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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

No. 12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS,
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS [See next Page.] 1-ly

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Reccollet 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,
Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Reccollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

265 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 526 & 528 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest 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. TIFFIN, JR., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the
name and firm of TIFFIN BROTHERS. 1-ly

Established 1803.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
382, 384, & 386 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-ly

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terne Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

W. J. STEWART,
Agent for
FINLAYSON, ROSEFIELD & CO.—Linen Threads,
Machine Threads, Shoe Threads, and Gilling Twine.
GEO. & WM. WAITES—Twines, Yarns, &c. &c.
WM. HORNELL & Co.—Fishing Twines, Lines,
Nets, Seines, &c. &c.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Canvas and Twine. 9-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
[See next Page.] 1-ly

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
145 & 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.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

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

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., Reldms,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr J. Savoye, do.,
84 ST. SULPICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
Montreal. 40-3m

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 66 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ETNA 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. 23-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, 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 Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY. 8-ly

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 333 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL.
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

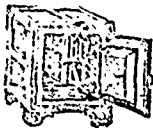
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roone, Trego & Co., Oporto.
 Bartoloni Verzina, Port St. Mary's.
 Utard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
 408 Broadway, New York. 511 St. Paul st. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves. 10-ly.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
 525 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

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

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street. Montreal, Aug, 24, 1866. 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, HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.
 Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,
 in M. n'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.
GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

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

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 7 Custom-House Square. 23 ly

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.
E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 MONTREAL,
 Is prepared to furnish
WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5jc. per lb.
RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb
PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb., &c.
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
 425 & 423 St. PAUL STREET,
 corner St. Francois Xavier Street. MONTREAL. 3-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 63-ly

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

JORDON & BREWER
 Commission Merchants & General Agents,
 Dealers in
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
 Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street. East side Market Square, KINGSTON, C. W. 33-ly

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

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 In Warehouse and for sale:
 11hds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,
 Pura Strong Proof Cuba Rum,
 Bags Jamaica Pimento,
 Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herringe,
 Barrels Cod Oil,
 Oils. Large Codfish, &c., &c.
 And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"
 250 hds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.
 No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.
 April 4, 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 consignments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fr. Xavier st. 1-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 RECULLETT 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, Etoffes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest price. 33-ly

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

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WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

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and Foreign Patents, &c.
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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.

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

HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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See Standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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452 St. Paul Street.

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1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

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DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 50.1y

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

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

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
381 & 383 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
450 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 6-ly

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
166 McGill street.
Montreal. 8-ly

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

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

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JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

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

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
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, DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,
Gas Tubes, Water Lime,
Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,
Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
Flue Covers. Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

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IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blondes, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
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Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
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Mirrors,
Cloths, Playing Cards, Razors,
Tweeds, Jewellery, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Saus Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, R. g Purses, Marbles,
Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.
363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
HENRY B. GETTINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,
*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,*
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-1t

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10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,
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HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
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 No 27 St John Street, Montreal, C. E.,
 Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North
 America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cy-
 clops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling
 Iron Company (near Bradford, York-shire; Patent
 Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brun-wick
 Iron Works (Widnesbury); Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube
 Works, Birmingham; Sun & Coventry, Pontpool
 Tin and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates
 and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the York-
 shire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield, Green's
 Patent Tube Company (limited) Sole Manufacturers
 of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S.
 Mouton & Co., King-ton India Rubber Mills, Brad-
 ford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield;
 Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham;
 John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool
 and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company,
 (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.) New York.
*N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-
 ranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files,
 constantly on hand*

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
 Cedar Street, Brantford, C. W.
 Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.
STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
 adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.
 A large variety of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.
 Prices very low.
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
 Address, WILLIAM BUCK,
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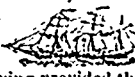
THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
 25 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal,
HAVE FOR SALE,—
 Boiler Tubes, Ingot Copper,
 Boiler Plate, Ingot Tin,
 Iron Gas Tubes, Cast Spelter,
 Tube Fittings, Anti-mony,
 Glass Tubes, Steel
 Brass Tube, Steam Gauges,
 Lead Pipes, Water do.,
 And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.
J. H. MOONEY,
 55 GREY NUN STREET,
 DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c.
 Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
 Tanners and Woolen Manufacturers at a distance,
 supplied at short notice.

OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,
 OSHAWA, C. W.
 The very best articles of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
 made to order in any quantities.
 Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial
 Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair,
 London, England in 1862.
 All orders promptly attended to
A. S. WHITING & CO.,
 Oshawa, C. W.

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in
 Stock an excellent assortment of **FRENCH CALFS**
KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.
 L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
 1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

F. SHAW & BROS.
TANNERS AND DEALERS IN
HIDES AND LEATHER,
 Importers of
ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP
BUTTS for Belting
 Agents in Canada for sale of
MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK
 No 4 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

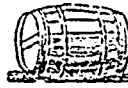
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
 CARRYING the United States
 Mails, SIR JAMES ANDERSON,
 Commander. 
 The French "Company of Char-
 ters" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the
 ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and re-
 furnished her in every department, with special refer-
 ence to this service, will run her regularly between
 New York and Brest, as follows:
LEAVING NEW YORK. LEAVING BREST.
 TUESDAY... April 9 SATURDAY... April 27
 THURSDAY... May 16 TUESDAY... June 4
 SATURDAY... June 22 THURSDAY... July 11
 TUESDAY... July 31 SATURDAY... August 21
 THURSDAY... Sept. 12 TUESDAY... October 1
 SATURDAY... October 19 THURSDAY... Nov. 7
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November
29, taking only First-Class Passengers.
PASSAGE RATES IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
 \$140. \$125. \$100.
 According to location and size of room.
 Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of
 \$20 to passengers returning previous to August.
 Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad
 tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of \$10.50
 for first-class, and \$7.50 for second-class, being a reduc-
 tion of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic
 feet of baggage allowed to each passenger.
 Letters of credit issued for England and the Conti-
 nent.
 For passage, apply to **WELLS, FARGO & CO.,**
 Passage Agents, No 84 Broadway.
 For further information, apply to the American and
 United States Express Companies, at their various
 agencies.
 New York, March 2. 12-6m

W. R. DIXON,
 LONDON, ENGLAND,
 (Late of Montreal)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
BEGS respectfully to inform his numer-
 ous friends who favored him with the Sale of
 their Produce and Provisions when in Montreal, that
 he is now settled in London, receiving Consignments
 on Commission of Produce, &c., and is prepared
 to transact any business intrusted to his care properly.
 Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise, and
 the relative value of Manufactured Goods in the home
 markets, he is in a position to purchase carefully se-
 lect, and ship to order, every description of Goods
 suitable for Canada; will also effect sales from samples
 forwarded to him of Canadian Manufactures.
 5 Morpeth Terrace,
 Victoria Park, London, N. E.
 Bankers,—London and County Bank, 21 Lombard
 Street.
 Montreal Referee and Correspondent.—Messrs. Cam-
 eron & Ross, 413 Commissioners Street. 12-4m

W. C. WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-
PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange,
 BOSTON. 11

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 83-ly

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
 2, 1 & 6 St. HENRI STREET,
 MONTREAL. 5-ly

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
 493 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 Large stock now opening, which they offer low.

 Also Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
BERNARD'S OLD TOM,
 AND
BERNARD'S GINGER WINE.

PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Joseph's Block,
 18 ST. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c
 45, 48 & 50 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
 MONTREAL.
SPRING STOCK NOW RECEIVED.
 March 23th, 1867. 11-6

SAMPLES OF
TURKEY, GREEK, AND MOLODAVIAN
TOBACCOS.
 12 D. A. ANSELL.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
 Of Liverpool and London.
FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.
HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
SHIPPING AGENTS,
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 Their stock comprises every description of
TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
 And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.

Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
 Cognac: T. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c., &c.
 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.
 CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
 ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
 9-ly **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

1867. SPRING. 1867.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
HAVE received over 800 Packages
 of **IMPORTED GOODS.**
STOCK LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.
 Now complete in every Department.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 1-ly **59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.**

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
 Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,200,000; Un-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
 \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
 PLACE D'ARBUS, MONTREAL.
 1-ly **G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.**

REMOVAL.
WEST BROTHERS
 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE 1-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 41 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
 Produce,
 Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cus-
 tom House, premises so long occupied by William
 Darling & Co.
 Montreal, 30th April, 1866. 1-ly

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 16 & 17 Lemoino Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns
 promptly made.
ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
 thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for
 Sale in this or British Markets.
ORDERS—Personal and careful at ention given to the
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 29 ST. HILEN STREET,
MONTREAL. 43-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

The Bills for the Confederation of these Provinces,
 and the guarantee of the Intercolonial Railroad loan,
 have both received the Royal assent, and nothing now
 remains but the Queen's proclamation to carry out the
 intention of the Act creating the Dominion of Canada.

The Times says Lord Monck will resume his duties
 as Governor General of Canada, and return to this
 country early in June.

In consequence of some rumour concerning the
 stability of the Commercial Bank, quite unfounded we
 believe, a steady run, according to the Hamilton and
 Toronto papers, has been made on its branches in
 these cities. This Bank has been extending its busi-
 ness considerably of late, but we do not think deposi-
 tors or note-holders need have any uneasiness as to its
 solvency.

The last Official Gazette contains an order in Coun-
 cil ordering that the tract of country comprised within
 and constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon,
 Palmerston, Miller, and North and South Canonto in
 the County of Frontenac, the townships in the County
 of Renfrew situated north of the Townships of Miller
 and Canonto, the Townships in the County of Addin-
 gton situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and
 Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings
 situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow
 and Tyendenaga, the Township of Belmont, and the
 Townships in the County of Peterboro' situate north
 of the Township of Belmont, be declared a gold
 mining division, under the name of the Quinte Gold
 Mining Division.

The Gazette also contains an order in Council au-
 thorizing the importation of Scrap Metal of all kinds,
 and the taking of the same out of warehouse for con-
 sumption, free of Customs duty.

At a meeting of the Recves, Deputy Reeves, and
 other gentlemen from the Counties of Wellington,
 Bruce and Grey, with the merchants of Hamilton,
 held at the rooms of the Board of Trade of that City,
 on the 29th ult., speeches were made and resolutions
 passed in favor of the proposed North-Western Rail-
 way to run through the Counties above named. It
 was stated that there would be no difficulty in obtain-

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse 385 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000

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

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

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

ing the requisite support from the districts to be
 benefitted by the proposed line, and a committee was
 appointed for the purpose of collecting statistics and
 all requisite information, and to take such action as
 might be considered for the interest of the scheme.

President Johnson has communicated to the Senate
 of the United States a treaty with Russia, by which that
 power concedes to the United States its sovereignty
 over all Russian-America and the adjacent islands. It
 is doubtful whether the treaty will be ratified by the
 Senate.

The Nova Scotian Parliament has refused by a voto
 of 28 to 17, to place American flour on the list of
 exemptions from duty.

On the 28th ult., the Receiver-General of Newfound-
 land, presented his budget. The whole debt of the
 Island, on the 31st December, 1856, was \$1,183,661 95.
 The estimated revenue for the present year, \$621,650.
 Estimated expenditure, including public service, debt
 repayable during the year, &c., \$779,039.

The Paris Exhibition was formally opened at 11 a.m.
 on the 1st of April, but the arrangements were then
 in a very incomplete state, and will not, it is believed,
 be ready before the 1st of May. "The English are
 very strong in machinery," says the despatch to the
 American press, "beating the Americans in that de-
 partment. England being near Paris accounts in a
 great measure for this."

The annual meeting of the Montreal City and Dis-
 trict Savings Bank was held on the 2nd inst. The
 Report of the Directors is very satisfactory. It states
 that the business of the Bank continues prosperous;
 that out of the profits of the current year \$4,330 were
 given to charitable institutions of this city; that the
 total amount of such donations during the past ten
 years was \$46,160; that it has been found expedient to
 increase the rate of interest allowed to depositors
 from 4 to 5 per cent; that the Bank, in order to be pre-
 pared for emergencies, (such as that of the Fenian
 invasion of last year, when many deposits were with-
 drawn) has been obliged to invest a large portion of its
 funds at a low rate of interest; that from its com-
 mencement to the present time, the Bank's losses on
 loans do not amount to \$300, and that none of its
 present loans are bad or doubtful; and that at the
 present time the amount due depositors is greater
 than at any former period. The Report was adopted
 and ordered to be published. Messrs. H. Mulholland,
 H. Judah, and H. Starnes, whose term of office as
 managing Directors had expired, were re-elected.
 Also, Messrs. W. Bristow and C. F. Falgrave as
 Auditors for the coming year. Messrs. M. P. Ryan,
 J. W. McGauvran and Wm. Macdonald were elected
 as Honorary Directors to fill vacancies caused by
 death. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of
 Directors, A. M. DeLisle, Esq., was elected President,
 and Henry Starnes, Esq., Vice-President.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PRODUCE.

