioca, 6 cs mace, 1,332 lbs c oves, 2,110 lbs pepper, 121,770 lbs tea, 6, 000 g rum, 47 c sago, 35 g perfumed spirits, 12,000 lbs castor oil, 100 c sardines, 162 cs ginger, 20,000 lbs coffee, 2,100 cs barley, b. beer 904, 50 cs gum arabic, 1,576 monkey, 51 mink, 8 otter, 200 seal, 11,587 musquash, 1,494 racoon, and 293 wolf skins, 2,000 c refined sugar.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

208 pkgs 9,068 lbs tea, 190 cs liquorice paste, 18 csases perfumery and mercury (transit), 20 qr-casks r wine, 8 109 pkgs 8402 cs raisins, 567 pkgs 8184 cs currants, 50 cs 91 g British plain spirits, 12 cs 164 c figs.

The Chamber of Commerce of Verriers, Belgium, in its last annual report, demands the entire suppression of customs' duties. The Chamber of Antwerp, some time back took the lead in proposing this great reform. Belgium has suppressed octrois, which are internal customs, and has thereby set an example which Continental nations would do well to imitate. It she should be the first to suppress customs on the frontier, she will, in French parlance, "cover herself with glory."

THE SALT INTEREST.

WE publish in other columns a sketch of the history and operations of the Goderich salt works which have recently come into more than ordinary general notice, because of the discussion of the question of protection in connection with them. It will be remembered that during the last session of the Legislative Assembly, the subject was brought before the members by Mr. Hays, the energetic member for North Huron, and as a consequence a memorial to the Dominion Parliament, asking for protection for these works, was signed by seventy-two out of the eighty-two members of that body. When it is remembered that in addition to these the dual representatives, who were not asked to sign the memorial, expressed themselves in the strongest degree favourable to it, it may be said to have secured the unanimous support of the representatives of the people in the Ontario Legislature.

We are quite sure that in nothing have these gentlemen more correctly reflected the opinions and wishes of their constituents, than in the assistance they have thus afforded to the request for encouragement to a most important source of Canadian wealth. The Free-trade theorists who have opposed the demand for protection, have evidently never stopped to consider the question. Their theory has for its base these generalities—that the true course of trade is to "buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest,"—and that the best interests of the people are promoted by removing all restrictions, and permitting the fullest competition. But what these gentlemen apparently fail to see is, that by the particular kind of "free trade" which they urge neither of these advantages are secured. To give up, of the most complete free trade on both sides established. We have not this state of things. We can, it is true, buy where we like because of the system of free imports which we apply to the large proportion of our imports—but we can't sell in the dearest market, because of the practically prohibitive duties adopted by our neighbours. We submit that the right to sell in the dearest market to send our products and manufactures to any part of the world without restrictions, is as much a part of the free trade theory as is the other; and that our free traders have no right to impose upon us the first condition unless they are prepared to ensure us the second as well. A purely importing people never were and never can be a great people. The more nearly the balance of trade is preserved in any country the better; and as our productions sent abroad exceed our necessities imported from without, so does the real prosperity and wealth of the country increase.

Bringing down those general principles to the particular interest under discussion, we find the following results. The salt interest at Goderich expends among the people, that is the present wells worked up to their full capacity will do so, some \$200,000 a year in the mere process of manufacture. The consumption of salt in Ontario is said to be from six to eight hundred barrels a day, which at an average rate of say \$1 50 per barrel, which would be a lower average by far than the people of Upper Canada paid for their salt before the discovery of the Goderich brine, gives us an annual expenditure for that article of consumption alone of \$438,000. Now, will any one pretend to say, that the country as a whole will not be largely benefited by having that money kept within its boundaries, rather than sent to build up the industry and increase the national importance of our neighbours? It is a common estimate to say that every settler, with his family, who comes into the country, is worth \$1,000. But settlers are impossible, if the industries of the country are to be starved out by an insane policy of free imports, while our neighbours foster and protect every industry by a system of high protective duties. Thus, with such a free trade as our free trade friends would give us, we have, it is true, the privilege of buying where we like; but as for selling in the dearest market, we not only cannot do that, but we are last bringing about a state of things under which we will soon have nothing to sell if we could.

Then as to the inducing a healthy and free competition by means of free imports of salt, we do nothing of the kind. The truth is that the cry of free trade in this case is raised on behalf of as huge a monopoly as could possibly exist. The loss to the Oronotaga Salt Company in their determination to undersell, for a time, the Goderich salt makers, is comparatively nothing compared with the advantages they expect to accrue from it. Unfortunately the Goderich Salt Companies are not wealthy corporations. They have with w nd-rul energy and public spirit brought their enterprise to its present position. But it is useless to conceal the fact that they are incapable either of making such improvements in their works as might possibly reduce the cost of manufacturing salt, or of holding out against the powerful combination pitted against them. And the evil is that in the faith of the competition of that combination, and the actual losses they can afford to make in pressing, the Goderich salt works are not likely to attract large capital. A moderate protective tariff would enable them to hold out, to sell salt at a profit to themselves and yet cheaper than it was sold at before the wells were sunk. And it is in this way that we shall ensure the continuance of a fair rivalry and an honest competition, which will ensure for the people freedom from the mercy of these American Salt Companies, when they shall have succeeded under free trade, in closing up the Goderich works.—Hamilton Spectator.

THE BEST KNITTING MACHINE OUT.—Clyde, Ohio, has what is called a "Knitting Machine." A crowd of ladies walk into a drinking saloon, take possession of all the seats and quietly settle down at knitting. This stops the customary business of the place.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

THE Toronto Board of Trade is more alive to the responsibilities of its position than it used to be. It had an interesting discussion, on Monday, on the Insolvency Act. The discussion elicited from various speakers opinions of great contrariety. Merchants doing a large business like Mr. John Gordon and Mr. Frank Smith who must have very frequent proofs of the corrupting character of the present law, strongly favored its unconditional repeal, and submitted a petition to Parliament having this object in view. Others of the speakers, also engaged largely in the wholesale trade, strove quite as strongly against the proposal for unconditional repeal. The President of the Board took the latter view; and the result was the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject and report to an adjourned meeting within a week.

