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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

No. 14.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 354 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
409 St. Paul Street.  
GENERAL METAL BROKER.  
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

**MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 414 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,**  
Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

**SMYTH & EDMINSON,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-  
ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 206 McGill  
Street, Montreal. 9-ly

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-  
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner  
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-ly

**DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,**  
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
46 St. Peter Street,  
opposite St. Sacrament Street,  
6-ly MONTREAL.

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**  
IMPORTER OF TEAS, 36 St. Peter  
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS  
AND IMPORTERS. (See next Page.) 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.

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-  
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-  
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,  
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.  
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and  
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western  
buyers. 83-ly

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41  
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

**THOMAS MAY & CO.,**  
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,  
No. 63 St. Peter Street.  
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 9-ly

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**  
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope  
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed  
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.  
2-ly

**EVANS, MERCER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
265 Notre Dame Street,  
MONTREAL.

Drugs and Chemicals,  
Pharmaceutical Preparations.  
Surgical Instruments,  
Druggists Sundries,  
British and Foreign Perfumery  
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons  
and Country Merchants. 10-ly

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
224, 226 & 228 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin  
Gaiter, to the strongest Stags or Hungarian Boot.  
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is  
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,  
and of the very best material. The introduction of  
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of  
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-  
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to  
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and  
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery,  
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the  
very lowest possible figures.  
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-  
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which existed in this  
City, under the name of "J. TIFFIN & SONS,"  
expired this day by limitation of time. Either of the  
partners of the late firm are authorized to manage  
and settle the outstanding affairs:

J. TIFFIN, SENR.  
J. TIFFIN, JR.  
H. J. TIFFIN.

—AND—

The business will be continued and carried on by  
Jos. TIFFIN, Jr., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the  
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS." 1-ly

Established 1863.

**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.**

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,  
Importers of

FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS COLOURS, OILS,  
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,  
382, 384, & 386 St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 10 1/2 ly

**C. L. RICHARDS,**  
DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA  
GROCERY GOODS.  
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,  
40-ly North Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B.

**LADIES' STRAW GOODS,**  
By GREENE & SONS.  
See next Page. 1-ly

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET  
Montreal

## HAVE FOR SALE—

Charcoal Tinplates,	Ingot Copper,
Coko Tinplates,	Ingot Tin,
Terno Tinplates,	Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron,	Sheet Copper and Brass

Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,  
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-  
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.  
1-ly

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
481 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,  
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.  
Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand. 2-ly

**W. J. STEWART,**  
Agent for  
FINLAYSON ROSEBUSH & CO.—Linen Threads,  
Machine Threads, Shoe Threads, and Gunning Twine.  
GEO & W. W. WAILES.—Twines, Yarns, &c., &c.  
Wm. HOUNSELL & Co.—Fishing Twines, Lines,  
Nets, Seines, &c. &c.  
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Canvas and Twine. 9-ly

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,  
(See next Page.) 1-ly

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-  
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT  
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c. &c. orders person-  
ally or by letter will receive best attention. 1-ly

**MCMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.  
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,  
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,  
1-ly 115, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS.)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 23 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
46-ly MONTREAL.

**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
BREWERS AND SUGAR  
REFINERS, Montreal.  
20th March, 1865. 10-1/2 ly

**JULES FOURNIER,**  
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
And Sole Agent in Canada for  
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,  
" Charles Coran & Co., do.  
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,  
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,  
Mr J Savoye, do.  
24 ST. SULPICE STREET,  
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)  
40-3m Montreal.

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-  
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No  
605 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extra-  
ordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly  
profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual  
payments to one half the sum usually charged by  
other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime  
Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and  
General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier  
Street, Montreal. 28-ly

**R. CAMPBELL & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS,  
OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,  
208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal 9-ly

**JAMES BAYLIS,**  
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND  
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,  
No. 74 Great St. James Street,  
No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL  
507 St. Paul Street.  
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

**FRED ROWLAND,**  
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal Split Peas, Pot Barley,  
Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard,  
Cheese, Butter.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

**ROBERT SEATH,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND  
IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trim-  
mings, No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street,  
Montreal. 31-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
123, 125, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,  
METAL MERCHANT,  
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.  
1-ly

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,  
18 Lemoine Street. 31-ly

**A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-  
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of  
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal. 47-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

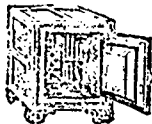
**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
Importers of  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
263 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,  
MONTREAL. 1-ly

**WINN & HOLLAND,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.  
15-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street

**LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
Montreal. 21-ly

**McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS.  
26-ly Lemoine st., Montreal.

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.  
SPRING TRADE, 1867.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and  
are receiving, a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,  
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,  
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,  
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,  
PLUSH,  
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our  
Stock which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,  
in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent  
by Express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard  
CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and  
summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS,  
Montreal.

**A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-  
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,  
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.  
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
in the trade.  
1-ly Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

**T. M. CLARK & CO.,**  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and  
Provisions.  
Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of  
Lading. 2-ly

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.  
AGENTS FOR THE  
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY,  
7 Custom-House Square. 83-ly

**JAMES LOCKHART,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacra-  
ment street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.  
**E. E. GILBERT,**  
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,  
MONTREAL,  
Is prepared to furnish  
WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 6 1/2c. per lb.  
RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb.  
PLAIN ROUND BOLLENS & STRAIGHT GIR-  
DERS at 6c. per lb., &c.  
The work warranted to be fully equal to the best im-  
ported or manufactured here. 23-ly

**McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.  
423 & 423 St. PAUL STREET,  
corner St. Francois Xavier Street.  
MONTREAL, 8-ly

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS  
WHOLESALE,  
NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 52-ly

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,  
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
7-1r MONTREAL

**JORDON & BREWER**  
Commission Merchants & General Agents,  
Dealers in  
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,  
Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street,  
East side Market Square,  
38-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

**FITZPATRICK & MOORE,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines  
Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.  
2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

**EWART, SHEARER & CO.,**  
(Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)

CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,  
422 St. PAUL STREET.  
MONTREAL. 1-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANT.  
In Warehouse and for sale:  
Hhds Brigh' Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,  
Puns Strong, Proof Cuba Rum,  
Bags Jamaica Pimento,  
Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings,  
Barrels Cod Oil,  
Qtls. Large Codfish, &c., &c.  
And arrive ex brig "Fawn."  
250 hhd's Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.  
No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.  
April 4, 1867. 1-ly

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**  
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-  
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Agents for  
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company  
of Liverpool.  
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.  
Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

**THOMAS LEEKING & CO.,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment  
of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consign-  
ments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,  
25 Hospital Street.  
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS  
478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,  
MONTREAL.  
MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
IMPORTER,  
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,  
685 & 687 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

**MONTREAL.**

**EXCHANGE BROKERS.**

**C**HAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*  
11 Place D'Armes.

**N**ICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,  
*Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.*

**ADVOCATES.**

**S**TRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,  
55 Little St James Street.

**W**H. KERR,  
8 St. Sacrament Street.

**L**AFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,  
32 Little St. James Street.

**L**H. DAVIDSON,  
41 Little St. James Street.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS.**

**C**HAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian  
and Foreign Patents, &c.  
48 Great St. James Street.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**J**OHAN ANDERSON & CO.

**T**M. CLARK & CO.,  
5 St. Sacrament Street.

**D**ONALD McLEAN,  
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

**P**HILLIPS & CO.,  
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

**ENGRAVER.**

**T**HOS. IRELAND,  
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,  
72 Little St. James Street.

**FURS—WHOLESALE.**

**B**EVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.  
SOULTHROP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

**HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.**

**B**ENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
392 St. Paul Street.

**INSURANCE OFFICES.**

**B**RITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,  
JOSEPH JONES,  
41 Little St. James Street.

**C**ITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,  
G. B. MUIR, Manager.  
10 Place d'Armes.

**C**OLONIAL LIFE,  
See Standard.

**L**ONDON AND LANCASHIRE,  
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,  
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,  
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,  
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**S**COTTISH PROVINCIAL,  
A. D. PARKER.  
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

**S**TANDARD LIFE,  
W. M. RAMSAY,  
47 Great St. James Street.

**MONTREAL.**

**LEATHER. ETC.**

**B**EVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.  
SOULTHROP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

**NOTARY.**

**W**A. PHILLIPS,  
41 St. John Street.

**SHIP CHANDLER. ETC.**

**G**ORDON KINGAN,  
452 St. Paul Street.

**PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.**

**R**JELLYMAN & CO.,  
553 Craig Street.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**J**A. & H. MATHEWSON,  
1-ly McGill Street.

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
CUVILLIER'S BUILDING, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 60-ly

**G**EORGE WINKS & CO.,  
I MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,  
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom  
House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

**JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-ly

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

**JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,**  
I MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,  
170 McGill Street. 9

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
450 St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 5-ly

**W. & B. HUIB,**  
I MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN DRY GOODS  
163 McGill street.  
Montreal. 8-ly

**DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,**  
Importers of  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
No. 479 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-ly

**R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,  
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,  
Oils, &c., &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.  
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 60-ly

**MONTREAL.**

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,  
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

**F. H. SIMMS,**  
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,

**M**ANUFACTURES to Order, and has  
in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and  
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,  
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
HAVE FOR SALE—  
BOILER TUBES, OH Well Tubes,  
Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty,  
Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,  
Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES,  
Roman Cement, Water Lime,  
Portland Cement, Paving Tiles,  
Garden Vases. Chimney Tops, &c., &c.  
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 12-ly

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Ribbons, Lace, Blondes,  
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Table Oil Cloths, Yarns,  
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Linen Threads, Playing Cards,  
Jewellery, Tea Trays,  
Snuff Boxes, Pipes,  
Toys, Bag Purses,  
Pencils, Spools, Pins,  
Needles, Tapes, Buttons,  
Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils,  
Colognes, Soaps, Stationery,  
Brooches, Spootssoles,  
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Pocket Knives, Table Knives,  
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 A large variety of

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.**  
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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| Boiler Tubes,   | Ingot Copper. |
| Boiler Plate,   | Ingot Tin,    |
| Iron Gas Tubes, | Cake Spelter, |
| Tube fittings,  | Antimony,     |
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Passage in gold, or its equivalent, for April trip,

\$80, \$100, \$120

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Return Tickets at a reduction of \$20 until August.

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 Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise, and  
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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

495 St. PAUL STREET,

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Also Agents for

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AND

**BERNARD'S GINGER WINE.**

**PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,**

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SPRING STOCK NOW RECEIVED.

March 28th, 1867. 11-6

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**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
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**TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,**  
**WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,**  
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**HAVE** received over 800 Packages  
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 Capital paid up \$1,050,000; Reserved surplus Fund,  
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-  
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand  
 \$15,250,000.  
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;  
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments  
 \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.  
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-  
 acted on reasonable terms.  
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,  
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**WEST BROTHERS**  
 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.  
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS**  
**WHOLESALE** 14-ly

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.**  
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**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**  
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 Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean  
 Produce,  
 Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.  
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cus-  
 tom House, premises so long occupied by William  
 Darling & Co.  
 Montreal, 30th April, 1863. 1-ly

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. McLAREN & CO.** removed to Nos.  
 16 & 17 Lemoino Street.  
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to  
 the quality and prices of our Stock of  
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 As our work is entirely **HAND MADE**, it is much  
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**PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-**  
**MISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.  
**CONSIGNMENTS** Carefully realized and returns  
 promptly made.  
**ADVANCES**—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-  
 thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for  
 Sale in this or British Markets.  
**ORDERS**—Personal and careful attention given to the  
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-  
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

**HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,**  
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
 29 ST. HELEN STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 49-ly

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**  
**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.**

The Grand Trunk traffic return for the week ending  
 April 6th, shows an increase of \$8 910, as compared  
 with the corresponding week of last year, the average  
 receipts per mile being \$105, against \$99 in 1866.

The Great Western Railway of Canada have declared  
 a dividend for the six months ended the 31st of Janu-  
 ary, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, leaving  
 £1,129 to be carried forward.

The resolution to authorize the Imperial guarantee  
 for Intercolonial Railway loans at a rate not more  
 than 4 per cent., for a sum not exceeding £3,000,000  
 sterling, was carried in the House of Commons on the  
 28th ult by a vote of 147 to 77. The London Times  
 of the 3rd ult says:—"It is inferred that the £3,000,000  
 guaranteed 4 per cent. loan for the Canadian Inter-  
 colonial Railway is not, under any circumstances,  
 likely to be brought out for several months, and  
 the instalments then may be expected to extend over  
 a considerable period. The most advantageous mode  
 of introducing it would probably be that which is  
 adopted in other colonial loans—namely, to put it up  
 for tender, with a sealed minimum price."

