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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

No. 8.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 364 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, 236 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.

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly
Dundee Grain Bags.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 2 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

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 IMPORTERS
OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Beccollet Street, Montreal.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 33-ly

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 3-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, Arize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
34 St. Sulpice Street,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
Montreal. 40-3m

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
461 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand. 2-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
624, 626 & 628 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 Aid or satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga 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 TIPPIN, Jr., and HENRY J. TIFFIN under the
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS." 1-ly

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
of the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Noun streets.

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

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
23-ly Lemoule st., Montreal

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL. 42 1y.

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. 1-ly
See next Page.

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terns 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

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., No. 19 St. Helen
Street, Montreal. 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 118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-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

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1865. 10-ly

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 2-ly
616 St. Paul st., Montreal.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.,)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-
vention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston
C.W. 47-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No
506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter 1-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. 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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 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. LINDRAY.
8-ly

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES.
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

JAMES LOCKHART,

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
268 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets
MONTREAL. 1-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
15-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS,OUNDLING STREET

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL.
MONTREAL, 16th January, 1887. 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

J. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
408 Broadway, 611 St. Paul st.
New York. Montreal.
Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
10-ly.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c. &c.
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLET
STREET
MONTREAL.

Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of Cloths of every description and variety are unsurpassed in the Province. They also operate largely in all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etolfes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices. 32-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

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.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
sorted, and being in great part bought before the recent advances, we will be prepared to give our customers every advantage.

1-ly WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
377 St. Paul Street.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.

Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.

Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto.

Messrs. BRUCE, McMURDO & Co., Toronto.

" Wm. ROSS & Co., "

" GEO. MOHR & Co., "

" D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton. "

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of sale.

Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.

Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.

July 21, 1864.

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,

Is prepared to execute orders for
Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
Portable and Stationary ENGINES
BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
Hoisting MACHINES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO—

Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
Which will be sold low. 23-ly

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSGRAVE'S CHEMICALS
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
2-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE,
NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 62-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

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

JORDON & BREWER

Commission Merchants & General Agents,
Dealers in
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street.
East side Market Square,
88-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.

JAMES LORIMER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.
LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for
Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Cor-
respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
purchasing of Groceries, and other Merchandise.
Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 19

EWART, SHEARER & CO.,

(Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)
CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,
422 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

SUGAR, HERRINGS, CODFISH, &c.

SUGAR—Choice Porto Rico Barbadoes and Cuba in
hhd.
HERRINGS—Extra Large Split, in barrels.
Do. Smoked in boxes.
CODFISH—Prime Large Table, in bundles and hhd.
RUN—Cuba, in puns.
Figs, Almonds, &c., &c.,
For sale by
JAMES MITCHELL.
January 18, 1867. 1-ly

THOMAS LEEMING & 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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

MONTREAL.

EXCHANGE BROKERS.

CHAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange*,
11 Place D'Armes.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATES.

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,
65 Little St James Street.

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
82 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

TM. CLARK & CO.,
5 St. Sacrament Street.

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 52 McGill Streets.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.

THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
72 Little St. James Street.

FURS—WHOLESALE.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,
392 St. Paul Street.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
41 Little St James Street.

CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL,
A. D. PARKER.
Tooplins Building, Place d'Armes.

STANDARD LIFE,
W. M. RAMSAY,
47 Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

LEATHER, ETC.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
452 St. Paul Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
532 Craig Street.

GROCERS.

JA. & H. MATHEWSON,
1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
2-ly 291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal

R. C. JAMESON & 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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

COVILLIER'S BUILDING, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 50-ly

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN,
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
18 Leclerc Street. 21-ly

ROBERT SEATH.

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and Coteage streets Montreal 8-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHERS, HIDES AND OIL.
507 St. Paul Street
Agent for Lvn Tannery 45-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,
128, 128, 180 and 182, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
1-ly

MONTREAL.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURES 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,
Oil 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

FOULDS & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pins,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Red Neck,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Waistings,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silicas,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
M de Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Buttons,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Veivets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweds,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestings,	Suit Boxes,	Table Knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	Marbles,
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THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
 Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

Fishing Bounties.
 The author of "Our Fisheries" in last *Trade Review*, was in error in his remarks on fishing bounties. We do give very encouraging ones. We refer those who desire full information on this point, to the Con. Stat. of Canada, cap 62 the bounty clauses of which are not repealed, but only amended by the present Fisheries Act, of 1865.

PUBLICATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES ACCOUNTS.

THE Audit office has published a notice in the *Canada Gazette*, informing Foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in this Province, that complaints have been made against some of them, for not publishing statements of their affairs in the newspapers, as provided for by law.
 The Act imposes on Foreign Fire Insurance Companies a two-fold obligation; first: that of filing a statement in the office of the Minister of Finance, (to suppose with the auditor, one of his deputies); secondly: that of publishing the statement in a newspaper. The one is for information of the Government, the other for that of rival companies, and the general public. No penalty attaches to non-compliance with the former regulation, but to disregard it would be a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, just like the disregard of any Act of Parliament, imposing duties on any person or body corporate. To the non-observance of the latter the penalty of \$1,000 attaches, and although we do not suppose that the Crown would proceed of its own motion for a breach of the statute in this particular, we suppose the Law officers would have no alternative, but to proceed against any Fire Insurance Company, which had not made publication according to the Act, if any other company or any responsible person were to institute an action by formal complaint.
 We suggest that the *Trade Review* is the fittest medium for making publication of the said statements.

THE GOLD PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

MR. J. W. Taylor, who was appointed by the Hon. Mr. McCallough as special Commissioner for the collection of statistics upon gold and silver mining,

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east of the Rocky Mountains, has just reported to Congress.
 The quantities of the precious metals produced in the whole world, in 1866, are stated to be approximately as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States.....	\$60,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$80,000,000
Mexico & S. America.....	5,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Australia.....	60,000,000	1,000,000	61,000,000
British America.....	5,000,000	600,000	5,600,000
Siberia.....	15,000,000	1,500,000	16,500,000
Elsewhere.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
	\$150,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$210,000,000

Thus the products of British America assume importance, even besides the great fields of Australia and the United States. Concerning its future development, Mr Taylor gives some interesting views. He says, under the head "Saskatchewan," "As early as 1862, some American explorers washed from the bed of the North Saskatchewan river, at a distance of two hundred miles from its extreme sources in the Rocky mountains, minute particles of gold, but with no return exceeding one cent to the grain, or five dollars per day. In subsequent years the emigrants from Selkirk settlement and a few American adventurers obtained more satisfactory results, there being frequent instances of ten dollars as a daily average from bars or gulches near the mountains. As the Montana explorations have proceeded towards the international frontier, each encampment proving more productive than its predecessors, the opinion has prevailed that the sources of the Saskatchewan would develop rich deposits of gold and silver, especially near the great centre of physical disturbances, where Mount Hooker reaches an elevation of 18,000 feet, and Mount Brown 15,700 feet above the sea, and from which the waters of the Saskatchewan, Peace, Frazer, and Columbia rivers diverge to three oceans. So prevalent is the belief in Montana that a sudden immigration of thousands may at any moment be anticipated. Probably the intelligence received in Oregon during November, 1833, that American prospectors at the Bostonais mines, had passed the mountains on or beyond the boundary of 49° and found rich washings, returning over \$60 daily to the hand, as the sources of the South Saskatchewan, will, if fully confirmed be the signal of a movement over the border into the Saskatchewan basin as remarkable as that which filled the valley of Fraser river with miners from California and Oregon in 1839."

We can only express our hope, that if such an emigration does take place, the British or the Colonial authorities will not be slow in organizing a government in the district, and providing means of communication with it. A settlement on the head waters of the Saskatchewan would be an important link in the chain of British dominions which it was a dream of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, to see extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Halifax to Vancouver.

Mr Taylor notices in his Report the Nova Scotia mines, and the developments at Madoc and on the Chaudiere, and says that the deductions of science would warrant the belief that gold will be found in quantity on the north shores of Lake Superior and Huron, and at the contact of primary and Silurian formations along the basins of Lakes St. Lawrence and Arthabaska, and the channel of the Mackenzie.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

THE question as to whether a valid warehouse receipt can be given by a commission agent is of much practical interest. In considering it we shall treat the case, not as a lawyer would, whose sole business is with the statute made and provided in the case, but on those broad and general principles which underlie all special legislation.

A commission agent can of course grant a receipt to the owner of the property, and he constantly does so in one shape or another. But no prudent person would advance money on the strength of such a receipt, for the very simple reason that the property is expressly sent for sale. If, therefore, the lender has to fall back on it as security, the probability is that it may have passed out of the hands of the consignee altogether. All consignments, moreover, are made to persons at a distance, and every commission merchant makes it his business to accept drafts against them. Receipts granted to the owner would obviously be useless as security for money advanced, for this reason, as the lender could never be certain that the property was free.