It is quite natural that a wide difference of opinion should have been manifested at Monday's meeting. We did not suspect that the feeling against the existing law was so strong as to call for its abolition. It is not to be wondered at that some of our best merchants should advocate this radical cure. It is quite true, as stated in Mr. Frank Smith's petition, that the Act has not realized the beneficial results expected from it, but that, on the contrary, it "has proved" "prejudicial to the interests of trade and commerce," and its working has given widespread dissatisfaction. It is equally true that the cost of liquidation is enormous, sometimes eating up the whole estates; and that the mode of appointing assignees does not give satisfaction. These positions cannot be successfully disputed. But we think the petition goes too far when it asserts that the object the Legislature had in view when the Act was passed, "was to relieve a large class of indigent debtors, who were for many years unable to obtain discharges from their creditors" it is, no doubt, quite true that when the Act was passed there was a large number of persons in the country, and that their relief had considerable influence with the Legislature. But the Act was intended to have more general application; it was designed not simply to cover an exceptional state of things; it was framed with a view to general application in future years. Nor, would it be wise or judicious to jump hastily to the conclusion that "it is impossible to amend the Act in any way, so as to continue and uphold the credit system which now exists."

When a law, loudly demanded but of short time before, proves to be bad, a recoil in favor of its repeal is very apt to take place. Men whose interests are largely at stake will not, in most cases, take time to discriminate between the good features of the law and the bad; it works injustice, ergo it should be swept away altogether. We do not think that the case of unconditional repeal has been established. What seems to us to be made out is, that the law requires amendment, and in many and important particulars. There is surely nothing worse taking place under the Insolvency Act than the preferential assignments which were so common before 1864, and by which a brother, or a cousin, or some favored creditor, was put in possession of an insolvent's entire estate, and all the other creditors left to whistle to the wind. Quite as bad things are taking place every day under the operation of the present law. But that is no reason why the bad which we have here should be exchanged for the bad we used to have. We should rather strive to improve the law, so that the real purposes of an Insolvency Act might be as fully accomplished as possible.

And, truly, there is great reason for improvement. We are every day witnessing legalized fraud; we, day after day, see men ostensibly giving up their whole estate to their creditors, but who, when the white-washing process is over, come out better off than they were before. The debtor is favored—particularly the dishonest debtor; the protection of the law is thrown over him, whilst, in many cases, he laughs in his sleeves at the misfortune of the man who was fool enough to trust in his honesty and fair dealing. It is this glaring evil which needs to be sternly met; and it seems to us, that the Montreal Board of Trade has approached the subject in a very practical and business-like way. The draft of its proposals, which was submitted to the meeting in this city on Monday last, has many excellent features. It deserves the serious consideration of the committee, whose report may be looked for in a few days. We do not mean to say that it meets the requirements of our merchants in every respect; but we are satisfied that its suggestions are calculated to check sham insolvency, to liquidate more cheaply the estates of creditors, to disappoint the legal fraternity who are so anxious to see the law repealed, and to secure the surrender of an insolvent's entire property for the benefit of his creditors. This, and not the repeal of the law, is what is wanted—this is what our Board of Trade will, in the main, direct its energies to secure.—Toronto Leader.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The attention of owners, agents, consignees, and masters of vessels going to United States ports from Canadian ports, is called to the provision of Sept. 18th, Act of Congress dated and approved August 18th, 1866:—

"All owners, agents, consignees, masters, and commanders of vessels, shall deliver to the collector of the district, in which the vessel shall first arrive on her return to the United States, copies of any receipts for any papers given to them by any consular officer, and it shall be the duty of every collector of customs to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury:—  
"1.—All such copies of receipts as shall have been so furnished to him.  
"2.—A statement of all certified invoices which shall have come to his office."

**THE GODERICH SALT WORKS.**

THE *Hamilton Spectator* recently printed a history of the Goderich Salt Works, from which we take the following:—

**PROGRESS OF THE ENTERPRISE.**

The Goderich Company at first put up a block of 53 kettles, each capable of containing 135 gallons, and yielding somewhat more than 50 barrels of salt in 24 hours, the pump working 10 hours a day and throwing a continuous stream of 500 gallons an hour. They soon however found themselves unable to supply the demand, and were compelled to complete the block by adding 53 kettles more, thus enabling them to turn out over 100 barrels of salt a day, the pump working 18 hours a day. The success of this well stimulated others to invest their means, and during the winter of 1867, another company was formed under the name of the "Ontario Salt Company." The operations of this Company were looked upon with considerable interest for the reason that their well was on the south side of the river, and upon ground 100 feet higher than that of the Goderich Company. It was besides in the immediate vicinity of the terminus of the Buffalo and Lake-Huron Railway, and if the Company were successful it established the fact that the salt deposit covered a considerable area and also ensured peculiar advantages in the matter of shipment. They struck salt at 110 feet, or at almost exactly the same level as the Goderich Company had struck upon the opposite bank of the river, and at once put up the necessary block houses and tank, the block containing 60 kettles with room for as many more. The bore of this well was somewhat larger than that of the Goderich Company, the tube being three inches in diameter, and pump 15 gallons of brine per minute. Four other Companies at once started to bore on the same side of the river, and three of them completed their works early last summer. So that until quite recently five wells were at work as follows:—

Wells.	Kettles.	Bbls. per day
Goderich.....	104	100
Huron.....	120	110
Ontario.....	50	55
Dominion.....	60	65
Victoria.....	60	55

And there are besides the Tecumseh, the Midland, and the Prince, wells sunk to their full depth, but in connection with which the buildings have not been erected. The peculiarity of this enterprise, is that it has been entirely local, with the single exception of one well, every dollar expended has been Goderich capital, the willing outlay of the enterprising men of that town, for the development of a most valuable and important Canadian enterprise. And when it is remembered that the average outlay on each well has been \$15,000, it will be seen that a very important investment has already been made. We have given above what the wells thus far completed have actually produced, but it is worth while to look at

**WHAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING.**

All the block houses have been so constructed as to admit of complete blocks of from 100 to 120 kettles each. With these completed each well can turn out, at the least, one hundred barrels a day, or in the aggregate eight hundred barrels. And this production is capable of aim at indefinite extension. Already salt has been struck at Clinton, twelve miles southeast of Goderich, and at Kincardine, twenty-five miles north of it. So that the extent of salt producing territory is sufficient to supply any market that, under almost any contingency, can be found for it. There is more than that: there is a territory sufficiently large to ensure, under all circumstances, a healthy competition, such a competition as may be necessary to ensure for the community, cheap salt.

**OTHER INDUSTRIES FOSTERED**

But it is not only in the production of salt that this enterprise is to be looked upon as important. Its encouragement it affords to other branches of industry it is the highest degree valuable. For instance, during the last year, the expenditures of one well, for fire-wood alone was upwards of \$9,000, and an equal amount for barrels. Under the present system of manufacture—to which we shall presently refer, and which we hope soon to see improved—it takes sixteen cords of wood to make a hundred barrels of salt; that is at \$2.50 per cord, which is the present price in Goderich, it takes an expenditure of \$40 for cord-wood for every hundred barrels of salt turned out, or for the present wells, working to their full capacity for even two hundred days in the year, an expenditure, for cord-wood alone, of \$64,000 annually. Then in the matter of barrels, which cost 30 cents each, the outlay on the full productions of those wells for two hundred days in the year would be \$48,000. In addition to this about \$8,000 or \$10,000 for each well can be added for other expenses, so that in the aggregate the ordinary expenditure connected with these wells is close upon \$200,000 a year. This affords some idea of the great importance of this now branch of Canadian industry, and the necessity for its encouragement and protection against foreign monopolies.

**THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.**

Many of our readers, probably eight out of every ten of them, have never visited these wells, and may not be acquainted with the process of manufacture. A word of information on this point, therefore, will not be uninteresting. The wells are covered by a derrick, attached to which is an engine-house, where the engine used in pumping is placed. Beside the derrick is a large square vat, elevated on posts, for the brine, which is conducted to it by troughs from the pump. These vats are kept filled with the brine, which flowing into them, resembles the finest spring water, perfectly colorless and pure. Beside the vat, the block house is erected, a large building, which in these days of volunteering, might by the uninitiated

be mistaken for an unusually large drill shed. To this, at an elevation of about ten feet from the ground, the blocks or kettles are placed, the furnaces being at the end, with conductors to lead the heat under the kettles. The block consists of two rows of kettles, about thirty in each row—in the full block there are four rows, and between these is a long wooden tube into which the brine runs, and a wooden tap from that over each kettle, from which they are filled with the brine. The heat causes evaporation, and the salt settles in the bottom of the kettle, from which it is taken by long shovels and put into baskets, one to each kettle, so that the brine may run from it. When comparatively dried it is emptied into the long bins on each side of the blocks, and from there is packed in barrels, ready for shipment. The fineness of the salt depends upon the rapidity of the evaporation, so that by applying less heat a coarser salt is produced. This process of manufacture however is said to be by no means the most economical. Mr Platt has invented a new evaporating pan, instead of the kettle, and has one, on a small scale, in operation on the north side of the river, for which he is taking out a patent. This consists of a large shallow pan, with double bottom, the space between being used as a steam chamber, which affords sufficient heat for the process of evaporation. On each side of this pan are platforms, sloping towards it, and the salt is drawn on to these by means of a fine toothed hoe, the water running back into the pan. When dry the salt is drawn back into the bins, ready for packing. His contention, based upon the experience of actual work in his test pan, is, that with it he can produce a hundred barrels of salt with seven and a half cords of wood, instead of sixteen, by the system now in use. And in addition to this saving, he urges that the loss from incrustation will be much less if not altogether avoided. Whether this process will be found to be sufficiently valuable or not, must remain for practical men after practical experience to decide. But this is quite certain, that if the Goderich works are sufficiently encouraged to enable them to withstand the undue and unfair competition of a foreign monopoly such improvements will undoubtedly be made as will ensure the most economical manufacture of salt. And this brings us to the point, upon which we desire to say a few words here and will have more to say hereafter, viz: that

**GODERICH SALT IS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION.**

We are not disposed now to discuss the theories of free trade and protection, which so terribly trouble some of our contemporaries; that may more properly be reserved for our editorial columns. But there are a few facts prominent and easily understood that we desire to submit to the common sense and patriotism of Canadian readers and Canadian voters: and upon these they can form tolerably correct notions of what this call for protection the Goderich salt enterprise means. For 18 months after the first discovery of salt, and the practical working of the Goderich well it was sold, free on board at Goderich, at from \$1.60 to \$1.65 per barrel, and the demand was so great at those prices that the Company were compelled to double the capacity of their works. American salt was equally in the market at that time. According to the trade returns of 1867, the quantity of American salt imported into Ontario was about 137,000 barrels, assuming five bushels to the barrel. It is worth while stating the imports of American salt for a few years back, thus:—

Year.	Barrels.
1864.....	25,682
1865.....	128,922
1866.....	140,531
1867.....	137,000

So that it will be seen that there was still a considerable importation of salt from the United States, at the time the Goderich salt was selling at the prices we have mentioned, showing that in ordinary times and without any ulterior motive such as we will show the American Company to be influenced by, that is the normal and fair price of salt. But then came the startling revelation "the new vein," as their agent in Canada facetiously called it, that at their own State fair they were beaten by the Goderich salt, and then came the more startling revelation of Professor Goemann, showing that with a more approved system of manufacture the Goderich works could actually pay the American duty of 70c per barrel, and almost compete with them in the Chicago market, and they resolved to strike "a new vein" at once. It came in the form of a circular in which prices are gradually reduced as Goderich is approached, where salt is at \$1.32, being \$1.60 in Toronto and \$1.40 in Stratford.

It takes more money to carry a bag of salt to Stratford or Goderich from Syracuse than it does to carry it to Toronto. Why, therefore, this sudden exhibition of self-sacrifice for the benefit of the farmers of Perth and Huron? Another change has been made since, another reduction, and still the same extraordinary discrimination in favour of the Perth and Huron consumers. The extraordinary part of this matter, however, is that this "new vein" has only affected the price in Canada. We happen to have some old commercial circulars by us, and it is worth while quoting from them, as follows:

Chicago—May 25, 1866.....	\$2 40
"    Sept. 29, .....	2 65
"    Oct. 11, .....	2 65
"    March 25, 1869 .....	2 60
Buffalo—April 23, 1866.....	2 60
"    Sept 23, 1867.....	2 50
"    April 1, 1869.....	2 45

Now we submit that our American cousins have reason to find fault with this "new vein," in that it only affects the price of salt on this side of the lakes, and not in the region of Goderich. Salt has kept up steadily there, where there are no Goderich wells to compete with—or rather where a protection of 70 cents a barrel in gold makes competition impossible. As a matter of fact, to-day it is \$2.40 at Syracuse,

equal to \$1.80 in gold. It is higher than that in Buffalo, and very much higher in Chicago. And yet at Stratford it has been reduced still further, since the "new vein" was struck, to \$1.42, and at Toronto to \$1.60. Before the Goderich salt wells were discovered the price in Canada was from \$1.75 to \$1.81, and it is only because of that discovery, and because of the competition which it has afforded in Canada, that prices have been reduced so far, and that we are threatened with the discovery of another "new vein," and a consequent further reduction.

**FREIGHT PROSPECTS.**

THE following paragraphs from a long article published recently in the *Detroit Post*, on the prospects of freight for the ensuing year may be of interest to many of our readers.

