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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

No. 22.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 878 St. Paul st.
1-1y

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-1y 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS),
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 23 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-1y MONTREAL.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and Peltage streets, Montreal. 8-1y

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

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

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

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IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,
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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 322 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing, is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Ameri-
can Foremen. 33-1y

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IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-1y

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

CRATHEEN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Lodge
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal
2-1y

HUGHES BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
491 ST. PAUL STREET. 32-1y

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

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

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the

Brig "B. L. GEORGE,"
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)
CONSISTING OF:
Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Tierces }
Bbls }
Pans Molasses.
ALSO IN STOCK.
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-1y

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples,
Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,
Opposite St. Ann's Market,
MONTREAL. 35-6-m.

SUGAR, SYRUP, BRANDY,
&c., &c., &c.
30 hhd's Choice Demerara Sugar
58 puns do Barbadoes and Cuba Syrup
10 hhd's do Catted Vineyard Pro. Brandy
(vintage 1863)
21 puns do South Side Cuba Rum fine flavored
and high proof
80 bbls Cod and Herring Oil
200 bbls No. 1 Split Herrings
500 boxes No. 1 Smoked Herrings
2 cases Smyrna Figs, in small boxes and mats,
&c., &c., &c.
1-1y For sale by **JAMES MITCH**

DAWES REOS. & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

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

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Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the
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Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works
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Glasgow.
W. N. Balnes, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancesfield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Cameleon
Park, Falkirk.

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A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japanese Tinware and General Furnishings, for
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COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
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CHEAP.
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MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
No. 124 Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL. 12-1y

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
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Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Shipping and Insurance Agents,
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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
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IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-
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COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.

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

Dividends are paid down every year, not added to
the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death.
A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus
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General Agents. 23-1y

Montreal, 1867

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OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
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Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St
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LADIES' STRAW GOODS

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS

SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Have removed to those commodious and central
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Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, FORT, BUTTER,
CHEESE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, receive
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with the utmost promptness. All charges kept at the
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incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly
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pertaining to the trade. 1

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,
BARLEY, FORT, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., con-
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General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully exe-
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Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Ma-
rine Provinces carefully realized, and returns made
with the utmost promptness. References given and
required.

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References:

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Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
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18

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1868.

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

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:
 Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent Solid Drawn Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Bliven, Mead & Co.) New York.
N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-anted Cast-Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand. 33-ly

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLETS,
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPIES,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 &c., &c.
 Hyacinth Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.
 FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 338 St. Paul street.
 41-ly A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,690
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,280,300
 W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager.

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

PHOENIX
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 60 per cent, or half their premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.
 ANGUS R BETHUNE,
 General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvasers wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

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

F. SHAW & BROS.
TANNERS AND DEALERS IN
HIDES AND LEATHER,
 Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP
 BUTTS for Belting.
 Agents in Canada for sale of
MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
 LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 Corner Hospital and St. John Streets,
 Montreal, Canada. Bennett's Wharf,
 Halifax,
 Nova Scotia. 15-ly

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - £800,000

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS
 1st Security unquestionable.
 2nd Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude.
 3rd Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
 4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.
 5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.
 6th. Moderate Premiums.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
 Large participation in profits—equal to 20 per cent. per annum on sum assured—being the Largest Bonus ever continuously declared by any office.
ROOMS TO LIFE ASSURERS.
 The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the ROYAL offers to its Life-Assurers:
 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.
 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
 3rd All fees paid by the Company
 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
 5th. Profits divided every five years.
 All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.
H. I. ROUTH,
 Agent.
 W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.
 ALFRED-PERRY, Inspector. 20

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
MONTREAL,
 Have just received and will sell low
 200 Bales HASTINGS CANADIAN COTTON YARN
 50 " MONTREAL do. do. do.
 100 " BEST SOUTHERN do.
 100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.
 Montreal, 22nd May, 1868. 6-ly

DRY GOODS.
Ogilvy & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 495 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking,
 300 pairs Blankets.
 7-ly 20 bales American Cotton Yarn.

Ogilvy & Co.,
 Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
BERNARD'S OLD TOM,
 AND
 7-ly **BERNARD'S GINGER WINE**

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 389, 391, 394, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET,
 (near the Custom House)
MONTREAL,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
 AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.,
 For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
 FOR
 Ch. DeRancourt - - - Bordeaux - France.
 Gustave Gilbert - - - Reims - do.
 Boord & Son - - - London - England.
 S. H. Harris - - - do. do.
 James Rbynson & Son Barry - - - do.
WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 1-ly 389, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
 Duville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
 R. Thorné & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Meehan & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

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

1868. SPRING. 1868.

DRY GOODS

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

Are now receiving,

Per Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"

42 PACKAGES.

And by "NOVA-SCOTIA,"

84 PACKAGES.

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

Inspection and careful comparison invited.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

ST. PETER STREET,

1-ly **MONTREAL.**

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

WEST BROTHERS,

14-ly **144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.**

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

NO ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

5-ly

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS and SHOES
 STORE:
 13 ST. MAURICE STREET,
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)
 MONTREAL. 3-ly

BLACK & LOCKÉ,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL 36-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 European and American **FANCY GOODS,**
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

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

INSURANCE BILL.

MR. ROSE'S Insurance Bill, which has now become law, provides that no Insurance Companies other than those transacting in Canada Ocean Marine Insurance business exclusively, shall issue any policy or do any new business, without obtaining a license from the Minister of Finance; and that all such companies shall deposit not less than \$50,000 for each branch of their business, except that one deposit of \$50,000 only shall be required from a Company combining Life and Accident Insurance, or Fire and Inland Marine Insurance. The Receiver General is to fix these deposits in Canada Dominion stock. The Act also provides that annual statements of their affairs shall be published by licensed Companies, excepting Insurance Companies established in the United Kingdom, and which are not bound by the laws there to furnish statements, and in which case they must have deposited for a Fire Company \$100,000, and for a Life or Life and Fire Company, \$150,000, and must also publish statements of their Canadian business. Mutual Companies having their head offices in Canada, and receiving no part of their premiums in cash, are exempted from making deposits, but if they receive any premiums in cash, they must deposit a third of such cash premiums, up to an amount equal to what other Companies are called upon to deposit.

MR. BRYDGES AND THE UNREASONABLE GRAND TRUNK SHAREHOLDERS.

THERE are two points noticeable in the stormy Grand Trunk meeting recently held in London, England: The first is the desire to censure the Managing Director and the Directors generally; and the second is the intention expressed to demand from Canada a guarantee of interest on money already invested by English Shareholders in the Grand Trunk Railroad. The meeting was held under inauspicious circumstances. The chairman had no flattering talents. There were no dividends to divide. The profits were smaller than were expected, and this was charged on the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the bad har-

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
 IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE
 Offices and Warehouse, 335 and 387 St. Paul Street
 MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

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

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000

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

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

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—**T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.**
 8-ly

vests, the commercial panic and disaster. "We have had so many disappointments," said the chairman, "that I do not like to indulge in any predictions whatever." After such a discouraging statement, backed up with statistics that fully bore it out, it is nothing extraordinary, perhaps, that the meeting was stormy, and that a desire should have been manifested to censure somebody, and in that case who so certain to be the victim as the Managing Director. It made little difference that he was absent, and therefore unable to defend himself; it was of no consequence that he was suffering under a recent and heavy family affliction: it made no matter that his management was the best, and that the irate and disappointed shareholders could not prove mismanagement. The shareholders were angry—whether justifiably or not makes no odds. They were angry; that is, a large minority of them were so, and being in that condition, they acted unreasonably; they spoke rashly, and wanted to act up to their speeches; and it was only when the chairman appealed to them not to let their feelings of disappointment influence their judgment; then we besought them to try and act like reasonable men, at a time that important interests were at stake—that some of them came to their senses and acknowledged that the course they were pursuing was the very worst for themselves and for the Company; and that in censuring Mr. Brydges they would have censured themselves.

However, after all, it is doubtful how far the shareholders would have gone if it were not for one thing. They were told that negotiations were going on between the Company and the Government of Canada with the object of inducing the latter to guarantee a loan, or interest, or to aid the Company in some way. It was this announcement caused the shareholders to hold back, and accede to their chairman's request of acting like sensible men. Money was wanted; it was to be got from the Canadian Government, and Mr. Brydges was the man to get it. We wonder what the shareholders will say when they see the statement of Sir John A. Macdonald that no such negotiations as those that brought such comfort to the English stockholders' hearts, and induced them to act like sensible men, are on foot. We pity Mr. Brydges then. But Mr. Brydges will not be without his revenge. The more angry the shareholders, the less irascible men they will not. They have left on record how unreasonable they can be. They tried to censure an absent Managing Director without a vestige of proof of his management. A trumpety story was told about the variation in the price of fuel. One shareholder frankly asked if that circumstance arose from the fact that at one time the Canadian forests went far away from the line of railway, and at another time came near it? And because he could not determine how it was he proposed to censure Mr. Brydges. Without understanding to solve the question, he can hardly

one thing, and so can every one in Canada, namely, that the Grand Trunk Railway takes precious good care not to waste any of our forests by carrying them to our cities as firewood. Time and again, when the price of fuel is up to starvation rates—and when poor citizens are on the point of perishing under the unalleviated severities of an arctic winter—the railway relaxes, and a few hundred cords are obligingly brought to us over the line, but, as a rule, the Company is opposed to the cordwood business, it does not pay shareholders large enough profits, and, consequently, in most of the cities of Canada fuel is from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than it would be if this traffic, so unremunerative and impolitic for the shareholders, was permitted. The shareholder, then, who could only account for an advance in the price of fuel by supposing a retreat of our forests, and a fall in rates by an advance of our beech and maples had, after all, very little to complain of. He has not studied the question, we advise him to do so before again making it a ground of censure on Mr. Brydges.