A case of this kind however, might arise—a commission agent accepts against property; his acceptance matures before he sells it; he desires to raise money on the property for the purpose of paying his acceptance, and offers to give to the lender a warehouse receipt as security now. Will such a receipt as this vest the property in the holder?

Such we think could not be the intention of the legislature, and it would not be equitable and reasonable to be so. The Act, be it remembered, vests the ownership of property with the party legally holding the receipt. If, then, a commission agent could grant such a document, the owner would find his property made away with without his knowledge or consent. Moreover, if a commission agent is allowed to grant valid warehouse receipts at all, it is obvious that he must be empowered to do so without restriction or limitation of circumstances. He cannot be allowed at one time to grant documents which will convey property and be forbidden under other circumstances to do so. For then there would be so much uncertainty about his receipts, that nobody would take them.

But if a commission merchant under all circumstances could grant a warehouse receipt for the property of another in his possession, and thus pass the ownership to a third party, the door would be opened to all manner of abuses and frauds. No man would be safe in consigning his property under such circumstances, and the end of it would be to stop the commission business altogether.

Every consideration therefore of reason and equity points to this conclusion; that the receipt of a commission agent, under no circumstances, will vest the property in any other than the original owner, and to him, such a receipt would be valueless for raising money, because of the uncertainty as to whether the property is free.

The case will not be affected in the least by a commission agent signing a receipt, and calling himself "warehouseman." If he is not a warehouseman in fact, holding the property simply for safe keeping, no designation he may choose to attach to his name will affect the quality of the document. There are many cases in which a merchant who is himself the owner of property, grants a receipt as security for money. Receipts granted by a merchant or dealer or manufacturer, are open to the gravest objections, and we do not believe that any such receipt will even convey the ownership of property. The only owner of property contemplated by the Act is a miller, and for reasons before assigned, there is nothing contrary to equity and fairness in the power which it gives him. In the very rare case, too, in which a person being a warehouseman, may have property of his own in store, there is no reason why, if he borrows money he may not, by a receipt, convey the property to the lender as security. And for this reason, from the nature of his business he is supposed to have no creditors. The case of a merchant or dealer, however, is wholly different. He buys on credit, or may do if he please, and in a majority of cases he does. The goods he has in his warehouse are, many of them, not paid for. They form part of the assets which constitute his means for discharging liabilities, and properly considered, his creditors have a claim to them. If he then could convey the ownership of his goods to another person by simply giving a warehouse receipt and borrowing money on it, his creditors would never be safe. A wide door to fraud would be constantly open, for

without any trouble of selling, without making any delivery, without doing any act which could come to the knowledge of his creditors, (as a chattel mortgage or a confession of judgment would), he can turn all his effects into money and out them all out except the one who has lent him money. This person takes his property by virtue of the receipt, and the rest are swindled. It may be said that a merchant, if he chooses to act dishonourably, can by simply taking his goods to a warehouseman and getting his receipt, turn them into money first as effectually as if he had granted a receipt himself. This is true, but then, in such a case, he must do acts which would excite attention and arouse suspicion. He must cart away his goods and make actual delivery to a warehouseman; he must leave his own warehouse or store bare, and it would evidently be impossible for him to carry out a transaction of this kind without his creditors hearing of it. The process in fact is so surrounded with difficulties that it will rarely, if ever, be attempted. But if a merchant could make over his goods to another, and raise money on them, the same all the while lying undisturbed in his store, a downright temptation to fraud would lie in every needy trader's way. A warehouse receipt therefore given by a merchant, or any owner of goods other than a miller or bona-fide warehouseman, can never, under any circumstances, be intended to hold the goods, or to countervail an execution.

There are uses, however, to which warehouse receipts are put, as security which are not at all affected by the fact that they do not absolutely hold the property against an execution.

Want of space, however, prevents our enlarging further at present.

BURKED AGAIN!

WE refer to the Tariff Bill which has been so long before Congress. Scarcely any measure has excited more interest in that body, even the Reconstruction question being sometimes forgotten amid the fight over the measure. The truth is, Washington has been filled with lobbyists, some asking more protection for one interest, and some for another. The principal of these have been persons in the iron interest, those engaged in manufacturing, and those interested in prohibiting the importation of foreign wool. There can be little doubt that large sums of money have been spent by the deputations representing these interests, to carry their point, and it is to be feared that several very far from impartial votes have been given. Up to the beginning of last week, the Protectionists thought that the measure would pass, and great was the satisfaction of the lobbyists. Their only fear was a veto by the President; but it would seem that Congress—or at least some of its members—have been playing fast and loose on the question, and by one excuse and another, time has been frittered away until the session has closed without its passage! The probability is—in fact it is openly charged—that this result has been purposely brought about. However this may be, it has intensely disgusted the lobbyists, and really done good to the country. The measure was a bad one, got up in the interests of classes and not of the community generally, and did not deserve to become law. It would have still further destroyed the trade between Canada and the United States, and in fact been prohibitive against many products for which we find a market across the lines. When the new Congress—the XLth—assembles, the measure will probably be revived, but it is to be feared that the new Members will not entertain more sensible views on questions of Trade than those which have preceded them.

THE MANUFACTURING MANIA.

THE uncertainty which prevails regarding the future policy of the coming Confederate Government, on the important question of Free Trade versus Protection, instead of retarding manufacturing experiments until the adoption of some fixed regulations, seems rather to have acted as a violent stimulant. Hardly a week passes in which we do not read of the formation of a Joint Stock Company, devoted to some class of manufacture. The local press invariably hails every manifestation of this nature with a great flourish of trumpets, and the active movers attain a very agreeable, if limited, notoriety during the period of inception.

While it affords us sincere pleasure to note the progress of our Province in any direction tending to the safe development of her resources, we fear that

many of the movements recently originated have been undertaken hap hazard, and are pregnant alone in the seeds of their ultimate dissolution.

It has fallen to our lot to be present at the preliminary meeting of one of this class of village Joint Stock Companies, held not only for the purpose of fixing upon the amount of capital required, but also, will it be credited, to finally determine in what branch of manufactures they would embark. Every member of the embryo body had some incredible statement to submit of the vast profits awaiting realization in his favorite line, and none seemed to entertain a solitary doubt of success, in any department the committee should in the exercise of their choice adopt. The only regret from which they seemed to suffer apparently, arose from their inability to combine the manufacture of everything on a scale hitherto without precedent in Canada. Men who by the exercise of self-denial and application in their various legitimate pursuits, have succeeded in acquiring a little surplus capital, and who under ordinary circumstances would carefully scrutinize the security upon which they would invest a moderate sum, seemed under the influence of a mania to secure stock to a large amount in ventures, regarding the conduct of which not one of them seemed to possess the smallest portion of correct theoretical acquaintance. This undue temerity may be explained by the fact of no single individual being required to assume the onerous task of carrying the crude scheme into practical operation, and also by the support afforded from the eager concurrence of the led members in the glowing, prospectively, profitable, verbal statements advanced by the leading spirits. These waxed warm not only upon the paying certainty of the future works, but upon the indirect benefits that were morally safe to accrue to the property owners and storekeepers of the village; who would be totally wanting in public spirit and common sense if they did not subscribe for a liberal share of the stock, before the opportunity of securing a fortune on easy terms was offered to the outside world.

Hitherto the history of manufacturing in Canada though free from these dangerous features, bears evidence of its full proportion of failures. The successful champions in the struggle have fought their way to victory from small beginnings, and through a series of financial and other difficulties, which have overthrown men of weaker judgment and determination. Are then (let us ask) the laws which govern trade suspended? Have the present race of speculative dissatisfied characters, succeeded in devising an easy and royal road to wealth, through the gate opened by manufacture? Has some pleasant and shady bye-path been discovered by following which all the old difficulties can be overcome, and every possible contingency imminent to success safely evaded? However dull and obstinate our conduct may appear to the infatuated, we must still confess ourselves sceptical on these points. Aside from new enterprises, meeting the difficulty arising from an active and skilled home competition, during the period necessarily occupied in acquiring that practical business knowledge, which companies, like individuals, can only obtain through the school of experience; there is yet to be considered the probability of increased foreign competition, should the tariff be still further reduced. In this direction a change is more than probable as almost the whole press of the country are unanimous in the demand.