If any one had predicted three years ago that a year after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, fall wheat would be worth £2 per bushel in Canada, he would have been put down either as an incurable lunatic, or a man whose powers of foresight had been irretrievably ruined by grain speculation. For several years previous to 1855, prices had ruled steadily below \$1, with the exception of a few months, during which \$1 to \$1.03 was touched, and as this was at a time when crops were short here, and the reciprocity treaty in full force, it seemed as if the old maximum average of \$1 was to be the rule of the trade in future. When it came evident that reciprocity was doomed, the general expectation was that a duty would be put upon wheat, and that the grower here would have to pay it to some extent, at least. Ten cents per bushel, at any rate, would be knocked off our prices, and if farmers got 90 cents, they would be very well off.

Well, here we are just one year after reciprocity has stopped and fall wheat has run up to the price it reached during the Russian War. Fine samples of fall wheat would fetch at this moment \$2.10 in Toronto, good samples of spring are worth \$1.80, and inferior sorts, which would hardly have been looked at a year or two ago, have been sold at \$1.60.

These prices have only in very few instances been paid to producers, the great body of whom sold their wheat in the fall or winter months at prices varying from \$1.10 to \$1.40 for spring, \$1.40 to \$1.60 for fall, which are uncommonly good rates for them to get. Even with a short crop, such prices would give them a handsome return, but many of them had first-rate crops, and have made large strides ahead during the last year or two. The difference between these prices and those now current, represents in a large majority of cases the profits realized by millers and grain dealers, and it must be owned that they have had a very successful winter's business. A profit of 20 cents to a grain dealer represents \$1 per barrel at least to a miller, and this trade, which, for several years in succession, was full of uncertainty and disaster, has now for two or three years in succession been profitable and remunerative.

There are certain lines of business in which profit and loss seem to follow each other in a series of years. It is notably so with a farmer, whose harvests often follow for years in succession of the same character. The seven years of abundance, followed by seven years of famine that we read of in Holy Writ, are not an unfair type of many of the seasons that pass over the earth in these modern days. A farmer is sometimes dragged to the very verge of poverty and ruin by a succession of bad crops; which was precisely what occurred in Canada for the years preceding 1855. A change comes and for several years together, his barns overflow with plenty.

All those lines of business which are directly dependent on the produce of the soil partake more or less of this condition. Every branch of manufacture in which the raw material is obtained direct from the producer, is marked by bad and good seasons coming after each other in succession.

This is one reason, amongst others why real capital is so valuable in business, so that a person engaged in it can hold over his stocks for better times, and not be compelled to sell in order to repay borrowed money. Though these high prices for grain, are a very fine thing for the farmer and the miller, they are anything but a pleasant thing to the consumer. The man of means, and even those in comfortable circumstances, do not feel the difference between flour at \$5 per barrel and at \$8. The difference in their year's expenditure caused by such a rise, is but a trifling per centage on the whole. But to the poor with large families, of whose total expenditure, bread and flour form a considerable part, a rise to the prices now prevailing, means a denial of many of the little comforts which sweeten life. They must use less butter or less meat, or put off buying clothes, or wear for another month or two the old shoes. And in cases of greater poverty still, say the poor widow with a family of growing children, a high price for bread means less than enough of it to eat.

The great problem at present is what is to be the range of prices between now and harvest.

An immense amount of discussion has already been expended on the question, and grain circulars have been occupied with it for weeks past. There are the advocates of the theory that prices must advance, owing to short crops reported from the grain producing

regions of the West, and the prevalent high rates in Great Britain. So far the calculations and predictions of this class of speculators have been verified by the events.

On the other hand, there is the view of those who hold generally to the safe side of looking at such matters, and who, without any special calculations, have a conviction that when things have attained so high a pitch as at present, they will right themselves. If grain does not come from one quarter it will from another, and they do believe all the reports circulated about short crops as got up by interested persons. At present they point to the late arrival of California wheat, and to the cargoes still on the way.

As to Europe, the Baltic will soon be open and the wheat of Northern Russia and Poland will find its way to British ports.

It is impossible to hold any balance between these two conflicting theories. Men will take one or other according to their temperament, but it is always a safe rule, and we give the advice now, never to speculate with other people's money to an amount which would involve a loss of more than you are worth yourself.

AFTER CONFEDERATION.

LET the "Dominion of Canada" have been duly proclaimed, and our new Governmental machinery set in motion, great and important duties will devolve upon us. Upon the proper discharge of these will the future prosperity and career of our country largely depend. The present period may be justly considered a crisis in our history. The changes which are about to take place amount almost to a revolution, but unlike that which occurred between the two sections of the neighbouring Republic, it is a peaceful and bloodless one. It becomes, therefore, the imperative duty of every patriotic citizen to endeavour to assist in the great task of strengthening and perfecting our new nationality, and adopting those measures which will increase our population, strength, and prosperity.

First of all, there is a call to our public men to endeavour to make our new government work harmoniously and successfully. There can be no question of the fact, that the Constitution which has been adopted, is open to the charge of being complicated, and will be very apt to become expensive. There is consequently great necessity for the exercise of discretion and moderation in putting it into operation. We do not mean by this, anything like the obliteration of political parties. We believe parties to be at once inevitable and advantageous. But all our public men should, whilst differing on some grounds, be determined to prevent our Dominion from being a failure, and to achieve this patriotic end, should act with a dignity, moderation, and prudence, of which our past politics have exhibited very little.

Very great care should be taken to avoid unnecessary expatriation. From our examination of the Bill as before the House of Commons, we fear there is danger to be apprehended on this score. Certainly nothing would tend more to render the new system unpopular. The best government on earth would become objectionable if too costly, for it would oppress the people and prevent their obtaining many things required for their happiness and comfort, which would be theirs under a cheaper system. Cheapness is one of the first features of good government, and it is to be hoped that our Confederation bill will not be allowed to shatter itself on the rock of expense.

One of the first duties after Confederation is consummated, will be to attract a larger share of emigration to this country than we have ever enjoyed in the past. Our great want at present is increased population. Our resources in farming lands, in forests, in fisheries, in coal, gold and iron mines, in oil wells, &c., are almost unlimited. This wealth awaits only enterprise and labour to turn it to account. We have territory and resources enough to employ ten or fifteen millions of people, and we can offer them inducements second to those of no other part of the world. Upon the Federal and Local Legislatures will devolve the duty of taking more energetic action than we have ever previously witnessed, to attract population to our shores.

To secure this end, we should offer our lands free to actual settlers. The unenterprising, slow-coach system heretofore adopted, should be discarded. What matters the dribble of revenue heretofore got from our Crown lands, compared with the advantages which would accrue to the country from increased population? The lands do us no good in their present uncultivated

state, but every family that settles among us, contributes to the country's wealth and strength. Let our lands then be offered to emigrants free of cost! We also require a good Homestead law—one that will be perfectly fair to the creditor, and yet serve to secure a home to every family which takes the necessary steps to protect it. Such a measure is always viewed with favour by those arriving in America from abroad, and, if carefully drawn up, would produce happy results to the country.

Internal improvements will immediately claim the attention of the Legislators of our new Dominion. By the Confederation Bill, the Intercolonial railway will have to be commenced before the expiry of six months, that will be during this coming summer. Its cost is estimated at \$20,000,000, which expenditure must cause considerable business annihilation. It is to be regretted that the prospects of "dividends" from this line are so poor, but as we could not have been contented without it, we must make the best of it, hoping that our trade with the maritime Provinces may ultimately increase sufficiently to render it profitable.

Two other improvements were discussed at the Quebec Conference, and promises given that they would be entered upon as soon as the finances of the Confederation admitted of it. These are the opening up of the North-west, and the improvement of our canal system. Both of these would entail considerable outlay. The undertakings are, however, of great importance and would in course of time add greatly to the general prosperity. If the trade of the North-west territory is secured and the Western States can be led to adopt the St. Lawrence as their chief route to the ocean, those viewing the future of Canada may give reins to their imagination. This country, now peopled by less than four millions of people—must become a great and populous nation, exercising a strong influence upon the affairs of the world.

The new era upon which Canada is entering, promises to be prosperous. At present, all sections of it are progressing. The construction and improvement of our public works will introduce a large amount of foreign capital, and render money more plenty. These undertakings, as well as our brightening prospects, low taxation, cheap living, and excellent institutions, must attract population, which is the principal thing required to make our new Dominion a great success, for our natural resources are unsurpassed.

We close as we began—calling for the exercise of wisdom and moderation on the part of our leading politicians in putting our new government into operation. Upon the performance of this duty, everything depends. The time is one which calls for the display of true patriotism. Sectional differences should, for the time at least be allowed to rest. The first consideration ought to be to place the Dominion of Canada in a secure position. This calls for great discretion and selflessness—on the curbing of ambition—among our public men. Will these qualities be displayed? From the spirit manifested in carrying Confederation, we believe they will be by the great majority of the people's representatives.

MORE CATTLE WANTED!

THE quantity of Live Stock taken from Canada into the United States during 1855, and the early part of 1856, was very large. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs—all were in request. Not content with what Canadian drovers did, numerous Americans came over into the Province and bought largely in every section of the Western peninsula. For some time, however, this trade fell off. Everything became quiet in the Drovers' line. Stock was scarce, prices high, and the inevitable Yankee ceased to find it profitable, and so stopped his visits. We have just learned from Upper Canada, however, that signs are manifest that this traffic is about to begin again. A number of American dealers lately arrived in one of the best farming sections, and were buying almost everything in the shape of Aitch Cows upon which they could lay their hands. These were wanted mainly for the Dairies of New York State, where, it would appear, Canadian Cows are highly esteemed. The buyers seemed to have plenty of gold, but from the scarcity of Stock, purchases were not made so rapidly as in former times. We are glad to find that Brother Jonathan likes Canadian Stock,—but when he finds it necessary to come over here—gold in hand—to make purchases, who pays the duty?

POLITICS WITHOUT PARTIES.

WE have received and publish in other columns, a communication signed "Canada," asking us to use what full force we may possess in the obliteration of old party lines, and the burying of old party animosities. The letter will, we imagine, be found worthy of perusal.

As our readers have seen, we have taken no part whatever, since the *Trade Review* was first established, in party politics, nor do we intend ever to be drawn into any party quarrels, or to become identified with any party organization. We are not indifferent to whatever may affect our country for weal or woe, and we shall always continue to watch the legislation of our representatives with close attention, but a party organ we shall never be.

At necessity, the questions that will come up for settlement in the first Confederate Parliament will be questions of paramount importance to all the material interests of the country. A commercial and financial policy will have to be decided on; measures for defence will have to be undertaken; immigration and colonization will need attention; intercolonial and international communications must receive close consideration, the post office system, and the rates of postage, will bear a careful revision; and, in brief, we will have to begin almost at the beginning, and legislate on almost every subject that comes within the powers of the general and local governments. It becomes the duty, then, first of the electors, whose business it is to make choice of our representatives, without allowing their judgments to be blinded by prejudice or biased by faction, to choose men who are most capable of coming to a wise decision on the important measures which will arise, to choose men as much as possible, suited to the position they will have to fill, whether they are known as whigs or tories, reformers or conservatives. Then, when these representatives are called upon to pass our laws, they should, in stead of allowing themselves to be ranged party against party, unite on all great questions in order to obtain the best possible results. There is no necessity for a man, heretofore identified with the conservatives, to deny himself the pleasure of supporting a good measure merely because it has been dubbed "radical," to make it of ill savour in the nostrils of the old fogies, nor need the fiercest advocate of progress hesitate to vote shoulder to shoulder with his tory brethren, for the carrying out of a wise policy which may have been inaugurated by his former political opponents.