But this unreasonable conduct was not singular. In making vague and vain charges and then in condoning them, all because, forsooth, it was intimated that Mr. Brydges was negotiating with the Canadian Government for a loan, or something of that sort the shareholders acted more irrationally. They stultified themselves, they showed that they did not believe in their own petulant complaints, they showed that they had confidence in Mr. Brydges, and that they fondly believed that he was the man to help them out of their difficulties by negotiating pecuniary help for them. Well, much as we are convinced that the conduct and speeches of the shareholders were at variance, we yet sympathize with them. They like the Province of Canada, put millions into a great work, and have not received interest on their investments. But, at the same time, we warn them not to be sanguine of receiving any such guarantee or help as they look to the Canadian Government for. We do not say that it is impossible under any circumstances for the Government to propose such a measure, but we do say that there are at present a most insuperable obstacle in the way of the success of such a policy. It is all very nice for gentlemen shareholders to say that if Canada has any kind of honesty and common sense she will accede to the demand of men who can be so unreasonable and illogical. But apart from the insolence of such remarks, they are not surprising. Shareholders, whether of Grand Trunk stock, bank stock, railway stock, or Southern Confederacy stock, have only one object in view to get their money. All I want is to get my money back again," exclaimed an impetuous gentleman at the recent meeting, and he represents the whole class of fortunate and unfortunate speculators. But there is this difference between the two classes in all bona fide and equitable transactions. The fortunate shareholder can demand his money back as a right, the unfortunate shareholder has no right to demand his back at all. He risked it in the hope of high interest, unforeseen and deplorable circumstances have deprived him of principal and interest. In the absence of fraud, what right has such a one to come forward and say—"All I want is my money back again, and you have no kind of honesty unless you pay me!" And yet an English Grand Trunk shareholder holds such language to Canada at a time that his Company is said to be negotiating with our Government for another loan. Surely, then, we are right in warning this shareholder and all for whom he speaks, not to be too sanguine in their expectations.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

The time is fast approaching when the promoters of the narrow-gauge railroads to connect Toronto with the counties and lakes lying North-West of it on the one hand, and North-East of it on the other, will have to give a practical test to the sincerity of their professions. We do not allude to any imposing and costly ceremony of turning the first sod. First sods have been turned on many occasions, and no good has come of it to the projected undertaking. What we want to see is the first line of the narrow gauge completed. We want to see the earthy finished, the line related, the stock subscriptions for the contracts given out, and several thousand navvies throwing up embankments, cutting down hills and building bridges. There are a great many long-headed men in Toronto and the Western counties who have no faith in the narrow gauge and who disapprove in its undertakers. Ask them of the project and they will tell you, with

a shake of the head, that we will never see a narrow-gauge line built leading into or out of Toronto. Well, we have no confidence in the judgment of the unbelievers. We expressed our confidence in the new theory from the first. We have heard both sides, and we still believe that the narrow gauge will do as much and cost a great deal less than the broad gauge. We speak, of course, of the proposed line. But we want something more than theory. We want to see the line begun. The battle of the gauges has been fought long enough. It began a couple of years ago. It was fought in the press; it was fought in pamphlets; it was fought on the platform, and, lastly, it was fought in the legislature, and a stiff fight it was. The narrow gauge triumphed.

From the first it came before the public in a way well calculated to inspire confidence. The statistical evidence adduced to prove that it would be successful if tried, was astonishing, and could not fail to be convincing, backed up as it was by such high and undoubted authorities as Mr. Boyd, of New Brunswick, Mr. Fox, of England, Mr. Fitzgibbon, from Australia, and several other engineers from Norway and other parts of the world where the narrow gauges had been tried and had been found to realize the fondest anticipations of their promoters. The chief opposition was found to come from those interested either in existing or proposed broad gauge lines. It was no wonder, then, that the people whose sympathies are with the weaker party and on the side of economy, should have been in favor of the narrow gauge, and should have secured its success thus far by giving it the whole weight of their moral support. But moral support will not build a railway, though it is the first step and a long step towards that end. To build a railroad requires money—even if it be on the *sit, vi, sepulchrum* principle, and it we believe half we hear—and that is a fair average—the funds are forthcoming. The counties through which the lines will run are said to have pledged themselves again and again to vote supplies and take stock, and either thirty or fifty gentlemen have agreed among themselves out of their own means to build the line at thirty or fifty miles. As a profitable investment, the public will not be backward in putting their money into it. Railroads are looked upon as doubtful investments, and, unfortunately, not without cause, but there is a great difference between the proposed lines and the existing lines, the narrow gauge, we have been solemnly assured, will not cost, equipment and all, more than \$10,000 per mile, the broad gauges have cost four and five times that amount. The latter could not pay dividends, the former ought to pay handsomely. They will, on the proposed routes, have a carrying capacity backwards and forwards of 500,000 tons, when constructed at a cost a fourth or a fifth less than existing lines, worked at a proportionately less rate than broad gauges, and carrying as much freight as the section of country they will travel through affords, and a broad gauge could do no more than that—the narrow gauge ought, all these things considered, to yield a fair revenue for all the money put into it.

Of the two routes, it is hard to say which ought to be commenced first. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce line will open up country in which there is already a large and increasing population, and which, besides, is the most fertile region in the West. The want of a railroad is severely felt in Grey and Bruce. Farmers there have been known to bring their wheat ninety miles to market. One would think that it is here that the first efforts of the narrow gauge men ought to be directed. To spur them on, there is the Wellington, Grey and Bruce chartered company seeking to construct a line through the country we have indicated, and which, when made, will bring Grey and Bruce into connection with the markets of Guelph, Hamilton and Toronto. Which ever line is first begun and completed will have an advantage over its rival. In the Toronto and Nipissing route, the narrow gauge is without a rival. The country to be opened up is new, since the project was first started, the Government have opened up a large section in Nipissing for free grants, and the advantages of at once commencing the construction of the line are patent. The free grants ought to attract thousands of settlers, and thus make *tabula rasa*, the construction of the line ought to afford abundant work for settlers, who would otherwise earn a scantier livelihood during the first year on their free farms. And in this respect the present free grant act is favorable to the settler, for it allows him to be absent from his lot for three months in the year without forfeiting his right to it. This route will

also open up a fair lumbering country, the traffic in which would at once give the line permanent work to do. From these considerations it would appear as if both routes had strong claims on their respective companies and promoters. We should like to see them both commenced within a short time. Their success is as undoubted as any project not in being can be. The public are convinced. The companies need not hold any more meetings to do that. If they do they may weaken their work. Let them set to work and build a section of their road. Such an event would do more for their cause than innumerable speeches and whole volumes of reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.

NO. II.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON via OTTAWA.

THIS second line of inland navigation extends from Montreal to Kingston, passing up the Ottawa River to Ottawa City, and thence by the Rideau Canal to Kingston. The total distance is 246 miles, of which 143 miles are by Canals. These are—after leaving the Lachine—the Ste. Anne, Carillon, Châte à Blondeau, Grenville and Rideau, and except the first, were designed as military works.

The Ste. Anne Canal was constructed to overcome the Ste. Anne rapids, opposite the village of the same name, and consists of little more than a single lock, 100 feet by 45 feet, with from 6 to 7 feet of water on the sills, with a wing dam and guide piers above, and a protection and guide pier below. A lock was built here about fifty years ago, by the "St. Andrew's Steam Forwarding Company," but only large enough to pass a steamer of some 20 horse-power, and was only used for the private purposes of the company. It was not till 1840 that the present lock was commenced, and in November, 1843, they were completed, the total cost was \$134,467.

The four military canals were constructed by the Imperial Government, and for years afterwards managed by imperial authority. In 1848, propositions were first made to transfer them to the Provincial Government, but negotiations to this end were not finally concluded until 1856, although the expense of their maintenance was borne by the Province from October 1st, 1853.

The Carillon, Châte à Blondeau and Grenville Canals, are all comprised within a distance of about 13 miles, and are respectively 2½, 4, and 6½ miles long. The locks, 11 in number, vary from 107 to 180 feet in length, and from 19 to 83 feet in width. The scale of navigation, and the capacity of this route from Montreal to Kingston, are limited by the dimensions of these smallest locks, which can only admit vessels of about 95 feet in length by 18½ feet in breadth, and by the depth of the Rideau Canal, which will only admit vessels drawing 4½ feet of water.

The Rideau Canal is 126½ miles in length, has 47 locks, 134 feet by 83 feet, of which, going from Ottawa to Kingston 83 ascend, and 14 descend, total lockage 446½ feet, (232½ rise and 164½ fall), has a navigable depth of 4½ feet. This canal, as before observed, was constructed by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It is not properly speaking, a canal in the ordinary acceptance of that term, but consists in the conversion of the Rideau and Cataraqui Rivers into one continuous and navigable channel. The head waters of these two streams are within one mile of each other, on the direct line between Ottawa and Kingston, and their navigation was rendered practicable by sundry cuttings, locks and dams. These latter are 24 in number, 11 of cut stone, and 13 of wood or clay, are from 5 to 60 feet in height, and are executed in a very superior and substantial manner.