In the remarks which we feel it our duty to publish, we hope that none will fall into the error of supposing that we write for the purpose of discouraging the legitimate increase of our manufacturing interests. Nothing can be further from our purpose. But at the same time there exists no reason that because any particular branch of industry is intrinsically good in itself, that the admission should be the signal for an indiscriminate rush to grasp the expected benefits. So far from these advantages being easily secured, we would remind our readers that no other pursuit demands a greater exercise of patience, sagacity, and economy. The Canadian manufacturer to ensure success in any considerable degree must combine tact the power to select, organize and control his operations, with the skill and judgment of the wholesale trader in the purchase of his raw, and disposal of his manufactured stock. Capital directed by person gifted with these attributes, and willing to devote their whole time and thoughts to the advancement of their trade, may reasonably hope under ordinary favourable circumstances to secure, the same fair per cent age of profit bestowed upon those who are success fully following other kindred commercial pursuits.

E. H. DERBY AND RECIPROCIITY.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

HAVING at length been favoured with the result of Mr. E. H. Derby's investigations in regard to Reciprocity, we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact strikingly brought out by his report, that even the Americans themselves, are not quite deaf to the language of figures, and that the conviction is being forced upon them, that restrictive measures in commerce will (despite the undoubted resources of their country) recoil eventually upon themselves.

The logic of events may within a few short months, teach them also that in matters of taxation, there is no royal road, even for them and that having laid themselves under a load of debt equal to from 15 to 20 per cent upon the labour bill of the country, (i.e.—the amount by which the productive classes are able annually to increase or develop the resources of the country,) they must be content to see other countries less burdened, striving for and obtaining a share of those markets hitherto monopolized by themselves.

The present is undoubtedly Canada's opportunity. If her statesmen are wise and prudent, while at the same time they are capable of entertaining broad views and of adopting bold measures in relation to commerce, her progress for the next 20 years will perhaps exceed anything that even this continent has yet seen. Our people have though somewhat latent all the enterprize, and all the energy of our neighbours; but the contracted limits of their markets have rendered that enterprize nugatory in manufactures.

The indications are, however, that a new era is about to dawn upon us.

There is scarcely any manufacture which in the event of free trade may not be carried on within the Dominion of Canada, far more advantageously than in the neighbouring states; while there are many which could stand their ground against the capital and experience of Europe. Provided only, that the markets open to the Dominion of Canada, shall be of equal extent to those enjoyed by the countries against whom she will compete.

Let us prepare to throw aside the phantasy of protection, and make the country what it may become; the cheapest in the world to live in. But let it be understood that free trade principles, though sound to the core in the normal state of nations, may become deleterious under certain abnormal conditions.

In other words Canada should declare free trade with all nations who will reciprocate it, and protect her manufactures against all those who refuse her own free access to their markets.

This is the goal to be aimed at, but all will see that it is at present impracticable.

This however may be done.

Custom duties may give place to direct taxation as the main source of revenue, and then we shall be free to make such reciprocal treaties with other nationalities as shall be best suited to our wants, the object being always in view, viz., to procure from other lands, material and manufactures which we have no special facilities or advantages for producing, and paying for the same in such products and manufactures, as our soil, climate, water-powers, forests, and the like enable us to obtain or produce more cheaply than others.

Canada must also let it be understood at once and decisively, that she is no longer content to raise raw material for New England mills and factories to work up; but that in any future negotiations with that country, or any other, a Reciprocity Treaty must embrace on both sides the leading manufactures of the country, as well as the raw products of the land.

This brings me to the point in Mr. Derby's proposal, which will strike all who have given it any consideration, as being absurdly impudent.

He first admits, by the facts adduced, that the abrogation of the treaty has seriously injured his own country, while it has tended rather than not to the advantage of the British Provinces, and after shewing that it is no great necessity to the latter, proposes with an air of great condescension, to offer another one in its place, which would admit into U. S. markets free of duty, about one-fourth the value of our exports to that country under the old treaty, in return for which we are to be asked to surrender all our manufactures for the benefit of the Eastern States.

I would venture to suggest, that when the Washington authorities see fit to offer a Reciprocal free list—embodying all the articles in schedule B, & C. of Mr.

Derby's report—our manufacturers will be ready to take up the gauntlet thrown down.

But let it be carefully borne in mind, that although we are ready for Reciprocity with the United States, in manufactures as well as in raw material, we are not prepared to accord free access to our market, (limited and contracted as it now is) to their manufactures unless they are ready, fairly and manfully, to give our manufacturers an equivalent.

The privilege of having New York brokers to handle our raw materials and our grain, and to ship it after making a substantial brokerage to the Lower Provinces and the West Indies—to which places we can ship direct with equal advantage—will hardly be an equivalent for the destruction of our manufactures, and the decay of our enterprize.

Oshawa, C.W., EDWARD MIALI, JR.
Feb. 27th, 1867.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER ASIA.]

BUSINESS in nearly all departments continues dull, and in addition to the causes which I have more than once pointed out for this dullness, there has been superadded this week a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the programme of the Ministry as to Reform, and apprehensions lest the result should be a motion of want of confidence, or some similar motion, which if carried, would render most likely a dissolution of parliament, and an appeal to the country. However strong men's political feelings may be either one side or the other, it is always remembered that a dissolution of parliament, means a suspension of business for a month or six weeks, and even the prospect of such a suspension renders trade peculiarly sensitive. The absurd Fenian rising in Kerry has had its effect upon trade, and although the attempt was perfectly hopeless in itself, the funds fell about ½ per cent. in consequence.

An intimation which will strike American traders as no little curious, appears in the papers this week. It is to the effect that arrangements are in progress by which the transactions of the London Clearing House will be published. I need scarcely explain to your readers that the Clearing House, is the place where the bankers of London exchange the cheques which they may cash upon each other, and the balance which may arise upon their exchanges, are settled by cheques on the Bank of England. By a very simple arrangement, each bank which owes money upon the total balance of its exchanges gives a cheque for the total amount in favor of the Clearing House; and then the banks to which money is owed upon, the balance of all the exchanges are paid by cheques drawn by the Clearing House. In this way transactions to the extent of many millions of pounds are settled by a few cheques for comparatively very small amounts. The system here described is with some modifications in force in many towns, and notably in New York.

It is obvious however, that this system is not merely a convenience to the banks, but that a summary of the operations would be of very considerable statistical value. The turn over of cash in a great mercantile community is a very valuable index of the state of trade, and any very great excess of speculation, would no doubt show itself at the Clearing House, long before it could effect the discount market. Accordingly in New York, almost from the commencement of the system the transactions have been published, but in London, although the Clearing House has been in operation twice as long as it has been in New York, there has been no attempt to keep the public informed as to its operations.

In many other respects too the old fashioned secret system of doing business is clung to in this country with great tenacity. The plan for example adopted in Canada of each bank being compelled to publish a monthly statement of its affairs is unknown in this country, and it is all but impossible even to guess at what the extent of the operations of the banks is. There seems to be no reason whatever for this concealment. A monthly publication of the affairs of the banks would furnish valuable information as to the state of trade, whilst it would probably be found that it had a good effect upon banks disposed to be speculative, and might prevent some of them from entering on the downward course.

The position of the cotton trade continues unsatisfactory. The stock in Liverpool is now some 120 000 bales more than at this time last year, but in the uncertainty which prevails as to the future supply prices are comparatively high, and the manufacturers are working if not at an actual loss at a very inadequate profit. It seems not unlikely that the short

time movement, which is now general in several places will become the rule over Lancashire, as the demand in the foreign market is light, and stocks are accumulating.

The money market is abundantly supplied. Rates are still below the bank minimum of 3 per cent.

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

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits.....	£ 8,871,000	£ 878,000	£.....
Private Deposits.....	17,746,000		792,000
Government Securities	18,111,000	No change.	.....
Other Securities.....	18,818,000		896,000
Notes in Circulation.....	22,581,000		893,000
Bullion.....	19,177,000	158,000	.....
Reserve.....	11,546,000	548,000	.....

This return is favourable, and shows how plenty money now is. It will be seen that the amount of "private deposits," is very nearly equal to the "other securities." In other words, the bank is able to lend at 3 per cent to its mercantile customers, the money of its other customers, also largely mercantile for which it pays nothing.

The Bank of France returns are as follow:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
The Treasury Balance.....	2,660,000	.....
The Private Accounts.....	1,560,000	.....
The Commercial Bills.....	.....	12,500,000
The Notes.....	.....	600,000
The Cash.....	12,500,000	.....

This return is also favourable, and the cash has experienced a considerable increase.

February 16, 1867.

H.

