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AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

No. 25.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 878 St. Paul st.

E. W. IRELAND,

409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers. 1-ly

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE, Successors to Maitland, Tyles & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 10 Hospital st.

> GÉORGE CHILDS & CO., (IMPORTERS,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st., MONTREAL.

IR-To

ROBERTSON & BEATTLE,

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES

Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-ment large and attractive.

J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON, 202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longuouil Lanc. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1388.

DAVID ROBERTSON.

IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter street, Montreal. 1-1y

SPRING STYLES-STRAW GOODS OBEENE & SONS.

See next Page.

8. H. MAY & CO.,

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

8. H. & J. MOSS,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS W HOLLESALE CLOTHIERS,

IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollect Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notro Damo Street, Mostretal.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of chuyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amacan Foremen.

33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON.

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 87, 39 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal:

THOMAS MAY & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,

No. 63 St. Peter Street.

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1868.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & Olls, Agents, Victoria Ropo
Walk, Vicillo Montagno Zinc Company; havo removed
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal
21v

HUGHES BROTHERS,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

-1 ST. PAUL STREET. 32·1y THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

EVANS, MERCER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTŠ,

265 Notro Damo Street.

MONTREAL

Drags and Chemicals,

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Surgical Instruments,

Druggists' Sundries,

British and Foreign Perfumery

and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons and Country Merchants.

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.

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

Brig "B. L. GEORGE,"

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF

Tierces Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.

Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.

8,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas. With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.

TIFFIN BROTHERS.

Montreal, 11th May, 1868.

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT, 9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET.

MONTREAL.

18-19

BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE SALE OF

Buiter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples, Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.

CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS, Opposite St. Ann's Market,

MONTREAL.

85-6-m.

JAMES MITCHELL.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

166 hhds Choice Sugar, ex "Empress, from Bar-badoes.

ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE

233 hhds. Choice Barbadees and Jamaica Sugar.

do Clenfuegos and Trinidad Molasser. 103 pans 25 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.

9 bhds. "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863. 94 bris pure Cod Oil:

9-ly

80 bags Fine Jamaica Coffee. &c., &o.,

Montreal 4th June, 1863,

1.17

DAWES BROS. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

I" ATREAL. Consignments of Flour. Grain, Leather, Ashes, Butter, &c., receive personal attention.

ILK HATS—SPRING STYLES. GREENE & SONS. See next Page. 1-1y

> HALL, KAY & CO., METAL MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

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

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morowood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Birmingium.
A. & J. Stowart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,

Glasgow

Glaggow.
W. N. Baines, Eugineers' Brass Work, Lancefield Brass Foundry, Glaggow.
S. H. Dobble & Co. Tinned Holloware, Park Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Natis, Camelon Park, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND M COMPOSITION RODFING, ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c., Office No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-ly

W. J. STEWART.

MACHINE THREAD

42) ST PAUL STREET,

9-ly

J. D. ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER, ALBION CLOTH HALL,

No 124 Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

RELT HATS-- SPRING STYES. GREENE & SONS. See next Page.

> McMILLAN & CARSON, CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE. 148 & 150 McGill Street, Montreel, E-ly

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON.

OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS U Importers of Window Glass. &c., No. 18 Lemeire Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-1y

HENRY MCKAY & CO.,

CONMISSION MERCHANTS Shipping and Insurance Agents,

No. 1 Perchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in TRUNKS, YALISES, & CARPET BAGS, 254 and 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 36-ly

# JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter.

# ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A D , 1820

INCORPORATED, A D., 1820.

Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all eastl, and returning all notes given in 1865 by those who borrowed half the premiums of that year.

Dividends are palt down every year, not added to the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death A 50 per cent dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus offrom 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according to the party's ago.

CANADA BRANOH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO.,

General Agents.

Montreal, 1867.

# PINDLAY & McWILLIAM

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS. No. 516 St. Paul Street, ucar M'Gill Street,

MONTREAL.

1.70

#### JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.

# R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

ANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Olis, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, ST JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

# EVANS & EVANS,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS ARD WARD MEDICAL AND TOURS AND A Custom House Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company. 36-ly

# COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK. Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

JOHN ROUND & SON TUDER WORKS, SHEPPIELD,

# CANADIAN BRANCH,

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-M PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.

Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shefield, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons. Prussia, Brass Cornices.

# ROBERT MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Draits authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grait, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

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

# 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
2-ly Lading.

JAMES CRAWFORD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MER CHANT, and Agent for the l'urchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

18 ST. JOHN STREET.

MONTREAL.

# GREENE & SONS

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE, embracing all the New Styles in

FELT HATS-MEN'S AND BOYS'

LADIES' STRAW GOODS

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS

SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

GREE, E & SONS.

517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street.

Montreal.

# AKIN & KIRKPATRICK. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.

Have removed to those commodious and central premises corner of

COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS

COMMISSIONER AND FORT STREETS.

Consignments of GRAIN. FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, CHERSE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROUERIES, receive careful personal attention. Sales and returns made with the utmost prompiness. All charges kept at the lowest point, and every endeavour made to avoid incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly advised by letter, circular and telegraph on all matters pertaining to the trade.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Pease, Oats,
Banley, Pork, Land, Butten, Chrese, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with
General Merchandizo, faithfully and skillfully exccuted on the best possible terms, and consignments of
Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Maratime Provinces carefully realized, and returns made
with the utmost prompiness. References given and
required.

# J. C. FRANCK & CO., IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &o., 25 Hospital Street.

Montreal.

4-17

C. H. BALDWIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. licion Street. 81- ly

#### KINGAN & KINLOCH,

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

WM. KINLOOR, W.B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOOKERBY.

# GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The Phonix Fire Insurance Company of London. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

of Liverpool. Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.

Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.

Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

H. SEYMOUR, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT, 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Mezzrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.

Janes, Cliver & Co., Montreal.

Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
McSars. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Bamnel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20.

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 28th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Ex-

Collency in Council, that the Rates of Toll imposed under existing Regulations upon Vessels and Goods passing through the Burlington Bay Canal, are proportionately ligher than those established for other Lanals in the Dominion, and it is expedient that the same should be reduced.—

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from and alter the First day of June next, and in lieu of any Tolls or dues which may have been by any Order in Council heretofore or authorized to be collected on the said Burlington Bay Canal, the Tolls and Dues enumerated and specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and forming part of this Order, shall be and they are hereby imposed and the collection thereof authorized in and upon the said Burlington Bay Canal under the authority of the Act above referred to.

WM. H. LEE, WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF TOLL ON THE BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Each way CLASS No. 1 cents Vessels-Steam......Per Ton. Sail..... do. CLASS No. 2. Passengers, 21 yrs of age and upwards... Each Do. under 21 years of age ..... do. CLASS No. 3.

CLASS. No. 4.

CLAFS No. 5.

CLAFS NO. 5.

Agricultural Implements, Baggage of Settlers, Beer, Bees Wax, Biscuits, Butter, Carte, Chalk, Charcoal, Cheere, Cider, Coffee, Copperas, Crockery, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Earthenware, Furniture, Glassware, Ilides & Skins, raw, Hemp, Mahogany, Manilla, Molasses, Oakum, Paint, Pitch, Bosin, Ships stores, Sleighs, Soda Ash, Steel, Stoneware, Sugar, Tar, Tin, Turpentine, Vinegar, Waggons, Whito Lead, Whiting, Whikkey, High Wines and Spirits, Wool. CLASS, No. 6,

..... Per Ton. 10

All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated...... Per Ton. 8 CLASS NO. 7.

Per Ton. 10

Shingles...	Per M.	Split posts & fence rails, per M. in ves...	15		
10.	do.	do.	in rafts.	Split posts & fence rails, per M. in ves...	10
Saw logs, each standard low...	Each.	2			
Staves and Heading Barr.	Per M.	5			
Do.	do.	(Pipes)...	"	10	
Do.	do.	(W. India).	"	8	
Traverses...	P. 100 p. 10				
Hop Poles...	P. 1,000 p. 60				

23-3

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 28th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

() N the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the If ister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Aci passed during the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic., Cap. 44, initialed: "An Act to amend the Act of the present session, initialed: An Act impossing duties of Customs seith the tariff of duties payable under it," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations respecting Drawbacks claimed on the experiation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz;

#### REGULATIONS

Governiny Drawbacks under the 10th sec., 31 Vic., cop 44, on the exportation of duty paid articles in certain cases.

cep 44, on the exportation of duty paul articles in certain cuses.

To the manufacturer of any article, wholly manufactured in this Dominion out of materials imported into it and upon which any duty of Customs has been paid, shall, upon the exportation of the said manufactured article, be entitled to a drawback equal to the duties that shall have been paid upon such quantity of the raw or duty paid material as shall have entered into and been consumed in the production of the manufactured article to be exported.

20. To entitle himself to the drawback, the manufacturer shall comply with the following conditions:

1.—He shall make due entry of the manufactured article for exportation, and deliver to the Collector of the Port, where such entry is made, a statement showing the marks and numbers of the packages,—the destination of the contents of such packages,—the quantity of the manufactured article,—the place where manufactured,—the quantity of the place where manufactured articles,—the date or dates of the importation of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry or entries of such raw material,—the number of the entry of the exported, and the name of the vessel or line of railroad by which the exportation is intended to be made.

2.—To the foregoing statement, which shall be

be made.

2.—To the foregoing statement, which shall be made out in the form prescribed by the Customs Department, the following oath shall be attached and be taken by the manufacturer before the Collector,

I, the manufacturer of the goods hereinbefore mentioned and entered for exportation, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is in every particular true.

(Signed)

Sworn before me, this

day of

Collector.

30. The Collector, or some Chief Officer of the Port, by his direction, shall thereupon examine the packages so entered for exportation, and verify the correctness of the said statement, in so far as he may, and it subside therewith, he will require the manufacturer to execute the following Bond:

BOND.

K NOW all men by these presents that we A. B. & C. of are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the sum of (a) for the payment of which sum of money we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this Gay of in the year of Our Lord

day of In the year of Our Lord Whereas the above bounden A has entered for expertation the following goods, viz: (here describe the number of packages, their marks and numbers, and the description and weight and value of such goods): NOW the condition of this obligation is such that if the said packages, with their contents, shall be actually landed at the Port of is or at some other Port or place without the limits of Canada, and the certificates and other proofs of such tanding and the delivery of the same at such place shall be produced at this office within months from the date hereof, and shall not, siter being ladon for expertation as aforesaid, be unladen or relanded within the limits of this Province, curavoidable accidents excepted, then the above obligation to be vold and of no effect, otherwise to remain a full force and virtue.

Signed, scaled and delivered in the presence of

to The Entry being so made and Bond executed, the goods to be exported shall be laden and manifested for exportation either by Ship or by Railroad, and the Collector shall thereupon grant to the Exporter a Certificate in the following form:

No. CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that having on the day of duly entered at this Port for exportation, the following goods, viz.: (Marks and Nos., te., as in the Entry.) and the same having been on the day of 183, shipped or

inden (if by water state the name of the Ship and Master, and where bound—if by Railroad, the name of the Line and the destination)—he, the caid or his Assignee, thirty days after the production at this Oline of a duly authenticated copy of the entry inwards of the said goods, at the port or place of destination acrossaid, or at some other Foreign Port or place, and upon the said or his Assignee, making eath on the face of such Foreign Entry, of the identity of the goods so entered at the Foreign Port or Place, with the goods so entered at the Foreign Fort or Place, with the goods so entered at the Foreign Fort or Place with the goods so entered at the Foreign Fort or Place with the goods are of the Capaback allowed by law upon the expertation of the the said goods

the said goods
Ofren at the Custom House, Port of
day of

(a) The full value of the goods exported.

(a) The full value of the goods exported.

50. Such Certificates shall be numbered in a consecutive series, at the Ports where they are respectively issued, and before the delivery of the Certificate to the Exporter, its issuing shall be recorded in a book to be called the Drawback Certificate Book, which shall be kept at the Custom House, and the form of which shall be as hereunder:

1. No. of Certificate.	2. Date of Certificate.	3. Name of the party to whom issued	4. Marks and No. of Packages.	5. Contents.	6. Date of Entry for Exportation.	7. When Shipped.	8. Whereto.	9. Name of the Vessel or Railroad.	10. Amount of Drawback in Certificate.	11. Date when paid.	12. Signature of Recipient.
i.	સં	89	4	5.	9	1.5	οż	6	10.	ı;	27

60. No Drawback will be allowed, unless the amount such drawback aball exceed \$50

WM. H LEE. Clerk Privy Council,

# SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received their entire

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and would particularly call the attention of buyers to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 1 870 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,

8. GREENSHIPLDS, SON & CO., DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE. CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAKENT ST., Montreal.

James P. Clark & Co., GOODS IMPORTERS, 162 McGill Street, MONTREAL

W. & R. MUIR

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 166 McGill Street, Montreal.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants

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

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

SHIPPING ALD COMMISSION MERCHANI

IMPORTING, FORWARDING.

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL, Importers of

PIG AND BAR IRON BOILER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers,

Fire Bricks.