THE RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN NAVIGATION.

The canals on this line consist of the St. Urs lock and dam on the Richelieu River, 14 miles above its mouth, and the Chambly Canal on the same river, 12 miles long from Chambly to St. Johns, and were designed to overcome the obstructions in the navigation between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and thus afford a connection with the United States system to New York. They are capable of passing vessels larger than the Champlain and Erie canals at present admit. Their total cost to June 30, 1867, was \$766,250.

Besides these various canals, large sums of money have been expended at various times by the Provincial Government to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Chief among these are

improvements, both from its cost and its importance must be mentioned the deepening of the channel on the Lake St. Peter Flats, from 11 1/2 feet to 20 feet in low water. The total cost was \$1,164,225.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS AND BUOYS.

These are divided under three heads:—1. Those from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, built by the Department, and placed under the management of the Quebec Trinity House. 2. Those between Quebec to Montreal, built and managed by the Montreal Trinity House. 3. Those above Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and the Canadian shores of the upper lakes, and built by and retained under the immediate management of the Department. There are in all 131 Provincial Light-houses, of which 69 are west of Montreal, 27 between Montreal and Quebec, and 24 east of Quebec. The remaining 11 are in charge of private individuals and companies, location not stated. The total outlay by the Department on Light-houses, beacons and buoys, from the Union to June 30, 1897, is \$1,002,750.

SLIDES AND BOOMS

These are works designed to facilitate the passage of timber to the sea ports, and have been divided into four districts, viz., the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, the Ottawa, and the River Trent Districts.

The works in the Saguenay District are at the southern outlet of Lake St. John, 111 miles above the mouth of the Saguenay River, and consists chiefly of flat dams of an aggregate length of 919 feet, one slide 5 1/2 feet, and one boom 1,344 feet. The total expenditure by the department for their construction was \$44,573.

In the St. Maurice District, the works are on the St. Maurice River, which discharges into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, and the Vermilion, one of its principal tributaries. On the St. Maurice there are seven stations, viz., the mouth, Grés Falls, Shawenog Falls, La Grand-Mère Falls, Little Piles Falls, La Toque Falls, and Plamondon's Eddy. The works consist of 43,181 feet of booms, 1,000 feet of slides, and 2,316 feet of dams and side pieces, together with a number of mooring and anchor piers, dwelling and store houses, and are situated between Plamondon's Eddy and the mouth of the river, a distance of 106 miles. The works on the Vermilion commence about one mile from its confluence with the St. Maurice, and extend to the Iroquois Falls, five miles further up. They consist of 2,677 feet of booms, a slide 500 feet, and 582 feet of dams and side piers. The total expenditure by the department in this district for construction was \$263,043.

In the Ottawa District the works are on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, the Gatineau, Madawaska, Coulogne, Black, Petawawa and Riviere du Moine. On the Ottawa there are eleven stations, viz., Carillon, Chaudiere, L'Assommoir, Resnoux, Chats, Head of Chats, Chenoux, Portage du Fort, Montain, Calumet and Joachim Rapids, the latter being 24 1/2 miles above the mouth at Ste. Anne. The works consist of 2,000 feet of canal, 3,834 of slides, 29 855 of booms, 8,656 of dams, 245 of bulkheads, 1,981 of bridges, besides 62 piers and 6 houses. On the Gatineau, Coulogne, Black and Du Moine Rivers, there is but a single station on each to facilitate the passage of timber, but on the Madawaska there are 15 stations, the works consisting of 1,750 feet of slides, 18,179 of booms, 4,080 of dams, 182 bridges and 43 piers, and on the Petawawa there are 31 stations, the works consisting of 5,577 feet of slides, 11,140 of booms, 3,596 of dams and 30 piers. The total expenditure by the department for construction in the Ottawa District was \$717,600.

In the River Trent District, the Government works are 12 stations on that river, 2 stations on the Otonabee, 1 between Pigeon Lake and the Otonabee, 1 between Lake Scugog and Pigeon Lake and 1 on the Scugog, and consist of 2,419 feet of slides, 5,323 of booms, 7,107 of dams, 3 piers and 1 bridge. The total cost of construction to the department was \$633,606.

In manufacturing cartridges for the French Cassop rifle, large amounts of silks were used, and the demand is at present so great as to have caused a considerable rise in the price of silk in France.

The Odessa Shirt Company is at present employing fifty bands, manufacturing one hundred dozen shirts weekly and will shortly erect a new factory which will double the capacity of the present one.

PLAN FOR A GOVERNMENT CURRENCY.

EXCHEQUER BILLS

[From a Correspondent.]

In my last letter to you published in the Review of the 15th inst., I adverted shortly to the use of Exchequer Bills: and in connection with such a scheme of Government currency as I proposed they might occupy an important place. If the Government intend to alter the present banking system, I suggest that they relieve the banks from holding ten per cent. of Government Securities as now by Charter required, and that the Government purchase these at their market value, giving in exchange Exchequer Bills, bearing 6 per cent. interest, principal and interest payable yearly 1 say 6 per cent. as it is good policy to pay the full current rate.

A certain amount of these ought to be held by the banks, and the balance could readily (more readily than any other kind of Canadian Securities), be sold here or in England; being payable yearly, the fluctuation in value would be very small. Such a proceeding would enable the banks to set free a large amount of capital hitherto held, less productively than it might have been.

To the banks these bills would be a valuable reserve, one that would be constantly reproducing itself and in time of contraction they would be one of the best forms in which to allow capital to rest. The only loss that there could be, might be in the fluctuation of the premium.

For the settlement of bank balances no other paper is so desirable. At present banks having balances in their favour in Montreal obtain specie, drafts on New York, or exchange on London, but the two former almost always end in the latter, so that England is made the banker of Canada. There is no doubt that to a large extent this must be so, but a very considerable amount of money might more readily be kept here in the shape of Exchequer Bills.

Under the plan advocated two weeks ago the Bank of Issue might hold a certain quantity of these bills for sale on account of the Government, for the convenience of the banks; proceeds to go in reduction of the floating debt. They being payable at the end of the year, no over-issue by the Government need be feared.

It is well known that in times of contraction a great deal of Canadian bank capital leaves the country for want of safe investment. A great deal of this might be avoided by the bills I have suggested, being easy of purchase and sale, and bearing a good rate of interest, they could not be but desirable. Not \$1,000 over deposit reserves need be kept by the banks unproductive, and the public by the reduction of the debt to its fiscal agent would be no loser.

It may be feared that so large an amount of these bills could not be redeemed in specie every year, but for this I believe there need be no concern, the amount issued would not exceed three or four millions, and of this the banks would use from one to two, and the balance of such valuable securities could not fail to be required.

The English Banks used to hold these very largely but as the Government was—in time of abundance of money—given to lower the rate of interest, they are not now held to the same extent. Some London banks of the smaller class still prefer them as investments for their reserve, and by the Scotch banks they are always held for a considerable amount, by them they are usually paid in bank balances for the thousands, due in any balance, the hundreds and fractions being paid in bank notes. The accrued interest is paid by the purchaser.

The denominations most suitable for Canadian banks might be \$500 and \$1,000.

J. S. L.

OKRA HEMP.—The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph* says a gentleman of the neighbourhood has left at his office a specimen of something which, for the want of a better name, it calls hemp, made from the bark of the okra stalk. It adds:—“It is both strong and pliable, and apparently well adapted as a material for rope, bagging, paper and other purposes to which flax is usually applied. Those curious in such matters can examine the specimen by calling at our office. Mr. Thomas estimates that it would be a better hundred pounds of this material could be readily raised on an acre. Should it prove equal to hemp, which is quoted in the Louisville market at \$120 per ton, okra growing might be made a profitable business. The okra plant seems to be one of the most valuable of our productions. Recently it was published that first rate paper could be made from it, and if we are not mistaken, other useful purposes to which it could be applied were mentioned.—*Galveston News.*”

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Friday last, the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor-General, viz:

