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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

No. 24.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 378 St. Paul st.
1-1y

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,
Successors to Maitland, Tyler & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2-1y 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,
46-1y MONTREAL.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 3-1y

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-
ment large and attractive.
J. A. (Lato J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,
202 McGill St., Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane,
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868. 1-1y

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

SPRING STYLES—STRAW GOODS
GREENE & SONS, 1-1y
See next Page.

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c. 5 and 7 Beccollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
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 Ameri-
can Foremen. 33-1y

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVEHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1868. 9-1y

CRATHERN & CAVEHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope
Works, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company have removed
to Cavehill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal
2-1y

HUGHES BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
491 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-1y

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-1y

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
265 Notre Dame Street.
MONTREAL.
Drugs and Chemicals,
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Sundries,
British and Foreign Perfumery
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons
and Country Merchants. 10-1y

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the
Brig "B. L. GEORGE,"
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:
Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Tierces }
Bbls }
Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Tea.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-1y

CAMPBELL BRYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 18-1y

BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, 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. 36-6-m.

JAMES MITCHELL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
160 hhd's Choice Sugar ex "Empress, from Bar-
badoes.

ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE
238 hhd's } Choice Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.
139 bbls. }
163 puns } do Clenfuogos and Trinidad Molasses.
25 puns } Demerara and Cuba Rum.
9 hhd's } "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863.
94 bbls } pure Cod Oil.
80 bags } Fine Jamaica Coffee.
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal 4th June, 1868, 1-1y

DAWES BROS. & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 3

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the
following Manufacturers:
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morewood & Co. Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-
mingham.
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co. Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co. the F Horse Nails, Camelon
Park, Falkirk.
ALWAYS ON HAND
A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
Tinmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders. 1-1y

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-1y

W. J. STEWART,
MACHINE THREAD
420 ST. PAUL STREET. 9-1y

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
No 124 Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL. 12-1y

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING,
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-1y

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 18 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-1y

HENRY McKAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Shipping and Insurance Agents,
No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-1y

W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
55 & 53 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 36-1y

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

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A. D., 1820.
 Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent. of premium, thus
 reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and
 returning all notes given in 1863 by those who bor-
 rowed half the premiums of that year.
 Dividends are paid 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
 of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according
 to the party's age.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St.
8 PEDLAR & CO.,
General Agents. 2-ly
 Montreal, 1867

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street,
 MONTREAL. 33-ly

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

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

EVANS & EVANS,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 and Manufacturers' Agents, No 7 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,
 47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

JOHN BOUND & SON
 TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
 porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
 and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
 field, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebbinghaus & Sons,
 Prussia, Brass Cornices.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
 Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
 to my address here.
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
 receive prompt attention. 1-ly

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 and Agent for the Purchase 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.
GREENE & SONS,
 617, 619, 621, St. Paul Street,
 1-ly Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.
 Have removed to those commodious and central
 premises corner of
COMMISSIONER and PORT STREETS.
 Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER,
 CHEESE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, receive
 careful personal attention. Sales and returns made
 with the utmost promptness. 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,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
 Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,
 BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., con-
 stantly arriving. Orders for these together with
 General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully exe-
 cuted on the best possible terms, and consignments of
 Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Mar-
 time Provinces carefully realized, and returns made
 with the utmost promptness. References given and
 required.

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal 82-ly

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
 IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
 8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
 Montreal.
WM. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY.
 8-ly

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

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holt, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMillan, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John Street, New York.
 Samuel Malan, 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-
 cellency in Council, that the Rates of Toll im-
 posed under existing Regulations upon Vessels and
 Goods passing through the Burlington Bay Canal, are
 proportionately higher than those established for other
 Canals 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
 the 68th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intitled—
 "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada,"
 has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,
 that on, from and after 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,
 Clerk Privy Council.

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

	Each way	cents.
CLASS No. 1		
Vessels—Steam.....	Per Ton	4
Do. Sails.....	do.	0
CLASS No. 2		
Passengers, 21 yrs of age and upwards...	Each	1
Do. under 21 years of age.....	do.	0
CLASS No. 3		
Barley, Bricks, Cement, Clay, Coal, Corn, Gypsum, Ice, Iron (Railway, Pig, Scrap and Broken Castings), Lime, Manganese, Manures, Copper Ore, Sand, Salt, Slate, Stone (un- wrought), and Wheat.....	Per Ton	6
CLASS No. 4		
Apples, Potatoes, Peas, and Beans, and all Agricultural products not enumerated and not being merchan- dize, Ashes, Beef, Bacon, Bones, Bran a. Ship stuff, Broom, Corn, Cattle, Cotton (raw), Fish, Flax, Flour, Glass (window), Hay (pressed), Hams, Hogs, Horns & Hoofs, Horses, Iron, wrought in sheets, Bars or Forgings, Iron Cast- ings, Junk, Lard and Lard Oil, Meals of all kinds, Marble, Nails, Oil in Bar- rels, Oil Cake, Pork, Rags, Rye, Seeds, (flax, clover and grass.) Sheep, Spikes, Stems (wrought), Tobacco (unmanu- factured) and Tallow.....	Per Ton	8
CLASS No. 5		
Agricultural Implements, Baggage of Settlers, Beer, Bees Wax, Biscuits, Butter, Carts, Chalk, Charcoal, Cheese, Cider, Coffee, Coppers, Crockery, Dye Woods and Dye stuffs, Earthenware, Furniture, Glassware, Hides & Skins, raw, Hemp, Mahogany, Manilla, Mo- lasses, Oakum, Paint, Pitch, Rosin, Ships stores, Sleighs, Soda Ash, Steel, Stoneware, Sugar, Tar, Tin, Turpen- tine, Vinegar, Waggons, White Lead, Whiting, Whiskey, High Wines and Spirits, Wool.....	Per Ton	10
CLASS No. 6		
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	Per Ton	8
CLASS No. 7		
Bark.....	Per Ton	10
Barrels, empty.....	Each	2
Boat keels.....	do.	0
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet.....	M	5
Firewood per cord in vessels.....	Cord	5
Do. do. in rafts.....	"	8
Hoops.....	M	8
Masts and Spars and Telegraph poles per ton of 40 cubic feet, in vessels.....	5	
Do do in rafts.....	10	
Railway Ties, in vessels.....	Each	1
Do. in rafts.....	"	1
Sawed stuff, boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber per M. board measure.....	0	
Do. do. in vessels.....	3	
Do. do. in rafts.....	0	
Square timber in vessels per M.....	Cubic ft	2
Do. do. in rafts.....	0	
Wagon stuff, wooden ware, and wood partly manufactured per ton of 40 cubic feet.....	5	
Shingles.....	Per M.	2
Split posts & fence rails, per M. in ves- els.....	15	
Do. do. in rafts.....	20	
Saw logs, each standard log.....	Each	2
Staves and Heading (Barrel).....	Per M.	5
Do. do. (Pipes).....	19	
Do. do. (W. India).....	8	
Traverses.....	P. 100 p.	10
Hop Poles.....	P. 1,000 p.	50

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 23rd day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic., Cap. 44, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present session, intituled: *An Act imposing duties of Customs with 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 exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:

REGULATIONS

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

10. 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 raw and duty paid materials entering into the composition of the said 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 amount of duty paid on the same, and the Port at which entered and paid, the port or place in the Foreign Country to which such manufactured articles is to be 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 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, viz:—

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 if satisfied therewith, he will require the manufacturer to execute the following Bond:

BOND.

Know 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 _____ day of _____ in the year of Our

Lord _____ Whereas the above bounden A _____ has entered for exportation 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 _____ in _____ or at some other Port or place without the limits of Canada, and the certificates and other proofs of such landing and the delivery of the same at such place shall be produced at this office within _____ months from the date hereof, and shall not, after being laden for exportation as aforesaid, be unladen or reloaded within the limits of this Province, (unavoidable accidents excepted), then the above obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

A. _____ (LS.)
B. _____ (LS.)
C. _____ (LS.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

40. 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., &c., as in the Entry,) and the same having been on the _____ day of _____ 1868, shipped or

laden (if by water state the name of the Ship and Master, and if by Railroad, the name of the Line and the destination)—he, the said _____ or his Assignee, thirty days after the production at this Office of a duly authenticated copy of the entry inwards of the said goods, at the port or place of destination aforesaid, or at some other Foreign Port or place, and upon the said _____ or his Assignee, making oath 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 for exportation, shall be entitled to the sum of _____ dollars, being the amount of the drawback allowed by law upon the exportation of the said goods.

Given at the Custom House, Port of _____ this _____ day of _____ 1868.

Collector.

(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.
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60. No Drawback will be allowed, unless the amount of such drawback shall 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,
381 & 383 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 3-ly

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
Montreal. 3-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
GUYVILLE'S BUILDINGS, ST. SAURMONT ST.,
Montreal. 50-ly

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 3-ly

W. & R. NUH

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
160 McGill Street, Montreal.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants 3-ly

STELLING, McCALL & CO.,

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

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL
Importers of
PIG AND BAR IRON.
BOILER TUBES, ROLLER PLATES, GAS TUBES, HORSE NAILS, PAINTS & PUTTY, FLUE COVERS, FIRE CLAY, FIRE BRICKS.
BRAM FIRE, ROMAN CEMENT, QUEBEC CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, PAVING TILES, GARDON VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c., &c., &c.
Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-ly

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Rogattas, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Dresses, Needles,
Prints, Umbrellas, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Parasols, Buttons,
Dentras, Shawls, Combs,
Silesias, Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
H de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Tweeds, Vestings, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Hosiery, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Gloves, Pipes, Chaplets,
Braces, Toys, Crosses,
Ribbons, Bag Purses, Marbles,
Penells, Slatea.
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.
368, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
Builder of Marine and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED. 33-ly

JOSEPH HAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
439 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 51-ly

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
and Small Wares, No. 463 St. Paul St., Montreal. 25-ly

WM. J. KOMASTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoina Street,
Montreal. 35-ly

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
63 AND 162 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
35-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS
No. 514 St. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.

J. E. BAKER.
E. POPHAM
3-ly

WADDELL & PEAROE,
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF

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

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:

Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Groom's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hookley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Manufacturing-Company (late Bilven, Mead & Co.,) 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. 33-ly

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

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
GOBLETs,
TUMBLERS,
SUGAR-BOWLS,
CREAM JUGS,
SPOON-HOLDERS,
SALT-CELLARS,
CASTOR-BOTTLES,
PRESERVE DISHES
NAPPES,
WATER PITCHERS,
Ac., &c.

Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Bods,
Reflectors, 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, 338 St. Paul Street.
41-ly A. MOK COCHRANE, Secretary

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,690
Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,300

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
Inspector of Agencies.

ASSURANCES effected on the different
systems suggested and approved by a lengthened
experience, so as to suit the means of every person de-
siring of taking out a Policy. Every information on
the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal,
or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 ly

PHENIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - OVER \$2,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-
panies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are
now receiving a return of 60 per cent., or half their
premium.

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

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation
abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
General Agent

104 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

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

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

P. SHAW & BROS.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-1y

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

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

Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
John Streets, Halifax,
Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-ly

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the
World.

ANNUAL 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.

BOUNUS TO LIFE ASSURERS.