There is no doubt but that on all great questions of the day, there will be differences of opinion arising from honest conviction, and parties will be formed anew, but the squabbling over petty trifling matters which of late years have occupied the attention of our legislators, — the wire-pulling and office-seeking, should all be left behind; and if political parties must exist, let the lines between them be drawn clear and sharp. Let the policy of each party be clearly and distinctly laid down that men may make no mistake in giving support to the one or the other. Let the struggle cease to be for the loaves and the fishes, between the "ins" and the "outs;" but the conflict be an above-board, open, honourable warfare between honourable men trying as far as in them lies to secure to their country the blessings of good government, and differing only as to the best mode of bringing about so desirable a result. The opportunity afforded by Confederation is one, which in all probability will never again be offered to Canadian Statesmen to make for themselves lasting fame and to entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen; should they fail to rise equal to the occasion—fail to surmount their deep-rooted prejudices and party predilections, the future prosperity of our country will be jeopardised and retarded, and they themselves become objects of scorn and contempt.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

AN important meeting took place at the city of Hamilton last week to devise means to extend Railway communication from Guelph up through Elora and Fergus to Owen Sound. There were present the Reeves and Deputies, besides other leading men, of all the municipalities more directly interested. These gentlemen met the Hamilton Board of Trade and discussed the project at considerable length. The desire for a railway through that section of Western Canada is universal. It is one of the best agricultural districts on the continent, and has, doubtless, suffered much from the want of better facilities of transporting its productions to market than the common waggons

roads present. For many years the question has been agitated, but on account of the dullness of business a few years ago, differences of opinion with regard to the best route, and the jealousies of rival localities, nothing has been done up to the present time. Besides the extension from Guelph towards Owen Sound, which the Hamilton meeting was called to assist, another line is advocated; this is known as the Central route, and extends from Owen Sound, in a direct line, to Toronto, leaving Guelph and Hamilton to the right. Toronto throws its influence for this route; Hamilton for the other. As in the case of most rival schemes, each presents certain advantages which the other does not. The construction of either would still leave some important districts without railway communication, and therefore in course of time it is probable that both may be constructed. The Hamilton meeting will, no doubt, do good to the Guelph route, and from the remarks of the Reeves and other gentlemen present, we incline to the belief that their municipalities will take largely of stock in the proposed road. If this be the desire of the people more immediately interested, the sooner action is now taken the better. We understand that this is necessary to preserve the Charter obtained from Parliament, and besides the project has now been talked of long enough, and should be begun if it is really intended to enter upon it. So large and wealthy a tract of country cannot larger afford to be without Railway accommodation with its accompanying advantages.

THE MERCHANTS' LEGAL REFERENCE BOOK.

MR. J. W. Rooklidge, of the Mercantile Agency, has now under course of compilation a work on Commercial Law, to be called the "Merchant's Legal Reference Book." It will embrace in a concise and convenient shape the Commercial Law of Upper and Lower Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reduced to clear mercantile phraseology, with a ready reference index which will enable the reader to refer at once to any point likely to become involved in business and a table giving the sittings of the Courts, their jurisdiction, &c., and general ideas respecting their machinery. It will also contain the card of one responsible practicing attorney in each city, town and village, in so far as it is practicable to obtain them.

In addition, holders of the work will from time to time be furnished, gratuitously, with a correction sheet giving the important decisions of the courts, repeal or change, in any of the statutory enactments; also as to any change in the location or responsibility of any of the Attorney's whose cards are inserted.

The work is being compiled by some of the first practitioners of the Bar in the different Provinces, whose names will be a safe guarantee for its reliability, and should be liberally encouraged. Of this we have no doubt, as the want of such a work has long been felt, and recommends itself at once to every man of business.

Mr. Rooklidge, who has undertaken the publication, has long been employed as managing clerk of the collection department of Messrs. Dunn, Wiman & Co's, Mercantile Agency, and deservedly stands high in the estimation of his employers: the patrons of the work may rely upon it being everything it is represented.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Continued.)

THE ALBERT MINES

THESE remarkable mines are situated at Hillsborough, Albert County, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and were first brought into notice about the year 1850. The late Dr. Robb, Professor of Chemistry in the University of New Brunswick writing in 1849, says, "that he found on the land of Mr. Steeves, near the head of Frederick's Brook, a good deal of brownish bitumen substance, which had been regarded as coal, but which proved to be mineral pitch, or hard bitumen." This was undoubtedly a portion of the same or a similar substance to that which was brought to light by the discovery of the Albert Mines. That discovery, it appears, was due to the bursting of a mill dam on Frederick's Brook, which resulted in exposing to view the large and brilliant veins of the mineral since so successfully worked. While the true nature and character of the newly discovered substance was a matter of controversy and doubt, Dr. Robb suggested to Sir Chas. Lyell the name of "Albertite," and by that name it has since been distinguished.

In this, as in many other cases, geologists are di-

vided in opinion regarding the exact nature of the deposit, Professor Bailey regarding it as a species of coal, while Professor Hind and others, with greater probability contend that it is petroleum which has been forced up into the fissures of the rocks from beneath and solidified under intense pressure; but whatever difference of opinion may exist on this point, there can be none whatever regarding its great value and usefulness. Soon after the discovery a company was formed in St. John for working the mines, but from some cause or other this first effort was not successful, and the property ultimately passed into the hands of the present proprietors, by whom the work has been carried on with great energy and success. The vein or fissure in which the Albertite is found, is placed, as it were, almost vertically in the ground, varying in thickness from one to 17 feet, and has already been worked out to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet without any sign of failure or exhaustion. The quantity raised in the 11 years, during which operations have been carried on, is estimated at about 200,000 tons, which, at \$10 per ton (the minimum price), would amount to \$2,000,000. In 1865 the quantity raised was 18,658 tons which was distributed as follows: 15,790 tons to the United States, 2,260 tons to St. John, and 608 tons to Halifax. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of an illuminating oil and for gas purposes, for which latter we are informed, it is superior to anything else known. The Albertine Oil Works of St. John use the mineral exclusively in their manufacture; the Albertite is subjected to distillation, and the product is an illuminating oil of great brilliancy, which is thoroughly non-explosive, and more cleanly and free from unpleasant smell than any other with which we are acquainted. A ton of Albertite produces 115 gallons of crude oil, and since 1857 more than 20,500 tons of the mineral have been consumed in these works alone.

Leaving the Albert mine, which will well repay a thorough exploration by the intelligent traveller, we will turn to a consideration of the prospect that exists for the further profitable development of mining industry in this part of the Province. For this purpose we shall avail ourselves for the most part of the report of Professor Hind, who, in 1861, instituted a thorough examination of the district, and to whose clear and interesting report we refer our readers for fuller information of a geological character. And first, with regard to the probability which exists of further deposits of Albertite being discovered, it will be sufficient to give the Professor's conclusions on this important subject recorded at page 169 of the report. After there stating the conclusions of a geological nature to which he has arrived, and which are here omitted, he says—"That the Albertite probably proceeds from rocks of the same age as those which yielded the petroleum of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada, and that it may with confidence be anticipated that a search made in accordance with the views which have been expressed respecting its origin, will result in valuable deposits being found over an extensive area, between Dorchester, in Westmoreland, and Norton, in King's Counties; but this search must be continued along the lines of anticlinal axes, which have been shown to exist within the limits specified."

To this may be added the significant fact that in the region indicated in the above extract, Albertite has been discovered "in position" in no fewer than six places. Search has also been instituted for petroleum, of which several natural springs have long been known to exist, and attempts have been made from time to time to reach the source of supply by boring, but in no case have they been carried to a greater depth than 500 feet. On this point Professor Hind remarks—"An idea of the depth to which it will be necessary to bore before oil in remunerative abundance may be expected, may be gathered from the fact that the main shaft of the Albert Mines has already been excavated to the depth of one thousand feet, without a trace of oil being met with. It is not probable, therefore, with this splendid test in view, that the prospectors will be successful at a less depth than 1,300 or 1,500 feet, and it yet remains to be seen to what extent the Devonian Rocks, the probable source of the oil, are developed in that part of the Province."

It was intended to have noticed in this paper the bituminous shales which abound in this district but find it would occupy too much space, and must reserve it for a future opportunity.

* The evidence now afforded by the Albert Mine appears conclusively to establish the fact that the Albertite occurs in an irregular fissure, running in a North-easterly course, of great depth, and that the Albertite has been injected in a liquid or soft state under great pressure, so as not only to fill the fissure, but to force itself into all the minor cracks in the rock subordinate to the main fissure.—*Professor Hind's Report, Page 60.*

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

WITH *Politics*, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, I take it for granted you, as editor of a purely commercial paper, have nothing to do with our readers are the merchants and traders of the Provinces, the active minds which nurse and nourish our best interests. Among these we will find men who have heretofore been marshalled in the ranks of various political parties, and who naturally feel biased according to their previous associations. Your paper was not started to approve or condemn those old party predilections; but I think the time has arrived when you can judiciously and patriotically urge upon your readers the sinking of former political animosities, which heretofore have done much to retard the material interests of our noble country, and the uniting in one common band for the purpose of promoting just legislation and the fullest development of our vast natural wealth. Our motto should be, "Our agriculture, our manufactures and our commerce." Let the best men of all former parties be elected for this purpose. Partyism, in days of yore, was carried to an extreme, and became a curse, blighting our best energies. A fair start can now be made without compromise. In fact, as yet—under the new system of Confederation—there can be no parties, and I hold him to be a shallow-hearted politician who, for his own purposes, would engraft on our new system the poison of old religious or political animosities.

Let there be but one aim. Let every one strive who can best promote the welfare of his country. Party necessarily will ensue, but let it arise on fair legitimate questions of internal economy in our legislation. The terms "Reformer" and "Conservative" have now lost their point. What is there to reform? Is not Confederation reform? And if there be nothing to reform, what necessity can there be to combine to "conserve" that which is not assailed? As I have said, questions will, beyond doubt, arise to divide the opinions of our public men. "Protection" and "Free Trade" possibly may be the respective watch-words of new parties; and in their several theories, statesmen may find plenty to occupy their talents without unearthing the buried enmities of the past. "Reform" at the present crisis may be taken to mean a prospective union of our interests with those of the adjoining States; but this would be too incendiary a motive to be credited in the present temper of our people. The marshalling of old parties is now entirely out of place. Good measures will not require such assistance; and the brave-hearted honest yeomen of the "Dominion of Canada" do not seek to be arrayed in line against their neighbours by political mountebanks.

Should you approve of the course above suggested, I would invoke the aid of your sensible pen in its behalf.

CANADA.

It may not be amiss to warn holders of the Westmoreland Bank notes against disposing of them at a heavy discount under the influence of fear. In some instances probably purposely excited. When the Bank suspended there were between \$80,000 and \$90,000 of its notes in circulation. Even supposing there was no other resource available, the stockholders are responsible for \$120,000, or double the amount of the subscribed capital. They are all men of means, and the note-holders' security is therefore ample. If the people of the Counties where the Westmoreland Bank's notes have circulated chiefly can bring themselves to believe in the ultimate redemption of the notes, the latter may still be employed as a circulating medium, even at a small discount. Indeed, unless the people come to this decision they will be obliged to do without a currency of any description, as the St. John Bank are sending out no paper worth mentioning, and certainly can do nothing towards supplying the deficiency that will be caused if the Westmoreland Bank's notes pass out of circulation.—*Ed. John Telegraph.*

THE PARIS IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

TO those of your readers as may be detained in Canada by their official duties, to those who may feel disinclined to undertake so long a voyage, and even, possibly, to those who may yet think of coming over, it will not probably be altogether uninteresting, not only to learn the exact state of preparation at which the "Exposition Universelle" has arrived, but also to be made acquainted with some of the details respecting its origin and progress up to the present period. I therefore now send you a preliminary letter in which I will endeavour to give you some short facts touching the past and present, and conclude by doing my best to give you an idea of the future, and thus—

"Cast the shadow of coming events before them," at least as they are promised to arise within a very few days.

