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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

No. 9.

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

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

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

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment large and attractive.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
262 McGill St.; Stores in rear 11 to 17 Longueuil Lane.
Montreal, May, 1869. 1 ly

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

**GREENE & SONS—HAT MANU-
FACTURERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
61 St. PETER STREET,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.
AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk,
Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

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

THOS. D. HOOD,
FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL.
Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.
Factory:—82 Champ-de-Mars Street.
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,
Square and Cottage.
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange Repairing
and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

JAMES MITCHELL,
OFFERS FOR SALE:
SUGARS—Prime Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara,
Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, in Hhds, Ties,
and Brls.
MOLASSES—Choice Retailing, in Tuns
COFFEE } Jamaica, in Bags and Bel-
PIMENTO }
CODFISH—Green, in Brls
HERRINGS—Canso in Half-Brls
ARROWROOT—Barbadoes, in Tuns
No. 7 St Helen Street
Montreal, 15th Sept, 1869 1-ly

A. GIBERTON,
No. 7 Custom House Square.
MONTREAL,
IMPORTER OF GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, Saddlers'
and Harness-makers' Tools, British and French
Plate Glass, &c, &c 27

JOHN WATSON & CO.,
Importers of
GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE
WHOLESALE,
5 and 7 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL. 21-ly

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c.,
have removed to the Corner of McGill and St. Joseph
Streets, Montreal. 1-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.
Wm. Kinloch. W. B. Lindsay. D. L. Lockery.
8-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS
Importers of
WINDOW GLASS, &c.
No. 18 Lemoine St 79 St Helen Street,
MC 1-ly

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

**GREENE & SONS—WHOLESALE
FUR DEALERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT
COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office 783 Craig
Street, (West) Montreal. 25-ly

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,
OFFER FOR SALE:
REFINED SUGARS
SYRUPS—Standard, Golden and Amber
INDIA PALE ALE } in Wood & Bottle
MILD ALE }
PORTER }
OFFICE:
117 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Opposite the P-
Office), MONTREAL. 18-ly

**GREENE & SONS—BUFFALO
ROBES** See next Page 1-ly

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
EXCHANGE COURT,
MONTREAL. 11-ly

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
42 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in Canada for
J. Dents, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandie
F Montreal & Co.

W. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT
507 St. Paul street, Montreal.
References:
Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
Henry Starne, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
" James Oliver & Co., Mont. al.
" Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 2

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
 Importers of
PIG AND BAR IRON,
 Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c. &c. &c.
 Gas Pipes, Horse Nails, Patents & Putty, Fire Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks
 Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS.
 12-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1826.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,378,963
 This Company continues to do Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.
 ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 17 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
 12-1y

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON
 Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.
WM WORKMAN, Esq., President City Bank.
JOHN REDPATH, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal.
ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq., Collector of Customs.
LOUIS BRAUDRY, Esq., Manager New City Gas Company.
 Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled. Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forfeiting plan on the half loan system.
 Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 1-1y **THOMAS SIMPSON,** General Agent.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
MONTREAL BRANCH
 102 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Upstairs.)
 Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
 1-1y **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.


PHENIX
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
 ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
 AND,
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.
ANGUS R BETHUNE, General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvasers throughout the Dominion.
 40

F U R S .
 Fall Styles
 1869.
 Complete Stock now ready
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' FURS, SCOTCH CAPS,
GENTS' FURS FELT HATS,
YOUTHS' FURS. CLOTH CAPS
BUFFALO ROBES.
 BUCK GLOVES, KID MILLS, &c
 WOLF AND COON ROBES
GREENE & SONS
 MONTREAL.
 617, 519, 521 and 523 St Paul Street 1-1y

ST. PETER STREET
 WHOLESALE
H A T , C A P A N D F U R
ESTABLISHMENT
HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,
WOULD call the attention of Country
 Merchants to their large stock of Hats, Caps and Ladies' and Gents' manufactured furs.
 All of the latest Novelties; also, Buck and Kid Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlet- &c &c.
 Having made arrangements to meet the still increasing demands for our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, all of which are manufactured under the special supervision of the proprietors
 Our special attention given to all early orders.
 H. & G.

N B—Having assumed a large Bankrupt Stock of Ready Made Clothing principally for Fall and Winter, Merchants would find it to their advantage to examine the above before purchasing elsewhere, as inducements will be given to secure sales.
 H. & G
BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES always on hand, also **RACCOON COATS.**
 30-1y

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 ANNUAL STATEMENT
 JANUARY 1st, 1870.
 Assets per Statement, Jan. 1st, 1869 ... \$10,350,512 22
 Received for Premiums in 1869 ... 3,20,614 59
 Received for Interest in 1869 ... 768,482 08
 Add value of Policies re-insured ... 184,756 91
 \$16,674,365 76
 Paid claims by Death in 1869 \$1,065,062 79
 Paid Dividends and Policies purchased ... 1,501,955 17
 Paid Commission, Exchange, Rents Fees and Taxes. . . 633,770 42
 Paid Advertising, Salaries, Postage, Trav. Expenses, &c. 102,169 47
 Paid Re-insurance . . . 148,813 70
 3,229,771 55
 Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1870 ... \$13,284,594 21
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
 28-1y **S. PEDLAR & CO.,** Managers.


LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,
 Manufacturers of the Celebrated
PERFECTED SPECTACLES
 and
EYE GLASSES
 Lock Drawer 163, 276 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. (up stairs)
 Sights fitted by correspondence
 Agents throughout the Dominion
 They never tire the eye, and last many years without change
 5-1y

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 381 & 383 St Paul Street,
 MONTREAL. 8-1y
PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 Joseph's Block,
 18 ST HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

O G I L V Y & C O . ,
 Importers of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 486 St. Paul, Corner St Peter Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Sayer's Brandy, Bernard's Ginger Wine and old Tom, Stewart's Scotch Whisky.
 6-1y

THOMSON & CO.,
CANADIAN WOOLLENS
 1 LeMoine Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Advances made on Consignments. 6m-37
SUTHERLAND, FORCE & CO.

Importers of
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 480 St Paul Street,
 Montreal. 13-1y
S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 60-1y

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
 AND
 GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
 No 124 Great St James Street,
 MONTREAL. 12-1y
STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 MONTREAL.
 7-1y

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

(Established in 1782.)

Insurances effected at current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents
for the Dominion. 6-ly.

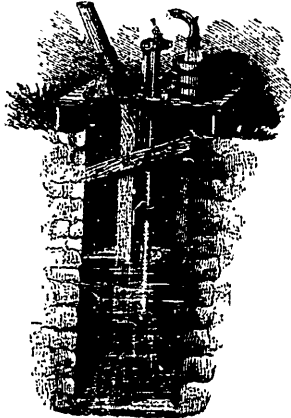
JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 128, 180 and 182, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Putty
1-ly

THE Submerged Double-Acting, Non-Freezing FORCE PUMP, the simplest and most powerful in use. It is proved to be the cheapest, most effective, durable and reliable Pump, not only for Family use, but also for Breweries, Factories, Breweries, Distilleries, Ships, &c. Beside the above-mentioned advantages over the usual style of Pumps, it is particularly recommended by Insurance Companies, on account of its effectiveness in extinguishing fire. The smallest Pump will throw 50 to 75 feet through a hose.



S. B. SCOTT & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION,

345 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS

MEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,
625 CRAIG STREET,

Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,
Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

W. CLENDINNING,
(Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)

FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.
Works, 165 to 179 William Street,

City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St.
James Street,

and 532 Craig Street,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL.

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

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

PATTERNS and DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
83-ly

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
(OF CANADA)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

HUGH ALLAN, President.
GEORGE STEPHEN. | G. J. BRYDGES.
ADOLPHE ROY. | HENRY LYMAN.
EDWIN ATWATER, | N. B. CORSE.

Life and Guarantee Department:

Office - - - 71 Great St. James Street.

This Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal or through any of the Company's Agents.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

WOODEN-WARE of every description.

29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

AND

74 York Street, Toronto. 35-3m

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

8 St. Helen Street. 31-1y

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN consequence of some delay in the printing of the 1st edition of the YEAR BOOK now going through the press, it may be a few weeks before we are able to forward them to our subscribers for 1870.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we have been able to make an arrangement with the proprietors of the Year Book, by which we shall shortly furnish a copy of that work with map and cover, to every subscriber of THE TRADE REVIEW, for 1870, as well to those whose names are already on our books, as to those who may become subscribers. See advertisement.

We may take this opportunity to say, that we shall continue to spare no exertions to make the TRADE REVIEW a reliable guide for merchants and traders throughout the Dominion.

The Year Book is a work of very great value, and should be in the hands of every man in the Dominion, to whom information of public affairs, is of interest or importance, and it is therefore that we have made arrangements to put it in the hands of every reader of the TRADE REVIEW, as complementary, in a permanent form, of information it is our object to supply.

WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.

JAMES CRISTINE & CO.

Successors to

G. LOMER & CO.,

471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Street.

Specialties of our own Manufacture:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Lined Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Gloves, Cloth Caps, etc.

BUFFALO ROBES.

MOCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUMBER TRADE.

We have introduced into Canada the most approved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes, and now dress and dye on our own premises most of the leading goods heretofore imported from Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on that account can offer superior inducements to our customers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

THE CANADIAN CONVEYANCER, AND HAND BOOK OF LEGAL FORMS, being a Selection of Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Law With Introduction and Notes. Price, full bound, Two Dollars. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

RORDANS & CO.,

Law Stationers,

3m-2 83 KING STREET, TORONTO.

The People's Bank of Halifax, have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., per annum for the six months ended 31st of January, payable on and after the 16th of February.

Great Eastern.

Captain Halpin has telegraphed to Capt. Sherard Osborne, from Bombay, under date Feb. 7th, 4.15 p.m. "Shore and which was shipped in Chiltern, successfully landed to-day."

Three Rivers.

The contractors for the St. Maurice, or Piles Railway, have notified the Three Rivers Corporation that, unless the subscription is doubled, i.e. from \$75,000 to \$150,000, the construction of the line cannot proceed. The contractors, we are informed, offer 1,500,000 acres as security for the supplementary vote.

Kingston and Madoc Railway.

The Townships of Loughborough and Portland have given in their adhesion to the Kingston and Madoc Railway, and issued the requisite preliminary notices for a subscription of \$10,000 each.

Vermont and Canada Railway.

A rise of \$22 per share took place last week in Boston, upon Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railway shares, immediately following the announcement that the Vermont and Canada Company had leased the Ogdensburgh line for 20 years.

A correspondent of the "Hamilton Times," writing from Austerlitz, Mich., respecting the prospects in that state, warns farmers that the country generally is low and flat, composed of black sand, and mostly covered with water. A worse looking stretch of country than that thirty miles West of Detroit he never saw. "The only objects of interest in the scenery being the log-huts of the farmers, or the shanties that served as barns. Ague was domiciled in the district. Detroit was a thriving city in a beautiful position. Further on, the land was much better, but the price was correspondingly high, viz \$76 and \$100 an acre. For the most part, however, the land was low and marshy, covered with black ash, elm and soft maple. Good patches can scarce be purchased at any price. Grand Rapids was likely to become a great city. The above remarks apply to the country generally, along the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway route.

CURRENCY AND BANKING RESOLUTIONS.

(COPIES of these Resolutions, to be moved by the Minister of Finance to-day, were laid before the House on Tuesday, and explanations given by Mr. Hincks.

We give them in full elsewhere, and will merely here give an outline of what is proposed therein.

UNIFORM DOMINION CURRENCY.

The Resolutions provide that after July 1, 1870, the present currency in force in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, be extended to Nova Scotia; that all payments intended to be made in the present Nova Scotia currency, maturing after that date shall be made in Canada currency, at the rate of 73c. for every 75c. of the Nova Scotian currency; that after that date, no notes payable in any currency except that of Canada shall be issued; that silver and copper coins as specified by proclamation, are to be legal tenders to the amount of \$10 and 25c. respectively, in any one payment, and that British silver and copper coins are also to be legal tenders for similar amounts as the foregoing, at rates to be assigned them.

DOMINION NOTES.

The Resolutions provide for the repeal of a portion of the Dominion Note Act, of 1866, except in so far as the Bank of Montreal is concerned, until existing arrangements with that bank terminate. They further provide that Dominion Notes to the amount of four millions of dollars may be issued on the security of Debentures of the Dominion to a like amount, an increase of this amount to be authorized to the extent of seven millions, the Receiver General to hold one-fourth of the whole amount in specie; that any amount of Dominion Notes in excess of the amount authorized may be issued, provided specie be held by the Receiver General for every dollar so issued in excess, that certain changes may be made in the present mode of redemption, and the payments therefor, except as regards existing arrangements during their continuance; and that monthly statements of notes issued and specie and debentures held for their redemption are to be published.

THE BANKING MEASURE.