Until a few weeks since the prospect certainly had a gloomy look, and a large amount of vessel property was thrown upon the market in consequence of that prospect. While it was known that the amount of staves to go forward would show a diminution compared with last year the season had been a very unfavourable one for lumbering operations, which produced a depressing effect. But the recent extremely favourable weather for getting out lumber and other coarse freights has produced a material change in the prospect. There has probably been fully as much lumber got out as in a former season, and, although it has yet for the most part to be brought to the mills, we are safe in saying that the amount that will be sawed will be sufficiently large for the requirement of the market, and any greater amount than that will be of no particular use to vessels. The stave trade is rather less promising the amount got out being smaller than last year, although larger than was expected a month ago owing to the recent good sleighing. The stave buyers are very slow in their movements this season in consequence of the Cuban troubles. They did not come into the Saginaw country until February. There will be a world of miscellaneous coarse freights to go forward during the coming season, particularly hoops, rail-bolts, railroad ties, etc. A large number of Chicago men have been down on the north shore of Lake Erie, and at other points in Canada, securing railroad ties and a considerable amount of the same commodity will be required in Detroit, and various other markets. The limitable timber resources of Michigan are constantly attracting new buyers from all quarters. At a single point on Lake Huron there are now 2,000 cords of rail-bolts awaiting shipments.

All accounts satisfy us that there will be from 25 to 28 per cent. more iron ore taken to market this year than ever before, while the grain trade looks decidedly promising. Not only are their ample stores at the Lake Michigan ports, but the stocks still remaining in first hands much larger than usual. These facts on the whole, have a tendency to cause a more hopeful feeling among vessel owners, and prices which would have been accepted a month ago, would now be most peremptorily rejected. They feel that there is a prospect for a fair season, although if they are reasonable men, they will not expect splendid profits in view of the rather straightened financial condition in which the country at large must continue a little longer.

The season of navigation will not open so early as was expected a few weeks ago, which is all the better for vessel owners. An early opening only adds to a season's expense account, without any compensating benefits.

Charters have been made in Chicago at 100 for wheat, 9½ for corn, and 7½ for oats. Should these prices prove typical of the season, vessels will do reasonably well. A month or two ago quite a number of charters were made for iron ore at \$3.25 from Marquette to Cleveland, and \$2.50 from Escanaba to the same port, but these rates afford only a very slim margin for carriers, and would not now be accepted. Concerning lumber freights, not enough has been said to throw much light on the question of rates. Six weeks ago shippers were offering \$3.00 from Alpena to Buffalo, a figure below owner's views then and which would therefore be regarded as still farther from the mark now.

Capt. R. Dixon the well-known ship-broker of this city, has already effected what are virtually thirteen charters, as follows: Schuoners *Heudecker* and *Killington*, each six trips with rail-bolts from Tawas City and the shore near Harrisville to Cleveland at \$3.75 from dock and \$4 from shore, per cord of 120 cubic feet. Also, scow *Sailor Boy* for a cargo of lumber from Detroit to Sandusky at \$1.50.

**RAILROAD LEGISLATION.**

NO form of corruption is more generally encouraged in State Legislatures than the action of those bodies towards the various important material interests representing wealth enough to make it probable to bleed them whenever opportunity offers. The railroad interest, representing the most ready money and being the best able to make occasional payments on account is oftentimes made the victim of these black mailing operations. If no one but the railroad companies suffered we might be well content to leave them to fight their own battles with the legislative "strickers," but since the public have to pay, directly or indirectly, every dollar of the "bribery and corruption fund" so expended, the matter is one in which we naturally take a strong interest. How to stop these little black mailing operations, and protect the railroad interest from any legislation except such as is calculated to make the roads more valuable to the business and traveling community, is a question that should receive the attention both of the press and the people.

The *modus operandi* of the Legislative strikers is this: An influential State Senator or Assemblyman



frames a bill making some important change in the system of railroad management, the tariff of charges on freight and passengers, the issuing of stocks or bonds, the declaring and paying of dividends, or some such important matter, and having consulted his constituents in "the ring" determines the probability of securing the passage in case a vote is taken on the question. If he can secure the co-operation of enough members to make up a majority he informs the representatives of such roads as are likely to be unfavourably affected by the bill that it is about to be forced through the Senate or Assembly or both. In framing these bills he thought it good to see how they would affect the commerce of the State or what would be the effect on the agricultural or mining or development of the different sections. The only object sought is to frighten the railroad companies into a "compromise," which can be effected on terms that are satisfactory in proportion as they are liberal. As a general thing nothing more is heard from these bills and they are quietly pigeon-holed in the desk of the Senator or Assemblyman who framed or engineered them—the only purpose sought having been already accomplished—that such transactions as these are of frequent occurrence during the terms of the various State Legislatures is a well known fact, and although it may seem late and disgraceful in the eyes of the world, and in our own estimation, that we have chosen such men to represent our interests and frame our laws, we cannot blot out the fact that has been proved beyond a doubt by the revelations of more than one investigation.

An instance of legislative black-brooding is now being discussed extensively throughout the country which consists in the attempts that are being made in two or more legislatures to establish a pro rata tariff of charges on freight and passenger travel over several important roads. Any one who gives an intelligent thought to the subject will recognize at once the impropriety of any attempt to regulate the charges on various kinds of freight as long as competition exists between rival routes. When through freight, for example, can come as well by way of Baltimore or Philadelphia as by way of New York, for shipment abroad, it will naturally take the route over which it can be transported cheapest, and to prevent a monopoly of this business by any one road the others are obliged to regulate their tariff of prices in conformity with the lowest rates offered. Passenger traffic is governed by the same laws that apply to freight, and a uniform rate per mile for through and local travel would deprive a road of any chance of competing with other roads which are at liberty to establish such roads as will insure them the largest amount of business. The whole matter is a transparent attempt to blacken the railroad companies which would be injured by the passage of any such enactment, and as an instance of legislative "stratagem" it is one of the most unmistakable on record.—American Exchange