The Directors invite attention to a few of the advan-
tages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurers:

- 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partner-
ship.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. All fees paid by the Company.
- 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
- 5th. Profits divided every five years.

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. BOUTH,
Agent.

W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner
ALFRED FERRY, Inspector. 2y

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Have just received and will sell low

200 Bales HASTINGS CANADIAN COTTON YARN

50 " MONTREAL do. do. do.

100 " BEST SOUTHERN do

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

Montreal, 22nd May, 1868. 6-ly

DRY GOODS.

OGLIVY & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

495 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Just received:

100 pieces Hop Sacking.

300 pairs Blankets.

7-ly 20 bales American Cotton Yarn

OGLIVY & CO.,

Agents for

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

BERNARD'S OLD-TOM,

AND

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-ly

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

383, 391, 394, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET
(near the Custom House)

MONTREAL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUP

TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,

LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.

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

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

Ch. DeLancourt - - - - - Bordeaux France
Gustavo Gilbert - - - - - Reims do.
Boord & Son - - - - - London England
S. H. Harris - - - - - do. do.
James Kenyon & Son Bury do.

WINNING, HILL & WARE

1-1y 383, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandies,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
 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,
 Guinness' 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.
 9-1y **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1y

1868. SPRING. 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.**
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**
 Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WEST BROTHERS,

14-ly 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

480 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

4-1y

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

BLACK & LOCKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL. 36-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 European and American **FANCY GOODS,**
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, 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 12, 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.

On the 8th instant, a bill to regulate trade on the northern frontier of the United States was introduced into Congress, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Following the Report of Mr. Brega, it is probable this bill will result in the renewal of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the States.

THE FENIANS.

Canada from end to end has for some time been filled with all sorts of rumours—apparently not without foundation—of preparations being made all along the frontier for a Fenian invasion of considerable, if not alarming extent. Newspapers, and newspaper correspondents from numerous points east and west, fanned the flame of excitement, and told of arms and ammunition, bread and biscuit, men but not money, which were rapidly but secretly being accumulated in every place from which an irruption might be made upon that scape goat, Canada, which was vicariously to receive the punishment destined for the sanguinous Englishmen. These tales were told circumstantially, and so oft repeated, one could only refuse to give them some belief by the possession of an extraordinary amount of incredulity. We seem now, however, to have been duped by these tales of coming invasion. The Gazette semi-officially announces that the United States military authorities having caused an investigation to be made all along the Dominion frontier, deny that there are, so far, any Fenian preparations for invasion worth talking about, that O'Neil has neither men or military stores, or that his movements have any military significance whatever.

We trust that this is so, and that Canada will not be called upon to defend her borders against ruffians, the destruction of all of whom would not be atonement sufficient for the murder of one single loyal citizen of the Dominion. But whether there is danger ahead or not, our Government will not cease their precautionary measures for the present, and such

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE
 Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street
 MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

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

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of 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.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON. P. J. S. 9-1y

being the case, we think that our people need not allow themselves to be worried by apprehensions of an uncertain danger, but that they may quietly pursue their ordinary avocations undisturbed by any rumours that magnified by repetition may seem to threaten a recurrence of the Fenian fiasco of 1868.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month of May, and for eleven months ending May 31st, 1868:—

Revenue—Customs	\$611,263
Excise	497,319
Bill Stamp Duty	8,768
Post Office	38,610
Public Works, including Railways ..	66,348
Miscellaneous	121,681
Revenue for May, 1868	\$1,244,069
" " July, 1867	1,076,462
" " August	1,162,175
" " September	1,932,263
" " October	1,444,456
" " November	1,420,473
" " December	1,324,042
" " January, 1868	856,903
" " February	597,943
" " March	1,321,183
" " April	1,342,882
Revenue for 11 months	\$13,822,841
Expenditure for July, 1867	\$1,446,591
" " August	718,915
" " September	778,066
" " October	1,316,126
" " November	617,079
" " December	1,176,297
" " January, 1868	1,063,627
" " February	782,529
" " March	950,328
" " April	1,134,722
" " May	906,697
Expenditure for 11 months	\$10,886,967

VINEGAR FACTORY SEIZED.—On Wednesday last the Vinegar Factory of Messrs. Howell & Imlach, of this town, was seized by Inspectors Romain and Davis. The allegations made by parties complaining are, that they grind corn and ferment it, and that the wash or wort contains spirits, from which they manufacture vinegar, and thereby evade the duty upon the vinegar which they would have to pay if they manufactured in bond from spirits, and the duty upon the spirits if they manufactured from spirits duty paid. We are informed that Inspectors Romain and Davis found said allegations true, and therefore seized. The case will have to be disposed of by the department at Ottawa. Mr. Collector Hart is at present in possession of the premises. We trust the Government will take a lenient view of the case, as we feel certain the gentlemen were not aware that they were contravening the law.—*Branchard Courier.*

GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

THOSE wise individuals who predicted that it would be impossible to carry on trade between the Maritime Provinces of our Dominion, and Ontario, and Quebec, must have their ideas somewhat rudely shaken by the statistics of the past two financial years. We refer at present more particularly to the trade in breadstuffs. Very seldom in the history of commercial affairs, has been witnessed a more rapid revolution than has taken place in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as regards their supplies of the "staff of life." Formerly, they obtained almost all the flour which they consumed from the United States, Boston, New York and Portland sending to them the largest shipments. Since the Reciprocity treaty has been abolished, however, and we have become joined under one Government, the great bulk of their flour has been obtained from Canada, the largest port on being sent via the Grand Trunk Railway and Portland, but no inconsiderable quantity direct from Montreal and Quebec. The quantity of flour sent by Grand Trunk in '66 and '67 was as follows:—

Where to—	1866. Barrels.	1867. Barrels.
St. John, N.B.	110,874	119,291
St. Stephen, N.B.	3,725	400
Halifax, N.S.	96,360	106,864
Amherst, N.S.	600	2,800*
Annapolis, N.S.	300	...
	151,859	228,345

Besides the above quantity of flour, there were shipped from Montreal via St. Lawrence, in 1867, (in round numbers,) 131,000 bbls, as against 122,000 in the previous year; from Quebec, 62,000 bbls as against 44,000, showing an increase of exportation by our noble river of 27,000 bbls. Some of the Ontario flour also finds its way to our eastern fellow-subjects via the Suspension Bridge and Boston. In 1866 the quantity thus sent amounted to 4,600 bbls, but last year it increased to 21,380 bbls. Summing up the total, we sold during our last financial year 443,979 bbls of flour to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as against 324,081 during the previous year—an augmentation of 119,892 bbls.

When it is remembered that as late as 1864, our exports of flour to these Provinces only amounted to a few thousands of barrels, and that the United States supplied nearly all they consumed, the extraordinary change which has taken place in this branch of trade can be easily understood. And it is gratifying to know that there has been some increase in our exchange of other agricultural products. The returns of this city show that in oat and corn meal, in wheat and in peas, the sales were considerably greater during last year than the previous one.

Another important fact bearing on our Inter-provincial trade was mentioned in Parliament during the budget discussion. It was shown by statistics that, taking the entire exports from Ontario and Quebec to the Eastern Provinces, there has been a great advance during the preceding financial year; the figures showing a total value of articles exported in the year ending 30th June, 1867, of \$3,418,589 as against \$1,571,116 in 1865-66. This is an increase of very nearly 120 per cent. These facts speak for themselves, and require no comment. They indicate that these British Provinces can trade successfully with each other, and we have no doubt that in a very few years, many will be astonished at the extent of the commerce which will spring up between us.

* Sent to Windsor, N.S.

THE WOOL SEASON.

THE wool season is just commencing, and some anxiety, and not a little uncertainty is felt, as regards the range which prices are likely to take. Our advices from the Province of Ontario inform us that the greater portion of the sheep have now been clipped, although some sections are not so forward as others in this respect. As a general rule, the sheep begin to manifest signs of casting their fleeces about the 1st of June, although the time varies a week or two according to the character of the season. There is every reason to believe that our clip this season will be fully up to those of previous years—that is, the yield will show an increase in 1868, equal to the increase of the past few years. The fears of those who supposed that the lower prices offered last season as compared with some previous years, would decrease the supply, will, we feel assured, not be realized; for

although better prices had previously been given than in 1867, still farmers did very well with their wool and could well afford to dispose of it at the prices then going. We consider wool even at 25c. per lb. one of the best paying crops which the Dominion raises, and last summer prices were about 30c on an average. The farmers did much better with their wool than those, generally, who purchased it. We care not whether our home manufacturers are taken, or speculators who purchased to sell again—not many made much by the operation, whilst not a few firms lost heavily. Some of the heaviest Canadian purchasers last season got bitten rather severely, especially a few who expected to make something handsome by re-selling in the Boston and New York markets. These circumstances will undoubtedly effect the price of wool in Canada this season. We learn that in Ontario the wool season is opening with a languor which has not been experienced for several years past. Commissions are difficult to obtain, and manufacturers are very cautious in their movements. Very little wool had been offered up to Saturday last at any of the principal markets, holders evidently waiting in expectation of more competition and higher quotations. What few purchases had been made were obtained at from 23c to 25c per lb.—which prices farmers submitted to with considerable grumbling. By the end of the week, deliveries will be considerable and prices somewhat settled; by next week the season will be at its height for it is hardly to be expected that much wool will be held back by the farmers any great length of time after the market has become steady and regular. We are decidedly of opinion that the prices of wool will range low during the whole season. We do not see any circumstances likely to cause much of an upward tendency, and although we would not say such a thing is impossible, still we do not think it probable. The American tariff seems to affect this considerably. Wheat and lumber are not affected much by the Congressional duties, but the case seems different with our wool, the greater portion of which generally finds a market across the lines. However, as we have already remarked, we consider wool a good crop to raise even at 25c per lb., and if the price is not so great as our farmers have obtained for several years past, it is gratifying to know that they were seldom ever more prosperous than they are at present or better able to get along with a moderate return for this article. As the wool season advances, we may have something further to say upon this subject.

FISH MANURE.

SINCE the first article on this subject was written, we have learned that on the shores and among the islands of the Bay of Fundy, the manufacture of fish manure has been for some time carried on to a considerable extent. Whatever is done, however, is performed in a desultory kind of a way, and without any regard to producing an article fit to transport to any distance from the place of production. The fish is boiled and the oil expressed, and there the matter ends; the residue, the manure, technically called "pumice," is not subjected to any drying process, but is allowed to heat and ferment; in the course of which process a great portion of the ammonia is given off, and its most valuable properties lost. The only exception to this is in the case of an American who, some time since, purchased an entire island in the vicinity of Eastport, and engaged systematically in the manufacture of "fish guano," which he now exports in large quantities, and, as we are given to understand, with a very handsome profit. Yet for even the rude product which is the general rule, the demand is far greater than the supply, as is evidenced by the fact that within the last three years the price has gone up from \$3 to \$7 per ton, and there can be no doubt that a properly prepared article would command three or four times that price.