If I were inclined to astonish your readers by a dic-

play of my classical knowledge, or if I wrote solely to please those who despise all modern ideas, I could with great ease trace up the origin of similar institutions (such as the present Exposition) to the Bazaars of Tyre and those of Carthage, or the assemblage of vendors of every sort, who came together to traffic and exchange their wares during the olympic games of the Greeks. Hence it is said that ancient Rome, Venice, Genoa and Bruges held a fair from time to time, in which the merchants met the Chinese, and the sons of the South carried out commercial exchanges with their brothers of the North, and thus each became possessed of the products of another and perhaps a distant quarter of the globe.

Such may be said to be the origin of our modern "Great Exhibition," first tried in England and subsequently successfully copied (in 1855) by the French.

The present Emperor allows no other nation—as far as his power goes) to outvie that over which he rules. He, therefore, seeing the benefits which arose from our efforts in 1851 and again in 1855, quietly determined to out-do them all, and called into his council those who were most likely to carry out his plans, and bring his wishes to fruition.

To Mons. Rouher, the then Minister of Public Works, the scheme was explained and he was desired to draw up his official report on the project. This talented statesman undertook to do—and on the 22nd of June 1853 a decree of the Emperor founded on the report of Mons. Rouher, announced that an exhibition should be opened in Paris in 1857. That it should be universal in its character, and that invitations should be sent to every part of the world, "calling on the most distant to send representatives," with specimens of their various arts and productions," and four years were thus given wherein to prepare.

A second Imperial decree announced the names of thirty-six French individuals of elevated rank and known talents, together with three Englishmen, to assemble under the presidency of His Imperial highness Prince Napoleon, for the purpose of carrying out the details of this vast undertaking.

The English gentlemen chosen, were—Earl Cowley, the present British Ambassador, the Earl of Granville, formerly British Ambassador; and Mr. Cobden, the champion of free trade—of these three, one, Mr. Cobden has passed away and has not been replaced. Amongst the French Committee, we find several important names—such as Thouvenin and the Duke de Morny. Prince Napoleon has retired. The French seceders and those vacancies caused by death have been filled up—not so ours—Lords Cowley and Grenville alone represent our nation. The Prince Imperial is now the President of this important commission.

With regard to the expenses calculated at 20,000,000 francs (\$80,000,000) it was agreed that the city of Paris should contribute 12,000,000 (\$48,000,000), and that the remaining 8,000,000 (\$32,000,000), should be raised by public subscription.

To guarantee the realization of the latter sum, a committee consisting of 22 noblemen and gentlemen (including Baron James Rothschild) consented to act.

It was generally admitted that the two great faults of the London Exhibition were in the first place, a confusion in the arrangement of the goods of the different countries; and in the second the inconvenience and fatigue arising from the galleries—to arrive at which was sometimes very difficult and always troublesome. So it was determined that a strict classification of goods, according to the countries whence they came, should be rigorously observed, and that the galleries forming a part of the last exhibition should be left out in the *Exposition Universelle* of 1857.

And now arose the great difficulty—the choice of a site. After considerable time had elapsed—and many discussions had arisen—the *Champ de Mars* was selected—a spot almost flat—containing 400,000 square metres of land. The situation, it is true, was somewhat distant from the populous parishes of the French Metropolis. But no other could be found capable of affording the necessary room throughout Paris. The French Government paid down the necessary sum, and the site was at once bought up.

The great disadvantage of the *Champ de Mars* was the fact, that in the part where it was determined that the exhibition should be erected) the ground only measured 372 metres (29 miles each) in breadth, and 965 in length; while the Palace, as it now stands, occupies 370 metres in breadth, only being 102 metres for entrances and a road on each side. The length of the building is 482 metres.

The next question which arose was the disposal of the surplus land. The exhibition itself only covered 148,000 metres. Three hundred thousand remained for use. It was at length decided that this large area surrounding the Palace should be converted into a splendid park, and the task of laying it out in an ornamental manner was confided to Mons. Alphond, who had already displayed his wondrous talent in the way in which he had converted the *Bois de Boulogne* from an ugly forest into one of the most beautiful spots on earth.

On the 3rd of April, 1855, the first pile of the present erection was driven into the ground.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS.

About a month ago only, the building in which the goods of all nations are to be deposited was completed, when a few high officials and the members of the public press were permitted to enter and view it.

Great indeed was the general disappointment on this occasion. The form of the erection is an oval or as architects themselves term it—two semi-circles joined together. On entering it, you find it divided into a large gallery, some 20 yds wide, and above 15 feet high. This portion is intended to receive engines and machines of every sort. But so great is the competition in this department, that not only have the agricultural instruments been sent to an island in the Seine (Billancourt), but many have been utterly shut out. Within this outer gallery, we find another

and another, considerably smaller varying in their height and size, so as to accommodate exhibitors with the space they may require, varying in dimensions from 3 to 60 feet square. The mode selected of filling these was far better than our own. The whole building was divided into sections engaged by each nation, and these secured, if I may so call it, a national isolation, and then each country filled up its own space. England and France took the largest portions. The Ottoman Empire, the East, the Belgians, Spaniards, Russia and Germany followed, and not only filled up every stall, but vainly demanded more room.

As a building nothing can be less striking than this "Palace of Industry." Built on a low spot, its size is unimpressive, its strange form and rounded roof give it, many think, the look of a leviathan gnomon. In a word, it is about the ugliest building ever erected to the public. But the architects apologise for their want of taste in this respect by showing the great ingenuity they have displayed in thus discovering and utilizing the only form in which an exhibition covering so much ground, and calculated to receive such "worlds" of goods could be erected on the piece of ground placed at their disposal.

On entering, the visitor loses all idea of the immensity of the place, from the very circumscribed view that strikes him. The circular form of the galleries renders a long vista impossible. Beyond thirty paces you see nothing, and you will naturally begin to think but little of the undrinking, though I strongly suspect that when complete it will take at least a month or more to glance over the whole of the curiosities, the treasures and the wares contained in the *Exposition Universelle*. It will take a thick volume accurately to describe them.

The great charm of the place will be a most beautiful garden in the very centre of the circle, containing every exotic which can bloom in this climate, with ornamental basins of marble filled with fish, statues, &c. &c. To this garden, which is protected by cloisters around it from the rain or the rays of a summer sun, access is afforded from every part of the Palace, so that a visitor when overcome by the heat, or tired of promading in a crowd, may here resort without leaving the building and inhale the fresh air, until he feels inclined to renew his inspection of the various bazaars which will form the "World's fair."

I have before mentioned that the 300,000 square metres surrounding the exhibition, is to be turned into a park. This park is divided into four portions—the English, French, German and Belgian, the first two being nearly double as large as the two latter. To accommodate the still increasing and voracious demand for more room, especially for model-houses of strange form, theatres, the houses, churches, &c. &c. which all claimed space, it was determined that these should be erected in three divisions, and thus make the whole of the late *Champs de Mars*, into a real embodiment of the Elysian Fields, surrounding the very largest and most choice commercial mart ever thrown open to the whole world, most fortunately, during a year of profound peace.

I will write further as the opening of the exhibition approaches.—*Correspondent to Montreal Gazette.*

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

AT the annual general meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, the following report was adopted.—

Of the duties imposed by Act of Parliament, that which has occupied most of the time and interest of your President and Council has been in connection with the

HARBOUR TRUST.

The affairs of this Trust have been steadily before the Board during the year now closed, and the most prominent features of its history are familiar to the members. It will be recollected that the present Commissioners entered upon their duties early in 1856 to find several vexed questions for adjustment. Of these the settlement with Mr. John Brown was fully explained to the Board, and disposed on the 8th of August last. It is now to be stated that the questions for some time existing between the Commissioners and Captain Armstrong, and which were at one time carried into a court of law by that gentleman, have lately been settled, and in a manner satisfactory to both parties. A claim of Mr. Jacques Normand, which has been accumulating for some years, and at one time involving large pretensions for damages, has been adjusted upon a satisfactory basis and paid. The deepening of Lake St. Peter has been completed at an expenditure, during last season, of \$1,931.93, and it will doubtless be interesting to the Board and to the public to know that the contribution of the Harbour Trust of Montreal to this work during the last 15 years, over and above the amount contributed by the Provincial Government, has been \$314,947.91. Windmill Point Wharf is now finished, and made available to the extent of about 1600 feet front, with a depth of 20 feet of water. The entire filling up of the basin within this work will, at the rate of progress made last season, occupy from three to four years more. The expenditure here during the year was \$137,700, and the total expenditure on this wharf up to the present time is \$4,559.53.

Of Commissioners' Wharf a portion of 400 feet in length has been made complete at a cost of \$4,587.85. This wharf affords accommodation for wood and lumber, and relieves other portions of the Harbour. There remains an extent of 900 feet of this wharf in an advanced state of construction, but not fully complete.

The spoon dredge and the rotary dredge (No. 1), together with a stone-lifter, have been kept working steadily in the harbor—the former from the 19th of May, and the latter from the 11th of August, until driven out by ice early in December. The progress made in deepening the entrance to the basins has been

slow, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the bottom; but it is the intention of the Commissioners to go on with the work until there is in the channel and basin an uniform depth of 20 feet, to correspond with the ship channel to Quebec. No difficulty from the existing obstructions is apprehended to occur during the spring months of next season, and it is expected that by the month of August, sufficient progress may be made to meet the usual fall of the water level.

The sea-going vessels entered and cleared during last season numbered 516, and their tonnage reached 295,775 tons, and the number at one time in port 91. This aggregate of vessels in and out and their tonnage, has been but twice exceeded, in 1861, when there were 574 vessels of 26,835 tons, and in 1862, 571 vessels of 278,213 tons, while the number in port at one time was but once exceeded, being 117 vessels in 1861. It may be added, however, that in the last-named year a large number of vessels came in ballast, and probably the extent of wharf accommodation required was no more than was required last year.

So far as the Commissioners are aware the breadth of harbor accommodation has been found amply sufficient, and they are inclined to believe that, with the increasing quantity of stuff carried by steam vessels, the accommodation, when the works now in progress shall have been fully completed, may meet the wants of the trade for many years to come.

The revenue has exceeded that of any previous year, and the Commissioners have been able to meet all engagements, and to carry on the improvements enumerated without increasing the indebtedness of the Trust; a course that they feel disposed to follow while the present conditions exist.

PORT WARDEN

This office is now well established under the provisions of the law, and with much advantage to all the interests concerned. The business of the season has been highly favorable, and, under the tariff of fees adopted, a surplus above the year's expenses has been accumulated, which will form the nucleus of a contingent fund, to secure the regular payment of the Port Warden and his assistants, if at any time there should happen a deficiency in the current receipts. The Report of the Board of Examiners will show the state of the account.

FLOUR INSPECTION.

The Inspector of Flour has advised the Council of his intention hereafter to enforce the provisions of law, so as to correct irregularity in short weights and tares—a course which, in the opinion of the Council, should be pursued.

WRIGHT, MEASURER AND GAUGER.

This office is satisfactorily established in the hands of Mr. John Campbell, and its good offices are gradually extending. The Council is pleased to have to say that its government has appeared so favourable to the Quebec Board of Trade that that body has adopted the same provision in nearly every detail in establishing a similar office.

LEATHER AND HIDES.

The inspection established in this branch of business has appeared to work well, and an additional (Deputy) Inspector has been appointed during the year.

ASHES

On the 26th of December a petition was presented to the Council by a number of prominent parties in the trade, asking for its recommendation of a change in the manner of stating the value of ashes, from the practice of a fixed uniform quotation, from which *pro rata* deductions were made according to quality; when the Council recommended the adoption of a named definitive price for each quality of ashes, and that practice is now conformed to by the trade.

REGISTRY OFFICE OF MONTREAL

On the 5th of May a memorial, signed by 264 merchants and others, was forwarded to the Governor-General, calling attention to the dissatisfaction which was expressed with the working of this office. Its receipt was acknowledged, and it is known that official inquiry has been instituted.

SUGAR DUTIES.

On the 25th of June the report of a Committee of Council on the subject of sugar duties,—substantially recommending the closest possible adherence to the ad valorem principle,—was adopted and forwarded to the Minister of Finance, but without any influence in determining the changes shortly thereafter made.

DECIMAL WEIGHTS.

The question of the general use of decimal weights has been brought before the Council, and it is thought to be worthy of legislative action, with a view to the introduction of that system into common use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, Newfoundland suggesting the policy of urging the repeal of the duty (thirty-six cents per barrel) imposed upon Canadian flour, while it is admitted free into the neighbouring Provinces.