The following is a statement of the Provincial notes  
 in circulation on the 3rd inst :

	Notes in circulation.	Specie held.
At Montreal.....	\$2,288,342	511,000
" Toronto .....	98,358	243,322
	\$2,386,700	\$754,322

Debentures held by the Receiver Gen. ....\$3,000,000  
 The specie held for the redemption of these notes  
 was, at the above date, nearly 23½ per cent of the  
 amount in circulation.

**AMERICAN LUMBER AND NEW BRUNSWICK**  
**EXPORT DUTIES.**

**INDICATIONS** are not wanting that the American  
 people have not yet felt the full effects of their  
 precipitate and senseless course in the abrogation of  
 the Reciprocity Treaty. Experience is fast teaching  
 them that they have themselves the pleasure of paying  
 by far the greater portion of the high duties substituted  
 in its stead, and we are much mistaken if they do not  
 find out that in some other ways, perhaps at the time  
 little thought of, they have been doing themselves at  
 least as much injury as they have been doing us.  
 This is especially noticeable in the case of the New  
 Brunswick export duties on lumber, which are just  
 now the subject of some controversy arising out of the

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**WHOLESALE**  
**IRON MERCHANTS,**  
 AND  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
 Offices and Warehouse, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.**  
 10 & 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 prem-  
 iums 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. COLZ, Secretary.**  
*Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.*  
 9-ly

termination of the treaty. To arrive at a proper  
 understanding of the subject, it is necessary that we  
 should go back a little to a time prior to the negotiation  
 of the treaty. An extensive tract of lumber country  
 now in the State of Maine, and including the famous  
 Aroostook territory, is watered by streams falling into  
 the upper part of the River St. John. This district  
 was for many years a bone of contention between the  
 American and Provincial governments, and on more  
 than one occasion nearly led to actual hostilities. We  
 need not now enquire into the means by which the  
 American government contrived to hoodwink the  
 commission appointed to settle the difficulty; that is  
 now a matter of history. Rightly or wrongly the  
 Ashburton treaty settled the boundary, and as the  
 lumber from the disputed territory could only be  
 brought to market by means of the River St. John,  
 the free navigation of that river as far as regards the  
 passage of lumber on the same terms as our own  
 people was secured to the Americans. In 1844, the  
 New Brunswick Legislature passed a law imposing an  
 export duty on all lumber shipped from the Port of  
 St. John, whatever its origin or destination, and this  
 continued in force until by the enactment of the  
 Reciprocity Treaty in 1854, American lumber shipped  
 at St. John for American ports, was relieved of pay-  
 ment of the duty. In the 4th article of that treaty it  
 is provided that "no export or other duty shall be  
 levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that  
 "portion of the American territory in the State of  
 "Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tribu-  
 "taries, and floated down that river to the sea, when  
 "the same is shipped to the United States from the  
 "Province of New Brunswick." Now one would sup-  
 pose that the treaty being terminated, and that by the  
 Americans themselves, any sane man would de-  
 cide at once, that things naturally reverted to their  
 original status before the passing of the treaty. But  
 not so the Americans, for upon being notified that in  
 future their lumber shipped at St. John would be sub-  
 jected to the same rate of duty as that imposed on Pro-  
 vincial lumber, they with characteristic assurance  
 deny the right of the Province to impose any duty at  
 all, and claim exemption not only on lumber exported  
 to the United States, but also on any shipped to any  
 other country. They have only paid the duties under  
 protest, and have laid their case before the American  
 consul at St. John with directions to forward it to the  
 Washington authorities for their decision. This is  
 pretty cool certainly, but is quite of a piece with past  
 experience. Once make a concession, or grant a  
 privilege, and it is soon afterwards insisted on as a  
 right, and we should not be at all surprised to see  
 singular ground taken with reference to the fisheries.  
 What the American Government will do in the matter  
 remains to be seen, but whatever their course may be  
 our own is sufficiently clear. About the policy or  
 impolicy of the export duties, we offer no opinion, it  
 is clear that we have no other way of compelling the  
 Americans to pay their fair share of the charges in-  
 curred in maintaining the navigation of the River St.  
 John, and it is equally clear that as the treaty for the  
 sake of which we relinquished for the time, the right to  
 impose the duty, has been by their own act termi-  
 nated, the previously existing laws must come again  
 in force.

**TERMS OF BUSINESS IN HALIFAX.**

It is perhaps rather ungenerous at this time of day to recall the description given by our old friend Sam Sack the clockmaker, of the steepy style in which things were generally managed in Nova Scotia. Sam Sack, however, was not a Yankee at all, but a real Nova Scotian himself, and the criticism was the friendly reprimand of a well-wisher, and not the job of an enemy. We have been led to think of it by the complaints made by the shippers of flour to Halifax, of the long terms of credit prevalent in the trade here, and the consequent slowness of transactions.

If there is one thing during the last year which has given satisfaction to the commercial public of Canada, it is the development of our trade with the Maritime Provinces. That this trade is natural and healthy has been proved by the best of all possible tests, viz., that it has given, on the whole, great satisfaction, both to the seller and the buyer. All true commerce fulfils these two conditions. The seller is relieved of an article he does not want, the buyer obtains the thing he is in quest of, and both deal on terms which are reckoned profitable. Now it is well known that the shipments of flour to the Maritime Provinces have yielded profitable returns to the manufacturer. It is equally well known that the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have obtained better flour for the same money than they did when purchasing through the commission men of the United States. Our strong Canada superseded their markets admirably, and now that our friends to the East deal with us direct, they get a genuine article. The miller, too, when dealing direct with his customer, soon learns to adapt his manufacture to the wants of the market, and the trade consequently is shaping itself into a very pleasant and healthy position.

Now it is a pity that a trade like this, so satisfactory on both sides, should have such a drawback as is created by the long credits which are given on produce in Halifax. Flour is sold there in round lots, both wholesale and retail, at a nominal credit of three months, but this three months often becomes six in fact. A renewal to the extent of one half is too generally the custom, and no great discount attaches to the fact of a man's asking for renewal to a greater amount, or for a second when the first has run to its destination. To this state of things we were all accustomed years ago in Canada, and the produce trade was subjected by it to endless uncertainty and loss; gradually a reform was brought about, credits were shortened by degrees, until the point was reached at which we now stand, viz., that all wholesale transactions shall be for cash, and all retail credits shall not exceed one month. This is the rule which generally prevails in the old country, and it is a perfectly reasonable and fair one. The profits on produce transactions are reckoned by very small percentages, but the volume of business is heavy. To obtain the same profit by dealing in breadstuffs that is obtained in dry goods or fancy wares, ten times the volume of merchandise would be dealt in, and ten times the amount of money would be handled. The business, for this reason, will not bear bad debts, for bad debts in produce transactions, if they existed at all, would be so large as to sweep away all the profits as surely as they were made. Even when transactions are for cash there is sometimes a day or two's grace allowed which affords facilities for the unscrupulous dealer to inveigle the unwary and entangle them in loss. In Toronto, the cash rule is enforced with considerably more strictness than it is here, and losses between merchants in produce transactions are now almost entirely unknown.

Retail transactions are generally with one class of customers only, viz., bakers; and the rule has been found to work well, that credits shall be no longer than one month. Their business is of such a character that little or no capital is required to carry it on, and to most of those engaged in it, a month's stock of flour is as much as they are entitled to be credited.

We are aware that in Nova Scotia, as it used to be here, a large profit is exacted on flour to cover the risk of long credits. But all experience proves that the system of high charges and long credit is a bad one. It is bad for the buyer, for he is encouraged to buy what he does not want, and to live beyond his means, and to get into a loose style of living generally; it is bad for the seller, for he becomes slow in making payments, is kept in constant hot water to provide for engagements, is harassed and demoralized by the wear which such a mode of life entails upon him, and at the end, after deducting bad debts, interest and

his expenses, he makes less money than he would have done on half the first profit, if that had only been realized.

Our experience in Canada has been so thoroughly satisfactory, that we would on no consideration go back to the old system. We would respectfully recommend the merchants of Halifax to take up this question, and for their own interest, as well as to facilitate transactions with Canada, to place credits on flour on the same footing which prevails with us. They may depend upon it that whatever trouble it may entail at first, the result will amply repay them.

**BANK RETURNS.**

The *Canada Gazette* contains the statement of Canadian Banks for the month of March.

The following is a comparison of the liabilities and assets for February and March:—

	February	March
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Notes in Circulation	\$10,093,258	\$ 9,653,694
Balances due to other Banks	1,918,705	1,329,737
Deposits not bearing interest	12,831,226	13,433,491
Deposits bearing interest	15,241,179	15,317,692
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Specie and Provincial Notes	\$ 7,316,000	\$ 6,323,841
Landed property of Bank	1,514,431	1,523,763
Government Securities	6,199,118	6,248,366
Notes or Bills of other Banks	1,554,964	1,565,232
Balances due from other Banks	8,890,441	8,869,119
Notes and Bills discounted	40,799,730	48,310,786
Other debts	2,822,703	2,291,190

From the foregoing, it will be seen that a decrease has taken place in notes in circulation of about \$440,000, while deposits have increased \$805,578 chiefly in those not bearing interest; the increase has been mainly in the deposits of the Bank of Montreal.

The coin and legal tender notes have again declined, showing a falling off of \$93,000 as compared with February, and of nearly \$2,500,000 since January, and are now only about 17 1/2 per cent of the total deposits and circulation instead of 21 per cent as in January. The greatest loss in specie and legal tenders is shown by the Bank of Montreal but under the items of "notes or bills of other banks" and "balances due from other banks," its assets exhibit a nearly proportionate increase.

Discounts are again heavy, having increased \$1,211,060, and reaching a figure higher than ever before in Canada; by no means, however, out of proportion to the increased volume of the trade of the country.

The Banks which have most increased their discounts are the Quebec British North America, Commercial, Union of Lower Canada, Royal Canadian, Montreal, and Nationale, in the order named.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

As the season for butter and cheese making is near at hand, we take the opportunity to call the attention of the farming community to the importance of their entering more largely into the production of these articles. The evils attending the continuous growth of wheat and other grains, have been frequently adverted to. In consequence of doing this, much of the best farming lands have greatly deteriorated in richness, and a decline in annual yield has resulted. The best remedy for this state of matters is a change in farming, in other words, for farmers to enter into dairy farming and discontinue turning all their energies to wheat farming, as many of them have done in the past.

Of late years Great Britain has bought considerable quantities of our butter. During the last twelve years we exported butter to the value of \$7,676,384. This sum appears large, but is nothing like the quantity which this country ought to be able to export. Of the amount stated, Great Britain took a large share. During the last four and a half years of the time mentioned, the shipments to Britain and the United States were respectively as follows:—

Sold to Great Britain	\$2,918,965
Sold to United States	1,230,664

Britain took most by \$1,688,461

If our farmers entered more largely into butter making, and made it good, no fears need be entertained with regard to securing a market therefor. Great Britain and the Maritime Provinces could buy all we would want to sell, and thus we would be able to render ourselves less dependent on American markets. Taking the collateral advantage arising from improve-

ment in the lands into consideration, butter making affords the farmers good returns.

We are glad to be able to say that Canada is now entering into the manufacture of cheese in good earnest. One would suppose that a greater anomaly than an agricultural country like Canada buying cheese abroad, could hardly exist, and yet up till very recently we bought largely from our Yankee neighbours. During the twelve years ending in July, 1865, we purchased from them close on \$2,100,000 worth. This was very absurd when we could make cheese just as good and just as cheap ourselves. However, we are glad to know that a remedy is being rapidly applied, and that cheese factories are going up all over the country—the farmers of Ontario and Quebec vying with each other in this respect. Some of the establishments started a few years ago have paid well, and in localities where there is plenty of fodder for cattle the business can be entered into with every certainty of success, if properly conducted. Several factories recently put up, are only waiting for spring to commence operations, whilst others are about to be erected in various localities.

The success of cheese factories in New York removes any doubts as to their paying those who enter into the business here. That state is nearly full of factories and they are very generally successful. The general opinion there is, that cheese making pays better than wheat growing, and even than butter making. Our own cheese makers give the same report, and wherever enterprising men start such establishments, the farming community should afford them every encouragement. Any farmer who has good pasture land may rest assured that, if judiciously managed, dairy farming will afford handsome profits.

Canada should not only not have to purchase any cheese abroad, but be a large exporter of that article, which is always in good demand in the markets of the world. Our exports of butter ought also to be increased. To effect this, an improved mode of making butter is greatly needed in some sections. It does not rank so high in quality as our cheese does, and does not command that price which it ought. One of the main causes of this is, that the making of butter is regarded as a secondary consideration by the great bulk of farmers. When as much attention is bestowed upon it as on raising grain, there will be no cause to complain of quality and we may expect our exports of it to augment rapidly.

**LETTER FROM ENGLAND  
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.**

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

(PER ABIA.)

