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OF INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL COMMERCE AND

Vol. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

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

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Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
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We are now prepared with our New Styles, in all descriptions of

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WOODEN-WARE of every description.

29 St. Peter Street, Montreal,

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86-8m

THE TRADE REVIEW

Antercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

We have furnished accounts to nearly all subscribers to the TRADE REVIEW, for arrears to Dec. 31, 1868, and for advance subscription for 1869, at the reduced rate of One Dollar. Many have remitted already. Those who have not yet done so, will confer a favor by remitting the amounts due at their earliest convenience.

The Abyssinian expedition has turned out to be very much more costly than any one ever anticipated, and the expenditure so great in fact that the game would to many hardly seem worth the candio. The cost is now estimated at £8,600,000, a very large sum, and £5 000,000 more than it was said last year would suffice to cover the cutlay. It may, however, by proving that England can sometimes be in earnest, save a much heavier expenditure in her dealings, with some other power at some future occasion.

The Money Standard in France.

A commission was some time ago appointed by the French Minister of Finance to pronounce on certain. points relative to the monitory question, more particularly as to a simple or double standard, and if a simple standard, then as to which metal should be employed. The commission held no less than twelve sittings, and although at date of latest advices, it had not made its report, it was understood that it had decided that there shall be a single standard, and that it shall be of gold. To us it has always seemed clear that the more valuable and consequently less bulky metal was best fitted for the purpose of a monetary

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na) £2,600,000 Stg. 1-ly

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19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg-INVESTED over \$2,000,00

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

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General Agents for Canada

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

standard; and this too, even if (which has not been sufficiently proven) it is liable to greater depreciation in value in consequence of its increasing abundance. The depreciation is gradual in its nature, spread over a long period of time, works no serious loss to the pecuniary interests of any one, and may be safely passed by in discussing the question of a standard.

DOMINION NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, 3rd of March, 1869, and the specie held against them at Montreal, Toronto and Halifax, according to the Returns of the Commissioners under the Provincial Note Act:-

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Payable at Montreal.....\$2,759,807 \$4,034 100

Debontares held by the Rec'r. Gen. under the Provincial Note Act....

5 917,200 \$3,000,000

* Including \$, marked St. John.
† The Nova Scotia dollar not being equal in value to that of the other Provinces, the Notes issued at Halifax, are worth their face value in Nova Scotia only. They are stamped "Payable at Halifax," and are numbered in black ink. Kone but \$5 notes are yet in circulation. JOHN LANGTON,

Audit Office, March 17th, 1869.

Auditor.

BAILWAY TRAFFIC.

THE returns of traffic for the month of February appear in the last Canal. appear in the last Canada Gazette, but in au in complete form.

We are glad to notice that on the three leading rallways, the receipts for February, 1869, largely exceed those for the corresponding period of 1863. Bubjoined is a comparative statement of the total receipts:-

Feb. '68, 245,164 307,819 23,118 Inc. '69. \$20,814 14.££5

This increase is the more noticeable when we take into account the difficulties with which these railways, especially the Grand Trunk Railway, had to centend in the shape of snow.

BANKRUPTCY.

W E recently referred to the necessity that existed for the revision of the for the revision of the existing insolvent act, to the end that creditors as well as debtors should receive some consideration. We desire now, in this connection, to call public attention to the need of some provision in any new insolvent act, which would have the effect of compelling traders to keep more exact accounts of their transactions than many of them now do, or, at least, of punishing neglect by withholding the legal discharge, and leaving the careless debtor to be dealt with by his creditors as they may see fit.

Everyone knows, who has had any wide experience in the settlement of bankrupt estates, that great carelessness does exist in the matter of keeping complete books of account, from which the state of the insolvent's affairs might be at once made out. Some do not appear to see the necessity of it, are habitually easy-going, or are unwilling to go to the expense of engaging a man competent to take charge of their books, and to make out periodically statements of their business. Some, of course, may be deceived, and imagining the book-keeper to be perfectly competent, find out too late that their books are in a state of hopeless confusion, and the accounts inextricably mixed ur.

Now this is all wrong. A man who buys for cash has a right to manage any way he pleases, and so long as he only injures himself, no one has any right to find any fault. But with the man who buys on credit, giving his written promise to pay for the goods bought, the case is very different. It is his duty then to so con duct his business, that, aside from unforeseen and unavoidable losses, his creditor cannot become a loser. He has no right to do anything, or to omit to do anything, whereby the property of his creditor, or that from which the creditor is to be ultimately repaid, may become endangered, or rendered liable to deterioration to a greater or less extent. To carry on trade safely and profitably, it is obviously necessary for the trader to know what he is doing; to know what his apparest profits are; to know what those profits will be when business and personal expenses are deducted; to know the exact amount of book debts, their character and the probable percentage of loss, and to make due allowance for the same; to know, above all. the value of the assets as compared with the amounts due. By the proper keeping of books of account, all these things may readily be known, and every man ought, as much as possible, to make himself master of at least the principles of book-keeping, so that if he is not able to keep his own accounts, he, at least, may be able to make use of them when properly kept, and also be able to judge of the efficiency of the accountant he may employ.

Now the mere fact of its being his duty will not, in many cases, be found sufficient to induce the trader to be thus particular with regard to his accounts, and it is for this reason that we would suggest that wherever an insolvent's books were fou in to be incorrect, either through fraudulent design or through carelessness, he should be debarred from the right to a discharge, unless granted by two-thirds in amount of his creditors. And we would suggest them, if they obtain the power of veto, not to be over merciful in using it.

The necessity for some improvement in this respect was shewn at a recent meeting of the creditors of W. F. Romaine, of Oakville, a report of which was published in the Globe. It was found that various entries were omitted, the cash-book was never entered up, and transactions had been discovered to which there was no clue in the books at all. For instance, fifteen boxes of goods had been sent away to Guelph, and never charged to the firm to whom they were sent, in fact, no entry made of any kind. We do not know that there was any intention on the part of Mr. Romaine to commit a fraud: we should have been certain there was no such intention had the proper entries been made, and Mr. Romaine has no right to complain if his credit, ra should form a harsh judgment.

Leaving the question of accounts, we find, in this same report, a fact stated which illustrates very forcibly the private extravagance into which men in business allow themselves to be led. In his examination, Mr. Romaine stated that he has been "shaky" since 1857 In answer to another question, he gave the startling In snawer to another question, he gave the starting information that his house, which, be it observed, he built in 1855, cost him about \$16.000, or, with furniture and all, between \$22.000 and \$23.000. It does not appear to us very strange now that he should have been "shaky" since 1857. He also stated that the house would now bring between three and four thousal dollars. No comment is needed,

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Trade and Navigation accounts for 1868 are published, and we extract a few of the items of interest to our Canadian readers.

The following are the imports into the United Kingdom for 1867 and 1868, of the articles specified, with in some instances the countries from which they have been chiefly taken

been chiefly taken:		
A:hes—	1°67	1868.
Pearls and Potcwt.	78,532	109,632
Cotton raw-		
From United States cwt.	4 715 700	5,128,971
Brazil"	4,715 733 628.761	882 114
Egypt	1 127,541	1 153 419
British India "	4,449,259	4,408.095
Other countries "	351,257	285 294
Total	11,272,651	11,857 893
From United States tuns	22,236	16,987
B. N. America "	1	7
Other countries "	257	167
m-4-1		
Total	22 494	17,161
Provisions-		.
Chase	1,142,262	1,097,539
Cheebo	905 476	873.377 383 969,040
Eggs No. 3	311 959	297,902
Lard	245,839	237,260
Bacon and hams "	537.114	638,127
Beef "	537.114 195 797	240,577
Pork "	142 831	144,378
Wheat—		1
From Russia cwts.	14,025 236	10,053,617
Denmark "	418 012	654,419
Prussia	5.572.263	4,584,742
Domeswig, atc	127 222	45,412
Mecklenburg " Hanse Towns "	651 884 700,935	647,205
France	597.405	756,604 56,414
Illyria, &c "	542.685	1.0 4.701
Turkey	2,446,688	8,049,088
Egypt	1,451 774	3,219,536
United States	4.183,013	5,908,149
Ciliii	1 946.227	1,309 575
B. N. America " Other countries "	(83,127 1,294,198	557,448
Other countries	1,234,130	792,813
Total	34,645,569	32,639,768
Barley "	5.683 721	7.476,224
Oats "	9 407 136	8,112.563
Pease	1,586 (29	1,116,246
DCG110	1,982,615	2,647,890
Thuman Corn	8,540, 429	11,472,226
Flour—		
From Hanse Townscwts	444,710	615,756
France	1,284.742	632,359
United States " B. N. America "	722.976	676.192 192.850
Other countries	121,503 1,069,028	975 865
Over countries		210 000
Total	3,592,969	3,093,022
Timber or Wood, &c., sawn or		
split	2.177.549	2 417,411
Staves not longer than 72 in	62 621	61.117
Timber, not sawn or split	1,211,042	1.326,425
1		

DON'T RUN INTO DEBT TOO FAST!

HE greatest danger, we have always considered, in the way of the success of Confederation, was the danger of its being too expensive. Our new Constitution increased the number of our Legislative bodies, and consequently the cost of Government. Not a few were justly afraid that, sooner or later, the extra Legislative machinery would add materially to the taxation of the people. These fears have not yet been realized, but we think the danger is by no means past, and that our public men would do well to act on the motto "don't run into debt too fast." The economy practised by the Local Governments up to this time, especially Ontario, has assisted to keep taxation as reasonable as before the British North America Act was passed; but it is by no means certain that they will long continue so careful and so prudent. The Quebec Government has already manifested a disposition to speud freely, and the others may not be long in following suit. Then it is well known that the Dominion Government is, necessarily in some instances, augmenting rapidly our public indebtedness. annual expenditure also swelled up to handsome proportions last year, as the Budget clearly showed. The total amount to be provided for was some \$17, 00 000, and after making allowance for the contributions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and some extraordinary items contained in the above sum, there was considerable increase manifest. Mr. Rose was sanguine he would have revenue enough to meet all demands without increasing taxation; we hope he may but we confess to a little anxiety to examine the balance sheet and ascertain the actual result. During last Session Parliament authorised large additions to they can sell their pine and sustain themselves thereby

our public debt. There was first, the sum of \$15,000,-000 for the Intercolonial Railway, and before it is finished, it will almost certainly take \$10,000,000 more. Then there was \$5,000,000 for Fortifications-we suppose, at the very least, \$8,000,000 will be spent if the works are gone on with. The Government were also empowered to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it is in every way probable that \$4,000,-000 will sooner or later be consumed in this way.

These votes last year, and the further outlay which must flow from them will add at least \$85,000,000 to our public debt before five years, which will make the total considerably over \$100,000,000! And if we remember that the North-West cannot be opened up for nothing, that the early deepening of our canals is likely to be a condition of any new reciprocity treaty, and that several new public works are earnestly urged in the Maritime Provinces, it is easy to fancy our indebtedness increased to \$120,000,000 before very long. Now, we are not among those who would allow the Dominion to stand-still for fear of a little debt. There is no such a thing as getting into debt judiciously, at least for nations. But we would warn our public men not to run into debt to | fast? Take things quietly. We know nothing which would be more injurious to Canada than to have to increase taxation. We don't want that, and with prudence and foresight, it can be avoided. Some of the expenditure we have mentioned was a condition of union, and could not be avoided. That of the North-West, for instance, will be a profitable investment. There is every reason to hope that our revenue will continue to increase, but it may be doubted if it will augment to such an extent as Mr. Rose predicted last Session. One thing is certain, it cannot bear a very heavy strain, and it would be in the last degree unfortunate if we reached a period of "chronic deficits" such as we had a few years ago. The Government ought to give earnest heed to avoid this in every way, and they can easily do so if they act on the principle "don't run into debt too faet." The Dominion is young yet. It has great resources; but these must not be taxed too much at first. Let our Local Governments, then, continue to act as economically as possible, and if the Dominion Ministers do not increase our debt too rapidly, we doubt not Confederation will continue to be a great success, and that Canada will remain, as at present, one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in.

EXPORT DUTIES.

THIS class of duties has generally been regarded as objectionable, and certainly this must be said of those which were imposed on saw-logs, shingle and stave bolts, by the Dominion Parliament last Session. The objectionable character of these duties was pointed out very strongly by some members in the House at the time, and it is a pity they were ever imposed. Reliable reports from the Counties of Norfolk and Elgin-in which the trade in exporting round pine is principally carried on-show that they have suffered considerably from the tax. It is claimed that the business in Norfolk alone has fallen off this winter from the value of \$200,000 to \$50,000, and that a great portion of the latter would not have been transacted. but for contracts which were in existence and could not be broken. The season has been one of great dullness in the country, consequent on the fact that about \$150,000 has been withheld from circulation, which would otherwise have been spent on saw-logs and bolts, if there had been no export duties upon them.

The principle upon which the Dominion Parliament acted in imposing these duties, is radically unsound. The idea was entertained, we believe, that the Americans must have the timber, and that the duties would fall upon them. But their real effect is to afford protection to the lumber dealers of Michigan, who float round timber to Western New York in large quantities. Freighted with this export tax, the dealers in Norfolk and Eigin cannot compete successfully with those of Michigan, and consequently the Canadian trade is rapidly declining. If the duties had really come out of the consumer, we suppose it might have been as well to keep them on; but as it is pretty evident that we are texing one of our own special interests, and in such a way as to destroy our export trade in saw-logs and bolts, the wisest course would be to repeal the objectionable imposts as soon as possible.