The Resolutions provide that the capital of every bank must not be less than one million dollars, twenty per cent. to be paid up before commencing business, and the balance within five years, at the rate of not less than twenty per cent. each year; that note circulation shall not exceed the paid-up capital, and that no note of a denomination less than four dollars shall be issued; that shareholders shall be liable, as now, for an amount equal to the amount of their shares, over and above any amount unpaid on these shares, and that in case of suspension by a bank continuing for six months, the directors shall make calls to an amount necessary to pay all debts and liabilities of the bank, without waiting to realize its assets; that the liability of shareholders be not removed by the transfer of shares, if such transfer take place or be registered within three months before the commencement of suspension; that the tax on circulation shall cease; that the total liabilities of a bank shall never exceed the aggregate amount of its specie and legal tender reserves and three times its paid-up capital; that suspension for ninety days shall cause a forfeiture of the bank charters; that no dividends in excess of 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid until the bank has a rest at least equal to 20 per cent. of its capital; that certified lists of shareholders and the number of shares they hold shall be laid before Parliament every year; that directors must each hold at least five thousand dollars of stock, and in the aggregate they must hold not less than five per cent. of the whole capital stock; that average returns are to be made to the Government monthly, signed by the President and Cashier, specifying separately, the amount of capital authorized, subscribed and paid up, the circulation, Government deposits payable on demand, Government deposits payable after notice, or on a fixed day, other deposits thus payable, due to other banks in Canada, and to banks or agents not in Canada, other debts or liabilities of any kind, specie, Provincial notes, notes of other banks, balances due from other banks in Canada, and from other banks or agents not in Canada, Government securities, loans on current account to Government, to railways to other corporations, and to directors or firms of which directors are members, other discounts current, discounts over due and not specially secured, over due debts secured, bank premises, and other real estate, the returns also to show the proportion of assets and liabilities held in

each of the four Provinces; that the bank shall always receive its own notes at par, at any of its offices, but shall not be bound to redeem them, except where made payable; and that the bank shall always hold at least half of its cash reserves in Dominion notes.

These resolutions are, as will be seen, of quite a different character from those of last session, and will probably give quite as much security to creditors of banks, while still leaving them a certain proportion of note circulation, and allowing more elasticity therein. Sir Francis, in his speech on Tuesday, stated that theoretically he was in favour of a Government Bank of Issue, but, practically, the people were not educated up to it, and he did not believe they would be willing to accept it. But he did think the country should have some benefit from the note circulation and this he proposed to obtain through compelling banks to hold half of their cash reserves in Dominion notes, and in taking away the privilege of issuing small notes under four dollars. The debate on these resolutions will take place to-day, and will probably occupy some time, although we fancy there will not be much opposition as to the principal features of the measure.

LEGISLATION TO REMOVE SURPLUS SILVER.

THE foreshadowing in the "Silver" Circular of the Finance Minister, of his intention to ask for such power as would enable him to secure his purpose of driving United States silver coin from the country, has caused much discussion throughout the country both amongst newspaper writers, and merchants and the people generally. We believe it to be the intention of Sir Francis to propose in Parliament such legislation as will (in case the proclamation issued and the general desire of the merchants to get rid of it, fail to induce the sale of the silver to Government for exportation) make the payments of wages in United States silver, except at their legal tender value, void, as if not made, giving to the laborer the right to sue for the full amount so paid in the uncurrent coin, until the debt should become outlawed by the lapse of time. We do not intend at this time to discuss the general question of currency legislation, and its failure ordinarily to bring about the ends desired; we wish at present merely to write a few words as to the probable effect of such a measure in relieving the country of what is now so generally looked upon as a nuisance, and denominated as such.

As everybody knows, proclaiming that one dollar in United States silver coin shall not be legal tender for more than eighty cents, will not, nor can it, have the effect of reducing the current value of that dollar in any way, as it now has no legal value whatever, and is maintained at or near par by the force of custom, combined with the intrinsic value of the coin. So that any proclamation or legislation tending to make it pass at a fixed rate below its intrinsic value must of necessity prove a failure. But the intention of Government is not to have it pass at 80c, but to drive it out of circulation altogether; and this they propose doing by throwing every obstacle in the way of its passing from hand to hand. They want to create, in some way, such a feeling that none will be disposed to accept American silver in settlement of accounts, and thus compel those who hold it to sell it to Government agents direct, for exportation, or else to private brokers, who if they buy will also be compelled to export, from lack of demand for home circulation. Further to bring about the desired result of impeding the free circulation of the objectionable coinage, it will probably be deprived of its power of satisfying debts, in certain classes of payments, even although receipts may be given, acknowledging settlement. Many people may regard anything of this kind as an uncalled for interference with the liberty of the subject to accept whatever he pleases as payment for a debt due to him. They may say—if a man chooses to cancel a claim by taking therefor a pair of old boots or any thing else, whose business is it, or why should Government step in and make void a settlement agreed upon between the parties interested? Generally speaking, we should be disposed to ask the same question, but desperate diseases require desperate remedies; and if the people, speaking through their representatives at Ottawa, are now disposed to adopt severe measures, and by yielding up a certain right which they—to their own injury—now possess, get rid of an acknowledged evil and obtain a uniform currency, who can find any fault with them?

As to the other part of the plan, viz. that to furnish fractional currency for immediate use to supply the vacancy proposed to be created by the purchase and

exportation of the coinage which now does the duty of currency, we think the Finance Minister is unquestionably right. A sudden scarcity of change would be a very much greater nuisance than any redundancy of it, and would inevitably lead to a variation in the value of silver in the opposite side of the scale from the present variation. That is to say, people would gladly pay a premium for silver wherewith to make change, just as they now have to submit to a discount to get rid of it. It is not intended to in any way force the people to take the fractional notes. They will be needed to supply the place of the American silver, and they will be obtainable at the counters of any of the banks which may take part in carrying out the details of purchase and exportation. The coinage of Canadian 50 and 25 cent pieces is another indispensable step in the movement to regulate our silver currency, and they are to be furnished to the country as quickly as they can be minted. As the dies for the smaller Canadian coins are already in existence these latter can be furnished with very little delay, and the orders for them as well as the halves and quarters have been sent to England some time since.

Now that there seems to be hope of having a proper silver currency of our own, we hope the Finance Minister will turn his attention to the copper coinage, which is in a very much worse condition even than the silver, and that he will adopt some plan to remove all the pence and half pence that now choke out the decimal currency.

A T L A S T !

AFTER much and very unnecessary delay, the public at large are placed in possession of partial information concerning the amount of legal tender notes held by the Banks. We publish to-day an official statement, showing the total average circulation of Dominion Notes, and the amount held by the Banks in place of coin, during the seven months ending January 31st last, as also the circulation of the chartered banks for the same months. From this statement it will be seen that of the Dominion Notes issued, about one-half on an average were held by the banks, and did not go into actual circulation. It will also be noticed that bank note circulation was displaced to a comparatively small extent by the legal tenders, the latter forming only one-fifth of the entire paper currency. The proportion of the reserves held in legal tenders in January last, was about one-sixth.

The Banking Resolutions introduced on Tuesday, provide new forms for statements to be furnished by the Banks, and these are to show separately the amount of Dominion Notes and specie held as reserves.

AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

THE annual general meeting of the above Company was held in London, on 16th February, Mr. Vining in the chair.

From the annual statement, we learn that the losses during the year 1869, from lightning, including the storm of April 18th, amounted to \$4,893, while the entire number of losses notified amounted to 164, and paid for, 166 amounting to \$42,317, of which \$1,572 belonged to previous years.

The company holds in cash and Dominion stock, \$48,010; other Assets, \$180,762.

The Liabilities are placed at \$2,000. The number of insurances effected in 1869, was 11,441, as under—

Cash system.....	7,422
Premium note do.....	3,718
The number of policies lapsed or cancelled in 1869, was 9,277; leaving in force on 1st Jan., 82,522.	
The Assets consist of—	
Dominion Stock.....	\$25,000
Bank of Commerce.....	16,825
Merchants Bank.....	6,688
Postage Stamps.....	699
Total.....	\$180,762
The other Assets comprising the balance of capital account, include—	
Premium Notes available.....	\$147,809
Agents Dr. (secured by due bills from members).....	13,697
In course of collection.....	11,362
Now due.....	3,814
Furniture, &c.....	4,500
Total.....	\$180,762

A sum of \$400 per annum, was voted as salary to the President, and Cromer Wilson, Esq., M.P., was subsequently re-elected President, and W. H. Vining, Vice-President of the Company.

THE TURNER-CROOKS CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

LIVERPOOL, 10th Feb., 1870.

SIR,—Our attention has just been directed to a paragraph in your impression of 14th January, announcing that the Hamilton Board of Trade had in committee, judged certain letters and statements relating to the dispute between Messrs. James Turner & Co., Hamilton, Ontario, and ourselves, and had pronounced a verdict in favour of those gentlemen.

For the information of your readers, we beg to say that we were not represented when the matter was laid before that committee, nor did we know that it was to be brought before that body; so that the evidence there produced, was such only as Messrs. James Turner & Co., were pleased to put before it.

The Board has therefore heard but one side of the question, and we are desirous that that should be known, in order that the business men of Canada may see the grounds on which the decision of the committee was based.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CROOKS & CO.

P.S.—We enclose a copy of our letter of the 27th of November, 1869, to the Montreal Gazette, in reply to Messrs. Turner's defence, that appeared in that journal. We trust that you will give the same publicity to our statement, that you have given to the other side.

R. C. & Co.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.)

LIVERPOOL, 27th Nov., 1869.

SIR,—In your impression of 22nd ult., recently brought under our notice, we observe a letter from Messrs. James Turner & Co., Hamilton, Ontario, with reference to our reply to their pamphlet.

It was our intention to have taken no notice of any further letters, but as they made the matter public, and as they now introduce a point which has not hitherto been brought in, and which they allude to as decidedly in their favour, we consider that a word or two will be necessary.

The point is, that "When delivery of Liquorice was demanded, we were unable to make it, and we actually paid back over £100 as confessedly over-charged."

The explanation of the matter is as follows. There were 116 Cases Liquorice which were held in Liver, pool, and Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co. kindly allowed us to store them in their shed free of rent, but through a mistake of their lumpers 22 Cases were shipped in one of their steamers to Portland, and in the interim the settlement fell to be made.

As we had ordered these cases to be brought back, all that we had to do was to hand over the delivery order to Mr. Turner, but as we had so much trouble with their account we thought that it would be better to end the affair at once by taking the 22 Cases ourselves. We decided to adopt this course and we paid him invoice value £106. 12s. 11d. in exchange for these 22 cases.

To say that this was paid by us as "confessedly overcharged" is quite in harmony with Messrs. Turner's mode of stating a case, but a person of any judgment will have no difficulty in perceiving that it is their representation that is overcharged and not the £106. 12s. 11d.

Had we allowed them to wait till the return of the Liquorice, it would have suited us equally well, but we considered that the mode of settlement that we suggested, and which Mr. Turner agreed to, was the most liberal could be adopted.

We never supposed that Messrs. Turner would descend to the mean spirit which they manifested in their attempt to twist this to an overcharge.

In the anonymous pamphlet the real charges against us were let that we did not adhere to the contract.

2nd That we took proceedings to recover what was not due.

We disposed of both of these and we established our position by an appeal to facts. Messrs. Turner now find that they took an improper stand, and wish your readers to believe that the "public has nothing to do with these questions."

We may say that we have all along been of the same opinion, only it is rather odd that they should decide this after we had demolished their charges, especially as these charges were put before the public by J. T. & Co., a course that they now admit to be "a piece of impertinence."

Messrs. Turner have discovered a discrepancy between our statement, that we acted on the advice of our solicitors and the statement made by Mr. Booth that he urged the arrest upon Mr. Crooks.

Now if our solicitors advised that arrest and Mr. Booth urged Mr. Crooks to take their advice, where is the discrepancy? The matter stands precisely in position, however, and it strikes us that arguments must have been very scarce, when they resorted to anything so flimsy.

In another part of their letter they quote from our correspondent the following sentence "Liquorice Paste contract it seems is not being executed very regularly" and this they put forward to show that the contract was broken. Now by regularity we understand, even quantities at even times. In our table of deliveries we have shown that the contract did not require that, and although we would have preferred uniform shipments we could not compel the manufacturer to make deliveries in that way.

We adhered to the contract to the letter and the argument that we now urge in support of this statement, is the absence of any attempt to disprove it, in the letter now under review.

They further say that we contended that deliveries were made in good order, we have now no hesitation in confirming that statement. The Smyrna Bills of Lading are evidence to the truth of that. But we have shown repeatedly that if leakage takes place during a voyage, it is a loss for which an agent cannot be made responsible.

It would be a profitable business for them were all the profits to be theirs, and all the losses ours, but by this time they have no doubt learned, that it takes two to complete a bargain of that kind, and that we did not care to be one in the arrangement.

Mr. Alexander Turner's retort is not of much account, as any one who is as well acquainted with him as we are will know that he is the most unlikely individual possible to offer acceptances when his brother Mr. James Turner gave him positive orders to the contrary. Infringement of instructions we should never suppose to be his shortcoming.

Your readers will not fail to see that we have refuted all Messrs. Turner's statements and we have now to offer an apology for occupying so much of your valuable space in the endeavour to clear away the mist with which they for their own advantage have tried to obscure this transaction.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ROBT. CROOKS & CO.

PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

REPORT FOR THE WEEK TO FEBRUARY 23.