U. S. WOOL TARIFF.

ALTHOUGH the Tariff Bill failed to pass in the Congress that expired on last Saturday, a Bill was passed raising the duty on Wool, so that on clothing and combing wools a charge of from 13c to 17c is levied, carpet wools paying 3c to 6c according to value. The N. Y. Tribune gives the following synopsis of the Bill:—

"The bill raising the tariff on Wool, which passed the Senate on Saturday, was adopted by the House last session, signed by the President yesterday and is printed in full on the second page. It divides the subject into three classes—clothing wools, combing wools, and carpet wools. The duty on the first class, upon wools valued at 32 cents per lb., is 10c per lb., and 11 per cent. ad valorem; wh n valued above 32 cents, 12 cts. specific, and ten per cent. ad valorem duty. The same rates are fixed for wools of the second class and on those of the third, 3 cent. per lb. on wools valued at 12 cents., and on those exceeding 12 cents., 6 cts. per lb. It is provided that washed wools shall pay double duty. On woollen cloths, shawls, etc., 50 cents per lb., and 35 per cent. ad valorem are levied; on blankets, flannels, etc. from 20 to 40 cents per pound, according to the grade; on hanting, 20 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent ad valorem; on dress goods, 6 cents per yard, and 3. per cent. ad valorem; on clothing ready made, 50 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. ad valorem; 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem are imposed on webbing, belting, etc. The duties on carpets are 50 p. cent. ad valorem on Aubusson, on Brussels 44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem, and on other kinds in proportion."

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

THE text of this highly important measure is far too lengthy for our columns, and we accordingly compile the following synopsis of its most important clauses.

The preamble recites that the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick desire to form a federal union, with a constitution "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom," and provides that they shall form one Dominion under the name of Canada, which Dominion shall be divided into four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

By Sec. 8. The general census of the Dominion is directed to be taken in 1871, when the respective populations of the four Provinces shall be distinguished.

Sec. 9. Vests Executive Government in the Queen.

11. Provides for the appointment of a Privy Council, 12. Continues all previous legislative powers, and vests them in the Government of the Dominion.

14. Authorises the Governor General to appoint Deputies to fill the duties of his office.

15. Continues and vests the command of all land and naval forces in the Queen.

18. This clause, re-opens the seat of Government question. It says, "Until the Queen otherwise directs the seat of Government shall be Ottawa."

17. Enacts that the Parliament of Canada shall consist of the Queen, an Upper House, styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

18. Extends all privileges and immunities of the British House of Commons, to the Canada House of Commons.

19. Provides that the general Parliament shall be

called together not less than six months after the union has been consummated.

20. Directs that Parliament shall meet at least once a year.

21. The Senate is to consist of 72 members styled Senators.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions (1.) Ontario (2.) Quebec (3.) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Each of these three Provinces shall be represented by 24 Senators. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to have each 12. The present electoral Division limits for the Upper House are to be preserved in the Province of Canada, and the qualification of Senators shall be as follows:—They are to be at least 35 years old, and natural born or naturalized subjects of the Empire, possessed of real estate, valued over and above all incumbrances, at \$4000. They will also have to reside in the Province for which they are appointed, and in the case of Quebec must have their real property qualification in the district for which they are appointed, or else reside in the district.

24 and 25. Authorise the Governor General to summon duly qualified persons to the Senate, and the persons thus first summoned shall have their names inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.

26 to 28 Provide for "dead locks" by empowering the Governor General to add three or six members to the Senate in equal proportions from each Division of Canada, but in any event the number of Senators is at no time to exceed 78.

29 and 30. Senators may hold their places for life or resign by giving an intimation in writing.

31. A Senator's place shall become vacant if he fails to attend Parliament for two consecutive sessions, or takes an oath of allegiance to any power, or if he becomes insolvent or a public defaulter, or if he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony, or any infamous crime, or if he ceases to be duly qualified.

32 and 33. When a vacancy happens by death or otherwise, the Governor shall fill it up. Questions respecting qualification or vacancies to be determined by the Senate.

34, 35 and 36. Speaker of Senate to be appointed by the Governor General, who will also have power of removal. Fifteen Senators, including Speaker to constitute a quorum, Speaker in all cases to have a vote, and where voices are equal decision to be in the negative.

37 and 38. Provide that House of Commons shall consist of 151 members—82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia, and 16 for New Brunswick, and that it shall be summoned from time to time by the Governor General.

39. A Senator shall not be eligible for the House of Commons

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follow.—1. *Ontario*—Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to the Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District being entitled to return one member. 2. *Quebec*—Quebec shall be divided into sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under chapter 2 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the 23rd year of the Queen, chapter 1, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that such Electoral Division shall be for the purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return one member. 3. *Nova Scotia*—Each of the eighteen counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The county of Halifax shall be entitled to return two members, and each of the other counties one member. 4. *New Brunswick*—Each of the fourteen counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the city and county of St. John, shall also be an Electoral District. The city of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of these fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return one member.

41. Provides that all laws now in force in any of the Provinces relating to elections, shall respectively apply to election of members to serve in the House of Commons for the same Provinces, exception being made for the District of Algoma, where in addition to

persons qualified to vote by the Canadian Provincial Law, every British subject aged 21 and upwards being a householder, shall also have a vote.

42. Governor General may issue writs in such form and addressed to such returning officers as he thinks fit, and the laws at present in force in this respect shall equally apply.

43, 45, 46 and 47. As soon as House meets after a general election it shall elect a Speaker, and in case of a vacancy shall proceed to elect another. In case Speaker is absent from chair through any temporary cause for 48 hours, House may elect one of its members to fill vacancy *pro-tem*.

48 and 49. Twenty members including Speaker to constitute a quorum, and questions to be decided by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker, who shall have the casting vote.

50. Each House of Commons to continue for five years subject to dissolution by Governor General.

51. On the completion of the Census in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the Provinces shall be re-adjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides subject and according to the following rules—

1. Quebec shall have the fixed number of sixty-five members:

(2.) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a number of members as shall bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at such census) as the number sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec (so ascertained).

(3.) In the computation of the number of members for a Province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the Province to a member shall be disregarded; but a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be equivalent to the whole number.

(4.) On any such re-adjustment the number of members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the Province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding re-adjustment of the number of members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by *One Twentieth Part* or upwards.

(5.) Such re-adjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament.

52. The number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.

53 and 54. All Money Bills to originate in House of Commons, but that House shall not adopt or pass any vote or resolution for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, unless it shall have been first proposed by message from the Governor General.

55. Governor General to have power to withhold assent to any Bill, and refer it to the Queen's signification.

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's name, he shall by the first opportunity send a copy of the Act to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and if the Queen in Council within two years after receipt thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance shall annul the Act.

57. A Bill reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's assent, the Governor General signifies by speech or message to each of the Houses of Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the assent of the Queen in Council.

An entry of every such speech, message, or proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a duplicate duly attested shall be kept among the records of Canada.

58 and 59. A Lieutenant Governor shall be appointed for each Province by the Governor General in Council, who shall hold office during pleasure and shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned which shall be communicated to him in writing one month after the order for his removal is made.

60 and 61. Salaries of Lieutenant Governors to be provided and fixed by Parliament of Canada, and Lieutenant Governor to take oath of allegiance and office before entering on his duties.

62. Provisions in above respect to apply to present Lieutenant Governors.

63. Executive Councils of Ontario and Quebec to be composed of such persons as the Lieutenant Governor

thinks fit, and in the first instance of the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

64. Constitutions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Executive Administrations to remain as at present.

65. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follow, namely: of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

66 and 70. The legislature of Ontario to consist of only one House consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and the House of Assembly, which shall be composed of 82 members.

71 to 79. The Quebec local legislature to consist of a Lieutenant Governor, a Legislative Council of 24 life members, and an Assembly of 65 members, on the present electoral distribution basis, and Speaker of the Council to be appointed by the Crown, and Speaker of the Assembly elected; ten to form a quorum in the Council, and Speaker to have a vote. When voices are equal, the question to be decided in the negative.

80. With the object of ensuring that the British minority shall always be represented in the Assembly of Quebec, it shall not be lawful to alter the present electoral limits of the present English speaking Counties of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Stanstead, Compton, Wolfe and Richmond, Megantic, Sherbrooke, unless a majority of the members representing those constituencies shall consent to such change.

81 and 82. The local legislatures of Ontario and Quebec shall be called together at least six months after the Union, and afterwards may be called together from time to time by the Lieutenant Governors.

83. No person in receipt of any emolument, salary or fee of any kind whatever, shall be eligible as a member of the Assemblies of Quebec or Ontario, excepting officers of the Administration.

84. All laws now in force in either Province respecting disqualifications, etc., shall apply until otherwise altered to the local legislatures.

85. Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec shall continue for four years, or may, in the meantime, be dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor.

86. Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec must meet at least once a year.

87. Provisions respecting election of Speaker in the House of Commons shall equally apply to Assemblies of Quebec and Ontario. The constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union, until altered under the authority of this Act, and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

88. In Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia (New Brunswick being exempted, owing to the recent elections held there) the Lieutenant Governor shall cause writs to be issued for "the first election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such form and by such persons as he thinks fit, and at such time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the first election of Member of Assembly for any Electoral District or any subdivision thereof shall be held at the same time and at the same places as the election for a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District."

89. The following provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada namely,—the provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those provisions were re-enacted and made applicable in terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of one year for two years, and of the Province for Canada.

POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT—(These we quote from the text without abridgment.)

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Com-

mons, to make laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property. 2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. 3. The raising of money by any mode or system of Taxation. 4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit. 5. Postal Service. 6. The Census and Statistics. 7. Militia, Military and Naval Service and Defence. 8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada. 9. Beacons, Buoys, Light Houses, and Sable Island. 10. Navigation and Shipping. 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals. 12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries. 13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between two Provinces. 14. Currency and Coinage. 15. Banking—Incorporation of Banks and the issue of paper money. 16. Savings Banks. 17. Weights and Measures. 18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. 19. Interest. 20. Legal Tender. 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency. 22. Patents of Invention and Discovery. 23. Copy Rights. 24. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians. 25. Naturalism and Aliens. 26. Marriage and Divorce. 27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters. 28. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries. 29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

52. In each Province, the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:

(1) The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the office of Lieutenant Governor. (2) Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial purposes. (3) The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province. (4) The establishment and tenure of Provincial offices and the appointment and payment of Provincial officers. (5) The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the Province, and of the Timber and Wood thereon. (6) The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province. (7) The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions in and for the Province (other than marine hospitals). (8) Municipal institutions in the Province. (9) Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes. (10) Local Works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:—a. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the Province with any or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province; b. Lines of Steamships between the Province and any British or foreign country; c. Such Works as, although wholly situated within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces. (11) The incorporation of Companies with Provincial objects. (12) The solemnization of marriage in the Province. (13) Property and Civil Rights in the Province. (14) The administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and including procedure in Civil matters in those Courts. (15) The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section. (16) Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

53. In and for each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by Law in the Province at the Union. (2) All the powers, privileges, and duties by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec. (3) Where in any Province a system of separate or Dissident Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or

privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education:

(4) In case any such Provincial Law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.

54. Provides for the uniformity of the laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

55. Enacts that the Legislature of each Province may make local laws respecting Agriculture and Immigration, and that the General Parliament may legislate on the same subject, the local law taking precedence, providing it is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament of Canada.

56 and 57. Governor General to appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and until the laws are made uniform in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the Judges of those Provinces shall be appointed from their respective bars.

58. Quebec Judges to be selected from Bar of that Province.

59 and 60. Judges of Superior Courts to hold office during good behaviour, their salaries to be fixed by Parliament.

61. General Parliament may establish a general Court of Appeal and additional Courts.

62 and 63. All duties, revenues, etc., now levied by authority of the several Provinces, (except such portion as are hereafter reserved) shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, which shall be permanently charged with the costs of management and collection thereof, same to form first charge thereon.

64. Annual interest of the public debts of the several Provinces to form second charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

65. Governor General's salary to be £10,000 stg. a year, subject to alteration by Parliament and to form third charge on revenue.

66 and 67. Fund in question to be appropriated by general Parliament to the public revenue of Canada, and all stocks and monies etc. belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, with the exceptions herein after noted, to be the property of Canada and taken in reductions of the amount of the respective debts of the Province at the Union.

68. The following public works and property of each Province to be the property of Canada. 1. Canals, with lands and water power connected therewith. 2. Public harbours. 3. Light-houses and piers, and Sable Island. 4. Steamboats, dredges and public vessels. 5. Rivers and lake improvements. 6. Railways and railway stocks, mortgages and other debts due by railway companies. 7. Military roads. 8. Custom houses, post offices, and all other public buildings, such as the Government of Canada may appropriate for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments.

9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance property. 10. Armouries, drill sheds, military clothing, and munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public purposes.

109. All lands, mines, royalties etc., belonging to the four Provinces, and all sums due for them to belong to said Provinces.

111, 112 and 113. Canada to be liable for the debts and liabilities of each Province existing at the Union, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, conjointly, to be liable to Canada for the amount by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union \$62,500,000, and charged at interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum thereon, and to hold the following property conjointly:—Upper Canada Building Fund, Lunatic Asylums; Normal Schools; Court Houses, Lower Canada; Aymer; Montreal; Kamouraska; Law Society, Upper Canada; Montreal Turnpike Trust; University Permanent Fund, Royal Institution; Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada; Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada; Agricultural Society, of Upper Canada; Lower Canada Legislative Grant; Quebec Fire Loan; Temiscouata Advance Account; Quebec Turnpike Trust; Education—East; Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada; Municipalities Fund; Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

114 and 115. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,

to be respectively liable to Canada for the amount by which their public debts exceed \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, at the time of the Union, and to be charged with interest thereon, at the rate of 5 per cent.; but in case their debts do not at the Union amount to \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall respectively receive by half yearly payments in advance from the Government of Canada, interest at 5 per cent, on the difference between the actual amounts of their respective debts and such stipulated amounts.

117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective public property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the right of Canada to assume any lands or public property required for fortifications or for the defense of the country.

118. The following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures:—

Ontario	£81,000
Quebec	50,000
Nova Scotia	60,000
New Brunswick	50,000
	£241,000

and an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to eighty cents per head of the population, as ascertained by the census of 1861, and in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent decennial census until the population of each of those two Provinces amounts to 400,000 souls, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain. Such grants shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada, and shall be paid half yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such grants, as against any Province all sums chargeable as interest on the public debt of that Province in excess of the several amounts stipulated in this Act.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly payments in advance from Canada for the period of ten years from the Union, an additional allowance of \$63,000 per annum. But so long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under \$7,000,000 a deduction equal to the interest at five per centum per annum on such deficiency shall be made from the said sum of \$63,000.

120. All payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces respectively, shall until the Parliament of Canada otherwise direct be made at the discretion of the Governor General in Council.

121. All articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada.

123. Where Custom Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any goods, wares, or merchandises in any two provinces, those goods, wares and merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on proof of payment of the Customs duty leviable thereon in the Province of exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of importation.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber dues provided in chapter fifteen of the title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the amount of such dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such dues.

125. All lands or property belonging to the General or Provincial Governments shall be exempt from taxation.

126. Such portions of the dues and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union power of appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all duties and revenues raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form one consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the public service of the Province.

127. Any person now in the Councils of the Provinces to whom a place in the Senate is offered who does not accept such place within thirty days after it

has been offered to him, shall thereby vacate his seat in such Legislative Council.

128. All Members shall take the oath of allegiance before assuming their respective seats.

129 and 130 All laws (with exceptions named) and persons now in office shall continue in force and place until otherwise provided.

131. Officers may be appointed for execution of this Act.

132. General Government shall have power to carry out present treaties.

133. English or French languages may be used in House of Commons and Quebec Legislature, and Acts of Parliament of Canada and Quebec Legislature shall be published in both languages.

134 and 135. Provide for the continuance in office in Quebec and Ontario of the principal Executive Officers of Government, and for the continuance of their present power.

136 to 140. Refer mainly to technical points.

141. Enacts that the Kingston Penitentiary shall continue to be the Penitentiary of Ontario and Quebec.

142. The division and adjustment of debts, etc., between Quebec and Ontario and the General Government shall be referred to three arbitrators.

143. Governor General may divide present records of Canada between Quebec and Ontario.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada, therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

146. If the Provinces in question should desire to join the Confederation, the Queen may admit Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and British Columbia, on terms stated in their address to that effect, provided they be acceptable to Canada.

147. In that case Newfoundland and Prince Edward shall be entitled to a representation of four members in the Senate.

Stripped of the legal verbiage with which they are necessarily encumbered, the above are the leading and most of the minor details of the Bill.

We omit the Schedule defining the new electoral boundaries of Ontario as they are of local bearing, and have already been published in most of the Upper Province papers.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. Feb. 23, 1867.

THERE is no change of importance to record in the general aspect of our market. Business still continues dull, and will probably remain so for some little time to come. Travelling in the vicinity of the city is very indifferent, and though a change in this respect would doubtless cause some improvement, yet there is little probability of much being done until the spring trade fairly opens. The money market is tight and rates of exchange rule high, 60 days bills on London being quoted at 10 1/2 premium, and sight bills 11 1/2. New York Gold drafts are 1/2 to 1 1/2, and Montreal 1 to 1 1/2 premium.