The attention of the Council has been called to the serious evils arising from the facility afforded to fraudulent debtors, thieves and other rogues, to cross the border between us and the United States, and it is thought highly desirable that steps should be taken to urge upon Government the necessity of providing a remedy to some extent.

The Council has not entered upon any statistical accounts of the general trade of the city, as the Secretary's annual report is now in press, and is expected to be published very shortly. It will contain the fullest information under this head, as well as many important details of the progress of trade in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to the close of 1866.

J. L. LENNAN,
President.

Montreal, March 21st, 1867.

After the adoption of the Report, the election for

officers for the ensuing year took place, and Thomas Rimmer, Esq. was elected President, J. H. Winn, Esq., Vice-President, and Damase Masson, Esq., Treasurer. The following were announced as the new Council and Arbitrators.

COUNCIL—A. Allan, W. Darling, H. Fraser, George Stephens, H. Chapman, Alex. Campbell, Jas. Hutton, T. J. Claxton.

ARBITRATORS—P. Redpath, J. McLean, H. L. Routh, F. Leclair, G. Moffatt, D. Torrance, J. M. Young, C. J. Casack, J. H. Joseph, P. McDougall, Henry Thomas, H. Mulholland.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B. March 23, 1867.

WE have again to report another week of dullness in most departments of business. The unusual tightness of the money market has not yet met with any perceptible relief, and its influence is severely felt in nearly every department of trade, but more especially by those engaged in manufacturing pursuits.

The suspension of the Westmorland Bank, alluded to in our last report, has been confirmed. Opinions are pretty freely expressed, that the Bank has been made the victim of one of the St. John institutions, but in the absence of authoritative information, it will be as well to suspend judgment. The circulation of the Bank at the time of its stoppage was \$83,000 to \$90,000, and as the stockholders are liable for double the amount of their capital, (or \$120,000) and they are all known to be men of good standing, there can be little doubt that the bank's paper will be ultimately redeemed. Probably the meeting of stockholders called for the 25th will throw some further light on the matter.

The course taken by Mr. Hatheway in the arrest of Mr. Bridges at Portland, meets with very general reprehension. The G. T. Railway has been of the greatest possible service in assisting the development of our Intercolonial trade, and whatever course of complaint Mr. Hatheway may have had his manner of seeking redress finds no sympathisers here.

The shipping arrivals of the week have been more numerous than for some time past. The "Wm. Fenwick" from Liverpool, laden principally with iron, hardware, and salt, arrived on the 19th, there have also been two vessels from the West Indies with sugar and molasses, and one from Philadelphia with coals; the remainder consisting of eleven vessels (some of them of large tonnage) were in ballast. The weather is remarkably fine for the season of the year, and very little snow is now remaining in our streets.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week comprise nineteen vessels, two of which were for Liverpool with deals, nine for West Indian ports (principally Cuba) with shooks and boards, and the remainder for the United States. There is little to notice in prices, transactions being of quite a nominal character. Freight continues low, and the tendency is still downwards. We quote deals to Liverpool 60s. per standard, shooks to north side of Cuba 18c. to 20c. Boards do, \$7.00. Boards to Boston \$3.75 Do. to New York \$6.

FLOUR.—Since our last report the market has again advanced, and is to-day quite firm at our quotations. Very little can be had under \$9.00, and desirable brands of strong Superfine sell freely at \$9.25. The stock is very much reduced, and unless speedily replenished, there must be a scarcity. In a few weeks the river will be open and the demand for country trade will commence, so that whatever is intended for this market ought to be sent forward at once.

The receipts of the week have been 350 bbls. per steamer from Portland. Strong Superfine \$9. to \$9.25. Ordinary Brands \$8.50 to \$8.95. Oatmeal (scarce) \$6.75 to \$7.00. Cornmeal \$4.50 to \$4.75.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—The market for provisions is firm, although no advance in prices can yet be quoted. Every week now will tend towards an increased demand for shipping and other purposes, and with the increased demand higher prices may be expected to prevail.

In Groceries there is very little doing. During the week there have been two cargoes of molasses received from Porto Rico, which are offered from the vessel at 40c in bond. Few purchasers have however appeared and the bulk of the cargoes will probably be stored. The quality is said to be very superior.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, 60 days 10 1/2 premium.
Do. at sight 11 1/2 " "
N. Y. and Boston, sight, (gold) 1 1/4 " "
Montreal, sight 1 1/2 premium.
Halifax, do. 2 1/2 discount.
Canada notes taken at par.

The barque "Eliza Young" stranded on Navy Island, was got off on the 20th inst. by three steam tugs. She is reported to be seriously injured, and will probably be condemned. The steam tug earned \$500 by the operation.

Brig Mohawk, Fraser, bound for Havana, which was towed into Boston, 18th inst. reports: On the 7th inst., in a gale from S. E. 60 miles N. E. from George's Shoals and Bank was hove down on beam ends, and was obliged to throw overboard deckload; also cut away topmasts, when the vessel righted, full of water. On the 9th, the brig was taken in tow by fishing schooner Lucille Courtis, of Gloucester, and towed in oil Cape Cod, where she was anchored between Nauset and Highland light (back side) at 6 p.m. on Tuesday. The schooner had to leave us, as she could not wear her Cape Cod with the brig in tow. Sailed McClellan, from Baltimore, took in tow at 10 p.m., and brought us to Boston.

MARCH 30th, 1867.

We have the charge to report in the general aspect of business since our last. Every department is unmistakably dull, and the approach of spring is eagerly welcomed, as affording the prospect of relief from the depression which has been characteristic of the past few months.

The money market continues very stringent, and it is not likely that much, if any relief can be experienced, until the proceeds of the winter's lumbering operations begin to be realized. The Westmorland Bank meeting of Monday, was adjourned after the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank. From the high character and position of the gentlemen comprising the committee, and the general confidence expressed by the stockholders, the belief is gaining ground that the suspension will be but temporary. At all events there is no just cause for alarm on the part of holders of notes—as these will probably be redeemed in full under any circumstances.

FLOUR, &c.—There is no material change to report in this department of business. The demands keep steady, and considerable quantities are worked off in supplying the ordinary daily consumption of the community, but transactions are altogether of a retail character, as at present high rates, buyers will only operate to supply their immediate and most pressing wants. Strong Superfine, \$9.25; Ordinary brands, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

PROVISIONS.—In this department there is little doing, and prices remain without any noticeable change from last week's quotations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B. April 3, 1867

BUSINESS slightly improving. Demand for flour steady. Prices unchanged. Strong Superfine \$9 to \$9.25. Ordinary brands \$8.50. Receipts of the week 2,500 barrels. Money Market still continues stringent. Exchange on London 60 days 10 1/2 premium. Montreal O.S.S. Company's steamer "Nestorian" arrived from Portland this morning.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, March 23d, 1867.

BUSINESS during the past week has assumed more activity. The imports and exports are considerably in excess of last week.

BUZARDSTUFFS.—Flour has advanced fully \$1 per bbl since our last review, and large quantities have changed hands. The market is unsettled; holders are demanding \$10 per bbl,—the latest sales were made at \$9.75. From present appearances Flour is likely to rule high. A corresponding advance has taken place in Canada, which market must govern us to a great extent. Corn Meal has gone up 50c per bbl, and is now \$5 for Brandywine. The imports for the week are: from Canada, 5,619 bbls Flour & the United States, From United States 96 bbls Flour and 250 bbls Rye Flour, 1,247 bbls Corn Meal, 2,278 bus Corn, 60 bbls Beans.

FISH.—There has been a want of enquiry this week, and very little has changed hands. Cod: hard cured still remains firm at present quotations. Bank and Bay is very dull. Labrador is just now unsaleable; a lot of Labrador was bought a short time ago at \$2.60 per qtl, also a small parcel of Bay at \$3.20. Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, large, with ut of age, No. 3, large, still in request at present rates. Salmon quiet. Alewives continue in demand; their scarcity, of course, enhances their value. Herrings without change. The receipts for the week from out ports were: 300 qtls Codfish, 6) qtls Seal, 29 bbls Herring and 375 boxes Smoked Herring.

The exports are: 1,206 tics, 4 drums, 420 bxs and 278 lbs boxes Codfish. 269 tics, 254 drums, 45 bxs and 103 lbs

Box Seal Fish. 4 364 bbls, 26 hf-bbls, 10 qrs and 297 kits Mackerel. 1,990 bbls, 29 hf-bbls, 1 qtr Herrings. 60 bbls, 3 hf-bbls Alewives. 1 bbl 4 hf-bbls Salmon; and 16 kits Tongues and Sounds. Of the above, all the Cod and Seal Fish; 612 bbls 5 hf-bbls, 10 qtrs and 27 kits of Mackerel; 1,207 bbls, 3 hf-bbls, 12 cks Herring; and all the Alewives, Salmon, and Tongues and Sounds, were shipped to West Indies 3 382 bbls, 21 hf-bbls and 270 kits Mackerel; 50 cks, 439 bbls, 23 hf-bbls Herring to United States. 350 bbls Mackerel, 217 bbls Herrings to Canada via steamer to Portland.

Fruit.—Continues quiet. The only arrivals we have to note this week are 200 boxes Oranges and 5 boxes Lemons from United States, and 3,000 boxes Oranges from Porto Rico; 27 cks and 490 bxs Figs were shipped to United States.

Produce.—Is dull. The quantity afloat has greatly decreased. Oats are selling out of store in small lots at 47c to 50c per bush. Potatoes unchanged. Butter is firmer, and the demand a little more active; the receipts are 117 pkgs Butter from Canada via Portland; the exports 50 pkgs to West Indies.

Provisions.—Pork continues quiet; the enquiry is limited to Mess, which moves off in small quantities. Beef is still dull, with no demand. The imports for the week are: 250 bbls Pork, 3 tres 5cs and 50 kgs Lard from the United States; and 251 pkgs Lard from Canada.

Oils.—Unchanged. Kerosene dull; it would not be safe to quote over 35c to 55c per gallon. The imports are 45 cks Kerosene from United States.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—The market has assumed a firmness in consequence of late advices from West Indies, which show an advance in both Molasses and Sugar. Holders are asking an advance of 1c per lb on Sugar, and it is probable that an advance will soon take place, although the stock on hand is large. Rum quiet, without change in rates. The imports have been: 80 puns, 76 tes, 70 bbls Molasses; 147 hlds 57 brls Sugar. The exports: 105 hlds Sugar, and 45 puns Molasses; of which 25 puns Molasses went to Canada, and 20 puns, and the 105 hlds Sugar to United States. We also note the following among the imports during the week: 70 tons Anthracite Coal, 31 cts, 25 hf-cls Tea; 50 bxs Tobacco; 50 bbls Refined Sugar; and 29 cks Vinegar, from United States. 75 cks Vinegar; 30 rolls leather; and 12 cs Hams, from Canada. The following among our exports: 127 cks oats; 50 cts Tea; 200 bxs Candles; 220 tons Ice; 100 kgs Nails; 580 M Shingles; 41 M Lumber, 75 M Wood Hoops; 31 Sheep, to West Indies; and 100 tons Plaster to United States.

FREIGHTS.—Several vessels have been chartered during the week. One of about 300 tons capacity to load ice for West Indies on private terms; three for New York at 40c per bbl (gold) f. r. fish; one for Boston at 32c per bbl, and one to Philadelphia, fish, out, and a return cargo of corn, flour, &c., at 80c per bbl.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.—A satisfactory proof of the unusual amount of capital in the Province seeking investment, and consequently of the renewed prosperity of the country, is afforded in the case of the new Bank of Commerce, the head quarters of which are soon to be opened in this city. It is hardly two months since the subscription list was opened; no prospectus having out golden hopes to future shareholders has been published, no extraordinary effort has yet been made to fill the pages of the new stock-book;—and yet, notwithstanding the absence of these usual preliminaries to the commencement of a banking institution, the whole amount of capital required, one million of dollars, has been subscribed within the short period mentioned. Moreover, so plentiful is the supply of money that within the last two days, since the closing of the subscription list, over one hundred thousand dollars have been offered in excess of the required amount by parties anxious to invest in the stock of the bank. A meeting of the shareholders is called for the 15th prox. to be held in this city, for the purpose of electing directors under the provisions of the act of incorporation, and it is expected that the bank will begin operations on the 1st of May. It will commence under auspices as favourable as have attended the birth of any banking enterprise in the country, and, if managed even with ordinary ability and discretion—and that it will be, there is no reason whatever to doubt—it may be congratulated upon having before it a long and prosperous career.—*Toronto Leader.*

THE GULF FISHERIES.—A correspondent at Shipagan, Gloucester County, writes to the *Miramichi Leader*:—"It is to be hoped that H. M. S. Fawn may be put on the station in the Gulf next season for the benefit and protection of our Fisheries. At no time has there a more judicious and efficient service been performed than was done under Commander Basil Hall, in about eight days last summer. He boarded 120 American vessels in the Gulf, out of these only six were found wanting, and the delinquents soon cleared out of the Gulf."