We now proceed to give an outline of a more complete and elaborate process than any we have yet attempted to describe, leaving to those more immediately interested the task of deciding on its value and applicability to our own circumstances. It seems that about 1851 M. Molon, of Concarneau, in France, left behind himself of manuring his land with the offal left after the preparation of sardines. He lived in the department of Finisterre, near the sea, and consequently had facilities for the purpose. The offal itself could obviously only be employed near the spot, and within a short time; but M. Molon set to work to consider how he might make a manure both portable and lasting. He

at length resolved on the adoption of the plan of boiling the fish, of whatever kind they might be, to draw off the oil, dry the remainder, and then reduce it to a powder. This powder he found to contain 12 per cent. of nitrogen, and 14 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Applying this at the rate of about 300 pounds to the acre, as a top dressing to wheat, half in the fall and half in the spring, he found the result highly advantageous. M. Molon, therefore, resolved to carry out the project on a large scale. It is known that the cod fishery of Newfoundland yields 1,400,000 tons of fish per annum, of which more than 700,000 tons of bones, heads and offal, are thrown into the sea. A vessel was fitted out, and a quantity of this offal collected and made into manure, which was found similar in kind to the other. This was considered conclusive, and the next year a member of the firm went out again, taking with him all the necessary materials and implements for carrying on the manufacture on a large scale. The factory was established at Kerpon, near the Straits of Belle Isle, and from thence fish manure has been sent to France. In the mean time, the same parties established a similar factory at Concarneau, where about 300 or 400 persons are engaged in the sardine fishery. The factory was established close to the sea, where the fish could be at once discharged. The resources of the place are equal to the manufacture of five tons of manure daily, from about twenty tons of fish or fish offal. All the offal of the curing houses at Concarneau and the neighbourhood, as well as the coarse fish which happen to find their way into the nets, are made available for benefiting the land, instead of being allowed to pollute the sea. The working apparatus comprises a steam engine of ten horsepower, two boiling pans, surmounted with steam-jackets, twenty-four screw presses, a rasping machine, a large oven and an iron mill for reducing the manure to powder. The processes are conducted in the following way:—The fish, or offal, is placed in the boiling pans, each of which contains from half a ton to a ton, steam is admitted inside the jacket which surrounds the pan, and an hour's boiling suffices. The boiled fish is then removed, and placed in iron cylinders about a foot in diameter, blocks are placed on the top, and the whole mass is subjected to the action of a screw press. All the cylinders are pressed gradually and in turn by one man who manages the whole; the water and oil are pressed out of the fishy mass, and exudes through small holes in the sides of the cylinders, whence it falls into a trough placed beneath. The presses being loosened, the fish, now, of course, comparatively dry, is turned out in the form of a complete cake. The rasping machine reduces this cake to a sort of pulp, which is placed upon flat trays and passed to the oven which constitutes the drying apparatus. The oven is sixty feet in length, and is capable of containing 500 of these trays, which are ranged five tiers in height and five in breadth. The trays run upon a tram-way, and as fast as one is introduced (that is after the oven is once filled) another is taken away at the opposite end. A current of air heated to 150 degrees Fahrenheit plays through the oven, and the operation of introducing and removing the trays is carried on uninterruptedly. The fish thus dried is thrown into a heap, then shovelled into the hopper of a mill, where it is ground to powder, and finally stored in bags. As the consumption of fuel is an important item, we may state that about 112 lbs. of coal is consumed in preparing a ton of the fish-manure. The manure itself sells readily at a rate which, if reduced to our weights and currency, would amount to \$26 per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the oil is probably worth from 40c to 50c per gallon in addition. In concluding this subject, we may remark that after conversing with a number of intelligent men, all practically acquainted with the fisheries, we can come to no other conclusion than that there is here lying a source of wealth which only asks for the aid of intelligent enterprise to become very profitable. No where do we find any doubt expressed as to the abundance and permanency of the supply, and in the words of our former authority, Mr. Sullivan,—"When we recollect what a large amount of offal has hitherto been wasted on our coasts, the vast quantity of coarse fish which have been rejected and thrown again into the sea; but, above all, when we consider the vast extent of ocean teeming with animal life, which has contributed so little toward the sustenance of mankind, we cannot help thinking that at Concarneau has been laid the foundation of a great branch of industry." These words are as true now as on the day when they were written, and with Mr. Sullivan we ask, "Who will be the pioneer?"

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

NO part of the world offers greater inducements than Quebec to those interested in mining. Mining in Canada, however, is a very different thing from mining in England, Wales, or Scotland. In old countries the mineral wealth lying near the surface of the earth has been long exhausted, and mining must be prosecuted many hundred feet below the upper air. In new countries like Canada, not one-tenth part of the ore beds cropping out to the very surface are yet known, and there are not half-a-dozen cases in which operations are as yet carried on without the aid of sunlight. But there are yet other differences. Coal is wanting in the Province of Quebec, and charcoal has to be used for smelting. Consequently trade often takes the form of exporting ore, carefully selected and even dressed; or if smelting is done, it produces the finer kinds of iron or copper by a process altogether strange to Englishmen of the present day. Often, too, the capitalist who raises ores has to be the exporter as well—the principle of division of labour not having been yet extensively applied to mining industry in Canada. It follows, therefore, that an indiscriminate emigration to Canada of ordinary English miners might not be profitable to them. Let us speak more in detail of the character of the mining operations carried on, and then every one can judge for himself:—

1. *Gold*—A great extent of country in the Province of Quebec is richly auriferous. On the Chaudiere River and its tributaries an annually increasing quantity of alluvial gold is washed out, and several mills for crushing gold quartz are being erected there and on the St. Francis River. The method of washing out the gold is very primitive as yet. Two, three, or half-a-dozen men agree to work together, lease a piece of ground on the bank of a river, and dig out the "pay dirt," which they wash themselves in a hand-cradle or in a sluice. Water and water-power are so plentiful that no difficulty on this score as yet presents itself. So in quartz mining half a dozen men with a few dollars of capital can unite, make terms for a location on a lead, and set to work. A man with a small capital having some knowledge of metallurgy can hardly fail to do well if, selecting a good spot, he engage in quarrying out quartz and the blue slate walls of the quartz veins, and either put up his own crushing and amalgamating mills or send the quartz to custom crushers. This industry is well established in Nova Scotia, it is now taking good root in Ontario, in a few years it will become firmly established in Quebec, in which the ranges of hills which run from near Montreal to the New Brunswick frontier—many hundreds of miles—have been proved to be intersected by gold quartz veins in numberless places. Gold washing and digging now employs less than 200 men; but there is room for ten times that number in the mining regions already in part developed.

2. *Copper*—The Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec abound in copper ores. Several hundred places are known where the veins crop out upon the surface, and as many more yet await discovery on the removal of the forests. Several mines are largely worked. At Acton hundreds of tons of ore have been quarried out of the side of a hill. The only place where levels and adits have been driven to any considerable extent is at Harvey Hill, where large smelting works were in course of erection, which have recently been injured by fire. In all other places copper mining is just like quarrying for stone or slate—an open-air employment.

3. *Iron*—All the Laurentian mountain range abounds in iron deposits. The bog iron ore of Three Rivers has until lately been the chief source of profit, but lately works have been undertaken on a very extensive scale at two opposite points at Hull, near Ottawa, where there is a mountain of peroxide of iron at the Moisie River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, where the same peroxide is found in the shape of iron sand near the sea-shore, the deposits covering hundreds of acres and being many feet in depth, quite pure. Both at Hull and at the Moisie smelting is carried on by means of charcoal furnaces; in neither place is there underground working.

4. *Plumbago* is a common mineral on the Laurentian range, chiefly developed, at yet, at Buckingham, on the Ottawa River. The workings are mere quarry-work, and the ore is powdered and worked by hydraulic separators. Lead is found in several places; a small mine is worked at Gaspé. Slate quarrying is becoming an established industry in the townships. Manganese is to be found in Gaspé; antimony in Ham township. In the Gaspé district there are strong indications of petroleum, and though no wells have yet been sunk which yield anything approaching the supplies to be found in Ontario, still further endeavours are likely to be well repaid.

From all this it will be understood that, while there is no great immediate labour market for English miners, yet any one going to Quebec and keeping his mind set upon the development of its mineral resources must soon succeed—not only in finding work, but, perhaps, in making a large fortune, by purchasing and developing mines. The statistics of the mining industry of Quebec and Ontario have not been kept separately in years past, but together the exports of products of the mines has increased from \$36,682 or £7,000 sterling in 1850, to \$600,000 or £125,000 sterling a year now. The consumption of such products within the country is, perhaps, equally large.

It only remains for us to speak of one other great branch of industry—the fisheries. The Gulf of St. Lawrence teems with cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, alewives, lobsters, and a number of other fish. The same remark applies to fishing as to mining—that it is carried on in Canada on quite a different system from that pursued in Europe. For instance, mackerel are caught by hook and line, not by nets; codfish are caught off shore in open boats, but by sea-going craft; lobsters are not taken in creels, but often picked up along the rocks with long blunt sticks—so that

an English, Scotch, or Irish fisherman would probably find himself out of his element for the first few weeks of his sojourn in Quebec. But no one will fail to see that where fish are plentiful, the means of getting them to market reasonably good, and the expense of living low, there must be a fine field for labour and capital to be employed in fishing. The fisherman in the province of Quebec is usually a small farmer, too. He owns a hundred acres or so, and when not engaged in fishing he is clearing and cultivating land, or when hot weather forbids him to do either he is often engaged in building boats or even schooners, and perhaps from timber felled on his own farm.

Behind all the points we have touched upon in this and the preceding articles on the same subject there is one great vantage-ground which the province of Quebec presents to the emigrant at this special time. A grant of expenditure is about to be made—first, in building the Intercolonial Railway from Riviere du Loup to unite with the New Brunswick lines, and, 2nd, in constructing great fortifications in the neighbourhood of Montreal. These works will be begun this year and will be in full blast the next. The former, especially, will afford employment to thousands of men—labourers, foremen, mechanics of all kinds, clerks, surveyors and engineers. When the line is built, the country on both sides of it, now in many places uninhabited, will become a permanent abode of many of those employed in its construction and working. Here, then, is a country several miles in length, which will be opened up to the poor, to the energetic, to the industrious, who, settling on it, will find themselves increasing in prosperity as the country itself grows rich by the development of its agricultural, lumbering, mining, and manufacturing industry—a country not, like the Western United States, shut up in the interior of a great continent, to whose inhabitants the sight of the sea is an unheard-of thing, but near the Atlantic coast, within a day's ride of the sea-shore, within ten days' steaming of Old England, with the markets of the world accessible, under the protection of laws like those of England, and, what is better still, likely to remain for generations under the shadow of the British flag.

TRADE OF TORONTO.

THE following figures show the amount of imports at this port during the month of May, 1868, and the corresponding period last year:

	1868.	1867.
Dutiable goods.....	\$290,272 00	\$363,024 00
Free goods.....	83,595 00	129,103 00
Copyright works.....	25 00	66 00
Total.....	\$373,892 00	\$492,193 00
Amount of duty.....	69,054 37	62,825 15

We have here a decrease in imports to the amount of \$118,301, but an increase of revenue to the amount of \$6,229 22.