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

ON Monday, the 22nd ult., a meeting of the managing committee of this society was held at the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor, M. P. presiding. There were also present, Sir Geo. Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, Major-General Lepro, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, Mr. Barclay, M. P., Mr. R. B. Torrens, M. P., the Hon. Reginald Campbell, Mr. Henry Kingscote, the Rev. Canon Brown, Vicar of Woolwich, the Rev. J. Kitto, Mr. Phillip Cazenove, Mr. F. H. Currie, Mr. C. H. W. A. Court Repington, Mr. Henry Edmund Buxton, Mr. Alex. M. Arthur, and Mr. J. Standish Halp, honorary secretary. It was reported that since the conference recently held at the Mansion House, a large number of donations had been received, including £150 from Her Majesty, £20 from Lord Clarendon, £20 from Mr. Gladstone, £25 from the Home Secretary, £100 from Mr. Cardwell, £50 from Mr. Goschen, £100 from Lord Northbrook, £100 from Earl Grosvenor, £100 from Mr. Peck, M. P., £100 from Messrs. Rothschild, and £100 from Messrs. Baring. Mr. Cazenove said that the very gratifying list was mainly owing to the great exertions of Mr. Kingscote and the secretary. The Lord Mayor said a circular had been addressed to the twelve great city companies, asking for aid but the Liver had not met since, and therefore no answer had been received. The committee unanimously adopted a letter prepared by the secretary to the Colonial Governments, requesting pecuniary and other assistance, and the free carriage of emigrants under the supervision of their respective agents. The Lord Mayor remarked that agents of the Government of Queensland were now sending out large numbers of emigrants free, and it was sincerely to be hoped that other colonies would do the same. The Emigration officers in Park street, Westminster, seemed to be really doing nothing. Mr. Torrens said some years back the Emigration Commissioners sent out a large number of people to the colonies, but they were of a class taken from the workhouse, and the consequence was that the Australian Governments withdrew their aid altogether rather than have their possessions filled with such persons. A letter was read from the Home Secretary to the effect that he did not intend at present to advise Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission on the subject of emigration. Mr. Kingscote added that he had heard from the Colonial Secretary to the same effect forward, recommending the society to send out by their next ship to Quebec two hundred emigrants, consisting of one hundred from Woolwich, 50 from other parts of England, and 50 who were willing to contribute something towards their passage money. The free passages were for families only, and very young children were excluded from the first ship on account of the probable cold weather. Mr. M. Arthur thought it extremely injudicious to send out very young children at all. In answer to a question, Mr. Kitto said the Society had

never assisted single men. The Rev. Canon Brown said that there were now nearly 1,000 men discharged from Woolwich Arsenal, many of whom were single, and who would be glad to emigrate. They were, however, stopped from obtaining free passages by that class. Mr. Campbell remarked that the Emigration Office had no objection to send out single men. The Lord Mayor said the Guardians of any Parish on seeing a man or a family on the verge of pauperism were empowered to make a loan of £10 for the purpose of emigration. The recipients were prevented from again burdening the rates, as they were not allowed to return to England unless they repaid the loan. It might, moreover, be recovered before a Magistrate. Mr. M. Arthur said by doing that the Guardians were relieving themselves but burdening the Colonies. Mr. Currie suggested that the Society should take single men who were willing to contribute a share of the expenses. He knew a number of men in the East-end who would rather do that than go out on charity. Canon Brown said that in Woolwich he found the men quite the reverse. Instead of saving money, they were deluged with pawn tickets. The passage given gratuitously by the Society was treated as a nominal loan, and he thought many of the emigrants would be anxious to repay it. Mr. Currie considered pauperism to be fostered by the granting of free passages. General Leroy said he had no doubt the Society would be repaid the loans. He suggested that wives and children be taken out gratuitously but that men should be called on to pay for their own passages. If that were so, intending emigrants would soon raise the money, and the funds of the Society would go twice as far. On the motion of Mr. Kitto, the committee authorized the insertion of an advertisement in the daily papers, to the effect that the Society was ready to receive applications from persons who were willing to pay the whole or a portion of the passage money—preference being given to those who were able to pay the most. A letter was read from Mr. William Dixon, emigrant agent for Canada, to the effect that his Government was not at present in a position to give a very definite opinion as to the approximate number of emigrants there in the year, but that it was considered likely that a large number of Irish Protestants would remove in consequence of the Irish Church Bill now before Parliament. He, however, thought there would be no difficulty in settling 20,000 labourers, 2,000 female servants, 8,000 female farm servants, 3,000 navvies, 4,000 mechanics, and 6,000 agricultural labourers. Canada was essentially an agricultural country at the present moment, and a practically unlimited number of agriculturists could be easily placed. He added that persons of that class would materially benefit their position in life, and could save in Canada sufficient means in three years to enable them to take a plot of land, with every reasonable prospect of obtaining moderate wealth, and leaving their families provided for in a way they could not dream of in this country. The letter gave great satisfaction to the committee; and it was also stated that about 8,000 emigrants could be at once placed in good positions in West Australia. General Leroy, as an Australian landowner, concurred in the statement that emigrants were very much wanted. He had recently communicated with Mr. Ross D. Mangles, who had large possessions there, and found that he was willing to co-operate in any way with the Society. Mr. Kingscote said if the proposal with regard to Hudson's Bay was adopted, a large plot of land near Red River would be available for emigration purposes. On the motion of Rev. Canon Brown, the Rev. J. S. Ruddack, of Woolwich, was added to the committee. Mr. Kingscote gave notice of his intention to propose Colonel Henderson, C. B., who was well acquainted with Australia, at the next meeting. Mr. Halp repeated that the Society had now £3,630 in hand. The meeting then separated.

(To the Editor of the Times) Sir.—Permit me to correct a trifling error which appears in your report of the British and Colonial Emigration Society's meeting, held at the Mansion-house yesterday.

The statement made by me was that if the Society could send the undermentioned persons to Canada, our agents would have little or no difficulty in settling them comfortably in the four Provinces—viz., about 20,000 farm labourers, 2,000 assorted female servants, 8,000 female servants with some knowledge of farmhouse work, 3,000 navvies, 4,000 building mechanics and 6,000 mechanics following the trades usually conducted in towns through the agricultural districts.

Your obedient servant, WM DIXON, Canadian Government Emigrant Agent, 11 Adam-street, Adelphi, March 23. —London Times.

THE TROUBLES OF TRADE.

CONSIDERABLE distress exists in commercial circles in Montreal and Quebec, and, in a lesser degree, in Western cities. It does not appear that this arises from any course peculiar to the present season. Although the price of produce is low, it is not so low as to cause extraordinary distress even among those specially engaged in producing or conveying it to market, much less among importers, who are the parties chiefly troubled at the present moment. It is evident that we must look deeper for the source of trouble. Merchants are apparently suffering from the depression which regularly follows a long season of great prosperity. Although the ten-yearly crises are tolerably regular in their appearance, special events cause them to be hastened or delayed. The great fire in N. Y. in 1835, caused a commercial convulsion, before the usual time, and the fall of Gurney's house antedated the crisis of the present decade in England by a year. The postponement of troubles in Canada was probably owing to the extraordinary demand for goods at the

close of the American war, which put merchants on their feet by clearing out whole stocks and enabling them to sell at large profits the importations of 1835. Two years more were apparently required thoroughly to fill up the cup of inflation and cause it to overflow.