THE extraordinary discredit which has now existed for so long a time in the railway market still continues, and has, indeed, been rather aggravated this week by the strike of the engine drivers on the London and Brighton line. The strike was happily of only one day's duration, but it helped to make investors, always a timid race, even more nervous than they had been. For so far this railway panic would seem to have had two practical effects. The first is as I have already pointed out, to convince every one that the amount of debentures issued by the railways is far too great and that in future, instead of debentures falling due at comparatively short periods, debenture stocks—probably as in the case of the "Great Eastern" with sinking funds—must be resorted to. Such measures would keep the railways from borrowing at short periods, or the paid capital which they had invested, and would confine their issue of debentures within very moderate and safe limits. The other effect has been to cause several of the railways to open separate bank accounts, and to pay into these weekly a proportion of their income equal to the interest accruing upon their debentures and preference stocks. This expedient will, no doubt, be of use to those railways which are temporarily discredited, but it is not likely that it will become a general or permanent feature in railway finance.

The Board of Trade returns for February have been published, and tell the same tale as those for January, viz., that whilst transactions are less than in 1865 they are greater than in 1866. It is, indeed, upon the whole, matter for pleasant surprise that the contraction of trade is not greater and that the diminution is entirely caused by the lessened value of the shipments of cotton. The declared value of the exports are £14,400,000 against £15,100,000 for 1866, and £11,300,000 for 1865. There is thus a decrease as compared with 1866

of 43 per cent., but an increase as compared with 1865 of 27 per cent. A curious fact mentioned by the *Daily News* shows, however, that there is a great falling off in speculative transactions. The amount of cheques, &c., cleared through the London clearing house, where the bankers of London exchange with each other, is now some 20 per cent. less than last year.

I have observed with some amusement, but with more amazement, the account given by the *New York papers* of the Fenian movement. It is certain that the reports which have appeared are substantially false, and could not have been transmitted by telegraph. They must, therefore, have been manufactured in New York with the sole intention of making the newspapers sell. The fact is that the movement was utterly contemptible in itself, and never had even the remotest chance of success. The ordinary police of the country were quite able to dispose of the rioters, and except as an indication of the dislike of the people to England, it was not so formidable as one of the old faction fights. In this aspect, however, there is danger, and as soon as the Fenian question is settled, the affairs of Ireland must receive the attention of Parliament. It is understood that the leaders upon both sides of the House of Commons feel the necessity for this, and that an Irish Session is looked forward to as one of the first duties of a reformed Parliament.

Whilst touching upon political matters, I may refer to the fact that the resolution in favor of the guarantee to the Intercolonial Railway has been carried by an overwhelming majority. Such a guarantee is scarcely defensible upon the principles which have for some years past guided both the mercantile and colonial policy of this country, but there were many exceptional circumstances in the case, and any departure from strict principle must be regarded in the light of a goodwill offering from this side of the Atlantic.

It is not a little curious to see how in India there is gradually being built up a great National Bank. The capital of the Bank of Bengal is to be raised to £5,000,000, and whilst it is to absorb the Bank of Bombay, it is also to extend its operations to Madras. It will thus do business over a wider area than any other bank now in existence. The immediate cause of this extension is probably to be found in the great speculative mania which has raged so many of the Bombay houses, but probably the step was inevitable to meet the wants of the Central Government, and, of course, the introduction of railways and telegraphs into India has very much facilitated such a movement.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week present the following results:

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits.....	£ 3,321,000	1,513,000	.....
Private Deposits.....	17,170,000	244,000	.....
Government Securities.....	13,111,000	Unchanged	.....
Other securities.....	23,018,000	1,131,000	.....
Notes in Circulation.....	22,338,000	488,000	.....
Bullion.....	19,627,000	166,000	.....
Reserve.....	12,293,000	.....	£22,000

This return would indicate a somewhat better demand for money. The rates in the open market are still, however, below the bank minimum.

The Bank of France returns are as follow:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
The Treasury Balance.....	800,000	.....
The Private Accounts.....	5,333,000	.....
The Commercial Bills.....	900,000	.....
The Notes.....	5,500,000	.....
The Cash.....	12,800,000	.....

There is a further increase in the Cash in the Bank of France, and the return is, as far as cheapness of money is concerned, favourable.

March 30th, 1867.

II.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B. April 12, 1867.

THE business of the week has shown more activity than for some time past, and with the arrival of the spring ships and the opening of the river which may now be daily expected, we look for a decided improvement. The opening of the river is usually the signal for increased activity in every branch of business, but more particularly in those immediately connected with our great staple commodity, lumber; and a month from this at the furthest, will see every department of business in connection with it in full operation. The money market still continues tight, but as it has long been the exception to the rule for it to be in any other condition it has ceased to excite surprise, and events have proved that there was never at any time cause for alarm. It is simply a case of an absolute want of the necessary circulating medium to carry on

the business of the country. The shipping arrivals of the week have been confined to three vessels from Portland with flour, two from Boston and two from New York with general cargoes, and a few others in ballast.

The revenue returns for the months of February and March (as far as is yet known) show a considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. For the quarter ending the 31st January 1867, there was an increase of \$3,610 91, but this has been much more than absorbed by the falling off in the two past months. The figures for the Port of St. John stand as follows:—

	1867	1867
Feb.....	\$28,907 59	\$19,669 0
March.....	37,131 49	29,193 24
	\$66,041 99	\$48,862 24

Decrease \$17,180 15, deduct from this the increase for the three months ending 31st January, and we have the total falling off for the 5 months \$13,578 24. There are several outports, the returns from which do not appear in this statement, but the relative results will not be materially affected. This result is not any more than might have been expected, considering the utter stagnation which has prevailed in most departments of business, particularly in one of our most important branches of industry, that of shipbuilding, but we think there is no just cause for the despondency which seems to have taken possession of some of our city papers. The commercial community have unceasingly pulled through a time of great stringency and difficulty, and we are much mistaken if we are not on the eve of better times.

LUMBER, &c.—The clearances of the week comprised two vessels for Liverpool, two for Bristol channel, and two for Irish ports with deals, three for Boston with boards and one with spruce spars, two for West Indies with boards and shooks, and three for New York with spruce poles.

Two vessels have also cleared for West Indian ports with assorted cargoes.

Flour—The market has advanced 25c per bbl since our last report, still prices here remain relatively lower than Montreal quotations when the necessary expenses of transportation, &c., are added. The demand is good, and although there are no large transactions and purchases are only made to supply immediate wants, yet a considerable quantity being now required to meet the daily consumption of the country, stocks are not accumulating very rapidly. The receipts for the week will amount to about 6,000 bbls. Strong Superfine, \$9 50 to \$9 75 Superfine, \$9 25 to \$9 50, Fine, \$8 50, Oatmeal, \$6 25 to \$6 50. The market is quite firm at these quotations.

Provisions—There is not much change to notice in this department. Pork is firmer, and some qualities have advanced. American M<sup>s</sup>, \$22 00 to \$22 50, Prime \$19 50 to \$20 50. Lard and butter are somewhat lower, and anything but superior qualities very dull of sale.

We are glad to learn that a bill to incorporate a company for the construction of the Bay Verte Canal, has passed the Nova Scotia Legislature. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in commencing this important work, which is destined to effect quite a revolution in the trade of the Bay of Fundy, and will do more than anything else to secure to Canada a large business which must otherwise go to the United States. It was in this view of the case that we some time since advocated its construction as a Government work.

The ship "Fawn," Commander Basil Hall, which has been lying in this port during the winter, left this morning for Halifax. It is supposed that she will proceed again to the Gulf for the protection of the fisheries. Her officers have earned for themselves by many acts of kindness and courtesy, the good opinion of the whole community, and it is a gratifying proof of the excellent understanding existing between the officers and men of this ship, that though there have been abundant facilities for desertion, she has not lost a single man from that cause during her long stay.

Br. barque "Alida," Eaker, from Liverpool for Boston, before reported abandoned, left Queenstown Jan. 12, and on the 31st, during a severe gale, carrying away bulwarks on both sides, washing three men overboard, two of whom were saved but the third (Peter Christian) was lost. From that time the vessel commenced leaking badly. On the 19th February spoke the Swedish brig "Cleopatra," from New York to Rotterdam, which laid by until the 21st, when all on board were transferred to the brig in the barque's long boat. On sounding the pump before leaving, it was found that during the time occupied in transferring the crew, the barque had made four feet of water. Captain Baker and his crew remained on board the "Cleopatra" twenty-four days, when they were taken off by the Br. cutter "Sally" and landed at Falmouth,

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John N.B. April 17 1867

THERE has been no material change in business since our last report. Weather cold, and river still closed. Steady retail demand for Flour, receipts of the week 2,000 lbs, market firm at \$9 50 to \$9 75 for Strong Superfine, and \$9 25 to \$9 50 for ordinary brands.

The steamship "Acadlan" has arrived from Glasgow on the 16th with a full cargo and 40 passengers. Exchange on London, 60 days, 10 1/2 premium.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, April 13th, 1867

BUSINESS since our last review has been more active. Arrivals have been large, both from foreign and domestic ports. The reports and exports for the week are large.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has advanced notwithstanding recent arrivals, holders are now firm at \$9 50 to \$10 for No 1 Canada—very little has changed hands for the past two days, retailers are not disposed to operate at present prices in the face of large receipts, and holders are firm in their demands. Advances from Canada are such, that we cannot look for lower prices very soon. Rye flour is firm with an active demand. Corn meal also inquired for at present rates are likely to be maintained. The imports for the present week are: From Canada, 7,393 bbls flour; from U. States, 244 bbls flour, 863 bbls rye flour, 1,253 bbls corn meal. The exports:—To Newfoundland, 1,152 bbls flour, 177 bbls corn meal, 218 boxes biscuits.

FISH—Cod, there is at present very little inquiry for any description, the advices from West Indies are quite depressing and have altogether stopped speculation, so that little has changed hands—quotations are unchanged. Mackerel continues in fair demand and the exports to United States this week are very considerable, the market is getting bare of fat mackerel, and consequently the demand for No. 3 large has increased. Herring in fair request at present quotations. The receipts from outports are: 53 bbls herring; 7 1/2 bbls mackerel; and 250 qtls codfish. The exports: 765 tuns, 17 drums, 930 bxs, 250 hf bxs codfish; 123 tuns scab fish; 377 bbls mackerel; 1,541 bbls and 1 hf bbl herring; 20 bbls and 1 hf bbl salmon; 103 bbls alewives, 200 bxs smoked herring. To United States, 125 casks codfish, 2,136 bbls mackerel; 1,023 bbls, 134 hf bbls herring; 04 bbls salmon.

FRUIT—Dull, quotations nominal. Receipts 25 bbls dried apples from United States.

OILS—Cod in good demand with very little in the market. Kerosene dull, the stock in the market is large, the receipts are 225 casks kerosene from United States, 24 casks palm oil from West Coast of Africa, The exports to West Indies, 8 bbls cod oil; to Canada, 59 casks cod oil.

PRODUCE.—We have no change to note. Potatoes and oats continue quiet. Butter in good request and prices are firmer, with an upward tendency. Receipts for the week, 2,500 bushels oats (from outports), and 267 kegs butter from Canada. Exports to West Indies, 76 kegs and 304 lbs butter, also 100 barrels potatoes, to Newfoundland, 125 packages butter, and 550 bushels oats.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in better demand, and prices are firmer. Mess may be quoted at \$29. Prime and primo mess are also in better request. Beef quiet. Lard continues to be inquired for; the receipts for the week are 125 bbls pork from United States. Exports: 12 bbls pork to Newfoundland.

WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.—Molasses has been a little more active and there appears to be some speculative enquiry but as yet no advance has taken place. Sugar unchanged. Rum quiet. The imports this week are large being 1,66 puns, 114 tuns, 75 bbls molasses; 97 hhds, 163 bbls, 7 sacks, 1 bag sugar; 176 puns rum. The exports: to Canada, 100 puns molasses; to Newfoundland, 113 puns molasses, and 17 puns rum.

We note the following imports:—From United States, 166 hf chests tea; 20 bxs tobacco; 55 sides leather; also the following exports to West Indies: 235 m shingles; 52 m lumber; 13 m hoops; 176 tons ice. To United States; 20 bags ginger (equal to 10 tons). To Newfoundland, 250 tons coal. To New Brunswick: 15 hds salt.

FRIGATES—One vessel has been chartered for United States on private terms.

Money matters unchanged.





sold at 31 per cent, and on New York at 35 per cent. These rates attracting buyers, a reaction took place in the bills on London sold at 10 per cent. Subsequently the amount of paper being in excess of the demand a decline has taken place. We quote on London 81 to 81 per cent. Paris 31 to 34 per cent. New York, Boston and other North in cities 27 1/2 to 29 per cent. New York payable in gold 60 to 3 to 4 per cent. Specie imported since 1st of January \$1,491,265 against \$331,935 in 1863, and \$2,395,933 in 1865.