The following figures show the amount of goods exported from this port during the same period:

	1868	1867.
Produce of the Mine.....	200	96
" Fisheries.....	96	64,048
" Forest.....	80,978	840
Animals and their products.....	840	304,068
Agricultural products.....	141,708	670
Manufactures.....	670	1,208
Total produce of Canada.....	\$224,191	\$359,920
Goods not do.....	964	
Total.....	\$224,555	\$359,920

FLAX CULTURE.—Mr. Michael Andrews, junior Secretary to the Flax Extension Association, Belfast, writes as follows to the Belfast News Letter:—

Those of your readers who are growing flax this year may perhaps find the following observations worthy of attention:—Owing to the weather this spring being so unusually favourable to vegetation, the flax crop will arrive at the stage to require weeding much earlier than it generally does. Five to seven inches is about the proper height the plant should have attained before weeding the crop, but from the rapid growth this season it will be very soft and tender, and more easily injured by being roughly trod upon. I would, therefore, be inclined to recommend that shoes should not be worn by the weeders, and would also advise that the weeding should not be done when raining—when the plant is wet, or the ground wet. The reason for this caution is, if tramped into the soft ground under these circumstances, it will be, to some extent, so bedded in the soil, that part of the flax would scarcely rise again. If it can be managed wait till the surface of the ground is what is termed "skinned," before going on the flax to weed it. It must be carefully watched, as the growth is at present so rapid it might soon get too long to weed with safety. I take this opportunity to direct the attention of those farmers who have not already prepared their steeping-dams, that no time should be lost after the spring labour is over, setting about this necessary work, and selecting for this purpose the warmest and most sheltered corner of the farm, and, if possible, choosing a clay bottom. When practicable, I would recommend the dams to be filled with rain-water. Any care and labour expended preparing for the very important operation of retting will be amply repaid.

The cattle disease is raging in Ohio. The Lafayette Courier says that the cattle disease is daily becoming more alarming in the vicinity of Springfield. Seventy-five head have died in that city in twenty-four hours. Within a day or two it has spread all over the country, and is producing serious losses among the large herds being fed for the market.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE fiftieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, was held at Montreal on Monday. The following report of the Directors was submitted:—

REPORT

Of the Directors to the Shareholders at their Fiftieth Annual General Meeting, held on the 1st of June, 1868.

The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting to the Shareholders the 50th Annual Report, accompanied by a statement of the result of the business of the year ending 30th April.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account on the 30th of April, 1867, amounts to.....\$ 19,338 57
Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1868, after deducting charges of management and providing for bad and doubtful debts..... 902,410 43

From which has been taken:.....\$ 921,749 00
Dividend 5 per cent. paid Dec. 1867..... 300,000 00
Dividend 5 per cent. payable June, 1868..... 300,000 00
Addition to the "Rest"..... 250,000 00

Leaving a balance of \$71 743, carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account for the current year.

This result has been obtained after providing the full amount of all debts regarded either as bad or doubtful.

The addition of \$250,000 to the "Rest," increases the balance of that account to \$1,500,000.

The directors believe they may fairly congratulate the shareholders upon the satisfactory condition of the Bank's affairs at the termination of its fiftieth year of existence.

T. B. ANDERSON,
President,

CITY BANK ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Institution was held on Monday, the 1st of June, at the Banking House, Place d'Armes.

The President, William Workman, Esq., took the chair at noon, and after explaining the sundry statements on the table, he then read to the meeting the following

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The period named in the charter for holding annual meetings of shareholders have again returned, it is my duty on behalf of the Board to submit for your inspection the proper statements of the affairs of the Bank, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

These statements you will now find on the table. A synopsis from them shows the following results of the year's business just closed:

The balance at the credit of the Reserve Fund at our last annual meeting was.....\$111,029 19
The net profits of the year, after deducting working expenses have been..... 119,747 98

From which deduct two dividends of four per cent. paid during the year..... 96,000 00

Balance remaining at credit of the Reserve Fund.....\$134,777 17

The business of the Bank during the past year has been regular and free from losses or calamities. Our circulation, notwithstanding the large issue of Government notes, has still kept steadily out. Our deposits have improved, and as compared with the same period last year, show an increase of \$294,319.

The policy of contracting business at our agencies, and getting in and winding up all outstanding affairs is still steadily being pursued, as past experience has shown that a safer and more remunerative business can be done at the Head Office here than at any of the outposts.

The near approach of the period at which our present charter expires, renders it necessary to apply for a renewal, and this Bank, in common with other Banking Institutions of the country, deemed it proper to give the legal notice required by law for an intended application to the Legislature for a renewal of our Charter.

As the whole question of Banking, however, is now receiving particular attention at the hands of the Legislature, with a view to some general system for the whole Dominion, nothing definite as to renewals of charters has yet been done, as it is quite clear that special legislation upon that subject would not be entertained in the face of a seemingly foregone conclusion to engraft upon the country a new system of Banking in connection with Government issues. Much evidence in the form of answers to interrogatives has been taken by the Legislature upon this subject, the great body of which is evidently adverse to the policy which the government seem desirous of adopting, and in favour of the continuance of the present system of Banking, so long and so successfully conducted in the country.

There are certain branches of the public service which, from their very nature, Government must administer, such as the Army and Navy, Post Office, &c., but even these suffer largely from Government superintendence.

The monied interest of a country is a most important one, and to place it either directly or indirectly under Government control would be a great evil, and would

undoubtedly lead to an irredeemable currency before many years.

The President then invited the stockholders present to put any question to him they might deem proper, pertinent to the business of the meeting, and after some conversation upon the general business of the Bank the following resolutions were offered and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Robert Esdaile, Esq., seconded by John Hall, Esq.,

“That the Report just read be adopted, and printed for the information of the stockholders.”

Moved by C. G. Hill, Esq., seconded by Robert Ramsay, Esq.,

“That the thanks of this meeting are due to the President and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the past year.”

The scrutineers named to receive the votes for the election of a new Board of Directors made the following return at the close of the voting:

CITY BANK,

Montreal, June 1st, 1868.

F. MACCULLOCH, Esq., Cashier.

SIR,—The following gentlemen have been this day elected as Directors of the City Bank for the ensuing year:—William Workman, Joseph Tiffin, Champion Brown, William McDonald, John Grant.

Your obedient servants,

HENRY MULHOLLAND,

WILLIAM McDOUGALL,

Scrutineers.

Abstract from the books of the City Bank, exhibiting a General Statement of the affairs of the Institution, Monday, May 11th, 1868:

<i>Dr.</i>	
To Capital Stock all paid up.....	\$1,200,000 00
Rills in circulation.....	350,567 00
Dividends unpaid.....	5,231 98
Dividend, 2 3/4.....	48,000 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	495,916 39
Deposits bearing interest.....	680,749 81
Balances due to other Banks.....	62,486 62
Interest reserved.....	18,000 00
Exchange reserved.....	2,000 00
Contingent Fund.....	134,777 17
	\$2,987,728 97

<i>Cr.</i>	
By Cash on hand—gold, silver and Provincial Notes.....	\$332,113 69
Cheques and Bills of other Banks.....	99,515 44
	\$431,629 13
By Real Estate.....	38,923 52
Government Bonds.....	158,989 99
Balances due from other Banks.....	37,672 14
Balances due from Foreign Agencies.....	21,543 12
Notes and bills discounted, and other debts not otherwise included.....	2,300,021 07
	\$2,987,728 97

F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier,

CITY BANK,
Montreal, May 11th, 1868.

ONTARIO BANK.

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario Bank, held at the Banking House, Bowmanville, 1st day of June, 1868.

THE Chair was taken by the Hon. John Simpson, President, at whose request the Cashier read the following report:—The Eleventh Annual Report of the Directors of the Ontario Bank, submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting, held in their Banking House, in Bowmanville, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1868:

Your Board of Directors respectfully submit their eleventh annual report, with the accompanying statement, for your consideration and approval. You meet, for the first time in your new Banking premises, which, while erected to meet the requirements of the business of the Head Office, have been built with a due regard to economy and durability.

Your Directors have much pleasure in stating that the business of the bank has been conducted at all its offices with more than usual carefulness; and a thorough scrutiny into the state and business of each office, convinces them that large as the transactions of the past year have been, they have been attended with less than the average amount of loss—a result which, we feel assured, will be looked upon with satisfaction by you and by all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the Ontario Bank.

The harvest of the past year was below an average one, but the active demand prevailing, and the high prices obtained for all descriptions of farm produce, together with the general prosperity that attended other branches of industry, have caused a degree of prosperity to abound in the Province of Ontario, where the operations of the Bank are mainly carried on, that has seldom been equalled.

A momentary crisis of considerable severity passed over the country last autumn—produced mainly (as we believe) by the suspension of the Commercial Bank, but intensified by a general feeling of distrust on the part of the public. The monied institutions of the country felt constrained for their own security, as well as that of their customers, to withhold for a time the facilities usually granted for removing the crops, and for carrying on their ordinary business operations. The result of the panic, which happily only lasted for a short time, caused a good deal of commercial derangement, and produced some temporary inconvenience and loss.

The prompt manner in which the Commercial Bank met all its liabilities to the public should convince the most skeptical, that under any circumstances the creditors of our chartered banks are perfectly safe.

Various causes having been assigned by the public for producing the crisis or panic alluded to, it was deemed proper by one branch of the Dominion Parliament, to appoint a special committee to enquire into and report upon the whole matter. The committee's reports have already been made public, through the press and otherwise; and your directors feel that no further allusion need be made to them, excepting to state, that the answers elicited in reply to the questions propounded by the committee showed a unanimity of sentiment entertained by all conversant with the facts, and seldom attained on any subject which may be made one of special enquiry. Your directors trust that the labour of this committee will not be lost, but that it may have that weight attached to it which its importance, and the source from which it emanated entitles it to.

The charters of nearly all the banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will expire in the years 1870 and '71; and it is understood that legislation affecting them will take place during the next session of the Dominion Parliament. A Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons was struck during the last Session with that object in view. What that legislation may be is, of course, impossible to foreshadow; but your Directors venture to express the hope that the system partially introduced in 1866, which has already seriously disturbed commercial undertakings and curtailed the facilities previously afforded by the banks to the country generally, will not only not be extended, but abandoned.

Your Directors in their last report expressed their gratification, that measures had been taken to extend the trade with the Maritime Provinces by more direct and closer commercial relations, the necessity for which had arisen in consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty; and they also expressed the hope that those efforts might be attended with success. They fear, however, that the late legislation of the Dominion Parliament has been such as will divert this trade into other channels, and dispel the hope they then entertained for its success.

The prospects of an abundant harvest and the hopes of the husbandman were never more gratifying than at present.

Largely interested as your bank is in the success of the agriculturalist, it is equally so in that of the manufacturer; prominent among which are those engaged in the sawed lumber trade. Your Directors are happy to be able to state that the prospects for this branch of industry, which for some time past has been depressed, are now much more encouraging. Your bank cannot but feel benefitted by the impulse that will be given to trade and commerce if the expectations now raised shall be realized.

Your Directors have deemed it advisable to close the Dundas branch of your bank.

Your board regret to have to announce the death of one of their co-Directors, who for many years has filled the office of Vice-President of the bank, and been a member of the Board from its formation.