Another injurious effect from the present state of matters is-that it retards the clearing up of the country and the progress of settlement. Settlers are often induced to go into such districts, because they know

nutil they have sufficient land o'cared to support them-The demand for timber selves from their crops causes them to clear up their lands quickly, and also preserve the pine. But when each saw-log, worth on an average about \$3 per M., has to bear a tax of \$1, it will hardly pay to out and haul it to the nearest water, and so the timber is allowed to stand, or is burned to get it out of the road. The tendency of these export duties is undoubtedly adverso to settlement, and this argument alone would be a strong one against them, even if no other valid ones existed.

We hope Mr Tilley, the Minister of Customs, will give this matter his earnest attention, and that when Parliament meets next menth, comothing may be done to set matters straight Last Session the obj-otionable tax on breadstuffs imposed during the provious year, and which was so strongly denounced by the people of the Maritime Provinces, was repealed. Here now is a case not less objectionable in principle. which we are inclined to think affects New Brunswick as well as Ontario, and the House could not do better than act upon the precedent of last Session. The policy of Canada ought not to be to put barriers in the way of our export trade. Such a course is sucidal, and our astonishment is, that Parliament ever was so foolish as to consent to do so.

FREE TRADE IN THE THREE GREAT COMMERCIAL NATIONS.

TIME advocates of a protective policy are just now greatly elated with certain vague indications of I greatly elated with certain rague indications of a reaction against free trade, in Manchester, the home and headquarters of this system. Trade has been dull in Manchester for some time, and certain manufacturers and merchants charge the provailing dullness to the system of tree trade in France the same disposition is manifested. The new commercial treaty between that country and Frigland, as might have been expected, has opported injuriously to certain weak manufactures, and the result was a movement in tavor of its abrogation and a return to the old policy of protection.

of its abrogation and a return to the old policy of protection.

At the present time when there are so many indications of a revival of the trade principles in the United States it is important to trace the real causes of the condition of affairs which has suggested this latest commercial heresy. The line of commercial development seems to be decidedly in the direct n of freedom, and the removal of all restrictions on the interchange of commodities. Anything that seems to impede this movement or throw doubt upon it as a matter of special interest at this present time the first piace, then, it may be observed that the prevailing distress in Manchester is not caused by free trade. On the contrary, there is every indication that if it were not for free trade the existing evils would be greatly a imulated, and the prospects of improvement would be much more gloomy than they are It is the same in France. The commercial blunders and the district that have operated prejudicially to certain interests, are inthered upon free trade, and by certain false logic a case is made out in favor of protection.

Now, the distress in Wanchester is due really to the

tain interests, are fathered upon free trade, and by tecrtain tailso logic a case is made out in favor of protection.

Now, the distress in Manchester is due really to the increased cost in the raw material, and to the peculiar condition of the trade, which compels manufacturers up go on making comparatively cheap articles out of dear ones, to the increase of capital, which cannot just now be worked at a profit. A comparison of prices in 1853 and 1853 shows an increase of fully 60 per sont, in the cost of the raw material. The average price of the leading manufactured articles at the same period show a marked contrast. The prices of 1859 range only from 10 to 20 per cent in excess of the quotations for the same class of goods to 1869. The consequence is that the returns of capital are not in proportion to its oatlay. According to street free trade principles the capital should flow to other more profitable channels. But the conditions attending cotton manufacturers are peculiar. The capital invested is permanent and cannot be withdrawn. The wast buildings and complicated machinery must be worked on the best terms possible oatli relief comes in the shape of a supply of cheaper material, or in an increase in prices.

The ProtectionList claim that the remedy for this condition of affairs is an artificial increase of prices y means of duties. But this is no remedy at all. A duty on the goods would be followed by an artificial increase of wages, and by still higher prices of these manufacturers are prices of the saw material that whole only still higher prices of the raw material that whole only still higher prices of the raw material that whole only still higher prices of the cassifully through the ordeal of the celton famine and it would be sheer madness to abandon this safe polloy.

In France very nearly the same condition of affairs and continued to the continued to the continued to the continued to the polloy.

and it would be shoer madness to abandon this sate polloy.

In France very nearly the same condition of affairs prevails. A few work manufactures have two undersold, but there is an enormous increase of conversions shows unmitakably that the general wealth of the country has been largely increased. There is an embrace increase in everything that France really has to sell. In winer and silk manufacturers for example the increase has been four fold in quantity and value legibly ears the general experts and imports have me e than doubled.

That this exchange of commodities is to the interest of the people of both France and England appears to be indipotable. Cortain interest may suffer for some of the languabling alls manufactures in England lavo suffered, but not more than some branches of the inequality of the languabling alls manufactures in England lavo suffered, but not more than some branches of the inequality in help countries have been benchars of example of the languable countries in France. But the

But the

fitted. In both countries there is more employment at higher rates of wages, and a larger distribution of commodities at lower prices under the treaty, than there could be without if

The fact, clearly established, and now getting to be more generally recognized and accepted, that the amount of protection is a tex that falls upon the consumers, is destined to work an industrial revolution in due time, and sweep away the restrictions upon commerce

in due time, and sweep away the restrictions upon commerce

There is already a band demand for a revenue in place of a protective tariff. This demand must in orease. Even Boston begins to see that protection operates disastrously on commerce and industry. There is a general impatience at the existing tariff that must produce its due effect sooner or later. We do not anticipate any immediate effect from the new free trade in our city. But it will be prepared to take advantage of the result of the extreme protection measures of the present Congress; and the scotter this certain takes place the better for American Industry. N. F. Economist.

EMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

THE London Times, commenting on a letter from a correspondent upon the subject of emigration,

**Perhaps the greatest field for the educated man in Australia is agriculture or stock-breeding on a large scale, and with all the appliances of modern knowledge; and there certainly is nothing in modern education which should prevent men from taking to this mest healthy, a recebble and pecuniarity safe of occupations. But it can well be imagined that to a large class of emigrants who have hever been anything clae but clerks and shopmen, and who have gone out to Australia to be clerks and shopmen, the idea of such a life would be utterly strange and perhaps repulsive. What they consider its duliness and monotony would be dreadful to their imaginations, and they will prefer to lounge about the billiard rooms of Melb urne, earning a procarlous livelihood in some ill-paid town employment, and consoling themselves by railing at the colony which offers no proper opening for their talents. Of course, there are more of a higher class than this who often meet with ill success and these are the gentlemanity professional emigrants who expect to live by their profession, and to do only the things which a gentlemanic profession and to do only the things which a gentlemanic profession and to do only the things which a gentlemanic profession and to do only the things which a gentlemanic profession and to do only the things which a gentlemanic profession. If a comparatively primitive many, and perhaps the majority, are disappointed in their expectations. In a comparatively primitive profession will no doubt bring him in something, and the education which it involves gives him a superiority which he can turn to account in many ways. But he cannot always live sitting in an office or a surgery, and waiting for fees."

The complaint above stated i doubtless in a measure true of all the colonies. But it is questionable if the ovii of crowding the professions, and the lighter and · Perhans the greatest field for the educated man in

which he can turn to account in many ways. But he cannot always live sitting in an office or a surgery, and waiting for fees.

The complaint above stated i doubtless in a measure true of all the colonies. But it is questionable if the evil of crowding the professions, and the lighter and more "genteel" employments of commerce and trade, in Canada, can be isirly charged to the educated emigrants, so much as to the native population. Our farmers, whenever they get reasonably well-to-do, foolishly-send their son't to law, medicine, or trade—we'do not complain of a surplus in divinity, though doubtless there are many peop Canadian preachers, and many ('anadian' preachers who are poor. The consequence is that clerks of all kinds are in superabundance professional men by far too numerous for their own or their contry's good, and the great industrial art of itusbandry is neglected, or but meagrely recruited by the less pretentious classes from the Old World. In spito of our admitted want of more people, pauperism is growing in all our large cities, and the country lying waste for want of Isbour.

Nor are the farmers alone sinuers against the country sprogress in this respect. In how many instances have good mechanics converted their sons, who could have profitably followed their fathers' calling, into very poor and unprofitable business or professional men? It is an excellent thing "to rise in the world but it is a grievous misfortune to attempt to rise and end by talling lower than the point whence one starts: and this is in too many instances exemplified, be cause of the bad selection of the road to eminence. If the industrious mechanic has succeeded by honest industry in rising from nothing to an easy competence in old or middle life should not every dictate of praduce suggest to him that the higher vanings ground be could give his son in the same business, would be the very east means of securing the prosperity of the latter." And wherein would the country lad be more likely to be successful than in the prosecutio

dustrious tradesmen, or enterprising farmers. They are not reserved to the numerous examples, which almost every township in the country furnishes, of the success of the in ell gent, educated practical farmer. In example worthy of their emulation, and one which they might readily excel by the constant y dioresting application of science, to every industrial pursuit, husebandry included. They are not advised to study the u-ofulness to society of a knowledge of the mechanic arts and handlorasis, or the liberality with which escalety rewards the skilled and istilful workman. Seldom, indeed, do they hear that the combination of manual and intellectual labour, well directed gives the lighest and most complate exercise of the human faculities, and the surest foundation for that independence of social position for which every one should be oncouraged to strive, and which, in this country at least, nearly overy one, by well directed energy, may attain. Oh, no! Their dreams of un and froile, and holiday enjoyment, are broken in o by the magniloquent assurance that they are to be the great men of a few years hence; that they are to wield the definings of the country, which is to become a mighty empire, &c. &c. That from their ranks our judges, our statermen, our lawyers our mighty men in literature, are to be drawn—and in the exuberance of his good nature, this inflamer of wild and baseless h pes in the breasts of comparatively thoughtiess boys will even venture the sage prediction that there may be now, before him, as by who will yet riso to be the greatest man of his country!

All such twaddle is certainly well intentioned. "It will please the bots: it will encourse."

country!

All such twaddle is certainly well intentioned. "It "will please the boys; it will encourage them to go "on with their studies." It pleases them doubtle s; and perhaps it encourages them to sindy; but does it direct their studies in the right channel? Does it not

and perhaps it encourages them to study; but does it direct their studies in the right channel? Does it not inspire them, rather, to aim at prizes utterly beyond the reach of all but a very few? and these few. In all likelihood, Justsuch boys as would not waste ascernd thought on such dreams

The following paragraph not inaptly illustrates the wants of the country in one respect.

"There is said to be employment for 835 persons in Yletoria county Ut these there are wanted \$10 as farm labourers. \$20 as formale servants, blacksmiths. 10, carpenters \$25, pricking ers and stone inasons, 27, shnomakers, 14"

Now, who was ever encouraged by school visitors or even eshooimasters, to become a farm labourer, or a blacksmith, or a carpenter?

Yletoria is a new county, and may not yet have sent many into the professions. But we doubt not that some of the older counties have turned out more broken down merchants, briefiess barristers and unsuccessful practitioners and speculators, than would have supplied all the mule labourers that Victoria requisite number of the other sex, and be all the better for the riddance.

If boys could be persuaded that in no field could the excellent education which they may acquire and which many of them do acquire, in Canada, bo more profitably employed by them than in that with which experience has already more or less familiarised them, it would be a great blessing for themselves and the country at large. We need never fear that acmius will be unduly repressed by inculcating such doctrine, but we might hope that such faculties as have been bestowed upon the young would stand a far botter chance of lealthy and profitable development—Ottawa Times.

THE SUGAR TRADE OF 1868,

THE Produce Markets' Review of the 6th inst. estimates the total deliveries of sugar in the estimates the total deliveries of sugar in the principal markets of Europe and America during the past year at 1 (32 46) tons. To this it adds 20 000 tons for the consumption of beet-root sugar on the content; the consum tion of the Pacific States of the American Luion 18,600 tons, the deliveries, including the total export in the minor Atlantic ports of the United States 133 000 tons, the consumption of maple sugar in Canada and the United States, 30 000 tons, the deliveries of molasses in the United States, 80 000 tons. Adding the consumption of molasses in England and the difference between the official exports and consumption of row sugar in the Loited Kingdom and in the return of imports at page 63 or 28,000 tons. a 3, adding 70,000 tons for the consumption of Spain Portugal, Gibraltar, Maita, and the consumption of English treacle in the German Union with other minor matters—we arrive at the consumption of Spain Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, and the consumption of English treacle in the German Union with other minor matters—we arrive at a total consumption of sugar in Europe and North America, during 1833 of 2.241600 Adding 70000 tons for the non-producing British Colonies, and 30,000 tons for the consumption of temperate South America, we have a total consumption to Europe, the United States, the non-producing British Colonies, and temperate South America, of 231960 tons of sugar From this amount we must deduct the exports of beet sugar from France and Germany to other places given in the table, or say 40.00 tons, which reduces the one mumption of Europe and North America Carling 1863—10.2521.000 tons. We made a similar estimated it of 1. page 551 in a different form, where we estimated the sugar deliveries of 1857 at 2,650.000 tons. Adding 100,000 tons to the American consumption for micesca, and the Parillo States, which we did not then compile, we find a total of 2 160,000 tons. This, however, is not our actual increase, but is due simply to taking the consumption and for export, and not testimating the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each country sparately—in fact, in taking more accurate returns than extending the consumption of each coun

sugar for consumption and export at the several points named, as far as accertainable, during 1863

divise neither? as us, as we designed	***		~
terest Britain			675 aoo
United States			623,000
North Germany			146,000
Franco			406 000
Homand			148,000
		1	933,000
Russia and Poland			100 000
Austria			95,000
Spain and Portugal.			67,000
Belglum.			40,000
British Colonies			C5 000
Norway, Sweden and Denmark			20,000
••			
			2,320,000
River Platte, &c .			30,000
			-

These returns are e-timated to show the approximate sugar concumption of 313/00/000 souts, and the average per head is thus 16 8 lbs per annum. The net official Britteh onesumption during 1868 was 611/41 tons, or taking our population at 31/00/00, 43/14/155 per head. At 184s rate—a very moderate one-the concumption of 318/00/00 souts would be 6160/000 tons or at the Victorian rate of 52/15s per head 12,000,000 tons.