The Majority of Merchants, &c. have agreed upon receiving in their transactions American gold at par for one year.

**IMPORTS.**—Since the date of our last report, the market has been abundantly supplied with provisions, and owing to the peculiar state of financial affairs now existing here, it has been generally very difficult to make satisfactory sales, dealers are cramped, buy sparingly, and mostly on credit. Jerked Beef Several cargoes comprising 17 1/2 qtls sold at 81 to 10 rls arr, closing at 91 to 10 rls. Beef (salt) is in good demand at \$13 to 14 per bbl. Family Beef 25 kgs at 22 rls, and 25 at 23 rls. Pork scarce and nominal at \$20 to 22 per bbl. Bacon (cured) 102 lbs in 71 lbs at \$11 to 15 qtl. Coddin 200 lbs Norwegian at \$61 qtl, 2,800 at \$57 qtl, 770 drums British Provinces from store at \$41 qtl, one cargo same (1,000 drums) retailed at \$41 qtl, and one cargo do at \$41 qtl, on time Haddock 900 drums British Provinces, and 726 same, sold at \$41 qtl. Mackerel 342 kits, in 3 lots, at 13 to 14 rls. Hams 142 kits and bria American in 101.15 at \$16 to 20 qtl, 50 bxs Westphalia at \$23 qtl and 41 bxs limitation at \$24 qtl. Lard has sold at \$16 to 17 qtl in tins, at \$15 qtl in kegs, and at \$17 to 19 qtl in tins, closing at \$15 and 16, respectively. Stock is 2,000 tins and 4,500 tins Butter 619 bbls and kegs in 16 lots, at \$16 to 26 qtl as in quality. Cheese the market is entirely bare of Patagras, even in second hands, 253 bxs American in 6 lots at \$14 to \$23 qtl. Flour, 6,267 bbls, and 2,250 bags Spanish in 6 lots at \$43 to 13 per bbl. Indian Corn 2,373 bags in 8 lots at 21 rls to 3 rls arr. Rice 2,082 bags long grain India in 7 lots at 17 to 18 rls arr, 5,916 bags round grain in 6 lots at 11 1/2 rls to 12 rls and 6,740 Valencia in 12 lots at 11 to 12 rls. White Beans 208 bbls in 5 lots at 10 to 15 rls arr. Potatoes 6,008 bbls in 21 lots, at 24 rls to 16 rls per bbl, closing at 16 rls. Onions 60 bbls at \$4, and 200 bbls strings at \$24. This article is nominal at \$2 per bbl. Soap 3,983 boxes in 11 lots at \$31 to 101 qtl. Composition Candles 1,000 boxes in 3 lots at \$23 to 26 qtl. Coal Oil 400 boxes in 11 lots at 30 per gal, 210 at 4 rls and 109 at 3 rls. Whale Oil 25 bbls at 24 rls arr. Salt 250 bags Liverpool fine at \$51 per cwt of 200 lbs, and 300 at \$4. Chewing Tobacco is exceedingly dull, 30 bxs at \$21 qtl and 10 at \$22 qtl. Wrapping Paper 32 189 reams in 13 lots at 3 rls to 7 rls per ream. Brooms 850 doz Brown Corn in 3 lots at 24 to 22 rls per doz. Hay 1,692 bales in 5 lots at \$3 to 64 per bale according to size. Bran 995 bags at 26 to 27 rls qtl, and 300 at 28 rls. Coffee 619 bags Puerto Rico and San lago de Cuba in 3 lots at \$2 to \$15 qtl.

**WHITE PINE BOARDS.**—Only 3 cargoes have arrived within the past month, and those recently; 1 cargo sold at \$34 M and the two last at \$38 M. The demand is good. Sugar Box Shooks. Arrivals are in excess of demand, and they are exceedingly dull at 71 to 8 rls. Hhd Shooks Demand light at 22 to 24 rls for Molasses, and 18 to 20 rls for Sugar Hoops (shaved) 14 ft long sell slowly at \$50 to \$5 M; rough at \$4 M; 12 ft shaved \$40 to 45 M; and rough at \$40 M. Empty hhd \$33 to 33.

**FREIGHTS.**—Vessels are in moderate demand, 24 charters have been reported for Europe at \$1 1/2 to \$2 1/2 per ton, and 37 for the United States at \$1 1/2 to \$2 per ton, 40c to 65c per qtl, and \$6 to 91 hhd Sugar, and for Molasses 6c to 6 1/2c per gal, and \$4 to \$3 hhd.

We quote to Falmouth, &c, \$11 to \$22, and to the United States \$11 to 2 per bx, \$6 to 8 hhd Sugar, and \$4 to 5 hhd Molasses.

ADOL. SPALDING & CO.

MATANZAS, 5th April, 1867.

Our last circular was dated 5th March. Since then the Sugar market has been very unsettled, owing to unfavourable news from abroad and a deranged money market. At the close there is more steadiness at prices showing a decline from last quotations.

Fine grades of *Clayed* are neglected and can be had at rates nearly proportionate to the lower numbers. *Muscovadoes* have enjoyed a better demand than *clayed* and stronger prices. We quote

Clayed.		
No 8 to 11 D. S.	51 to 64 rls	Nominal.
12 to 14	61 to 74	
15 to 16	71 to 84	
17 to 20	81 to 94	
Whites	10 to 12	

Muscovado.

Inferior to Common refining 5 to 6 rls.  
Fair to good refining 6 1/2 to 6 3/4  
Fair to good grocery 7 to 7 1/2

**MOLASSES** has shown less activity, owing to the firmness of dealers. Sales sum up some 6000 Hhds. of *Clayed* at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 rls, and 2500 Hhds. *Muscovado* of current quality, at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 rls, the higher figures being those last paid.

**IMPORTS.**—Lumber: Some 400,000 feet of W P Boards have arrived, and sales made at \$29 to \$33, last sale being of 70 mille feet at the highest figure. P. P. Lumber has continued to arrive and last sale was at \$21 1/2 cash for a cargo of 100 mille feet from Mobile. Cooperage Stock: Arrivals of Hhd. Shooks have been to extent of some 5000, and sales made public as follows: 2000 36 inch and 1000 33 inch prime Baltimore, at 20 rls 4 months, 1350 36 inch and 650 32 inch prime Philadelphia, at 20 1/2 rls 3 months; 1800 36 inch and 400 32 inch Baltimore at 20 and 20 1/2 rls 3 months; 300 36 inch and 200 32 inch at 20 rls. Morse & Co. City made, at 23 rls cash; and 500 36 inch prime Philadelphia at 20 rls 4 months. Hoops: Arrivals have continued moderate and prices fairly sustained for strictly prime

Hickory, W. O. and Ash shaved, we quote \$46 to \$68 for such. Inferior and rough Hoops entirely neglected, even at low prices. Box Shooks. Arrivals having continued large, prices have experienced a further decline. Sales made of some 50,000 at prices ranging from 7 1/2 to 6 1/2 rls. Latter price paid for a cargo of Cushing's Brand staid oil and dry shooks. Pruno W. P. have sold at 7 1/2 time and buyers now claiming a further deduction in prices. Empty Hhds. Have arrived very freely, and sales made at 24 to 20 rls according to quality. Beans Large Egg 14 rls arroba. Butter. Abundant and dull, at \$16 to \$25. Ale. In stone pints \$4 to \$4 1/2 per dozen, and in quarts \$3 1/2 to \$3 per dozen. Clear York. In boxes \$16, last sale. Hams American sugar cured \$20, Dito salted \$14 to \$18. Westphalia 28 to \$30. Lard \$15 to \$16; in tins, and this worth \$16 to \$1 per qtl. Fish Abundant and dull, and Cod in small drums quoted at 25 to \$6 1/2 time. Of American Cod a sale made at \$4. Hake and Haddock neglected at \$2. Mackerel. No. 1 at 12 to 15 rls per kit. Herrings Prime large smoked in boxes worth 75 to 80 cts. Onions Native big abundant but neglected at \$3 to 3 1/2 per bbl. Potatoes The Native crop coming into market abundantly, prices of Foreign have declined considerably, sales made at \$2 down to \$1 1/2 per bbl. Rice. E. 1 long grain has become quite scarce and quoted at 16 1/2 to 17 rls arroba, round grain is more abundant at 12 to 13 rls. arroba. Oil Sale made of 25 bbls Whale at 8 1/2 rls per gallon. Keroseine is very dull, and Tins nominally quoted at 4 rls. per gallon. Sait. Fine Liverpool looking up at \$4 to 4 1/2 per 8 arrobes. Course abundant at \$2 to \$2 1/2. Wrapping paper. With heavy receipts prices have declined to 3 to 5 rls per ream. Candles. Prime Composition wanted at \$26 qtl. Sperm \$28 to \$34. Tobacco Dull at \$20 to \$24. Flour Spanish \$11 to \$12 per bbl. Steam Cials. Sales at \$4 down to \$4 1/2 per ton on shipboard. Freighters—For Europe are dull at 47s 6d to 52s 6d. For Falmouth for orders. For the United States there has been a good business done, and we now quote \$74 to \$8 per hhd, and \$ 1 to \$2 per box for Sugar and \$4 to \$5 for Molasses N. of Hattersas.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 8 to 8 1/2 per cent premium. United States, 27 to 29 per cent Discount.

TRALB, FARINSON & CO.

St. Johns, P. R. 11th March, 1867.

The late advices from foreign markets favouring our export trade, this branch of business has shown considerable animation during the past fortnight.

**SUGARS.**—Have been in active demand and transactions to some extent have taken place at advanced prices, we quote to-day \$31 to \$43 for extremes of current qualities in our market, as an exception we note a sale of a small lot superior quality at \$47 1/2. The latest American news have influenced the markets of our outports in favour of sellers; the demand for Cials at quotations in proportion to ours. Fr. a Mayaguez and the eastern district, the prospects of the yield of this year's crop are not reported very favourably. *Atlasses*—We hear of several limited transactions at 12 to 14c per qtl according to quality. At Mayaguez \$20 per 110 qtls, at Ponce \$25 per 110 qtls, are quoted, with a lively demand at these rates. *Coffee.*—About 30,000 lbs. changed hands during the last two weeks at prices from \$13 1/2 to \$14, according to quality, destined for shipment to Spain and Mediterranean. At Mayaguez prices remain unchanged. *Cott n.*—Some few qtls. of the new crop have been realized at 26c per qtl, as yet nothing more has been offered. *American Provisions*—To-day we report the arrival of three cargoes from Baltimore. British Brig Messenger, American brig Chattanooga and L. W. Alexander, which were offered at the same time, and brought rather satisfactory prices. Mess Pork \$24 bbl, Hams 24c. Lard in tins 13c. in tins 16c; butter in tins 23 1/2c; Tallow candles 18c.; Potatoes 56c; Onions 56c; Strawpaper 3 rls. Our market is well supplied without being overstocked, and next moderate arrivals will meet a fair demand. *Fish.*—Without any fresh supplies the stock is diminishing, and we hope soon to see a material improvement in our market for this article. *Jerked Beef.*—Prices still kept down with large stock on hand. No arrivals to report. *Lumber.*—The latest arrivals from U States brought some small lots which are being retained. A cargo of P. pine per Dearhorn, from Charleston remains so far unsold. W. pine remains scarce with fair prospects for earliest arrival. *Cooperage.*—Prices remain unaltered at \$2.75 for Sugar Shooks, and \$3 for molasses do. Stock scant. *Exchange.*—Rates have suffered a further decline, and we reduce our quotations to \$4 1/2 to \$5 00 per £. 90 days sight, with moderate demand. For Hamburg and Paris no enquiry.

Span. Dbls. \$16 50. Col Dbls. \$16 50. *Freights.*—Small tonnage is very scarce for Europe and U. States, larger vessels might be obtained at \$7 1/2 to 40c gold for U. States, and \$2 1/2 to 13 for channel, and with proportionate advance if for Continent, smaller vessels would likely obtain 2 1/2 to 6c for U. States, and 5 to 10 per cent. for channel above these rates.

Arrivals from U. States and British North America since 2nd inst.

March 2nd, British Brig. Messenger, from Baltimore, with provisions. March 3rd, American Brig Chattanooga, from Baltimore, with provisions. March 3rd, American Brig Eliza Thomson, New Haven, with provisions. Arr. 6th, British Brig L. W. Alexander, from Baltimore, with provisions. March 7th, British Schr Dearhorn, from Charleston, with lumber. March 8th, British Schr Melita, from New York, with provisions.

Sailings for U. States and British North America since 2nd inst.

March 1, British Brig Fawn, to Halifax, Sugar, via Mayaguez. March 6th, British Brig Friend, to Halifax, molasses. March 6th, American Str. Gulfstream, to New York, sugar. March 9th, British Brig Chilian to Boston, molasses, via. Arcebo.