The shipping arrivals of the week comprise one vessel from London with general cargo, one from Halifax laden principally with sugar and molasses, and two vessels in ballast from American ports. There is a feeling of quiet satisfaction prevailing here at the successful passage of the Confederation Bill through the Imperial Parliament, and the opposition which was on so formidable is rapidly dwindling to the smallest possible proportions.

LUMBER.—The movements of lumber for the week have been very limited. One vessel for Great Britain with deals, one for Havana with shooks, and one for Matanzas with shooks and boards being all the clearances reported. Freight to Great Britain are merely nominal, there is very little tonnage offering, and the requirements of shippers are very small. Several West Indian charters have been effected during the week, prices ranging from 22c. to 24c. for shooks, \$7.50

for boards to Cardenas and Matanzas, and \$8.00 to Havana.

We notice that the schooner "Emma G." took a cargo for Matanzas, consisting of 100 kegs of nails, 111 packages and 84 casks of hardware, and 210 bbls. of potatoes.

Flour.—The flour market continues steady at last week's quotations, the demand has slightly improved, and should the travelling get better, this improvement will be likely to continue. The arrivals for the week have been 600 barrels per steamer, via. Portland.

Strong Superfine \$8.50 to \$9.70. Ordinary brands Superfine \$8.20 to \$8.40. Corn Meal \$4.60 to \$4.75.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—In these departments of trade there is no change of consequence to report. The stock of sugar and molasses has been increased by the arrival of a cargo from Halifax. A portion of this was offered at auction, one small lot of the molasses only was sold at 22c. in bond, the remainder of the cargo was withdrawn.

CAPITAL.	PAID UP.	SHARES.	NAME.	DIVIDEND PER ANNUM.	PRICE PER SHARE.
\$200,000	all	\$200	Bank of New Brunswick,	8 per cent.	\$225
\$1,000,000	all	100	Bank of N. America,	7 per cent.	100
\$500,000	all	100	Commercial Bank,	6 per cent.	100
\$100,000	all	60	Western Bank,	6 per cent.	100
\$200,000	all	100	Prospere Bank, Fredericton,	8 per cent.	100
\$200,000	all	100	St. Stephen's Bank,	8 per cent.	100
SUNDRY STOCKS.					
\$40,000	\$28,290	\$ 40	St. John Manufacturing Co's,	20 per cent.	138
20,000	180,000	80	St. John Gas Company,	8 per cent.	101 premium
\$50,000	all	20	Provincial Bank,	8 per cent.	2 1/2
\$20,000	all	20	St. John Water Works,	6 per cent.	1 1/2
\$10,000	all	20	Hospital Dispensary,	6 per cent.	1 1/2
		20	Intercolonial Railway Company,	7 1/2 per cent.	5 1/2
		20	London and York Company,	8 per cent.	5 1/2
		20	Victoria Skating Rink,	8 per cent.	5 1/2

DESSAID & CO., Stock Brokers, &c., 10th February, 1867. SAINT JOHN STOCK LIST.

We learn by enquiry at the Treasurer's office, that the gross amount of Revenue received at the Port of St. John for the month of January 1867 was \$33,000 against \$36,000 in January 1866, being an increase of \$2000. The returns from the port of St. Andrews are also favourable, the amount received in January 1867 being \$221.54 against \$638.15 in 1866, an increase of \$185.39.

Arrived at Matanzas, 19th inst., brig *Riverside* hence, 25 days. On 17th ult. had decks swept of every thing, 18th, Joseph Davis of St. John N.B., second mate, was washed overboard and lost.

The crew of the ship *Mary Raymond*, ashore at Pelican Bank, below Savannah, left the vessel 11th inst. Her leak was gaining on her. The steam tug *E. H. Webster* was unable to reach the vessel that morning in consequence of the very heavy sea running.

On the 18th inst., a fine brig named the *Mohawk* was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Jenkins, Courtney Bay, St. John. She was built under the inspection of the "French Veritas" to class 6 years, and is a handsomely modelled, well finished vessel. Her dimensions are 110 feet keel, 17 feet 9 in. hold, and 29 feet beam, burden 350 tons register, 450 tons carpenter's measurement. The *Mohawk* is owned by D. J. McLaughlin, Jun., and others. is intended for general trade, and we learn was chartered at a good freight three hours after being launched. The Messrs. Jenkins have now on the stocks and nearly ready for launching a fine 1000 ton ship, built to class 7 years, also a brigantine in frame of 270 tons, and we understand intend laying the keel of a bark of 600 tons immediately.

The large American ship *City of Brooklyn* has just completed her repairs at this port. She is a remarkably fine ship of 1750 tons measurement, 222 feet long, 40 feet 6 inches beam, 20 feet hold, and since the 1st

October, when she was first put on the blocks, has been almost rebuilt. The work has been carried on under the supervision of the surveyor to "French Lloyds" (Capt. Masters), and Mr. King as master workman, Wm. Hallenbake of New York acting as inspector on behalf of the owners. About 120 hands have been employed, and we understand that some \$18,000 have been paid out in wages alone. The workmanship is of a very superior character, and has given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. She leaves to-day for Mobile.

Salmon fishing on the Miramichi river in New Brunswick must be quite an extensive business, we quote from the *Quebec Chronicle*:

"The nets on Fox Island, at the mouth of the river, produced a thousand fish in one day. About 200,000 pounds were put up in tins, and 50,000 pounds pickled and smoked. As the loss of weight in preserving is about 50 per cent., the catch must have been over 400,000 pounds. The fish in that river average about 8 lbs. We almost shrink from giving the number of salmon thus arrived at; but it is upwards of 50,000 or about equal in number, though not in weight, to the produce of all the Canadian salmon rivers put together."

The death of Mr. Fulton, Assistant Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, is announced. The deceased gentleman had been in the Provincial Secretary's Office about forty years, and was universally respected and esteemed.

It is rumoured that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for New Brunswick will shortly visit Quebec, with the view of perfecting arrangements for an efficient steam service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the coming summer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 6, 1867.

BUSINESS generally quiet. Arrivals of flour small. The demand has improved, and stocks are much reduced. The Market is firm, without any actual change in price. Strong Superfine, \$8.50 to \$9.70, Cornmeal firm, at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Provisions dull and unchanged.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, February 25th, 1867.

TRADE for the past week has been of a quiet character, very little merchandise has changed hands, in fact business now is altogether local, and speculators do not seem inclined to speculate, a general dullness pervades business circles. The imports are comparatively light, whilst the exports are very considerable.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has slightly declined, and may now be quoted at from \$3.80 to \$3.90 for No. 1 Canada; the demand is inactive, and speculators buy sparingly; we look for lower prices as the stock accumulates.

CORN MEAL.—Firmers with a slight advance; quotations \$4.50 to \$4.60 per barrel for Brandywine. The imports for the week are 1151 barrels flour from Canada via Boston.

FISH.—There is no material change to note in any description. Cod quiet; not much enquiry, save for hard cured. Labrador and soft cured dull. Mackerel is in fair request, and prices have slightly advanced, especially Nos. 1 and 2 L. for shipment to United States, No. 3 Large is also in demand for export to West Indies. Herrings are in better request, but without change in price. Alewives, firm. Smoked Herring have advanced, quotations 80 to 90c. per box, there is none at present in first hands. The receipts for the week are 12 qts. codfish, 2 barrels oil, and the exports Codfish 562 tierces, (4 qts. each); 2565 drums, (128 lbs. each), 60 tubs, (128 lbs. each), 624 boxes, (100 lbs. each), 296 half-boxes, (50 lbs. each). Scale, 291 tierces, (4 qts. 400 drums, (128 lbs. each). 37 boxes, 50 half-boxes. Herring, 1525 barrels, 20 half-barrels. Smoked Herring, 160 boxes. Mackerel, 2442 barrels, 250 half-barrels, 52 qr-barrels, 65 kits. Salmon, 33 barrels, 20 half-bbls. Alewives, 160 bbls. Preserved Lobsters, 160 cases. Cod Oil, 119 casks, of which one cargo for bark *Celia*, consisting of 2565 drums, 60 tubs codfish, and 400 drums haddock was shipped for Pernambuco, and a market, and 2041 barrels, 250 half-barrels, 52 quarters, and 6 kits mackerel, 25 barrels, 20 half-barrels salmon, 2 half-barrels, 20 kits trout, 172 barrels, 20 half-barrels herring, and 119 casks cod oil to United States, and the balance consisting of 662 tierces, 624 boxes, 296 half-boxes codfish, 294 tierces, 37 boxes, 50 half-boxes scale fish, 1533 barrels herring, 160 boxes smoked herring, 401 barrels mackerel, 8 barrels salmon, 150

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Crawford, James.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Lalor, M.

Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, Dick.
Morris, D., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.
Sewmar, C. L.

FLOUR.—The general features of the market continue unchanged. Receipts are liberal, and the local demand trifling. A considerable proportion of arrivals are going to the lower ports, via Portland, but the demand from all quarters is insufficient to absorb the general receipts, and stock continue to accumulate though more slowly than previously. The supply of the higher grades is ample for the small consumptive demand, and prices are rather lower, and sales most difficult to effect were at the decline. The local demand for Superfines is mainly restricted to the stronger samples, and for these exceptional rates continue to be paid. Round No 2 and fine meet with a fair consumptive demand, but reground samples, together with the common descriptions are quite neglected. **Bag Flour.**—The supply and demand have latterly been more nearly balanced, and prices have partially improved, latest sale have been at \$3.50 for good samples. There are still some inferior parcels offered at \$3.35 to \$3.40, without finding buyers.

OAT MEAL.—There is little offered on the spot, and rates are mostly nominal. Sales to some extent continue to be made for Spring delivery, higher prices than hitherto being realized.

WHEAT.—The few cars offered for sale have gone in the vicinity of \$1.50, but as hitherto the bulk of arrivals are direct to millers.

PEAS.—There is less demand, and the few cars offered from time to time, unless of choice quality, are placed with difficulty, nominal rates are \$0 to \$2c. per 63 lbs.

OATS.—In absence of transactions, rates are mostly nominal.

PORK.—A few retail sales continue to be made of all grades, but the extreme quotations are only obtainable in exceptional cases. **Hogs.**—The demand during the past week has been small and restricted to a few small parcels required by retailers to keep up an assortment of weights, or by packers to work up the balance of their stocks. The quantity in first hands is not large, and without any fresh arrivals of consequence will probably be all absorbed if the roads in the country remain unbroken a short time longer. The season may now be considered as closed, any transactions henceforth will probably be too trifling to record as a guide to operators either at a distance or in this market. **Lard.**—Continues without improvement, there is no demand, and until some enquiry for shipment takes place to relieve the market, no change for the better can be looked for. British quotations barely warrant the present nominal price of 9 cents. **Hams.**—Cut Meats, &c., will not be in any demand before Easter, when a considerable consumption may be looked for.

BUTTER.—A few small parcels have been sold within the range of 10c to 11c., mostly at or about the inside figure.

It is probable that the present low price will tempt orders from the lower ports which will likely be freely met by holders, as although some slight fluctuations may take place, any material improvement in price is despaired of.

ARIES.—Are very quiet. There is a moderate, but principally speculative demand, which absorbs all arrivals, but the market for both Pots and Pearls is weak and somewhat unsettled.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

WE have to report somewhat less activity in this line of business, but receipts have been very little in excess of sales, and prices are unaltered.

SPANISH SOLE.—The inquiry has been chiefly for inferior grades and No. 2, sales as far as reported being only in moderate quantities. For large lots, prices are weaker.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—English Oak is to some extent taking the place of this stock, receipts of which are quite limited, and which is less ready of sale at late quotations.

HARNESS.—The supply continues poor, and holders are asking extreme rates.

WAXED PAPER.—The recent demand has fallen off somewhat, but as receipts are not heavy, prices have not given way. We notice the importation from the United States of some considerable quantity, which

we stated would be feasible in view of the advance which has taken place here.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Extra stock continues scarce, but fair to ordinary is more abundant. Sales have been made at our quoted prices.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—The demand has been moderate, with sales to a limited extent.

CALFSKINS.—Nothing special to notice.

SPLITS.—Are unchanged, the principal inquiry being for light stock, nicely finished.

SHEEPskins.—The tendency of the market is downwards, recent prices being obtainable only for very prime light.

HIDES.—Come in but slowly, receipts being if anything inadequate to meet the present demand.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Extra quality Cattle, none: First quality of Cattle, \$7.00 to \$7.50; 2nd and 3rd quality, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Milch Cows, \$3.00 to \$6.00, Extra \$4.00 to \$5.00. Sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Extra, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Lamb, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Hogs, live weight, none: Dressed, \$5.00 to \$5.50 silver. Hides, inspected and trimmed, 9c per lb. Pelts, 50c to \$1 each. Tallow, 6c. per lb.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877. 99 to 101
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug. 98 to 100
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept. 100 to 102
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July. 85 to 87
Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock. 84 to 85
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 95 to 97
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875. 97 to 99

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence. 57 to 59
Buffalo and Lake Huron. 41 to 43
Do preference. 54 to 61
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c. 70 to 73
Grand Trunk of Canada. 201 to 214
Do equipt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c. 89 to 90
Do 1st preference bonds. 65 to 67
Do do deferred. 00 to 00
Do 2nd preference bonds. 55 to 57
Do do deferred. 00 to 00
Do 3rd preference stock. 33 to 42
Do do deferred. 00 to 00
Do 4th preference stock. 214 to 215
Do do deferred. 00 to 00
Great Western of Canada. 144 to 144
Do new. 14 to 14
Do 6 without option, 1873. 93 to 96
Do 5 do 1874-78. 84 to 88
North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds. 52 to 55

BANKS.

British North America. 47 to 49
Mercantile and Exchange. 9 to 7 dis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British American Land. 20 to 25
Canada Company. 69 to 72
Canadian Loan and Investment. 2 to 1 dis.
Hudson's Bay. 15 to 16
Trust and Loan Company, U. C. 3 to 4 dis
Atlantic Telegraph. 15 to 25
Do do 8 per cents. 62 to 57

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal.	125 1/4	125 1/4
Ontario Bank.	102 1/2	103
Bank of B. N. A.	101 1/4	100 1/4
City Bank.	102 1/4	102 1/4
Commercial Bank.	75 1/2	75 1/2
Bank of People.	102 1/2	Books closed
Molson Bank.	112	112
Bank of Toronto.	111 1/4	111 1/4
Bank of Jacques Cartier.	106 1/4	106
Mechanics Bank.	102 1/4	102 1/4
Union Bank.	100 1/4	100 1/4
Gore Bank.	96 1/4	96 1/4
Eastern Townships Bank.	99	99
Mechanics Bank.	95 1/4	95
Royal Canadian Bank.	95	95
Montreal Telegraph Co.	113	113
Richelieu Navigation Co.	107 1/4	107 1/4
City Passenger R. R. Co.	81 1/2	81 1/2
Government Debentures, 5 p. c.	85	85 1/4
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	101 1/4	101 1/4
Montreal Convention Bonds.	69 1/2	69 1/2

Ships Loading for the B. N. A. Provinces.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Montreal: Lancaster, Onelda, Cavalier, Pericles, Mount Royal, Armillan Forganhall, Ardenlee. For Halifax: David, Alice Roy, Liverpool. For St. John, N.B.: New Lampado, Ansel, Arethusa, Peter Maxwell, British Queen, A. L. Palmer, Simonds. For St. John's, Nfld. Maud, Miranda. For Georgetown, P. E. I. Fannie Gordon. For St. Stephen's, N.B. Ellen de Wolf.

AT LONDON.—For Montreal: Chaudiero, City of Hamilton, John Bull, Laurel. For Quebec: Allan, Sunbeam, Planet. For Halifax: LaPlata, Forest King, Forest Queen, C. H. Trumbull. For St. John, N.B.: Eleanor, Scotia, Choice. For St. John's, Nfld.: Billow Crest, Glenlivet. For P. E. Island: Abcona, Lotus. **IN THE CLYDE.**—For Montreal: Anglesa, Myrtle, Abcona, Glenifer, Pericles, Clydesdale, Polly, Shannon, Queen of the Clyde. For Quebec: Cathberts Tadmor, Cameo, Liverpool, Queenshill. For Halifax: Rosencath, David McNutt.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge, Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.	616	4,417	..
Last Week.	616	4,311	..
Same week last year.	653	6,113	..

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.
Cattle, Sheep & Lambs. Horses. Swine.

Maine.	3	..	..	..
N. Hampshire.	8	499	..	..
Vermont.	342	2649	..	..
Massachusetts.	61	1370	..	..
New York.	19	..	..	..
Western.	106	..	..	..
Canada. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total.	616	4717	28	60

There were cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, over the Eastern, 48 over the Boston & Lowell, and 108 over the Fitchburg Railroad. Total 164.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$13.00 to \$14.00; first quality, \$11.50 to \$12.50; second quality, \$10.25 to \$10.75; third quality, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

PRICES OF STONE CATTLE.—Working Oxen.—Sales at \$150, 200 to \$300 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.—\$45, \$55, \$75, \$100 to \$125. **YEARLING.**—\$20 to \$30; two year old, \$30 to \$55; three years old, \$60 to \$75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50 to \$3.75 each; extra, \$4.00 to \$6.50 each, or from 4 to 8c. per lb.