FREE TRADE IN SHIPS.

THE Western States, teeming with natural productions, but separated from the ocean Ly great natural and artificial barriers, have to fament the high prices paid for transmitting the productions to the reaboard. The coat of doing so has been so great that wast quantities of indian corn have been used for fuel where wood was rearce and grain a drug. As it is the cost of carrying a bushel of grain to the ocean make a sad hole in the price of the grain, while at times the ich crops of the West cannot be got to the sca-board at all, the traffic being too great for the means of transit. The Eric Canalis not nearly large enough, the Nisgara Ship canalis in abeyance, and the Welland Canal which would give a splendid outlet by the St. Lawrence is two small for the business to be done, and is expensive because a larger amount of business is not done. That canal ought, by all means to be enlarged. Its enlargement would be "thrice blessed" Canada would not lose, but gain by the expenditure, the West would be able to send their grains to market at less cost, and Europe would got chapper bread, to say nothing of the fact that mercantile facilities of this kind would attract attention to the West and tend to releve herege of its surplus population and fill the West with what it most of all want—men and women. The Chicago Tribune of the 5th of March has an article on. "Water Communication to the Seaboard" which we trust will attract attention in Canada to the United States. One of the leading proprietors and editors of the Tribune is the Hon William Bross extreverpor of Illinoir, the intimate triend of Grana and Coffax, with the latter of whom and with Mr Bowes and the Ernaffeld Enpublican. Governo Breas, so he is called, has travelled many thousand miles in viewing and expioring the "Great West." Heaving no present hope of building such services to make the article of the want of its ware ransportation, may be iest understood by the well founded estimate the Laboration of the ware for his ware to the owner to the canadian ves THE Western States, forming with natural productions, but separated from the ocean Ly great

the St Lawrence made free to our ressels. Let there be the utmost freedom of composition in the carrying iride with the incresse of business resulting therefrom. The people of the American States have nothing to loss by this measure. The people of both countries have much to gain by it. It will reduce freight on our products sout hast. It will double the business of the Welland Cansi, and combis the managers of that work to proceed its enlargement to the full dimensions required by sea going ressels. We wecome this bloom proposal as giving a prospect of the advent of a new era in the field relations have ent a and and the United States. Well the New Lawrence the angle and the United States.

York and Boston press second this liberal proposal? Will they do so in the interests of humany, if not on actional or fraternal grounds? We trust that they will do so Canada will most heartily meet the views of the West as expressed by the Tr buns. Our coasting trade is now open to our American coastne, and most brartily will we be prepared to meet their views as to canal and river navigation, including the freedom of the St. Lawrence, the moment that they enable us to do so —St John, N.B., Journal.

THE SAULT ST. MARIE CANAL.

YONSIDERABLE discussion is at present going on ONSIDERABLE discussion is at present going on in the West with reference to the enlargement and deepening of the caust at the Sault. That canal was built at a time when the traffic on the upper lakes was very small, and not likely for a generation at least to reach its present dimensions. The State of Michigan received a grant of 759,000 acres from the Contral government for the construction of his work, on the condition that no tolls were to be levied, except such as were necessary to keep the canal to ordinary good repair. There is a law of that State which to bids any public grant of money for local improvements and through these two regulations it is left that Michigan can do nothing in the way of improving the canal so sate admit the passage of vestels of 900 or 1,000 tons. Unless the trade of the Superior district is to be greatly embarrassed the canal must be cularged, and the discussion at p event going on is, we understand, between those who think that the canal should be undertaking it is but fair that she should so modify her laws about grants as to enable her to effect all that is needed, without drawing upon federal funds. We do not know which justly has taken the correct view of the case; but, however the dispute is settled the canal should be enlarged. It would be very difficult, lodeed, to overstate the amount of traffic which, through the Sault St. Marie, will in a few years seek an outlot to the lower lake regions and the ocean. It is not saying too much to assert there will be quite enough to require a canal on both sides. The trade is still in its infancy, yet there passed through the canal during last season 338 eleamers and 616 sailing vessels, while the number of passengers carried through the canal during last season 538 eleamers and 616 sailing vessels, while the number of passengers carried through the canal I in the West with reference to the enlargement while the number amounted to 10,690. number of passengers carried through

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

HE efforts of Mr Jay Gould, of the Eric Railroad, and its connections, promise, if successful, to imaggarate an important charge, in which not only the stock-bolders of the roads but the business community generally are argely interested. The separate express basics, which air tout is endeavoring to break up as sold as the railroad itself, and aimost as much of an institution. As an agent in the transaction of important business operations between distant sections of the country it has always been considered of the express and railway systems have kept pace with each other, and wherever a new road was opened or a new section brought into direct communication with the business centres of the country, express agencies were established for the accommodation of the pablic. So important have been the services thus condered to the business community that we can rearrely imag me how it would have been possible to have dispended with to excinde the express companies from that road business community that we can rearrely imag as how it would have been possible to have dispensed with them. Nor has their importance in any way decreased of late in the estimation of the public, and any attempt to do away with the old and tried express system on which we have learned to depend, would be watched with interest and even with anxiety by the business men of sit sections.

The action of Mr. Gould, in his efforts to abolish this even we have dearly the thory that the treety ways to be seen that the property of the property of the section of the thory that the treety ways we have don't be they retain that the treety ways way to the property that the treety ways to be seen that they are the treety ways to be seen that the property of the property is to be seen that the section of the property that the treety ways are the section.

men of all sections.

The action of Mr would, in his efforts to abolish this system, is based on the theory that all treight transported by a railroad should be handled by the employees only, and that any profit derived therefrom should belong to the company. The earnings of the express companies have been large and thren, to the opinion of Mr would, should belong to the stockholders of the roads upon which they are carried. This is certainly a very correct and practical view of the case. Few roads earn enough to allow the pa, ment of a dividend on their common stock, and in many instances the operations of important lines have been attended with serious loss to those who subscribed the original capital it is evident, therefore, that if anything can be done to increase the profits of those interested in founding and enstaining those great material enter prizes, and enable the stockholders to realize lair and house percentage of annual profits, no one has a right to find any fault even though the changes necessary to bring about this desirable result may cause a temporary inconvenience to the general public of this lar could shall succeed in accomptshing the former even though it be at the expense of the latter, he will have done a good work for which be will be entitled to the thanks of every holder or railroad stock in the country.

Country

There seems to be no good argumant against the practicability of lift toold'splan. As far as the direct iransportation of packages is oncerted this work can be performed by the rainroad employees without the assistance of express agents. The derivery is an equally simple matter and can be done without the introduction of any material changes in the system now adopted on all first class roads. The companies have depois, store-houses and agents at every stopping place, and it we did only be necessary to add waggons for the distribution of packages, and i crease the clerical force in proportion to the increased demand for extra help in performing the business now done by the express companies. All these could be supplied it is small personage of the annual carnings of the

express companies, leaving a liberal margin of profit to be divided among the stock olders. Supposing this system to be adopted on all the reads of the country there might be some difficulty to effecting arrangements with connecting lines for the distribution of through freight and the adjustment of gro rate divisions of the charges thereon. This difficulty might be overcome however, although we imagine it would tax the ingenuity of Mr. though we imagine it would tax the ingenuity of Mr. though we imagine it would tax the ingenuity for Mr. tould lies in the last that, while he may easily enough transact the direct express business, through or way, along his own lines, he will be utterly umbic at present, to send a package of the point beyond that limit. The express companies will have nothing to do with his freight, and persons living on his route will be effectually cut off from express farms all places of the direct line are ownerend. Of the probable effect of this upon his enterprise, he can doubtless obtain a tolerably clour idea from any of the managers of the late Morenan's Union flowwer Mr. Gould is reputed a man of indominable energy and pinck, and white people interested in rail reads will cariantly pray fervently for his triumphien, success, the general public will watch the development of his scheme with interested curiosity. We take not granted that he does not intend to stop in his reform projects with the regular and legitimate express business, but will "emorsolessly choke off those most responsibility, to pass into the hands of independent corporations en allowing the transmission of small and valuable prackages, involving great care, risk and responsibility, to pass into the hands of independent corporations embracing in their operations the entire railroad gratem of the continuous and usukes document of the substance of stockholders, and most abominable impositions upon the public the fast or express lines. Here have been favorite companies, who secure by centract the right of preference in tr munity, which should be suppressed by law.

NORTHERN FISHERIES.

N the recent report of Mr. E. H. Derby, of Boston, to the Secretary of the Treasury, many interesting

NORTHERN FIRHERIES.

No the recent report of Mr. E. H. Derby, of Boston, to the Secretary of the Treasury, many interesting facts are given respecting the condition and prospected the American fisherics in Northern waters. The present a leged disadvantageous position of the New England disherman is dwest or with considerab minureness and the flecensing act is complained of seeing conceived in no friendly spirit on the unit of the Uttawa government, and, if cutore d as theely on the deed eventually to a collision between the two courties. The herring fisheries at the Magdalen Islands and the c ast of Newton diands a participation which has been secured to the United States by treasy are shown to be of vast value, as are also these on a fortion of the coast of taspe, which the protects in lasely given to caim in and trout in Canadian river has greatly increased the numbers of those fish in specking of these last treasures Mr. 19-19, observes. They the fishermon, have a rong claims on tonget a to remit at its present session of duties on sait, store and vessels, that repress in it enterprise, and procuse for the mill come, both from Nova Scotta and Prince Edward Island to pursue the mackerel to their coastic true present due to 220 to 300 per ent in saft the out be at once reduced or repealed.

This statement is fortified by the fact, that the ton nage of the coad and markerel fisheries has taken from 187,000 tons in 1824, to 84 000 in 1823. In 1813, which can dispose the coad and markerel fisheries has taken from 187, on the American fishermon that it should be regame. The report recurs once more to it is real purport namely to the legislation to be desired. A Zollverda as airogdy stated would be beneficial to the Unite States, should the Provinces conclude not to come in the Vinion Batch and the providing of herself while an interest of the rate of taxation while Canada from a productive rationade and the providing of herself when a surgery policy to reduce the dattes on humber maked to have a date of the rate o

our coasting trade and the right to register ressels at the Polled States

If we succeed, as we doubtess shall, in reducing the

interest of our debt to four and a half or five per cont, there is reason to hope that we may reduce our national expenses, including some, nave, pensious and interest, to the standard of \$\mathbb{E}\$ per head, which Canada is approaching.

The sum of the whole report is, that Mr Derby comes to the conclusion that the best remedy for the existing erils of which he complains, would be a union between the Provinces and the United States securing free trade between them. It anticipates a rapid reduction of internal taxes, and an improving prospect of removing the present financial objections to authon Such a union, it yountary, would, he says, undoubtedly prove beneficial to the United States, the Provinces and to Great Britain; and in it, he thinks, would be found the best solution of all the questions between the States and England and also of all the questions between the States and England and also of all the questions between England, Canada and Neva Scotia,—American Paper.

SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HE New York Shipping and Commercial List publishes a statement of the sugar trade in the United States during 1869, from which we take the following statistics. The quantities are given in tons of 2.240 lbs.:--

		one.
Recei	ved at New York 25	9.013
2007		
••	Boston	K 121
		3 458
		9,703
44	O hor ports.	
•-	O nor porta	0.000
_		~ ~~~
		0 975
		5 748
	rts and inland shipments	8,246
Stock	January 1, 1869 4	1,842
	•	
Consp	mption of foreign in 1868	6533
	188737	8008
Cmns	of Louisians, Texas, &c 3	3 000
aropa	01 23 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-,,,,,
T,	otal consumption cane sugar 40	9 + 93
	1867	0.063
TOIRI,		1 678
**		0 809
	1864	0,660
	1863	1 303
**	1862	2411
14	196136	3.819
**	1860 41	5 231
^1		

The manuscure of sugar from molasses continues to be prosecuted with great vigor, the sale of molasses for this purpose during the part vigor, the sale of molasses for this purpose during the part vigor, the sale of molasses for this purpose during the part vigor, the sale of molasses for this purpose during the part vigor. The purpose during the part vigor of sugar both grayer to the inferior quality of the crop of last year's molasses, the sugar product has not been as great per bid as in termer years by at least 40 per cent so that at least while our estimates point to a consumption in the United States of nearly one-third more molasses—say about 100,000 hids against a consumption of 120,000 hids in 1867, the sugar produced therefrom has only been, say 72,900,000 life, or mound numbers \$2.00 tons, against a yield of 25,700 tons in 1867. The sugar also was not of as good quality as usual, and fi ding a less-ready sale during much of the year, the stock left over at its close is sirger than is generally the case at the end of the year.

year The crop of Louisiana now about made is estimated at 100,000 hhda. The season has been unusually favorable—so much so, that at one time strong hopes were entertained that the yield would reach 125,000 hinds but the weather has been recently less propitious, and be estimates have been reduced to the first-mention-

the estimates have been reduced to the first-mentione (figures.

The planting interest of that State is much more hopeful, the crop has stredlly advanced from a little ser 10,000 hhds. In 1863—6, to about 100,000 hhds the present rolling, with much reserved for next season a planting, and stready with a favorable year, a crop of 250,000 hhds for the coming season is taked of as not an improbable event.