Sailings for Europe, none.

SCHEIDT, WILLINK & CO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 22nd February, 1867.

**IMPORTS.**—Receipts of the month have been limited to 3,825 bbls European and 2,060 bags Chilli, and the sales reported are 9,336 bbls American, or 1,400 qtls, Extra at 24-00, 6,804 Baltic Extra at 24 to 25-00, and 1,100 Richmond at 25-00, 6,095 Trieste at 24 to 27-00 for sound, and 23-00 for cask; 1,025 French at 22 to 24-00, 651 Genoa at 21 to 25-00, and 8,220 Chilli at 17 to 18-00 per 200 lbs. Besides which 3,000 bbls Chilli have been re-exported. Stock in last hands is 22,178 bbls, including 15,433 bbls American, 3,876 bags Chilli, and 3,719 Eur. pan. In consequence of the very small supplies received during the past month prices have advanced, and the market is now firm at the following quotations:—Good Baltimore Extra, 25 to 26-00; Richmond, 25 to 26-00; French and Genoa, 21 to 25-00; Good Interior Extra, 24 to 25-00; Trieste, 21 to 27-00; Chilli, 18-00 per 200 lbs in sacks. American P Pine Deals worth 31 to 35-00 per doz. 1433x9, for good assortment. Lumber, 1 inch, last cargoes received were 3 1/2 to 7 rls per foot. 10-day's value is 65 to 70 rls per foot. Rosin worth 11 to 15-00 per bbl. Petroleum—Refined dull at 15 0 per gal. Lard: Baltimore 400, New York 31 per lb. Pitch and Tar nominal. Sawed Deals 3 to 32-00 per doz. Butter—Irish 760-800, French Superior 800 to 900 per lb. Salt 640 to 660 per alge. Teas 115000 per 200 to 2500, good Black 1-60 to 1-8 0 per lb. Coal, Steam, Cardiff 20 to 21-00; Newcastle, 17-50 per ton. Spiritus Turpentine, 28 -30 per lb.

EXPORTS.

**COFFEES.**—Sales since the 23rd ult. have been 133,000 bags of which 65,700 for United States, 41,000 for Channel and North of Europe, 20,000 for South of Europe, and 6,300 for the Cape of Good Hope. Of these 9,000 have changed hands since writing our report of the 7th inst., or 43,200 for United States, 29,000 for Channel and North of Europe, 125 0 for South of Europe, and 5,300 for Cape of Good Hope. Stock is now 2,000 to 25,000 bags, and supplies during the month have averaged rather under 4,000 bags per day. Prices up to the 7th inst. advanced about 100 rls per arr for all grades. Since then, superior and good qualities, owing to their very high value, and notwithstanding their continued great scarcity, have not advanced; but the lower grades, for which there has been a regular enquiry, are fully 200 rls per arr dearer. We have now had three weeks of a month of fine weather, and our supplies still continue quite light; and information, from very reliable sources, has convinced us that we shall not have large supplies for the balance of the crop year, and that high prices with small receipts must be the predominant features of this market until the end of May or middle of June. To-day's quotations for qualities are: Fino Superior, 7-60 to 7-80; Superior, 7-20 to 7-40; Good 1st, 6-70 to 6-90; 1st ordinary, 5-100 to 5-20 r 2nd good, 4-80 to 5-000 per arr.

**COTTON.**—Sales for the month 7,000 bales; 11 to 16-00 for St. Paul's, according to quality, and 10 to 14 500 for Minas and Rio have been paid; but exporters now refuse to pay more than 14 to 14 1/2 0 for good St. Paul's, and 13 to 14-00 for good Minas per bale. 1. Orders ask 15 to 16-000 per arr for the former. Stock is 10,500 bales.

**SUGARS.** 19th Feb.—Sales continue at 11 to 13-00 per arr, according to quality. Some dealers still demand 14 to 15-000 per arr, according to limits. Stock 10,000 bales.

**FREIGHTS.**—Much firmer, and with an upward tendency at 25s to 28s 6d to Northern ports of United States, 40s to 42s 6d for Channel, and 4 s to 45s for the Mediterranean per ton.

**EXCHANGE ON LONDON.**—Since the 7th inst very little has been done at 23 1/2 for Commercial Bills, the bulk of business has been done at 23 1/2 for Bank, 23 1/2, with some amounts at 23 1/2, for Commercial Bills at 90 days sight. Franco, 3s-3-405 per f.c. Hamburg nominal.

**DISCOUNTS.**—The bank rate continues to be 10 per cent per annum. Sovereigns, 10-35 to 10-450.

WRIGHT & CO.

BUENOS AYRES, January 25th 1867

Since date of our last circular advices of the 23th ult., our import market has been very dull in consequence of large supplies of all goods, and the disturbed state of the interior provinces. In exports the difficulty of obtaining lighters has tended to limit operations, but there has been a considerable movement in saladers produce for Europe.

The arrivals from the United States have been eighteen in number.—Importing 4,105,730 ft Lumber: 97,121 ft hardwood, 342 mil shingles; 2-0 boxes starch; 165 bxs chairs, 1. 66 pkgs furniture; 270 bxs t-bacco; 5,650 bxs petroleum; 300 bxs oysters; 100 bxs lobsters; 86 pkgs hardware, 50 pkgs drugs; 500 bbls sugar; 25 bxs clocks; 199 bbls rosin; 116 bxs spirits of turpentine; 259 bbls alcohol, 100 bbls pitch; 16 bxs varnish; 1,100 oars, 91 bxs sewing machines; 76 bxs machinery; 7 bxs agricultural implements; 2 carriages; 82 boxes shovels, 60 bxs hatchets; 28 spars; 2,473 boxes fire crackers, 80 bolts cotton duck; 5 bales twine; 160 kegs butter; 50 bxs cheeses; 4 hales cotton drills; 4 terces hams, 20 kegs cut nails; 25 bbls whi-key; 20 bxs butter; 1 box sperm candles; 12 bxs books; 5 bxs cigars; 2,078 pkgs merchandise.

IMPORT

**LUMBER.**—By reference to our table of imports, it will be observed that the importations have exceeded those of last month by over a million of feet, and are also largely in excess of previous months. Although the market has felt these heavy supplies, prices have not declined to the extent that might have been anticipated. Arrivals do not cease, and we may look for still lower figures, unless the contrary be the case. As the difficulty arising from the scarcity of lighters still continues, importers have had to undertake the discharging of the vessels themselves for account of the purchasers, running the risk of damages. We have to record the following transactions: 184 mil ft New York pine, at \$40; 732 mil ft ditto, at \$39; 950

mill of ditto, and spruce, at \$37; 2 1/2 mill of St. John at \$35, 3 1/2 mill of Machias, at \$34, 2 1/2 mill of ditto, at \$31 1/2, 2 1/2 mill of Portland at \$28, 2 1/2 mill of ditto, at \$27, 2 1/2 mill of ditto, at \$21 1/2, 1 1/2 mill of ditto, at \$21; and 2 1/2 mill of ditto, to arrive on private terms. Hardwoods continue to be in demand at previous rates, and a sale has recently been made of 67 mill of, consisting of oak, ash, maple, chestnut and walnut, at \$7 1/2 to 8. We note a continued demand for Stungos, of which shaves of cedar are saleable at 16 per mil o b, and for Hickies which can be placed at 14 to 16 according to lengths.

**WHEAT.**—During the last few days the arrival of wheat from the country into the markets has been very abundant, causing a heavy decline in the price of the grain as well as of flour. The appearance of the grain is very good, and the crops from most of the districts are said to be abundant, but difficulty will be met with in obtaining the requisite number of hands to gather it. In foreign nothing has been done (for want of supplies) and the price of native has declined to \$10 1/2 per arro.

**RICE.**—Stocks continue to be light, though many shipments are reported to be on the way. The demand is well maintained and prices steady. A sale of 1,100 to 1,200 bags of 1 has been made at prices that have not been surpassed, 290 bags at 10 rs sp i b, 500 bags at 9 1/2 rs sp i b, 800 bags Piedmont-glucé, at 12 1/2 rs sp i b.

**SUGAR REFINED.**—At the low prices that have ruled during the month there have been purchases, but the market shows evidences at present of greater decline. Sales have been made of 500 bbls American, and 3,800 bbls European on private terms; 600 bbls European, at 23 rs, and 500 ditto, at 23, rs dpt; 1,600 at 19 rs, i. b, 100 at 18 1/2 rs, i. b; 300 at 18 1/2 rs, i. b; 300 at 18 1/2 rs, i. b. In Raw Sugars but little has been done. We note a sale of a cargo to arrive from Montevideo, 17 rs, i. b, for 10 arro, 16 rs, for ditto second, 14 rs, for Quebrado, and 12 rs, for Torcido.

**SPIRITS.**—There is no improvement to note in the market, nor can any be looked for until the season favours the article more. Of Alcohol we have observed sales of 15 lbs punchons Batic 37 3/4, at \$8 1/2 i b, and 60 lbs ditto, at \$10 per 128 gals dpt.

**GIN.**—Dutch is of slow sale at 25 cy. cems. Hamburg Gin finds purchasers at 2 1/2 rs, sp. o. b. 30 demijohns Anisado 1 1/2 rs, cases 11 rs; Anisado 1 3/4 cy. demijohns.

**STARCH.**—A parcel of 20 boxes was placed at \$13 cy. arr. dpt, which is the only transaction reported during the month. There are purchasers still at this price, but no stocks in first hands.

**TEA.**—There continues to be demand for Orange Pekoe at our quotations, but Congou and Gunpowder are dull.

**NAVAL STORES.**—A sale has recently been made of 110 b Manila C. r. dpt, at \$19 gal dpt, and another at \$18 i. b. Coir is saleable at \$13 i. b., but Russia is very dull, stocks heavy, nominal value \$13.50 dpt for best quality. Rosin, of difficult sale, offers are made of \$11 i. b. for No. 2, but holders are unwilling to accept this price. Tar—Sales have been made of 200 bbls Swedish, at \$8 25 dpt, and 173 bbls on private terms. Pitch—There has been a sale of 27 bbls on private terms, but at our quotations the article is of dull sale. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales have been made at 7 1/2 rs, sp. gall dpt, but holders in general hold for higher prices. Yarnish—A sale has been made at 2 rs, for copals dpt. Cotton Duck—In demand, but the market is better supplied. A sale is reported at 6 1/2 dpt, for No. 6-10. Oakum—For American we quote \$11 dpt, at which last sale was made. Hamburgs is saleable at \$12 dpt. Candlewicking very dull, no inquiry. Twine not required at present. Petroleum supplies have been very large and sales of best qualities have been made at a concession in price, 5,000 gals were placed at 6 rs; and the same quantity at \$18 dpt. There is very little demand at these prices.

**MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.** Is in active demand, first hands are well supplied, but prices firmly maintained, 57 boxes (2) have been placed at \$18 50 arr dpt, and 20 boxes, in each 8 caddy boxes at \$11 dpt, besides some other sales at \$20 o cy dpt.

**SALT.**—The obstacles in the way of discharging vessels having rather increased than diminished; sales are made with extreme difficulty, and prices have declined. For the rivers where these difficulties do not prevail, there is more demand. The sales that have taken place are 4,500 fans Cadiz, at 10 rs, o. b; 4,500 fans ditto, at 9 1/2 rs, 4,000 fans at 9 1/2 rs, for delivery in port; and 3,000 fans at 13 1/2 for delivery on the Uruguay; 2,000 fans Lisbon at 9 rs in port; also 1,500 fans Cadiz in exchange for beef; and 140 casks to arrive on private terms.

**COAL.**—No improvement can be reported with regard to the state of the market, but rather a decline. Supplies have continued to be heavy, and as vessels can only be discharged with the utmost difficulty owing to the scarcity of lighters already mentioned, importers in order to make sales have yielded in price. For delivery in this port the following sales have come to our notice: 128 tons at \$9 (Cardiff); 60 tons Ca. diff. at \$9 50, 40 tons at \$10, 100 tons at \$8 50, and 50 tons (Lagow) at \$8 75 for Corrientes; 53 tons Cardiff at \$14, and 50 tons at \$6 for Rosario; 500 tons at \$11 to arrive, and 1 1/2 tons at same price. We also notice a sale of 10 tons Newcastle coal at \$7 50 o. b. and sundry sales of Smith's at \$12 o b.

**SPIRIT.**—A law having been passed by the Provincial Chambers, establishing an exchange office to convert the paper currency at 25 per silver dollar, has put a stop to any further fluctuations.

**EXCHANGES.**—(In England the rate offered for the French mail at 30 d commercial, and 50 d bank bills, but with numerous drawers and few takers advanced to 51 to 51 d commercial. For this mail it opened at 51 to 51 d commercial, and 50 d bank bills closing at 51 d commercial.)