Mr. Mann's urbanity and constant attendance at the Board meetings, and his great anxiety to promote the interest of the institution, causes his loss to be severely felt and regretted. And while the last tokens of respect have this day been paid to his memory, by following his remains to their last earthly resting place, the Board desires to extend to his family and relatives their sympathy in their affliction.

A careful and thorough inspection has been made by the President, Directors, and Cashier of the books and assets of the head office and branches; and we have much pleasure in reporting that everything was found perfectly correct.

The Cashier, Managers, and other officers have discharged their respective duties to the satisfaction of your Board, and we consider them fully entitled to your thanks.

The profits of the last year, after payment of all current expenses, and making provision for interests on deposits, and discount on United States current funds, and.....	\$220,361 37
To which add balance at credit of profit and loss from last year.....	23,429 57
	\$243,790 94

Which has been appropriated as follows:

To payment of dividend, 1st of December last.....	\$79,997 60
To dividend payable on the 1st of June inst.....	80,000 00
To Govt. tax on circulation.....	2,375 06
To amount written off for losses accruing from previous years.....	22,177 46
To the usual reduction in Bank property.....	4,000 00
To added to reserve.....	30,000 00
	\$218,560 12

Leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account of.....

All of which is respectfully submitted.....

(Signed,) J. SIMPSON, President.
JOHN J. ROBSON, Secretary.

Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, 1st June, 1868.

General Statement of the affairs of the Ontario Bank, as on Tuesday, 26th May, 1868.

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, and Provincial Notes on hand.....	\$ 541,194 34
Government securities.....	206,892 69
Balances due by other Banks.....	139,914 80
Notes and cheques of other Banks.....	150,329 90
Bank Property.....	152,487 98
Notes and Bills discounted.....	4,193,546 34
	\$5,888,866 25

LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000 00
Circulation.....	1,056,178 00
Deposits not on In.....	\$994,406 85
Do. on Int'at.....	859,842 92
	1,854,249 77
Balances due to other Banks.....	146,316 88
Dividends unclaimed.....	2,036 67
Dividend No. 22, payable 1st June.....	80,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	230,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	25,240 82
Interest and Exchange reserved.....	12,344 11
	\$5,386,366 25

D. FISHER, Cashier.

Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, May 26th, 1868.

Moved by William Sisson, Esq., seconded by H. A. Massey, Esq.,

Resolved.—That the report of the President and Directors, together with the general statement of the affairs of the Bank now submitted, be received, adopted, and printed for the information of the shareholders.

Moved by C. Draper, Esq., and seconded by T. Tamblin, Esq.:

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby given to the President and Directors for their efficient management of the affairs of the bank during the past year.

Moved by H. A. Massey, Esq., seconded by William Windatt, Esq.:

Resolved.—That Messrs. C. Draper, M. Galbraith, and R. H. Turner be scrutineers of this election and that they report the result to the Cashier.

Moved by Dr. McGill, seconded by F. Hatch, Esq.:

Resolved.—That the balloting now commence and that it be closed at half-past two o'clock; but if at any time ten minutes shall have expired without a vote being tendered, the ballot may be closed by the scrutineers.

Moved by Dr. Allison, and seconded by Samuel McMurtz, Esq.:

Resolved.—That the Chairman do now leave the chair, and that H. A. Massey, Esq., be requested to take the same.

Moved by A. Farewell, Esq., and seconded by S. Vanston, Esq.:

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting are hereby given to the President for his efficient services in the chair.

Moved by Thomas N. Gibbs, Esq., seconded by John Simpson, Esq.:

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to J. J. Robson, Esq., for his services as Secretary.

The following is the report of the scrutineers:—

To DAVID FISHER Esq., Cashier Ontario Bank:

SIR,—We, the undersigned scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Bank, held this day, do declare the following gentlemen duly elected as Directors for the current year, viz.—Hon. John Simpson, Hon. W. P. Howland, Thos. N. Gibbs, J. P. Lovelock, Wm. McMurtz, James Dryden and Capt. R. T. Kaynes.

C. DRAPER,
M. GALBRAITH,
R. H. TURNER.

Bowmanville, 1st June, 1868.

The Board of newly elected Directors met immediately after the report of the scrutineers, and re-elected the Hon. J. Simpson, President, and T. N. Gibb, Esq., M.P., Vice-President.

D. FISHER, Cashier.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING PROSPECTS.

(From the St. John N.B. Journal.)

It would seem from the English circulars that ships have within a few months improved in value from 10s. to 20s. per ton. This, it is hoped is an indication of better times, however much the policy of building hancatac ships for the English market may be questioned, owing to the preference given to Composite ships. It is probable that pending the attempt to get at the construction of Composite ships, New Brunswick may go into the building of spruce ships which may be owned and sailed with advantage by the builders. There has been a marked improvement in freights all over the world, and although the best season in some Southern ports is over, freights are still remunerative; much more so than they have been for a long time. The remission of shipping dues by the Dominion Government is greatly in favour of ship-owners in the Maritime Provinces, and is especially advantageous to the owners of small coasters. These vessels, under our old New Brunswick and Nova Scotia laws, were obliged to pay on the voyage which were very frequent—much more so, of course, than in the case of our large ships. The remission of dues in the case of the coasters must form quite an item of profits. The amount paid into the New Brunswick Revenue in 1866 from these dues, is set down as follows:—

Light House duty.....	\$25,408 85
Sick and disabled seamen's duty.....	8,517 21
Buoy and beacon duty.....	3,921 04
Total.....	\$37,747 10

This sum will go into the pockets of ship-owners in New Brunswick, and probably a similar sum in Nova Scotia. This must be very beneficially felt in such places as St. John, Halifax and Yarmouth. The last mentioned port in particular, which owns such a large amount of tonnage, must feel not a little gratified with this part of the new fiscal regulations, [Tr.]

people of that port have had a shrewd eye to business. To subsidize, and to profit generally, and we hope to see their report...

Table listing salaries of keepers of light-houses in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and other locations, with amounts ranging from \$100.00 to \$2,000.00.

These payments are on a liberal scale; they tend greatly to relieve the shipping interests and must conduce much to the efficient performance of the public service.

MEETING OF OIL REFINERS.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the leading oil refiners of London was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the Excise and Inspection Act applicable to refined petroleum.

JAMAICA TRADE.

(From the Jamaica Mercantile Intelligence.)

GENERAL REMARKS

The usual trade has been done in this market during the last fortnight. Stocks of imported articles from the United States are light, and holders are consequently very firm at our quotations.

Since our last report the weather has continued favorable for planting operations, and the sugar crops are now being rapidly got in.

Coffee is in fair demand but it does not come to market so freely as was expected and fears are entertained that the crop will not turn out so large as was anticipated.

Ginger is plentiful and the quality good; but prices are low in face of the heavy stocks of this article in Europe.

Tonnage is scarce and wanted for both Europe and America.

REVIEW OF MARKETS.

Unless specially stated to the contrary, long of duty-paid prices are always given, and are to be considered as Wholesale prices. In filling small orders higher rates have to be paid.

Butter—Irish has been very scarce, and the very few packages arriving have commanded 20d. Halifax has been placed in cargo at 16d. American has realised 14d in kegs, and French 17d. in drkins.

Wheat—Very little has been done in the last fortnight in this article. We quote sales of mess at 60s. in half barrels.

Brandy—Hennessy's 1865 vintage and Champagne were in demand for both, and have been sold at 8s. 6d. in bond.

Crackers—Treadwell's crackers have been sold at 2s. 2s. per bbl, and Wilson's at 2s. No enquiry for pill-bread.

Wool—Is very dull. We quote small sales of 28s.

Candles—The market is not well supplied. We hear of sales, eight and sixteens, at 9d.

Coffee—Very little has been brought to market since our last report. Ordinary is taken up at 31s. to 36s. Better descriptions at 58s. to 40s., and mountain at 44s.

Corn—We have no sales of American to report, that of Island growth is in good supply, and selling freely at 4s. per bushel.

Wool—The market continues much over-supplied, and sales are made only with difficulty for immediate wants. The last transactions were at 18s. for the best, and 22s. for boxes in small parcels. There is plenty

of old fish in stock, which interferes with the sale of good quality.

Freight-Tonnage is wanted for European and moderate sized vessels, and find ready employment.

Herring—Ranges from 2s. to 60s. per 100lbs, according to quality.

Hams—The supply is very heavy and such sales as have transpired have been made at 22s. for roe shore, and at 16s. to 19s. for other descriptions according to quality.

Wool—We quote sales of late receipts at 12d, other transactions are reported at 11d.

Logwood—55s. to 65s. at Outports, and 40s. to 42s. in Kingston. L.O.B. have been the ruling quotations during the fortnight.

Lard—Sales have been made at 8 1/2d. per lb. The supply is small.

Lumber—All descriptions have been very dull of sale. We have no transactions to report.

Cheese—American has fetched 1s., and D. G. 1s. 2d. per lb.

Flour—Sales were made after our last issue at 54s. but further receipts having taken place the article declined to 52s to 60s. Holders are now looking for an advance, as there is not a large stock at market.

Wool—The sales have been as follows: Jeffrey's strong, 10s 12s qts, 7s pils, do, pale also 8s 6d qts. 6s 6d pils. Dawson pale also 8s 6d qts, and 6s 6d pils. Worthington a Burton also 10s qts, and 6s pils. M. B. Foster & Sons, at 8s qts, 6s 6d pils. Anisopp's pale also 8s 6d qts and 6s 3d pils porter. Tennent & Baird's also are wanted.

Mackerel—Sales have been made in cargo at 34s. Oil—Kerosene has been sold at 2s 6d in bbls, and at 2s 9d in tins. God has brought 3s.

Pork—Sales have been made at 45 1/2s to 48 per bbl on recent arrivals. Holders are now very firm at this figure owing to advices from the United States of the advance there of mess pork, to \$27.25 per bbl.

Pimento—None at market. Rice—Dull of sale.

Rice—We hear of sales at 22s. for clean rice, and sales also reported at 18s 6d to 18s for white Mangoo, and 14s to 15s for Bulliam in bond.

Sum—2s 6d to 2s 6d per gall has been realized for proof in 18 in bond.

Salmon—Is very plentiful. Sales at 76s for No. 1, 72s for No. 2, 64s for No. 3, in small lots.

Salt—Sales have been made at 7s for coarse in bbl, and at 7s for fine in sacks.

Soup—We quote 60lbs 20 bars at 18s 6d to 19s, and 50lbs at 18s, 60lbs 30 bars is not enquired for.

Sugar—There has been some little demand lately, and sales of medium quality have been effected at 15s per 100lbs, and of fair at 16s to 17s.

Tobacco—Last sales were made at 1s 10 1/2d for cavendish, and 8s 15s for leaf.

Tongues—Sales have been made at 63s for pigs' in half barrels.

EXCHANGES—ON LONDON.

Table showing exchange rates on London for 90 days, 60 days, 30 days, and 7 days, with values in £/s/d and per cent premium.

FRENCH COMMERCE OF 1867.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

AN analysis of the general table of the commerce of France for 1867, just published, exhibits some interesting results, showing, among other things, that the trade of the Empire in 1867 was not equal to that of the preceding year.