MONEY MARKET.

WE have no change to report in the money market. There is a steady demand for accommodation, which the banking institutions find no difficulty in granting to their customers. Sterling Exchange has been selling for to-day's mail at 109 1/2 to 109 1/4 for 60 day Bank Drafts, cash, and at 109 1/2 to 110 for discounts. Sight Exchange is quoted at 109 1/2. Best Bankers 60 day Bills in New York sold yesterday at 108 1/2 to 108 1/4 for gold. Sight drafts on New York payable in gold, have been sold at par.

Gold in New York has declined somewhat, closing yesterday at 133 1/2.

Silver is scarce, and in demand, buying at 3 1/2 to 3 1/4, and selling at 3 to 3 1/4 per cent discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Balfour, James, Co. | Mrs. Joseph |
| Baker, Beck & Co. | Mrs. Thomas, & Co. |
| J. B. Linton, James, & Co. | Metzger, Jack & Co. |
| Black, Lewis, & Co. | Melnyk, D. M. & Co. |
| Clark, Jas. P. & Co. | Meyer, J. & Co. |
| Collins, F. James, & Co. | Moore, S. H. & J. |
| Davis, W. H. & Co. | Star, W. & H. |
| Dewar, Stewart & Co. | Mundloch & Stuenkel |
| Doyle & Holton | Orr & Co. |
| Guth, Bro. & Co. | P. H. & Co., Auldin & Co. |
| H. H. & J. J. & Co. | Prosser, Amador, & Co. |
| Greenleaf, L. S. & Co. | R. G. & Co., A. & Co. |
| Houston, James, & Co. | Roy, Jas. & Co. |
| Lewis, Jas. & Co. | S. J. & Co., Williams, & Co. |
| Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. | Stuart, Met. & Co. |
| MacKinnon, J. & Co. | Thompson, T. & Co. |
| Marshall, Joseph, & Co. | Winks, George, & Co. |

THE business of the week since our last report has not been quite as active as the more sanguine would desire. We find quite a diversity of opinion, some houses complaining that the amount of business being done is decidedly less than for the same time last year, while others, including some of the most extensive, report sales up to this period perfectly satisfactory, and look forward to the continuance of a reasonably active trade, appearing to think that there will not be an overstock in the market. We observe that the imports still continue large, and for this port, in excess of last year, so that, taking into consideration the large quantity of goods held over, stocks held by importers are now very heavy. But with decreasing imports from this forward, which may be expected, and with a reasonably active trade for the remainder of the spring, stocks will have tolerably well run down by the end of the season. Buyers, although acting cautiously, are purchasing fair parcels, and as the country generally is in a sound condition, there is a probability of a good demand from Western merchants.

There is no remarkable change to note in goods or prices. Goods are generally being sold low,—and as stocks are still well assorted, buyers find no difficulty in having their wants supplied, and at satisfactory rates.

COTTONS are in good supply, but with no appearance of an overstock. The demand is fair and prices are steady.

LINENS.—Stocks are well assorted, and a reasonably active demand continues.

WOOLLEN.—Present appearances indicate that the supply is more than sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, and an anxiety is being manifested to reduce stocks somewhat. Evidently our Canadian manufacturers are taking the place, to a considerable extent of the imported article in this department, and great caution will require to be exercised by our importers to avoid an overstock of the class of Woollen goods so largely being made here.

Fancy and Dress goods, shawls, &c., are still well represented, the demand for all desirable styles continuing good. The assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c., is good, and no scarcity apparent as yet.

The latest cable despatches quote Cotton dull and declining at 12 1/2 for Middling Uplands, and 13 1/2 for Middling Orleans.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Anderson, John & Co. | Kings & Kinkach. |
| Baldwin, C. H., & Co. | Leeming, Thomas & Co. |
| Chapman, Fraser & Tyee. | Mitchell, James. |
| Chapman H., & Co. | Phelan, Joseph. |
| Childs, George, & Co. | Robertson & Hestie. |
| Davis, Clark, & Clayton. | Robertson, David. |
| McIntyre & Moore. | Robt. & Jack & Co. |
| Forrester, Julia. | Tiffin, J. & Sons. |
| Frank, J. C. & Co. | Thompson, Murray & Co. |
| Gillette, W. H. & Co. | Torrance, David, & Co. |
| Jellery, Brothers & Co. | West, Bros. |
| | Winn & Holland. |

BUSINESS during the week has been exceedingly quiet; the country roads especially in Western Canada, are mostly broken up, unfit for either sleigh-

ing or wheeling—and the state of the railroads are general, such at this period of the year, that business men do not care to transmit more than is absolutely necessary over them. Dry Goods of course form an exception, but groceries especially of heavy staples are only bought for shipment to the West, in cases of extreme necessity. Our business is therefore confined to the City trade, which does not at present offer much encouragement, especially as there is a total absence of speculation.

COFFEE.—The market is very quiet, and our last weeks prices are unchanged. In fact the demand for coffee has so far fallen off, that very few changes occur.

DRUGS. Business during the week has been dull, but several of our staple articles have run short in stock, and consequently are held for higher prices. Caustic Soda and Soda Crystals have advanced; we do not remark any change in other articles.

FISH.—There has been very little doing, the season of Lent being nearly over. We quote round lots of No. 1 Split Herrings, at \$4 to \$4 25; gibbed do, \$3. No round offering. Codfish—Dry T. b. c. worth \$5.50 to \$6. No green cod in the market.

FRUIT.—The market is very quiet. The stocks are considerable, and no activity is at present expected. Our prices remain unchanged.

MOLASSES.—There has been no reactivity, especially in the lower grades. Considerable sales have been made to the refineries. Barbadoes have sold from 35c to 37c; Clayed, at 35c to 36c; Muscovado, 37 1/2 to 40c.

NAVAL STORES.—This is a very dull season for most descriptions. The demand for *Resin* has fallen off and prices are declining. Some retail sales of *Pitch* at our quotations. *Tar*—There has been more demand, but our quotations are maintained—prices being comparatively low, large sales will likely be made this spring, as it is not worth while using the different substitutes.

OILS.—*Linseed*—There is no change in prices, but the tendency is upwards, and the spring business will shortly set in. *Fish Oils*—Are dull at present, and stocks ample. *Seal*—Pale is worth 80c to 82c; straw do, 75c to 77c. *Coal*—Remains unchanged. *Bleached Whale*—Sells slowly at \$1 to \$1 1/2; Crude do, 85c to 90c. **Montreal Manufactured Oils**—Machinery is active at 65c to 75c; Engine oil, \$1 to \$1.10; and lard oil extra 90c; and No 1, 85c. No change in other qualities.

RICE.—The demand has been purely of a retail character, but prices are firmly maintained. Aracan sells at \$4, Rangoon at \$3 75, and less for inferior qualities.

SUGAR.—Business in raw sugars has been very much crippled here, on account of the peculiar advantages given to the refining establishments. Importers complain that they cannot bring raw sugars into this market with any chance of a profit, and therefore only import the lower or refinery grades. Some two cargoes of Cuba's are on the market, but so far have not been placed. Small lots of Porto Rico have been sold at 8c to 8 1/2c, and Cuba's 7 1/2c to 8c. *Refined*—No change in price, but considerable sales are making.

Imports of sugars from 1st January to 1st April:

Lbs.	1876	Val.	Lbs.	1877.	Val.
2,751,287		\$131,313	10,745,888		\$588,103

Stock in bond of sugar on 1st April, 1877:

Lbs.	Val.
Yellow Musc.	2,516,613 \$109,208
Brown do.	8,016,492 \$301,312
Not equal to Brown	2,544,164 \$101,276

SALT.—The bulk of Liverpool coarse is held in one hand, and prices are unchanged, but the demand is merely of a retail character. Fine is more in request, especially as the butter season will soon open.

SOAP.—The importations of English soap are rapidly declining, and in fact will soon cease. Our manufacturers are now making a superior article to the imported, and at a lower price. Our price lists will show the difference, and the general opinion of the public has decided in favor of the superior quality, both of common and perfumed soaps. A large business is doing, and will be done, several large establishments working to their fullest capacity.

TEA.—Business during the week has been exceedingly dull, and strictly limited to the town trade. The West is fairly supplied, and is not likely to enter the market to any extent till after the opening of the navigation, when the spring sales take place. There has been some enquiry for Twankays, Young Hyson, and Japans, but it has led to few transactions.

Receipts of tea from 1st January to 1st April: 1896. 1897. Lbs. Val. Lbs. Val. 422,337 \$151,035 950,031 \$201,994

TOBACCO - The market is very dull; but holders are sanguine that trade will speedily revive, especially as recent sales have been only of inferior lots, and merchants consequently will require to come into the market for desirable stocks. Prices are fully maintained.

WINES AND LIQUORS - The market is quiet of all imported, and, we need not look for any activity till the opening of the spring trade. High wines. - Montreal is active at \$1.45 to \$1.50; and U. C. \$1.49

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Ross, Crawford, James, Hudson, Thomas & Co, Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co, Laidlaw, Middleton & Co, Levington, Thomas & Co, Mitchell, Robt, Bayard, Thomas W, Sinclair, Jack & Co, Seymour, C. E.

FLOUR opened dull early in the week, with a restricted and retail demand from dealers to supply only their most pressing wants, but within the last day or two more activity has been manifested, and a further advance in prices has been established in Superfine, which has ranged from \$8 up to \$8.30, according to quality, brand, &c.; a few sales of very favorite baker's brands bringing exceptional prices. City brands have been sold in quantity at about \$3.20; other grades are dull and have not participated to any great extent either in the activity or in the advance, especially Fancies and Extra, which are still very dull and little wanted. Bags are scarce, and in good demand for best strong qualities at \$3.90 to \$4.05; good and ordinary is not saleable, even at a considerable reduction.

RYE FLOUR - Has participated in the advancing tendency, and sales have been made at \$5.25 to \$5.30.

OATMEAL - Is also firm and steady at full rates.

WHEAT - No sales; Coarse grains are quiet and quotations mostly nominal.

PORK - With more demand, consequent upon the near approach of navigation, all grades have improved. Mess has been sold at \$19.50, and an advance is now demanded. Holders are also asking higher rates for the other grades, and sales to some extent have been made of Primo Mess at \$14, and Primo at \$13. Lard - A few retail sales have been made at 9 to 9 1/2 cts.; but there is but little doing. CEMENTS - No transactions to note.

BUTTER - A few sales have been made at 10 to 11 cts., at which there are still buyers; but any advance on that rate is reluctantly paid, and only for selected parcels. Arrivals are not excessive, and it is probable that, unless receipts greatly increase, all on hand will be needed for the spring trade.

SEEDS - Receipts of Timothy had lately been considerably in excess of the demand and prices have consequently declined, - market closing very dull. Clover - Is still scarce and wanted.

WOOL - Prices have declined both in Britain and here, and now range from \$5.70 to \$5.75. Pearls - Are very scarce, and actively competed for at about \$8.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: BANKS, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes Bank of Montreal, Bank of N. S. A., Commercial Bank, City Bank, Banque de Peuple, etc.

Table with columns: RAILWAYS, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes G. T. R. of Canada, A. & S. Lawrence, G. W. of Canada, C. & S. Lawrence, Do. preferential.

Table with columns: MINES, &c., Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes Montreal Consols, Canada Mining Company, Barron Copper Day, Lake Huron S. & C., Quebec & L. S., Montreal Telegraph Co., Montreal City Gas Company, City Transporter R. L. Co., Richelieu Navigation Co., Canadian Inland Steam N. Co., Montreal Elevating Company, British Colonial Steamship Co., Canada Glass Company.