On France—rs 5 1/2 to 5 20  
On Rio de Janeiro—23 1/2 to 25 1/2.

TRINIDAD PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, February 23, 1867.

N.P.—Prices quoted are at 3 months except otherwise stated.—Forwarded by A. CUMMINS & Co.

DRY.	WHARFAGE.	ARTICLES.	CAR. & PRICES.	REMARKS.
\$ cts	\$ cts		\$ cts	
2 40 gal	09 p barrel	Alcwives, per barrel	4 00	
31 p cent	06 p hhd	Alc, per hhd	32 00	for haw's No. 4 by retail by retail
1 41 Imp gal	01 bag	bran per bag 4 bushels	1 50	
1 00 pnt	24 p hhd	Brandy, per gallon Imperial	4 50	4 80 for Bartlett A. Hennessy's.
1 00 pnt	06 p half brl	Brandy, per half barrel	11 50	Half-sold
1 00 pnt	09 p barrel	Bread, Flour, per barrel sq. Cakes	4 25	no sale for the fortnight.
1 00 pnt	12 p doz	Beer, per dozen	1 70	Tennant's
02 p lb	02 p keg	Butter, American, per keg of 25 lbs	4 00	
02 p lb	05 p 8rkin	" Irish, per 8rkin	17 00	
02 p lb	05 p 8rkin	" French, "	15 00	
21 p M		Butcks, common, Red, per M	16 00	
21 p M	43 p M	" Grey Stock, Red per M	19 00	
21 p M		" Fire, Red per M	30 00	
15 p brl	10 p barrel	Cracker, per barrel	4 00	no sale for the fortnight.
44 p 100 lbs	12 p 100 lbs	Candles, Adamantine, per lb 7's	0 18	
60 p 100 lbs	12 p 100 lbs	Candles, tallow, per lb	0 14 1/2	
1 20 p 100 lbs	12 p 100 lbs	" Cheese, American, "	0 18	
1 10 p bag	03 p bushel	Corn Yellow, 2 bushel bag	2 25	no sale to report wanted.
21 p brl	09 p barrel	Corn Meal, per barrel	4 70	sales ex store.
24 p hhd	45 p hhd	Coals Scotch, hhd new 40 in	8 00	2 00
06 p ton	48 p ton	" Loose, per ton	16 00	last sale ex "Trinidad."
24 p 100 lbs	06 p 100 lbs	Fish, Cod, per tierce	16 00	market over supplied
24 p 100 lbs	06 p 100 lbs	" " per box	4 50	
1 20 p hhd	09 p barrel	Flour, Superfine, per barrel	13 00	
1 20 p hhd	09 p barrel	" Extra Ohio & B. Wine	6 10	retailing at \$15 50
1 44 p Imp gal	06 p doz qts	Gin, Red Cases, 15 bottles	4 30	3 41
1 44 p gallon	06 p doz qts	Gin, Green Cases 12 bottles	4 30	
1 44 p gallon	06 p demijohn	Gin, per demijohn	13 00	nominal.
24 p 100 lbs	06 p 100 lbs	Haddock per tierce	13 00	full supply.
24 p 100 lbs	04 p 100 lbs	" Hay per 100 lbs	1 50	for English—American \$1 20
24 p 100 lbs	09 p barrel	Herrings per barrel	4 00	little used
01 p lb	02 p box	" Smoked per box	0 50	
01 p lb	24 p 100 lbs	" Lams, American, per lb	0 16	no late sale to report
01 p lb	24 p 100 lbs	" English	0 19	0 20
0 60 each	60 p head	Hoops, per head	140 00	200 00 by retail—Saddle & Draught
31 p ct ad val	02 p bundle	Hoops, Wood, per 1000	31 00	assorted lengths
5 p ct	02 p bundle	" Iron, per 100 lbs	2 75	
1 50 per M	02 p keg	Lard, Amer per lb sm kegs	0 16	for Balto.
24 p hhd	48 p M feet	Lumber, W P full inch per M feet	22 00	sale 18 000 feet.
24 p hhd	60 p hhd	" " P P	27 00	25 00 market fully supplied
4 80 each	60 p hhd	Lime, Building, per hhd	8 00	
60 p barrel	09 p barrel	Mules, per head	175 00	192 50 for American.
60 p gross	09 p hhd	Mackerel, per barrel	9 00	for large No 3
31 p cent	09 p hhd	Matches, per gross	1 75	
31 p cent	9 p barrel	Oil Petroleum, per Imp. Gallon	0 30	heavy stock and dull.
31 p cent	06 p doz	" Olive, per basket	3 70	sales.
31 p ct ad val	33 p pun	Oil Meal, per pun. 750 lbs.	21 00	no late sales to report.
05 p bush	55 p pun	Oats, English, per punch	10 50	20 00
05 p bush	03 p bushel	" " 4 bushel bag	4 75	
31 p ct ad val	05 p 100 lbs	Onions, per 100 lbs	2 40	
2 00 p barrel	12 p barrel	Pork, Clear, per barrel	23 00	nominal.
2 00 p barrel	12 p barrel	Pork, Mess per brl	21 75	dull.
2 40 p hhd	55 p hhd	Porter, per hhd London	22 00	24 00
12 p dozen	12 p barrel	" per dozen	1 70	
10 p bag	06 p bag	" Peas, B. E. 2 bushel bag	3 00	plenty.
31 p cent	09 p barrel	" Peas Split, per barrel	6 60	
31 p ct ad val	19 p barrel	Potatoes, per barrel	2 00	
48 p 100 lbs	21 p tierce	" Alice Carolina, per 100 lbs.	7 00	none at market.
48 p 100 lbs	09 p bag	" Yellow, E. I. per bag	7 50	nominal.
48 p 100 lbs	06 p bag	" White	7 50	nominal
60 p brl	09 p barrel	Salmon, per barrel	14 00	16 00
31 p cent	09 p barrel	Salt, per barrel, Course	0 90	
24 p M	06 p bag	" per bag Fine	1 40	
21 p M	35 p M	Shingles Cypress, per M	6 00	
24 p M	39 p M	" Cedar & Pine per M	3 65	sale 25,000 ex "Trinidad."
2 40 p M	48 p M	Staves, R. O., per 1000	31 00	sale 65,000.
2 40 p M	48 p M	" W O	31 00	7 plenty.
12 each	02 p bundle	Shooks, 38 in. hhd (new)	1 50	7 plenty.
12 each	02 p bundle	" Second Hand	1 50	7 plenty.
2 40 p 100 lbs	35 p pun	Sugar, refined, per lb (loaves)	0 12	
2 40 p 100 lbs	12 p barrel	" crushed	0 11	
24 p 100 lbs	12 p 100 lbs	Soap, Crown	2 60	9 00 as to quality
31 p ct ad val	60 p M	Slates, No. 1, Dutch per M	55 00	60 00 heavy stock and no demand
12 p brl	09 p barrel	Tar, per barrel	3 75	
9 00 p 100 lbs	14 p hhd	Tobacco, Leaf per 100 lb	27 00	heavy stock and dull
31 p cent	09 p barrel	Vinegar, per barrel	11 00	nominal.

REMARKS PRICES OF EXPORTS.

Sugar, per 100 lbs	\$ 3 25
Molasses, per gall O. M	5 00
Hhds with Sugar	5 00
Casks with Molasses	0 20
Rum per gal Imp	13 50 to \$14 00
Cocoa per 110 lbs	13 50 to \$14 00

TRINIDAD, 2nd February, 1867.

**IMPORTERS, PROVISIONS, &c.**—In the absence of any arrivals to notice, we are without any transactions to report, and do not, therefore, alter our last quotations, but may mention generally that in consequence of supplies (with the exception of Mice, Pork and Bacon, &c.) being at their lowest ebb, the value of all articles of primary consumption is considerably enhanced. Of Flour, only 150 bbls have been received from a neighbouring island on order for dealers' account, and which cost, landed here, \$12 50. Sales of rice being only of a retail nature, we cannot give an exact quotation, and as regards the expected arrivals of this article, we take this opportunity of correcting an error in our last, the combined quantity looked for per Alwick Castle and Savilla being 18,000 bags, and not all by former ship alone as previously stated.

**COALS.**—The Trinidad, from Ragged Island with 211 tons and 322 boxes, is the only arrival, and, finding an overstocked market, only sold at \$10 and \$4 50 respectively.

**LUMBER & LOGS.**—A small parcel of 16,000 feet white pine, ex Emmeline Murphy, from Tusko, and 45,000 feet of Acacia, from Liverpool N.S., are the only arrivals to report—former sold at \$22, and water purchased in Barbadoes, deliverable at San Fernando, at a price not allowed to transpire, but it is supposed to have cost over \$23 duty paid here. Pitch Pine—We are without any arrivals of this article to notice, but the market continues abundantly supplied. R. O. Staves are not wanted, but for 63,000 brought by the Emmeline Murphy, \$3 was obtained. Second-hand Hoghead Shooks—One or two small lots have been sold at \$1.50, and as no direct arrivals have come to hand, some supplies have been drawn from a neighbouring market.

**LEATHER STOCKS.**—There is again some inquiry for American Mules, but intending purchasers are obliged to wait for arrivals. A few more Buenos Ayrians have been sold at \$100 each, but not being liked, they are moving slowly.

**SUGAR.**—In Molasses we are without any sales to report since those noted in our last at 12c, but in Sugar about 2 1/2 hhd have changed hands at \$3.25, and 160 tons at \$3.37.

**WINE.**—In S. & W. wine—Since the sailing of last steamer we have had excessive wet weather which put a complete stop to sugar-making. Freight have been affected in consequence. They were previously firm at 2s 6d with an upward tendency for the Clyde, and although we continue the same quotation, it is weak at 2s 6d rate, particularly for London, for which port the immigrant ship Salisbury, would take sugar at much less

**PETROLEUM AS STEAM FUEL.**

The following is a letter written by G. B. N. Tower Esq., late Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy, with regard to experiments being made in the U. S. steamer *Palos*, with an apparatus invented by Col. Henry Foote, of Oil City, Pa., for burning petroleum. The results of the experiments seem to prove that the problem which has engaged attention so long has at last been solved, and that as a generator of steam, petroleum will take the place of coal, until by the increased demand for the former and the decreasing consumption of the latter, the prices of both commodities shall be more nearly equalized:

Boston, April 6th, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—Some weeks since you requested me to give you a statement of my connection with the use of Petroleum as fuel, and this being the first leisure moment I shall improve my opportunity to answer your request.

In 1852, on my return from sea, I met Chief Engineer Wood and Stimers, who had been ordered, together with Chief Engineer Whipple, to investigate the practicability and economy of Shaw & Linton's patent for burning petroleum under boilers, instead of coal. As they spoke highly of it, I examined it. The oil was made to flow through the axis of a truncated cone, corrugated horizontally, and running down the inclined surface, its progress was partially arrested by the circular basins, until it was consumed. This was a very crude affair, but a ratio of 2 to 1 in heating power, as compared with coal, was established. In 1855, while detailed as Chief Marine Engineer on Gen. Hatch's staff at Charleston, I had occasion to visit New York city. Some friends asked me to go with them and examine a new apparatus for burning petroleum. I found an ordinary grate, divided by a muffle, running from front to rear, and an ordinary light coal fire was burning, keeping the muffle hot. On letting on water and oil, by separate pipes, a sheet of flame, 4 or 50 feet long, issued from the muffle and passed through the flues, evolving great heat and generating steam quite rapidly. I immediately offered, in case they would furnish me with one muffle as a pattern, to build the others in the Government workshops at Charleston, S. C., and place them on board the Government transport, "La Kalb," being satisfied that it would increase her speed very materially. This was agreed to, but owing to some disputes among the shareholders, I went back to duty without having a pattern, and, of course, the matter dropped.

Early in 1856, I assigned my commission as Chief Engineer in the U. S. Navy, and came to Boston, and engaged in engineering pursuits. In November I was called upon to visit and examine an apparatus for burning petroleum, invented by Col. Henry H. Foote, and was so much struck by the simplicity of its arrangement, the ease with which it was managed, and the completeness of the combustion, that I spent nearly three hours in looking it over. I went several times afterwards, in company with other parties, to enjoy their surprise, and to examine it again. After some weeks, it was decided to apply to the U. S. Government to appoint a board to examine it, and I unhesitatingly wrote and signed a recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy. A board of Naval Engineers was ordered, they examined it and their report was favourable, that orders were sent from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, placing at the disposal of Col. Foote the United States steamer "Palos," to be fitted with his invention. A certain amount of money was also appropriated by Government for the expenses and every facility in the way of tools, workshops and labour afforded him. While Col. Foote was superintending the construction of his apparatus, a series of experiments with coal were made on the "Palos" by orders of the Government. In the first experiment, fire was lighted under one boiler only, and the coal was limited to 3 lbs. per square foot of grate surface; but after running the engines 50 minutes, the steam had fallen so low that the engines stopped, there being only 5 lbs. pressure in the boiler. It was then determined to use both boilers, with 8 lbs. of grate surface per hour, which was done, the experiment lasting for three days consecutively. Every pound of coal was weighed, and every ounce of water measured. The engines made 33 revolutions per minute, and steam was carried at 30 lbs. by throttling closely. The evaporation was very good, giving between 7 and 8 lbs. of water per pound of coal. After thoroughly cleaning the flues, the 2d experiment was commenced and continued also for three days. There was no limit to the coal, but only 36 revolutions could be obtained from the engines and the evaporation only slightly increased, being about 8 lbs. of water per pound of coal.