Advices from the principal West India points indicate a full supply. Cuba last year turned out a crop nearly, or quite, one-fourth larger than was ever before made upon the island, and as it is from the firm made upon the island, and as it is from the firm and upon the island, and as it is from the firm the firm the statest to the events now transpiring there. The insurrection has already interfered when extent with gradding operations on the south these injuri us effects may be extended, and consequently our markets generally are in a waiting attitude. The prospect, until recently was that the yield of the present season would fully equal, if it did not exceed, that of 1 st year, and course of prices will depend very much upon the ability of the Spanish dovernment to suppress speedily, or prevent the spreading of, what has become rather a formidable read difficulty surrounds the collection of statistics

W fact that the restrictive flushelal policy of our Government is gradually reducing the volume of our Government is gradually reducing the volume of our moport trade, thus creating a heavy balance against the country to be liquidated by an exhaustive drain of gold and bonds, that may lead anon to serious results. Our commercial exchanges with the Argentine Republic affords a fair example of the one sided condition of our foreign trade. The latest official return of our trade with that country is for the year 1863 when our imports thence increased twenty per cent, and our exports increased on two per cent, although in the same year England increased her exports to the same country forty-six per cent, France forty-five per cent, and Girmany twenty-six per cent. The people of the Argentine Republic are willing to buy from us, but they are not willing to pay higher prices than they are obliged to pay for the same commedities in the markets of Europe, and so it is with other nations.

than they are obliged to pay for the same commedities in the markets of Europe, and so it is with other nations.

It is a elf evident proposition that, unless we shall succeed in reducing to practice a system of taxation which will cheapen the cast of production, it will be vain to look for an exchange of our products on equal terms with those of other nations. The cost of all, or nearly all, American products, is so enhanced by the burden of local taxation of all kinds as to compel them to enter the foreign market at a disadvantage. And the home market can only be secured to them by the imposition of a tariff so excessive as to be detrimental to commerce. Great Britain, perhaps, allords us a better example in the matter of levving taxes than any other lovernment. It is the satiled policy of that tovernment to encourage production, by relieving products of every possible burden in the shape of taxation. It raises a larger amount of twentoe than our flovernment decx, but it raises it by so wise an adjustment of taxiston, as not materially to enhance the cost of living as is the case with our system. The greatest portion of British Revenue comes from a fewardicles, mainly of layury, such as spirits tobacco, an and from the income from real estate the own policy is notoriously the roverne of this flore, scarcely, anything escapes taxation, and, in many instances, the taxes are accumulative. It is light time that the revenue laws were revised and arranged its accordance with the progress of the age we had at too much of shifting and caprictious legislation, which renders ours to best market in which tooch, and the poorest in which to buy it is quite time that we had a system calculated to incure the taxest yeard and arranged its accordance with the progress of the age we had at too much of shifting and caprictious legislation, which renders ours the best market in which tooch, and the poorest in which to buy it is quite time that we had a system calculated to incure the taxest products e fair-opportunity of competi

Them it here, as with satific results of the sorgho culture, as has a sugar missing is concerned, are so to considerable that we make noted other than this passing noted that we make noted other than this passing noted that we make noted other than this passing noted that we make noted other than this passing noted that we make noted other than this passing noted that we make noted other than this passing noted that we make noted other than the passing noted that we make noted other than the passing noted that the ountry may to stated as follows:

Tong Cano sugar corsumed in the limited Sirtos on the Alantid.

A 50 533 in the States and Territories on the Pacific 18 540 Of maple sugar 23 000 Of maple sugar 23 000 Of maple sugar 23 000 Of maple sugar 24 000 Of maple sugar 25 000 Of maple sugar 35 000 Of

COTTON STATISTICS.

OME bighly interesting information in relation to the production and manufacture of cotton in this country, as contain d in the recently published report of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters. At the present time it appears that the uniber of cotton mills in the Northern States is 634, running 6.339 0.30 spindles, and consuming annually 339, 22 021 records of the raw material. In the Southern States there are botton wills, running 225, 083 spindles and consuming annually 33, 413, 550 lbs. Compared with he number of rails in operation in the year 1860, there are some one hundred lower running now than then. During last year the total consumption of cotton for manufacturing pure oses was 45,0,000 000 pounds. At the usual estimate of 400 bs to the bails, 112,000 baies were a natured or about one had the whole product on of the United States. The aggregate consumption during 1883, in Europa and America comined, was 2014 10 000 pounds and 1906, 2000 pounds in 1853, and 2,23 100,000 pounds in 1864. Since the urst of Jannary of the present year, the receipts of cotton in the city of New Urleans have already exceeded the whole receipts of 1867 and 1868. Up to the first of Septemb r, 1868 in that city, 669 000 bales have been received up to the first of Alach of the current year of the base shave been received. In the Southern ports, however, sin a host-beginning of the year, are a timated at about equal to those of last season, Now Orleans running up her large amount by reason of the great success of the planters who cultivate output in the region adjacent to here pot. Last sorson the cotton cross in the Mississipp Valley was very light, this year it is correspondingly hears Unless some un method association of Scotton of the valley this exaction in the record of the Valley this exaction in the country of the Valley this exaction in the record of the Valley this exaction in the case of the planters, whill be worth in almony, the accessing of Scotton to last exceed, in money value, \$200,000,00 OME highly interesting information in relation to the production and manufacture of cotton in this

THE WIRE TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

IMPORTANT ESPERIMENTS NEAR LEICESTER.

reparent interest attaches to the events now transpiring there. The insurrection has already interfered a common terms and transpiring there. The insurrection has already interfered a common particle of the island, but it remains to be developed how at these liquid so persisting and consumers and the propect, until recently was that they yield the propect until recently was that they yield the propect until recently was that they yield to provent season would taily equal. I't did not accept that of I of year, and course of prices will deverament to suppress speedily, or prevent the provent to suppress speedily, or prevent the provent of the collection of staffistics relatively for the crops and the provent of the consumption of raw in our states and ferritories on the Facility the past year. So wing to unexpected short suppress that have already been used, or of those that involved here works, with the inqualities of portion to the proving the plants; third, the employment of what tills the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, third, the employment of what till the proving the plants, there is no many the plants of the proving the plants are proving the plants and the proving the plants of the proving the plants and the proving the plants are proving to make the proving the plants are proving the plants and the proving the plants are proving the plants and the proving the plants are proving the plants and the proving the plants are proving the plants and the proving the plants are proving the plants are proving the plants and the proving the plants are proving the BANel'ORT of lor is by rope and pulley is a very

pilished for them is supported on a series of gröoved pulloy whoels, supported in pairs by stout poets let into the ground; refinantly these poets are about fitty yards apart, but the distances may be much further, and in one case on this very line, to accommodate the wishes of one of the landed proprietors, there is a span of 6.0 feet. At one end of the three-mile distance the endices rope passes round a kewler's clip drum worked by an ordinary portaite engine; at the other end it passes rounds plain evilinder. An engine of 16-horse power, working at 10 lbs. of steam was able to drive the rope at a speed of four miles an hour. The rope employed is 15 inches in circumference, crass ordinarily known, a liabil chropper, and its strength is amply under distributed over its longth; and a long its long its long its long and a long and a

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MODES OF BUSINESS.

is point of language, roligion, laws, general obserting the properties of the proper

There is more dash and active energy on this side of the Atlantic, but there is more soundness and persistent determination on the other. Each one, to a great extent, correct in his own sphere. When man falls in Lagrand, he rately ever fluds opportunity to recuperate and regain his former standing. In the united States, thouser is of our most prominent their ness men are those who have gone through the furnesce of bankruptcy not onco, nor twice, but several times, and each singuing seems only to have given them additions energy and experience. In Lagland, the fills of operations is cramped and over-crowded, when a man 'goes under' there are hundreds ready to fill his place, and no available opportually is given him to raise his lead above water again. Society is so consiliuted, that to accept is lower silication, and attempt a new start, would be equal to perfect a business man inherity capital in England, the major portion of, his life's poyage is over before he can possibly acquire it, if he be not favored far beyond the lot of his follow millions. To lose all, after the meridian of life has been passed in a conquiry so crowded, and amidat society so risid in its conventionalities, is lo abandon viope. Our enormous cripture of continy, its great diversity of vilmates and employment; the vant fielth open to energy, business leat and industry, the total absence of those antiquated draw which condemn a man as incompetent to transact business unless he be of a certain ago; the entire freedom from any scues of degradation in beginning anow at some more hundle occupation and the many living widences that mon to advanced years have accupied ago fortunes long, after their heads were alivered, soutribute to make the American much more reckless and imports in the business relations. What though he "breaks" it they or four times! It is folls, that in this country, while there is life there is holye and opportunity. Theorems of a langle week may transform him from a comparator be each open and the popular and to the appa

THE WOOL TABLEF.

DRESIDENT GRANT in his inaugural said:-"I know no method to secure the repeal of had or obnexious laws to excite as their stringent execution." The incongruent act of hisroh 2nd, 1867, 18 now "executing" fixelf By a recent decision of the Treasury Department, into East India is classed 3.d, and pays the lowest hinty. The same vuling applies to hingers and other fine M diterraneau wools. It is also decided by the Department that Ecotor laid wool is not a combing kind, but belongs to class 3. There are also decisions that English head wool and Canada elippings are combing; and should pay duty us class 2. There are also their calisions eachily paradoxical The "act" Inton much for the lawyers of the Treasury Department, but, as lawyers they construe the law, and decide that the wool is coarse, and their thou is they feared to import, not knowing thould their they would have to pay three cents or ten cents, and elegen per cent on doubtful classes—hence, the imports during they past two years have fallen of beavily, and the Treasury has realized but very little revenue. know no method to secure the repeal of had or

THE CESTIPICATION OF CHECKS

THE bill forbidding the certification of checks by the National bonds, accept where the check is chosened by an equivalent deposit, has become law The measure is not of any great importance to the marchitis ecommunity, who rarely have to rak for a certification. To the large number of desleps in atocks, bonds, and gold it is, how wer, a mather of the utmost consequence. The broker is not to be an pected to keep constantly in bank a deposit equal to the amount of his daily transactions. When, therefore, ho gives a chock for a large amount in payment for securities, the receiver, knowing perfusy little about the standing of the broker, requires that the black be certified as "good;" and the bank therefore accepts the responsibility of the check, relying upon the drawer to make it good from his receipts before the close of the day. It is easily seen that without some such fullity, it would be almost impossible to transact the immense business of Wall Street.

The banks doing a Wall Street business have no afternative between substantially evading the law an, allowing some of their best secounts to go to private system which are subject to no such restriction. The result, therefore is that while the old form of certuincation is decontinued by the National banks, yet by other methods the same accommodation is extended to the brokers as before the National banks, yet by other methods the same accommodation is extended to the brokers as before the adoption of the use law. In cases where a broker has accounts with more than one bank, in order to provide the deposit required by the new law, he draws a check upon bank A, which banks instead of indorsing their customers' checks according to the usual method of certification endorse and against this deposit he draws as could be a functional to the customer, which, being placed to his credit, constitutes the check as endorsed an acceptance.

In other cases, the banks grant a credit to the customer, which, being placed to his credit, constitutes a deposit against which he dr THE bill forbidding the certification of checks by the National bonds, except where the chrok is

A recent sait against an insurance company be the Sppreme Court of Miscouri. I d to a decree of wide intrast. The campany resisted payment is loss on the ground to the application for the policy did not give addurate answers to questions concerning the character of the title to the property. The holder of the policy responded with proof that he had made a frank and full statement of the facts to the concany's agree, when he was soliciting the insurance and that after this state nent the agent, caying a made to difference filled in the accurate a swers in the application. The court held the company response his for this action of its agent, and required the payment of the loss. The principle thus established in of wire application, esp cially in life insurance sompanies, whose agents are often tempted to the slur over doubtfal circumstances concerning the health of antecedents of applicants, in order to secure the issue of the polic es. the issue of the polic es.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Cotion steavy at 281c.

Flour active; receipts 4.600 barrels; sales 7.600 do at £5.45 to 5600 for Superfine State and Western £0.10. to \$600 for Common to Choice Extra State \$4.10 to \$5.00 for Common to Choice Extra Nestern Evo flour quiet.

Wheat opened a shade firmer and closed dull melping 2.800 bushels; sales 10,000 bush at \$1.42 for No 2 Spring in store and delivered; \$1.60 for Amber Michigap; \$1.50 for White Canada.

Hy dull, sales 2.000 bush Western at \$1.31 Cern firmer, receipts 710 bush; sales 44 0.00 bush at \$25.00 for more mixed Western, 90c for o'd Mixed Western delivered.

Sto to 87/2 for now mixed Western, 90c for o'd M xell Western delivered.

Barlyn quiet
Oats quiet: receipts 1,300 bush, sales 8500 bush
at 74/2 for Western in store, 742 to 762 for railroud
depot and affinat.

Fork firmer and quiet at \$31.00 to \$21.75 for new
Mees; \$20.75 for old Mees.

Lard a shade lower at 14/10 to 18/2 for st. m, and
18/2 to 19/2 for kettin rendered

. LONDON HARKETS.

· London, March 24th, P M.

Bonds quiet Stocks quiet. Eric 21). Consuls for money: 93; for account. Refined Petroconn. 9:d. Tallow 468 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverzool, March 28th, P.M.