Business here better than last week, but no material change in prices. The Export firms are doing a profitable business. One of the stills of Englehart & Co., at London, exploded on Thursday last and killed one man besides injuring three others.

Mr. Laney's No. 2 boiler exploded here on Friday, slightly injuring one man. The McDougall well is still pumping well, and the Lawson No. 2 (or the Great Britain and Ireland) is doing some 60 barrels per day. The production for the last eight days has been between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels. A about 3,000 crude have changed hands since my last, to London Refiners, at rates varying from \$1.30 to \$1.40 per barrel. The shipments have been about 25 car loads per day. A great cry is being raised against the tax on oil, and the London Refiners in connection with the producers, have sent delegates with petitions to Ottawa, "praying for the repeal of the Act imposing a duty on Refined Oil. Crude oil—fresh pumped..... \$1.30 to \$1.45 per gal. Refined..... 20c to 25c per gall.

American crude during the week about \$1.60 per br. At the close \$1.35 to \$1.40 per br.

M. P.

The mean annual amount of rain-fall at the under-noted places, for the year 1869, was:—

Bombay	75.00
Cincinnati	48.03
Montreal	22.00
Halifax	45.44
London, England	38.01
Montreal	22.00
New York	28.63
Quebec	39.10
San Francisco	22.60
St John, N.B.	42.10
Toronto	31.60
Washington	41.20

Average of above..... 39.86

JOTTINGS FROM THE CAPITAL.

[From our own Correspondent]

OTTAWA, 2nd March, 1870

THIS young but ambitious Capital has been in a whirl of excitement since Parliament opened. This has arisen not only from the spicy and interesting character of the ministerial explanations and the debate on the Address, but also from the round of public and private festivities which have followed the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. There has been an unusual number of distinguished strangers in Ottawa, and during the fine, clear, frosty weather we have lately had, the streets have presented a scene of life and gaiety which would have done no discredit to some of the most famous Capitals of the world.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

is not quite within the province of the TRADE REVIEW, but I may say the political atmosphere is full of rumours of all kinds. Some will have it that a crisis is quite on the cards, and others, more positive still, maintain that the Government will be defeated before a month. The grounds upon which these rumours are based are rather unsubstantial, and it is not unlikely that the clouds which hover over the Government may break up and disappear.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION

The Government measures affecting trade and commerce, will not be numerous. The chief interest is centered in the new banking policy. Sir F. Hincks has brought down his resolutions, and the Government seem to consider the forthcoming measure their trump card. As you will doubtless treat of this important subject editorially, I need not enlarge upon it.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell has three or four bills bearing on our marine interests before the Senate. The first refers to the coasting trade. Foreign vessels will not be allowed to trade from one Canadian port to another. This is the law at present, but on account of our Imperial statute, it is necessary for the Dominion Parliament to pass it. The great difficulty in the past has been that our Government has never properly enforced the law. This has tended much to the loss of Canadian shippers, and should be no longer neglected. The Americans are much more strict. Mr. Mitchell's second bill refers to fishing by foreign vessels, and increased powers are to be taken to protect our fishing interests. This measure is much required, for the encroachment of American fishermen on waters which should belong exclusively to our hardy seamen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have become almost unbearable. The third bill refers to the tonnage dues charged on vessels, for the protection of sick and disabled seamen. The Treasury Board have been discussing the propriety of making some changes in the tariff, considerable pressure being brought to bear on Government by some members, to put duties on American farm produce. Some trifling changes may be made, but the leading members of the House—both Ministerial and Opposition—appear to be against anything like a retaliatory policy towards the United States.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Will come before the House, and as this is a matter regarding which every member thinks he knows all about it, there will doubtless be a lively discussion, and opinions are very much divided in regard to the project of the Minister of Finance. For my part, I doubt its success very much. It is questionable whether a proclamation fixing the price of American silver below its real value, will be effective. The proposals to issue fractional currency and to make it penal to pass United States coins for more than the amounts stated in the proclamations, are strongly objected to. A private letter I saw from the country to an M.P., says: "Oppose the shin-plaster issue; for if it passes, I shall be ashamed of my country!" This is an extreme view, but shows there is among the public a dislike to any currency at all like the fractional currency of the United States. The immediate effect of the proclamation has been to aggravate the evil by increasing the rate of discount,—but, probably, the end will be better than the beginning.

TRYING IT ON AGAIN!

You will have observed that a bill to fix the rate of interest has already been introduced, and the Government announced the other day that they had a bill of their own which would speedily be introduced into the Senate. It will be remembered how their measure of last session was strangled. It was then very generally believed it was brought in only to humbug the in-

forest doctors. Probably the same little game is being played over again.

THE PRINCE'S BALL

On last Friday evening was the most brilliant affair of the kind which ever took place in this country. The large and distinguished company, the decorations, the supper—everything—was on a magnificent scale. Prince Arthur was, of course, the "observed of all observers." He danced assiduously to the end of the programme. Ladies from all the different Provinces were here eager for the honour of dancing with the Prince. "God save the Queen" was played at ten minutes before three o'clock, when the brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion of the Dominion dispersed.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

I have almost forgotten to mention that a motion is to be proposed in the Commons, for a statement of all amounts paid by the Government to the Bank of Montreal for the four years ending in 1869, with the particulars and details. The totals are to be found in the public accounts, but it is only proper the country should learn also, what rates of interest, what rates of commission, &c., they have been paying to the Government Bank. It is rumoured that Sir Francis Hincks intends to break up the connection between the Bank and the Government which now exists. This rumour is quite general, and there is a disposition on the part of his friends to claim credit for the Finance Minister on that ground. The Government will, doubtless, give all information regarding transactions with the Bank which may be asked for.

FIRING DISCUSSIONS

May be anticipated on the North-West question, when it comes fairly before the House. The sharp passages between McDougall, Howe, and Langevin, indicate what may be expected when all the papers are brought before the House. A private committee is making a selection of the documents for publication, so as to prevent injury to persons at Red River who have given information, and as soon as this is done, they will shortly be laid before the country.

DOMINION NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

RETURN showing the Dominion Notes in Circulation, and the Securities and Cash Reserves held to meet the same on the 9th day of February, 1870, also a return of the average circulation of Dominion Notes from July 1st, 1869, to January 31st 1870, and of the amount of such notes held by the Chartered Banks; also a Return of the circulation of Chartered Banks for the same period.

CIRCULATION AND SECURITIES, February 9th, 1870.

Dominion Debentures held by Rec Gen	\$4,000,000
Specie Reserve—	
Ontario and Quebec	\$1,004,350
Nova Scotia	47,000
New Brunswick	66,400
	1,107,750
Excess of circulation over gold and securities.	323,250
	\$5,431,000

Circulation Ontario and Quebec	\$4,914,000
" Nova Scotia	225,000
" New Brunswick	282,000
	\$5,421,000

To meet this balance there is in the Receiver General's Issue Account held specially against the Circulation:—

In Ontario and Quebec	\$763,650
Nova Scotia	12,000
New Brunswick	600
	716,250
Excess of circulation over gold and securities.	323,250
	\$393,000

Balance available to meet fluctuations in the Circulation—\$393,000
 Besides the ordinary cash balances, \$915,056 93

Average Circulation of Dominion Notes from July 1st, 1869, to January 31st 1870:—

	Circulation	Held by Banks.
July, 1869	\$4,716,250	\$2,475,634
August, 1869	4,638,500	2,395,403
September, 1869	4,973,400	2,162,645
October, 1869	5,338,750	2,528,199
November, 1869	5,895,000	2,948,345
December, 1869	6,010,200	2,830,294
January, 1870	6,416,500	2,751,952
Average 7 months	\$5,222,900	\$2,550,499

Circulation of Chartered Banks

July, 1870	\$ 8,056,132 00
August 1870	8,318,393 00
September 1869	9,161,050 00
October, 1869	10,725,296 00
November, 1869	11,679,940 00
December, 1869	11,421,641 50
January, 1870	11,463,886 50
Average	\$10,125,792 35

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.
 Audit Office, Feb 23, 1870.

THE DOMINION NOTE RESOLUTIONS.

"To amend 21 vic., cap. 46, Act to enable banks to use notes of the Dominion instead of issuing notes of their own."

1. By repealing the first seven sections except as to any arrangement with the Bank of Montreal now existing, which shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the terms thereof

2. Further to amend the Act by providing that Dominion notes to the amount of four million dollars, or such greater amount as may be authorized, may be issued at any one time on the security of debentures of the Dominion, to a like amount, to be held by the Receiver General for the redemption of such notes, and that the amount of such notes to be issued, and outstanding, may be increased to an amount not exceeding seven million dollars by order in Council, founded on a report of the Treasury Board; such increase being so authorized for amounts not exceeding one million dollars at one time, and at intervals of not less than three months, and no such increase being authorized unless the Receiver General then hold specie to the amount of one-fourth of the aggregate amount of such increase and of the debentures already held by him.

3. To provide that if any amount of Dominion notes be in excess of the amount then authorized to be issued and outstanding on such security the Receiver General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess for the redemption of such notes and that any amount of such notes which the public convenience may require may be issued and remain outstanding, provided the excess be represented by specie held by the Receiver General.

4. To repeal section nine of the said Act, except as regards any existing arrangements made under it which shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the terms thereof and to provide that the Governor may establish branch offices of the Receiver General's Department in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and St. John N B., respectively, for the redemption of the Dominion notes, or may make arrangements with any chartered bank for redemption, and may allow a fixed sum per annum for such service, and that specie or debentures held at such branch or bank for the redemption of Dominion notes shall be deemed to be held by the Receiver General.

5. To amend section ten of the act in accordance with the preceding resolutions.

6. To repeal section 11 of the act, providing for the appointment of Commissioners for ascertaining the amounts of Dominion notes issued and specie and debentures held for their redemption, and to provide that the Receiver General shall publish monthly in the *Canada Gazette* a statement of the amount outstanding on the last day of the preceding months of the specie and debentures then held for redemption thereof, distinguishing the amounts of specie and securities held at each of the cities aforesaid respectively, such statements to be made up from returns by the said branch offices or the bank to the Receiver General.

THE BANKING RESOLUTIONS.

That no new bank be chartered, or the charter of any existing bank renewed, except on the following conditions, subject to the modifications mentioned with respect to existing banks:—

1. The capital of any new bank shall not be less than one million, the whole amount subscribed for, and at least twenty per cent bona fide paid up before the bank shall issue notes or commence business. The whole amount shall be paid up within five years from the date of charter; twenty per cent at least in each year. The capital of any existing bank may remain as now, subject to be increased at the request of the shareholders by charter continuing the existence of the bank, or by a supplemental charter.

2. The bank shall satisfy the Treasury Board, as may be prescribed by the Board, that the conditions required by the preceding paragraph have been complied with, and shall not be held to have complied with them, nor be entitled to the rights dependent on compliance, until a certificate of having done so has been granted by the Board.

3rd. The amount of the notes for circulation issued by any bank shall never exceed the amount of the paid up capital, and no note for less than \$4 shall be issued by any existing bank after the expiration of its present charter; all such notes then outstanding being called in and redeemed.

4th. In the event of property and assets of the Bank becoming insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, the shareholders in their private capacities shall be liable for the deficiency to an amount (over and above the amount not paid up on the respective share,) equal to the amount of their shares respectively, and if any suspension of payment in full shall continue for six months, the directors shall make calls on shareholders to the amount necessary to pay all the debts and liabilities without waiting for the collection of the debts due or the sale of any of its assets or property; such calls to be made as calls on unpaid stock, and payment to be enforced in a like manner, and failure on the part of the stockholder liable to pay the same when due, shall operate as a forfeiture by the stockholder of all claim to any part of the assets of the Bank, such call and any further call being recoverable as if no such forfeiture had been incurred, provided that if the Bank be *en commandite*, and the principal partners personally liable, then in case of suspension, such liabilities shall at once accrue, and may be enforced against such principal partners without waiting for any sale or discussion of the property or assets of the Bank or other preliminary proceedings.

6. Persons who having been shareholders have only transferred their shares, or registered a transfer within three months before the commencement of suspension, shall be liable to calls on such shares, under the preceding paragraph, as if they had not transferred them, saving their recourse against those to whom they were transferred; and any director who shall refuse to make or to concur in making or enforcing such call shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be personally responsible for any damages suffered by default, and any assignee or other person appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank in case of insolvency shall have the powers of directors with respect to such calls, provided that, if the bank be *en commandite* the liability of the principal partners, and of the *commanditaires*, shall continue for such time after their ceasing to be such as may be provided in the charter of the bank.

7. Every new bank and every existing bank whose charter is continued in conformity to these resolutions, shall, from the time such amendments take effect, be exempt from the tax now imposed on the average amount of the notes in circulation, and to which other banks will continue liable.

7. The total liabilities of the banks shall never exceed the aggregate amount of the sum held by it in specie and Dominion notes and three times its paid up capital, and the directors knowing any excess, and not forthwith protesting against it, shall be responsible.