On the 21st of March, Col. Foote's apparatus having been fitted to the "Palos," fires were lighted under one boiler; steam was rapidly generated, and the engine driven at 31 revolutions, with thirty pounds of steam, for nearly three hours, when we extinguished the fires to make some needed changes. All felt well satisfied with the first trial, as it was not to be expected that the apparatus could be perfectly proportioned at the first, and it was assumed from the first that the fires would have to be lighted a few hours at a time, for several days before the apparatus could be pronounced to be perfectly adjusted. On Thursday, the 4th of April, the fires were lighted under both boilers, and, in 47 minutes from lighting the first fire, we had 30 lbs. of steam, and started the engines, and although the throttle was wide open, and the engines were making 30 revolutions, the steam increased, and we were obliged to shut off two of the fires, but the engine still kept up her revolutions, and the steam held steadily. On comparing the number of pounds of oil used, to the number of pounds of coal needed to produce the same effect, as ascertained by former ex-

periments, the ratio was found to be 1 lb. of oil to 8 of coal.

We are now daily making changes and lighting fires to see the effect of the alterations, and are at this moment burning less than half the oil, with the same effect as regards quantity of water evaporated.

I cannot conclude without thanking you for the zeal you have manifested in regard to these experiments. Many of the slight changes made were at your suggestion, and they have shown their great utility at once.

I presume we shall be associated together for some time yet, and it gives me much pleasure to have so able a coadjutor.

I am yours very truly,  
G. B. N. TOWER,  
Late Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

HENRY LESTER, Esq.,  
American House, Boston, Mass.

**ROYAL CANADIAN BANK**—This institution has established an agency here which will be opened for the transaction of business on the 3rd of next month. The temporary office is in Mr. Calvin Brown's building, over Draper & Fingland's store. The Manager—Mr. J. Ambrose Goodman—is favourably known to the public as the former Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada here. Mr. James Taylor is appointed Local Director, and Mr. Calvin Brown, Solicitor. Our business men will no doubt be glad of the increased accommodation offered by the opening of another Bank. —*St. Catharines Post.*

**MONEY MARKET.**

WE have no change to report in the money market. Sterling Exchange has been selling at 103½ to 103½ for 60-day Bank drafts, and 103 to 103 for private. In New York, best Bankers' bills sold yesterday at 103½ for gold. Gold drafts on New York are quoted at par to ¼ per cent. premium.

GOLD in New York under the influence of European advice, and the possibility of a general war there, which would induce the sending back of U.S. bonds, advanced to 137½ after numerous fluctuations, closing yesterday at 137½.

SILVER is more abundant, buying at 4 to 3½, and selling at 3½ per cent. discount.

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

The past week has been noticeable only for its dullness in this department of trade, owing to the causes which usually affect business at this season of the year, namely, bad roads, and the waiting for the opening of navigation.

**COFFEE**—Without change, and nothing doing.

**FISH**—Are without demand, the Lenten season being now almost over, and quotations are for the most part nominal.

**FACIL**—Stocks are in general not excessive, and although the inquiry is limited, prices are well maintained.

**MOLASSES**—Without change, transactions being chiefly of a retail character. Refinery syrups are unaltered.

**RICE**—Is scarce, and good samples are held at \$4.

**SEGARS**—Are without animation, but prices are fully maintained at \$7 50 to \$7 75 for Cuba, and \$7 75 to \$8 25 for Porto Rico.

**TEAR**—There is a fair jobbing demand. Good Twankans are very scarce, and none obtainable under 40c. Japans are, if anything lower, and low and medium grades are a little easier. In Young Hysons there is a fair business doing, and the finer grades are firm, while for medium the demand is not very active.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

The past week trade has been about an average for this season of the year, but perhaps hardly as active as at the corresponding period of last

year. A good many buyers are in town, mostly from the near-by districts, but they are not purchasing largely at present, some of them merely paying their notes, and stating that they will not buy until after the first of May, consequently a brisker business may be confidently looked for next month.

Imports continue to show a decline, amounting for this port for the present, as compared with last year up to this time, to nearly half a million of dollars. We hope this decrease in imports will go on for some time to come, as too many goods were brought out last year leaving too large stocks on hand to be wintered over.

At present we believe that all departments are fairly supplied, with no special deficiency in any, and we think the season will close with moderately small stocks in the hands of importers.

In regard to prices, there is nothing particular to report. The Liverpool cotton markets have been weak, and the price has gradually receded, closing yesterday at 11½d to 11½d for middling uplands and New Orleans. Manufactured goods have not yet felt the full influence of the decline in the raw material, and we do not look for any marked cheapening of staple articles in this market.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

In consequence of the general breaking up of the country roads, business in this as in other branches of trade is almost at a stand-still, and wholesale merchants report very little doing at present. As soon as navigation opens, however, and roads are fit for travel, a good deal of activity may be expected.

**IRON**—Stocks here are very low, and transactions, which have only been in retail lots, have been at full rates.

**BAC IRON**—For present delivery prices are firm, while for May delivery some sales have been made at figures lower than our quotations.

**BOILER PLATES**—Are inactive, and prices, though nominally unaltered, could only be obtained for small lots.

**TIN PLATES**—Are in moderate supply, with no particular change to notice in rates.

**CUT NAILS**—Are inactive and without change.

**BLACK TIE**—The recent advance of £2 per ton in the English markets has slightly stiffened prices here, although we hear of exceptional lots having changed hands under our quotations.

**THE LEATHER TRADE.**

We have no improvement to note in this branch of business, which continues very quiet, in sympathy with trade generally, but so far as we are able to ascertain there is no great probability of any excessive accumulation, to affect prices materially, even though trade should not become, on the opening of navigation, particularly active.

**SPANISH SOLE**—The bulk of the stock in market is of ordinary and low grades. Buenos Ayres being in unwanted limited supply.

**SLAUGHTER SOLE**—Is wholly neglected. Our quotations consequently cannot be taken as indicating the rates that could be realized.

**HARNESS COLLARS** firm for prime stock which is very scarce, and obtainable only in a retail way, at fancy prices.

**WAXED UPPER**—Very little finds its way to market, but importations from the United States have satisfied the more immediate wants of the trade, and it is probable that a better supply will be coming forward within a few weeks.

**HOFF AND FRENDEL**—The demand for strictly first class stock is fair—while inferior is more difficult to place, and is becoming more abundant.

**PATENT AND ENAMELLED**—Still in limited quantities at recent rates, with a moderate supply in market.

**CALF SKINS**—There has been rather more inquiry, but the receipts are very trifling, especially of choice stock.

**SPRITS**—Have been less active, the receipts being equal to the demand, particularly of heavy.

**SWEETENERS**—There is more call for Light Russets which are less plenty.

**HIDES**—Arrive only in limited quantities and are readily sold at 9½c to 9½c for Green Easted.

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brush, George.           | Hall, Kar & Co.       |
| Charlebois, A. & Co.     | Leah, W. H.           |
| Cathern & Carehill       | Newby & Edwards       |
| Curre, W. & F. P., & Co. | Morland, Watson & Co. |
| Deane & Evans            | Mulholland, & Baker.  |
| Fraser & Henry.          | Robertson, Jas.       |
| Fraser, F. G.            | Round, John & Sons.   |
| Gilbert, R. E.           | Sims, F. H.           |
|                          | Waddell & Peare.      |
|                          | Winn & Holland        |

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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Balfie James & Co.        | Mar-Kay Jewry, & Bro.  |
| Baskin, Peck & Co.        | May, Joseph.           |
| Johnston, James, & Co.    | Mar. Thomas, & Co.     |
| Black, Lewis, & Co.       | McLachlan, Jack & Co.  |
| Clark, Jas. F. & Co.      | McLure, Deane & Co.    |
| Jacob, T. James & Co.     | Moss, G. H., & J.      |
| Davis, Welch & Co.        | Muir, W. & R.          |
| Evans, Stewart & Co.      | Munderick & Steamer.   |
| Ford & H. Gordon.         | Osby & Co.             |
| Gault, Bros & Co.         | Philbrick, Achin & Co. |
| Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.     | Robertson, A., & Co.   |
| Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co. | Roy, Jas., & Co.       |
| Hargrove, James, & Co.    | Seaton, William, & Co. |
| Levie, Kay & Co.          | Stephen, McCall & Co.  |
| Macfarlan, Andrew, & Co.  | Thomas, Thoburn & Co.  |
| MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.    | Winks, George & Co.    |

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Atkin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Jones, Crawford, James, Hobson, Thomas, & Co, Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co, Seymour, C. E., Laidlaw, Middleton & Co, Leeming, Thomas & Co, Mit-hell, Robt, Raphael, Thomas W, Sachar, Jack & Co, Seymour, C. E.

LOUR.—The week's operations have been on a much more restricted scale than for some time back. Receipts have been light but ample for the small consumptive demand, a few round parcels of super have changed hands mostly on private terms, but at rates believed to be in favor of the purchaser. The speculative feeling has greatly abated, and intending purchasers now prefer holding off till actually requiring supplies, content to take the risk of paying even higher rates should such be necessary. Most holders on the other hand finding themselves unable to sell except by making liberal concessions, are likewise awaiting the turn of events on opening of navigation; little is therefore done beyond supplying present consumptive wants, which have become very restricted, as well on account of the extreme prices, as the unfavorable condition of the country roads. Reliable quotations either in the higher or lower grades are difficult to supply, owing to the extreme irregularity of the prices obtained, most transactions have been within the range given, but there have been exceptional sales both above and below our figures. The demand for supers has been mostly for baker's use, and only the better samples have engaged attention.

RYE FLOUR continues firm, with improving tendency, fewer operations can however be noted than previously.

BAO FLOUR.—There is little offered, and but a restricted demand; choice sells at full rates, but common continues to drag.

OATMEAL has been tending upward; and transactions to some extent at our advanced quotations may be noted.

WHEAT.—There have been no sales on the spot, nor any for forward delivery that have transpired, rates are therefore nominal.

PEASE.—The improving tendency in Britain has stimulated prices, and holders are now very firm at the advance, there are however very few sales latterly.

OATS.—Prices have materially improved under the American demand recently settling in, late sales for present and future delivery have been at 40c to 4c.

BARLEY.—A general improvement may be noted, but as there are no offerings, quotations are mostly nominal.

PORK.—All grades have been in very trifling demand through the week—the enquiry that existed has subsided, and while holders do not offer any statement in prices, shippers are content to await the opening of navigation before filling any further orders.—Lard and Cured Hams have been usually dull—next week after the holidays will probably see some improvement in the demand.

BUTTER.—The transactions during the week have been very limited, and prices are a trifle weaker, a few sales having been made at low prices to close consignments, holders however are not generally pressing, deeming present prices sufficient to induce a clearance of the market when the fishery vessels begin to arrive. With regard to the future prospects of butter in the English market during the coming season, an extract from a letter from a large importing house in Liverpool, lately received by a leading house in the trade here, speaks for itself so forcibly that we make no comment. "Notwithstanding the severe weather "buyers have it all their own way, and will only touch "at low prices. Holders are determined sellers, the "season being nearly over so prices are most irregular, "no reasonable offer is refused to close accounts. The "Canadian butter of this year must be of better "quality, or it will have to go at grease prices. Every- "body here is disgusted with the trade, and will only "have it on their own terms."

ASHES.—Pots have advanced again the last day or two. Pearls remain quiet and unchanged.

VESSELS SAILING FOR MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Table listing sailing vessels for Montreal and Quebec, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

SAILED FOR MONTREAL.

Table listing vessels that have sailed for Montreal, including ship names and dates.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under charter, for the month ending March 31, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Main financial statement table with columns for Bank Name, Capital authorized by Act, Capital paid up, Promissory Notes, Balances due to other banks, Cash deposits not bearing interest, Cash deposits bearing interest, TOTAL LIABILITIES, Coin, Bullion, 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, and TOTAL ASSETS.

\*Statement of the Bank of British North America acting under Royal Charter, refers to Canadian Branches only, and of the paid up Capital of this Bank the sum of £2,000,000 sterling, or \$3,017,233 is allotted to the Branches in Canada. (Commercial Bank includes Cash Credits with "Bills Discounted.") JOHN SIMPSON, Asst. Auditor. Ottawa, 11th April, 1867.