DRAIN PIPES, Roman Coment, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vaste, Chiman Ton, Chimney Tops,

Manufacturers of Cnown Sofs, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12:1y

#### Lourds HODGSON, 38

IMPORTERS OF

Laces,
Blondes,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Dresses,
Umbrellas,
Parasols,
Shawls,
Hoop Skirts,
Tablo Oll Cloths,
Yarns,
Hattings,
Silke, Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Regattas, Prints, Bed Ticks, Denims, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, Silesias, Silestas, Cobourgs, Orleans, M de Laines, White Muslins, Jeans, Moleskins, Hattings,
Silte, Volvets,
Linen Threads,
Playing Cards,
Jowellery,
Tea Trays,
snuff Boxes,
Pipes,
Toys,
Bag Purses,
Poucils, Moleskins Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ribbons,

Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors, Pocket Knives Table Knives, Chaplets, Marbles, 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.

364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

# EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GCORGE BRUSH. Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BIRASS and IRON.

LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c. PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

> JOSEPH MAY. IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS.

439 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTERAL.

61-1v

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,

MICRTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, and Small Wares, No 465 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-ly

WM. J. MCHASTER & CO.,

MPORTERS of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street,
Montreal.

O'HEIR'S

WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

68 AND 162 MOGILL STREET, MONTREAL. Country Orders executed with Despatch.

BAKER, FOPRAM-& CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

J. R. BAKUR.

B. POPHAN

# WADDELL & PEARCE,

GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS, AND IMPORTERS OF

IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND BAILWAY SUPPLIES, 27 St. John Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:
Charles Cammoll & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Stotl and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadeley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Alblon Tube Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dann, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Iin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippott & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelisea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company, (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company, Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Manufacturing Company), Chelsea, P.O.; The Manufacturing Company (helesa, P.O.; The Manufactur SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:

New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-ranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand.

83-ly

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY MANUPACTURE

COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
GAS SHADES, do do do
Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
GUBLETS,
TUMBLERS,
SHUAD, NOWLE

IP

3 SHAL

1 of Table

Lets,

JMBLERS,

SUGAR-ROWLS,

CREAN JUGS,

SPOON-HOLDERS,

SALT-CELLARS,

CASTOR-BOTTLES,

PRESERVE DISHES

NAPPLES,

WATER PITCHERS,

Castorerow Water Pitchers,

Castorerow Water Pitchers,

Castorerow Water Pitchers,

Cango Tubes, Glass Rods,

"de to order in white

Hyacintile Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Retiectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.

Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept

on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 333 St Paul street.

A. Mok. COCHRANE, Secretary.

# THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invisted Fund - - \$18,909,850 Annual Income - - - - - -3,376,953

This Company will continue Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion

Farliamen.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

VERY information on the subject of L Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Uffice, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 ly

# PHŒNIX

# MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - OVER \$2,000,000. 81,200,000.

Annual Income - - - - - -

# ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND.

# ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-panies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be jurnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished. ANGUS R. BETHUNE.

General Agent

104 St. François Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion, 40

# HUA & RICHARDSON,

IMPORTERS ANDLOMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FHENCH CALFS KIDS and PATENTS, ac. Also a large supply of O. L. Richardson & Sons Spanish Sole and Slaughter Loather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited. Bole Agents for Alexander's ILIA Gloves.

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 EXTRAOT OF HENLOCK BARE.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET.

# CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

Corner Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal, Canada.

Bennett's Wharf, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 15-1y

# ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL . TWO MILLIONS STERLING

### PIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

ANY JAL INCOME £800,000

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude.

3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.

5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.

6th. Moderate Premiums,

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Large participation in profits-equal to 20 per cent. per annum on sum assured-being the Largest Bonus ever continuously declared by any office.

### BOOMS TO LIVE ASSURERS.

The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurors:

ist. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. All fees paid by the Company.

4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.

5th. Profits divided every five years.

ALFRED IERRY, Inspector,

All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

H. L. ROUTH. Agent. W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner,

# ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Have just received and will sell low

200 Baies Habtings Canadian Cotton Yabn

" MONTREAL do.

do.

100 " BEST SOUTHERN

do.

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

Montreal, 22nd May, 1868.

5-1v

#### DRY GOODS.

OGILVY & CO.,

# WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

495 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Just received:

100 pieces Hop Sacking.

300 pairs Blankets.

7-1y 80 bales American Cotton Yarn.

# OGILVY & CO.,

Agents for .

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

BERNARD'S OLD TOM,

7-ly BERNARD'S GINGER WINE

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Joseph's Block.

18 ST. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-17

# WINNING, HILL & WARE,

389, 391, 394, and 896 ST. PAUL STREET, (near the Custom House)

MONTREAL.

Importers and Wholczale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, Etc., AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYLUPS,

TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.,

For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ROR Ch. DeRancourt - Bordeaux - France.
Gustave Gibert - Reims - do.
Boord & Son - London - England.
B H. Harris - do. - do.
James Konyon & Son Bury. - do.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

839, 891, 894 and 896 Bt. Paul Street. 1.17

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

MPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANIS, St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandies,
A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Wh skey,
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
Guiness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen & Co.,
McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &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.

EDWARD RAWLINGS. Manager. 9-1v

JAMES BAYLIS.

IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL, No. 74 Great St. James Street No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1v

SPRING. 1868. 1868.

DRY GOODS

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

Are now receiving.

Per Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"

42 PACKAGES,

And by "Nova-Scotia,"

84 PACKAGES.

These, with their former large stock, completes their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Inspection and careful comparison invited.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS.

ST. PETER STREET.

1-ly

MONTREAL.

2,000 cases FINEST FRUIT SYRUP. GINGER WINE - "McKay's" 1,000 Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WEST BROTHERS. 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 14-1 y

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-17

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

480 ST. PAUL STREET,

MOSTREAL.

WM. McLAREN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES STORE:

18 ST. MAURICE STREET,

(In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.) MONTERAL.

BLACK & LOCKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.

36-ly

### NELSON, WOOD & CO.,

MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN European and American FANCY GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in

WOODEN-WARE of every description.

29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

The Business Office of the "Trade Review" is removed from No. 4 Merchants' Exchange to No. 58 St. Francois Xavier Street, Room No. 5, Up Stairs.

# RECIPROCITY.

THE Bill introduced by Mr. Beaman in the United States House of Representatives, to regulate trade on the Northern frontier-that is, with Canada -is not of character such as to merit any notice from our Government, even should its provisions become law. We do not now undertake to argue the question as to whether a more friendly trade intercourse should be inaugurated by a formal treaty, or by reciprocal legislation, but we do assert that the only way in which trade can be placed on a basis fair to both countries is by the appointment of Commissioners on both sides, who may meet and discuss the question in a candid, friendly spirit. None should be appointed to such a commission but those favorable to a renewal of reciprocity, and who would not be disposed to throw obstacles in the way. When these commissioners had agreed on the commissions to be made by the two countries, and had made their report to their respective Governments, then, their recommendations could be caried out either by treaty or by concurrent legislation.

We believe in Reciprecity—limited even to trade with the United States; but we must beware of paying too dear for the whistle, and of emptying our own pockets of all our available means, and getting only half a bargain in return.

We have at present ample means wherewith to pay our neighbours for any possible way in which they could throw their markets open to us. Let us be very careful that we get all we want before we part too freely with our privileges. What we do want is reciprocity in trade, not only as regards the products, but also the manufactures of the two countries; right of navigation through all parts of the great lakes, and more especially the privilege of taking a part in MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

# IRON MERCHANTS,

AND

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE

Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street MONTRRAL.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-17

# 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 premiums 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., Genera Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE. Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. Livingston, P.L S. 9-1y

the coasting trade of the United States; and the free transit of goods in bond over United States territory. Any reciprocity treaty which does not secure to Canadians the foregoing privileges in return for what the American Government will ask from us, will fail to give satisfaction, and will be aiding the prosperity of the citizens of the United States, at the expense of our own country.

Statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, 3rd June, 1868, and of the specie held against them at Montreal and Toronto:--

> Notes in Circulation. Specie.

\$450,000 350,000 \$8,749,000 \$800,000 Debentures held by the Rec'r Gen ... \$3,000,000

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY CO. Subscriptions are invited in London, England, for £411,000 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the European and North American Railway Company. The price is to be 75 (or 73), reckoning 1; per cent. interest to be paid on the 1st of July). The line is from St. John, the principal port of New Brunswick, to the frontier of the State of Maine, where it will come into connection with the entire railway system of the United States and Canada, while, in like manner it will form the connecting link between St. John and Halifax. Nova Scotia, and thus command a share of the general traffic between Europe and the whole of the American continent. The length is 88 miles, and the Company has been largely supported by local subsidies and subscriptions. The railway, it is anticipated will be completed and open for public traffic by the 1st of January, 1869.

· EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK .- The Montreal Gazette of Saturday says:-The annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Bank was hed at Sherbrooke a few days ago. The old Board of Directors. viz., Ben. Pomeroy, Chas. Brooks, A. A. Adams, J. H. Hope, R. W. Heneker, G. K. Foster, and H. L. Robinson, R. W. Heneker, G. K. Foster, and H. L. Robinson, were re-elected. The other officers were also re-elected. The report shows a prosperous condition. The net earnings for the past year were \$48,193, deducting from which expenses and dividends, leaves a balance of profit of \$30,317. The Directors recommend the discontinuance of the Stanbridge Branch. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, and \$7,000 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$30,000. The stock of the bank is glipped up.

# " ONLY A DREAM, SIR."

NLY a dream, Sir," said Mr. Jones to his friend Smith, the other day. "Quite a dream, Sir, I assure you, a very pleasing dream, it is true; but, after all, only a dream." The speaker referred to the project of changing the route of the trade of Oriental nations with Western Europe, from the present long ocean voyage, to and from China, Japan, &c., to San Francisco or Vancouver's Island, and thence across this Continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and then by steamer to Europe. Now, we have great respect for Mr. Jones-who has not?-but is his opinion of this matter correct? Is it a dream to suppose that the course of Oriental trade could be profitably turned across North America, or is it not? Many British Statesmen consider it no dream. Lord Bury is of this opinion, having publicly stated some ago, when speaking of the trade of the Empire: "Our trade in the Pacific Ocean with China and with India must ultimately be carried on through our North American possessions." The people of the United States, who are generally pretty wide awake in such matters, evidently do not agree with friend Jones as to the project being all a dream. They have two railroads in course of construction extending across the entire Continent to the Pacific, one of which is very nearly completed-the rapidity with which it has been constructed being one of the greatest feats ever performed by man. This line is now running nearly its whole length, and one of the expectations on which the work was undertaken is, that it will obtain a share of the Eastern trade. We recently saw a statement by an American writer, showing that by steamer from Hong Kong to San Francisco, by the Pacific railway from there to New York, and by steamer from New York to Liverpool, a cargo of teas could be sent in one-half the time it now takes by the old route of the Cape of Good Hope. The late Mr. McGee, in his place in the Canadian Parliament, more than once during his more eloquent utterances, drew a beautiful picture of the productions of the Orient passing across this Continent through British territory to Europe. It would be too much to suppose that this was only the rhetoric of the author, and not the sober language of the statesman. So far as we are concerned, we have never had any doubts as to the saving in distance and time which would be effected by making a highway across this Continent to the East; but we confess to having had doubts as to whether cargos could be conveyed as cheaply and in as good condition. Many persons well informed on such subjects, however, do not sympathise with our fears on these points, and it must be admitted that when a great saving is effected in distance and time-as would undoubtedly be the case in this instance—the element of cheapness generally follows. If Mr. Jones, then, be wrong in his opinion-if the project be not a dream, but a sober reality, and if the whole, or even a portion of the immense trade of China, Japan, India and Australia, is destined to cross this Continent on its way to Europe, one thing the people of the Dominion may fairly congratulate themselves upon: the shirtest route from Great Britain to these countries is through our territory! This will be readily seen by the following statement of distances which can be relied upon as correct:

#### AMERICAN ROUTE.

Miles

From Liverpool to New York	980 180
" New York to San Francisco by rail3,8	ЮŎ
Total number of miles	80
CANADIAN ROUTS.	
Mil	08.
From Liverpool to Montreal	40
From Liverpool to Montreal	30
" Thunder Bay to mouth of Fraser River1,9	79
Total number of miles	749

These figures show a difference of 351 miles in favour of the Dominion route, and we believe that Vancouver's Island is nearer to China than San Francisco by a considerable distance. Nature has done much towards making a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific through our territory. It is a fact which many will be astonished to hear, that a voyageur can go from Quebec straight across to Vancouver Island by water, with the exception of a little over 500 miles land! With the proposed improvement of the Ottawa and French river navigation, a vessel could go direct f rom Quebec to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior-a distance of (say) 1,225 miles. From Thunder Bay to the mouth of the Fraser River is 1.975 miles, of which distance 1,468 miles are water communication, leaving

only 511 to be travelled overland. In Mr. Patterson's cleverly compiled "Trade and Commerce of Montreal," the time which it would take to cross from Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, to the Pacific (with good roads and steamers on the navigable waters) would be as follows:

Miles. 1,468 by water at 10 per hour	6	Hours. 2 6 13	Min. 48 12 00
1,979 miles would take	10	22	00

This route would inevitably shorten the present mode of going from Europe to the North Pacific, but we fancy that a railroad would be necessary if anything like a respectable portion of the Oriental trade was to be brought across the Continent through our possessions. At present, we would only be too glad to have good prospects of obtaining a first-class waggon road, let alone a Pacific railway-but it must not be supposed from this fact, that such a road is a very remote probability. If it be once fairly demonstrated that this great revolution in the course of Eastern trade is about to take place, the scheme of a British Pacific Railway will at ouce assume the greatest importance. It would then be a question as closely affecting the Empire as this Dominion. Great Britain could never think of allowing such an immense trade to pass entirely into the hands of the Americans and their Pacific roads. If the Mother Country is the great carrier of the world, it is largely because she carries on so much of the trade of the East-of India, of China, and of Australia. She has spent tens of millions in thus keeping herself "mistress of seas," and great though the cost of a Pacific railway would be, it would be considered nothing if her Maritime superiority were to be affected by it. We will soon have the most Westerly parts of Ontario connected with Halifax by rail-a distance of about 1,400 miles; to complete the connection Westwards to Vancouver Island would take (say as a rough guess) \$100,000,000-how long would double that sum cause England to hesitate it she thought even the transport of Oriental trade was about to pass from under her control? Ah! but-we are forgetting Mr Jones, and must draw to a close. There may be something in the way which renders this great idea impracticable, and proves the correctness of his words, "Only a dream, But it is quite possible Mr. Jones may find himself to be the dreamer, and before ten years elapse, have to awake to the fact that England and France carry on their large trade with China, Japan and Australia, via the North American Continent. The subject is, at least, worthy of earnest consideration, for if the present expectations of some sanguine spirits are realised, British America has a Pacific railway and a dazzling future before it.

# THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

(From the N. Y. Bulletin )

USINESS is probably in a better condition to-day f B than it was a year ago; we hear fewer complaints than it was a year ago; we hear fewer complaints of extreme duliness, and failures are less imminent than they were during 1867. The country is each year settling down to a condition of affairs in which the suspension of specie payments is regarded as an evil which cannot be remedied in a short time, and the expression of the opinion of the business men of the country to-day would result, we believe, in showing a majority who believed that the full resumption of specie payments in the United States will not occur in less than ten years. This conviction that we shall not reach a gold basis for several years to come has only become settled in the minds of the community within the past twelve months, and its effect has been undoubtedly beneficial. Uncertainty as to the future is the most permicious cause of a dull state of trade, and we may congratulate ourselves that with the removal

undoubtedly beneficial. Uncertainty as to the nuture is the most pernicious cause of a dull state of trade, and we may congratulate ourselves that with the removal of all such cimerical ideas as that of an immediate return to specie payments, or a payment of the national debt in five years, or, on the other side, that further issues of greenbacks would be a blessing, the commercial situation is vastly improved.

It is possible to find still further cause for rejoicing in the prospect that the Southern States will presently be reconstructed in some way; and once in the Union no political party, of whatever opinion, will try to put them out again 'The questions of suffrage, distranchisement, representation, &c., will adjust themselves after a lew years according to the majorities in the States themselves. In a commercial point of view it matters not so much on what plan the States should be brought into the Union, as that they be brought in by some means, that military government should be withdrawn and the future civil status of that large section of the country should be settled. This must be done before any considerable degree of business prosperity can prevail in the Southern States—and this long-expected event is apparently persons may look upon the means used to accomplish the end, it can hardly be doubted that the event itself will favorably affect the condition of business. affect the condition of business.

# MR. BEAMAN'S BILL TO REJULATE TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

HE following is the text of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday, June 8th, by Mr. Beaman to regulate trade on our northern

Sth, by Mr. Beaman to regulate trade on our northern frontier:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following named articles, being the growth and product of the British North American Provinces, shall be admitted into the United States when directly imported, at a duty of five percent. ad valorem. That is to say:—Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fish, smoked and salted meats, seeds, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in water, poultry, butter, cheese maple sugar, lard, tallow, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part; fish oil, coal, firewood, grindstones, rough and unfinished; provided that similar articles be the growth and product of the United States, shall be admitted into the said Provinces of British North America at a rate of duty not higher than the duty imposed by this act upon similar articles when imported into the United States from the Provinces atoresaid; and provided, further, that all export duties upon any of the above enumerated articles shall be abolished and cease to exist.

SEC 2.—And be it further enacted, that for the use and privilege of navigating the waters of Lake Michigan by citizens of Canada the same rights and privileges are to be conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and it: canals as are enjoyed by British subjects without distinction as to toils, and charging rates proportionate to canal distance. And provided that for the free transit of goods, wares, and morchandisc in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States to and and from Portland and the Canada line, equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States to and and from Portland and the Canada line, cqual privileges shall be conceded to the United States from windsor or Port Sarnia or other W

provided, further, that the free ports in Canada shall be abolished.

SEO. 3—And be it further enacted, That all the rights of fishing near the shore existing under the rights of fishing near the shore existing under the treaty with Great Britain of 1854, known as the Reciprocity Treaty, shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the said Provinces of British North America, provided that the same rights and privileges of fishing as existed and were understood to exist under the said treaty shall be granted and conceded by the said Provinces to the United States in every respect, including the shore fisheries of the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the waters and shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, with full privileges to the citizens of the United States to fish for or take, dry, and cure any fish of any kind whatever within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours whatever of British North America, the same as are enjoyed by citizens of British North America and without distinction as between citizens of the United States and of the said Provinces of British North America as to dues or other regulations

Irovinces of British North America as to dues or other regulations

SEC. 4.—And be it further enacted, That no part of this act shall go into effect unless and until all the stipulations and concessions herein provided are mutually agreed to by the said Governments of British North America, and are mutually and reciprocally entorced by the Government of British North America as well as by the United States; and upon the failure or neglect of the said Provinces of British North America or any of them to give effect to any of the reciprocal provisions of this act either as regards the mutual admission of articles, the natural growth and product of each country as hertofore enumerated, the free navigation of the St Lawrence and the canaly thereof, the freedom of the fisheries or any other provision herein contained which depends upon a mutual agreement, concession or privilege made by the said Provinces to the United States, then the provisions, concessions and requirements of this act shall be held to close, and to be of no effect as far as the said Provinces or any of them are concerned, and public notice to that effect shall at once be given by proclamation of the President or the United States, the true intent and meaning of this Act being that it shall only apply to those Provinces of British North America which mutually become parties to its provisions by such reciprocal legislation as may be necessary to give them effect.

We understand that there will be no loss suffered by any creditor of the Halifax branch of Converse, Col. son & Lamb, who lately suspended payment in Montreal, as Mr. H. McLaren had bought out their interest in their Halifax business some time previously to the failure, and is now paying all claims against the firm in Nova Scotia in full. The statement which appeared in one of the Halifax papers "that the banks in Monin one of the Halifax papers "that the banks in Montreal had suffered to the extent of \$300,001 in paper transactions with Messrs C., C. and L., is entirely untrue, that sum only representing in round figures, the amount of their legitimate business paper under discount, all or very nearly all, of which will be paid in full by the promissors or endorsers. We believe they have made a satisfactory settlement with their creditors, and that Mr. McLaren is relinquishing business in Halifax to go back to Montreal and take the financial management of the new firm of Colson, Lamb & Co. Saturday Mail.

# OUR BACK COUNTRY.

(From the Peterborough Review.)

FREE GRANTS IN THIS COUNTRY.

FEW weeks ago we called attention to the anomalous position of the Crown Lands in our back

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A FEW weeks ago we called attention to the anomalous position of the Crown Lands in our back country, as they were practically withdrawn from sale a year ago when a large tract extending west from Madoc was declared a mining region.

We now learn with pleasure that the subject was then engaging the attention of Government; and that the free grant system is to extend to the Crown Lands in our entire back country. Portions of the Townships of Cardiff and Monmouth are to be at once thrown open to settlement, and the vacant lands in other townships, both on the Burleigh and Bobcaygeon roads, are to be placed under similar regulations, so soon as lists of the lands can be prepared and other arrangements completed.

It appears to be the policy of the Government to place one or two townships only under the oversight of a local agent, whose duty it will be to point out lots as required, and otherwise assist in the location of settlers. The fee of \$5 heretofore paid to Crown Land Agents is dispensed with. We understand that Mr. Wheeler Armstrong has received the appointment of local agent of Cardiff and Monmouth, the lands of which townships will be open for settlers immediately. No more suitable person could have been chosen. We hope soon to be able to announce the completion of arrangements for the free grant of land in all the townships of our back country, and the appointment of additional agents.

We understand also that the Burleigh Road is to be completed as far as the Monck Road, this season, and that the work to be done will be let by tender.

In addition to this arrangement regarding the lands in the newer townships, we are informed that it is the intention of the Government to publish lists of lands not patented, in the old townships, and these if not settled for, will be forfeited, placed in the market, and resold by public auction:

We are sure this announcement will give very general satisfaction; and that our local members, whoh hve been assiduous in extending the free grant

we are sure this automorphism. Will give very seneral satisfaction; and that our local members, who have been assiduous in extending the free grant setem to this county, will receive the thanks to which they are so fairly entitled in looking after the interests of our back country.

#### CONDITION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(From Herapaths' Railway Journal.)

REPORTS are current that the working expenses are being greatly reduced, although the traffic is It are being greatly reduced, although the trame is increasing; that the negociations with the Canadian Government will result favourably; that the tide of emigration is rapidly turning in favour of Canada; that Montreal is becoming a great place; that whether the European and North American Railway is or is not carried, the Intercolonial will be made; that the Canadian winters are getting milder; and, in fact, that we are on the eve of another Grand Trunk "risa."

We have always taken one view of the Grand Trunk, that it would have in time a very good traffic, and managed with economy, it would pay a fair rate of interest on a moderate capital outlay. As fas as traffic goes we contend that those views are already realised, and that there is now on the line a considerable traffic, which if it were worked at the full rate of 55 per cent, would leave a profit equal to paying a respectable rate of interest on a capital cost of £8,000 or £10,000 per mile, at which we welieve the line could have been made had the Canadian Government been as considerate towards the railway interests of Canada as the ludian Government has been of the Indian lines, lines which are doing so well. But even as things are with the capital cost as it is, the results of the Grand Trunk would not be extremely disastrous, if the working expenses were at 55 per cent of the receipts. Take 55 per cent, or only 45 per cent of the receipts year the traffic exceeded £1,300,000. This year it will probably be about £1,400,000. 45 per cent of £1,300,000 would give £685,000 as the year's profit; of £1,400,000 there would be £630,000. £585,000 a year profit would just about clear all the preference charges of whatever kind, and leave the ordinary stock in good position to receive dividend in future as the traffic increased £680,000 would pay all preference charges and some small ordinary dividend.

The great question then, it appears to us, is that of the working expenses.

small ordinary dividend.
The great question then, it appears to us, is that of
the working expense. If the working expenses be
at a reasonably rate the preference bond-holders, lat
and 2nd, are as "safe as houses," the 3rd and 4th
preference stockholders are covered, and the future
of the ordinary stockholders is encouraging; also—
which is equally important—the Buffs would be contest.

The uncovering of the first and second preference bonds of their cash interest has permanently, or for years, reduced the marketable value of those se-critics. It will be difficult to get people to believe in them again as bonds whose interest will be regularly paid.

The Journal also contains the following communication :-

ME, EDITOR,—It may be interesting to you to know that I have received from my agents in Montreal and Toronto, for several weeks past, very promising accounts of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Not alone is there a large increase in the weekly traffic, but there is a considerable weekly decrease in the expenditure, more especially in one most material article, viz., fuel.

They further write me that the cost of renewals is and will be infinitely less than last year, the rails

having stood the winter well, owing to better materials having been used last year than at any previous time. There is much more activity displayed and attention paid by the managers and staff to all matters of detail, and they seem at last to be aware that unless they can procure a better result from their operations than they have of late years shown, there must be a total and radical change in the administration and management, not alone in Canada, but here also. They inform me that it is in contemplation to raise the rates, both for passengers and merchandise. They express a very decided opinion that the traffic this year will far exceed that of 1867, and that with dimnished expenditure to a large extent they think it highly probable that at the next half-yearly meeting a far more satisfactory report will be presented. It is very pleasing for us unfortunate Shareholders to see at last some little movement in the shares of this line.

of this line.

I am decidedly of opinion that the shares in this undertaking are now tar below their intrinsic value, and that with a steady and continuous weekly increase in the traffic, and a decreased expenditure we shall see all classes of shares considerably higher than at present, and that within a short time. I am convinced it is a good property.

BRIGHTON, May 25:h, 1868.

E. M. R.

# RECIPROCITY.

(From the New York Albion.)

ORE than two years have now elapsed since the

MORE than two years have now elapsed since the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British North America ceased to exist. After more than ten years of mutually advantageous interchange of products, the United States Government deliberately determined upon the abrogation of a treaty under which transactions amounting to more than five hundred millions of dollars had taken place, and that, too, in defance of the wishes, as well as the interests, of perhaps a majority of the collective American people. For it must be remembered that the Southern tier of States had no voice in the government when this suicidal act was perpetrated, while entire sections of the Northern States were almost a unit in favour of a continuance of the Treaty.