It is a remarkable fact, that closely connected as are the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in commercial transactions, the ten-yearly crises never strike with the same severity upon both Provinces at the same time. From 1847 to 1849, Montreal lay in a perfect slough of Despond, while Upper Canada, although it suffered to some extent by the failures of individuals, was comparatively unharmed. In 1857, however, a long career of prosperity in Upper Canada added to the expenditure of the Grand Trunk, caused a state of Inflation, which resulted most disastrously to all classes. Montreal, which was still enjoying a large expenditure on the Victoria Bridge and the extensions of the Grand Trunk throughout Lower Canada escaped comparatively unharmed, and has since then had a career of prosperity unexampled in the history of Canadian cities. It is suffering now, simply because it has been remarkably progressive for many years, and its merchants have—as men always do under such circumstances—imported too many goods, and built too many stores and dwelling houses. Toronto, Hamilton and London, on the other hand, warned by the recent crisis of 1857, have been more moderate in their proceedings, and though they cannot expect altogether to escape disaster, are not suffering as severely as Montreal at the present time. In times of depression it is well for bankers and wholesale dealers to be as moderate in dealing with their debtors as their own difficulties will permit, and not to press for the settlement of claims which at other times they would be willing to postpone. The present distress will probably neither be so extensive nor long-continued as some periods of depression which have preceded it. The western country, at all events, is comparatively free from debt, and if the coming season is a favourable one, we shall look for an early and rapid revival of trade.—Toronto Globe.

EXPORT OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM.

WE have frequently referred to the Petroleum business of Canada, and urged upon the refined trade the necessity of vigorous efforts to secure a share in the markets of the world for this valuable product. Notwithstanding the almost inexhaustible stores which underlie the clays of Enniskillen, it was only last Fall that an effort was made by three enterprising refiners to manufacture an oil suitable for the foreign trade. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to announce that a complete revolution in the business will soon commence, and that, instead of the oil business being confined to the petty requirements of the Canada trade, exportation on a large scale will in future be the rule.

The great difficulty has been to secure a proper treatment of Canadian crude. Pennsylvania crude is a far superior article to that raised in Canada, being of an average gravity of 45°, while Canadian is as low as 32°. Then, the American is, to use the trade term, "sweeter"; it is free from a strong pungent odour which has hitherto been such an objectionable feature in the Canadian article when treated by the old-fashioned process. To render our refined pure, white, and sweet, has been the problem. That several refiners have succeeded and have produced an article in every way satisfactory redounds to the credit of those who have given their energies to the task. It is an assured fact that we can now make from Canadian crude a sample equal to the American "standard white," in colour and odour, and far in advance of it in the valuable qualities of a high fire test and greater burning endurance.

The Canadian Land and Mineral Company of Petrolia, under the management of Mr. John McMullan, have already extensive works, capable of turning out 1,200 barrels of refined per week. This Company has purchased 70,000 barrels of the Crude Oil Producers' Association, and are now engaged in the manufacture. A tin factory in connection with the works is being erected, and the oil, when refined, will be packed in five and ten gallon tins, placed in cases and shipped to Australia, Germany and other countries. The capital invested is about \$120,000. The above is from the London Press, and our contemporary then goes on to mention a number of firms who are about to engage in the oil business.

The enterprise described will, it is said, absorb crude oil to exceed 200,000 barrels, and will revolutionize the business of Canada. About 100,000 barrels is yet to be produced, but has been contracted for at the wells, and will be delivered as wanted. The present stock tanked is about 320,000, so that the oil is no fear of any lack of the crude article, and doubtless the stimulus given to the business will induce the sinking of a number of new wells. This trade is in addition to the demands of Canada and the Lower Provinces, which amounts to about 80,000 barrels a year. The foreign shipment is in the hands of men of large experience, acquainted with the business, and with the command of capital to carry on the enterprise. It will give employment to thousands of men, besides giving work to machine shops, chemical works, and large numbers of labourers. The railways will profit by the freight, and the money put in circulation will be considerable. After a period of stagnation extending over three years, the oil business bids fair to develop to an extent which had not been looked for, and that in a legitimate manner.

During 1863 the total exports of American petroleum amounted to 2,425,618 barrels, while the amount shipped in 1867 was 1,645,177, showing an increase last year in the export of 777,441 barrels! In the face of these facts the contemplated shipment by Canada of 100,000 to 120,000 barrels of refined will have no visible effect upon the market.

**A NEW PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL.**

**THE Chickasawogee Manufacturing Company in Alabama** is about to make experiments in a new and very important use of okra plant. It is considered certain that the okra can be bleached to any required degree of whiteness; that the cost of reducing it to "half stuff" and pulp will not on a considerable scale, be greater than the cost of converting rags into pulp. The paper itself says a Mobile paper is as soft as rag paper, and almost as strong as that made from pure linen—thus combining in one material a great desideratum in paper-making—flexibility and strength. The paper made of cotton rags requires an admixture of hemp and other material of strong fibre to give it a requisite strength, but the okra may be used either as "hard stock," to give strength to any other material, or by itself alone. It will work well in combination in any desired proportion with any other stock, or it may be made to alternate with rags, as the circumstances or exigencies of a mill may at any time demand.

The point yet to be demonstrated is the cost of okra stalks in comparison with that of other paper stock. This, of course, cannot be fully determined without further experiment. It may be taken for granted, however, that okra can be grown on a large scale very cheaply, and that it can be made to pay a handsome profit to the producer, and yet be sold to the

manufacturer at a price so low as to enable him to reduce the cost of the manufactured article to consumers and "take the market," even from the manufacturers of straw and wood papers. The okra plant is indigenous to the South, and with a soil moderately fertile will grow luxuriantly. The fruit is a valuable and increasingly popular article of diet, and, if produced in the large quantities for the table, it will be found an excellent article of food for cattle and hogs. The seed is valuable, and will at all times command a ready sale at good prices. It is estimated that the seed product will be ample to pay the entire expense of cultivating the plant. The Chickasawogee Mill will begin using the material as soon as a sufficient supply of it can be obtained.

**ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.**—The Superintendent of the Onondoga Salt Springs reports the quantity inspected during the last fiscal year at 8,793,514 bushels, being an increase of production over that of the previous fiscal year of 2,016,424 bushels. The amount of revenue received from all sources was \$33,049 47. Total expenditures connected with the superintendence of the springs was \$43,233, the amount of net revenue received by the state being \$34,411 47. During the year an unusual large number of new wells have been put down, and others are contemplated. The total value of the salt production for the year is \$1,200,000.