- An act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of parliamentary papers.
- An act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and ordinance lands.
- An act respecting the currency.
- An act respecting inquiries concerning public matters.
- An act to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of the departments of the public service, and establish a stationery office.
- An act respecting commissions, and oaths of allegiance and of office.
- An act for continuing the Parliament of Canada, in case of the demise of the crown.
- An act respecting the security to be given by officers of Canada.
- An act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the widow and children of the late Hon Thomas D'Arcy McGee.
- An act for the organization of the department of marine and fisheries of Canada.
- An act respecting accessories to and abettors of indictable offences.
- An act to authorize the carrying of the gas pipes across the river Niagara, in order to facilitate the lighting of the town of Clifton with gas.
- An act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.
- An act to amend the acts relating to the Niagara District Bank.
- An act respecting the department of justice.
- An act to amend an act intitled, “an act respecting the Statutes of Canada.”
- An act to enable banks in any part of Canada to use notes of the Dominion instead of issuing notes of their own.
- An act respecting aliens and naturalization.
- An act to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank; and to amend and consolidate the acts of incorporation of the said banks.
- An act respecting the navigation of Canadian waters.
- An act respecting the Geological Survey of Canada.
- An act respecting penitentiaries, and the directors thereof, and for other purposes.
- An act to impose a duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works.
- An act respecting the inspection of steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.
- An act respecting the consolidated revenue fund.
- An act constituting the department of inland revenue.
- An act constituting the department of customs.
- An act to annex a portion of the seigniorial of Belair to the County of Quebec and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf.
- An act for the better security of the Crown and of the Government.
- An act respecting persons in custody charged with high treason or felony.
- An act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.
- An act for the organization of the department of agriculture.
- An act to confirm a certain by-law passed by the Directors of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company, and for other purposes.
- An act to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company.
- An act to declare certain persons therein mentioned indemnified for having sat and voted as members of the House of Commons, while holding certain offices under the Crown.
- An act to incorporate “the Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada.”
- An act respecting riots and riotous assemblies.
- An act to amend “an act to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec” and the act amending the same.
- An act to make provision for defraying the expense of certain works and fortifications required for the defence of the Dominion.
- An act respecting the Governor-General, the civil list, and the salaries of certain public functionaries.
- An act to amend the acts relating to the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the “Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.”
- An act to increase the excise duty on spirits, to impose an excise duty on refined petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof.
- An act respecting the militia and defence of the Dominion of Canada.
- An act to provide for oaths to witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament.
- An act to incorporate the Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association.
- An act respecting the internal economy of the House of Commons and for other purposes.
- An act for the regulation of fishing and protection of fisheries.
- An act respecting the Northern Railway of Canada.
- An act relating to light-houses, buoys and beacons.
- An act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.

An act respecting certain penalties in respect of stamp duties.
 An act respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association.
 An act respecting police of Canada.
 An act further securing the independence of Parliament.
 An act relating to quarantine and public health.
 An act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.
 An act respecting the manufacture or importation of copper coins or tokens.
 An act to incorporate the Stratford Board of Trade.
 An act to amend the act of the present session, intituled an act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it.
 An act to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture and to continue for a limited time the several acts therein mentioned.
 An act respecting the commencement of certain acts of this session therein mentioned.
 An act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on tobacco manufactured in Canada.
 An act respecting railways.
 An act to amend the act for the incorporation of the North-West Navigation and Railway Company.
 An act respecting copyrights.
 An act respecting trade marks and industrial designs.
 An act respecting harbor police.
 An act respecting insurance Companies.
 An act respecting forgery, perjury, and intimidation in connection with the Provincial Legislatures and their acts.
 An act to provide for taking evidence in Canada in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Courts of Justice in any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or before foreign tribunals.
 After which His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to reserve the following bills for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.
 An act respecting the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders.
 An act to fix the salary of the Governor-General.
 An act for the relief of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves.

Then the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor-General as followeth.

May it please your Excellency

The Commons of Canada have voted the supplies required to enable our Government to defray the expenses of the public service.
 In the name of the Commons, I present to your Excellency a bill, intituled "an act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial years ending respectively the thirtieth day of June, 1863, and the thirtieth day of June, 1863; and for other purposes relating to the public service;" to which I humbly request your Excellency's assent.
 To this bill the Royal Assent was signified, in the following words:
 In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor-General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill.
 After which His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to close the first Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion with the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to be enabled to release you from further attendance to your duties in Parliament.
 The acts which you have passed for remodelling the Militia Force of the Dominion, and securing the defence of your territory, will I trust accomplish the objects which you desire to obtain.
 I hope the measures which have been adopted for regulating the fiscal system of the Dominion will tend to the promotion of commercial enterprise, and to the stability of the public credit.
 I congratulate you on the passage of the acts by which the Executive Departments of the Dominion have been organized, and their efficiency provided for.
 I must express my regret that the measures for the assimilation of the Criminal Law of the several Provinces of the Dominion which were submitted by my directions to Parliament, have not been presented for the sanction of the Crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public service, and I am satisfied it will be applied with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen

I rejoice that I am in a position to congratulate you on the general prosperity which prevails through the Dominion, and I feel assured that on your return to your homes you will exert yourselves in promoting obedience to the Laws and inculcating attachment to the free institutions under which it is your happiness to live.

The Speaker of the Senate then said:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons

It is His Excellency the Governor-General a will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday, the 1st day of July next to be held here, and that this Parliament be accordingly prorogued until Wednesday, the 1st day of July next.

NAVIGATION OF THE OTTAWA.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A MEETING of Senators and members of the House of Commons was held on Wednesday the 20th inst., in the Immigration and Colonization Committee Room, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, to direct public attention towards the construction of canals necessary for the navigation of the Ottawa and other rivers connecting Montreal and Lake Huron. A. Wright, Esq. M.P. was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Perry, Secretary. The following gentlemen were also present—Senator Skead, Messrs. Currier, Wright, Chamberlin, Burton, Heath, and Hagar, M.P.'s, and G. H. Perry, Esq.

Mr. Wright briefly stated the object of the meeting, and said the exigencies of the times demanded the immediate construction of the canal route between Montreal and Lake Huron, and he thought the best plan would be for the municipalities interested to petition the three branches of the legislature.

Messrs. Wright, Chamberlin, Heath and Perry, were appointed a Committee to draft a general form of petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, and both Houses of Parliament, praying for construction of said canals.

The Hon. Senators Skead and John Hamilton, the Hon. J. C. Abbott, Messrs. Wright, Shanly, Grant, Burton, Heath, Currier, Hagar, Holmes, Rankin, M. Lachlin, McMillan, F. Jones, Chamberlin, Morris and Crawford, M.P.'s, the Mayor of Ottawa, and G. H. Perry, Esq. were appointed a committee with power to add to their number, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

It was resolved to send copies of the petition, and a prospectus giving information respecting the project to all members of Parliament favorable to the measure for the purpose of procuring the signatures of municipalities and inhabitants interested in the project.

The meeting adjourned, and met again on the 22nd, and adopted the following petition, which was ordered to be printed for circulation.

The Honourable the Commons House of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled:—

The Petition of—Humbly Sheweth:—

That the navigation of the Ottawa River is obstructed by shoals and rapid above the city of Montreal, that its tributary, the Matawan, approaches within three miles of Lake Nipissingue; that the "height of land" between is nowhere over thirty feet above the level of the lake; that the construction of a navigable channel connecting the waters of Trout Lake; the head of the Matawan and Nipissingue, is perfectly practicable and easily effected, that the French river, flowing out of the latter lake into Lake Huron is admirably adapted to form a channel for a first class navigation; that it reaches Lake Huron four hundred and thirty miles west of Montreal and one hundred east of Chicago on Lake Michigan, making the distance between those ports nine hundred and thirty miles, while by the way of the St. Lawrence and lakes, the distance would be thirteen hundred and forty-eight miles, that the whole length of artificial canals necessary to overcome the obstructions in the Ottawa and Matawan rivers, connect them with Lake Nipissingue, and adapt French river to the full capacity of the navigation throughout, would not exceed thirty miles, that the completion of this channel would open a large tract for settlement, now almost inaccessible, facilitate access to the North West Territory and British Columbia, induce capitalists to construct a railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (which must pass at or about the height of land before mentioned), through British territory, open a new market for the lumber trade, and largely increase the industrial pursuits of the country by facilitating the erection of manufacturing establishments on the various falls on the river.

That the commercial interests of the Dominion and Great Britain demand a more direct route between those ports on the Lakes which are the centres of the grain trade of the Western and North-Western Districts of the United States and the Sea-board, than those furnished by way of the St. Lawrence and Erie Canal.

And lastly, that all measures of defence, for the Dominion of Canada are imperfect without direct communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa, Matawan, Lake Nipissingue and French River.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly request, that your Honourable House will take such measures as will cause the obstructions to this navigation to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of water from the summit level opened throughout.

And, as in duty bound, Your Petitioners will ever pray.

The meeting then adjourned till further notice.