Cotton solive and an eight higher: Uplands 14, Orleans 12). Breadstuffs gren, Corn, 75s for old, 54

STOCK MARKET. Closing prices GRES WALK'S BAN Rank of Montreal, Tank of R. N. A., City Bank, Banque du Peuple, Molerne Bank 163 y a 164 y 161 y a 162 y 161 y a 163 y BANKS. Ranques Jacques Cartier, Kastern Tormshipe Bank. Merchanta Bank. Merchante Bank. Mechanice Bank. Royal Casablian Bank. Rosi. of Commerce The of Commerce Of Commerce The of Canada A St. Lawrence Well Canada A St. Lawrence Do. preferential MINTS. Ac. a 16 15 4 16 15 a 16 13 10% a 11 19 80% a 85 60 Do. preferential Montreal Councils Canada Mining Company Canada Mining Company Canada Mining Company Cale Hoton S. & C. Quelecc & Lir, S. Acourteal Leigraph Co., Montreal City Une Conjuny City Fassenger B. R. Co., Richelian Navigation Co., "anddian ningla Steam N. G.y. Montreal Elevating Company "andian ningla Steam N. G.y. Montreal Elevating Company Figition Colonial Steamahily Gry. Canada Giasa Company BONDS. BONDS. \$3.15 a \$3 25 83 10 a \$3 20 32% a 45 32% a 40 13214 £ 13315 13315 a 133 5 337 £ 13315 13315 a 133 5 6214 a 17 k 131 a 131 (214 a 104) 0 a 101 00 a 101 0 a 101 107 a 1024 0 a 104 60 a 6 5 6 60 40 a 53 40 a 55 BONDS. A Bill 9215 A Bill A iosni Pebentures, 5 p.c. stg s 6 p.c., 1878, cy. 10 p.c. cy. 10 p.c County Detenures ... RXCHANGE. Bank on Landon, 60 data Frirate. On County, with decuments hank on New York invate. do, dold Drafts d... 108 4 108 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 G. id in 'aw York CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ERGLAND. LONDON, March 8, 1869. Consols for money, 921, for account, 921; Exchequer Bills, 8 to 8.pm GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec , 1872 - to -Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1377... 104; to 103; 6 per cent March and Sept . 102 to 104 6 per cent. Jan. and July...... \$33 to 945 5 percent inscribed stock...... 93 to 94 Do 4 p.o. Mar. & Sept. Dominion Stock 93, to 931 New Brunswick 6 percent Jan. and July 193 to 104 Atlantic and St. Lawrenco...... 61 to 63 Buffalo and Lake Huran 8 to 31 Do preference 61-to Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, & p. c.... 63 to 63 Do equipt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c. 87 to 89 Do 1st preference bonds 14 to 65 Do 2nd preference bonds 39 to 49 to 3rd preference stock 28 to 30 Do 4th preference-stock 18 to 19

JOHN HERRY EVANS.

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SADDLERY AND CARETAGE HARDWARE.

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JOHN HENRY EVANS,

Sole Agent for Canada

For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-1y

CAPITAL.

Capital paid

Capital antisorized by Act.

NAME OF BANK.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor Toronto, Unt.. is our Suza agent for procuring American Advertis-ments, and is suffertied also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper. 23

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Exchange Court,

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MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

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MONTREAL.

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LIABILITIES.

deposits and ring interest.

- J Denis, Henry Mounio & Co., Brandies.
- F. Meatreau & Co.

Jalances due

TOTAT. Liabiliti**es**.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending February 23, 1829, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Promissors a obrealatio bearing inte

Toronto City Bonds, a per cent, 1853 10 a 2243 20 a 2344 20 a 2344 2345 a 2344 2345			-~- 		_	_:		 !'-	
thraws City Rends 6 per cents 1900 9244 a 9344 924 a kild	JOHRNUD GEA CHEATED	•				cts! \$	ota.	S cia.	\$ cta
Champlain B. R., 6 per cents 70 a 72% 67% a 60 county Delentures A	Bank of Meritreal	0.000,000	6,000,007	291,471	108,761		6 054	8,102 915	15,691,381
RICHANDE	Quebec Bank	1,004,602	1,679,725	525,447 319,713	34,526	44	8,156	1,3 5,618	7,113,046
Bank on Landon, 60 dain 108 4 1784 109 4 109 4	Goro Bank	300.00	1,300,000	161,233	19 430		3,679	673,238 69,943	1,163,972 235,917
frience, with decommonts [10] & 1002 1003 is 1004	Goro Bank, Bank of B N America. Banque du ople	1,600,000	1,600,600	68,175	1,816		1.329	244,214	63-,475
	Kiagara District Rank	130,009	3) 513	156 689	46,413	1 10	7,090	124,536	474.517
COMPANIE OF COMPANIES OF COMPAN	Holsens Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000	21,259 901,950	74, (6) 23,760	34:	1,149 3,452	1349.310	217,594 2,678,161
Gid to 'ew York	Ontario Pank	2,000,000 2,000,000 430,660	\$000,000 600,000	1,763,678 1,763,678	8,397	. 1 63	735	1,349,310 1,12,144 63,275	3,341,672 275,273
	Bank of Toronto. Ontario Rank Eastern Townships Bank Banque Nationale. Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	994,310	118,465	! 101 341	19	1013	269.2784 11	674,684
	THE CHAPTER THROUGHTON		3,417,995	1,331,629	297,034		9,078 7,177	621,052 1,780,463 963,869	931,510 4,501 204
Canadian securities in Ergland.	Royal Canadian Bank. Unlon Bank of L. C	2,000,000	1,025,474	(i 1,513,063 84,143	113,600	62	1,54 3 1,54 2		3,149,059
	Mechanica Blak	1,000,000	191,183 633,193	Linai	. 48	1 100	3/2	132,083	3,270,41
London, March 8, 1569.	Bank of Commerce	1,20,00	120,120	1,110,000	1 10,000	1	,,,,,,	1,440,844	4,444,414
Consols for money, 921, for account, 921; Ex-	Nova Scotia,	† ·	t	1	1	i	1	i i	
chequer Bills, 8 to 8 pm	Bank of Yarmouth	1	} : :			:	i	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***
Government securities.	People's Bank one vers see.	4972		¥:		,	. ,		
British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec. 1872 - to -	People's Rank and your tank Union Bank, Eank of Nova Scotia	1,000,000	760,000	113.120 319,765	14,853	91	5,378 5,203	323,436 614,315	616,943 1,31,91,581
	· New Hadremick.			i i	1	ļ	1	. !!	•
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug		607 000	622,200	. 433,770	58,433		2.(2)	789,120	1,923,525
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept . 102 to ID4	Renk of New Branewick	20,000	1						
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July \$33 to \$44	St. Stephens Bank	270,670	20,00	87,908	6,3(6	' 8	8,378	75,192	\$62,183
Do 5 percent inscribed stock 93 to 94	Total Liabilities.								
Do 4 p.o. Mar. & Sept. Dominion Stock 93, to 93)	Total theory in a		1	1	1	· 1	ــانــــ		,
New Brunswick 6 percent Jan, and July 103 to 104	+			······································	ASSET	·			
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	4 3 7 7 . 8 7 1	1 1 1 1 2	,,° 7		A 40 6 1 C	·			
To A nor cent 1888 102 to 104	\$ 18.5	#1.1	11 1	.] •	. 1	. 1	,	1 0 1	i
BAILWAYS.		198	. I	# . · l	Sept.	2 × 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2324	#
	HAME OF BANK.	34	lorothe tray of	ie i	7 6	idus froi Banks.	23	Pega	AGSRTS
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 61 to 63		Coln. Bollior.	÷ € 3	Goranne	Die of	22	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Otherfichts due to the Bank not fin- rluded under the foregoing heads.	, .
Buffalo and Lake Huron 8 to 31		E .	ge.	, § 3	E S	Balances other 1	Notes Disco	FAGE	TOTAL
Do preference 63 to 63	****	~•3£• -}-	3.		F.	A	ž.	8458	្ន
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderlen, & p. c 63 to 63		7							
Grand Trunk of Canada	CHARTO AND CUBREC.	" S C. C.	3 ctc.	8 cts.	· ore	\$ cts	\$ cu	L S cts	. B cta.
to equipt mort bds, sharge 6 p. o. 87 to 89	Banking Montreal	4,315,330	\$30.00U	2 4 236	460,824 S	3,6"6,587 189,567	3.357,303	292,059	23.557,2°6 3,866,779
Do let preference bonds 54 to 65 Do 2nd preference bonds 59 to 44	Quebes Bank	319 x31	69,663 41,474 .	145,653 124,933 76,114	51,633	66.491	2,764,5°7 2,350,721	123,203	3.383.720
to 3rd preference stock 23 to 30	Gord Bank Apierica	159,267	14,676	,	9 823	25,231	3,7,141	807,010	1.176,633
Do 4th preference-stock	Basi se on People	183,839 ~	\$1,163	170,364 46,720	31,53	31,233	1,948,614 620,030	60,763	\$,448,958 813,796
breat Western of Canada	Mohon's Danie Bane	66,619 . 161,633	12:679 81:887 42:77 154:053 18:009	190 9-3	3467	25,0.7 41,113	1,439,708	49,799 229,4/8 8,521 110,300	3,1-2,677
Do 6 without ontion, 1873 100 to 102	Onthrio Bank	728.146	754,053	125.579 265,593 . -67,533	54 424 127,344	123,612	1,439,798 3,051,354 4,460,135	110,300	5,%7,482 5,%33,689
Do 64 do 1877-78 84 to 95	Moland's Bank. Bank of Toronto. Ohthrio Bank. Battern Townshipe Bank. Banqun Sationale.	61,172	23,518	114.190	77.555	19,647	435,553 1,375,575	5,000 37,341	73),049 1,750,134
North R R of Canada 6 p. c. lst prf. bds, \$2 to 84	Banque Jarques Carter	141.952	1.0.018	191.22	20 20	43,735 634,212	1,740,498 4,959,718	1 607,347	2,041,293 8,911,509
4	Banque Jacques Carriers Merchante Bank Royal Capadian biank Union Bank of J. Canada	422,474 577,329		12:0111	99 870 ·	174.434}	3,300,105	67,666	4.549.169
Banks.	Union Bank of F. Canada	127,978 33,307	34310	120,208	69,263	28.10	384,639	23,161	2,102,693 549,914
British North America	Bank of Commerce	964,178	45,4011	104,471	167,420	47,155	3,00,831		4,369,461
` · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	" NOVA SCOTIL."	`	1	, 1	1	į		1 1	.; ;
MISCELL'ANEOUS.	Benk of Tarricath		······				• •		·····
Atlantic Telegraph	Morchante Lank	************	4		*****	******	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Do do & percents 81 to 84	Bank of Nova Scotla	163 632 479,940	21,000 22,611	75, 00 45,899 . ,	23 473	19,598 15,224	1,669,508	61,707 218,571	1,79,725
British American Land 16 to 18		- F	-,	-,		1	-1-4- fand 1	1	7,,
Sanada Company	Hew Bronswick	1		•			-		
Colonial Securities Company to -	Bank of New Branswick	363,943	13,803		8,431	254,519	2,115,319	37,831	2,559,530
Causdian Loan and Investment 2 to 1 dis	St. Stephen's Bank Feople's Bennie	80.5%	Fund .		29,814	53,567 .	204,516 .	PL .Sq	561,068
Hadson's Bay 18f to 18f	; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							-	
Trust and Loss Company, U. C	Thin Assess .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		•••	•••		1	•••••
Telegraph Sprey's & Maintenance (Lam) 181 to 191 Vancouver Coal Company,	Appit Oppion, (litzwa, Febr	pary, 1020.	•		101	EN LAN	SGTON, 48	337.
camental manifemblichenterereitet a. 18. chia	विस्तर प्रस्ति स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं विष्	4 ; 4 \$, * 11	- 4	•		•= ``	, (-		

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

Importers of

HARDWARE, IRON, LTEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.

419 & 421 St. Laul Street.

Lard Entrance-St Francois Navier Street.

McINTYRE, DENOON & FRENCH,

BEG to inform their friends that their STOCK will be complete about

THE 16:b MARCH.

1-17

STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOOD?

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1869

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

Have now received the bulk of their Spring Goods. and from the 10th to the 15 h will be prepared to show one of the

BEST STOCKS IN THE DOMINION.

March 3 1809.

THE ÆTNA LIFE ASSURANCE COLPANY OF BARTFORD, CONN.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL

Incorporated 1829.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives

Head Office for the Dominion-20 Great St. James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very city and town.

S PEDLAR & CO, Managers Montreal, 15th August, 1868.

CITY BANK. Montreal, 15th March, 1839.

PHIS is to certify that Mr. W. WEIR exported from the Dominion of Canada, through this Bank, since the 18th day of March last, Figrational Robert Dollans of Silver Coin, making the total amount exported since the twenty-fifth day of January ultimo, three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

(Signed.)

F. MACCULLOCH,

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned amount of Silver Coin was exported from the Dominion of Canada through the National Express Company.

(Signed.)

D. T. IRISH, Agent.

Montreal, 18th March, 1869.

CITY BANK Montreal 20th March, 1889.

This is to certify that Mr. Wm. Weir has exported from the Dominion of Canada through this Rank, since the eighteenth day of March instant, the sum of Frity Thousand Dollars of Silver Coln, making the total amount exported by him since the twenty-fifth day of January last, Three Hundred and Flity Thesand Dollars sand Dollars

F. MACCULLOCH.

Cashier.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned amount of Silver Coin was exported from the Dominion of Canada through the National Express Co.

D. T. IRISH.

Asent

N. S. WHITNEY,

MPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs, Pruncliss, Linings, &o ,

14 St. Relen Street.

MONTREAL.

1.17

P. D. BROWNE,

BANKER & EXCHANGE BROKER and Dealer in U. S. Securities

> No. 18 St. James Street, MONTRRAL.

Cash advanced on all kinds of negotiable securities Silver, Greenbacks, and all kinds of Uncurrent Money, bought and sold at most liberal prices Collections made on all parts of the Dominion

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS.

MONTREAL.