**STATEMENT OF BANKS**

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending March 31st, 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 not bearing interest.	Balances due to other banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>	\$	\$	\$	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$
Bank of Montreal	1,600,000	1,600,000	83,794	5,748	803,168	179,197	61,718
Quebec Bank	400,000	300,331	106,377	56,433	50,899	123,411	486,521
City Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	98,990	111,116	180,966	317,130	617,130
Gore Bank	2,000,000	860,000	578,660	116,283	87,744	1,335,785	2,635,537
Bank of B. N. America	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,218,716	199,600	891,981	1,114,433	3,161,921
Banque du Peuple	400,000	400,000	106,001	7,668	A 855	A 500	258,899
Niagara District Bank	1,000,000	1,900,000	130,215	104,754	183,003	294,096	709,170
Molsons Bank	1,000,000	800,440	100,688	1,418	245,268	317,373	1,026,667
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,370,684	173,377	1,218,980	1,718,114	4,513,516
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,246,812	41,493	905,247	853,669	2,643,698
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	106,001	7,668	A 855	A 500	258,899
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,900,000	130,215	104,754	183,003	294,096	709,170
Banque Jacques Cartier	600,000	3,828,481	1,370,684	173,377	1,218,980	1,718,114	4,513,516
Royal Canadian Bank	5,000,000	1,160,398	1,246,812	41,493	905,247	853,669	2,643,698
Union Bank of L. Canada	1,000,000	292,875	3,161	89,843	132,632	325,857	551,527
Mechanic Bank	1,000,000	923,123	1,149,944	10,007	611,323	1,430,998	3,451,373
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	923,123	1,149,944	10,007	611,323	1,430,998	3,451,373
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>							
Bank of Yarmouth	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548
Merchants Bank	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548
People's Bank	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>							
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000	462,500	49,301	577,875	665,420	1,623,257
Commercial Bank	300,000	300,000	81,774	212	99,769	76,817	236,118
St. Stephens Bank	300,000	300,000	81,774	212	99,769	76,817	236,118
People's Bank	300,000	300,000	81,774	212	99,769	76,817	236,118
Total Liabilities							

**ASSETS.**

NAME OF BANK.	Cash, Balances and Provincial Notes.		Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
	\$	cts.							
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
Bank of Montreal	1,600,000	1,600,000	83,794	5,748	803,168	179,197	61,718	617,130	3,238,779
Quebec Bank	400,000	300,331	106,377	56,433	50,899	123,411	486,521	617,130	1,623,257
City Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	98,990	111,116	180,966	317,130	617,130	617,130	3,238,779
Gore Bank	2,000,000	860,000	578,660	116,283	87,744	1,335,785	2,635,537	2,635,537	6,167,733
Bank of B. N. America	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,218,716	199,600	891,981	1,114,433	3,161,921	3,161,921	12,338,921
Banque du Peuple	400,000	400,000	106,001	7,668	A 855	A 500	258,899	258,899	3,238,779
Niagara District Bank	1,000,000	1,900,000	130,215	104,754	183,003	294,096	709,170	709,170	6,167,733
Molsons Bank	1,000,000	800,440	100,688	1,418	245,268	317,373	1,026,667	1,026,667	6,167,733
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,370,684	173,377	1,218,980	1,718,114	4,513,516	4,513,516	12,338,921
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,246,812	41,493	905,247	853,669	2,643,698	2,643,698	12,338,921
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	106,001	7,668	A 855	A 500	258,899	258,899	3,238,779
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,900,000	130,215	104,754	183,003	294,096	709,170	709,170	6,167,733
Banque Jacques Cartier	600,000	3,828,481	1,370,684	173,377	1,218,980	1,718,114	4,513,516	4,513,516	12,338,921
Royal Canadian Bank	5,000,000	1,160,398	1,246,812	41,493	905,247	853,669	2,643,698	2,643,698	12,338,921
Union Bank of L. Canada	1,000,000	292,875	3,161	89,843	132,632	325,857	551,527	551,527	6,167,733
Mechanic Bank	1,000,000	923,123	1,149,944	10,007	611,323	1,430,998	3,451,373	3,451,373	12,338,921
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	923,123	1,149,944	10,007	611,323	1,430,998	3,451,373	3,451,373	12,338,921
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>									
Bank of Yarmouth	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548	611,548	6,167,733
Merchants Bank	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548	611,548	6,167,733
People's Bank	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548	611,548	6,167,733
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,000,000	400,000	114,220	54	161,248	236,030	611,548	611,548	6,167,733
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>									
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000	462,500	49,301	577,875	665,420	1,623,257	1,623,257	6,167,733
Commercial Bank	300,000	300,000	81,774	212	99,769	76,817	236,118	236,118	6,167,733
St. Stephens Bank	300,000	300,000	81,774	212	99,769	76,817	236,118	236,118	6,167,733
People's Bank	300,000	300,000	81,774	212	99,769	76,817	236,118	236,118	6,167,733
Total Assets									

**STOCK MARKET.**

BANKS	Closing prices	Last Week's Prices
Bank of Montreal	144 1/2	144 1/2
Bank of B. N. A.	105	105 1/2
City Bank	104 1/2	104 1/2
Banque du Peuple	108	107 1/2
Molsons Bank	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ontario Bank	106 1/2	106 1/2
Bank of Toronto	121	121
Quebec Bank	101	101
Gore Bank	104 1/2	104 1/2
Banque Jacques Cartier	100	100
Eastern Townships Bank	104 1/2	104 1/2
Merchants Bank	107 1/2	107 1/2
Union Bank of L. C.	105	105
Mechanics Bank	104 1/2	104 1/2
Royal Canadian Bank	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bank of Commerce	102	102 1/2
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
G. T. R. of Canada	15	15
A. & S. Lawrence	14	14
O. W. of Canada	10	10
C. & St. Lawrence	10	10
Do. preferential	80	82 1/2
M. P. & N. R.	23 1/2	23 1/2
Montreal Consol.	83 1/2	83 1/2
Canada Mining Company	32 1/2	32 1/2
Huron Copper Bay	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lake Huron S. & C.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Quebec & L. S.	134 1/2	134 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co.	133 1/2	133 1/2
Montreal City Gas Company	133 1/2	133 1/2
City Passenger R. R. Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Rich. Iron Navigation Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Canadian Island Steamship Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Montreal Elevating Company	103 1/2	103 1/2
British Colonial Steamship Co.	51	50
Canada O. & S. Company	80	80
St. Lawrence Glass Co.	80	80
<b>BONDS.</b>		
Government Debentures, 5 p. cent.	93 1/2	93 1/2
Do. 6 p. cent.	103	103
Do. 7 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 5 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 6 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 7 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 8 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 9 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 10 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 11 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 12 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 13 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 14 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 15 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 16 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 17 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 18 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 19 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 20 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 21 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 22 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 23 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 24 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 25 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 26 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 27 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 28 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 29 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 30 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 31 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 32 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 33 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 34 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 35 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 36 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 37 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 38 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 39 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 40 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 41 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 42 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 43 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 44 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 45 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 46 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 47 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 48 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 49 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 50 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 51 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 52 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 53 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 54 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 55 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 56 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 57 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 58 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 59 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 60 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 61 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 62 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 63 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 64 p. cent.	103	103
Province of Canada, 65 p. cent.	103	103

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Cash advanced on all kinds of negotiable securities.  
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Money, bought and sold at most liberal prices.  
Collections made on all parts of the Dominion. 1-6m

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**EXCLUSIVE** application is given to the  
COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal atten-  
tion bestowed on each transaction. The utmost  
promptness in sales and returns is uniformly observed.  
The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with re-  
sponsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid in-  
cidental charges when practical. Consignors are kept  
regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of  
all matters of commercial interest. Consignments  
designed for sale in any of the several British or  
American markets will be forwarded to strictly re-  
liable agents, and advances granted without expense  
beyond actual outlay.