It appears from that document that the total value of the imports for 1867 was 3,155 millions of francs, and of exports for the same period, 2,972 millions; the former exceeding the latter by 183 millions. In 1866 the imports amounted in value to 2,793 millions, and the exports to 3,150 millions, the exports for that year consequently exceeding the imports by 357 millions.

Last year the figures were reversed. The export trade of France for 1866, fell short of that for 1867 by the sum of 293 millions, and the total trade of 1866 exceeded that of 1867 by 154 millions; while the large increase in the imports for this year, taken in conjunction with the decrease of exports, shows a large balance of trade against the country in 1867.

The difference in business, it will be seen, between the two years, is represented by a sum of 570 millions. The falling off in the exports is attributed to short crops, general dullness of trade, and large stocks of various kinds of merchandise, causing a decline in the prices of several articles.

On the other hand, a large quantity of provisions, such as cereals, for example, has been imported, which at the high prices ruling for such articles, has added enormously to the value of importations.

CUDLIP & SNIDER'S CIRCULAR.

St JOHN, N. B., 2nd June, 1868.

WEIGHTS—We advised on the 19th ultimo as to the closing of the season for Liverpool the closing rate. With no disengaged ships in port, and shippers pressing for tonnage, 78s 9d and 80s were given for some three or four to arrive; but the market having been pretty freely supplied with some large American ships rates are easier the past three days, and 77s 6d for Liverpool is the outside figure.

We quote—Liverpool, 77s 6d. London, 77s 6d to 80s; Clyde, 72s 6d; Bristol Channel, 70s; Ireland, east coast, 76s 3d to 80s.

The engagements have been—Ship 730 tons, 78s 9d, ship 1,003 tons, 78s 9d, ship 1,213 tons, 78s 9d, ship 1,427 tons, 78s, ship 719 tons, 77s 6d, ship 1,279 tons, 77s 6d, ship 1,744 tons, 77s 6d, ship 1,890 tons, 77s 6d; ship 1,060 tons, 77s 6d; ship 1,049 tons, 76s 3d—all for Liverpool to arrive. Ship 730 tons, 80s ship 1,443 tons, 76s 8d, ship 720 tons, 26s birch 25s pine, 77s 6d deals—also for Liverpool, ship, 924 tons, 80s, ship 567 tons, 80s; ship 761 tons, 78s 9d—all for London to arrive. Ship 583 tons, to arrive ship 438 tons both at 70s for Bristol Channel. Ship 420 tons, to arrive, 80s, ship 477 tons, to arrive, 80s, ship 233 tons, 80s, ship 550 tons, to arrive, 77s 6d.

—all Quoniam for orders, and a port coal coast of Ireland ship 653 tons 20s 3d birch, 76s 3d deals—for Dublin.

SCREW AND PINE. The lumber cut during the past winter is now beginning to arrive freely, and the anxiety to save expense, piling, &c., is inducing shippers to offer more freely for ships than usual. The advance in freights has had somewhat of a corresponding reduction in the value of deals and logs.

SALT AND COALS.—Of salt the stock is very heavy—much larger than for years past, and prices have been ruling very low. Scotch coals are low—last sale 34.50 per cwt. but the better qualities of Liverpool are likely to maintain their value, as no substitute can be offered for them, whereas we have the cheap coals from the head of the Bay of Fundy.

MONEY MARKET.

IN consequence of the dull state of trade very little business paper is being made, hence the demand on the banks for money has fallen off considerably, and first-class paper can now be negotiated on more liberal terms.

Sterling Exchange is dull, but without any change in price. Gold drafts on New York are not much wanted, and quoted par to 1/2 per cent discount.

Gold in New York has fluctuated downwards slightly, closing at 139 1/2.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c.—Bank on London, 60 days sight..... 110 to 110 1/2 Private, " 60 days sight..... None. Bank in New York, 60 days sight..... 109 1/2 to 110 1/2 Gold Drafts on New York..... par to 1/2 dis. Gold in New York..... 139 1/2 Silver..... 1/2 to 1/2 dis.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- List of agents for the dry goods trade, including names like Bailey, James, & Co., Baker, Popham, & Co., Clark, Jas. P., & Co., Claxton, T. James, & Co., Donnelly James, Donohue, H. Fish & Co., Evans & Hodgson, Foulds & McCubbin, Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co., Hughes Brothers, Johnston, James, & Co., Lewis, Kay, & Co., Mackenzie, J. G., & Co., May, Joseph, May, Thomas, & Co., McCulloch, Jack & Co., McLachlan Bro. & Co., McMillan, Wm. J., Moss, S. H., & J., Blair, Wm., & R., Ogilby & Co., Pilbrow, Warneck & Co., Roy, Jas., & Co., Robertson, Stephen, & Co., Stirling, McMill & Co.

SINCE our last report, trade in this department has been quite stagnant, and there is no prospect of improvement until another season. The spring-trade must now be considered as quite over, and there seems no reasonable hope of any summer trade of consequence, as, notwithstanding the cautious policy pursued by country-merchants in buying so lightly early in the season, owing to the continual cold and wet weather, trade has not thus far realized even the moderate expectations that were formed.

We notice the departure for England of a number of merchants and buyers to select goods for the fall season. We trust they will see that their interest lies in sending out as few goods as possible. Stocks in the hands of importers are still too large, the falling off in the importations as compared with last year being more than counterbalanced by the light trade done. In all the country stores, too, stocks of winter goods are large. Of this we speak with positiveness, having personally visited some districts, and having obtained varied and reliable advices from nearly every district. We are, with scarcely an exception, convinced in reporting the stores as full of winter goods. There is

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ante, Millard & Co. Brown & Childs. Hunter, Duffy & Johnson. Linton & Cooper. Mullarky & Donovan.

McLaren, W. & Co. Fortnum, James, & Co. Rolland, G. Smith & Cochrane

PRICES remain stationary. Trade for the past week has been more active, chiefly for fine work, however. We don't anticipate much life until the fall trade opens.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for week ending 23rd May, 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Passengers, Freight and live stock, Mails and sundries, Total, Corresponding week, 1867, and Increase.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for the week ending 15th May, 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Passengers, Freight, Mails and sundries, Total receipts for week, Corresponding week, 1867, and Increase.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Bazin, Adolphe and their respective assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists names like West, Bowman & Co. and their respective dates.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with 4 columns: Item, For the week ending Tuesday, June 10, 1868, From the 1st January to June 10, 1868, To corresponding period, 1867.

STOCK MARKET.

Large table with multiple columns: Item, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes sections for BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, BONDS, and EXCHANGE.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 27th, 1868.

Consols for money, 94 1/2, for account, 94 1/2. Exchequer Bills, 7 to 12 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table listing various government securities like British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway securities like Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, etc.

BANKS.

Table listing bank securities like British North America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous securities like Atlantic Telegraph, Do do 8 per cents, etc.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Bales

BEST SOUTHERN YARN

100 Bales

SUPERIOR COTTON BAGS

23-lm

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM MANSON,

Paper Makers', Publishers', & Advertisers' Agent. Importer of British and Foreign STATIONERY, ENGRAVINGS, BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK MAKER, Drug, Perfume, Liquor Label & General Printer, Dealer in

Wrapping Papers, Patent Flour and Grocery Bags, Twines, &c., Has removed to more commodious Premises, viz No 53 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET (nearly opposite his former Office), where he will be happy to meet with all his former Customers, and as many new as possible, or to receive their orders by letter, which shall have prompt attention. Please observe the address, No 53.

M. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

ACCOUNT BOOK AND OFFICE

BOOKBINDING,

LETTER PRESS BOOKBINDING,

In the best style,

Done by First Class Workmen and with the most approved Machinery.

DAWSON BROTHERS,

55 to 59 Great St. James, and 516 Craig Street.

THOS. D. HOOD,

FIRST PRIZE

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.

Factory:—53 Champ-de-Mars Street.

Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Squares and Cottage, Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairs and Tuning promptly executed.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, JUNE 11, 1868.

JUNE 6, 1868. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GROCERIES.	
Coffee	0 19 to 0 22
Leguaya	0 16 to 0 19
Java	0 23 to 0 26
Mocha	0 30 to 0 30 1/2
Ceylon	0 21 to 0 27
Cape	0 21 to 0 27
Marsalibo	0 21 to 0 27
Flour	5 00 to 5 50
Heritage, Labrador	3 50 to 5 50
Primo	2 00 to 3 50
Gibbed	2 00 to 3 50
Round	3 00 to 3 00
Mackerel, No. 3	4 75 to 5 00
Salmon	14 00 to 15 00
Dry Cod	5 00 to 5 50
Green Cod	4 75 to 5 50
Fruit.	
Calais, Layers	2 25 to 2 40
M. H.	2 00 to 2 19
Valentia	0 08 to 0 09
Currents	0 04 1/2 to 0 06
Clayed	0 36 to 0 37
Muscovado	0 40 to 0 42 1/2
Centrifugal	0 31 to 0 33
Rice.	
Aracan	4 70 to 4 50
Patna	4 70 to 4 50
Snit.	
Liverpool Coarse	0 65 to 0 67 1/2
Store	0 85 to 0 90
Spices.	
Cassia	0 40 to 0 45
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11
Nutmegs	0 20 to 0 65
Ginger, Ground	0 18 to 0 30
Jamaica	0 23 to 0 23 1/2
Pepper, Black	0 09 to 0 10
Pimento	0 06 to 0 07 1/2
Mustard	0 18 to 0 21
Pepper, White	0 29 to 0 23
Sugars.	
Porto Rico	8 75 to 9 00
Cuba	8 75 to 8 75
Barbadoes (11 p.c. tare)	8 75 to 9 00
Vacuum Pan	9 25 to 9 50
Canada Sugar Refinery.	
Loaves	0 11 1/2 to 0 12
Dry Crushed	0 11 1/2 to 0 12
Round	0 11 1/2 to 0 12
Extra Ground	0 11 1/2 to 0 12
Crushed A	0 11 1/2 to 0 12
Yellow Refined	0 09 1/2 to 0 09 1/2
Syrup, Golden	0 49 to 0 50
Standard	0 43 to 0 44
Amber	0 70 to 0 70
Teas.	
Twankay and Hyson	0 40 to 0 43
Twankay	0 30 to 0 35
Medium to fine	0 40 to 0 43
Common to medium	0 30 to 0 35
Japan uncoloured	0 50 to 0 62
Common to good	0 63 to 0 70
Fine to choicest	0 63 to 0 70
Coloured	0 50 to 0 60
Common to good	0 70 to 0 90
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90
Common and Southern	0 35 to 0 40
Ordinary and dusty	0 45 to 0 58
Kind	0 75 to 0 90
Fair to good	0 45 to 0 58
Finest to choicest	0 75 to 0 90
Color	0 34 to 0 39
Inferior	0 30 to 0 60
Good to fine	0 50 to 0 60
Young Hyson	0 40 to 0 60
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 75
Medium to good	0 70 to 0 90
Fine to finest	0 90 to 1 05
Extra choicest	0 90 to 1 05
Gunpowder	0 60 to 0 70
Common to fair	0 70 to 0 90
Good to fine	0 70 to 0 90
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10
Imperial	0 55 to 0 70
Fair to good	0 80 to 0 90
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90
Hyson	0 60 to 0 70
Fair to good	0 70 to 0 90
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90
TOBACCOS.	
Canada Leaf	0 05 to 0 07
United States Leaf	0 08 to 0 17
Honeydew	0 28 to 0 32
" "	0 30 to 0 37
" "	0 40 to 0 47
Brit. A.	0 40 to 0 60
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85
WINES AND LIQUORS.	
Wine.	
Loe & Chandon, Chp	13 00 to 17 00
Roubaix, Fils & Co	13 00 to 15 00
H. Moet's Champagne	13 00 to 14 00
Burgundy Perpetual	0 90 to 2 20
Port Wine	1 10 to 2 00
Sherry	1 50 to 2 00
Chateau d'Orleans	1 50 to 1 60
Jules Marnet's	13 00 to 15 00
Rulmar	13 00 to 15 00
Maro	16 00 to 17 00
Claret	2 00 to 3 00
French light wine	3 00 to 3 00
Brandy.	
Hennessey's	2 40 to 2 50
Martell's	2 40 to 2 50
R. B. & Co	1 50 to 2 20
Ch. de Bannout	1 50 to 2 20
Pine, Castillon & Co	2 20 to 3 30
Orand, Dupuy & Co	2 20 to 3 30
J. D. H. Mouny's	2 10 to 3 10
Other brands	1 50 to 2 20
Brandy in cases	6 50 to 8 75
Gin.	
Holland's	1 45 to 1 50
per gal	1 45 to 1 50
green cases	7 50 to 8 75
rod cases	7 50 to 8 75
Rum.	
Jamaica	1 30 to 1 50
Demerara	1 30 to 1 50
Cuba	1 30 to 1 50
Whisky.	
Black & White	1 30 to 1 50
Black & White	1 30 to 1 50