8. Any suspension by a bank of payment of any of any of its liabilities, as they accrue, in specie and Dominion notes shall, if it continue 90 days, constitute the bank insolvent and operate a forfeiture of its charter, so far as regards the issue or reissue of notes and other banking operations, and the charter shall remain in force only for the purpose of enabling the directors or assignee to make calls and wind up its business, and such assignee, &c., shall for such purposes have all the powers of directors.

9. No division of profits, either by divi-

dends or bonus, or both combined, exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by a bank until it have a reserved fund equal to at least 20 per cent. of its capital, deducting all bad and doubtful debts before calculating the amount of the rest.

10. Certified lists of shareholders, with additions and residences, and the number of shares they respectively hold, shall be laid before Parliament every year, within fifteen days after the opening of the session.

11. Each shareholder shall have one vote for each share, and no proxy shall be in force for more than one year from its date.

12. Shareholders shall have power to regulate by by-law the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the bank, viz: 1st. The number and qualification of directors not to be less than five nor more than ten; remuneration of the president, vice-president and other directors: but no director, president or vice-president, shall hold less than five thousand dollars' stock, nor shall the directors, including the president and vice-president, hold in the aggregate less than five per cent. of the stock, and they shall be elected annually by shareholders, but be eligible for re-election. 2nd. The amount of discounts or loans which may be made to the directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder, or to corporations. 3rd. The number of places and the places at which agencies or branches may be established.

13. The monthly returns to be made by a bank to the government shall be in the following form: Made up to the first judicial day of each month, and include the month next preceding, made from weekly returns on the Monday or first judicial day of each week, and the average amounts stated in each weekly return shall be the average of those at the close of all the days in the preceding week, and the amounts stated in the monthly returns shall be the average of those in all the weekly returns in the month to which they relate, and such monthly returns shall be signed by the President, or the Director then acting as President, and by the Cashier or other principal officer of the bank at its chief seat of business.

14. The making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, &c., respecting the affairs of a bank shall, unless it amounts to a higher offence, be a misdemeanor, and every President, Vice-President, or officer of a bank preparing, signing, approving or concurring in such statement, &c., or using the same with intent to deceive or mislead, shall be held to have wilfully made such false statement, and shall be responsible for all damages sustained in consequence.

15. If any President, &c., or officer of the bank wilfully gives, or concurs in giving, any creditor any fraudulent preference over other creditors by giving security to such creditor, or changing the nature of his claim, or otherwise, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and responsible for all damages sustained.

16. The bank shall not take loans or grant discounts on security of its own stock, but shall have a privileged lien on shares of any of its debtors or parties to whom advances have been made, or who are responsible for such advances and may decline to transfer the shares of such debtor or party until the debt or advance is paid.

17. No dividend or bonus shall be made so as to impair the paid up capital, and if any dividend or bonus be so made, the directors shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount as a debt due by them to the bank. If any part of the paid up capital be lost, the directors shall, if all the stock be not paid up, make calls upon the shareholders to make good such loss, and keep the paid up capital unimpaired, and such loss and calls, if any, shall be mentioned in the return next made.

18. A Bank shall always receive in payment its own notes at par at any of its offices whether payable there or not, but shall

not be bound to redeem them in specie or Dominion notes at any place other than where payable. The place or one of the places at which the notes shall be payable shall always be its chief seat of business.

19. A Bank shall always hold at least 50 per cent of its cash reserves in Dominion notes.

20. A Bank shall always be subject to any general provisions respecting banks which Parliament may think necessary.

21. Directors of any existing bank, authorized at a general meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose, may, before the expiration of its charter, notify the Minister of Finance of their intention to apply for an extension of charter, with such amendments as will make it conformable to the resolutions, and may apply to the Governor General for a charter granting the extension with amendments, which charter the Governor in Council may grant on the report of the Minister of Justice and the Treasury Board that it is in conformity with the law; and any person desiring to establish a new bank may, on like conditions, obtain a charter.

22. A charter so granted to any existing bank may provide for the increase of its capital by an amount less than ———, or a supplemental charter may be granted, providing for such increase, which shall in any case be paid up within five years from date of charter, providing for it, 20 per cent being paid in each year.

23. No existing bank charter shall be extended, nor any new bank chartered, except on the conditions above mentioned: nor shall any such charter be extended or granted beyond the end of the session commencing next after 1st January, 1881.

24. The privileges granted by the act respecting banks (31 Vic, cap 11) shall not, after 1st January, 1870, extend to any bank which shall not have had its charter amended in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, nor if the charter of such bank extends beyond the end of the session next after the 1st January, 1881, unless it be limited to that date, but such bank shall have such rights and privileges only as are given by its charter, subject to any amendments which the Legislature, or the authority granting it, may here reserve the right to make.

25. No private party except a chartered bank shall issue or re-issue any bill or other instrument intended to circulate or to be used as a substitute for money for any amount whatever.

26. All banks shall be subject to such provisions of any general or special winding up Act, to be passed by Parliament, as may be declared to apply to banks and no special Act which Parliament may deem it right to pass for winding up the affairs of any insolvent bank shall be deemed an infringement of its privileges.

RESOLUTIONS ON UNIFORM CURRENCY.

1. To establish one uniform currency for all Canada and for that purpose to provide that on the 1st July, 1870, the currency of Nova Scotia shall be the same as that of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, in all of which one currency of uniform value is used.

2. That on and after the said day the currency of Canada shall be such that the British Sovereign of lawful weight shall pass current for \$4 86 and two-thirds of a cent of currency of Canada, and that all public accounts throughout Canada shall be kept in such currency, and that any statement as to money or money value in any indictment or legal proceeding shall be in such currency, and in all private account, and agreements after the said day, all sums mentioned shall be understood to be in such currency unless some other is clearly expressed or must from the circumstances of the case have been intended by the parties.

3. That all sums payable on and after the

said day to Her Majesty or to any party under any law in Nova Scotia passed before the said day, or under any bill or amendment made before the said day in Nova Scotia, or with reference thereto, or made after the said day out of Nova Scotia and with reference thereto, intended to be and if such attention had not been made would have been payable in the present currency of Nova Scotia, shall be payable by equivalent sums in the currency of Canada, for every 75 cents of Nova Scotia currency by 73 of Canada currency, and in proportion for any greater or less sum, and if there be a fraction of a cent in the equivalent in Canada currency the nearest whole cent shall be taken.

4. That on and after the said day no Dominion note or bank note payable in any other currency than the currency of Canada shall be issued or reissued by the Government of Canada, or by any bank, and that all such notes issued before the said day shall, as soon as practicable, be called in and redeemed or notes payable in the currency of Canada substituted.

5. That the coins now current in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick under the act now in force, shall continue to be current therein, and shall be current in Nova Scotia, at the rates in the said currency of Canada now assigned to them, and under such conditions and provisions as are mentioned therein, subject to the provision hereinafter made with respect to British silver and copper coin, and that such other silver or copper coins as Her Majesty may cause to be struck for circulation in Canada, being of the proper weight and fineness, shall pass current in Canada at the rates to be assigned to them by Her Majesty's proclamation, all such silver coins being a legal tender to the amount of \$10 and copper coins to the amount of 25 cents in any one payment, and that Her Majesty may fix the rates at which any foreign gold or silver coins mentioned shall pass in Canada.

6. That Her Majesty may, by proclamation, fix the rates in the currency of Canada at which the silver and copper coins of the United Kingdom, while lawfully current therein, shall pass current in Canada, and such rates shall then be substituted for those now fixed by the law now in force in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. Such proclamation shall take effect upon the day therein appointed, but the day to be fixed with respect to Nova Scotia may be later than that to be fixed with respect to the other Provinces.

7. All acts inconsistent with the foregoing resolutions to be repealed, and one act for giving effect to the same and applying to all Canada to be passed.

Public Libraries in the U. S.

The following are the principal Public Libraries in the United States, according to statistics furnished to the Social Science Association at New York, by Mr A. K. Spofford, librarian of the American Congress

	No of Vols.
Albany ..	78,000
Boston ..	160,000
Boston, (Athenaeum) ..	100,000
Cambridge, (Harvard) ..	118,000
New York, (Society) ..	57,000
New York, (Gale College) ..	60,000
New York, (Mercantile) ..	104,000
New York, (Astor)* ..	138,000
Philadelphia, (Library Company) † ..	65,000
Washington, (Congress, & ..	163,000
Total ..	1,061,600

* Open only during the day.

† Dr. Rush has bequeathed 1,000,000 vols. for a second library for Philadelphia.

‡ Open only during the day.

AT LAST.—But, to abandon metaphor, there is a general feeling that the character of Congress must be reinstated at a higher grade than many episodes of recent sessions would indicate. Our public agents are not chosen for either melodrama, or pugilism. Their attributes are supposed to be, and should be, dignity, sound sense, high tone, and accomplishment in knowledge of the interests they are commissioned to promote and defend. The floor of the American Congress should be trodden by only the truest specimens of the American gentleman.—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

WEST INDIA COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(From *Gull's W. I. News Letter*)

JAYTI, January 16th.—Butcher's meat per lb., 60 gourds; Revolutionary paper money, \$50 dols. to Spanish dollar; Export duty on Coffee, \$1 (gold) per 100 lbs.—*Port-au-Prince Quotations.*

JAMAICA, January 21, 1870.—The market has been rather dull during the fortnight. The demand for Codfish continues slight, and quotations remain as we last reported. Early in the fortnight the advance in flour was sustained, but owing to an increased stock, holders submitted to a decline in price, and ultimately the price of the article fell to the figure noticed in our review. In other respects the market is unchanged.

The weather during the fortnight has been wet in the interior parishes and on the Northside, while on the Southside and on the sea board, the Estates are suffering for want of rain. Sugar-making is progressing, and a few vessels have sailed since our last, with the first instalment of the new crop.

The wet weather in the mountains is not favourable for curing coffee, and this article does not come to market in any quantity.

The stocks of logwood are being exhausted, and as shippers are now purchasing only the best quality it will be some time before they can be replenished. We fear this article will continue scarce for some time to come.

The same remarks apply to fustic. Tonnage is not so much in demand, and seeking vessels would have to submit to lower rates in order to find employment.—*DeCordova's Mercantile Intelligence.*

PUERTO RICO, 10th January.—We refer to our last printed report of 10th ulto, since when the weather has been more settled and some progress made in sugar-making, and about 200 hhds in small lots will be ready for shipment in three days, a good part of which have been compromised for shipment on part-owners' account, they not being willing to sell at the offers of buyers say \$2 1/2 a c, according to quantity. As the holidays are passed and the weather dryer, we suppose that elaboration on the estates will now be general, but there will be but few sugars offering till next month, and as many vessels are waiting and will be on demurrage, we do not doubt that higher prices will be paid for excellent produce to despatch them. No price indicated yet for Molasses, but the article is much wanted, and several vessels waiting cargoes in all parts of the island. By steamer "Corro" from Spain arrived at the end of December ultimo, orders were received to put the former tariff of duties in force here from 1st January, instead of that previously announced in our printed advices for all articles, except flour and other cereals, which for the present will be collected the same as in Cuba—say, flour \$3 26 per 100 kilograms, gross weight of barrel, which is about equal to a barrel of 286 lbs. net.

Coffee—There has been no material change in our market for this berry, our last quotations of \$12 a \$12 1/2 being still current prices. Available stocks are very limited, and although the weather is now fair the late rains left the roads in the interior of the island in such horrid state that it only has allowed the coming of some trifling lots from the country.

Hides continue in demand at from \$13 to \$13 1/2 dry, and \$10 to \$11 salted.

Freights—None offering for either Europe or America and several vessels in port waiting employment. Exchange—Declining. Good bills, we hear, are offering at from \$5 60 to \$5 05, and our quotation is \$5 05 to \$5 10.—*Latimer & Co's Monthly Report.*

St. THOMAS, 13th January.—The actual state of our market for Breadstuffs and Provisions does not allow us to note any material improvement in business since our last. Stocks continue in fair supply without any demand for abroad.

Lumber—sales 22 M White Pine at \$22—a good article is wanted, and would bring from \$23 to \$24. Pitch Pine is also enquired for.

Freights—We can report very little improvement on this branch of trade, nor do we look for any before 1st February. There is for the moment nothing offering for the United States, and the demand for Europe is confined principally to Logwood charters from Jamaica.

Exchange—On London, Bank drawing rate 90 days. \$1 92 1/2. Bank short sight drafts on U. S. 3 to 4 per cent premium. Spanish doubloons, \$16 32 to \$16 31. Patriot \$16.—*G. W. Smith & Co's Market Report.*

ANTIGUA, 11th Jan., 1870.—The year has opened up excessively dull, and the heavy stocks of Flour, Cornmeal, and Corn remaining in the Warehouses on 31st ultimo have been further increased. The Angle from Newbern N C with Cypress Shingles and P. Pine Boards being unable to effect a suitable offer, has gone on to Martinique.

Flour—In very heavy supply and dull. Cornmeal—in full supply, declining. Bread—Pilot ditto at \$3—dull. Pork—Both Sides Clear, Clear and Mess in short supply, no late sales of either wanted. Beef—Not much used. Butter—French Morlaix, last sale, \$16 per hhd, wanted. Lard—Late sales at Auction. Cheese—\$18, or 100 lbs.