RAILWAY GAUGES.—The change of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from a broad to a narrow gauge, is a significant fact. The controlling reason is, of course, in order that its connections may be closer and more intimate with the narrow gauge roads. But the change signifies also that the broad gauge has no advantages sufficient to compensate for the additional cost of construction and maintenance. The wider seats and the more airy cars are obvious attractions. But with the latest improvements the cars on narrow gauge roads are comfortable, and even luxurious. The example of one great road, going to the expense of changing its gauge to the narrow standard, tells the lesson which experience has taught our railroad managers. British experience is said to confirm this lesson. For economy in construction and maintenance, and for safety, it is said that observation and recorded experience in England demonstrate the superiority of the narrow gauge.—*Chicago Times.*

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHS.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

IT is, however, in denouncing the proposal to erect our telegraph system into a Government monopoly managed by the Post Office that the defenders of the companies wax most vehement. They ridicule the stamp part of the scheme, as something which has already been tried and has failed. "The Post Office mind," they say, with savage humour, "runs persistently on stamps. The more they get the public to use stamp, the more they fancy that the world must be improved." Then comes what is evidently supposed to be a clincher. "If, for example, the telegram posted at the pillar was under-stamped, what would become of the telegram?" What, indeed? What becomes of under-stamped letters? Is it really supposed that any man or woman of ordinary perceptions would take less care in despatching a telegraphic message of the proper length than an ordinary letter of the assigned weight? Nor can we attach much importance to a long list of statements, intended to show that the Government control of the telegraphs would necessarily lead to espionage, and confer dangerous power on the Executive. The late Sir James Graham, giving directions to open Mazzini's letters, is dragged into the discussion; and we are asked to consider what the Ministry of the day might do by tampering with the wires during a general election, or about the time of a critical division in the House, when members had to be summoned from their clubs. "What would be the chance of the Opposition, practically excluded as they would be from communication with their friends?" It is difficult to believe that such an argument can be seriously used. If it is, we answer in the words of Mr. John Lewis Ricardo, the founder, and long the guiding spirit of the Electric and International Telegraph Company. Writing in 1861, years after the success of the enterprise was an established fact, Mr. Ricardo warmly advocated the plan of placing the lines under Government control, on the ground that it would be for the advantage of the public to be dependent, "not upon the discretion of individuals, but upon the faith of a Ministry responsible at any moment to a vigilant Parliament." When the authors of the pamphlet assume that commercial men would object to having all the telegrams pass through official channels, they forget that from the ranks of trade and industry came the first demand for the transfer of the lines to the State; that the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom petitioned in favour of the change; that, after inquiring into the results of the Belgian system, the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce sent up a similar memorial, and that in the important colony of Victoria the combination of the Post Office and the Telegraph is in force, and works admirably. These circumstances show the feeling in the mercantile world, and we shall be much surprised if that opinion is at all modified by the arguments now adduced against a most desirable reform.

LATEST EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(From the N. Y. Financial Chronicle.)

LONDON, Saturday, May 8, 1863.

THE mercantile body and others are still under the impression that business is improving, but the increase in the volume of our trade is so trifling it is difficult to perceive that the aggregate mercantile transactions are larger than they were a few months since. Such a position of affairs may, perhaps be accounted for in the fact that merchants continue to operate with extreme caution, and that there is still an almost complete absence of speculation. The speculative mania seems of late to have completely died out, if we except that which, in some measure, caused the value of cotton a few weeks since to advance rapidly in price. The consequence is that the business doing is almost entirely to meet actual requirements, and it appears probable that merchants are not likely to depart from such a course on this side of harvest. Many persons complain of the dullness of trade, but it must be borne in mind that merchants are too apt to compare the present with the excellent years of 1861, 1862 and 1863, when we were transacting a larger business than was necessitated by the requirements of consumers. Foreign markets were consequently overstocked with goods, and to some extent, that has been the cause of our restricted mercantile operation during the last 12 or 18 months. Hence a comparison between the volume of business now being transacted and that transacted during 1862 and 1863 is quite unfair because, properly speaking, a portion of the trade of those years would, if there had been less of that speculative eagerness which was so materially assisted by the ease with which accommodation was obtained, have been carried out at a later period. Our trade returns show, therefore, too much for one year, and too little for another, that is to say, our production and exports have been too large for the consumer in one year, and over-production has been met by a diminished production in succeeding years. Possibly we are now arriving at the point at which production may have been increased, but with dear bread in most parts of the world, distrust on the Continent with regard to the maintenance of peace, and a crisis, fresh in the recollection of our merchants at home, in the East Indies, at the Cape, and in Australia, we cannot expect that business from extreme contraction is to be rapidly expanded and to suddenly become active. A good harvest will undoubtedly do much good in promoting business, but the harvest, although the prospect is very favorable is still distant.

Cotton, although dull and lower during the last few days, closes at an advance of about 1d per lb. on the week. The total sales of the week have been 55,370 bales. At Manchester a fair amount of busi-

ness has been transacted, but buyers have operated with a considerable degree of caution. The public sale of colonial wool will be commenced in London on Tuesday week, the 12th inst., when about 200,000 bales of Cape and Australian produce will be brought forward.

The bill for the collection of cotton statistics will, it is said, be read a second time on Wednesday next. The Marquis of Salisbury has undertaken the charge of the bill in the House of Lords.

The Board of Trade returns have been published this week for the month of March, and the three months ending March 31. They show that the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in March was £14,823,213, against £16,148,707 in 1867, raising the total for the first quarter of the year to £41,422,916, against £42,816,621 in 1867. The computed real value of our principal imports in the two months ending Feb 29, was £2,963,650, against £25,523,780 in 1867.

During March our imports of cotton were 1,316,485 cwt., of which \$59,484 cwt. were from the United States, 125,493 cwt. from the East Indies, 192,335 cwt. from Egypt, and 75,111 cwt. from Brazil. Last year the imports in the corresponding month was 883,849 cwt. In the two months ending March 31, the imports were as follows:

From—	1867. cwt.	1868. cwt.
United States	529,403	1,681,870
Bahamas and Bermudas	42	41
Mexico	—	—
Brazil	114,778	151,178
Turkey	53,215	4,217
Egypt	454,001	324,851
East Indies	147,630	237,032
China	2,041	—
Other countries	61,706	32,627
Total	1,816,210	2,430,806

The exports of cotton in March were 191,166 cwt., against 222,864 cwt. in 1867. In the two months they were as follows:

To—	1867. cwt.	1868. cwt.
Russia	60,319	37,219
Prussia	2,858	—
Hanover	197,118	238,965
Hanse Towns	93,987	147,259
Holland	188,317	318,271
Other countries	—	—
Total	512,539	742,730

The following figures show the extent of our exports of the principal descriptions of cotton goods from the United Kingdom during the first two months of 1867 and 1868:

	1867.	1868.
Wool, lbs.	33,801,690	60,931,062
Piece goods, yards	62,978,789	732,428,640
Thread, lbs.	1,648,263	1,727,444

Annexed is a statement showing the quantities of the principal manufactures exported to the United States in the first three months of the present and last year:

	1867.	1868.
Alkali, cwts.	379,061	386,241
Beer and ale, bbls.	5,859	6,070
Coal, tons.	22,041	22,630

Cotton Manufactures—
 Piece goods, yds. 44,144,818 33,720,098
 Thread, lbs. 402,946 483,722
 Earthenware & porcelain, pkgs 30,201 21,668
 Stationery & millinery value £614,563 382,567

Barthares and Cutlery—
 Knives, forks, &c., value £78,180 47,539
 Axes, axes, &c., value £26,442 16,130
 Man of German silver, &c., val £145,914 92,290

Linen Manufactures—
 Piece goods, yards 29,440,010 20,773,444
 Thread, lbs. 400,942 240,284

Metals—
 Iron—Pig, &c., tons 29,153 6,888
 Bar, &c., tons 12,107 6,707
 Railroad, tons 43,210 66,273
 Castings, tons 123 61
 Hoops, sheets and boiler plates, tons 4,492 2,566
 Wrought, tons 2,289 950
 Steel unwrought, tons 5,860 2,703
 Copper, wrought, tons 2,517 681
 Lead, pig, &c., tons 1,846 2,232
 Tin plates, cwts. 216,842 243,901
 Oil seed, gallons 310,824 87,014
 Salt, tons 39,245 44,460

Silk Manufacturers—
 Broad piece goods, &c., yards 196,965 130,249
 Handkerchiefs, dozens 405 62
 Ribbons, lbs. 12,280 9,363
 Other articles of silk, value £18,683 22,131
 Silk mixed with other materials £24,704 19,793
 Spun, British, gallons 7,737 14,760
 Wool, lbs. 8,314 33,781

Woolen Manufactures—
 Cloth, yds. 2,055,665 1,518,632
 Carpets and druggots, yds. 1,623,291 865,544
 Shawls, rugs, &c., number 59,041 31,951
 Worsted, stuffs and waistcoat-ings, yards 18,763,185 10,932,440

The market for the best descriptions of wheat continues to be firm, and during the present week, the value of fine home grown produce has advanced in the quarter. Millers are still operating with caution, but the scarcity of fine English wheat necessarily produces much firmness in the trade for such qualities,

and consequently, fine wheat is likely to continue firm in price for some time to come. Annexed is the statement of imports and exports of wheat and flour into and from the United Kingdom since the commencement of the season.