HIDES.—8 to 9c. per lb. Tallow 7c to 7 1/2 per lb. **PELTS.**—\$1.00 to \$1.25 each. Calfskins 20c. per lb. **N. B. BEEF.**—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of bulls and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP.—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of an inferior quality are thrown out.

REMARKS.

CATTLE.—The receipts of the week are 616 head, against 516 head last week. The market was pretty firm, and the rates established last week have been fully maintained. Some of the drovers paid rather more for their stock than they did the previous week, though the market is hardly as good. The quality was equally as good as last week.

SHEEP.—A large portion of those at market were contracted for last week. The quality was about the same, and there was no material change in prices. There were some lots of sheep that were worthy of notice, especially a lot of 77 brought to market by B. B. Chase, contracted for last week at 10c per lb., and averaging 120 lbs.; they were some that he fed himself at West Randolph, Vt.; a number of them were fine wool Sheep.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on						
	Friday	Satur.	Sund.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Flour, Superior Extra.	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Extra.	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2
Fancy.	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2
Superior.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
No. 2.	6.83 1/2	6.83 1/2	6.83 1/2	6.83 1/2	6.83 1/2	6.83 1/2	6.83 1/2
Finest.	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oatmeal, 60 lbs.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2
Wheat, U. C. Spring.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Peas, per 66 lbs.	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Barley, per 50 lbs.	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Wheat, per 22 lbs.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports for Montreal for the week ending March 2, 1867; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

ARTICLES.	1865.	1867.	Increase. 1867.	Decrease. 1867.
Sugar.	3,288	7,483	3,250	..
Tea.	17,720	33,728	15,987	..
Molasses. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Wines. . . . .	..	318	316	..
Woolens.	222,227	173,132	..	49,095
Cottons.	220,619	7,620	31,204	..
Silks, &c.	78,618	22,792	..	55,826
Hardware.	6,653	5,147	1,492	..
Other articles.	251,777	320,269	107,792	..
Total Imports.	632,263	886,187	..	..
Increase. . . . .	..	..	253,924	..

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, March 6, 1867.	From the 1st January to March 6, 1867.	To corresponding period 1866.
Wheat, bushels.	10,900	24,665	22,750
Flour, barrels.	8,013	74,659	41,815
Corn, bushels. . . . .	..	..	1,270
Oats.	100	25,257	42,700
Barley.	80	8,614	9,200
Rye.	320	4,201	5,145
Corn Meal, bbls. . . . .	..	..	79
Alfalfa, bays.	603	3,435	3,718
Butter, kgs. . . . .	..	7,620	5,920
Cheese, boxes. . . . .	..	..	111
Pork, barrels.	313	948	2,618
Lard.	17	1,173	618
Tallow. . . . .	..	728	281
High Whisky Whisky.	45	627	1,120

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL MARCH 7, 1867.

MARCH 2, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table of weekly prices current for Montreal, March 7, 1867. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and Name of Article, Current Rates. Categories include Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Spices, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors.

Table of weekly prices current for Halifax and St. John, March 2, 1867. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and Current Rates. Categories include Coffee, Leather, Produce, and various goods.

Table of market prices of country produce for Montreal, March 7. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and Current Rates. Categories include Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, and Dairy Produce.

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce—such as Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Clover, and Timothy and Flax Seeds; also purchasing on country account, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.

THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

In referring to the general trade of the country at the present time, we do not look upon it as being in a satisfactory state. This arises chiefly from want of a little caution to be exercised by retail merchants; we believe it to be generally admitted that more goods were imported last year than was necessary for the requirements of the country, and that extra efforts were made by wholesale dealers to dispose of stocks, which in some instances proved to be larger than were profitable. We often hear it asked what is the reason that so many country merchants fail, and how is it that an individual or firm prompt in payment the first few years they were in business, should afterwards fall behind; the reasons as they occurred to us from observation, particularly in the case of sober, honest, and industrious traders. When they commence business they open an account with one or two dry good houses, one grocery house, one hardware, and one of boots and shoes, we suppose these as being the general assortment kept in country stores. As a general rule while the country merchant gets all his supply from and confines his purchases to the houses with which he commenced, so long does he do well, his position is known to those and a confidence is established, and the reputation of his credit becomes good; now he is called on by representatives from other houses, all of whom are anxious to do business with him, and representing that they are able to do better for him than those houses by which he was till now supplied; he begins now to change his accounts and make purchases from a large number of houses promiscuously. He may not be aware of it, but if he took the testimony of the wrecks in his course their evidence would be sufficient to show him that he was making direct for the rock on which a large number of honest traders have been wrecked, and that is buying goods from too many different houses, when not in a position to pay promptly for all. To illustrate what we wish to convey, we will suppose a country merchant to buy twenty-five hundred dollars worth of goods from twenty-five different houses, by the time they became due he would have twenty of the accounts settled, five would be unpaid, the amounts do not appear large, but they would be all looking for their pay, consequently he would be somewhat harassed and his credit reputation would suffer materially, and so far as his account was concerned the amount purchased from each being small, it would not be considered a valuable one; but if the amount stated had been purchased from two or three houses and at the time of it coming due that he would have two thousand dollars paid each getting a share in proportion to the purchase, the account would be considered a good one and worth looking after. In no instance would we recommend purchases being made from travellers, no matter how good the representations made might be excepting from the traveller representing the house from which you get your regular supply, and even then, if it is at all convenient for you to come and select your goods at the warehouse it will pay you much better to do so, as purchases from samples seldom prove satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.—Although stocks are large, the assortments are not as complete as they are likely to be two weeks hence; only few country merchants as yet have been in the market, so that it cannot be said the spring trade has fairly commenced. In cotton goods a little reduction from last fall prices can be noticed.

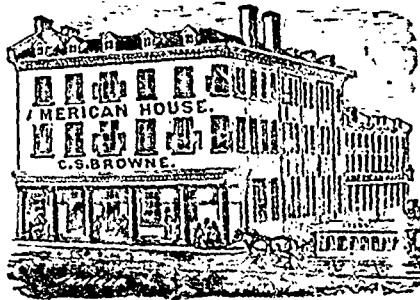
GROCERIES.—At the sale which took place on the 6th, on account of Messrs. I. Buchanan, & Co., a considerable quantity of teas were offered, and prices judging from the qualities in most instances, must have been satisfactory, the bulk of the teas offered were of low and medium grades, there being only a very few lines of choice, which in most cases were withdrawn, the prices not being considered satisfactory. One board of sugar, (bright Porto Rico) was only offered, 72c. was the price realised, two kinds only being sold, the balance being withdrawn. The attendance was chiefly composed of city dealers, there being but very few country merchants present, on the whole trade is rather quiet.

BETTER.—During the week several lots were sold at from 11c. to 12½c. per pound, being lots which have been held in the city for some time. We were offered 15c. for a choice lot of selected dairy for the American market. We think the lowest price has been touched, and that an improvement may be looked for shortly, for city trade we are selling at from 18c. to 16c. according to quality. And as our city trade is considerable, parties having choice lots may rely on good prices.

EGGS.—Sales at 18c. to 20c. per dozen, prices will likely be lower as the arrivals increase.
DRYED APPLES.—By the barrel 12c. to 12½c. per lb.
SEEDS.—Clover 12c. to 12½c. per lb. Timothy, 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Flax seed, \$1.00 per bushel.
ANISE. per 100 lbs First pots, \$5.00 to \$5.65; seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80; thirds, \$4 to \$4.05; First pearls, \$2.90 to \$3.

N.B.—All consignments carefully attended to, all charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility. Drafts accepted for two thirds value of consignment, when bill of lading is attached.

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,
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(opposite Albion Hotel)
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Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams, Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Merchandise, promptly attended to.

Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c., respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

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Messrs. Greene & Sons. | Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co.
" Starke, Smith & Co. | " Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
" Henry Joseph & Co. | " L. Chaput, Son & Co.

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Consignments of General Merchandise received and advances made. Orders for the products of Canada carefully executed.

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Boak's West India Wharf

HALIFAX, N.S.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. R. Simms & Co.,
Joseph Tiffin, Esq., } Montreal.
Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co.,
Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.
Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. John, N.E.
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Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
" Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
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changes as they occur, such as Failures, Dissolution of
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