Duty on Pork and Beef has been reduced to \$2 per barrel with 25 per cent. All descriptions of Fish-stuff in small supply. Corn—Our dealers are now well supplied, and there are still upwards of 1200 bags in bond, last sale at \$2 40. Peas—Black Eye dull. Rice; dull large supply, and no enquiry. Coffee, full supply and dull. Oats are only saleable in the absence of Corn.

Lumber—Pitch Pine, last sale 25 1/2 W. P. and Spruce at \$18; and 18—No Bunker here. Cypress Shingles, 12 inch \$8, 10 inch 6 dollars, and 8 inch 5 dollars, only 12 inch wanted. Staves—Stock ample and no sales

making. We do not value a cargo over 37 dollars at 40.

Juniper shingles are unsuitable to our wants. No Produce. Reaping will commence in February. Heavy rains continue to fall which will much benefit the growing Cane, and we are sanguine of reaping a large Crop. On the 1st Sep. last the Col. Bank put their selling rate to 485 dollars, 487 1/2 dollars, and 490 dollars, at 90, 60 and 30 days sight.

On the 1st instant the Stamp Duty Act came into operation. On all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of £100 or fractional part thereof 21 cents, Receipts 20. &c.—*Edoard H. Mann & Co's "Commercial Intelligence."*

TRINIDAD, 7th January.—Since our last issue there have been several arrivals from the United States and Provinces; but being holiday times, business is exceedingly dull.

Breadstuffs continue very abundant. Late sales of choice brands of Flour, at \$6 75c. Some 700 barrels sold by auction lately, which will keep down the price for some time.

Mess Pork and Lard are plentiful, and prices likely to decline. Mams wanted, F. Beef and Cheese are very dull.

Cod-Fish—Two cargoes lately sold at \$20 for tress., \$6 for boxes, \$16 for Maddock—none wanted for a couple of weeks.

W. P. Lumber—Late imports have proved inferior and not yet disposed of. A cargo or two of good quality wanted, at about quotations.

Pine—A couple of well assorted cargoes wanted.

E. I. Rice—No demand.

Mules now required for.

No Produce yet offering.

Tonnage not wanted.

The Weather is favorable for the country; a good deal of rain has fallen during the past fortnight. Heat still excessive.

Co. of Bank Exchange on London.—30 days sight \$45; 60 ditto 488; 90 ditto 491; 3 ditto 491—A. Cummings & Co's Rates Current.

DEMARRA, 7th January.—Since last issue the import of provisions from the United States has not been excessive, but the stock previously in dealers' hands has ceased business to be very slack, and a considerable decline in Breadstuffs has been the result. Flour of ordinary to best Bakers' brands has been sold at \$5 all round.—*From the Royal Gazette Prices Current.*

BARBADOES PRICES CURRENT.

BRIDGETOWN, Jan 26, 1870.

WHEAT—Duty 100c per hhd 61 galls. English bottled. Duty 6c per doz. Allsopp's & Bass's at \$30 per hhd. No brew.

ALFALFA—Duty 2c per bri. per 200 lbs.—Last sale at \$3 07—saleable.

BEER—Duty 100c per 100 lbs. No late sale—worth about \$11.25.

BREAD—Duty 10c per 100 lbs.—Last sale of Treadwell's brown, \$4.17.

BRANDY—Duty 80c per gall. Martell's \$2 60 per gall; Hennessy's \$2 40; Otard's \$2 40; Renault's \$2 40.

BUTTERS—Duty 50c per lb.—Last sale by selves of "Blue Fire," at \$22 77; "White," \$23 to \$23; "Liverpool," \$22; "Grey Stock," \$16 to \$18; "Jersey," \$19 to \$12—Fair supply for present wants.

BUTTER—Duty 150c per 100 lbs.—French—Last sale at \$25. Irish, \$22. No late sale of American—none very soive.

CROCKERS—Duty 10c per 100 lbs.—Last sale of Treadwell's, \$3 11. Pearce's, \$3.60.

CORNMEAL—Duty 24c per bri. Last sale of B. W. at \$3 35.

CORN—(Yellow)—Duty 5c per bushel. Last sale of Yellow \$2.45.

CHEESE—Duty 150c per 100 lbs.—No late sales—worth about \$18.

COAL—Duty 50c per ton.—Last sale of Scotch, at \$7 bond for Demerara. American \$6.33—stock in the yards not large and will be wanted as crop season approaches.

CODFISH—Duty 4c per 112 lbs.—Last sale about \$18 for Newfoundland shore cod. A lot at Guadeloupe sold at \$16 per 4 qts.

FLOUR—Duty 84c per bri. Last sale—\$5.35 to \$5 90 according to brand.

HAMS—Duty \$1 per 100 lbs.—Last sale of American at \$12.

HAY—Free—Nominal, a very large supply on hand, worth about \$1 for American.

HERRINGS—Duty 5c per bri. Last sale of Round at \$5.75 per bri; Split, lotting at \$4.

HORSES—Duty \$3 per head. Canadian \$120 to \$135. American \$170 to \$210—always saleable.

FLOORS, (Wood)—Duty 60c per 1200. Long, last sale about \$30 60; Colled, at \$27.

LARD—Duty 80c per 100 lbs. Last sale at \$17.25 per 100 lbs for New York.

LUMBER—Duty 60c per M. White Pine—Last sales at \$21.31; cargo of white pine at St. Mary's, sold at \$21.25, and Spruce, at \$17.75. Pitch Pine—last sale at about \$28.

MACKEREL—Duty 5c per bri. Last sale at \$7.69.

OATS—Duty 5c per bush. Last sale of American \$3 25. Irish, \$3.75.

OIL, (Kerosene)—Duty 4c per gallon. No late sale—worth about 40c per gallon.

OIL, (Meal)—Duty 8c per 100 lbs. Last sale at \$19.55 per pun 750 lbs.

PEAS—Duty 5c per bushel. Last sale of Split at \$5.50 per barrel of 3 1/2 bushel; B. E., at \$3 19 per bag; Canada, \$4 15.

PORK—Duty \$1 per 100 lbs. Last sale of "Clear" \$32.75. Inspected Mess at \$31—firm.

POTATOES—Free. Last sale of American at \$1 50 per barrel.

SALT—Free. Last sale at \$1 per sack.

SALMON—Duty 80c per barrel. Last sales at \$16 to \$18 07 per bri.

SHINGLES—Wallaba and Cypress, Duty 60c per M. Other kinds 25c per M. Wallaba in large supply—last sale by selves at \$5.15; Cedar from Caspe, \$5.75; Halifax, \$4 10; Cypress, 12-inch, \$7.75 and 10-inch, \$5 60; Small cedar, deal, and spruce \$1.60 to \$2 as in quality.

SOAP—Duty 25c per 100 lbs. Last sale of Gossage, by selves, \$1 04; Cowan's, \$3 60.

STAVES—Duty 60c per 1200 pieces. No late sale—enough here for the crop.

SNOOKS—Duty 60c per 1200 pieces. Last sale for hhd 90c; pun \$1 17.

SUGAR—(Refined) Duty 180c per 100 lbs. Java Muscovado 60c, all other kinds \$1 20; crushed 10c in bond, no late sales.

TONACCO—Duty 5c per lb. Manufactured \$2c—wanted. Leaf 16c, no demand.

20 per cent additional tax, levied on amount of present duties, since 1st April, 1868.

DA COSTA & CO.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(From *Cudlip & Saldier's Circular.*)

St. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 22, 1870.

FREIGHTS—Our last, 8th inst., advised a dull market, with a tendency to lower figures if ships were pressed from the United States. One ship from New Orleans and one from Savannah have arrived; and those, with others offered from Northern ports, have depressed rates, and as low as 61s 3d for Liverpool has been accepted. But within the past three days, we are advised of an advance in cotton freights, which will check the declining tendency here, and also any further supply from that quarter. It must be borne in mind, however that stocks here are in low hands and very light, and cannot be increased before the latter end of April, when inland navigation opens; and a material advance in rates cannot therefore be looked for under any circumstances.

Wo quote:—Liverpool, 63s to 62s 6d; London, 60s—nominal; Clyde, 62s 6d; Bristol Channel, 60s to 61s 3d; Ireland East Coast, 61s 3d to 72s 6d, according to port; and size of vessel.

The engagements have been:—Ship 1,628 tons, to arrive, 62s 0d.; ship 1,230 tons, lower hold, birch and pine, 22s 6d, balance cargo deals, 62s 9d; ship 849 tons, 61s 3d; ship 1,160 tons, to launch in March, birch and pine, 19s 6d, deals for broken stowage and deck load, 60s—all for Liverpool, ship 773 tons, 61s 3d, for Bristol Channel; ship 692 tons, 63s, for Warren Point.

SURUCE AND PINE—The reports from the lumbering districts continue favourable, considering the disadvantages under which they laboured for want of snow in January.

SALT AND COALS—An arrival of 4,000 sacks per "Calista Haws," from Savannah, sold at 66c, but any further receipts at this dull season of the year would have to submit to a reduction in value. Coals.—We have had no arrivals, and the consumption has been small owing to the mild winter we have had. Scotch would bring just now \$5 to \$5.25 per chaldron.

ABSTRACT.

Clearances to Great Britain—Feb. 8 to 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Sup. ft.	
	Tons.	Birch.	Pine.	Deals.	
Liverpool.....	1	816	760	—	176,000
Clyde.....	1	679	—	—	587,000
Total.....	2	1,495	760	—	763,000

There are 9 ships, 8,995 tons, in port, against none, same date, 1869; of which 7 are loading for Liverpool, against none in 1869.

F I R E S .

FLORA—We understand that there is \$6,000 insurance on the grain, &c. consumed by fire in Mr. McBride's storeroom, Flora, on Feb. 12. The insurance was effected in the Queen's, Gore and Howe Companies.—*Guelph Ex.*

LISTOWEL, Feb. 18.—This morning about 8 o'clock, Dawson & Little's waggon and carriage factory was burned. Nothing was saved. Insured for \$800. Loss about \$1,000.—*Toronto Leader.*

LONDON—By some mysterious means the barn and stable on the premises of Mr. A. Graham, corner of Duke and Cartwright streets, took fire on February 21st, shortly after one o'clock. The barn was totally destroyed. Messrs Graham and Lawless, when danger threatened their houses, took the precaution to remove nearly all of their furniture. Their premises, as well as the cottage occupied by Mr. Honesty, belonged to the Bank of British North America, and are fully insured. Mr. Anderson's house was valued at about \$300 and is also insured. Altogether the loss will probably sum up to \$2,000.—*Free Press.*

TORONTO, March 1.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the old Northern Railway Elevator near Queen's wharf. The building was totally destroyed with its contents, and also the flour sheds adjoining; 110,000 bushels of grain and 16,000 barrels of flour were burned; the total loss is estimated at \$215,000. T. C. Chisholm, L. Coffey, James Young, John Brunsell, Thornhill; Melville, Fair & Co. Collingwood; A. V. Delaporte, Robert Spratt, and others, proprietors of grain and flour, loss heavily. The building was insured in the Imperial, British American, Western, Provincial and Phoenix Insurance Companies, and every office doing business in the city has policies on its contents.—*Witness.*

SPRING CIRCULAR
1870.

GREENE & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL

Offer on *liberal terms*, and at *low prices*, of their own Manufactures and Imported Goods, the **LARGEST STOCK** in the Dominion to select from. Consisting of the following, for which orders are respectfully solicited:—

MEN'S FELT HATS—Staple and very latest designs.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS—Straw and Felt.

Cheap, choice and salable.

MEN'S SILK HATS—Parisian, American, English, and Canadian Styles.

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BOYS' HATS—Straw and Felt.

A great variety.

MEN'S STRAW AND PANAMA HATS—French, English, American, and Canadian manufactures.

All tastes may get suited, as the above consists of

At moderate Prices,

And desirable Lines.

PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS,

YOUTH'S HATS—Straw and Felt.

MEN'S TWEED, VELVET, LINEN, AND PARAMATTA HATS—A variety of Novelties and Stylish Goods.

All newly Manufactured and Imported this season.

All Grades,

Styles,

And Prices.

MONEY MARKET.

PRICES of all grains being still low, and farmers continuing to show much unwillingness to accept present rates, there is very little demand for money for the purpose of moving the unmarketed crops; and there being yet no activity in trade, very little business paper is offered.

The Government Banking measure has caused a good deal of discussion, and some unfavourable criticism; but it will probably be received with more favour by the Banks doing business in Ontario, than by those whose operations are entirely confined to Quebec. Bank stocks are unaffected by the announcement of the details of the plan.

Sterling Exchanges without change, though a shade easier, on account of decline in New York market.

Gold in New York has continued to decline, having fallen as low as 115, the closing rate.

Greenbacks are dealt in at 52c. to 53c. for current funds.

Silver has fluctuated a good deal in price, brokers being uncertain as to what effect the Government proclamation will have. An attempt was made to keep down the rate of discount by buying largely at 4 and even under, but there being little demand for silver, and the amount offered being heavy in proportion, buyers were obliged to put the rates up to 4, 4 1/2 and even 5, but 4 1/2 may be considered the present buying rate, with sellers at 4 1/4 to 4. Small silver very difficult of sale on any terms.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c.—

Table with 2 columns: Description (Bank on London, Private, Bank in New York, Gold Drafts on New York, Gold in New York, Silver, average) and Rate (105 1/2 to 106 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2 to 108 1/2, 108 1/2 to 109 1/2, 115 1/2, 4 1/4 to 5).