Table with columns: BONDS, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes Government Debentures, 5 per cent., Montreal Water Works, 6 per cent., Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent., Montreal Harbor Bonds, 7 per cent., Quebec City 6 per cent., Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent., Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent., Champlain R. L. Co. 6 per cent., County Debentures.

Table with columns: EXCHANGE, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes Bank of London, 60 days, Private, do, Private, with documents, Bank on New York, Private, do, Gold Drafts do, Silver, Gold in New York.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Table with names of hardware suppliers: French, George, Clark, A. & Co., Traders, A. Carehill, Currier, W. & F. P., & Co., Evans & Evans, Fraser & Co., Grant, F. B., Gilbert, F. B., Hall, Hay & Co.

Table with names of hardware suppliers: Treloar, W. H., Kershaw & Edwards, Shiland, Watson & Co., Mull-land, & Baker, Robertson, Jas., Round, John & Sons, Shinn, F. H., Waddell & Pearce, Wynn & Holland.

THE business of the past week has shown a little more activity, but the increase in trade has not been very marked. A few buyers have been in the market, but have not purchased very extensively. In heavy goods, the assortment is very deficient, and will continue so until the arrival of the spring fleet. Outward freights are reported as very high, 25s. from Glasgow, in consequence of which it is not likely there will be much, if any decline in prices here, even when the market becomes better assorted than it is at present. For such goods there is a fairly active demand, with a sufficiently well assorted stock to meet the wants of buyers until after the opening of navigation.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Table with names of leather suppliers: Hua & Richardson, Seymour, L. E.

Table with names of leather suppliers: Seymour, M. H., Shaw, F. & Bros., Smyth & Ed. Simpson.

WE have to report a fair average trade for the week, with local as well as out of town buyers, so that the receipts have not been much if any in excess of sales.

SPANISH SOLE - Receipts have been limited and sales equally so. Stocks are light and prices weak, - but any considerable demand would produce firmness.

SLAUGHTER SOLE - Very little is coming forward, but the want of stock is not perceptibly felt, as there is no particular demand.

HAWKNESS - The scarcity of the past few weeks continues, with little or no stock in first lands, and extreme prices are asked for anything at all desirable.

WAXED UPPER - We learn that importations are still being made from the United States, owing to the light receipts from the tanneries of the country. The sales making, apart from imported stock, are necessarily limited.

BUFF AND PERILED - Choice makes of both classes are in fair request, but more difficulty is experienced in placing common stock, which is becoming less and less desirable.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED - Stocks are light, with an improved demand for Patent, and prices continue steady.

CALF SKINS - There is no good stock in market. Some inquiry exists and desirable stock could be placed at fair prices.

SPLITS - Are in good demand, with a somewhat better supply.

SMELT SKINS - The receipts have improved. Sales have been fair, at about 20c for Russets.

HIDES - The stock recently received has been promptly marketed at from 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for imported green salted, at which, with present prices of leather, the margin for tanners is small.

WOOL - Recent sales have cleared out temporarily the stock of pulled, but from the winter's accumulation of pelts, the market will be moderately supplied shortly. There is no improvement in prices, nor any active demand.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Table with names of boot and shoe suppliers: Ains, W. Ward & Co., Baker, Duff & Johnson.

Table with names of boot and shoe suppliers: Linton & Cooper, Smith & Cleland, Smyth & Ed. Simpson.

VERY few buyers have as yet made their appearance in this market, and though travellers send in some orders, traders at the present not very active. Manufacturers, however, look forward to a considerable increase in business previous to the opening of navigation. Prices are without noteworthy change.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Extra quality Cattle, none; First quality of Cattle, none; second and third quality, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Milch Cows, \$24.00 to \$20.00; Extra, \$25.00 to \$45.00; Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Extra, \$8.00 to \$10.00. Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Hogs, live weight, \$5.00; Dressed, \$5.50 to \$6.00 silver. Hides, inspected and trimmed, 9c. per lb. Pelts, \$1 to \$1.50 each. Tallow, 9c. per lb.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, April 2, 1897.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Swine. This week, Last Week, Same week last year.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep & Lambs, Horses, Swine. Lists numbers for Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Western, Canada.

Total, 755 Cattle, 365 Sheep, 243 Swine. There were 10 cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, - over the Eastern, 40 over the Boston & Lowell, and 108 over the Fitchburg Railroad. Total 148.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF - Extra, \$13.00 to \$13.00; first quality, \$12.00 to \$12.50; second quality, \$10.50 to \$11.00; third quality, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE - Working Oxen - Sales at \$10.00 to \$20.00 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES - \$40.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 to \$125.00. Yearlings - \$20 to \$25; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three years old, \$60 to \$75.

Veal Calves at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS - Prices in lots, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each; extra, \$4.00 to \$9.00 each, or from 4 to 9c. per lb.

HIDES - \$ to 9c. per lb. Tallow 7c to 7 1/2c. per lb. Pelts - \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Calfskins 17c to 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 market opened dull, but as the foreign advanced trade became rather more active, at last week's rates. The quality of Cattle at market was about the same as last week, - a few extra ones, of which some were sold on commission to the leading butchers, whilst others, although sold to the same parties, had prices specified. One lot of 23 Western Cattle were brought in by Batchelder Brothers from Chicago directly to Cambridge, but the balance of the Western Cattle were driven from Brighton.

SHEEP - The quality of the stock at market as a whole, was rather better than last week: there were not many of the ordinary grades. The market was firm at last week's rates, and some lots sold a trifle higher.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, Family, Fancy, Superfine, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20. Includes prices for Flour, Superior Extra, Family, Fancy, Superfine, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the month ending March 31, 1897, with the figures for corresponding period of last year:

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1896, 1897, Increase, Decrease. Lists various goods and their import values for 1896 and 1897.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with columns: For the week ending Wednesday, April 3, 1897, From the 1st January to April 3, 1897, Corresponding 1896. Lists various produce items and their receipt values.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL APRIL 4, 1867.

MARCH 30, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table of weekly prices current for Montreal, April 4, 1867. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rate, and Name of Article, Current Rate. Categories include Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Meats, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs.

Table of market prices of country produce for Montreal, April 4, 1867. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rate, and Current Rates. Categories include Coffee, Leather, Produce, and various types of produce like flour, oil, and meat.

Table of market prices of country produce for Montreal, April 4, 1867. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rate, and Current Rates. Categories include Grain, Poultry and Game, and various types of produce like flour, oil, and meat.

NOVA SCOTIA TRADE RETURNS.

THE trade returns of the Province for the year ending 30th of September, 1867, do not, we regret to observe, compare very favorably with those of the previous year: the exports, especially, showing a large falling off, the exports of 1866 having amounted in value to \$8,839,693, while those of 1867 only amount to \$7,493,005, showing a decrease of \$1,346,688. The largest portion of the decrease is in the trade at this port, the falling off here being \$721,700. This is, no doubt, owing in part to the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, which has curtailed the trade in fish with the United States to a considerable extent. The exports of sugar also have been much less than the previous year, but still these two articles and fish oil only give a total decrease of \$29,277 for the whole Province, leaving a balance of \$7,463,728 for the whole of this decrease as for this port \$471,473 to be accounted for. The returns show a decrease in the export to Great Britain of \$49,868, to United States \$91,217, to P. E. Island \$22,381, to R. W. Indies \$29,786 and to French West Indies \$135,611; the whole West Indies. It weaver, including St. Domingo, show an increase of \$571,108. The exports to Canada have increased \$126,571, to New Brunswick \$17,658, and to Newfoundland \$35,426. The exports to the Brazil and South America for 1866 are valued at \$253,999 against \$122,607 in 1865, showing an increase of \$131,392 or more than double. We are glad to observe that this branch of trade seems to be reviving as we think there is every prospect of its being a remunerative one. The balance of trade with Canada is decidedly against us, even to the 30th September last, to which period the returns are made up, and must be still more so now as the imports since that date have been very large, while the exports have been out of all proportion small. The figures given in the returns are—

Imports.....	\$729,164
Exports.....	574,762

Balance against us \$154,402

In addition to this it must be recollected that all, or nearly all, the freight which was formerly paid to Provincial vessels, now goes into the pockets of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The largest decrease in the exports, which are the production of the Province, is in coal, \$189,025, and the next largest in animals, being \$87,319. This latter is caused by the withdrawal of the demand from Bermuda, the cattle required for that market, which were purchased here during the continuation of the American war, and for some time afterwards being now purchased and shipped from New York as formerly.

The falling off in the export of sugar is \$122,522, and of molasses \$59,422. The largest items in which an increase has taken place are gypsum, lime and plaster, \$88,417, grain \$34,930, soap \$32,500, and butter and lard \$24,047.

The imports have varied but little between 1865 and 1866: those of the former year having amounted to \$14,514,922, and of the latter to \$14,381,065, showing a decrease of only \$654, which taking into connection the large decrease in exports does not show a very favorable condition of trade, and may perhaps account in some degree for the tightness of the money market here for the past six months.

There is a decrease of \$422,392 in the imports of Great Britain, and \$284,013 from the United States, and an increase of \$36,157, from the British West Indies (the increase on the whole West Indies, including St. Domingo is only \$185,511). From Canada the increase is \$217,229 from P. E. Is. and \$143,698, from New Brunswick \$125,655, and from Madeira \$5,842.

The total amount of duties collected for the year was \$1,331,502, of which amount Spirits, Wines and Tobacco, produced \$343,132 or more than a quarter of the whole. This total amount of duties collected, exceeds those of the previous year, by \$185,515.4, the increase at Halifax alone being \$121,767.14, or nearly one third of the whole. Taking into consideration that the exports have decreased as before stated, we think with all due deference to the Financial Secretary that this shows some overtrading has taken place at Halifax at least.

The total number of vessels for the whole Province entered inwards in 1865 was 6334 of 23,929 tons, and in 1866, 6332 of 23,970 tons, showing a decrease in the number of vessels of 282 but an increase in their carrying capacity of 43,141 tons. The total number of vessels cleared outwards in 1865 was 6315 of 216,322 tons, and in 1866, 6130 vessels with a tonnage of 239,222, showing a decrease in the number of vessels of 185, but an increase in the tonnage of 22,900 tons. The total number of vessels owned in the Province is thus given.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1865	3,288	462,440
1866	3,669	400,835
		\$13,247,569
		13,749,647

Showing a decrease in the number of vessels of 282 in the tonnage of 2,514 tons, but an increase in the value of \$402,628. The total number of new vessels registered during the year was 500, with an aggregate tonnage of 53,355 and valued at \$2,588,580. This is an increase of 6 in the number of vessels registered the year over the previous year, but a decrease in the tonnage of 2,513 tons and in the value of \$3,172.—*Halifax Gazette.*

STEEL SCREWED BOOTS AND SHOES.—Experiments have been made within the past year showing that the soles of boots and shoes can be attached to the uppers by screws which are inserted one-half an inch apart along the edge where pegs are generally driven, and if these screws are made of steel and hardened, the sole of a shoe or boot can be made to outlast the upper. The test of the value of steel screws over any other method of attachment has been proved by trial. The party had the boots manufactured with a steel sole. The upper of the boot when lasted was brought

over the insole in the usual way and held in its place by the ordinary wooden peg. The thick outer sole was then put on, and the screws—precisely the pattern of the ordinary half-inch wood screw—were driven in through the insole upper, and into the stout insole which held the outsole with the most perfect tenacity. The boots we saw had also cork insoles, keeping the points of the screws, which hardly came through the leather insoles, from wearing the stockings. The invention appears to be an excellent one.

The advantage of steel screws is this: The large metallic heads, which are countersunk into the leather sole and brought down to the surface of it, will take all the force of the tread, and will scarcely show a trace of wear in months of service. Also another superiority which iron or steel has over other metals is, that the chemical action of the tannin so fastens them into the leather that after a screw has been inserted a month it is very difficult to withdraw it.