		WHEAT.		Imports -		Exports -	
		1867-68.	1867-68.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1867-8.
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
From—							
Sept 1 to Mar 23.	13,801,046	21,683,873	201,164	663,645			
Week en'g Ap 4.	600,094	801,724	2,163	6,063			
" " 11.	818,000	823,690	45	13,241			
" " 18.	612,411	714,742	8,691	8,778			
" " 25.	608,228	707,691	160	30,762			
Total	16,739,119	21,748,666	297,127	667,397			

		FLOUR.		Imports -		Exports -	
		1867-68.	1867-68.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1867-8.
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
From—							
Sept 1 to Mar 23.	2,299,906	2,042,755	11,701	15,333			
Week en'g Ap 4.	61,691	49,300	403	1,216			
" " 11.	42,378	31,793	461	114			
" " 18.	61,695	69,491	629	1,839			
" " 25.	65,479	62,639	704	928			
Total	2,463,778	2,288,978	13,894	19,966			

The demand for money continues good and discount accommodation is not obtainable at a lower rate than 2 per cent. It may still be believed that a rise in the bank minimum is imminent. The bank authorities have, however, rather a difficult task to perform. The open market seems to have made up their mind not to discount bills at a lower rate than 2 per cent. and as 2 per cent. is the official minimum, they hope to force the directors to advance the rate. With the official and open market minimum at 2 per cent. the bank gets the larger share of the discount business, and the simple question to be solved seems to be whether the bank shall continue the rate at 2 per cent. and secure a good business, or whether they shall raise it and cause a sufficient difference between their own quotations and that of the open market to induce the mercantile body to take their business to the cheaper market. Should the directors raise their rate, there would probably be a demand for sterling bills on French account, and the Continental exchanges would run more in favour of this country. There is besides about £2,000,000 of specie on passage to this country from Australia and the United States, consequently with the very slight improvement in trade that has lately taken place, the increase in the supply of loanable capital is likely to be greater than that of the mercantile demand for money. No doubt the tendency is for money to rise in price; but at present there appears to be cause sufficient to check, for a time, a decided advance. The present quotations are subjoined—

	1867.	1868.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
30 and 60 days' bills.	2 1/2 to 3	2 to —
3 months bills.	2 1/2 to 3	2 to —
4 months bank bills.	2 to 3 1/2	2 to 2 1/2
6 months bank bills.	3 1/2 to 4	2 1/2 to 3
4 and 6 trade bills.	3 to 4	2 1/2 to 3 1/2

The demand for money on the Continent continues to be quiet. The principal change is at St. Petersburg, at which city the open market minimum has fallen to 6 per cent. In other quarters the alterations have been unimportant. The supply of bullion held by the Bank of France now amounts to £46,607,910, while discounts are at £19,440,810.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

(From the Dry Goods Reporter.)

THE importation of dry goods at New York for the month of April, aggregate \$4,826,418, against \$5,274,455 for the corresponding month of 1867. This, it must be admitted, is a very moderate importation, and does not realize the expectation that the lightness of the earlier receipts would induce a free ordering of goods for the latter period of the season. The following are the details of the month's imports:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the month of April.

		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	
		1867.	1868.
Manufactures of Wool.		\$826,405	\$776,268
Do. Cotton.		694,904	694,325
Do. Silk.		826,163	1,210,011
Do. Flax.		153,984	671,706
Miscellaneous dry goods.		495,227	423,634
Total entered for consumption.		\$3,305,827.	\$3,779,001

		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
		1867.	1868.
Manufactures of Wool.		\$740,472	\$738,665
Do. Cotton.		704,840	418,777
Do. Silk.		600,665	288,118
Do. Flax.		175,090	440,877
Miscellaneous dry goods.		171,632	269,807
Total withdrawn from warehouse.		\$2,352,699	\$2,155,177
Add entered for consumption.		\$3,305,827	\$3,779,001
Total thrown on the market.		\$953,528	\$693,424

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

		1867.		1868.	
Manufactures of Wool.		\$783,763	\$400,546		
Do. Cotton.		357,214	220,989		
Do. Silk.		267,638	149,782		
Do. Flax.		221,039	159,287		
Miscellaneous dry goods.		270,563	92,504		
Total entered for warehousing.		\$1,900,217	\$1,017,117		
Add entered for consumption.		\$3,305,827	\$3,779,001		
Total entered at the port.		\$5,274,455	\$4,826,418		

The receipts for the first four months of the calendar year amount to \$27,882,201 against \$27,217,321 for the corresponding period of 1867. Only \$30,513,018 of goods has been marketed within the four months against \$31,769,977 two years ago. We present the details of the movement:—

Imports of Dry Goods at New York for four months from January last.

		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	
		1867.	1868.
Manufactures of Wool.		\$8,166,873	\$4,800,392
Do. Cotton.		6,204,160	3,781,561
Do. Silk.		4,291,141	5,741,633
Do. Flax.		3,561,169	2,871,901
Miscellaneous dry goods.		2,639,469	2,374,794
Total Imports		\$21,652,807	\$19,429,993

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

		1867.		1868.	
Manufactures of Wool.		\$8,063,916	\$3,863,044		
Do. Cotton.		4,061,296	2,371,819		
Do. Silk.		3,138,183	1,043,160		
Do. Flax.		3,733,439	2,532,655		
Miscellaneous dry goods.		739,969	873,621		
Total withdrawn from warehouse.		\$19,636,704	\$11,683,262		
Add ent. for consumption.		\$21,652,807	\$19,429,993		

Total thrown on the market.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

		1867.		1868.	
Manufactures of Wool.		\$6,932,744	\$3,554,789		
Do. Cotton.		3,721,454	1,712,688		
Do. Silk.		2,805,832	1,361,667		
Do. Flax.		2,229,013	1,298,076		
Miscellaneous dry goods.		621,761	813,733		
Total ent. for warehousing.		\$16,631,714	\$8,452,293		
Add ent. for consumption.		\$21,652,807	\$19,429,993		

Total entered at the port.

For the first ten months of the fiscal year, the receipts amount to \$67,246,653, which is certainly a very moderate movement, as will be seen from the following comparison with a series of former years: yet with this extreme moderation it can hardly be said that the trade has been generally profitable.

Foreign Imports at New York for Ten Months from July 1st.

1855-6	\$76,331,113
1856-7	85,830,533
1857-8	61,345,243
1858-9	77,729,637
1859-60	96,726,665
1860-1	79,615,140
1861-2	31,674,135
1862-3	55,449,103
1863-4	72,352,127
1864-5	40,493,403
1865-6	122,091,478
1866-7	83,725,614
1867-8	97,246,653

MONEY MARKET.

WE cannot as yet report an easier feeling in financial circles, and money is hard to get except on unexceptionable security and at higher than previous rates. We do not, however, anticipate any long continuance of this stringency, there being nothing whatever in the condition of trade to warrant it after the close of the business of the present seasons.

Sterling Exchange is firm at unchanged rates. In New York best banker's 60-day bills on London are quoted 110, those which are not quite unexceptionable being quoted at 110. Gold drafts on New York are less wanted, but quotations are unchanged.

Gold in New York under continued shipments to England—about \$3,000,000 this week—has been firm, and occasionally a little higher, but the advance was not sustained, and it closes at last week's figures.

Silver is very abundant, and tendency is downwards. Present rates are buying 4, and selling 4 1/2 per cent. discount.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight.	110 to 110 1/2
" " " "	111
Private, " 60 days sight.	None.
Bank in New York, 60 days sight.	110 to 110 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York.	par to 1 dis.
Gold in New York.	139 1/2
Silver.	4 1/2 to 4 1/4 dis.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

There has been an active demand during the past week for both heavy and shelf goods, but the late arrival of expected vessels has very greatly retarded business, and heavy goods in particular are scarce and wanted.

PIE IRON.—Is scarce with good demand, and prices are firmer, but the daily expected arrival of cargoes

precludes any particular advance on previous quotations. Summerlee, however, is quotably higher, and cannot be bought under \$21.50 to \$23

BAR IRON.—The assortment is very incomplete at present, but improving daily, and prices are firm but unchanged.

HOOPS.—Are low in stock and wanted.

BOILER PLATES.—Are in demand at quotations.

CUT NAILS.—Are in demand and scarce, and we advance our quotations 10c. to 15c. Orders cannot now be filled under \$3.25.

TIN PLATES.—Are scarce and very firm. Best I. C. charcoal cannot be bought under \$3.25.

THE GROCERY TRADE

Baldwin, G. H., & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Taylor.
Chapman H., & Co.
C. Hilde, George, & Co.
Carter, Colson & Lamb
Duncan & Foster.
Franks, J. C. & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Klugan & Kinloch.

Matheson, J. A.
Mitchell, James
Moore, Semple & Maclellan.
Robertson & Heaitie
Robertson, David.
Tullo, Bro.
Thomson Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
West, Bro.
Winning, Hill & Ware

Our grocery market, during the past week has had fair attention, but principally to supply the wants of the local trade. Still some Western buyers have been here, quite a good attendance of whom we noticed at the public sale of Mr. H. Fraser, on Wednesday last. At that sale, however, there was an absence of animation, and as prices obtained were considerable below those current in the market, first lots do only for the most part sold. In consequence we do not consider that quotations can be based on the results as the purchases made there could not be duplicated.

The principal business of the week has been in staples, and prices, even in the face of arrivals have been fully maintained. English advices quote a firm market for nearly all goods, and we do not look for much, if any decline from present quotations during the season. The sales announced for next week will tend to establish prices for a time.

TEAS.—During the earlier part of the week a strong disposition was manifested on the part of buyers from the United States to purchase Japans in our market, and four or five hundred packages were picked up, prices stiffening and an advance of about 2c on grades worth from 50c. to 52c. being obtained. At the close, however, there was a little easier feeling, but holders are firm at a slight advance on last week's prices. Green teas have had less enquiry than last week, and Japan Twankays have also been somewhat neglected. This is partly owing to the arrival of the "Annie Bracinton," direct from China, with a cargo for Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., which we believe they purpose offering at public sale shortly. The cargo of the "Gusam," we understand will not be offered here; that vessel being ordered to New York, where a better market is anticipated. Javas continue to be well enquired for, but samples of high grades being scarce, holders are firm in their demands at full figures.

COFFEES.—Continue to meet with good enquiry, though principally from the local trade. Prices are unchanged, and stocks are complete and choice.