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CORNER CHURCH AND FRONT STREETS,  
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**TO** afford extended facilities to our numer-  
ous correspondents, we have opened a branch  
of our business at the above central stand. Con-  
signments of the several descriptions of Country  
Produce will have prompt and careful attention.  
Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and  
returns made with promptness and regularity. Com-  
missions will be on the most liberal scale, and all  
needless expenses carefully avoided. Advances made  
in the customary form Orders for Grain, Flour,  
Provisions, &c., are respectfully solicited, for the ju-  
dicious execution of which our experience and stand-  
ing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable informa-  
tion respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

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Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather  
carefully realized to best possible advantage, and re-  
turns made with promptness and regularity. Com-  
missions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the  
responsible houses of the trade.

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COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal  
in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over . . . . .	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1857 . . . . .	15,251
Amount insured in 1857 . . . . .	44,733,522
Receipts for 1857 . . . . .	5,129,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities) . . . . .	1,634,763
Deposited with Canadian Government . . . . .	100,000
Daily income in 1857, nearly . . . . .	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.  
Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St.  
James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in every  
city and town.  
**S. PEDLAR & CO.,** Managers.  
Montreal, 16th August, 1853. 23-ly

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**IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**  
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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**  
Friday, 9th April, 1859.  
PRESENT:  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

**ON** the recommendation of the Honorable the Min-  
ister of Customs, and under the authority given  
by the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, Sec. 58, intimated: "An  
Act respecting the Public Works of Canada." His  
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby  
ordered, that from and after this day the rate of toll  
payable on Ice passing through the Welland Canal,  
shall be, and the same is hereby reduced from twenty  
cents to five cents per ton,—such reduction to cease  
and determine after the expiration of the current  
year, when, unless otherwise ordered, the existing toll  
of twenty cents per ton shall revive and continue in  
force thereafter.

**WM. H. LEE,**  
Clerk Privy Council.  
**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
Friday, 9th day of April, 1859.

PRESENT:  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

**WHEREAS** under the Tariff of Canal adopted  
and established by order in Council on the 15th  
day of April A. D. 1853, Feat is subject to the high  
rates of toll imposed thereby on unenumerated goods  
and merchandise, which are placed in the 6th class  
of that Tariff:

And whereas, it is expedient that Feat, which is  
now an article of traffic in Canada, should be placed,  
as regards Canal Tolls, on the same footing as Coal,  
and rated on the 3rd class of that Tariff:

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation  
of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and  
under the authority given by the 53th section of the  
Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intimated: "An Act respecting  
the Public Works of Canada," has been pleased to  
order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after  
this date, Feat shall be, and it is hereby placed in  
the 3rd class of the Tariff referred to, and subject to  
the payment of the rates of Canal toll prescribed for  
articles enumerated in that class.

**W. H. LEE,**  
C. P. O.  
163



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1869.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GROCERIES, TOBACCO, HARDWARE, SOAP AND CANDLES, BOOTS, SHOES, and various foodstuffs like flour, sugar, and oil.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for TOBACCO, HARDWARE, SOAP AND CANDLES, BOOTS, SHOES, and various foodstuffs like flour, sugar, and oil.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for SOAP AND CANDLES, BOOTS, SHOES, and various foodstuffs like flour, sugar, and oil.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GRAIN, FOWLS AND GAME, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, SUGAR AND HONEY, HAVANA PRICES CURRENT, and various agricultural products.

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OF THE

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Attention will especially be given to purchasing goods at the Trade Sales of Groceries, which take place from time to time, and at which prices are generally below ordinary market quotations.

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 Information concerning the Montreal markets will be furnished at any time without charge, on application personally, or by letter; and it is hoped that all intending purchasers will not scruple to avail themselves of the services offered.

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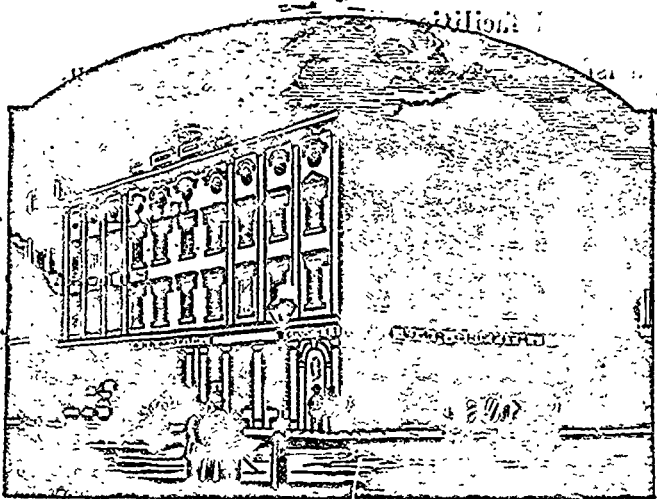
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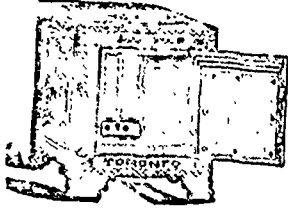
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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**

Thursday, 25th day of March, 1869.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.**

**WHEREAS** by the 27th section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap 6, intitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," it is provided that "in all cases where duties are charged according to the weight, tare, gauge or measure, such allowances shall be made for tare and draft upon the packages, as may be appointed by regulation made by the Governor in Council."

And whereas it is desirable to establish a uniform practice at all the Ports of Entry in the Dominion, in reference to the allowance for tare on sugar—

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be, and the same are hereby adopted

From and after this date there shall be allowed for tare on sugar imported in hogheads, twelve per cent, and in tierces, fourteen per centum of the gross weight of each, and on barrels, an allowance of twenty-six pounds each. On bags in which sugar is imported, an average tare shall be allowed, to be ascertained by weighing one bag of every ten.

If in any case, objection is taken to the above scale of allowances for tare, then the actual tare according to the original invoice may be allowed subject, however, to such examination, either by actual weighing or appraisement, as may be thought necessary by the collector of the Port, to prove that the actual weight of the packages is not less than that stated in such invoice.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council,

8-14

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