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
Alc.	
English	2 50 to 2 60
Montreal	1 20 to 1 60
Porter.	
Dublin	2 00 to 2 25
Dublin	2 30 to 2 50
Montreal	0 00 to 1 50
HARDWARE.	
Asiatic.	
Common per lb.	0 06 to 0 08
Foster of Wright	0 09 to 0 10 1/2
Flacker Tin, per lb	0 24 to 0 25
Copper-Pig	0 23 to 0 24
Sheet	29 to 0 30
Cut Nails.	
Assorted 1/2 Shingle, per 100 lbs	2 85 to 3 00
Shingle alone, ditto	3 00 to 3 20
Leds and 5 dy	3 20 to 3 3 1/2
Galvanized Iron.	
Assorted sizes	0 08 to 0 09
Best No. 7 1/2	0 09 to 0 10
" 7 1/2	0 09 to 0 10
" 7 1/2	0 10 to 0 10 1/2
Horse Nails.	
Groves's, No. 1	0 22 to 0 00
No. 4	0 21 to 0 22
No. 2	0 20 to 0 21
No. 10	0 19 to 0 20
No. 3	0 19 to 0 20
No. 10	0 18 to 0 19
No. 11	0 18 to 0 19
Iron.	
Fig-Garthoric, No. 1	21 50 to 22 50
Other brands	20 00 to 22 00
Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs	2 30 to 2 40
Refined	2 80 to 3 00
Sweden	4 25 to 5 00
Hoops & Coopers	2 00 to 2 00
Band	3 75 to 3 00
Boiler Plates	3 00 to 3 30
Canada Plates	3 00 to 3 75
Best brand	3 80 to 4 00
Iron Wire.	
No. 6 per bundle	3 50 to 2 80
" 12	3 00 to 3 20
" 14	3 30 to 3 50
" 16	4 10 to 4 30
Lead.	
Bar, per lb	0 06 to 0 06 1/2
Sheet	0 06 to 0 07
Shot	0 06 1/2 to 0 07
Pigs	0 07 to 0 06
Powder.	
Blasting, per keg	3 00 to 3 50
FF	4 25 to 4 50
Pressed Spices.	
Regular sizes, 12 lbs	3 50 to 3 60
Extra	4 20 to 4 80
Railway	4 00 to 0 00
Pin Plates.	
Charcoal	8 00 to 8 25
D.C.	9 25 to 10 00
D.C.	7 50 to 7 25
D.C.	8 75 to 9 00
IX Terms	7 00 to 7 25
IX	8 00 to 8 25
IX Coke	7 00 to 7 25
Cordage.	
Manilla per lb.	0 14 to 0 00
DRUGS.	
Alum	2 50 to 2 75
Acid, Sulphuric	0 44 to 0 50
" Tartaric	0 45 to 0 00
Blue Vitriol	0 04 to 0 10
Camphor	0 25 to 0 70
Carb. Ammoniac	0 17 to 0 18
Cochineal	1 00 to 1 05
Cudbear	0 18 to 0 22
Cream Tartar	0 22 to 0 37
Chloride Lime	4 25 to 4 50
Gum Arabic.	
" sorts com.	0 30 to 0 40
" good	0 50 to 0 60
Liquorice, Calabria	0 25 to 0 30
" Refined	0 35 to 0 00
Nutalls	0 40 to 0 45
Oil	6 25 to 6 50
Oil, Almonds	0 65 to 0 70
God. Am.	0 00 to 1 00
" Lemon	2 25 to 3 00
" Peppermint	6 00 to 6 50
" Hockhtus	4 50 to 5 00
" ordinary	1 25 to 4 25
" Sals.	2 00 to 0 18
" Castor	0 00 to 0 18
Shubard Roof.	
Soap, Castile	0 11 1/2 to 0 12 1/2
Senna	0 14 to 0 17
God. Am.	3 50 to 4 00
" Carb. nate	0 04 to 0 05 1/2
" Caustic lb	0 20 to 0 30
Wax, Yellow	0 20 to 0 30
" White	0 20 to 0 30
OILS, PAINTS, &c.	
Oil, per gallon.	
Boiled Linseed	0 90 to 0 95
Raffin	0 85 to 0 90
Winter Bleached.	
" Whales	0 72 to 0 80
" Cruda	0 55 to 0 65
Pals Seal	0 67 to 0 72 1/2
Steard Oil	0 52 to 0 55
Cod	0 52 1/2 to 0 55
Machinery	0 75 to 0 65
Essence Oil	0 90 to 0 00
New Lard Oil	1 50 to 1 10
God. Am.	0 20 to 0 25
Can. Ref. Petrol.	0 17 to 0 20
Olive Oil	0 00 to 1 40
Lard, per 100 lbs.	
Dry White	8 25 to 8 50
Red	7 00 to 7 25
Varnish, per gal.	
Coal Body (Turp.)	3 00 to 3 20
Putty	1 50 to 1 75
Putty (Blanc)	1 50 to 1 75
Putty (No. 1)	0 65 to 0 70
Putty (No. 2)	0 50 to 0 55

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GLASS.	
German, per half box	85 to 90
" 6 1/2 x 7 1/2	1 00 to 1 05
" 7 1/2 x 8 1/2	1 50 to 1 55
" 8 x 10	1 90 to 1 95
" 10 x 12	1 90 to 1 95
" 10 x 14	1 90 to 1 95
" 10 x 16	2 05 to 2 10
" 10 x 18	2 00 to 2 10
" 12 x 14	2 00 to 2 10
" 12 x 16	2 00 to 2 10
" 12 x 18	2 00 to 2 10
SOAP AND CANDLES.	
Candles.	
Tallow Moulds	0 10 1/2 to 0 11
Wax Wicks	0 15 to 0 00
Adamantine	0 17 to 0 18
Soap.	
Montreal Common	0 02 1/2 to 0 03
Victory Crown	0 04 to 0 04
Steam Refined Palm	0 05 to 0 05
Montreal Liverpool	0 04 to 0 05
English	0 05 to 0 07
Family	0 06 to 0 06
Compound Embrace	0 06 to 0 06
Pale Yellow	0 06 to 0 09
Honey lb. bars	0 12 to 1 00
Lily	0 07 to 0 00
BOOTS, SHOES.	
Hova's Ware.	
Thick Boots No. 1	1 60 to 2 00
Men's Ware.	
Thick Boots No. 1	2 25 to 2 50
Kips	2 60 to 2 80
French calf	3 25 to 3 75
Congress	2 07 to 2 05
Knee	3 25 to 3 60
Women's Ware.	
Women's Boots	1 00 to 1 25
Calf Balsamor	1 30 to 1 50
Buff Congress	1 25 to 1 50
Calf Congress	1 35 to 1 35
Youths' Ware.	
Thick Boots No. 1	1 5 60
PRODUCE.	
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	
Pots, 1st sort	5 35 to 5 45
Victory	4 40 to 4 80
Paas	5 45 to 5 50
Butter, per lb.	
Choice	0 15 to 0 17
Medium new	0 14 to 0 15
Inferior old	0 00 to 0 00
Cheese, per lb.	
U. C. Spring	0 9 10 to 0 11
Dairy	0 9 to 0 10
Coarse Grains.	
From Farm	0 10 to 0 05
Barley, per 50 lbs	0 40 to 0 45
Oats, per 35 lbs	0 44 to 0 48
Pease, per 40 lbs	0 60 to 0 90
Flour, per lb.	
Superior Extra	7 50 to 7 50
Extra	7 00 to 7 25
Yancy	6 00 to 6 75
Superfine	6 40 to 6 50
Western Superfine	6 40 to 6 50
Superfine	6 20 to 6 20
Fine	5 50 to 5 60
Middlings	3 16 to 3 25
Pollards	4 60 to 4 75
Bag Flour, Choice & St.	
per 100 lbs	3 50 to 3 25
Medium	3 15 to 3 20
Oatmeal, 1/2 brl, 300 lbs	
Perk	6 00 to 6 00
Meat.	
Beef	22 50 to 23 00
Thin Meat	19 25 to 19 75
Prime Meat	16 00 to 16 50
Prime	15 00 to 15 50
Car	12 50 to 13 00
Lard, per lb.	0 12 to 0 13
Hams.	
Plain, uncanvassed	0 9 10 to 0 11
Canvassed	0 00 to 0 00
Beef.	
Meat	16 50 to 16 50
Prime Meat	16 50 to 16 50
Pe	16 50 to 16 50
Tallow, per lb.	
Wheat, per 60 lbs	0 9 to 0 9 1/2
U. C. Spring	1 05 1/2 to 1 05
" White Winter	0 40 to 1 05
LEATHER.	
Hem. R. A. Sole No. 1.	
" 1	0 21 to 0 23
" 2	0 18 to 0 19
" 3	0 18 to 0 20
" 4	0 17 to 0 18
" Slaughter	0 16 to 0 20
" 2	0 21 to 0 23
" 2	0 23 to 0 26
Rough.	
Waxed Upper, Light	0 42 1/2 to 0 40
Grained Upper & Med.	0 42 1/2 to 0 40
Kips, Whole	0 23 to 0 27 1/2
In Sides	0 23 to 0 27 1/2
Splits, Large	0 25 to 0 27 1/2
" Small	0 25 to 0 27 1/2
Waxed Calf, Light	0 03 to 0 05
" Heavy	0 03 to 0 05
Harnes	0 25 to 0 30
Emmelled Cow, perf.	0 18 to 0 18 1/2
Band	0 13 to 0 15
Pebbled	0 14 to 0 15 1/2
Sleep Felts	0 07 to 0 08
Pulled Wood, washed	0 07 to 0 08
Hides, (City Slaughter)	0 07 to 0 08
" (Green Salted)	0 9 to 0 09
FURS.	
Beaver	2 00 to 10 00
Beaver	1 50 to 1 50
Coon	0 30 to 0 40
Fisher	0 60 to 0 70
Mink	1 70 to 1 75
Skunk	0 15 to 0 15
Wolf	0 20 to 0 20
Badger	0 18 to 0 18
Possum	0 20 to 0 20