SUGARS.—During the past week have experienced a continuance of demand, with proportionate sales. Advices from New York still show a degree of firmness with an upward tendency, which gives little promise of lower prices here for some time. The Refiners here have also purchased freely, and stocks have now become a mere average, so that holders of really good samples of grocery raws are asking full figures. We quote bright Porto Rico and Barbadoes \$8 75 to \$9; fair to bright Cuba \$8 50 to \$8 75, ordinary samples \$8 25 to \$8 50.

MOLASSES.—Has experienced a good enquiry both from the west and from the country in the immediate vicinity. Prices are somewhat firmer, but not quotably higher, with low stocks and an improved demand. Bright Muscovado in particular is very scarce, and the present substitute for it is a very fine article of Porto Rico, for which holders will not take even in round lots less than 50c. Centrifugals held on somewhat easier terms than last week, with small demand, but we do not change quotations. Syrups are firm, and the refiners have advanced their quotations 2c in all grades.

FLOUR.—During the past week, has had a fair enquiry, and holders are firm at our rates, owing to the recent demand from the States, which relieved this market of a considerable quantity of its surplus stock. The absence, however, of any active demand for consumption prevents any change in quotations,

RICE.—Latest advices from England report a considerable advance in Arracan, with continued firmness on the part of holders there. Here, lots to arrive and on the spot have been sold at \$4.65 to \$4.75 for good samples of Arracan, and \$4.65 to \$4.65 for Rangoon. At Mr. Fraser's sale, a part of a lot to arrive, expected daily, was placed at \$4.60, but balance of cargo was withdrawn at this figure. The sales during the week have been considerably at above prices in lots of 100 to 200 bags, and at higher figures for smaller lots. We do not look for much change, as lots on the way, as far as reported, are by no means large.

SALT.—The late arrivals of new Salt have caused an immediate decline, but the market is still unsettled. For lots, say of 100 bags, we may quote 60c, but for larger lots, say of 500 to 1,000 bags, easier terms would be accepted. The amount for this market is currently reported as being very large, but it is perfectly impossible to find anything like an accurate estimate on any information obtainable here, and speculation based on the above report may be found very unsafe.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Baker, Popham & Co.
Clark, Jas. P. & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Donnelly, James
Dunn, H., Fish & Co.
Faulds & Halderson.
Foulds & McTubbin
Greenfield, S., Son & Co.
Hughes Brothers, & Co.
Johnston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.

MacKer, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph
May, Thomas, & Co.
McCulloch, Jack & Co.
McCaillish Bros. & Co.
McMaster & Co., Wm. J.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Ogilvy & Co.
Phipps, Warrack & Co.
Row, Jas., & Co.
Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.

BUSINESS continues dull, orders coming in slowly, and buyers seldom making an appearance in person.

The reports from all parts of Canada as to trade in general are decidedly favorable. The crops in almost every section of the country are stated to be most promising in appearance, and if they escape the occasionally destructive frosts of June and July, and the greater danger of insect ravages, we may expect a bounteous harvest. Stocks throughout the country, too, have been gradually working down, the caution exercised by buyers this spring having prevented a still greater accumulation of goods which would have been most disastrous in its effects.

Stocks in the hands of importers, though compared with the corresponding season of 1867 and 1868, not large, are quite heavy enough for the demands, and are still tolerably well assorted. Some particular styles and colours of prints, which seemed especially desirable, are now in poor supply, but of staples there is a large variety from which to choose.

Prices are a shade easier, perhaps, but there does not appear to be any disposition to force sales. Latest telegraphic advices from Liverpool quote Cotton dull and lower, viz., 11 1/4d. for Middling Uplands, and 11 1/4d. for New Orleans. No quotable change in the markets for manufactured goods.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Black & Locke.
Bryson, Campbell
Hus & Richardson.

Seymour, C. F.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bro.

In our last report we indicated rather more inquiry for stock, which, however, has not continued, as there has been less demand the past week, and sales have been unimportant.

The receipts have been less liberal, yet the supply is ample for present necessities and until there is some more marked improvement.

Prices have undergone no particular change, but the tendency is to lower figures, especially for inferior grades, while prime stock is held more firm, manufacturers being unwilling to make concessions on their goods.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kiepkamp.
Black & Locke.
Buck, Robertson & Co.
Conover, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Dawes Brothers & Co.

Hannan, M., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Cr.
Mitchell, Robt.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Seymour, C. F.

FLOUR.—The declining tendency noted at date of our last was for a time arrested, when Superior had touched \$7, but the depressing nature of British advices causing shippers to hold off, another downward movement has been experienced within the past

two or three days; sales of ordinary Supers being reported towards the close at \$6.75 to \$6.80, while the choicest brands were freely offered at \$8 90, and declined. Other goods have declined in nearly like proportion, and at the reduced figures there seems no disposition to operate in any description beyond immediate and pressing wants. In short, holders for the most part seem bent on realizing, while the very urgency of sellers detours buyers from operating in the fear that still lower rates will be obtained, and in the present penny state of affairs there is no saying at what point the decline seems likely to be arrested.

GRAIN.—Wheat—All export demand has ceased for some days, and as millers have an ample supply for immediate wants, and are careless about accumulating stock in the present unsettled state of the market, prices are, therefore, quite nominal as no sales have transpired for some days back, \$1.60 to \$1.62 may be considered the nominal rate for car loads of U. C. Spring. Pease—The only sales noted for some days past have been parcels from store at \$1 per 66 lbs. The decline in Britain, added to the scarcity of tonnage, have operated to depress prices. In other grains there are no transactions, and late nominal rates may be repeated.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—There is little movement to note; Mess sells in smalls at about former rates, transactions in the lower grades are trifling, and rates are practically nominal. The market though quiet is moderately firm and steady, supplies being small, and prospects fair for gradually improving rates. Cuts are in comparatively small supply, and a well handled article finds ready sale at satisfactory rates. Lard—The demand continues of a retail character, but through scarcity rates are well sustained. Butter—We are entirely without export demand, and supplies from all sources of late exceeding the consumption requirements, prices have steadily given way, and latterly ordinary store packed lots have sold from 15c to 17c, while the better parcels of dairy have been placed with difficulty at 17c to 20c. The tendency is still downwards, and hot weather having set in interfering with export, there seems little likelihood of prices becoming settled at a shipping point for some time to come, indeed falling an American demand, butter seems likely to remain on hand until the fall months.

ASHES.—Supplies of Pots have been heavy, and prices kept declining till within a day or two, when the filling of a few orders for shipment by next steamer imparted a temporary stimulus, and prices slightly rallied from \$5.40 to \$5.50, and in a few exceptional instances \$5.55 was paid for heavy tars. These orders being now completed, rates have become nominal. Pearls are purely nominal, there being no buyers in market. Stocks are enormous ample for many months of the diminished consumption, and the recovery of demand and prices seems likely to be slow and indefinite.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Carrette, William, sen	Port Hope	E. A. MacNachtan
Cockburn, J. F.	Simons	Joseph Rodgers
Dunack, John	Starye	A. J. Gault
Durrand, Alex. jr.	Hamilton	J. J. Mason
Gray, Robert	Hamilton	J. J. Mason
Griffin, William	Montreal	T. Sauvageau
Merrill, S.	London	Thos. Churche
Paquin, J.	Montreal	T. Sauvageau
Stanway, Geo.	Montreal	A. B. Stewart
Toaster, L.	Montreal	T. Sauvageau
Turcot, R.	Lindsay	S. C. Wood

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Boyle, A.	St. Catharines	July 29
Coxe, Terry	Quebec	Sept 1
McNeil, D. P.	St. Thomas	August 3
Miller, E.	Toronto	July 17
Reid, N.	London	July 25

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE
Wald, Geo., & C. H., London.	Worthington, Henry	May 14

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending April 30th, 1863, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.					TOTAL LIABILITIES.
	Capitalized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Note in circulation not bearing interest.	Balances due to other banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.		
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	416,111	298,440	612,968	5,531,491	13,000,641	
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,416	95,120	463,049	479,009	1,672,439	
City Bank	1,800,000	1,800,000	317,551	64,320	444,720	279,562	1,421,253	
Gore Bank	1,000,000	800,000	335,797	41,629	371,419	55,947	907,793	
Bank of B. N. America	1,666,666	1,666,666	969,470	13,963	1,116,751	2,355,200	4,441,629	
Banque du Peuple	4,000,000	4,000,000	64,117	1,292	277,405	188,589	526,146	
Niagara District Bank	600,000	600,000	124,161	11,458	137,476	86,127	369,146	
Niagara Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	97,341	40,728	171,779	451,333	761,142	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	838,973	103,107	1,264,731	552,934	3,759,745	
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	117,814	24,007	1,008,172	812,301	2,842,294	
Eastern Townships Bank	600,000	600,000	39,811	6,488	36,323	24,454	106,676	
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	109,334	106,752	174,779	374,436	575,305	
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	777,285	51,647	21,815	272,232	18,210	649,745	
Merchants Bank	6,000,000	2,500,000	819,900	246,926	246,726	1,324,816	2,769,519	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,129,943	1,008	701,489	572,120	2,404,560	
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	967,000	18,974	267,617	177,415	122,663	676,619	
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	325,000	---	8,603	8,603	78,888	224,157	
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	857,491	707,161	14,584	445,462	614,775	1,761,320	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Merchants Bank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
People's Bank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Union Bank	1,000,000	400,000	117,320	31,753	153,520	331,926	637,491	
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,000,000	567,000	337,900	27,443	353,291	619,267	1,361,263	
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000	341,723	30,436	400,475	603,165	1,435,641	
Commercial Bank	600,000	200,000	128,672	18,877	167,549	222,235	546,463	
St. Stephen's Bank	500,000	240,000	191,786	8,023	116,544	35,221	340,566	
People's Bank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total Liabilities	41,466,666	37,719,764	9,821,232	2,881,914	14,083,948	17,372,183	41,068,224	