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table listing various merchants and their names, such as Clark, J. P. & Co., Hamilton, T. J. & Co., Donnelly, James, etc.

WE notice some symptoms of improvement in Dry Goods during the past week, although not extended throughout the entire trade. Orders of a general character for miscellaneous goods have come in some instances pretty extensively. Merchants, however, are principally engaged in the work of assorting goods for the coming Spring trade which are now pretty well to hand, having continued steadily arriving since the commencement of the year, up to the present moment—the latest arrivals having been by the "St. David" and "Nestorian." Every ship, however, arriving at Portland, has consignments to a greater or less extent for the Spring trade, and it is to be noted, this year, that Montreal is in a much better position than at the corresponding position of the preceding year. As the road has not been closed up this season, which enables her merchants to rely upon the spot for selection by country dealers, latest assortments suitable for the season, direct from Great Britain.

The great drawback at the present moment,—in addition to the chronic complaint of high freights during the Winter season,—is universally admitted to be the stringent state of money-matters among retail dealers throughout the country, who are unable to operate until farmers do something in the way of clearing last six or nine months' score. This, of course, leads to renewal of acceptances, even with really good and solvent men. The advices from the West, from various and independent sources, speak of business as being exceedingly quiet—much depressed, and not much prospect of immediate improvement—and as having effected little during the last two months. Indeed, one correspondent avers that farmers will not sell even to pay their debts,—many having preferred to mortgage their farms to enable them to hold their grain in bond. The reasons alleged for the prostration of trade are in some instances placed to bad roads and inclement weather, but they are usually summed up characteristically, in the stereotyped phrase "all the trouble is—Money," or rather the absence thereof.

Most of the goods immediately required for the

Spring commencement, have, as previously stated, already arrived, but are not yet opened out. As the Spring trade, now in a short time, certainly in a fortnight or so, will have fairly commenced, Travellers will begin to resume their journeys. In the meantime, we have given above a close approximation to the real state of trade throughout the country, particularly in the West;—and although there may be more constant sunshine in some other departments of trade, it will be noted that the same causes are operating in the production of similar effects in other and similarly situated markets.

In our brief analysis of the causes of the temporary depression in business in this department, it may be as well to include the great fall in the value of Cottons, which compelled merchants to dispose of their goods so as to realize at a price sufficient to reduce the loss upon them to a minimum—an operation which, while relieving the wholesale houses, had the effect of filling up the retail dealers, in many instances, it may be, to large an extent,—the liability for which, if not yet cleared, may still remain unliquidated.

It is averred, also, that the operation of some of the banks in the matter of credits has been, so far as regards some of the wholesale houses (ranking high in mercantile agency list), characterized by over-confidence, if nothing more—leading to reckless and unnecessary importation. It is to be hoped that some wholesome check is held upon this same matter of increasing balances and over grown credits; as it may be fresh in the recollection of some of our readers, at least, to what results a similar course led in the case of not the least prominent of the Glasgow banks.

The prospects of the Spring trade are, however, regarded as upon the whole, fair, and the opening up of the navigation, and concurrent lowering of freight via G. T. R., will have the effect of releasing orders now waiting delivery, and restoring general animation to business.

LINEN.—The suspension is announced from Belfast of Messrs. Cannon, Kidd & Co., Linen Merchants, engaged in the American Trade, with liabilities at £70,000.

Advices from Dundee report a general advance in prices as now established in Linens, and makers as fully employed.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Table listing various grocery merchants and their names, such as Baldwin, C. H. & Co., Buchanan, Lewis & Co., Chapman, Francis & Taylor, etc.

THERE have been some good transactions during the week, principally in molasses, teas and fish, the last named stock being cleared out. The ordinary consumptive demand continues steady, and prices without much notable change. Orders continue to come in principally restricted to immediate requirements, and good hopes are expressed in regard to the Spring trade.

TEAS.—A few lots of Japanese and Young Hysons have changed hands, at the current rates. The "Benefactress" Tea ship whose brand was so much run upon last season, is reported at San Francisco, with a fresh cargo from Yokohama, (Japan), which port the Oneda S. S., homeward bound, left on 23rd Jany. "Benefactress" reports loss of Oneda.

COFFEES.—Inanimate. This not being the season for active movements in this article.

SUGAR.—Holders are very firm in view of the improved tone of the Cuba. English and American markets, and although some outside lots have been forced off at low prices, confidence is felt in its future. We do not alter quotations. The stock is very light and prices unaltered. Refined 2c lower on all grades.

MOLASSES.—Sales of Common New Crop Demerara at 36c duty paid. Choice Barbadoes inquired for at 42c per gal 3g; pouchons changed hands this week. Syrups have gone down 2c during the week.

COD OIL.—There is not much change since our last, and no transactions of importance.

FISH.—The stock has been cleared out. A good deal having realized high prices.

DRAGONET is in the market and quoted at \$5 00 per brl.

FEATHER.—Small sales. Prices without alteration.

RICE.—Inactive at previous quotations.

SALT.—Transactions limited and prices unchanged.

FRICES.—Not much doing. Prices firm. The following are the quotations to date: m, 6c; Golden Family, 6c; Extra Do, 6c; No. 1, 7c; Solt, \$2 00 per brl; Common, 7c per box; Full, 11c, 4c.

TOBACCO.—There is nothing of a very special character to record in the transactions of the past week. Orders continue to come in pretty steadily, particularly from the Lower Provinces, but payments are not so active or prompt as might be desired. Prices continue pretty firm, and the prospects of a good Spring Trade are encouraging.

WHISKEY.—Gooderham and Worts have recommenced operations, and will have some whiskey here the latter part of this, or the commencement of next week. Quotations are, Highwines (60 O P) 55c in Bond. Old Rye (25 U. P.) 32c in Bond.

DRUGS.

Price, Mercer & Co. | Kerry, Ross & Co. | Lymann, Clark & Co.

THERE is not much to note in the transactions of the week. Business at this season of the year is generally dull, in all departments, and the inactivity characterizing trade in other branches, is felt more or less by all. Payments are rather difficult, but the Spring Trade will release a good many orders withheld until then. The state of business generally is considered to be sound, but the recent Act is considered by druggists throughout the country as exceedingly onerous, if not oppressive and framed all but exclusively, in the interests of the medical profession.

ENGLISH MARKET.

Nitrate of Soda has, in Britain, sustained a further advance in value, and sales have been freely made in Liverpool at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt., being an advance of fully 10s. per ton during the week. Stocks are being daily reduced, and higher prices still are looked for. The principal buyers during the week have been operating on North American account. Sulphate of Ammonia is affected by the enhanced value of Nitrate of Soda, and has advanced fully 5s. per ton during the week.

OILS AND COLOURS.

Jamieson, H. C. & Co. | McArthur, John & Son. | Lymann, Clark & Co. | Ramsay, A. & Son. | May, S. H. & Co. | Savage, A. & Son.

THERE has nothing of special importance transpired during the week in the way of large transactions. A fair amount of orders is coming in, and travellers will soon be out. The prospects for spring trade are upon the whole considered good, and payments maintain a fair average. Stocks are moderately large, and prices pretty firm.

Oils.—The following are the latest quotations to date:—Best Sicily, \$1 35; do second quality, \$1 25; elephant, 75c; whale, none on hand; steam refined pale seal, 75c; palm, 8 1/2c; lubricating, 25c. to 32c; tinged seal, 65c.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. | Seymour, M. H. | Black & Locke. | Seymour, C. E. | Bryson, Campbell. | Shaw, F. & Bro. | Douglas, John & Co. | Stimes & Richardson. | Fine & Richardson. | Miller, Thomas. | Whitney, N. H.

WE have nothing new to report. Business still continues stagnant, no lots of any consequence are moving in the market. Receipts for the week have been very light, and prices under a light call especially of Buff and Pebble, are easier.

STRAPSOLE is in fair request, at about quotations.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—Is scarce, and can be readily sold.

WAXED UPPER—More enquiry exists for good.

BUFF AND PEBBLE.—Demand light and prices somewhat lower.

SPLITS.—Good light and medium wanted. Figures are firmer.

SNEEBSKINS—Dull.

FURS.

Caroline, James & Co. | Housen & Guedinger. | Green & Jones. | Martin & McArthur.

THE season for manufactured furs, which has been upon the whole good, has now finished. In raw furs, the prices are not as high as at the corresponding period of last year. There is a good demand for these, and the prospects of the spring trade are favourable.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Aldin & Kirkpatrick. Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Ayer & Peattie. J. Aldin, Middleton & Co.
Craig, D. J. McDougall & Symonds
Dawson Bros. & Co. Mitchell, Robert.
Dougal, John & Co. Ralph, T. W.
Hannan, M. & Co. Ryan, M. F.
Holmes, Thomas & Co.

FLOUR.—Arrivals since date of our last having been moderate for the season, prices have undergone little variation, demand is restricted to local wants, comparatively little of the higher grades offering and some advance on these is demanded. Broken lots of *Extra* have sold in course of the week at \$1 40 to \$1 45. *Fancy* is held at \$1 25, but we have no sales to note at over \$1 20. Several descriptions of *Super* may be quoted at 60 higher—ordinary ranging from \$1 00 to \$1 05; Medium Strong, \$1 05 to \$1 15, and Choice, \$1 15 to \$1 25. No. 2, being in few hands, causes some advance, \$3 65 to \$3 60 being realised towards the close. *Fine* is also a shade higher. \$3 25 being paid for good samples at the close. *Middlings* may be quoted at \$2 75 to \$2 80, and *Pollards*, \$2 25 to \$2 30. There is no change to note in *Bag*. Strong meets a fair demand at \$1 90 to \$1 95, but *Superior* continues still unsaleable. *Oatmeal*.—Little changing hands. There were a few desirable samples offering at rates slightly higher. \$3 90 to \$1 00 may be quoted for Ontario brands, and \$3 75 to \$3 89 for Lower Canada do.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—No reported transactions—\$9 to 90 being the nominal value of Red Winter, 1 C Spring, if on the spot, would bring 90c to 92c. Nothing doing in Western. *Peas*—No sales to report. Buyers at 70c, and holders of lots in store not pressing sales. Common grades generally unchanged; only casual transactions in farmers' deliveries. Rates irregular, according to sample.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork*.—The feeling of the trade is generally desponding, and any sales to note are at gradually reduced rates. Late reported transactions in *Mess* have been at \$23 75, but there are sales at lower figures, while buyers hold off or only offer \$23 00. Nothing doing in *Thin Mess*, or other grades. *Hogs*.—Few remain in first hands, and the demand is confined to the jobbing trade, which continues small. Quotations are mostly based on sales of broken lots, which bring somewhat more than former quotations; but for original parcels, car-loads, no material advance is obtained. Rates for *Cut Meats* are nominal, little changing hands, although large shipments by manufacturers to Britain. *Lard* is dull and neglected. The nominal value is 13c to 11c, which, being comparatively above Liverpool rates, restricts the demand to local wants. *Butter*.—A few parcels of ordinary have changed hands at 14c to 15c. Retail parcels of Choice may be quoted up to 15c, the latter has been for selected.

APRIS.—*Pots* meet with less competition, rates a turn lower, closing at \$5 40 to \$5 47. No arrivals of *Peas*, and stock being in hands of one or two speculators, \$6 20 has been offered and declined. No transactions on which to base actual quotations.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Henry, Macpherson & Co. **Smith, Kay & Co.**
Craighair & Cameron. **Langlois & Co.**
Corning, William & Co. **Thompson, Watson & Co.**
De Lisle, Bro. & Steel. **Mulholland & Baker.**
Elliot, Saw-ill & Co. **Pock, Thomas & Co.**
Kyung, John Henry. **Robertson, James.**
Evans & Evans. **Tolson, Thomas.**
Ferrier & Co. **Wade, S. & Co.**
Frothingham & Workman. **Walker, Joseph.**

No change of any importance to record since last week's report. Goods of a heavy character are delayed at Liverpool, until the dry goods are supplied, so that the spring importations may be expected further forward in the month. Orders continue to come in for spring delivery, but no notable change in prices has occurred. The stormy character of the weather considerably affects business, though perhaps not to such an extent as at the corresponding period of last year. Payments are pretty good—affected however considerably by the reluctance of farmers to realise at present rates. The prospects for spring trade are cheering, but the recent order of the Finance Minister will more or less affect all commercial transactions.

SCOTCH IRON MARKET.—*Iron*.—Advices from Glasgow report that there is not much doing in Rails but the demand for plates, angle and merchant irons is extensive, and not for years have the prospects of the Spring trade been so bright. Prices for all classes of Iron have advanced, and it is pretty certain that the present list rates, if they do not improve, will be well maintained for a length of time. The recent advances on English prices have tended to keep the pig-iron warrant-stores low, and the Scottish market has therefore firmly maintained its position during the week.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. **McLaren, W. & Co.**
Brown & Child. **Smith, Cochran & Co.**
Linton & Cooper.