This foolish act can only be accounted for in one way, namely, in the unwarranted irritation, rashnese, and impulsiveness of this sensitive people. Change, too, they must have. If it is not for the better, it must be for the worse. When we reflect, however, that the great manufacturing British nation admits the surplus coreals—ground or unground—of the whole United States, free of duty, and also opens her ports and her entire coasting trade to the ships and people of the United States; and, further that defendences, on equals, canals, rivers, and harbours of British American, to the coasting at this, the vessels of the comparatively feeble colonies immediately north of us, have never yet been allowed to participate, either in the markets, or the coasting trade of these—professedly liberal—United States.

But time will mend all this. We already see signs of returning reason. The general tone of the American press: the two or three "reports" recently presented to Congress, in quick succession, by the Secretary of the United States I reasury; and the still more recent introduction into the House of Representatives, of a bill for the better regulation of trade on the Northern frontier; all point in the same directions between the two kindred peoples, now controlling the dest

# TRADE WITH CANADA.

(From the Boston Post.)

HERE was a double reason given for the sudden abrogation of the Canada Reciprocity Treatythat the state of the Treasury demanded the abolishment of everything like free trade with the Provinces, and the conduct of Canada during the continuance of our civil war merited this visitation of punishment on her guilty head. These pretexts were not without plausibility for many minds, and possessed decisive force for certain others. That they were mere pretence, however, and without any foundation in sound reason, will readily appear to any one who chooses to attend to the proofs.

reason, will readily appear to any one who chooses to attend to the proofs.

In order to make it out that the levying of high duties on Canadian products really "protect" American interests, and thereby increase our revenues, it must be shown that they are for the pecuniary advantage and profit of the United States; that is, it must appear that we get what we got before on better terms. But a carefully prepared tabular statement proves the fact to be just the contrary. What we have purchased from Canada since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, has cost us as much as we were obliged to pay under the treaty, with the new duty added. There are many articles which we are obliged to obtain in the Canadian market at any rate. Take that or lumber, for instance; our Eastern forests have ceased comparatively to yield their treasures for house and ship-building, and we have been compelled to seek supplies where we secured them before the treaty was hastily annulled. Pine lumber is received almost wholly, in the Atlantic States, from the Canadian forests, whence it reaches them from the Ottawa valley. A duty of twenty per cent was laid on this product. The figures of the official report alluded to show that nearly all this lumber, coming by way of Ottawa, is for the American market, reaching us through the Champlain canal. The abrogation of the treaty has had no effect to check the demand from that prolific source of supply. For example: there were 466,812 thousand feet of planks and boards exported from Canada in 1876, the total value of which was \$4,685,80765, and of which sum \$4,408,554 was paid by the United States;—in 1867, there were exported from Canada in 1876, the total value of which was \$5,104,342, and of which sum \$5,049,367 was paid by the United States;—in 1867, there were exported from Canada in 1876, the total value of which was \$5,104,342, and of which sum \$5,049,367 was paid by the United States. Thus it will be seen that we buy more lumber of Canada since the abrogation of the treaty than we did

economist can demonstrate how this style of "protection" aids American interests and industry, merely making them pay what they did before, with 20 per cent on top.

And this increased tax, let it be kept in mind, is levied on every householder in the land. No man repairs his old house, or builds a new one, but is forced to pay higher for his lumber than he paid under the Reciprocity Treaty; and it is notorious that thousands have been obliged to deter the erection of homes for years, and consume their hard earnings in payment of increased rents, for no other reasons than that lumber was so much higher in consequence of the abrogation of the treaty and the levying of a duty. And it has worked in the same way with our ship building. Thousands of skilled mechanics have been driven from their homes to seek unaccustomed employment in other places, simply because the building of vessels has by the breaking up of the treaty, been monopolized by the Maritime Provinces. The report of the Special Commissioner of the Internal Revenue gave the facts and figures of the destruction of this branch of American industry in detail, and showed with what intelligent care Congress had "protected" the interests of the country, by the abrogation of the treaty, and with what a terrible weight of punishment it had afflicted the provinces for their demeanour during the rebellion. The fact is simply this: we have added one-fifth to the prices we have to pay for all our lumber, besides breaking up our bu iness of shipbuilding and handing it wholly over to the provinces. Under these circumstances, where does the "protection" fall, and who feels the weight of the "punishment."

The mackerel fishery shows precisely the same result. We have only been offering a premium to smugglers. The fishermen demanded protection as well and who feels the weight of the "punishment."

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Other, and not less convincing facts might be taken from the body of this official report, all showing the hardship and injustice of the abrogation of a beneficent Reciprocity Treaty, in order to follow it up with the imposition of oppressive duties in the name of protection. Here it is shown that certain important industrial interests are broken up and driven away, that the price of lumber is made 20 per cent higher for every man who is struggling to secure for his family a home, and that every mackerel on the table of the laboring man costs him more than it used to under the free trade arrangement with Canada. How this is to be called "protection" puzzles every brain that is not of itself a puzzle by natural construction.

It is insisted by this same class of reasoners that Canada was to be forced into the arms of the United States by the compulsory process of the abrogation of the treaty. It is an entirely new and original doctrine, that temper can compel trade, and thereby hasten political alliance. Trade follows its own natural channel. Other, and not less convincing, facts might be taken

# MR. BEAMAN'S BILL.

(From the New York Post.)

THE bill is very skilfully drawn for its object, which is chiefly to open to our citizens the St. Lawrence

THE bill is very skilfully drawn for its object, which is chiefly to open to our citizens the St. Lawrence and the fisheries, and to allow the introduction of Canadian timber and provisions at a nominal duty. It is an acknowledgement that the discontinuance of the late Reciprocity treaty was a mistake on our part; and an attempt to recover its benefits by a different process, instead of a renewal of the treaty with the British Giovernment. What reason is there for expecting that the provincial authorities will respond to the preposal, we do not know. The act makes no provision in favor of manufactures of the United States, although the Canadian duties on these formed a principal reason for the abrogation of the treaty.

The bill is, in fact, a declaration by Congress that our protective policy is found to be oppressive and injurious to our own citizens. The exclusion of Canadian lumber and cattle has crippled many important industries of our country. To these industries this practical abandonment of the protective policy will doubties be a very considerable relief. The people will thus be enabled to judge how great would be the benefits of a similar relief extended to all the interests of the country, now suffering from an absurd system of legislation which is obstinately maintained mainly through the influence of a single interest. Nearly all our manufacturing interests are preparing for the abandonment of protection, with the exception of those concerned in iron or steel.

It would be a capital improvement in the bill if its provisions were made universal—extended to all the products of all countries on the same terms. It limitation to a single country is both illegical and invidious in its bearing upon other countries. If the offer should be accepted, the English Government might justly complain of the distinction made by us in favor of its colony; and if the imperial prerogative of Parliament should interfere and annul the provincial legislation, it would not be possible for us to make any complain Congress

# THE GOLD DISTRICT.

(From the Belleville Intelligencer.)

FEW notes respecting the operations now going on in the Hastings Gold District, may have some general interest at the present moment.

general interest at the present moment.

A large quantity of machinery for the Anglo Saxon Company, reached Belleville last week en route for the mine. From the spirit and energy shown-by this Company, great results may fairly be anticipated. The works are to be on a very extensive scale, and are being rapidly driven forward.

The Bay State Company's Mill is understood to be all but ready for operations, and will probably commence work on Wednesday next. All persons experienced in mining matters who visit this mill speak warmly of its probable efficiency. Some of them do not hesitate to characterize it as the very best they have met with anywhere. The results actually produced, will however, speak for it, in a very few days. In the meantime much interest is manifested in it by the mining community, from its being the first of that description made in Belleville, and a sample of what the Messrs. Brown can turn out of their Foundry; from the care and thought bestowed upon it by its proprietors, chiefly merchants among us; and especially from the fact of its having been constructed under the immediate direction and active supervision of Dr. Otway, whose reputation is bound up in its success.

The Directors of the Richardson Mining Company

under the immediate direction and active supervision of Dr. Otway, whose reputation is bound up in its success.

The Directors of the Richardson Mining Company are still persevering through all their disappointments and discouragements, and doing the very best they can for the development of the rich treasures, which it is hoped will yet reward their steady and praiseworthy efforts. They are now negociating with Mr. Dunstan, whose permanent services and supervision they intend to secure.

It is, however, understood that Mr. Dunstan has engaged first to superintend the removal, and recrection of the mill which he has worked for Messrs. Daniels Scott & Taylor, and which has just been purchased by the Merchants' Union Mining Company on most favourable terms. As this Company have set aside half of their capital stock (namely \$25,000), as working capital, and it now appears probable that they will have their works erected and in operation for less than \$5,000, the shareholders are looking forward hopefully to a division of \$20,000 surplus stock, thus securing four shares free for every five purchased. The Directors talk of immediately adding five new stamps of a stronger construction to those already in use. On the whole this mine is beginning to occupy a prominent place in public opinion.

The Barry Mine, like the Richardson, has its ups and downs. Just now the proprietors have some

trouble from finding that their crushing machine works badly, but they also, like their Richardson conferers seem full of pluck—determined to conquer their difficulties, and are already preparing to erect

freres seem full of pluck—determined to conquer their difficulties, and are already preparing to erect fresh works.

The country will really be much indebted to these pioneer companies for its future development. Not many, except those actually engaged in the work, are aware of the difficulties and discouragements, with which the promoters have to contend, through which they can scarcely hope to press, unless gifted with an extraordinary amount of pluck, combined with indomitable energy.

A concluding remark may be added. Some amusement was created among the inner ring of outsiders by the quiet yet keen competition between the various parties endeavouring to secure the Scott & Taylor Mill. Mr. Daniels, whose name was not often used but who was really the principal owner, is a New York capitalist, and, after the withdrawal of his partners, found it demanding more attention than he could properly spare for it, he therefore determined to part with it, even though at a great sacrifice. His price was at first \$3 000; and one company at least was in treaty for it at \$2,500.

ANOTHER PRODUCE DEALER GONE—On Wednesday night Mr. Naughton, of the firm of Naughton & Gauhan, well known produce dealers of this town, took his departure over the border, leaving some creditors to lament him. The execut of his indebtedness and the repayments he has made we shall give as we have heard them, on what we consider indubitable authority. The Bank of Comnerce will be the loser to a trifling amount, and his partner, Mr. Gauhan, has been left without anything, Naughton having drawn whatever balance was to the credit of the firm. The amount of the latter we have not ascertained. Naughton went to Buffalo, and more generous than one or two that had taken the same direction before him, he remembered some of his creditors and sent it by express to Mr. McNeil, in payment of a pair of boots; Mr. Savage, watchmaker, received \$30; Mr. Jackson, broker, \$170, and Mr. Jas. O'Neil, who had endorsed some paper for him, was the recipient of \$2,000. We have said this was partial consolation, because although these sums were nominally what was due each, yet they were not full payment, for whereas he owed in gold he transmitted in green backs. We understand that Mr. O'Neil followed him to Buffalo to endeavor to collect the discount. Naughton has left behind him two dashing horses. buggy, house furniture, &c. He paid a number of small accounts before he crossed the line. We may remark that, though we have had one or two cases like the present, yet they do not in the slightest degree affect the standing of any of the other business men in town.—Guelph Mercury.

# ECONOMY IN TAXATION!

(From the U. S. Economist.)

NE of the radical errors in our system of taxation has consisted in the levying of the imposts in such 

Duty paid to Government ........\$60,000,000 Profit charged at first hands, say 10 p. c.... 6,000,000 \$66,000,000 Profit charged by jobber, say 12½ p c..... 8,250,000 

Total.....\$89,100,000

take as the basis of the illustration an amount of products worth \$1,000,000,000 in first hands:

FIRST METHOD.

First cost of merchandise	\$1,000	000,	000
First profit, 10 per cent	100	,000,	000
T	\$1,100	,000,	000
Tax on sales at first hand, 2 per cent		,000,	000
Cost to jobbers	\$1,122	,000,	000
Jobbers' profit, 12; per cent	. 140	,250,	UUU
	\$1,262		
Tax on jobbers' sales, at 2 per cent	. 25	,245,	000
Cost to retailers	\$1,287	495,	000
Retailers profit, 20 per cent	. 257	,499,	000
Tax on retailers sales, 2 per cent	\$1,544	994,	000
Tax on retailers sales, 2 per cent	. 30	,899	<b>380</b>
Cost to consumers	\$1,575	,893,	880
SECOND METHOD.			
First cost of merchandise			
First profit, 10 per cent	. 100	,000,	000
Cost to jobbers	\$1,100	,000,	000
Jobbers' profit, 12½ per cent	. 137	500,	000
Cost to retailers	\$1,237	500.	000
Retailers profit, 20 per cent	. 247	500	000

Tax on retailers' sales, 6 per cont.... 89,100.000 Cost to consumers ..... \$1.547.100.000 The amount of revenue raised by these respective methods compares as follows:—

FIRST METHOD.

\$1,485 030,000

 By tax on sales at first hand.
 \$22,000,000

 By tax on jobbers' sales
 25,245,000

 By tax on retailers' sales.
 30,899,880

 Additional revenue by second method.....\$10,955,120 The cost of the merchandise to consumers by each The cost of the meronandes with the cost of the method compares thus:

First method . \$1.575,893,880
Second method . 1,574,100,000

Gain to consumers.....