EXCLUSIVE application is given to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal attention bestowed on each transaction. The utmost promptness in sales a of returns is uniformly observed. The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with responsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid incidental charges when practical Consignors are kept regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of all matters of commercial interest. Consignments designed for sale in any of the soveral British or American markets will be forwarded to strictly reliable agents, and advances granted without expense beyond actual outlay.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Ontario Chambers.

CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS.

TORONTO.

To afford extended facilities to our numer-TO afford extended facilities to our numerous correspondents, we have opened a branch of our business at the above central stand. Consignments of the soveral descriptions of Country Produce will have prompt and careful attention Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions will be on the most liber I scale, and all needless expenses carefully availed. Advances made in the customary form. Orders for Grain, Flour. Provisions, &c., are respectfully solicited, for the judicious execution of which our experience and standing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable information respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. CORNISSIONER & PORT STREETS.

MONTREAL

Consignments of the reveral descriptions of Leather carefully realized to best possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

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

JAMES ROBERTSON.

126, 123, 120 and 131, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT.

Manufactures of Shot, Lead-pige, Paints, and Putty

FERRIER & OO.,

IRON & HAIRDWARE MERCHANTS.

St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Agents.for:

Windsor Powder Mills. La Tortu Rope-Walk. Burrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke Safety Fuse,

1-ly

A. RAMBAY & SON,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,

Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c.,

87, 39 & 41 Recollet street. MONTREAL. And Agents for

Fourcault, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers, Dampremy, Bolgium.

Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Madufacturers, Birming ham and London.

Sharratt & Newth, Makers of all descriptions of Glaziers' Diamonds, London.

Hainemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magnesia Green and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and Germany. 1-ly Germany.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GEORGE BRUSH. Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

HILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

OIL REFINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

HE above Association hereby give notice that an Office has been opened at LONDON, ONT. for the sale of all the REFINED PETROLEUM OIL made by the Association, at the following rates and terms, viz.:—

In lots of One to Four Car Loads inclusive, at 35 cts per gallon.

In lots of Five Car Loads and up, rds, a discount will be made.

TERMS-Cash free on board at London.

All Oll-sold to be received at the place of shipment by the purchaser; and in the event of his failing to appoint a person to inspect and receive the Uil, it must be understood that it will in all cases be subject to the inspectors appointed by the Association; and after shipment is made, no drawbacks on accounted quality, quantity, packages or otherwise, will be allowed.

All orders to be addressed to the Secretar-and all remittances to be made to the Treasurer.

SAML. PETERS, President. WM. DUFFIELD, Vice-Predictal L. C. LEONARD, Secretary. CHARLES HUNT, Tressurer.

Lonon, Ont., Jan. 5. 1833

COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to sul purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lower wholesalerates.

ARIN & KIREPATRICE, Corner Commissioners and Port Street.

OTTAWA.

HENRY CRIST. OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHISMAN

Drawings, Specifications, and other document necessary to secure Patterns of Inventions, prepare on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights to the Engineering of Trade Lierus and District 1997.

Montreal, March 20, 1879.

MONEY MARKET.

P D Brown

THERE is rather more demand for money to pay duties on Dry Goods, now being received as rapidly as the state of the road between here and Portland will permit The Banks, however, are in a position to supply the wants of their customers, and there is no change in rates of interest. Very little paper offering on the street.

Sterling Exchange has devlined somewhat since last week, sales having been made as low as 10% for Bank Drafts on London at 61-days' sight or 76-days' date, and now offering at 103).

Gold Drafts on New York have been in fair de, mand, and are wanted at par. Buyers would probably have to pay i per cent premium

Gold in New York has been comparative'y steady. ranging between 130; and 131;, closing at 131;.

Silver is not abundant, but is without much demand, so that notwithstanding the shipment of \$50.00) a weak, there has not been any further advance in

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

Bank on	Lond	on, 60 days sight	.305	} to 105{
44	**	sight	.10:	to 1094
Private,	**	60 days sight	.107	to lusi
Bank in	New 1	ork, 6) days sight	. 108	ł
Gold Dra	ifts or	New York	.par	to i prem.
Gold in	New 1	ork	.131	ı
Silver, la	rge		. 3	to 2] dis.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Caldwin, G. H., & Co Charmas, France & Tyles. Childs, George, & Co Gillerole, Molfatt & Co. Hutchins, B. & Co. Kingan & Kinloch.

Mathewson J. A. Vitchell, Janes. Robertson, David.
Robertson, David.
Tiffin, Bros.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.

WE have another week of doliness to add to its many prodecissors the business done having been of a very limited character.

TRAS-Have had a small demand, principally confined to Japans, all grades of which, and especially the finer samples, have been in good request, and several lots placed at full figures

Messrs. Ducasse, Claveau & Co., in their circular dated Feb. 27th, thus report the London tea market:

dated Feb. 27th, thus report the London tea market:

"In addition to the demand noticed in our last, there has been, especially during the past fortnight, a considerable amount of speculation in common Congous, and prices of both fied and Black Leaf Teas of the usual shipping grades have again advanced, and may low be quoted firm at 14d to 14id per lb. Southougs, however, continue very leavy, and Colongs are only in limited request. A good inquiry has excited for nearly ad gr. des of Green Teas, but more particularly for the better qualities, which have been sold at extreme rates, and are now firmly held for a unither advance. The long expected strival of Uncoloured Japan took place early in the month, and the eargo has since be n sold at very full rates, varying from 1s to 1s 8d per lb."

CORPER. - Fow transactions and these of unimportant amounts are reported, and prices remain as before.

SUGAR.-The market for raws has again become comewhat firmer, but transactions have been few and limited to small lots at about previous prices. Refixed is also firmer, and yellows have advanced a ic on all grades, but whites remain unaltered.

Molasses.-The demand has been less than usual at this season of the year, and is now very light. Holders are, however, firm and indisposed to accept lower than current rates, preferring to hold for a probable rise. Syrups are unchanged.

Figu.-Herrings are in ordinary demand and unchanged. Cod-Dry table is in moderate request Fresh fish is not wanted, and holders would now accept almost any price to get rid of it.

FRUIT.-Raisins have had a romowlist improved do mand, but the market has been somewhat depressed by the offering of several large lots of Layers-crop 1557-at rates much below figures at which new fruit is held, sales having been made as low as \$1.10 to \$1.20 This fruit is apparently in prime condition, and worth mere money. Currents have been in fair request, with sales at slo to be, according to quantity and quality. Old are held at 3}o to 4[c.

Rice-Is in light demand, but holders are firm at previous quotations.

SALT-Is wanted only in small lots, and prices are prebanged.

Spicers-Are quiet, and with no change to note Wiffs AND Liquous-Bare only a light demand, | retail transactions,

and it is very difficult to effect sa'es of any considerable amount, except at a reduction greater than holders are willing to submit to.

Sale of Groceries on Thursday, March 18, 1869, at the stores of Mesers, J. G. Shipway & Son:-

Sale of Groceries on Thursday, March 18, 1869, at the stores of Meers. J. G. Shipway & Son: 25 bales fine wine corks, each 25 gross, 37c: 15 do fine beer corks, 5° gross, 28c: 10 do 28jc; 4 bris common do 12jc; balance do 10jc; 123 bales No. 2 soda corks, each 25 gross, 16c. 20 do plut do 3c; 25 half-boxes Malaga fizs 5jc; 5 bax do 5 c; 50 or balance do 5c: 10 bys Brazil nuis, old, 4jc: 10 kezs blearh soda 23 Lo: 1 case nutmege, hmed, 48c: 10 kezs blearh soda 23 Lo: 1 case nutmege, hmed, 48c: 1 do ball blue, 1 cz. 4 cz. 4 cz. 4 cz. 21 do 60 12jc: 5 barrels London washed whiting 65c: 1 pun Muscovado moleses, 3 do: 23 cases Joyco's mixed pickles, 3 dozen, 83 Od; 5 do do red cabbage 9s. 10 do 40 7s 6d; 5 cases hist-tins sardines 17jc: 25 cases salt in jers 5a 91; 5 cases Harroy, sauce. Price & Son's 12-91; 4 boxes ground allepice 2-25 bris & mom salt 16c 6d; 22 bax Malaga lemons 72jc: 23 quarter-b xes bunch Muscatel raisins 89c; 25 cases Mac-galupi oli, pluis, 3jc: 21 libax flat layer raisins 70c: 25 do 75c: 25 or do MR raisins 27jc: 5 cases La Itis clears 5c: 7 do 65.75; 10 cases Jules Robih & Co brandy 86§: 25 do 86 60; 3 cases auss Robih & Co brandy 86§: 25 do 86 60; 3 cases auss Robih & Co dhewing tobacco 35c; 25 fins cream tartar 17jc: 10 qrc-ks Burgundy port \$1 40; 20 boxes damaged lemons 30c: 10 see La Flora clears 59; 9 cattles Moyune Gunpowder 83c; 25 insficilis uncolored Japan 33c; 10 hc drama 48;c; 10 cattles new season W C Japan Ga; 28 hi-clits Ping Suey Hyson 51c; 20 do uncolored Japan Tarana 48;c; 20 cattles new season W C Japan Ga; 28 hi-clits Ping Suey Hyson 51c; 20 do uncolored Japan 65c; 15 do Piog Suey do 47jc.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Trathern & Caverbill. Evans, John Henry. Forrier & 'o. Hall, kay & Co.

Meriand, Watson & Co. Mulbol'and & Baker. Robertson, Jas.

DUSINE'S has continued quiet during the past week although orders have been coming in more freely, several large ones for spring delivery having been received.

Prices of all articles are unchanged, and transac tions have all been within the limit of our quotations Tin Plates are firmer in consequence of a further advance in Tin in the English markets, and a corresponding improvement there in Tin Plates.

The following is from the metal report of the London Romomist of the 6th inst :-

"There has been a fair amount of business doing this week. Copper has been in request at minimum rates, and many of the low priced sellers have been cleared out. Iron is unclianged. Tin became dearer by hour 40s. per ton at the beginning of the week, and has since been steady. Lead and Spelter are both firm. Tin Plates are rather dearer."

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Brywn, Campbell.

X & Whitney.

FAIR amount of business-has been done in this A FAIR amount of pushing the past week. Ecceipts have been more liberal, and, there has been but little changé in prices.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET. Akto & Kirkpatrick, Dawes Evaluers & Co. Holson, Thomas, & Co. Mitchell, Bobt.

LOUR.—Arrivals since our last have been modarate for the reason, and the demand, as before. only for local consumption. Little change in value can be noted, but Superfines may be quoted the turn lower; latest sales of ordinary being at (A.42) to \$4.473, and strong ranging up to \$4.52j, with exceptional par-cels of strictly choice a shade higher. There is no change to note in the bigher or lower grades Extra and Fancy are practically nominal in the absence of demand beyond the merest retail. The lower grades are in small supply, and readily command previous rates. Latesteales of No. 2 have been at \$4 25 to \$4 30. and of Fine mostly at \$4. Middlings command \$3 50 to \$3 60, and Pollards \$3.29 to \$3.20 but there is little of these now in stocks Eggs-Supplies have been rather within the requirements of the trade, owing to the local mills working short, through near of water in the canal Good samples meet prompt sale at \$2.23, and ordinary about \$2.29

OATERAL .- Little business to note, supply and demand verng alike restricted. \$350 to \$3.30 may be considered the range for the retail lots changing hands.

CORNMEAL is offered at \$3.75, but very sparingly tiken.

WHEAT.-Although supplies are small, the requirements are very restricted, and prices have further given way. Latest sales have been of single carloads at \$1 63 to \$1 07 for fair samples. O her grains may be quoted purely nominal in absence of any but small

PORK -We have still to note a restricted consumptive demand for Mess at previous quoted rates. None but a retail business to report in Cutmeats.

Hous.- The few remaining carcases have mostly passed into the hands of consumers, the season having closed.

LAND. There is no demand except for city retail, rates formerly quoted continuing to rule.

BUTTER is quite neglected, except for small lots suitable for city retail. One or two sales have been forced at rates under quoted range.

ABUES .- Arrivals are small, which serve to keep prices steady, notwithstanding relatively low prices in Brisin. Pots may be quoted \$5.60 to \$5.65 for first sorts, and \$4 75 to \$4 80 for seconds. Postle are scarce and firm at \$5.50 to \$5.15 for firsts, and \$5 to \$5.39 for seconds.

A new law in Cincinnati prohibits the operation of commercial agents or "drummers" in that city. A travelling agent of a New York hat and cap establishment has just been fined \$50 and costs, and another agent double that amount.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

TANE OF INSOLVENT.	AZSIDKNCE.	NAME OF ABSIONER.
lickley, Wm	Sapance	W. S. Robinson
Bard, J G . A tone .	foronte es monto	thos. Clarkson.
Bertrand, Timother	Dwen Cound	i. Sauvagnan.
Clemen', Adem	Seant Yours his	I'C Collins
Facott. Henry	hathem	Red Money
Grainper. Thomas	Brant Township	IF Calling
Grainper. Thomas Hal , Richard	Ham Iton	J.J. Mann
Johnson, Benj.	Belleville	Seo D. Dickson.
Jones, Oliver		Int. McWhitter.
Logic, Wm John	Lindsay	3. C. Wood.
Montiparquet, P. C	. Montreal	T. Sauragrau.
McDonell & Bro	. ILAWAII	Rol L. Watson.
McVlcar, Archd	-igiantT waship	W. Colling.
McDowall, Jas A,	. Kingston	James Shannon.
Paull, Wni. A	eterboro	D. W. Dumble
Roche. Cenge	OciteAtite	160. D. DELKO
R.bert, P	Nontreal	L SAUTATERO.
Shannon Win. D.	Goderich	Toba Wallan
Smith, 'enj	Inca tir.	I I Mason
T 66. Alex	al lucion	Filmin News n
Wartinton, Geo. H	Port Stanley	Samuel Price.
Wilkin on, John	at Born	The Sannlers
Whelan, Joseph Edward	. Cembroke	Thos Descup.
	1	, 4

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHAROR.