THIS trade still continues to manifest activity in all its departments, in the filling up of orders for forward Spring, as well as immediate delivery. In addition to the west, the Lower Provinces have now come in as active buyers, as in the matter of the staples of this trade, they can get better suited than by importation from Great Britain. Their immediate proximity to England and the facilities that a large shipping interest supplies, make them, to a great extent, independent of Canada proper, in a great proportion of the ordinary commercial wants of the community, *e. g.*, in dry goods for most of which, with the exception of a few Canadian tweeds, they still look to the Old Country markets. We are glad to see that manufacturers here in this department can successfully hold their own with the English, or any other market, and hope to see the same activity manifested in the manufacture of the staples of wearing apparel in men's attire, that is exhibited in the getting up and getting out of foot-gear. We would also desiderate the same energy thrown into the tanning business—so far as the perfecting of the process up to the point, or even approximating to the English standard, so as to make Canadian goods not only rank cheaper, but equivalent in lasting character, with the best products of British workshops.

NEW YORK STYLES.

Meantime, orders continue to come in, and the prospects for the Spring trade are encouraging. Prices continue firm without change. The following remarks from a New York exchange, give the prevalent styles in that city:

SPRING STYLES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Spring styles for boots and shoes in the Northern cities, and among the fashionable makers, differ but slightly from those in use for the past year or more, all the changes we can record being such as to adapt the boot more to the shape of the foot, and produce a more sensible and easy fitting article both for ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

Ladies' and misses' Polish boots are not now cut as high as formerly, and the button fastening is still preferred. Some ornamentation in stitching is followed, and tassels continue to be worn. The most noticeable change in styles is, however, in making all kinds of boots and shoes wider at the toe in which the half round pattern is still adhered to, although the tendency appears to be toward the square toe. Prices, both for custom and sale work, are about the same as last Spring.

BOSTON MARKET.

From Boston we learn that the general activity noted among the boot and shoe dealers in Pearl street, still continues, and the feeling is growing firmer every day. Dealers as a general thing are obtaining prices quoted for standard goods, or holding them. Many of the buyers from abroad have purchased lightly and gone home, but the majority remain; it is evident that the heavier buyers have not yet begun to move, and when the rates run high, those who have left will return to obtain their Summer supplies. Large quantities of goods have been shipped to the South-West, though many of these were purchased some time since, and held here for the reduction in freights. The trade with the Southern markets has been very light thus far, but as soon as the planters are able to sell their cotton, hopes are entertained of a lively business from that quarter.

EXPORTS.

Port of Montreal, 1870.
 From January 1st to:—

Articles.	Feb. 18, 1869.	Feb. 19, 1870.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ashes, pots.	807	856		49
Ashes, pearls.	131	25	104	
Flour	7,194	5,389	1,179	
Wheat	36,253	65,999		30,716
Corn				741
Pork	2,150	2,042	108	
Butter	13,010	4,372	8,638	
Barley				14,815
Peas	5,775	20,520		2,774
Lard	1,594	4,368		6.4
Bacon.	8,533	7,839		
Tallow				153
Beef	519	707		1,761
Oatmeal	1,016	2,101		
Cheese	2,762	1,551	1,211	
Copper Ore.				
Deals.				13,709
Oats		13,709		1,180
Oil Cake	109	1,281		
Rye.				
Indian Meal.				

IMPORTS.

Receipts of Produce and Provisions at Montreal, for 1869 and 1870.—
 From January 1st to:—

Articles.	Feb. 26, 1869.	Feb. 24, 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ashes, blis.	1,221	824		398
Flour.	17,781	70,546		17,245
Wheat, bush.	22,730	15,350		7,380
Corn.	4,500			4,500
Oats.	2,000	500		1,500
Pease.	3,000	1,100		2,100
Rye.	1,200	1,000		700
Barley.	7,800	10,220		2,420
Oatmeal, blis.		600		600
Indian meal, blis.				
Pork, blis.	830	64		766
Lard.	2,100	1,795		305
Bacon, sides.	50			
Tallow, blis.	25	26		1
Beef.	18			18
Butter, kegs.	3,600	3,062		538
Cheese, pkgs.		173		173
Potatoes, bush.				
Whiskey, casks.	500	539		39
High Wines, casks.	500	101		399

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS.

FEBRUARY, 1870.

February.	10 a.m.	Noon.	4 p.m.	Exchange New York.
1	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
3	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
4	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
5	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
6	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
7	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
8	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
9	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
10	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
11	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
12	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
13	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
14	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
15	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
16	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
17	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
18	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
19	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
20	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
21	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
22	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
23	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
24	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
25	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
26	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
27	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
28	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
29	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
30	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	109 1/2
March.				
1	115	115 1/2	117 1/2	109 1/2
2	116 1/2	116	115 1/2	109 1/2

* Holiday at New York. No Board. Washington's birthday.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT	RESIDENCE	NAME OF ASSIGNEE
Borall, John	Toronto	Thos. Clarkson
Brand, J. H.	Burlington	H. P. L. Jackson
Brown, George	Southernville	Thos. Christie
Cunningham, John	St. John	Wm. Lindsay
Caswell, William	Bowmanville	Thos. Christie
Cornish, J. R.	Toronto	Thos. Clarkson
Dexter, Thomas	Do.	Do.
Flacey, E.	St. Lawrence	J. A. Higgins
Grasse, S. D.	Windsor	McFar
Jones, William	Windsor	James McFar
Lick, J. H. R.	Statham	Ed. Monk
Mitchell, J. R.	St. John	T. G. Finckett
Martell, Antonio	Montreal	T. Sauvageau
McComb, J. E.	St. John	Thos. Watson
Newcombe, W. Walter	Port Stanley	James Price
Pratt, J. & W.	Queen's	Geo. J. Galt
Ramsay, William	Welland	Jas. McGilchrist
Sher, J. & Co.	Hamilton	Wm. Fraser
Stewart & Pearson	Quebec	R. H. White
Thompson, F. & Co.	St. John	Thos. Watson
Turotte, F. & T. C.	Quebec	Wm. Walker

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Blacklaw, James	Hamilton	1870.
Cornel, Owen	St. John	April 2
Emery, Wm. H.	Sturford	March 31
Footner & Walker	Perth	April 2
Humbidge, J. A.	Sturford	March 28
Morris, Andrew	Montreal	April 2
Morton, Jeffrey	St. John	April 2
McGould, J. John	St. John	March 31
Peck, J. Ammon	London	April 2
Sull, John C.	St. John	April 2
Smiley, William	Sturford	March 29
Turgeon, Nestor	Montreal	April 2
Wallis, Henry A.	Lindsay	March 29
Young, John	Woodstock	March 30

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Smith, John	Ferguson, W. & Co.	Feb. 21.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MARCH 3, 1870.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATE.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATE.
GROCE GEN.			
Cooffees			
Laguayra, green	0.16 to 0.17		
Maracalbo	0.17 to 0.19		
Java	0.15 to 0.22		
Santitas	0.20 to 0.26		
Rio	0.11 to 0.16		
Ceylon	0.16 to 0.17		
Cape			
Herrings, Labrador	5.50 to 5.75		
Causo	4.25 to 5.00		
Gibbed	2.50 to 4.00		
Round	2.00 to 3.50		
Salmon	4.10 to 9.00		
Dry Cod	5.20 to 5.75		
Green Cod	5.25 to 5.50		
Fruit			
Raisins, Layers	2.60 to 2.85		
M. R.	2.15 to 2.25		
Valentias, per lb.	0.95 to 0.97		
Currants, per lb.	0.6 to 0.68		
Nuts, Green	0.35 to 0.37		
Macarons	0.25 to 0.41		
Centrifugal	0.35 to 0.52		
Rice			
Arroz, per 100 lbs.	3.35 to 3.50		
Patna	3.10 to 3.15		
Bangoon	3.40 to 3.25		
Milk			
Liverpool Course	0.67 to 0.70		
Stoved	0.26 to 1.00		
Nipples			
Cats	0.35 to 0.36		
Cloves	0.09 to 0.10		
Nutmegs	0.45 to 0.65		
Ginger, Ground	0.16 to 0.20		
Mustard, Black	0.11 to 0.12		
Mustard, White	0.07 to 0.08		
Pepper, White	0.20 to 0.22		
Porto Lico, per 100 lbs.	9.25 to 9.25		
Cuba	9.25 to 9.50		
Barbados (1/2 p. care)	9.25 to 9.50		
Vacuum Pan	0.00 to 0.00		
Canada Sugar Refinery			
Loaf	0.12 to 0.12		
Dry Ground	0.11 to 0.12		
Ground	0.11 to 0.12		
Extra Ground	0.12 to 0.12		
Crushed A.	0.11 to 0.12		
Yellow Refined	0.17 to 0.20		
Syrup, Golden	0.48 to 0.48		
Standard	0.44 to 0.44		
Amber	0.74 to 0.74		
Tean			
Twankey and Hyson			
Treaty			
Medium to fine	0.42 to 0.45		
Common to medium	0.37 to 0.40		
Japan uncoloured	0.40 to 0.62		
Common to good	0.50 to 0.60		
Fine to choice	0.65 to 0.75		
Coloured			
Common to good	0.40 to 0.60		
Fine to finest	0.65 to 0.75		
Congo and Souchong			
Ordinary and Quiry	0.35 to 0.40		
Mild	0.50 to 0.58		
Fair to good	0.65 to 0.75		
Finest to choice	0.85 to 1.00		
Oolong			
Interior	0.75 to 0.85		
Good to fine	0.80 to 0.95		
Young Hyson			
Common to fair	0.40 to 0.55		
Medium to good	0.50 to 0.70		
Fine to finest	0.75 to 0.95		
Extra choice	0.85 to 0.90		
Jimpowder			
Common to fair	0.65 to 0.70		
Good to fine	0.70 to 0.85		
Fine to finest	0.90 to 1.00		
Imperial			
Fair to good	0.55 to 0.70		
Fine to finest	0.70 to 0.80		
Hyson			
Fair to good	0.45 to 0.65		
Fine to finest	0.70 to 0.75		
WINE.			
SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.			
Wine			
Moet & Chandon	12.00 to 16.00		
Bouche, Fils & Co.	11.00 to 15.00		
Bisquit, Theo & Co.	11.00 to 15.00		
Jules Marais & Co.	11.00 to 15.00		
Bulmer	10.00 to 16.00		
Farris	14.00 to 17.00		
Custard Gilbert	10.00 to 16.50		
Burgundy Port, per gal.	0.60 to 1.25		
Port Wine	1.50 to 4.00		
Sherry	1.50 to 6.00		
Jas	3.00 to 10.00		
French light wine	3.00 to 5.00		
Brandy			
Hennessy's	2.50 to 2.40		
Martell's	2.50 to 2.40		
Robin & Co's	2.50 to 2.30		
Ch. de Harcourt	1.50 to 2.25		
Pinet, Caillon & Co.	2.00 to 2.50		
Orand, Dupuy & Co.	2.10 to 2.25		
C. V. F.	2.10 to 2.25		
J. D. H. Mouny's	2.20 to 2.30		
Other brands	1.50 to 2.10		
Brandy in cases, doz	6.50 to 7.50		
Gin			
Holland's	1.45 to 1.50		
green cases	3.60 to 4.00		
red cases	7.00 to 8.00		
Rum			
Jamaica, 16 O.P.	1.50 to 2.10		
Demerara	0.00 to 1.00		
Cuba	0.00 to 1.00		
Whiskey			
Scotch	1.00 to 2.00		
Irish	0.65 to 0.50		
Windsor Old Hye	0.65 to 0.50		
Ale			
Knolly	2.50 to 3.00		
Edinburgh	1.50 to 2.20		
Montreal	1.50 to 1.60		
Porter			
London	1.00 to 2.00		
Dublin	1.00 to 2.00		
Montreal	1.00 to 1.00		