The salmon, lobster, and oyster trade of this Colony is assuming larger proportions year by year. Mossrs, Wilson and Waddell put up eleven thousand five hundred cans of lobsters last year, most of which found a ready sale in England. Mr. Cairns has been engaged in the salmon preserving business for several years, and annually exports a large quantity to Britain. This year Messrs. Wilson and Waddell intend to preserve 20,000 cans of lobsters and oysters, and other parties engaged in the business intend to prosecute it on a larger scale than they have hitherto done.—Charlottetown P. E. 1.) Herald.

The West India Trade. —In some statistics lately published by the New York Commercial Advertiser on this subject, there is food for much serious reflection on the part of Canadians, since those figures, reveal the fact that there a large field is awaiting their enterprise, and that a large return can be easily obtained from its cultivation. The total imports of flour into the British West Indies was last year 412,000 brls, of which 351,000 came from the States, and only 60,000 from British America. Jamaica consumes the largest amount, 95,000 brls. Guiana and Barbadoes come next, 70,000 brls. Montserrat, Tobago and the Virgin Islands receive their supplies from us, but the other thirteen colonies depend mainly on the States. This is not as it should be. We need the goods which our fellow-countrymen in the West Indies have to export, and they are ready to receive our goods in payment, indeed it is bighly probable that they do receive our goods through the intervention of a third party who contrives to line his pockets at the expense of both. It would be much more fitting were Canada, instead of supplicating the States to grant a reciprocity treaty, to set to work to negotiate such treaties with her sister colonies, and thus, by the promotion of Intercolonial commerce, not only to fill her pockets but add another bond to those which bind together the different members of that "Empire on which the sun pever sets."

# MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE AT NEW YORK.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

Wash the total ward the total movement of certain leading articles of produce at this port up to the 1st of June. I will be seen that there is a large gain in the arrivals of breadstuffs, but a falling off in the receipts of mr a presistons and hog products

Breights of certain articles of domestic produce at New York during the first fire months of the

year -		•	
-	1866.	1867.	1569
A-kes bble	2.317	2,274	1,953
for relativits -			
Wheat, flour, bbis	697 440	527,241	861 496
cornmeal, bbls	143,000	131 412	177,189
Wheat bush	118,360	450,748	3,074,839
Wheat, bush tree bush	61,112	6,881	208,523
iland ater.	F22 375	393,419	1,652,153
Barley, bush	378,700	258,735	659 932
iras, bush.	245 484	78,031	113,843
t orn, bush	1,335 909	3,200,116	0.878,830
Fotton, bales		323,437	339,169
Aural Stores-	,	-	
rude turp., bbls	19.003	2.402	3 566
spirits turp., buls	13.435		18,807
Rosin, bhis	163.076		167,190
lat, bble	C5.133		16,256
	1.314		2,302
Prich, bbls	2,015	-,.0.	-,07=
	84.914	114,779	70 697
l'org, pkgs	44 720	24.651	33.412
Beel, pkgs	89 311	70,002	66.285
( utmeste, pkge	152,095		155 191
Butter, pkgs	46 996	131.(2)	141.902
theere, pkg	78.323		64.384
1,ard, 103 & bl/8	4.317		7 849
Do. kegs			10.018
Whiskey, bbls	85.230	62 [41 363,493	231,928
letroleum, pkgs	354,965	909,403	201,120

The shipments to foreign ports show a gain for the most part throughout the whole list, and income parinlars a very decided increase. We annex a comjarkon of the details.—

Esports from New York to Foreign Ports of certain uling articles of domestic produce for five months

ef the year:→			
•	1866.	1867.	1869.
Ashes-Pots, bbls	2.010	1.145	1.550
I'm l'earle, bbls	30	67	8
Breswax, lbs	131,148	66,597	273,771
Breadsluffs-	4037240	,	
is nest, flour, bbls	408.177	176 930	387.4GA
age flour, bbis	2.253	5,990	4,263
tornmeal, bbis	67.848	£5 978	87.682
Wheat, bush	138,552	35,969	2,604,379
Kve. bush	171,828	127,357	153 093
Onte, bush	722 173	97.316	28,069
Barloy, bush		860,226	
Peas, bush	71.098	123,681	42,141
corn, busis	2,542 001	3,63,639	3,383,905
andire, bxs.	31 943	27,748	37,612
Cost, tons	13717	27 786	20,188
cotton bales	259,329	258,992	202,239
ilay, bales	23,145	10,356	18,338
Hops, bales	663	1,316	264
Naval Stores -			
Crudo turp., bbls	11,285	83	200
Spirits turp., bbls	8,983	7,801	3,750
Rosin, bbis	· 136,735	1:24,683	162,534
Tar, bbis	13 643	2,987	8,202
l'ach, bble	986	2,461	1,007
Osts-whale, galis	44,871	204,112	165,0.0
Do. sperm, galls	67,893	321,849	176,19
Do lard, galls	6 950	53 631	110,193
Do lintecd, galis	4,716	3,017	25.669
Processons-		_	
look, bbls	45,813	40.065	46,966
Reef bbis	14 49%	8,218	11,818
to tes	22 449	20.326	87 233
( utments, ibs	24,468,747	16 438,510	21,032,090
Butter, 104	874,001	2.369,103	484,592
Threse, the	3.627 430	9.679.495	10,486,057
i.ard. ibs	13,261, 33	16,026,650	22,511.422
Elce, tcs	104	85	220
Do bbls	4,623	4,720	8,008
Tallow ibs	8,740,477	8,474,335	6,668,022
Tobacco, crudo, pas	42 256	41.180	23,483
Do manuf'd lbs	1,356,000	2,794 881	3,206 016
Walebone, 1bs	304,199	205,833	269,562
l'etroieum, gails .	11,212,,46	11,083,814	17,101,333

The stock here is not very large, and the future ship-ment will depend in a great degree upon the price and the consequent inducement to bring supplies from the migrid. We look for more activity during the entino wy garaca.

Cours on the Western District of the Grand Tensor RAITWAY - Never within the memory of did the crops in this section look so promising at a corresponding period of the season Leaving St. Mary. s.
and out the travellor reaches Aisa Lung, the view
is many charming; the whole country like an ocean of
section. From Uraig's to Sarnis, owing to the rativar montog principally through the reat- end of the
ints so good a view cannot be obtained but from the
ints so good a view cannot be obtained but from the
ints and groupe afforded, your correspondent coilviews the prospect is equally as good in that section.
From Widder west, younderstand that the lad river
as softened severely, but all kinds of spring crops
are of the section will be immensed. January
free tress. did the crops in this section look so promising at a cor-

# THE COAL TRADE.

(From the New York World

From the New York World?

THE gentle hint of the British Minister that Canada has resisted the importunities of Nova Scotia to put duty of fifty cents a ton on coal imported into the Provinces, can exarcely have much effect on the Congress by whom heavy duties are levied on coal coming hit our own country, and who resist the carnest remonstrances of our own people and the obvious diotates of hather and 2 yand policy to admit free of all duty that mineral which, properly considered, is light, heat, and/power. Not only are we now necessarily dependent upon it for the common lights of our cuties, but throughout a vast and continually increasing region it is becoming our only resource against the little destroying severity of winter, and the material for preparing our daily frood. It should be as free as sundincion of the world—its enhanced price increases the cost of every article made by steam power and flaces us at increased dicadvantages is all our manufacturing and commercial stratery with the rost of the world. Congress could seaved be so dull as not to see this, it is members permitted themselves to think at all on the subject, and would desiterate upon the interests of the propose instead of taxing the multimode for the beauth of a low coal-mining capitalists.

The lear lest the market in Canada for the coal of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio may be closed up by the supply of Nova Scotian coal to Western Canada, while the market in Canada for the coal of the whole who are interested in it until the blow strikes them, and it is not likely they will make such exertion in Congress unit that time comes. Nor does it even that the proposed canadian duty of first people in Canada, while inventue on the relative proportions of American and Nova Scotian coal used in western knoats, now while d'undatro. The distance from the nearest Are—an mines to the populous regions of Cintario : several bundreds of miles less than that from Nova Scotia, and flity cents a ton will not carry fine coal so great a distance up the strea "HE gentle hint of the British Minister that Canada

#### TRADE AND FINANCES IN THE U.S.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.)

T is probable that no great amount of disappointment has been occasioned by the general mactivity of the spring and summer trade. It has been apparent for some time that no marked improvement would take place in anyance of the ingathering of the new crops, and better the usue of the irgathering of the new crops, and better the usue of the irgathering of the new crops, and better the usue of the irgathering of the new prise. They looked for a certain degree of inactivity, and the only regret is that they were not disappointed, but the results would have been agreat deal more disastrous it the mercantile community had been less sagacious. As matters, now stand they are in a position to ideo over the difficulties occasioned by a limited demand for goods. Their obligations are user-owed down to an extent proportionate to the contraction obsciness, and, as a general thing there is very little indebtedness at the present time. Morehants and manufacturers have only a comparatively small amount of goods on usual, and business generally is limited to the supply of the condeptably deminished demand for commodities for immediate consumption. That the aummer trade will be unsually steamed of a pring has both ness of the winter and spring now seems to be ontirely probable. The unusually steamed old spring has both deliness of the weather and politics, and may be only expected to resume its sway when the doubts respecting the harvest and the same of the treatential election shall have been removed. In the mean time, there is nothing it the immediate fature to excite apprehension. The country is going through the precise ordenic that can alone dispel existing difficulties two more it is consuming itses than it produces, and spands in a favorable position for resuming a new error of prosperity when a new horough with and confidence.

The case in the money market is both a rosult and an evidence of the general inactivity of dustness. The supply of capital is greater than the demand. No T is probable that no great amount of disappointment has been occasioned by the general inactivity

and lenders confine themselves to operations that promise certain results. Hence the rate of interest has fell below the rates that can be obtained from government investments, but there is a strady increase in the prices of bonds. The stock market has been more active during the last week in this line of investments than during any period since the war, and there is no reason to anticipate that there will be any reduction in the present market prices for some time to come, in a few weeks, when the convenion of the seven-thirties shall have been completed, the volume of Covernment bonds will have reached the maximum. There will not only be no newsupplies of coin interest bonds, but the process of reduction will commence, Nothing but the most inexcusable financial blunders can prevent the Government from soon commancing the liquidation of the principal of the debt, by such means as the terms upon which it was contracted may render practicable.

That money will continue to be easy for some time to come may be reasonably expected. During the first week in July a total of not less than \$70 (40,000 will be disbursed in the shape of interest on Government bonds, and dividends of the great financial, rallicond, and manufacturing corporations. All this monny vill require investment is some shape, so that we are likely to have an abundant supply of capital for some time to come, or at least during the carly summer months.

#### COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(From the Commercial Bulletin.)

VIIE sound commercial prosperity of San Francisco is illustrated by the returns of the trade and commerce of that city during the first quarter of the current year. Although the winterseason usually exhibits a falling off in general trade, yet a comparison with the returns for the corresponding period in preceding years shows substantial progress, and an active business energy that promises well for the future. Uur limits preclude us from giving more than a brief on-line of the aggregate results. The returns, however, will enable the reader to form an idea of the growth and development of the New York of the Pacific coast. The figures, it will be remembered, represent

and development of the New York of the Pacide coast. The figures, it will be remembered, represent specie values.

The foreign import trade exhibits only a slight increase on the returns for the corresponding quarter in 1857, and amounted to \$4,000,000 during the quarter. The customs duties amounted on these imports to \$5,020,603, an increase of a quarter of a million deliars on the corresponding period in the preceding year. The value of the domestic imports from the Atlantic ports, via Francia, is estimated at \$11,647,000 in currency. For the freight read to \$1,647,000 in currency. For the freight read to \$1,647,000 in currency. For the freight read at \$11,647,000 in currency. For the freight read at \$11,647,000 in currency. For the freight read at \$11,647,000 in currency. For the freight read at \$10,447,000 in currency. For the freight read at \$11,647,000 in currency. For the freight read at \$11,647,000 in currency and for the value of consideration of the freight read at \$10,400 in currency and the balance construct of hardware, dry goods, agricultural implements, to a construct of hardware, dry goods, agricultural implements, to and general morchandise.

morchandise.

The receipts of treasure at the port om all sources during the quarter were as follows:

705,404 341,060 Imports foreign..... Decrease in 1868..... ..... \$ 1,302,320

To these gold receipts may be added about ten per cent of specio brought or sent to the port by private individuals from the interior, and twenty per cent of specio brought or sent to the port by private individuals from the interior, and twenty per cent, of coastwise receipts, the whole reaching an aggregate of not less than thirteen millions. Or this the exports amounted to \$10,640 000. To New York were shipped \$3,930,00; \$1,234,000 to Asia, and the balance to other markets. The Sub-Treasurer also shipped \$2,00,000 of coin duties on account of the general tovernment at Washington, and \$250,000 were shipped to Alaska on private account.

The shipping trade is quite respectable for a new contract.

private account.

The shipping trade is quite respectable for a port that did not have a single vessel a score years ago. San Francisco is now in regular steam communication with Europe, the Atlantic States, Australia, China, Japan-Central and Sonih America. This is exclusive of the large steamer business of the coast, and with Uregon and Lutta. Som of the vessels are first-class ocean steamers. Exclusive of the coasting atomics and all of country of the coast ago, entered as the port during the quarter and all of them readily found sugagements. During the quarter 11,088 passengers arrived by sea, an increase of more coding year.