We believe that the day of flax thread for attaching soles to uppers will be over (we fear to those for laborers' wear) when the steel screws are tried, and, as durability is the great object, a steel screwed sole will outwear three pairs of the best sewed ever made. The grand trouble with sewed stock is the rotting out of the flax thread. Hipping is the bug-bear, and every time a shoemaker puts his awl into a shoe to sew up a rip in these high-pressure times, the charge is half a dollar, and neither manual labour or that of the famous McKay sewing machine will produce stock that, in all cases, can be *rearranged* to thus rip. Steel screws will put on a sole that will hold the leather till the last particle is left to tread upon, and we think the application of steel screws a good one.—*Hud and Leather Interest.*

NEW CANARD LINER.—We observe that an addition is about to be made to the well known Canard fleet. A magnificent screw steam liner has just been completed by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, shipbuilders, Gosport, exceeding even the China in her dimensions; but, unlike the other vessels of the Canard line, she has no steerage accommodation, being intended solely for first-class passenger trade between England and America. The vessel is built in eight compartments, measures 350 feet in length over all, by 43 feet breadth of beam, with a depth of hold of 29 feet, and a tonnage of 3700. The engines, manufactured by Messrs. Thompson, are of 630 horse-power nominal, but of course, work up in practice to a much larger amount. In diameter the cylinders are 85 inches, and the stroke is 3 feet 9 inches in length. The condensers are on the surface plan now in general favour and throughout the machinery and all appliances connected display the application of every modern improvement. Steam is to be supplied by four large boilers fitted with brass tubes, and heated by twenty-eight furnaces. In order to secure the efficiency of these vessels for the transport service, in the event of the executive requiring to impress them for the conveyance of troops, the Government inspector has been continually watching it during its progress, especially towards its completion. It is intended that this vessel shall be launched on the 19th instant, when it is expected the vessel will be named "Russia" by the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, of Blythswood.

VESSELS BUILDING IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, MARCH 27th, 1867.—The following statement of the number of vessels building at the port of Quebec, March 27th, 1867, has been furnished by C. H. Cocker, Esq., Lloyd's Surveyor at this port, and may be relied upon as perfectly correct in every particular:—

Names of Builders.	Tonnage.	Progress.
P. V. Valin.....	600	Framed.
Do.....	400	Planking.
Do.....	400	Framing.
W. H. Baldwin.....	1300	Finished.
Gingras & Son.....	1400	do.
Do.....	675	Planking.
Do.....	650	do.
Valin & Dugal.....	1200	do.
John Gilmer.....	1300	Finished.
Charland & Co.....	1000	do.
Do.....	800	Planked.
Dunn & Samson.....	1300	Framing.
H. Dubord.....	1200	Finished.
Gingras & Son.....	190	Ready to launch.
Samson Bros.....	400	do.
Dunn & Samson.....	1200	do.
N. Ross.....	875	Finished.
E. W. Sewell.....	230	Framed.
E. Richard & Co.....	1000	do.
T. H. Oliver.....	400	A few floors across.
E. Berry & Co.....	1300	Framed.
McKay & Warner.....	5 Lake schrs.	from 200 to 400 tons.

* Surveyed under Lloyd's Register of B. and F. Shipping.

† Vessels marked thus are surveyed under English Lloyd's and French Veritas.

‡ Marked thus are entirely under Veritas.

The following statement shows the amount of tonnage of vessels building in the district of Quebec, for the Quarter ending 31st of March, from the year 1860 to 1867, inclusive:—

Year.	Tonnage.
1860.....	1760
1861.....	1959
1862.....	2110
1863.....	4533
1864.....	5200
1865.....	38680
1866.....	40000
1867.....	19900

—*Quebec Gazette.*

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877..	98 to 100
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug. 1877..	97 to 99
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept. 1877..	95 to 97
Do 6 per cent. Jan. and July 1878..	85 to 87
Do 5 per cent. interest stock.....	85 to 87
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 1878..	85 to 87
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875.....	97 to 99

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	55 to 57
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	35 to 41
Do preference.....	65 to 71
Buffalo, Braid, and G. derich, 6 p. c.....	55 to 60
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	19 to 21
Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c.....	88 to 91
Do 1st preference bonds.....	62 to 64
Do do deferred.....	60 to 61
Do 2nd preference bonds.....	59 to 62
Do do deferred.....	59 to 60
Do 3rd preference stock.....	37 to 40
Do do deferred.....	39 to 40
Do 4th preference stock.....	22 to 24
Do do deferred.....	20 to 21
Great Western of Canada.....	13 to 15
Do new.....	12 to 13
Do 6 without option, 1873.....	92 to 95
Do 5 do 1877-78.....	84 to 86
North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st pref. bds.....	82 to 85

BANKS.

British North America.....	48 to 50
Mercantile and Exchange.....	9 to 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

British American Land.....	20 to 25
Canada Company.....	68 to 72
Canadian Loan and Investment.....	2 to 1 dis.
Hudson's Bay.....	103 to 103
Trust and Loan Company, U. C.....	1 to 1 dis
Atlantic Telegraph.....	25 to 40
Do do 3 per cents.....	63 to 72

HEAVY RAILROAD SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Providence and Boston H. R. Co. Company has sued the Merchants' Navigation Company for \$10,000, for failing to keep their contract to run two steamers between New York and Boston in connection with the railroad thence to Boston. One of the boats, the Commodore was wrecked, and the other, the Plymouth, the Commodore, sold, and the Company finally sold themselves to the Neptune Company, which in its turn sold its two new boats to the Bristol and New York line. The Stonington line is now without boats, and their pier at New York has been given up to the Albany propellers. Contrary to the report in the New York papers, the new steamer Vermont does not draw too much water for the Connecticut River, and will take her place on the Hartford and New York line as soon as completed, as the State of New York—*Springfield Republican.*

BRITISH CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS.—Subjoined is an account of the Customs' receipts of the past year, compared with those of the two preceding years. The total, which now comprises only 13 heads, will next year be reduced to 11 by the omission of pepper and timber, the duties on which were repealed on the 29th of May last:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Tobacco.....	\$6,001,727	\$2,215,489	\$2,553,944
Sugar.....	5,324,350	4,445,641	4,663,483
Spirits.....	3,247,889	3,467,491	4,018,623
Tea.....	443,871	3,482,229	2,558,131
Wine.....	1,319,211	1,344,820	1,411,655
Corn.....	22,222	67,000	82,442
Fruits.....	28,535	48,490	38,402
Coffee.....	291,879	24,002	328,818
Chicory.....	127,003	127,003	103,000
Pepper.....	12,428	12,428	28,627
Timber.....	29,340	29,340	28,191
Cocoa.....	37,500	17,871	19,195
Other articles.....	64,176	78,643	50,951
	\$22,488,211	\$21,704,972	\$21,660,321

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

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Montreal: Lancaster, Onaida, Pomona, Ardmillan, Farganball, Ardence, Ferche, John Ellis. For Quebec: McLeod, Tip Tree, Hope, Ben Nevis, Arthur, Evxine. For Halifax: Atilla, St. Jacob, Joshua S., Alice Key, Laverpool, Regina. For St. John, N. B.: New Lampedo, Pantheon, (S. S.) Diana, L. Campbell, Challenger. For St. John, N. B.: Diana, Pro Tem, Cora Linn, Henriette Greer, Maud, Neva, Walter Baine. For Charlottetown, P. E. I.: L. C. Owea, Uadine, Amanda, Helen, Maie M. Confederation. For Georgetown, P. E. I.: Fannie Gordon.

AT LONDON.—For Montreal: Chaudron. (City of Hamilton, John Bull, Laurel. For Quebec: Allan, Sunbeam, Planet, Lady Bowen. For Halifax: Lavina, Forest King, Vestry Queen. For St. John, N. B.: Scotia, Choice. For St. John, N. B.: Glenlivet, Caroline Brown. For P. E. Island: Abouan, Lotus. For Newfoundland: Beagle.

IN THE CLYDE.—For Montreal: Anglesca, Myrtle, Abouan, Glenlivet, Pericles, Clydesdale, Polly, Shannon, Queen of the Clyde. For Quebec: Cuthberts, Tadmor, Cameo, Liverpool, Quoushli, Home, Imperial, Research, Bannockburn, Bethia Jewett, Zeina, Tweed Dale, Spartan, Carleton. For St. John, N. B.: Alice Wilson, Acadia (S.S.), Waterlily. For Halifax: Roserath, David McNatt, Athol. For St. John's, N. B.: Meteor, Glaucus, For Charlottetown, P. E. I.: Empress.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCY, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists various names and their respective assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names and their discharge dates.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated March 23, 1897:

Large table listing various goods (e.g., Coffee, Sugar, Oil) and their prices in different currencies and units.

Table with 2 columns: EXCHANGE, PERCENT. Lists exchange rates for various locations.

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

413 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce...

DRY GOODS—By this time it was expected that the trade would be equal to the average of other seasons in which the country enjoyed considerable prosperity...

BUTTER.—Some sales were made during the week at 11c to 12c per lb. for medium to good; 13c to 15c per lb., are the prices realised for qualities suitable for city trade.

WHEAT—No sales. COARSE GRAINS—Are quiet, and quotations mostly nominal.

SEEDS.—Clover 13c to 14c per lb. Timothy, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Flax Seed, \$1.60 per 50lbs

EGGS. 13c to 14c per dozen. ASHES.—Pots have declined both in Britain and here, and now range from \$5.70 to \$5.75.

N.B.—All consignments carefully attended to, all charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility.

CAMERON & ROSS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,000,000 Annual Income - - - - - 3,250,000

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

Founded 23 years ago. RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.

Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's personal benefit

DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME, OR,

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,

Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL. Secretary,--P. WARDLAW. Inspector of Agencies,--J. B. M. CHIPMAN.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. No. 57 St. Sulpice Street MONTREAL. 9-ly

FRED ROWLAND,

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

E. ATWATER & CO.,

OIL, LEAD AND COLOR MERCHANTS, Importers, of German Sheet Window Glass, &c. &c., Manufacturers of Varnishes and Japan, Montreal. 2-ly

ROBERT SEATH,

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn January. 46-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,

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

FITCH & READ,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Solicitors-in-Chancery, Conveyancers &c., &c. Office: West of the Market, over McLean's Store. BRANTFORD.

B. F. FITCH, M. A. WILLIAM F. READ. Special attention given to Collecting and Insolvency matters. 45-3in

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 205 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 9-ly

JAMES BAYLIS,

IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL, No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

ROBERT MILLER,

(late R. & A. Miller) WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER.

Importer and Dealer in SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS.

AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School States. Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer.

37 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. 10-32

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 18 Lemoine Street. 311-ly

STUBBS HOTEL,

(opposite the Custom House) 149 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B., JAMES MCINTOSH, Proprietor. 9-32

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

SINCE their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the **COUPON PRESSES**

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

67, Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE MORNING JOURNAL,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription, — \$2.50 per Annum, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Business Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.

The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.

WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,

Editor and Proprietor.

THE "MORNING NEWS,"

A FIRST-CLASS

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Established in the year 1853, and printed in St. John, New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the following cash terms:—

Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50

Weekly Edition, " " " " 1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader an invaluable source of information.

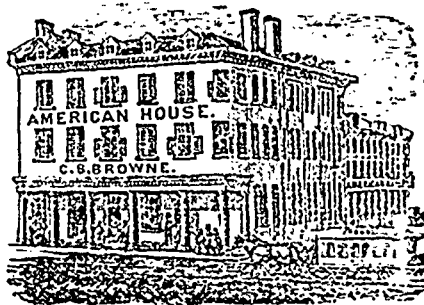
The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an excellent medium of advertising, by means of which, to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

TERMS MODERATE.

WILLIS & DAVIS,

Proprietors.

25-2m.



AMERICAN HOUSE,
Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,
MONTREAL.

C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

The above well known house having been enlarged by the addition of the large house heretofore known as the Exchange Hotel, and entirely refitted and newly furnished in first class style, will be kept as a First Class House in every respect, except as regards price, which will be as moderate as possible.

JESSE THAYER,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

540 ST. PAUL STREET,

(opposite Albion Hotel)

MONTREAL.

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.

References kindly permitted:

HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

Messrs. Greene & Sons. | Messrs. J. J. Cassidy & Co.

" Starke, Smith & Co. | " Himmer, Gunn & Co.

" Henry Joseph & Co. | " L. Chaput, Son & Co.

JOHN REYNAS,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,

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