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATE.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATE.
TOBACCO.			
Canada, per lb.	0.07 to 0.09	United States Leaf	0.04 to 0.17
Honeydew, per lb.	0.25 to 0.50	" "	0.30 to 0.37
" "	0.50 to 1.00	" "	0.50 to 1.00
Bright	0.50 to 1.00	Extra fine bright	0.50 to 1.00
HARDWARE.			
ANVILS.			
Common, per lb.	0.07 to 0.08	Foster or right	0.07 to 0.09
Gibbed	0.25 to 0.35	Sheet	0.23 to 0.24
Copper-Pig	0.23 to 0.24	Sheet	0.23 to 0.24
Cut Nails.			
Assorted, 3 Shingle	2.50 to 3.00	Shingle alone, ditto	3.10 to 3.45
Laths and 5 dy.	3.25 to 3.35	Assorted sizes	0.07 to 0.08
Heat No. 24	0.95 to 0.95	" "	0.95 to 0.99
" "	0.09 to 0.09	" "	0.09 to 0.09
Horse Nails.			
(Dist. 20 to 25 p.c.)		Patent Hammered	
No. 5		No. 6	
No. 7		No. 8	
No. 9, &c.		" "	
Iron.			
Pig-Garaburte	22.00 to 21.50	Other brands	22.00 to 21.00
Charcoal, No. 1	22.00 to 21.00	Charcoal, No. 2	22.00 to 21.00
Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs	2.50 to 2.50	Refined	4.25 to 5.00
Swedes	3.50 to 3.25	Hoops, No. 1	3.75 to 4.00
Boiler Plates	3.25 to 3.25	Canada Plates	3.75 to 4.00
From Wire.			
No. 6 per bundle	2.60 to 2.70	" "	3.00 to 3.10
" "	3.25 to 3.35	" "	3.50 to 4.10
Leads.			
Bar, per lb.	0.06 to 0.08	Sheet	0.06 to 0.08
Shot	0.06 to 0.08	Pipe, 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.00
Bluing, per keg.			
FF	4.00 to 4.50	Pressed Sulphur	3.50 to 3.60
Regiastrics, 112 lbs.	4.30 to 4.80	Extra	4.00 to 4.00
Tin Plates.			
Charcoal 1C	8.00 to 4.50	1X	10.00 to 10.50
DX	8.00 to 7.50	IC Term	8.00 to 8.50
IC Term	8.00 to 8.50	1X	8.00 to 8.50
IC Coke	7.00 to 7.50	Cordage.	
Manilla per lb.	0.30 to 0.40	DRUGS.	
Alum	2.00 to 2.50	Acid Sulphuric	0.40 to 0.45
Acid Tartaric	0.40 to 0.45	Blue Vitrol	0.07 to 0.05
Campior	0.18 to 0.20	Carb. Ammon	0.18 to 0.20
Cochin	0.85 to 1.00	Cudbear	1.15 to 0.30
Gum Arabic	0.35 to 0.40	Liquorice, Calabar	0.25 to 0.30
Liquorice, Calabar	0.25 to 0.30	Nutgalls	0.30 to 0.35
Optum	0.08 to 0.10	Oil Almonds	0.50 to 0.60
Oil Almonds	0.50 to 0.60	" Lemon	1.50 to 3.50
" Peppermint	6.00 to 6.50	" Hotchkiss	4.00 to 4.50
" Olive, per gal.	1.00 to 2.00	" Salad	1.00 to 2.00
" Castor	0.15 to 0.17	" Rhuibarb Root	0.70 to 2.00
Rhuibarb Root	0.70 to 2.00	Soy. Castle	0.90 to 0.11
Soy. Castle	0.90 to 0.11	Senna	0.10 to 0.17
Senna	0.10 to 0.17	Soda, Ash	0.01 to 2.11
Soda, Ash	0.01 to 2.11	" Carbonate	3.49 to 3.10
" Carbonate	3.49 to 3.10	" Caustic lb.	0.05 to 0.04
" Caustic lb.	0.05 to 0.04	Wax, Yellow	0.25 to 0.30
Wax, Yellow	0.25 to 0.30	" White	0.25 to 0.30
OILS, PAINTS.			
Oil, per gallon.			
Bolled Linseed	0.75 to 0.75	" "	0.75 to 0.75
" "	0.75 to 0.75	" "	0.75 to 0.75
Winter Bleached	0.75 to 0.75	" "	0.75 to 0.75
" "	0.75 to 0.75	" "	0.75 to 0.75
Palo Seal	0.62 to 0.67	" "	0.62 to 0.67
" "	0.62 to 0.67	" "	0.62 to 0.67
Machinery	0.25 to 0.30	Engine Oil	0.25 to 0.30
Engine Oil	0.25 to 0.30	New Lard Oil	0.00 to 1.00
New Lard Oil	0.00 to 1.00	" No. 2	0.00 to 1.00
" No. 2	0.00 to 1.00	Can. Ref'd. Petrol	0.00 to 1.33
Can. Ref'd. Petrol	0.00 to 1.33	Lead, per 100 lbs.	2.50 to 2.00
Lead, per 100 lbs.	2.50 to 2.00	Dry White	6.50 to 7.00
Dry White	6.50 to 7.00	Carb. Sulph. per gal.	3.00 to 3.50
Carb. Sulph. per gal.	3.00 to 3.50	Coach Body (Turp)	1.25 to 1.75
Coach Body (Turp)	1.25 to 1.75	Furniture (Benzine)	1.25 to 1.50
Furniture (Benzine)	1.25 to 1.50	Spirits Turpentine	0.50 to 0.75
Spirits Turpentine	0.50 to 0.75	Benzine	0.50 to 0.75
Benzine	0.50 to 0.75		

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

MONTREAL, March 8		
	d.	c.
Flour, country, per qt.	20	0 to 20
Oatmeal, do.	13	0 to 13
Indian Meal	0	0 to 11 3
GRAIN.		
Barley, new, per min.	2	0 to 2 6
Peas, per min.	4	6 to 5 0
Oats, per 40 lbs.	2	0 to 3 4
Buckwheat	3	0 to 3 3
Indian Corn	0	0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, per 50 lbs.	10	0 to 9 0
Timothy Seed	11	0 to 12 0
POWLS AND GAME.		
Turkeys, per couple (old)	15	0 to 17 6
Do. (young)	15	0 to 17 6
Geese, do. (young)	10	0 to 12 6
Ducks, do.	5	0 to 6 0
Ducks (Wild) do.	0	0 to 0 0
Fowls, do.	4	6 to 5 0
Chickens, do.	3	0 to 5 0
Pigeons (fame)	1	0 to 1 6
Partridges do.	8	0 to 9 6
Hares do.	0	0 to 0 6
Woodcock do.	0	0 to 0 0
Snipe do.	2	0 to 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beans, small white, per min.	5	0 to 7 6
Potatoes, per bag	4	0 to 5 0
Turnips, do.	0	0 to 2 6
Onions, per minot.	4	0 to 5 0
SUGAR AND HONEY.		
Maple Sugar, per b.	0	0 to 0 0
Honey, per lb. in the com.	0	0 to 7 6
MEATS.		
Beef, per lb.	0	3 to 6 0
Pork, per lb.	0	7 to 9 0
Mutton, per lb.	0	0 to 0 6
Lamb, per lb.	0	0 to 0 6
Veal, per lb.	0	3 to 3 0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	4	00 to 7 00
Pork, fresh, do.	5	00 to 10 50
DAIRY PRODUCE.		
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0 to 1 3
Do., salt, per lb.	1	0 to 1 3
HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.		
The following is the last (Lawton Brothers), Havana prices Current of Imports, Feb. 5, 1870.		
Beacon brand and unbranded, in boxes	\$2.75	per 100 lbs.
Best White, No. 1 and No. 2	1.10	per 100 lbs.
Best Yellow, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Brown, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Black, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Green, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Blue, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Purple, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Red, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Orange, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Pink, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Grey, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Brown, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Black, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Green, No. 1 and No. 2	0.75	per 100 lbs.
Best Blue, No. 1 and No. 2	0	


THE TRADE REVIEW.

AND


INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE


FOR 1870.


VOLUME VI.

 The proprietors of the TRADE REVIEW have concluded an arrangement with the publishers of the *Year Book* for 1870, by which they are enabled, in a few weeks, to furnish a copy of the *Year Book*, with a finely engraved map of the Dominion of Canada, showing all the railroads in operation and those projected, including the Intercolonial and the Pacific,—

GRATIS TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER WHO PAYS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

 THE YEAR BOOK will be sent free of charge to every subscriber of the TRADE REVIEW, who has paid in advance for the volume of 1870.

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The *Year Book* contains useful information of public affairs, which should be in the hands of every man in the Dominion.

THE TRADE REVIEW

PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE, and paper stops when subscription expires.

Is a Weekly Commercial and Financial Journal. Published in Montreal every Friday.

THE TRADE REVIEW for 1870 will contain, in addition to articles on general commercial and financial topics, contributed by some of the ablest writers in Canada, and the record of events bearing on the trade of the country, reports of the Wholesale Markets of Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, St. John, Halifax and other leading points in the Dominion, with wholesale price lists of Groceries, Wines, Spirits and Liquors, Hardware, Drugs, Oils, Paints, Soap and Candles, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Produce, Furs; prices of Grain daily; latest quotations of Bank, Railway, Mining, Government, and other Securities, both here and in London; a weekly report of the state of the Money Market, with quotations of Sterling Exchange here and in New York, price of Gold, United States Currency, Silver, &c., &c.; Official Statements of Banks and Railways; list of new Bankrupts each week; business announcements of the leading merchants and manufacturers in the Dominion; all of which information is especially valuable to country merchants doing business with importers and manufacturers.

To Advertisers, the TRADE REVIEW, from its extensive circulation alike East and West, offers advantages superior to those of any other Journal in Canada, as there is not a town or village in this country where the English language is understood, to which it does not find its way.

All communications to be addressed to the

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Drawings, &c., prepared by a competent and skilled Architect.

All business entrusted to our care regarded as confidential, and will receive prompt attention.

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Feb. 3rd, 1870. 6-6m

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Drawings, Specifications, and other document necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Cop rights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859. 48-3m

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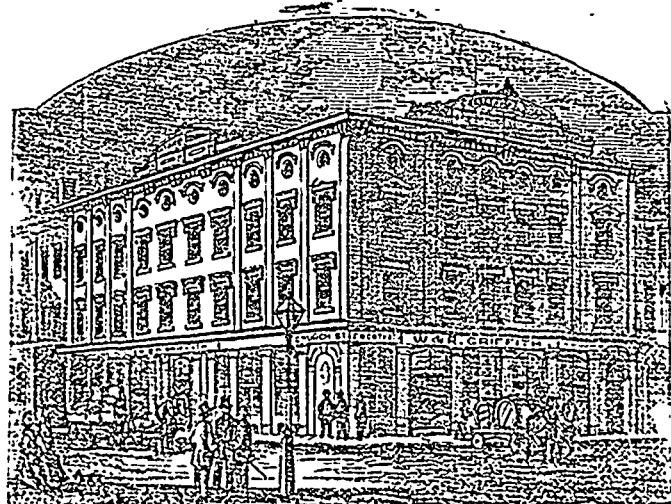
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every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.
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at \$2 00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected
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Produce will have prompt and careful attention.
Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and
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carefully realized to best possible advantage, and re-
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missions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the
responsible houses of the trade.

AMERICAN SILVER COIN
CALLED IN.
It having been declared by ROYAL PROCLAMA-
TION, that on and after the FIFTEENTH DAY of
APRIL, 1870, United States Silver Coins shall be a
Legal Tender to the extent of Ten Dollars, and pass
current at the following rates, namely:—
Half dollars at..... 40 cents.
Quarter dollars at..... 20 cents.
Dimes at..... 8 cents.
Half Dimes at..... 4 cents.

I am authorized by the Government of Canada, to
make the following announcement:—
Until further notice, the following Banks will re-
ceive United States Silver Coin (halves and quarters)
for exportation on Government account, at five per
cent. discount, viz. —
Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America,
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque du Peuple,
Banque Nationale, Quebec Bank, and Eastern Town-
ships Bank.
Arrangements are in process with several other
Banks, which will be announced when completed.
The Custom Houses will also receive American Sil-
ver at the same rate of discount.
As after the first million dollars have been received,
it is the intention of the Government to advance the
rate of discount to five and one-half per cent., holders
will find it to their advantage to dispose of their silver
as soon as possible.
In making deliveries in Montreal, it will be neces-
sary to call at my office for warrants on one of the
Banks receiving the silver.
For further particulars, application may be made at
the Offices and Agencies of the above named Banks,
or to the undersigned, at his Office, 121 St. Francois
Xavier Street, Montreal.
MONTREAL, 3rd March, 1870. W. WEIR.

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Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour,
Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest
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Drafts authorized.
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AND
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Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of
Produce and Merchandize, respectfully solicits con-
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Good references given if required. 30-ly

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Steel Safes, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Iron Vault Doors, Jail Locks, Store Door Locks, Combination Bank Locks, &c.

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MONTREAL.

19-31a



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1870.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE RATE TO UNITED KINGDOM.

ON and from the 1st of January, 1870, the Postage Rate on Letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom, will be as follows—

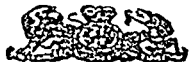
If sent, prepaid, by Canada Mail Packet, via Quebec, (Portland in Winter,) or Halifax, 6 cents per 1/2 ounce weight.

If sent, prepaid, via New York, 8 cents per 1/2 ounce weight.

Letters for the United Kingdom, posted unpaid, or prepaid, less than the proper rate, will be charged on delivery with double the amount of deficit postage.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 29th day of January, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under and in pursuance of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that on and after the first day of February next, the Port of Amherst, in the Province of Quebec, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of Magdalen Islands.

That the Port of Bytown, in the Province of Ontario, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of Ottawa.

That the Port of Dalhousie, in the Province of Ontario shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of St. Catharines.

WM. H. LEE,

3-5

Clerk Privy Council.

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OLD IRISH WHISKEY

DUBLIN,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

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And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS, the quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy, may be had in casks and cases, from the principal Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied. Quotations on application to

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Agents for The British Colonial Steamship Company (Limited)—London to Canada and U.S. The American Steamship Company—Liverpool to Boston, U.S. And Canadian Express Company.

4-31a

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FOR THE

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