There were the steamers of increases of the preceding year.

than double on the corresponding quarter of the precoding year.

The grain trade though of increasing importance,
can only be briefly summarized. The subpments of
wheat and flour during the nine months of the current harvest year amounted to 253 000 tons, vaised at
\$10,000,000 in specie. This grain was shipped on 154
vessel, exclusive of the grain sent by steamer via
Fanama. The increased value of the grain experts
on the corresponding period in the preceding harvest
year, is \$4,000,000. It is probable that the increase
next year will be in a much larger ratio it is estimated that the wheat crop of Caifornia for the curvent year will amount to 20,000,000 teathets; barley,
10,000,000; and eats, 2,600,000 This immense crop,
added to the factossing products from Oregon, a large
portion of which must flow through ten. Francisco
will still uirther increase the trade of that port, indeed, it is feared, that the tennange will prove insufficlent " the export of grain.

# UTILITY OF COMMERCIAL CONVENTIONS.

(From the Commercial Bulletin.)

It is one of the misfortunes of our times that the interests of Commerce and industry should be allowed to suffer for want of the concerted and well balanced action of the parties who are more immediately interested in this subject. The mercantile community is far from exercising the same influence in the United States that is accorded to it in other countries in England the whole polley of the government turns upon the promotion of industry and commerce. A few years ago a change of ministry occurred because it was the only alternative of a dissolution of Parliament, which, in the opinion of mechants and bankers, would prove highly beneficial to trade. In the United States commerce is made subordinate to party politics.

Previous to the civil war the Federal Congress exercised a very slight inducence on business affairz. It did not interfere with it, and much of our former prosperity may be attributed to the comparative freedom of individual effort. But all this is changed The government interferes in almost every department, and to this fact may be attributed much of the business depression that now prevails. The revenue officors and tax collectors haunt us everywhere, and interfere very considerably with the natural laws of trade. Taxes are levied and collected upon every article of commerce without sufficient reference to the interests of the party chiefly interested. Exploded bunders of taxation and duance are revived with an obtusences and stolidity that is amazing.

An effectual way of remedying these evils is by the harmonious and concerted action of our business men. In this view the commercial associations that are springing up all over the country can hardly fail to exercise a healthy influence. They will correct false notions of trade and commerce, and in due time help to remove many of the burdens that now press upon industry. T is one of the misfortunes of our times that the interests of Commerce and industry should be

help to remove many of the burdens that now press upon industry
In this light the proceedings of the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia last week are invested with more than ordinary interest. Means were adopted to effect a permanent organization and the substantial interests of the country were discussed with great breadth and originality. While some of the resolutions may be more deserving of consure than blame, yet taken as a whole there will be little dissent to the conclusions of a Convention which included in its membership an amount of capital and a degree of practical ability that has seldom been concentrated in America.

practical ability that has seidom been conce ctrated in America.

The improvement of the means of intercourse between the Mississippi Valley, and the scaboard and from the Atlantic to the Pacific by land and ocean engroseed a large share of the time of the Convention. The other points were: The establishment of steamship lines between the Atlantic slope and the Central and South American States, a revision of commercial treaties with foreign countries so as to secure larger privileges for American commerce; a resolution in lavour of the reduction of the Whiskey Tax to 50c. a gallon, and economy in the general Government. It was also the opinion of the Convention that the National Banks should be gradually required to substitute coin for greenbacks as a means towards the resumption of specie payments, and that the central system for the measurement of grain should be generally adopted. Nearly all these propositions have been heard of and discussed very freely, but their endorsement by so respectable and sagacious a body as the National Board of Trade invests them with a degree of interest, which it is to be hoped will not be lost upon Congress. upon Congress.

STRAWDERRIES - There is a gentleman living in Southampton, who planted this year ten acres of strawberries. A few days since he contracted to cell the same to a New York merchant for \$10.000, he to pick and ship them. This is what we would call a profitable crop, and would advise our farmers to turn their attention to raising them as well as tobacco.—

Petersburg (3'a) Express.

TRUST AND LOAN CONTANY.—The Lindon Times informs us that the report of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada to be presented on the 29th inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, leaving a balance of £3,339, after carrying £3,96) to the reserve.

Invention in Gold Washing—The Vencouver Colonist states that Mir. P Cadell, of Victory city, has invented an apparatus for gold washing in alluvial diggings. The apparatus for gold washing in alluvial diggings. The apparatus may be driven by water, horse, or steam power. The water for washing is raised in buckets attached to the driving-wheel, which are empited into a cistern at the top of the machine, whence the water falls into the feet-boxes and drives the dirt into a context-shaped cylinder, which, revolving with the same power that propels the wheel, thoroughly separates the coarse gold and gravel from the fine gold and gravel. The latter are then forced into a line of slute-boxes with three compartments, where the gold is caught by the ordinary filles now in general use. The coarse gravel and gold are forced through the back part of the machine, where another line of slute-box are set for the purpose of catching the nuggets. The machine is fed by ears, which are run on a tramway to the feed-box and then damped. Mr Cadell says the plan of the cylinder of the machine is his own invention. Tho advantages claimed for the machine are economy of time, monoy, and labour, and a more effectual method et separating the proclous metal from the dirt than any system now in use. prector in use.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INP.ES.—The Halifax Reporter says:—"Several large shipments of sugar and other West India and Nova Scotia products have been made by ships and steamers for the Western Provinces, and notwithstanding the creaking, a splendid trade is opening up, and we may hope to pay for our breadstuß by the surplus of our West India trade.

Wool.—The wool season has now opened in Galt, but so far with but small deliveries. The price varies between 23c. and 27c., and holders do not seem disposed to part with their lots at these rates The general impression prevails, however, that there will not be much, if any advance on these rates.—Galt Reporter. Reporter.

Nov a ficotia Gold Minino.—The Halifax Mining Gazette thus refers to the gold mining operations in the Uniacke district.—A large claim of 248 acres in blocks 11 and 12, belonging to a Montreal true is now under systematic exploration, and the best results are confidently expected. The Westlake Company's mill is making satisfactory progress. The Queen Company have just passed a batch of ore giving a steady yield of 2 oz; the Union and Contral show better and better as they descend, and the Uniacke (McClure), and Montreal Companies are still lifting capital payrock. Under the efficient management of Mr. J. C. McKenzie the Alpha mine is now being explored, and the mill receiving prompt and thorough repairs. The district will give some astenishing returns when the worke of the several organized companies are once more resumed. more resumed.

#### J. BELL FORSYTH & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c.

Quebec,	Ju	ne i	11,	186	8.
In the raft, for inferior and ordinary,		D.		8	Ø
according to average, &c , mea- sured off For superior do do	0	5 8	to to	0	10
In shipping order according to aver- age and quality  Board, 18 and 21 inch, in shipping	0	7	to	0	10
order	1	1	to	1	4
In the raft, measured off do. do In shipping order, 40 feet	0	8]	to to	0	10 9
OAE: Ordinary, by the dram.	1	5	to	1	6
By the rait, according to average and quality	1	2 3	to to	1	4

TANARAC: Square, according to size, in raft ... 0 7 to 0 10 Flatted, do. do. ... 0 5 to 0 7 STAVES:

For Specification merchantable std £50 00 to £60 00 All pipe, according to thickness...£62 10 to £55 00 W. O l'uncheon, merchantable ...£17 00 to £17 10

DEALS: Bright, according to specification. £17 to £17 10 for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion. £15 15s. for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion. 2nds, and others in proportion. Spruce, do £8 to £8 10s for

1sts; £6 to £6 10 for 2nds; and £4 10 to £5 for 3rds.

English specifications of deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-ninth under 11 incles br ad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad and upwards. Half firsts and half seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations; and if first quality alone, from £3 to £5. Dry Floated are worth more than our quotations.

N B — Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls, if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

#### REMARKS.

A fair amount of tonnage has arrived since we issued our last circular, but very little new timber, White Pine especially, has not made made its appearance, and the sales have been confined principally it not exclusively to what wintered over.

A ratt of about 80 feet average has been sold at 10d, measured off one of 67 feet at 8jd, and smaller averages in proportion.

London.

measured off one of 67 feet at 5jd, and smaller averages in proportion.

Red I'me—Without being very much in demand is more saleable than it has been for years, and old timber of 50 feet is held at from Sd to 9jd, measured off 40 ft 6d to 7d; 40 ft of last year Sjd, while new timber, not being plenty, would command higher rates.

Oax—Is very dull of sale in England as well as here, and contrary to expectations entertained in winter, the demand is limited.

Elm—Is in good request, and a lot of new timber was sold a few days agent 15d mans and a few mass sold a few days agent 15d mans and 15d mans agent 15d mans and 15d mans agent 15d mans agent

Elm—ls in good request, and a lot of new timber rassold a few days ago at 15d, measured off for SS ft average. Tamarac-

average.

Tamarac—Very little has yet come down, but for good size there would be no difficulty in finding purchasers.

Standard Staves—Could be purchased at under £60,

Standard Staves—Could be purchased at under £60, and are dull of sale everywhere. Funcheon are neglected in the Euglish market, but command a better price here than Standard relatively.

Deals—There is a fair enquiry for Bright Pine, but Spruce does not command the same attention as last menth, although we do not reduce our quotations.

Freights—22s for Liverpool; 25s 64 for the Clyde; deals for Liverpool 75s, and 80s for dry deals for London.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.

#### MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is in fair supply, sufficient to meet the lessened demand which usually exists at this senson of the year. Rates vary a good deal according to the particular paper which may be offered, but first class can be done at from 7 to 9 per cent, and at perhapa a shade under on undoubted collaterals. Sterling Exchange is steady at about 1101, without much demand. Latest New York quotations are 1104 for first class Banker's bills 60-days sight, or 75-days date. Gold Drafts on New York are somewhat scarcer, and may be quoted par to i per cent. discount.

Gold in New York has been more active and with a continuance of the sh pments of specie, and rumours of resignation on the part of the present conservative Secretary of the Treasury, advanced to 1411, it however receded to 140%, the closing price.

Silver is unchanged, and without much doing.

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

Bank on	London, 60 d	ays sight	110	to 110+
**	61	sight	111	
Private.	" 60 d	ays sight	Nor	10.
Bank in	" 60 d New York, 60	) days sight	110	•
Gold Drs	fts on New 1	ork	par	sib t of
Gold in I	iew York			10 . 010.
Silver	••••		4	to 41 dis.

#### THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Chapman, Fraser & Tylee, Chapman H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Converse, Colson & Lamb Franck, J. C. & Co. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Jeffery, Brothers & Co. Kingan & Kinloch, Mathowson, J. A. Mitchell, James
Moore, Semple & Hatchette,
Robertson & Beautie,
Robertson, David,
Tiffin, Brow.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, Parid, & Co.
West, Brow.
West, Brow.
Winning, Hill & Ware.

BUSINESS during the past week has shown signs of improvement, many Western buyers having visited the city during that time, and transactions generally having been at rather better figures than were current at the public sales previously. The staple articles have all received somewhat more attention. the demand, although small at this season of the year, is active.

TEAS-Have shown somewhat more activity, but sales have been confined chiefly to better grade Japans, of which some round lots, footing up about 1,000 half chests have changed hands at full rates, and the enquiry still continues. Good greens also met fair enquiry, and some sales of Imperial have taken place at prices ranging from 70c. to 75c. Gunpowders and Young Hysons also have been looked for, but we have no sales to report. Medium Young Hysons are firm, with but little doing. Low grade old Hysons and Imperials, and Young Hyson Twankays are readily placed at full rates. Some round lots of the better have changed hands at prices ranging from 39c to 43c and they continue in good demand. Black teas are somewhat less enquired for but some sales have been made at full market figures. Javas are scarce and well enquired for.

Coffee.-Has been in good request, sales being chiefly of Laguayra at 17jc. to 18c, and Java at 22c. to 2ic. Rios are also somewhat better enquired for. No change in our quotations.

SUGAR .- Raw continues firm, though the demand has somewhat fallen off, owing no doubt to buyers having pretty nearly completed their supplies. Meanwhile the stock ci good bright grocery is very low, and holders will not accept lower figures. No change in prices of reined.

Molasses-Has been in fair demand, and considering the season, the local trade has been active. Western buyers have not, however, purchased so freely as usual. Still with the present reduced stock in market, prices will not be likely to recede from present rates, holders views being very firm.

FRUIT .- Raisins are in much better demand. Sales during the past week, both for the Western trade and for our local wants, have been considerable, and prices have taken an upward turn, equal to 50 to 10c on Layers. 1d to 2d on M. R.'s, and je to je on Valenclas. Figs and Nuts remain steady. Currents are somewhat improved. The few lots of fresh which have offered are already disposed of at full figures, and lots now arriving are held for more money.

RICE-Has had a good steady demand for local wants, and round lots have been placed at \$4.60 to \$4.57 for Arracan, and \$4.45 to \$4.52} for Rangoon Although transactions have not been large, the feeling is firm, and holders are unwilling to soll, excep

at remunerative prices. Stocks at present are light, and expected arrivals are only an average.

SALT-Is much firmer. Transactions during the past week have not been so large as previously, but considerable found purchasers. Holders are now firm in their demands at 671c for Liverpool Coarse, and 87 c for Fine.