STOCK MARKET.

Table of stock market prices including Banks, Railways, Mines, Bonds, and Exchange rates.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices of grain (Flour, Barley, etc.) with columns for various grades and prices.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table comparing receipts of produce for the week ending April 17, 1867, with the corresponding period of 1866.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending April 13, 1867, with the figure for corresponding period of last year.

Table of imports for 1866 and 1867, showing articles like Sugar, Tea, Malacca, etc., and their respective values and changes.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL APRIL 18, 1867.

APRIL 13, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES.		
<b>GROCERIES.</b>			<b>Alc.</b>			<b>Glenn.</b>				
Coffees.	\$ 0.18 to 0.22	English.	2 50 to 3 60	German.	per half box	1 80 to 1 90	Coffee—(in bond).	\$ 0.16 to 0 18		
Laguays, per lb.	0 18 to 0 19	Montreal.	1 20 to 1 60	75x 7 1/2	1 80 to 2 00	1 80 to 2 00	Jamaica, per lb.	0 16 to 0 18		
Ilo.	0 23 to 0 26	London.	2 50 to 2 25	8 1/2	1 80 to 2 00	1 80 to 2 00	Java.	0 21 to 0 22		
Java.	0 23 to 0 26	London.	2 50 to 2 25	10 1/2	1 80 to 2 00	1 80 to 2 00	St. Domingo, per lb.	0 17 to 0 19		
Mocha.	0 27 to 0 28	Montreal.	0 00 to 1 25	10 1/4	2 00 to 2 05	2 00 to 2 10	Illo.	0 14 to 0 16		
Ceylon.	0 17 to 0 20	<b>HARDWARE.</b>			10 1/4	2 00 to 2 05	<b>LEATHERS.</b>			
Cape.	0 17 to 0 20	Anchors.	0 06 to 0 08	10 1/2	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	Belm. B A Sole, No. 1.	0 27 to 0 27	0 21 to 0 27	
Maracabo.	0 20 to 0 23	Castor, per lb.	0 07 to 0 10	12 1/2	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	" Slaughter, No. 1	0 26 to 0 27	0 21 to 0 27	
<b>Fish.</b>			Black Tin, per lb.	0 25 to 0 26	12 1/4	2 00 to 2 10	Waxed Upper (Light), per side.	0 22 to 0 24	3 00 to 3 50	
Herrings, Labrador.	4 00 to 4 50	Copper-Pic.	0 23 to 0 24	12 1/2	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	White, Large.	0 20 to 0 25	0 25 to 0 35	
Prime.	3 00 to 3 50	Cut Nails.	3 21 to 0 35	12 1/4	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	Waxed Calf. Light, per lb.	0 80 to 0 85	0 05 to 0 75	
Gibbed.	2 00 to 3 00	Assorted sizes.	2 50 to 3 00	12 1/4	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	" Heavy.	0 80 to 0 87 1/2	0 10 to 0 15	
Round.	2 00 to 3 00	per 112 lbs.	4 00 to 4 40	12 1/4	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	" French.	0 25 to 0 30	0 10 to 0 20	
Mackerel, No. 3.	2 00 to 2 50	Shingle, ditto.	4 00 to 4 40	12 1/4	2 00 to 2 10	2 00 to 2 10	Enamelled Cow, per foot.	0 14 to 0 22	0 17 to 0 20	
Salmon.	2 00 to 2 50	Lath and Sds.	4 20 to 4 40	<b>SOAP AND CANDLES.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Red Cod.	2 00 to 2 50	<b>Galvanized Iron.</b>			<b>Candles.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Green Cod.	2 50 to 0 00	Assorted sizes.	0 06 to 0 09	<b>Tallow Moulds.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>Fruit.</b>			Best No. 24.	0 09 to 0 10	<b>Wax Wicks.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Balsam, Layers.	2 35 to 2 40	25.	0 10 to 0 10	<b>Adams' Tins.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
M. R.	2 35 to 2 40	25.	0 10 to 0 10	<b>Soap.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Valencia, per lb.	0 07 to 0 08	25.	0 10 to 0 10	<b>Montreal Common.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Coriander, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	25.	0 10 to 0 10	<b>Stean Refined Pale.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>Ornament.</b>			Guest's or Griffin's.	0 21 to 0 00	<b>Montreal Liverpool.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Clayed, per gal.	0 33 to 0 40	No. 8.	0 21 to 0 22	<b>English.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Muscavado.	0 37 to 0 40	No. 9.	0 19 to 0 21	<b>Compound Essence.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Centrifugal.	0 21 to 0 33	No. 10.	0 19 to 0 20	<b>Pale Yellow.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>Rice.</b>			W. or F.	0 18 to 0 19	<b>Yellow.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Arracan, per 100 lbs.	3 90 to 4 10	No. 11.	0 18 to 0 19	<b>Boots, Shoes.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Patna.	0 00 to 0 00	<b>Iron.</b>			<b>Boys' Ware.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
<b>Spice.</b>			Pig-Gartherric.	0 00 to 3 00	<b>Thick Boots No. 1.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Cassia.	0 23 to 0 30	Other brands, No. 1.	2 00 to 3 00	<b>Men's Ware.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Cloves.	0 10 to 0 11	Other brands, No. 4.	2 00 to 3 00	<b>Thick Boots No. 1.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Nutmegs.	0 45 to 0 52	Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 70 to 3 00	<b>Kips.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Ginger, Ground.	0 23 to 0 25	Reinforced.	3 30 to 3 50	<b>French calf.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Jamaica.	0 23 to 0 25	Hoops, 12 lbs.	3 40 to 3 60	<b>Knives.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Pepper, Black.	0 09 to 0 10	Hand.	3 40 to 3 60	<b>Women's Ware.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Pimento.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	Boiler Plates.	3 40 to 3 60	<b>Women's Hats.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Mustard.	0 14 to 0 20	Canada Plates Steel.	4 25 to 4 50	<b>Buff Coats.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Pepper, White.	0 18 to 0 20	Best brands.	4 50 to 4 75	<b>Buff Coats.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>Sugar.</b>			Iron Wire.	2 70 to 2 80	<b>Youth's Ware.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Porto Rico, per 100 lbs.	8 10 to 8 20	No. 6, per bundle.	2 70 to 2 80	<b>Thick Boots, No. 1.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Cuba.	7 50 to 8 00	9.	3 00 to 3 20	<b>Produce.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Canada Sugar Refinery.	0 07 to 0 08	10.	3 30 to 3 50	<b>Ashe, per 100 lbs.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Yellow Refined, No. 3.	0 09 to 0 10	11.	4 10 to 4 30	<b>Pots, 1st sort.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Crushed X.	0 09 to 0 10	Lead.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2	<b>Interiors.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
" A.	0 09 to 0 10	Bar, per lb.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2	<b>Pearls.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Dry Crushed.	0 11 to 0 11	Sheet.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Interiors.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Ground.	0 11 to 0 11	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Choir, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Extra Ground.	0 11 to 0 11	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Medium.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Leaves.	0 11 to 0 11	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Interiors.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Syrup, Golden.	0 50 to 0 50	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Standard.	0 46 to 0 46	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Interiors.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>Teas.</b>			Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Teakay and Hyson.	0 37 to 0 43	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Teakay.	0 37 to 0 43	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Medium to fine.	0 37 to 0 43	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Common to med.	0 30 to 0 35	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Japan uncolored.	0 50 to 0 60	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Colored.	0 50 to 0 60	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fine to finest.	0 70 to 0 90	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Common and Souchong.	0 35 to 0 40	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Ordinary and dusty kinds.	0 33 to 0 40	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fair to good.	0 42 to 0 50	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Finest to choice.	0 75 to 0 90	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Colored.	0 34 to 0 36	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Interior.	0 34 to 0 36	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Good to fine.	0 34 to 0 36	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Young Hyson.	0 48 to 0 60	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Common to fair.	0 48 to 0 60	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Medium to good.	0 60 to 0 75	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fine to finest.	0 80 to 1 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Extra choice.	0 95 to 1 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Gunpowder.	0 60 to 0 70	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Common to fair.	0 70 to 0 70	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Good to fine.	0 75 to 0 90	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fine to finest.	1 00 to 1 10	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Imperial.	0 35 to 0 70	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fair to good.	0 50 to 0 70	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fine to finest.	0 70 to 0 90	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Hyson.	0 60 to 0 70	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fair to good.	0 60 to 0 70	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Fine to finest.	0 75 to 0 90	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>TOBACCO.</b>			Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
United States Leaf.	0 04 to 0 12	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Honeydew, 10 1/2.	0 26 to 0 30	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
" 5 1/2.	0 23 to 0 25	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
" 2 1/2.	0 23 to 0 25	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Right, 4 lbs.	0 23 to 0 25	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Extra fine bright.	0 35 to 0 40	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.</b>			Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15
Wine.	15 00 to 16 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Mort & Chandon Ch.	15 00 to 16 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Roche, Fils & Co.	15 00 to 16 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
H. M. de Champan.	15 00 to 16 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Brandy Port, gal.	1 50 to 4 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Port Wine.	1 50 to 4 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Sherry.	1 50 to 4 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Mum's.	1 50 to 4 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to 0 15	
Brandy.	1 50 to 4 00	Shot.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	<b>Chew, per lb.</b>			Patent.	0 21 to 0 21	0 10 to	

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF ASSIGNEE, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Anderson, John; Atkinson, W. J.; Baker, William, etc.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like Fairman, Frederick; Kieron, James; McKillop, Donald, etc.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists Robert Spotswood, Brockville; Robt. H. Billingfield, April 6.

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Want of success is often attributed to the want of room, or the overdoing of business in the locality where the failure has taken place. The want of due attention to the smaller details of business is more frequently the cause of failure than any mistakes of larger magnitude which men fall into during their business career. The frequent drift on the till for small amounts to pay for trifles which very often could be done without, is the cause of many a lean remittance. The old maxim still holds good—"Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." We have heard it recommended for new beginners to go back into the newer settlements, owing to the business being overdone in the older ones, and to have an opportunity of growing with the country. We suppose it to be admitted that there are more than enough now engaged in business, for the requirements of the country. Notwithstanding what would be said to the contrary, our own advice would always be to any young man of energy, although possessed of no other capital than those principles which we have pointed out; to commence business in a place where there was business to be done, and give himself an opportunity of applying those principles which seldom or ever fail of securing success; we discard the idea of business being overdone, for according to the nature of things, changes are continually taking place. Who could say with any degree of assurance, but what the youth, who may be now engaged in an obscure country store might be before the records of the next quarter of a century are unfolded, be holding his position in the first ranks of commerce. With reference to those who from the r parents or relatives inherited capital in either money or property, if they will allow themselves to rest at and survey the quarter of a century that is past, they will find in most instances that they changed places with the ragged, barefooted lads whose inheritance was that of honest toil; and as regards any money capital that may be at the disposal of young men to commence business with in this country, we would far rather base our certainty of success on the principleless individual. If any honest man should happen not to be successful in the race, we would say not to be discouraged, but to try again, and let the experience of the past be used as a chart to point out the shoals on which he before had grounded.

FLAX SEEDS.—The last week has been the busiest of the season with some of the leading houses, and those of established country connection will not be likely at the end of the season to have as many goods left over as they once expected; on the whole there will be more left over than will be to the advantage of the trade. We notice some decline in the price of cotton, as having taken place in the Manchester market, and a general dullness prevailing in the trade. Our markets here are more likely to be influenced at the present time by the stock held, than by any change which may take place in the British markets.

BUTTER.—The arrivals during the week have been liberal and sales have been made at from 10 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb. for medium to good in lots; choice for city trade sells 12c to 15c per lb. Holders are becoming reconciled to the loss which they are likely to sustain from this commodity.

Wool.—During the week the market has been very firm, and sales of the best brands of superfine, have been made at \$8.50 to \$8.65, and some favorite brands are now held as high as \$9. Bag flour, \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4.

GRAIN.—Not much doing except for future delivery, for quotations see Review.

ASHES.—Pot ashes, first sorts sold for \$5.50 to \$5.82, seconds, \$5.30 to \$5.40, thirds, \$4.50 to \$4.70 per 100lbs. Pearls, \$9.25 per 100lbs.

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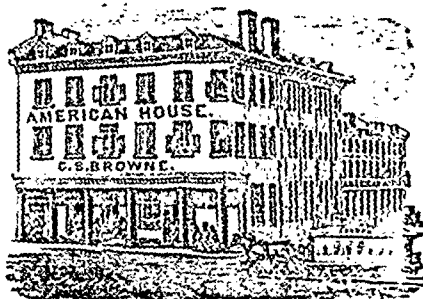
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