SILAK.	BESIDENCE.	DAT	T.
Asselin, Louis	Lennoxtule	1500	2 0
Blakely, James	Napapee	May	ĬŘ
Brindamour Narcisse	L'Audenne Lorette	fupo	ï
Blondin, Plette	Montreal	day	20
Craig & Ruthalg	Ottava	1 ***	ii
Aldley, James	index	٠	22
Occiperty, Dani T	is undstock	44	23
Hallm, James	Lindsay	١.	ñ
Ho-kine, James	Lindsay		ຄ
Rill, Thos., Jr	Township of Logan		.7
Kennedy, John.	Wellreley.	١.	is
Lor nees, Lonis	Arnia		iñ
L'Heureux, Joseph		June	'n
Parmentur, W. F. & Co	Name -	Stane	23
S Iman, P. & Co.	Sherbrooke	14.5y	20
	1/18DE266		23
Standish, R. & W. P	Montreal	1	
Tessier, Louis	L'ontresi		74 19
White Street to Co.	l .a.melmastam	1,	
Tant, Hr. et Co	ir tadenti woll	June	. 4
Turcot, Barry	DIRGEST.	MAY	-22
IT REC, MAIL CO	TAGENCEI	1 ::	35
White Gourge	Loudon	1	14

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

			_
DEFERVANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIPPS'SAME.	DAT	R
Armstrope, James, Toronto- How, W.J. tam. Gu. 17th South & Treat, Toronto	Jaffray, Robert McMurrich, John, & Co Royal Canadian Bank	Peb	36 23 23

MORTHERN RAILWAY.

of the design of the deem are about

tame receibts for meer enging yearen s	, 12 (3.
Passengers	2,173.59 6,164 43 190.84
Total 3 Corresponding week, 1833	7,533 01 6.935.05
Increase	1.547.96

CREAT WESTERN BAILWAY. Iradic for the week ending Feb. 26, 1869

Passengers	31,655 20
Total receipts for week	01°23°3° 831°3°83
IDCNAR quanquanamamam	\$ 2,413.79

WEEKLY PRICES CHRENT.-MONTREAL, MARCH 25, 1869.

₹3 :		ES CHRENTMO	NIRBAL, M	ARCH 25, 1869.	
NAME OF ARTICUM.	ALC: D D D ST.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	OURNENT BATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CUERMST BATES.
4.tookities.		TOBACCOS. Canade Leafper lb.	0 05 to 0 07	Glass. German, per hif box " 6%x 7% "	1 85 to 1 90
Co feed. Lightyraper lb. Rio		United States Leaf Honeydew, 10's. 5's.	0 08 to 0 17 0 26 to 0 30 0 30 to 0 37	" 7½x 8½ " 7x9 "	1 86 to 1 90 1 90 to 1 95
Gurlen	9 30 to 0 301 0 23; to 0 27	Bright	0 30 to 0 47 0 40 to 0 60 0 55 to 0 85	" 10x12 ".	1 90 to 1 95 1 90 to 1 95 1 90 to 1 95
V. rranibo	to	HARDWARE.		10x16 ** 10x18 -* 12x14 **	2 05 to 2 10 2 00 to 2 05 2 05 to 2 10
Figh. dirrings, Jabrador Prims Gibbed Round	6 00 to 6 25 5 25 to 5 75 2 50 to 4 00	Poster or Wright.	0 06 to 0 98 0 091 to 0 104	" 12x16 " 12x18 "	2 05 to 2 10 2 06 to 2 10
M 72 Kelel' Liv. o	14 00 to 15 00	Copper -Pig,	0 23 to 0 29 0 23 to 0 24	SOAP AND CANDERS	
Dry Cod	4 50 to 5 00 3 75 to 4 25	Cur Mane.	13	Candler. Tallow Moulds Wax Wicks	0 121/sto 0 12
Gaisins, Layers	2 25 to 2 35	Assorted, † Shingle, per 100 lbs Shingle alone, ditto Cathe and 5 dy	3 05 to 3 20 3 05 to 3 20	Adamantine	0 18 to 0 00 0 17 to 0 18
Valentiasper ib.	0 05 60 0 065	Assorted sizes	0 08 to 0 09 0 08 6to 0 09)	Montreal Common Crown	0 021/4 to 0 03 0 04 to 0 04 0 00 to 0 05
Missovado	0 44 to 0 48 0 52 to 0 55 0 35 to 0 4)	28	0 09 to 0 09; 0 09; to 0 10	Montreal Liverpool English	0 044 to 0 05 0 05 to 0 07
Rice. ner 100 ibs.	4 35 to 4 5) 4 2) to 4 30	(Disct. 15 to 20 p.c.) Patent Ha amered:		Compound Erasive Pale Yellow Honey lb. bars	0 06 to 0 06
Rangoon	4 3) to 4 49	No. 5	to 0 25	Lily	0 07 to 0 00
Liverpool Coarse		No. 9. drc.	to 0 19	BOOTS, SHOES. BOYS' WARE. Thick Boots No. 1	1 70 to 2 75
Cassia	0 55 to 0 60 0 10 to 0 11 0 45 to 0 60	Pig-Garteberrie,		Men's Ware. Thick Boots No. 1	2 20 to 2 40
Cassia	0 16 to 0 30 0 23 to 0 25	Other brands,	18 50 to 00 00	Kips	2 60 to 2 75 8 0 to 3 60 1 90 to 2 50
Pepper, Black Pineuto Mustard Pepper, White	0 19 to 0 101 0 i9 to 0 11 0 19 to 0 21	Bards, " Boller Pixtes, " Boller Pixtes, " Band, " Boller Staff"	2 25 to 2 40 2 25 to 3 40 2 80 to 3 90	Knee	3 00 to 3 50
Pepper, White	12.3 to 0 23	Hoops Coopers, '	4 25 to 5 00 2 80 to 0 00 2 75 to 3 00	Calf Balmorals Bud Congress	0 90 to 1 10 1 20 to 1 50 1 18 to 1 80
Sagars. Porto Rico per 10 lbs. Cuba	0 2: to 1:175 10 25 to 10 75	Rost brands	3 00 to 3 10 3 00 to 3 50 3 75 to 4 00	Youths' Ware.	1 80 to 0 00
Canada Sugar Refinery, Leaves Dry Crushed	0.14 to	Vo from bandle	3 50 to 2 80	PRODUCE.	146 15
Ground	0 1446:0	12,	3 00 to 3 20 3 30 to 3 50 4 10 to 4 30	Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, 1st sorts	5 MO to 5 58 4 30 to 4 80
Crushad A		Bar, per lb	0 06 to 0 061	Butter, per lb.	8 50 to 5 55
" Anbar	0 56 to 0 85 to	Sheet, "Shot, "Pipe, 100 lbs	0 0634to 0 07 6 8) to 8 00	Medium	0 21 to 0 22 0 19 to 0 21 0 00 to 0 00
Tenta. Twankay and Hyson Twankay		Hisating, per keg FF	3 00 to 3 50 4 00 to 4 50	Cheese, per lb Factory	0 18 to 0 14
Madium to fine Com.non to malium. Japan u recloured	0 37 1/2 0 0 10	Railway	8 50 to 8 60 4 20 to 4 80	Coarse Grains,	
Fine to chaic st	0 63 60 0 70	Fin Plates.	4 00 to 0 00 8 75 to 9 03	Barley, per 50 lbs Oats, per 32 lbs Pease, per 60 lbs	1 20 to 1 30 0 45 to 0 46 9 89 to 0 20
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90	IX		Figur, per brl. Superior Extra	i .
Ordinary and dusty kinds	0 35 to 0 40	IC Terne IX " IC Coke	7 75 0) 8 0) 8 75 to 9 00	Superfine	4 79 to 4 80
Pinest to choice	0 75 to 9 90	Cordage. Manilla perib		Western Superfine Superfine No. 2	0 00 to 0 00 4 20 to 4 30
Inferi r	0 50 to 0 60	DRUUS.	940 40 974	Middlings	3 50 to 3 60 8 2) to 3 80
Com n in to fair Medium to good Fine to finest	1 0 60 to 0 75	Lcid, Sulphuric	0 5 to 0 54	per 100 lbs Medium	2 20 to 2 25 2 16 to 2 20
Extra choice Gunpowder Common to fair	0 95 to 1 05	Sine Vitriol	9 65 to 0 79	Oatmeni, V brl, 300 lbs	1
Good to fine	0 75 to 0 90	Cocuineal Cadveur Fream Tartar	2 16 40 0 99	Thin Mess	24 50 to 25 00
Imperials Fair to good Pine to fluest	0 55 to 0 70 0 80 to 0 90	Chloride Line	4 00 to 4 20	Prime	00 00 to 00 00 00 00 to 00 00
Hyson Fair to good Fine to finest	0 60 to 0 70	Gum Arabic, yorta com (* ' good Liquorice, Calabria		Hams. Plain, uncanvassed Canvassed	1
WINES.		Yutgails	0 35 to 0 00 0 373650 0 00	Beef. Meas	1
SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.		bil, Almonds	0.65 to 0.70	Prime Mess	to
Most & Chardon, Chip Bouche, Fils & 'o H. More's Thankygn	12 30 to 16 00 11 00 to 14 00	Denis A.	1 30 to 8 50	Tailow, per lb	
		" Hotchkiss " ordinary " Olive, per gal		U. C. Spring	00 to 000
Port Wine		Rhubarb Root	1 70 to 9 18	Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1	0 22 to 0 234
Jules Mam n's Ruinart Facre,		tonp, Castle	0 14 to 0 17	0.8. " 1	0 18 : 0 20 0 16 to 0 18
French light wines	3 00 to 5 00	Carboaste		Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1 O.S. 1 Slaughter 1 Slaughter 1 Waxed Upper, Light. Waxed Upper, Light. Heavy & Med.	0 20 to 0 22 0 25 to 0 26
Brandy, Hunesiy's per gal Martell's R bin & Co's Ch. de Ranoourt. Find Evillon & Co	2 4) to 2 50 2 4) to 2 50 2 30 to 2 30		0 80 to 0 90	Heavy & Med Grained Upper	0 40 to 0 00 0 35 to 0 374
Ora-d Dunner & Co	9 90 to 9 30	OILS, PAINTS, &c. Oil, per callon.		Kips, Whole	0 35 to 0 40 0 35 to 0 37 0 20 to 0 28
C. V. Pgal Other bran is per gal	2 10 to 2 20 2 20 to 2 30	Bo led inseed	0 87 to 0 82 0 75 to 0 77	Waxed Calf, light	0 18 to 0 10 0 50 to 0 60 0 60 to 0 85
Gin.	2 8 50 10 8 75	Winter Bleached, Whale	0 00 to 8 85 0 00 to 0 55	Harness	1 00 to 1 10 0 27 to 0 21
Hollands per gal	L 400 to 412}	Straw do	0 70 40 0 60	Wared Upper, Light. Grained Upper, Kips, Whole. in Sides, Splits, Large. Small. Wared Calf, light. heavy. French. Harness. Rnamelled Cow, per ft. Patent Buffed Pobbled Sheep Peits,	0 18 to 0 10 0 12 to 0 16
Rum, Jamaica16 0.1 Demerara	P 180 to 200 155 to 165	Pagine Oil	1 100 +0 0 00	Pebbled Sheep Pelts,	0 124 to 0 164 0 55 to 0 70 0 20 to 0 25
Cuba	. 1 45 to 1 57	New Lard Oil	. U 40 60 0 40	Pulled Wool, (washed) Hides, (City Slaughter) (Green Salted)	0 00 to 0 09
Irlen	1 85 to 2 57	Lead, per 100 lbs. Dry White	8 25 to 8 50	FURS.	
Ale. English	2 50 to 3 60 1 30 to 1 60	Varnish pergal.	70, to 725	Beaver. Coon. Fisher. Martin. Mink. Otter. Wintar Ress.	0 98 to 0 80 4 00 to 6 00
Portor.	9 00 to 3 35	Coach Body (Turpt) Furniture (Bensine)	8 00 to 8 50 1 50 to 1 75 1 35 to 1 50	Martin	2 50 to 3 00 6 00 to 6 30
Dublin. Montreal	, 3 40 60 3 70	Spirite Turpentine	0 00 10 0021	Winter Bass.	1 2 6 1
	1	H	5	ii.	7