SPICES-Continue in good demand, though without change in price for last week. Nutmegs have been more especially enquired for, and full prices have been paid.

Auction sale of Groceries, &c., for account of V. Hudon, Esq. J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer:

Auction sale of Groeeries, &c., for account of V. Hudon, Esq. J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer:

20 bdls French twine 15c; 5 bbls lampblack 44c; 10 bbls whiting 3s 4d; 5 do do 3s 3d; 5 do do 3s 2d; 10 do do 3s 10; 10 do do 3s; 10 do do 3s; 10 do do 3s; 10 bbls copperas 90c; 25 do do 90c; 10 cs olive oil (pts) \$2 35; 25 do do (qts) \$44; 10 do do (hf pts) \$2 15; 10 do sardines (liftins) 18c; 10 do do 18c; 10 do do 18c; 5 do do (qto) 10]c; 10 do do 10]c; 5 do do 10]c; 20 do do 10]c; 10 do do 10]c; 20 do do 50]c; 10 do 50c; 1 do figs (jars) \$3 50; 1 do preserved fruits \$4.25; 20 bxes Sultana raisins 7\$c; 20 do do 7\$c; 50 hf boxes layer do \$1.05; 12 bags filberts 12]c; 5 do do 12c; 25 cs Julien claret \$2.35; 20 do do \$2.35; 25 do do \$2.25; 50 do do \$2.25; 25 do do \$2.20; 20 do do \$2.25; 25 do do \$2.20; 25 25 do do

#### THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Crathern & Caverhill. Evans & Evans. Evans, John Henry. Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H.

LaRiviére & Bourdeau, Morland, Watson & Co, Mulholland, & Baker, Robertson, Jas. Round, John & Sous. Waddell & Fearce.

FAIR business has been done during the past week, but of a quiet character, which can hardly be designated as active. There has been a steady demand for small parcels of goods from country parts generally, but few transactions for large lots have been reported.

Pig Iron is now very quiet, the demand from the Western States having fallen off, and there being no Canadian demand worth speaking of.

Bar iron is in full stock, and well assorted, and has had a fair share of attention.

Cut Nails are nominally unchanged in price, but manufacturers are rather more anxious to take orders than for some time previously, and would be willing to sell on rather better terms.

# MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirl patrick.
Black & Lacke.
Bu & Robertson & Co.
C uverse, Colson & Lamb.
C awford, James.
Dawes Brothers & Co.

Hannan, M., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Mitchell, Itob.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Seymour, C. B.

PLOUR.—The market during the week has been somewhat irregular. Supers for a time advancing to a range of \$6.50 to \$6.75, but again falling back, and closing quiet at \$6.25 to \$6.50 for ordinary to good samples, with exceptional sales of strictly choice at some advance. Other grades have been comparatively little affected, being in small demand, and mostly nominal. Bag flour meets but a slow and dragging sale, and rates have varied with supers closing dull at \$3.15 to \$3.20 for good to strictly choice.

OATMEAL —The demand continues of a purely retail character, and prices have been gradually giving way. Best Upper Canada is offered at \$6 without finding buyers to any extent, and Lower Canada ranges down to \$5.50 according to sample.

CORNMEAL.—The demand is restricted and very fitful, only an occasional hundred being taken as orders come to hand. The supply is much in excess of de-

mand and even current rates could not be secured if sales were pressed.

GRAIN .- Wheat-Prices have again fallen; closing quiet at \$1.45 to \$1.471 for car loads. A cargo of Choice in harbour brought \$1 50, which may be considered exceptional. Pease-There are none now offering in first hands, and the several parcels formerly in stock have been concentrated mostly in one hand, \$1 per 66lbs is asking rate, but only accoded to as shippers are covered to fill freight. Coarse grains of the several kinds are purely nominal.

PROVISIONS - Pork-Is extremely quiet, but except in cases where sellers are urgent no abatement from late rates can be noted, holders being mostly content to await the demand as it may arise. Butter -The inten e heat prevents any movement beyond the merest consumptive wants; rates are nominally unchanged, but sales are for the time impracticable. Many recent arrivals have been ruined by the intense heat, and it will be well to avoid forwarding till a change to cool weather is experienced

ASHKS .- Pots have met a steady demand till toward the close, when the ord us in hand being completed, buyers hold off for lower rates. Pearls .-Several lots have latterly sold at \$5.50, and sellers are still willing to accept this figure, but as the demand for a let git of time has only been actual orders, and none being now in boud, they are again for the time unsalcable.

TRADE SALE OF GROCERIES.—At the trade sale yesterday at the stores of Messrs. John Boyd & Co., there was rather a slim attendance in the early part of the day and budding was not very lively, but during the afternoon buyers came in, the bidding became active, and by the close of the day a very considerable amount of goods was placed at fair prices. The audience was principally composed of city men, and included the best retailers in this market; there was also a fair representation from the country. Altogether, both in respect of the quantity of goods sold and the prices obtained, the sale was quite up to the expectations of principals, and was therefore entirely satisfactory. Mr. Edward Lawson was the auctioneer, of whom we ought to say that he is becoming very popular with the trade in this capacity, having a thorough practical knowledge of the grocery business, and being able. For this reason, to place the goods before his audience in the most advantageous manner. We hear that he is engaged for two other sales shortly to come off.—Toronto Telegraph.

#### ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.	
Brun, Louis Isaie	Napiorville	Wm Coote	١
Brumauit, S. M	. St. David	L. J. R. Giraid.	1
Carter, Willis	. Guerph	E. Newton.	L
Conver. e. John	montreal	T. F. Brown.	1'
St. Cyr, Telesphore	. St. Meddard	T S uvage u.	1
Gallup, E. B	Millw 1 ht	B. Farmer.	1
Grenier, E	. Danville	A. M. Smith.	1
Greenfield, Wm	. St. Marys	. Thos. McIntere.	1
Hawley, Johiel	. Sterling	. Geo. D. Dickson.	Ι.
Hillen, Samuel	. Mitchel	. Thos. Miller.	1 1
Hurbert & Lany	. Mom rea	Jno. White.	1 4
McLean, Donald	Montre d	T S. Brown.	1
Lepage, O	. St. Medard	T. Sauvagenu.	
Lasond Antoine	. Montreal	T. Sauvage au.	
Meigs, Herman	. Stanbridge	W. M. Pattison.	
Moir, Robert	St. Marys	Thos. McIntare.	1
			1
Pratt Noel	. Montreal	T. Sanvago n	1
Pigeon, Isate F	Mantreal	T C Drown	1
Ritter John Ulrie	. Three Rivers	Win McDonga 1	1 1
Roy, Marie Louise	Monueal	T Sauveroes	1 '
Redman, R	Peterborough	D W Dumble	1.3
McRae, Hector Colin	Harriston	T Saundam	1
Shields, Bernard	dananoque	H C Iones	1
Tuily, K vas	Toronto	The Clarkson	1
Wilson	Toronto	W T M way	1
		Br. 8011.	1.
		1	1

# APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Davidson. Patrick	Foronto tratford st. Thomas. tue.ph.	May 6 Inne I

# RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week	From the	To
	ending	lat January	corresp :: ding
	Tuesday,	to	per :- d
	June 17, 1868.	June 17, 1868.	1867.
Wheat, bushels Flour, barrels Corn, bushels Peas, ". Barleg, ". Barleg, ". Gorn Meal, brin Butter, kegs. Chees, buxes Fork, barrels Lard, ". Tallow Winesd Whiskey	200,340 16,514 73,694 3,151 1,698 120 295 790 4 0 300 20 865	585,911 246,394 443,940 165,051 48,789 16,391 2,432 4,643 10,764 3,561 6,934 3,185 1,505 5,060	231,567 244,495 352,151 745,123 168,894 37,290 100,448 1,663 1,663 2,622 2,6 2 5,984 3,621 2,036 2,493

#### STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreel	12914 a 13714	129% a 130
Bank of B. N. A.	99 a 00	103 a 10514
City Bank, Banque du Peuple,	98 a 99	99 ex div.
Banque du Peuple,	1041/2 a 1051/2	105 a. i∩5⅓
Molsons Bank,	107 1/4 a 109	1071/4 a 1081/4
Ontario Bank,		97 112 a 11314
Ouebec Bank	Books closed.	112 a 113⅓ .97 a 99
Bank Nationale		105 # 166
Gore Bank,	44 a 46	00 a 45
Banque Jacques Cartier	106	Books closed.
Eastern Townships Bank	Books closed.	95 a 98
Merchanta Bank	Books closed. Books closed.	107 a 1071/2
Union Bank,	Books closed,	101% a 102%
Mechanics Bank	94 a 97	94 a 97
Royal Canadian Eank	Books closed. Books closed.	871≰ a 90 103 a 104
	DOORE GIORCH.	103 a 104
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	15 a 16	15 a 16
A. & St, Lawrence	16 a 17	16 a 17
	16 a 17	
Do. preferential	55 a 70	55 8 70
•	35 4 70	
MINES, &c.	000 - 000	\$2.00 a \$2.25
Montreal Consols	\$2 0 a \$2 25	#2.00 R #2.25
Canada Mining Company	45 a 50	45 a 50
Lake Huron S. & C.	43 a 30	
Quebec & Lk. S		
Montreal Telegraph Co.,	'35 a (10	135 8, 00
Montreal City Gas Company City Passenger R. R. Co.,	132 a 134	132 a 134
City Passenger R. R. Co.,	104% a 107	101½ a 107
Bichelieu Navigation Co.	114 a 117	114 a 117
Bichelieu Naviertion Co., Canadian Inland Steam N. Co'y. Montreal Elevating Company	107½ a 109	1107½ a 109
British Colonial Steamship Co'y.	50	50
Canada Glass Company	95 a 98	95 8 96
- ·	<b>**</b>	1 -0 - 0
BONDS.	871/2 a 90	871-≨ a. 90
Government Dehentures, 5 r.c. stg ,	871/2 a 90 871/2 a 90	87 % a 90
" 6 n.c. 1878 stg.	9914 A 100	99 × a 100
" 6 p.c., 1878, stg. " 7 p.c., cy.	99% a 10°%	
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents.	91 a 92	90 a 91
Montreal City Ronds 6 per cents	901/4 a 91/4	901/4 a 91/4
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c., .	1⊡0 a 100}	y 100 a.100⅓
Quebec City 6 per cents	80 a 90	80 & 90
Toronto city Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	92½ a 95 93 a 95	92½ a 95
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1872	93 a 95	93 a 95
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cents, 1860 Champlain R. R., 6 per cents	70 . 75	70 6 75
County Debentures	1 8	
	1	1
EXCHANGE. Bank on London, 60 days	110 a 1103	4 110 a 110 %
Private do	10934 a 1093	10914 10934
Private, with documents	1109 a 1093	109 4 10914
Private, with documents Bank on New York	28 % a 281	2814 a 2814
Private de	1 28 % a 29	12814 a 29
Gold Drafts do	15 p.c. d.to pa	r 5 p.c d.topar
Silver	4% 8 45	4 4 A 4 A
Gold in New York	140 a 00	r 15 p.c d.topar 4 14 a 4 12 140 a 00

# CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 3rd, 1868.

Consols for money, 941; for account, 941; Exchequer Bills, 10 to 14 pm.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Britisl	Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec , 1872. — to —
Canad	a 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877 1041 to 105
Do	6 per cent. Feb. and Aug 103 to 104
Do	6 per cent. March and Sept 1021 to 1031
Do	5 per cent. Jan. and July 92 to 94
Do	5 per cent inscribed stock 91 to 93
New I	Brunswick 6 per cent Jan. and July 103 to 104
Nova	Scotia 6 per cent., 1875 103 to 104

#### RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 55	to	57
Buffalo and Lake Huron 3}	to	37
Do preference 5}	to	67
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c 00	to	00
Grand Trunk of Canada	to	17
Do equipt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c. 76	to	78
Do 1st preference bonds 43	to	45
Do 2nd preference bonds 33	to	35
Do 3rd preference stock 25	to	27
Do 4th preference stock 181	to	191
Great Western of Canada 148	to	14%
Do 6 without option, 1873 97	to	99
Do 5½ do 1877-78 90	to	92
North, R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds. 80	to	<b>82</b>

# BANKS.

British North	America	<b>5</b> 0	to	<b>52</b>
---------------	---------	------------	----	-----------

#### MISCRILLANGUE.

Atlantic	Telegr	aph	50	to	53
Do	do	8 per cents	99	to	102
British A	America	an Land	15	to	17
Canada	Compa	ny	62	to	65
Colonial	Secur	ities Company	_	to	-
Canadia	n Loan	and Investment	21	to	1⅓ dis
Hudson	s Bay.	·	16¦	to	16
Trust an	d Loan	Company, U. C	3	to	die 🛔