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES.
Coffee (in bond.)		
Jamaica, per lb.	0 14 to 0 16	0 21 to 0 23
Java	0 14 to 0 16	0 17 to 0 19
St. Domingo, per lb.	0 10 to 0 11	0 10 to 0 11
Rio	0 10 to 0 11	0 10 to 0 11
LEATHER.		
Hem. R. A. Sole No. 1.		
" Slaughter No. 1	0 27 to 0 30	0 23 to 0 27
" Slaughter No. 1	0 26 to 0 27	0 23 to 0 26
" Slaughter No. 1	0 26 to 0 27	0 23 to 0 26
Waxed Upper (Light), per side	0 26 to 0 27	0 23 to 0 26
" (Heavy & Med.)	0 26 to 0 27	0 23 to 0 26
Kips, Whole, per lb.	0 29 to 0 33	0 23 to 0 26
Splits, Large	0 20 to 0 25	0 23 to 0 26
Waxed Calf, Light, per lb.	0 20 to 0 25	0 23 to 0 26
" Heavy	0 20 to 0 25	0 23 to 0 26
" French	0 20 to 0 25	0 23 to 0 26
Harnes	0 25 to 0 30	0 23 to 0 26
Emmelled Cow, per foot	0 18 to 0 22	0 17 to 0 20
Patent	0 21 to 0 26	0 21 to 0 26
Butt	0 16 to 0 16	0 16 to 0 16
Pebbled	0 17 to 0 18	0 15 to 0 17
Pulled Wood, (washed)	0 30 to 0 35	0 30 to 0 35
Hides, (City Slaughter)	0 8 to 0 8 1/2	0 5 1/2 to 0 6
" (Green Salted)	0 7 to 0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2 to 0 7 1/2
PRODUCE.		
Butter, per lb.		
Choice	0 15 to 0 17	0 15

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
 SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
 No. 403 and 465 St. Paul Street,
 and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Sole Agent for Canada
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-17

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-17

OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 27th April, 1865.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists enacted by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Port of Egin (Edwardsburgh.)
 The Port of Napawan.

22-3 **Wm. H. LEE,**
 Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 12th day of May, 1865.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port be included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA

The Port of Shelburne.

Certified,

22-3 **Wm. H. LEE,**
 Clerk Privy Council.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,
 Drawing Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure Patents of Inventions, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1849. 48-5m

OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 22nd day of May, 1865.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is amongst other things enacted by the 53th section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," that the importer of any cattle or swine, may slaughter and cure and pack the same (and if such cattle or swine are imported in the carcass, may cure and pack the same) in bond, providing such slaughtering, curing, and packing be done and conducted under such Regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for this purpose; and such Regulation may extend to the substitution of beef and pork in quantities equivalent to the produce of such cattle and swine.

And whereas it has been found expedient to give effect to the said section 53, so far as regards the importation of swine.

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority of the 53th clause of the said recited Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the slaughtering, curing and packing of swine in bond shall be done and conducted under the Regulations and Restrictions following, viz:—

1. The importer of live hogs or swine intending to avail himself of the privilege conferred by the said section 53 of the Act hereinbefore mentioned, shall apply to the Collector of Customs at or nearest the place at which he intends importing or entering such swine, and shall furnish such Collector with a brief description in writing of the premises intended to be used as a killing pen, and curing and packing house, for the purposes aforesaid; and should the Collector approve of such premises, he will constitute the same constructively into a warehouse for the special object, and the said premises shall, to all legal intents and purposes, be and be deemed with as one of the Queen's Warehouses; and the importer shall enter into and execute the usual Bond given by the owners of Warehouses placed under the Crown's lock.

2. Upon every importation of swine, the importer shall enter the same in the usual way to be warehoused, and shall have the said swine taken to the premises hereinbefore referred to, and approved as a Customs Warehouse, where the same shall be counted on arrival, and the importer shall give bond on each such importation in double the amount of the duties payable under the Tariff on such importation, the condition of which bond shall be, that upon the due exportation within one year of the products of the said swine, converted into pork, bacon, hams or lard, the said bond shall be and become null and void, otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

3. And whereas the duty imposed upon swine is a specific duty on each animal at so much per head, without reference to weight or size, and that it is necessary in order to facilitate the balancing of the accounts of what goes into the warehouse, and what comes out in another form for exportation, that a ratio should be established between the weight of the live animal warehoused and the equivalent weight of the merchantable products of such animal after he has been slaughtered;— it is considered that the average weight of a live hog may be taken at 200 lbs., and that the equivalent of such live hog in pork, bacon, hams and lard is 113 lbs., and that every 113 lbs. weight of pork, bacon, hams or lard taken out of the warehouse shall be deemed to represent one live hog put into the warehouse, and the exportation of that quantity of pork, bacon, hams or lard will be equivalent to the exportation of one of the live hogs bonded, and if the same instead of being imported, should go into consumption in this Dominion, it shall be charged with a duty of \$2, as being the merchantable manufactured equivalent of the live animal chargeable with that duty on importation.

4. The feet, bones, and trimmings, if not exported, shall be subject to duty on leaving the warehouse for consumption in Canada, and every 200 lbs. weight of such feet, bones and trimmings shall be considered as equivalent to the importation of one live hog, and be as such charged with a duty of \$2 on being so entered for consumption in Canada.

5. With regard to the importation of swine in the carcass to be cured and packed in bond for exportation, the same shall be entered in the usual way for the warehouse, and be placed in the curing or packing house or as aforesaid constituted into a warehouse for the special purpose of curing and packing pork under the said Act, the weight of such carcasses to be duly ascertained by the proper Officer of Customs, on the same being placed into the warehouse, and bonds shall be given in double the amount of the duties according to the said pork conditioned for the due exportation of the same within 2 years.

6. The killing pen, curing and packing houses, and all cellars and stores included in the premises hereinabove mentioned, shall be accessible at all times whilst work shall be going on there, or at other times between sunrise and sunset, to the inspection and survey of the Collector of Customs, or of any other Officer of the Port at which the same may be situated.

22-3 **Wm. H. LEE,**
 Clerk Privy Council.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

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MERCHANTS,

Exchange Court,

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THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

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 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-17

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STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,

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Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour, Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest market rates for such, and prompt returns made. Drafts authorized.

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THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

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Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange

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RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,

CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

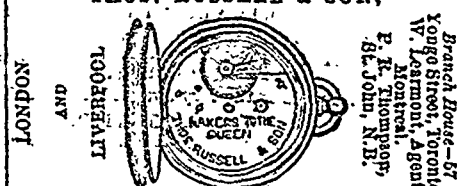
Fishing and Shooting Tackle.

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

42-3m

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,



WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

39-17

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.
 Price reduced to 2 1/2 cents.

These Bags are the product of the Streetsville Linen Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax. For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants, and by the subscribers

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,
 Toronto, Ont.

42-17

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BROWN'S BANK.

(W. R. BROWN. W. C. CHEWETT.)

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.,

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed at most favourable current quotations.

57 Address letters, BROWN'S BANK, Toronto.

39-ly

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

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PARSON-BROTHERS,

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42-3m

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TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS
Ex steamships *Nova Scotia, Nestorian & Belgian*
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT
PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

W. & B. GRIFFITH,

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HAVE RECEIVED

Ex "St. Patrick" and "Austrian"

1 Case JET BUTTONS.

2 " CORSETS.

1 " BLEACHED DAMASK.

1 " HUCK TOWELS.

1 " DAISY FRILLING.

1 " DUCHESS KID GLOVES.

2 Bales STRIPED HESSIAN.

3 " GREY COTTON.

1 " RUSSIA CASH.

2 " COAT CANVAS.

1 " ROLLER TOWELLING.

1 Case BLACK LUSTRES.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

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TORONTO.

Toronto, 8th June, 1868. 37-ly

NEW FALL GOODS.

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44 Yonge Street, Toronto. 37-ly

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HENDERSON & BOSTWICK,

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MEN'S FELT HATS,

Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

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Wholesale Importers of

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THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.

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Published every Wednesday, at \$1 00 a year in advance.

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Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

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THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

NORRIS BLACK,

No. 18 King Street East, Toronto,

Is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines. The Manufacturing Company have lately made very valuable improvements in the

No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE,

which places it in advance of every other Machine for Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

NEW FAMILY MACHINE

is the most desirable Machine now offered to the Public. Their Machines are the best for every purpose for which a Machine can be used.

Norris Black is also Agent for the

NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.

A supply always on hand.

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WHOLESALE,

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Hotels supplied.

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D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

ARE NOW OPENING

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" **DARK PURPLE PRINTS.**

" **FROCK PLATES.**

" **WHITE SHIRTINGS.**

" **GREY COTTONS.**

" **STRIPED MESSIANS.**

" **40 in. WOOL SACKING.**

Cases **WINDOW HOLLANDS.**

" **BROWN do.**

Hamilton, June, 1868. 44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

37 and 39 King Street East,

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YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

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Hold and offer at low prices, a well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

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Twoeds, Flannels,

Hosiery, Yarns,

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Cotton Bags, Cotton-Yarn,

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

44

SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,

STRAY GOODS, MANTLES,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURNER & CO.

Hamilton, March, 1868. 44-ly

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BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS

AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

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Office—Corner of King and James streets,

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N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.

H. MARTIN.

J. W. FERGUSON.

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HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

BEG leave to inform their customers and the trade generally, that they have **THIS DAY** commenced opening their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

and will, by 15th instant, have a large quantity ready for inspection.

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868. 44-ly

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NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

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Machines repaired on short notice, corresponding parts always on hand. 46-ly

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SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont. 36-ly

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Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanese Ware, Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Black Tin, Rivets and Hottle Ends, &c., &c. Also, Trimen's Tools and Machines. 44-ly

R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

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Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

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MACKENZIE & MACKAY,

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WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,

AGENTS FOR:

The Queen Insurance Company.

Western Assurance Company of Canada.

Phoenix (Marine) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn. 37-ly

W O O L.

LONG & BISBY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to. 36-ly

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WOOL DEALERS,

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Next Door to the Gore Bank.

J. H. DAVIS. H. BURKHOLDER. Cash Advances made on Consignments. 28-ly

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Manufacturers and Importers of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS

&c., &c., &c.

Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.

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W. H. GLASSCO,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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KINGSTON.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large stock of **TEAS.** 39-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.,)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-

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FRED. BOWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-

CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,

Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43-ly

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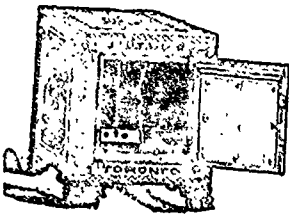
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