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	MONTRBAL,	Ma	rch	96	i.
		. а.		8.	d.
Flour, country, per qtl		U O	to	20	
Oatmeal, do	1	2 0	۰	18	
Indian Meal		0 0	to	11	1
GRAIN.					
Barley, new, per min		2 0	to	1	6
Peas, per min		46	to	ě	Û
Oats, per 40 lbs		2 0	to	1	4
Buckwheat		8 0	to	8	1
Indian Corn		0 0	a	0	۰
Flax Seed, per 50 lbs			to	8	ě
Timothy Seed		1 6		12	6
FOWLS AND GAM			•••		
Turkeys, percouple (old)		2 0	to	14	
Do. do. (young)		2 0	to		0
Geese, do	••••••	6 6	to	ĭ	ě
Ducks. do			to	6	5
			to to	Ä	ě
Ducks(Wild) do					ő
Fowls, do			to	•	
Chickens, do		5 7	to	6	8
Pigeons [tame]			to	1	•
Partridges do			\$0		
Hares do			to		٠.
Woodcoe do			to	Ü	٠
Suipe do	. 		to	0	
MEATS.					
Beef, per 1b		0 2	to		٠
Pork, per lb		0 7	to	ō	ă
Mutton. per lb		0 4	to	ŏ	7
Lamb, per qr	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9 0	to	5	o
Veal. per lb		· 3	to	ŏ	ž
Beef, per 100 lbs	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A 00	to.		nο
Pork, fresh, do	4	00 10			100
DAIRY PRODUCE	-	0 00	ιο	10	•
Butter, fresh, per lb			to		
Do, salt, do.				i	*
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•		,
VEGETABLES.					
Beans, small white, per min		0 0	to	9	0
Potatoes, per bag		8 0	0	8	
Turnips, do	.	0 0	to	2	0
Onions, per minot	. 	3 0	to	8	0
SUGAR AND HONE	Y.				
Maple Sugar, per lb		6 0	10		
			Set c		
Honey, perib, in the comb		0 7			

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers), Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated March 5, 1869:

Brooms	Tallow	Oil, Petrolemus	Hay	Onta	Onions	Potatoes	Beans, White, Egg, and Marrow	ar and uper	Reef, meanin bals	" " Belt		Choose American	Butter Tellow begandfirking	in tin mails	in the base of the same of the	Lard Pr. Bondered in stores.
do de de	2 00 d.	28	0.94	0 45 do	0 46 per 100 lbs.	0 86 % bb1.	6	176 do:	9 70 de		4 88 d.	# 10 #	5 68 40	8	•	BS 59 per 100 a.
1400 to 450 per dos. 14 un to 1600 per 1,000 feet. 14 00 to 16 00 do do	440 to 56 %e per ream, 18 x 20	65c. to 69c. per gal in tips 58c. to 56 kc. per gal in bbls.	3 25 to 3 50 per bale.	9 75 to 9 87% do	2 121% to 2 25 per 100 lbs		8	00 50 to 30 00 per 100 lbs.	8	17 00 to 18 00 do	11 54	13 00 to 14 00 de	20 00 to 40 00 do	24 \$40 to 25 00 do	91 00 to 21 &r) do	\$60 75 to \$21 00 per 166 lbs
Wair demand. Neglected.			7	D 6.	Fair demand.	Abundant	Do.	Good demand.	Do.	Nacionand,	Active demand.	Neglected.	Fair request.	For time 9) & 10 lb	Dall.	Dull.

NOTE.—An additional duty of 5 per suns, on each of the above amounts of duty is charged since 1st March.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK -In 10 000 Shares at \$50 exqb.

Prosident.

HAW WM. CAYLBY.

HOW J MONURRICH.

Seerclary, H. B. REEVE.

Counsel.

MESSES. CAMERON & MOMICHAEL.

General Superintendent, MARTIN RYAN.

Directors .

non J. Monunkich-Brice, MoMurrich & Co., Toronto A R MoMASTER, Ecq -A.R. MoMester & Brother,

Toronto.

How M. C. CAMERON,—Provincial Secretary, To-

ronto.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq.—Fulton, Michie & Co., and George Michie & Co., Toronto.

lion. Wal. CAYLEY.—Foronto.

A M SMITH, Esq.—A M. Smith & Co. Toronto

L MOFFATT, Esq.—Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto

ronto II B REEVE, Esq.—Toronto, HARTIN BYAN, Esq.—Toronto.

PROSPECTUS.

The Dominion Telegraph Company lies been erganized under the Act respecting Telegraph Companies, chapter of of the consolidated Statutes of Canada its object is to cover the Dominion of Canada with a complete net-work of Telegraph lines.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS \$500,000,

Divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 each, \$ per cent. to te paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be paid by instalments, not exceeding 10 per cent. per month—said instalments to be called in as the works progress. The liability of a subscriber is limited to the amount of his subscription.

The business stairs of the Company are under the management of a Board of Directors annually elected by the sharbdders, in conformity with the Charter and By-laws of the Company.

The Directors are of opinion that it would be to the interests of the Stockholders generally to obtain subscriptions from all quarters of Canada, and with this view they propose to divide the Stock amongst, the sifteent towns and cities throughout the Dominion, in allouinent suited to the population and blaness occupations of the different localities and the interest which they may be supposed to take in such an entire terrire. terpriso.

CONTRACTS OF CONFECTIONS.

A contract, granting permanent connection and extraordinary advantages has already been executed between this Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Company of New York; thus, at the very commencement, as the Lines of this Company are constructed from the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton, the point of connection) to any point in the Dominion, all the chief cities and places in the States, touched by the Lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, are brought in immediate consection therewith. section therewith.

A permanent connection has also been secured with the treat Western Telegraph Company of Chicago, whereby this Company will be brought into close con-certon with all the Late Ports and other places through the North Western States, and through to Chicaria.

All classes of Society are interested in extending the use of the Telegraph, at-LOW name, and the Directors are satisfied that the adoption of a-scale of charges considerably below the rates now exacted in Casda. will, by encouraging a much more cates and considerably and modified to the public generally but will also ensure a safe and profitable return to the interest.

On the 25th day of June, A. D 1833, the DOMINION TELLURAPH COMPANY was duly CHARTERED according to Law

The admitted importance and value of Telegraphy, would in the opinion of the Directors, have reached any introduction of the Dominion Telegraph Company to the Canadian Public unnecessary, had is not seen that previous attempts to exhalish Telegraph companies in Canada, to share the business with the Mourest Telegraph Company, had been allowed to fill through.

The success of a Telegraph Company will mainly depend on its ability to meet the demands of the Public, and consequently it should possess, at least, equal hallites with any other Company, of access to all surters with which its customers may desire to have emmunication.

The important requisits has not been, until now, within the reach of any Company entering the field as a competitor with the Mantreat Company, in Consequence of the close and exclusive confection formed between that Company and the Victor Division Orners of the United States, the lattick ity within of the lay pients, heaving, until within these two years, monopolized reachy the whole of the telegraph business in the neglephyrica Benubile. This important requisits has not been, untill n

om is the neighbouring Bepublic.
The builded seculode between these two Companies while in fell force, but the patents having run out.

the monopoly so long enjoyed by the Western Union has ceased to exist.

has coased to exist.

The Atlantic and Pácislo, the Great Western and other American Companies, have invaded the sield, and have become auccessful competitors for the public patronage and aupport. These Companies, acting on the cheap postage principle, have threat the old monopolist to a reduction of rates which has esuited in a more widely extended use of this means of communication, and much to the surprise of the Western Union itself, has increased its profits, whilst sharing its field of operations. its field of operations.

its field of operations.

With these new Companies the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada have entered into most satisfactory business relations, and confident of the soundness of the principle which led to the adoption of the penny-postage system in Great Britain, the voluntary reduction from \$100 to \$16 65 per ten word message by the Ocean Cable Company, and the successful operations of the Companies-recently established in United States, invite the business and mercantile community of Ganada to join them in the promotion of an enterprise, based on the principle of moderate rates and extended business, which, while injuring no one, they confidently expect will result in securing a large return to the investor, and prova a vast benefit to the community.

Allusion has been made to the voluntary reduction

Allusion has been made to the voluntary reduction of rates by the Atlantic Cable Company. A Chicago paper, writing on the subject of the growing use of the Telegraph, gives the following teturn, as obtained directly from Cytis W. Field, showing very conclusively the benefit both to the public and the Company of the reduction of rates.

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS.

From \$100 per message of ten words....\$2,523 2,595 8 965 60°

An advertisement has recently appeared announc-ing to the public that the rates from let September, proxime, will be further reduced to \$16,65 per ten words.

The following table shows the reduction which has been effected in rates in the neighbouring States arising out of the construction of computing lines:—

Canada Maria Manhada	Kormer	Present
From New York to	ARIO.	Rato.
Boston		& &0
Bangor	1 20	65
Portland	'90	60
Philadelphia	40	25
Baltimore	70	25 85
Washington	. 4. 75	40
Augusta, Mo	1 20	60
Cincinnati	1.10	1.00
Buffalo	76	50
Cloveland	2 95 '	1.00
Pitteburg.	1.15	45
Louisville	··· 3.95 ,	1.00

This reduction took place in November, 1887. A comparison of the receipts of the Western Unior, since that period with the corresponding months of the previous year gives the following results:

Gross Receipts for—December, 1833, 851 971.40;
December, 1857, \$576,135.19: increase, \$21,165.79;
January, February, March, 1867, \$1,594,644.96; January, February, march, 1867, \$1,594,644.96; January, February, march, 1867, \$1,594,644.96; January, February, march, 1867, \$1,594,744.96; January, March, 1867, \$1,597,78.79;
April, May, June, 1863, \$1,749,621.42, increase, \$189,£62.75.

While these bandeless

While these benefitial results were flowing to the Western Union Company from the reduction of rates, the new Companies had created a business more than sufficient to fill their wires. In proof of this the following extracting taken from the report of the Atlantic and Facilia Company, made July 28th, 1883:

"In-April is two reached the his mum capacity of our wires, and have since been estimated to refuse business idely. The Committee, therefore, have reached the condition from the actual experience of building and working the project lines—that "Telegraphic business to the first than Telegraphic for the project lines—that

"Telegraphie business is growing fester than Tele-graphic ischilles."

graphic isclinites."
As further proof on this point the low rates have so presed the wires of both Rompanies with business through the day, that posters have been pieced in all the main offices proclaiming that double the number of words would be telegraphed at hight at the same price is half the number of words by day.

In support of the observations quoted above, the therapsic twistness is growing issuit than tolegraphic facilities, it is following statement exhibiting the wonderful increase in the use of the gire, within the last ix years example to without however. The gross extracts of the lowest to our readers. The gross extracts of the control increase in the united states for the following years where:

18:3	
16.3	23.533.93
1853	103,860,84
1862	
1853	8 (23), (-32, 65)
1831	8.792.245.40
1885	4 420,263,58
1993	5 624 601 20
15.37	7 611,652 47

Showing an average increase of a million a year for the last five years.

A comparison of the number of messages sont, and persons using the wire in Comada and the States, furnishes a further proof-of the advantage to the public and convergencing benefit to the Companies arising out of a reduction of rates.

The published returns for 1907, show that 600,707 messages were sent in Caraux, while the mediance in

the United States for the same period exceeded 20,000,00), the former being less than one frieings to every exposens, the latter, two to every three. From these returns and results it may be reasonably inferred that a reduction of races to a tariff at which the wires of both Companies—can be filled, will secure a fair field and good propects to the Dominion Company, without in any way prejudicing the interests of the Company may monopolizing the ground.

The particulars submitted above are sufficient in

Company naw monopoliting the ground.

The particulars submitted above are smillent in the opinion of the Directors to establish the sacistist low rates, by encouraging a more general use of the telegraph, are more prohisable than high. It is not however voicily in the light of a safe and good investment that the Directors desire that this enterprise should be viewed. They feel that their object will be but indifferently attained unless they can satisfy the public, the business and commercial men, that ALL who use the telegraph as a medium of rapid communication, are interested in the establishmer of what may be called a competiting Line. As in Immistration of public affairs, a strong, watc. position, is the best security for good and carreity government; so in commercial matters an honest rivalry in the various pursuits and branches of trade furnishes the best security that the public shall be well served. well served.

well served.

To apply the argument to the purpose in hand, the following table showing the inconsistencies, and, in many instances, the excessive rates now charged on messages passing between the cities and towns of Onstatio, Quebec, and the United States, will, it is believed, convince the reader that an honest competition is needed, not only for the reduction and adjustment of rates, but also to ensure that attention and caps which would of necessity be enforced on the Companies competing for public favor, and thus tend greatly to promote the general interests of the community.

EXAMPLE OF PRESENT TARIFF BATES

	,	I A I III D I D I D I I I I I I I I I I	
O	n Toronta to	Suspension Bridge 82	Canada Money. 400
**	"	Montreal 833	33c
"	**	Mitchell, Seaforth, Both- well, Alisa Craig, Cale- donia, Chatham, Dun- ville, Newbury, Port Bur- well, Port Colborne and	400
**	4	many other placesj Kingston	250
•••		Onehen FOS	Fille

Example of present tariff rates to Buffalo, and from thence to the following places, in U. S. currency, which reduced to Causda money, at 45 per cent premium, makes the actual cost, as the second column:

From Toronto to Bushlo. Bushlo to \ \ \text{foe.}
Buffalo to Palisdelphia (60.
Prom Toronto to Bundlo Bundlo to Washington, 900.
From lovonico to Buffalo. Buffalo to Baltimoro. \$850
From Foronto to Detroit Detroit to Tro.
From Toronto to Buffalo Ruffalo to New Orleans. \ \$2.76
Norm - The same illustration may be applied to all places in the United States.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Company, & King Street East, Teronto, and No. 6 Indian Chambers, Herpital Street, Kontreal.

H. B. REEVE, Escribby.

ty, G. BELLCH, Acont. Montreal, 13th October, 1933.

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

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

The WEEKLY LEADER is published every Friday at \$200 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultura Matter and Market Reports.

THE PATRIOT,

Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in advance.

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches,

JAMES BEATY.

Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

42-1y

Toronto.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

TRADE

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Propriefors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF FRENCH CHINA.

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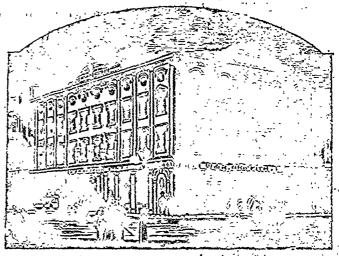
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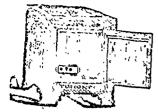
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