HAME OF ARTICLE. C	URRENT							
QUOCERTES.	BATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	GURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES,	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CUBBERT RATES.
Laguayraper 1b. 0 1	افخفف	Aic. Kaglish		Glass. German,per hlf box '' 654x 754 '' 75x 856 '' 7x9 '' 8x10	190 to 195	Coffee—(in bond.) Jamaica, per lb Java, St. Domingo, per lb	010 to 011	0 21 to 0 2 0 17 to 0 1
Mocha	3 to 0 27 . to . to 0 to 5 50 0 to 5 50 0 to 3 50	Montreal.  HARDWARK. Anvils. Common, per lb Foster or Wright Block Tin, per lb Copper-Pig, Sheet.		" 10x14 "	1 90 to 1 95 1 90 to 1 95 2 05 to 2 10 2 00 to 2 10 2 00 to 2 10 2 00 to 2 10 3 00 to 2 10	LEATHER.  Hem. B. A. Sole, No. 1.  "Slaughter Sols, No. 1.  "Slaughter Sols, No. 1.  "Zi  Wared Upper (Light), per side  "(Ifeavy & Med.),"  Kips, Whole, per lb.  Splits, Large,  Wared Calf, Light, per lb.  "French,"  Harness.  Franchied Cow, per foot  Franchied Cow, per foot  Fatnelled Cow, per foot	0 27 to 0 30 0 26 to 0 27 0 22 to 0 24 2 50 to 3 00 2 50 to 0 53	0 25 to 0 2 0 25 to 0 2 to 3 00 to 3 7 to
Green Cod	in 5 30	Copper-Pig,  Cut Naila, Assorted, § Shingle, per 10) ibs. Shingse alone, ditto Lokac and 5 dy. Gaivantzed gron.	28 to 0 24 29 to 0 30 2 to 3 20 3 0 to 3 20 3 25 to 3 3)	SOAP AND CANDLES Candles. Tallow Moulds. Wax Wicks	1015 to 000 I	Splits, Large, " Waxod Calf, Light, per lb Heavy, " French, " Harness Rnamelled Cow, per foot Patent Buffed "	0 30 to 0 35 0 80 to 0 85 0 80 to 0 87 1 10 to 1 30 0 25 to 0 30 0 16 to 0 32 0 21 to 0 24	0 25 to 0 3 0 65 to 0 7 to 1 00 to 1 3 0 28 to 0 3 0 17 to 0 3
Italisins   Layers   2 30   M. R.   2 00   M.   2 00	to 0 09 to 0 06; to 0 37 to 0 47;	Gnivanized from. Assorted sizes. Best No. 24. 26. 28. Iforso Nails Gaust's or Grimn's.	0 08 to 0 09 0 09 to 0 10 0 09 to 0 10 0 09 to 0 10	il donn		Pebbled	0 14 to 0 16 0 17 to 0 18 0 30 to 0 33 0 6 to 0 74 0 7 to 0 81/2	
### ### ##############################	to 4.90 to 73410 0.70 73510 0.923	No. 7	0 22 to 0 00 0 21 to 0 22 0 20 to 0 21 0 19 to 0 20 0 18 to 0 19 0 18 to 0 19	BOOTS, SHOES.		Butter, per lb Choles Medium Interfor Cheese, per lb Factory Dairy Conras Grains Rather, per 20 lbs	012 10 012	0 15 to 0 1 0 13 to 0 1 0 00 to 3 0
Dices	to 0 11 to 0 65 to 0 30	Bron. Pig-Gartaherrie, Other brands, 1. Bar-Scotch, 1121bs. Befined, 1. Swedes, 1. Hoops-Coopers, 1. Band, 6. Boiler Pintes, 6. Canada Plates Staff.		Thick Boots No. 1.  Men's Ware. Thick Boots No. 1.  Kips French calf. Congress. Knee	1 80 to 2 00 2 25 to 2 50 2 60 to 2 80 3 25 to 3 75 2 01 to 2 65	Oats, per 36 lbs	0 37 to 0 47 1 10 to 1 20 1 07 to 1 12	0 00 to 0 8 0 70 to 0 7 1 00 to 1 1
ngners. Porto Rico per 10 lbs 8 73 Cabs	to 900	tron Wire. Best brands	3 80 20 4 00	Women's Ware. Women's Bate. Calf Balmorals Buff Congress. Calf Congress. Youths' Ware.		Strong Superfine. Superfine No. 2. Fine. Linrd, per lb Ontureal, per barrel 200 lbs.	10	10 00 to 10 5 8 50 to 8 7 8 00 to 8 2 to 0 09 to 0 0 0 93 to 0 1 5 50 to 6 7
Canada Sugar Reinery.  Loaves	%10 %10 %10	No. 8° per bundle	2 50 to 2 80 3 00 to 3 20 2 30 to 3 50 4 10 to 4 30	Thick Boots, No. i  PRODUCE. Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, is sorts. Pearls. Butter, per lb.		MossThin MossPrime Moss	18 00 to 19 00 to 19 00	21 00 to 21 5 18 00 to 18 5 19 50 to 20 0 0 9 to 0 1
Extra Ground. Crushed A	10 0 45	Blasting, per keg	3 00 to 3 50 4 25 to 4 50	Medium new	0 15 to 0 17 0 14 to 0 15 0 00 to 0 00	Tailow per lb. Tailow per lb. Tailow per obs. U. C. Spring U. C. Spring White, Winter. Milyawkie. Chicago Spring. Hanns. Flain Uncarvased. Canvased		to to to
Common to medium.  Japan uncolonred Common to good 0 50 Pine to cholosat 0 65 Coloured Common to good 6 50	to 0 35 to 0 62 to 0 70 to 0 60	Regularaties, lifths Extra Extra Ballway " Fin Pintes Charcoal IC DC DX IC Tame	8 00 to 8 25 9 25 to 10 00 7 00 to 7 %	Dairy Course Grains, from Farm. Barley, per 50 lbs Oats, per 33 lbs Pease, per 60 lbs Flour, per bril.	1 no to 1 05 0 44 to 0 45 0 89 to 0 90	Mcss Prime Mess Prime	12 00 to 14 00 11 00 to 12 00 8 00 to 10 00	12 50 to 14 0 9 00 to 11 5
Congou and Souchong Ordinary and dusty kinds	to 0 40 to 0 58 to 0 90	IC Teme 1X " IC Coke Cordage. Manilla per lb	700 60 725	Superior Extra	7 50 to 7 G0 7 00 to 7 20 6 60 to 6 75 6 21 to 6 50 6 21 to 6 35 6 00 to 6 10	Rotroleum. Can, refnoed. Salt-Liverpool, per bag Sugar-(in bond.) Forto Eleo, per lb. Cuba Fish. Cod, largeper qu	0 6 to 0 61 0 51 to 0 51 3 80 to 4 00 3 75 to 3 80 2 70 to 3 80	0 634to 0
Oslong   O	to 0 60 to 0 60 to 0 75 to 0 90 to 1 05	DRUGS.  Rum	250 to 275 0 44 to 0 0 0 45 to 0 00 0 06 to 0 10 8 05 to 0 70	Pollards	3 20 to 3 25 3 15 to 3 25	Cubs. Fish. Prish. Cod, large. perqui small smal	280 to 280 280 to 280 280 to 280 280 to 280 280 to 980 280 to 980 280 to 980 280 to 980	2 to to 2
Fair to good 0 55 Fine to finest 0 80	to 0 70	Chloride Lime	1 25 60 4 50	Pork.  Mess	22 50 60 23 00 19 25 60 19 75 16 00 60 18 50 15 00 60 15 50 12 50 60 13 00	Mackarel, No. 1. per bri  " 3	6 50 to 7 25 22 00 to 20 00 to 15 00 to 3 50 to 3 75 to 3 60 1 90 to	300 to 3
TOBACCOS.  Canada Losf per lb. 0 03  Control States Leaf 10 04	to 0 70 to 0 90 to 0 07 to 0 17 to 0 32	Gnm Arabic,  " " " " good Liquorice, Calabra  Redned,  Vutgalls  Upitum  Oil, Almonda  " Clores  " Lamon  " Poppermint	0 30 to 0 40 0 50 to 0 60 0 23 to 0 60 0 40 to 0 60 6 23 to 6 50 0 63 to 0 70	Hams. risin, uncanvessed Canvessed	0 10 to 0 12 0 00 to 0 00	MARKET PRICES O	P COUNTRY	PRODUCE
right 52 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55	to 0 47 to 0 60 to 0 84	Lemon	600 to 650 450 to 500 1374 to 145	Mess. Prime Mess. Prime Mess. Tallow, per lb Whicat, per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring White Winter.	09 to 0 94 1 45 to 1 50 0 40 to	Flour, country, per qtl Oatmeal, do	Montry	L, June 18 s. 4. s20 0 to 20 .13 0 to 13 . 0 0 to 11
Liquons.	to 16 00 8 to 14 00 to 14 00	Lemon Peppermint Peppermint Office of the control of the contro	000 to 0 18 200 to 250 0 115to 0 121 0 14 to 0 17 2 75 to 3 00 3 60 to 4 00 0 041 to 0 051	LEATHER.  Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1  O.S. "1"  Slanghter "1"	0 21 to 0 22   0 18 to 0 19   0 18 to 0 18   0 16 to 0 18   0 25 to 0 28	Pesa, per min. Oals, per 40 lbs. Buckwhoai. Indian Corn Flax Seed, per 30 lbs. Timothy Seed. FOWLS AND G	AME.	4 6 to 5 2 0 to 2 3 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 7 6 to 8
Lock & Charlon, Chip. 12 00 L. Morés Champign 11 00 L. Morés Champign 11 00 Lurandy Port per gal 0 80 ort Wine. 150 herry. 150 ustawo Ghert per case 11 00 ultea Mumm's 11 00 ATC. 11 00 ATC. 11 00	to 15 00	OILS, PAINTS.	li li	LKATHER.  Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1  O.S. 1  Slanghter 1  Slanghter 1  Rough Med.  Grained Upper, Light.  Heavy & Med.  Grained Upper.  Spill, Wand Calf, light.  Ward Calf, light.  Deavy Beary  French	0 23 to 0 25 0 42540 0 33 to 0 to 0 42540 0 33 to 0 374 0 33 to 0 374 0 35 to 0 374	Flour, ecuntry, per qtl Ostmeal, do Dadian Meal  Rarley, new, per min Orak, per do lbe Buckwheat Indian Corn Flax Seed, per 50 lbe. Tindian Corn Flax Seed, per 50 lbe. Turksys, per couple (old) Do do Green, do Ottches(Wile) do Forvia, do Chickens, do Trigtone (tame) Partridgre, do Hares do Woodcock, de Shipe do MEATS. Beig, per lb Pork, per lb Pork, per lb		-12 6 to 15 -12 6 to 15 -6 6 to 9 -4 6 to 3 -3 0 to 3 -5 0 to 5 -3 6 to 4
laret. 300 rench light wines. 300 randy. Per cal laretic. 240 robin & Cos. 240 de Harcurt. 150 inet, Catillian & Co Light, Dipply & Co. 250	to 2 50 to 2 50 to 2 50 to 1 20 to 1 20 to 2 21	Rolled Linseed  Raw Winter Bleached, Whale Grade Pale Scal Straw do	0 50 to 0 93 0 63 to 0 90 0 53 to 0 63 0 63 to 0 643 0 60 to 6 643	Patent	0 55 to 0 65 0 60 to 0 65 1 00 to 1 10 0 27\$ to 0 30 0 17 to 0 17\$ 0 18 to 0 18\$	Pigeons (tame). Patridges, do		. 1 0 to 1 . 7 0 to 0 . 0 0 to 0 . 0 3 to 1
D. H. Mouny'sgal- 2 20 ther brands per gal- 1 20 randy in casesdox 6 30	to 230 to 230 to 230 to 210 to 875 to 134	AC.  Dil, per stallom.  Rolled Linseed  Rolled Linseed  Whale.  Crude.  Fale Scal.  Straw do.  Cod.  Machinery.  Ensire Oil.  No. 2  Can. Berd Petrolm.  Glive Oil.	250 to 065 250 to 060 1 3 to 110 050 to 023 017 to 020 1 to 10 145	Philed Wool, (washed) Hides, (City Stanghter) (Green Salted)	0 14 to 0 154 0 50 to 0 60 0 21 to 0 22 0 074 to 0 03 0 9 to 9 094	Heef, per ib. Pork, yet ib. Mutton per ib. Lamb, per gr. Veal, per ib. Beef, per ito ibs. Pork, fresh, do DAINY FRODI Buiter, fresh, per ib. Do., salt, do. VEGETABLE Rang mail white, per in.	JUE	0 6 to 0 5 0 to 10 0 5 to 0 26 50 to 10 38 00 to 10
1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	(60 7 73	Dry White	6 25 to 8 80	Bear	\$00 to 10 to 1 20 to 1 50 0 30 to 0 40 4 00 to 3 CO 1 10 to 1 73 3 40 to 4 60 4 60 to 5 60	Do., sait, 40 YEGETABLI Beans, small white, per min Polatice, per bag Twinine, 40. Onloss, per minod SUGAR AND He HardeSame, per in. Horay, per lb., in the comb	S. ONEY.	0 0 to 0 2 0 to 0 2 0 to 2 0 0 to 3

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And with the steamer City of Toronto, for Niagara, Lawiston, Niagara Falls, Buffaio, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

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ALEX. MILLOY,

Agent

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and Art.

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Twen	tv "	**		********	
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Eight	y "	**	a	*******	<u>60</u> 00

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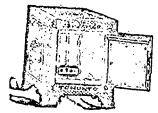
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