NAME OF BANK	ASSETS.							TOTAL ASSETS.
	Cash, Bills and Promissory Notes	Landed or other of the Bank	Government Securities	Promissory Note or other of Banks	Balances due other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other due debt of others for the purchase of the foregoing heads.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	1,889,134	350,000	4,021,086	327,311	1,494,675	12,639,512	26,473,711	
Quebec Bank	216,410	31,918	148,433	74,432	74,432	2,415,298	3,215,919	
City Bank	302,839	31,918	158,703	40,706	66,433	2,008,492	2,419,483	
Gore Bank	160,212	44,145	87,713	26,819	31,227	1,355,133	2,105,336	
Bank of B. N. America	227,309	243,333	781,373	118,436	12,866	6,182,413	8,223,596	
Banque du Peuple	166,323	50,647	460,364	34,233	29,828	3,701,739	2,301,920	
Niagara District Bank	49,539	12,763	46,739	12,911	37,443	57,643	774,441	
Niagara Bank	145,748	32,450	107,333	48,608	31,229	1,233,778	2,141,717	
Bank of Toronto	565,974	47,068	99,250	69,444	86,237	2,739,064	3,684,001	
Ontario Bank	652,426	150,000	328,822	163,476	111,765	4,281,421	5,622,008	
Eastern Townships Bank	31,874	4,000	69,033	34,212	22,663	5,325	5,000	
Banque Nationale	109,000	33,518	100,264	47,433	16,649	1,318,417	1,664,541	
Banque Jacques Cartier	74,167	21,100	101,226	14,830	22,869	1,712,446	1,953,603	
Merchants Bank	614,358	304,400	326,241	44,708	44,708	5,029,343	6,492,778	
Royal Canadian Bank	561,104	111,320	128,066	111,320	128,227	3,627,411	3,662,751	
Union Bank of L. Canada	94,353	72,000	87,273	56,277	33,312	1,341,603	1,626,859	
Mechanics Bank	45,000	17,312	67,000	48,812	370	427,689	514,111	
Bank of Commerce	733,506	17,312	92,600	68,473	74,466	1,712,284	2,528,263	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Merchants Bank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
People's Bank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Union Bank	215,207	21,000	75,000	11,349	---	761,745	52,764	
Bank of Nova Scotia	314,653	27,204	39,600	62,536	15,459	1,398,163	168,920	
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	338,770	17,714	---	22,637	103,473	1,723,433	62,506	
Commercial Bank	19,712	32,000	---	12,121	13,264	384,244	29,540	
St. Stephen's Bank	39,207	4,834	---	32,115	2,297	345,808	96,605	
People's Bank	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total Assets	8,409,010	1,742,415	7,045,916	1,835,276	2,915,301	32,209,574	4,444,129	

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 1863.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	102 1/4	102 1/4
Bank of N. A.	102 1/2	102 1/2
City Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Banque du Peuple	102 1/4	102 1/4
Mechanics Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Ontario Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Bank of Toronto	102 1/4	102 1/4
Quebec Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Union Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Gore Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Banque Jacques Cartier	102 1/4	102 1/4
Eastern Townships Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Merchants Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Royal Canadian Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Mechanics Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Royal Canadian Bank	102 1/4	102 1/4
Bank of Commerce	102 1/4	102 1/4
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	15	15
A. & St. Lawrence	16	16
O. W. of Canada	17	17
C. & St. Lawrence	12	12
Do. preferential	50	50
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Consols	\$2 00	\$2 25
Canada Mining Company	---	---
Huron Copper Bay	45	45
Lake Huron N. & C.	---	---
Quebec & L. S.	---	---
Montreal Telegraph Co.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Montreal City Gas Company	10 1/2	10 1/2
Its Passenger R. R. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Richler Navigation Co.	110	110
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Montreal Elevating Company	10 1/2	10 1/2
British Colonial Steamship Co.	50	50
Canada Glass Company	50	50
BONDS.		
Government Debentures, 5 p.c. str.	86	87
do do do, 6 p.c. str.	87 1/2	88
do do do, 6 p.c. str. 1878, str.	92 1/2	103
do do do, 6 p.c. str. 1879, str.	92 1/2	103
do do do, 6 p.c. str. 1880, str.	92 1/2	103
Montreal Water Works 6 p.c. str.	90	91
Montreal City Bonds, 6 p.c. str.	90 1/2	91 1/2
Quebec City 6 p.c. str.	50	50
Toronto City Bonds, 6 p.c. str.	92 1/2	93
Kingston City Bonds, 6 p.c. str.	93	93
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 p.c. str.	90	91
do do do, 6 p.c. str.	90	91
County Debentures	70	72
EXCHANGE.		
Bank of London, 60 days	109 1/2	110 1/4
Private do	109 1/2	109 1/2
Private, with documents	100	102 1/2
Bank of New York	24 1/2	25 1/2
Private do	24 1/2	25 1/2
Gold Drafts do.	100	100
Silver	4 1/4	4 1/4
Gold in New York	139 1/4	139 1/4

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 13th, 1863.

Consols for money, 91 1/4 for account, 92 1/2. Exchequer Bills, 8 to 14 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec., 1872	---	---
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877	103	104
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	101	103
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.	101	103
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July.	90 1/2	91 1/2
Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock.	89	91
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 1910 to 1913	---	---
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	100	102

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence	53	55
Buffalo and Lake Huron	3	3 1/2
Do preference	5	6 1/2
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	0	0
Grand Trunk of Canada	16 1/2	15 1/2
Do eqmt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c.	76	77
Do 1st preference bonds	40	42
Do 2nd preference bonds	30	23
Do 3rd preference stock	23	23
Do 4th preference stock	17	18
Great Western of Canada	14 1/2	14 1/2
Do 6 without option, 1873	100	103
Do 5 1/2 do 1877-73	90	92
North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st pref. bds.	78	82

BANKS.

British North America 43 to 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Telegraph	56	53
Do do 8 per cents	102	107
British American Land	15	17
Canada Company	60	65
Colonial Securities Company	---	---
Canadian Loan and Investment	2 1/2	1 1/2
Hudson's Bay	16 1/2	15 1/2
Trust and Loan Company, U. C.	4	3 1/2

PRICES OF GRAIN.

ARTICLES.	Average Prices on						
	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Floor, superior	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Extra	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Fancy	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Superfine	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
No. 2	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Flour	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Bag Flour, 100 lbs.	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Outland, 100 lbs.	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Wheat, U. C. Spring	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Peas, per 40 lbs.	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Peas, per 40 lbs.	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
Peas, per 40 lbs.	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Fish, Raisins, Nuts, Tea, Tobacco, Wines, and Spirits.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Hardware, Iron, Tin Plates, Cordage, Drugs, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Soap, Oils, Paints, and Waxes.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Glass, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, and various types of Ware.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Produce, Flour, Fat, and various types of Meat and Fish.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, May 28.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, and Dairy Produce.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

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

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 27th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

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

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Port of ELSIN (Edwardsburgh.)
The Port of Napanee.

22-3

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 12th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

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

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Shelburne.

Certified,

22-3

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1838. 43-3m

OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 22nd day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is amongst other things enacted by the 68th section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," that the importer "of any cattle or swine, may slaughter and cure and pack the same (and if such cattle or swine are imported in the carcass, may cure and pack the same) in bond," providing such slaughtering, curing and packing be done and conducted under such Regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for this purpose; which said Regulation may extend to the substitution of beef and pork in quantities equivalent to the produce of such cattle and swine.

And whereas it has been found expedient to give effect to the said section 68, so far as regards the importation of swine.

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority of the 68th clause of the said recited Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the slaughtering, curing and packing of swine in bond shall be done and conducted under the Regulations and Restrictions following, viz:—

1. The importer of live hogs or swine intending to avail himself of the privilege conferred by the said section 68 of the Act hereinbefore mentioned, shall apply to the Collector of Customs at or nearest the place at which he intends importing or entering such swine, and shall furnish such Collector with a brief description in writing of the premises intended to be used as a killing pen, and curing and packing house, for the purposes aforesaid; and should the Collector approve of such premises, he will constitute the same constructively into a warehouse for the special object, and the said premises shall, to all legal intents and purposes, be and be dealt with as one of the Queen's Warehouses; and the importer shall enter into and execute the usual Bond given by the owners of Warehouses placed under the Crown's lock.

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

3. And whereas, the duty imposed upon swine is a specific duty on each animal at so much per head, without reference to weight or size, and that it is necessary in order to facilitate the balancing of the accounts of what goes into the warehouse, and what comes out, in another form for exportation, that a ratio should be established between the weight of the live animal warehoused and the equivalent weight of the merchantable products of such animal after he has been slaughtered,—it is considered that the average weight of a live hog may be taken at 200 lbs., and that the equivalent of such live hog in pork, bacon, hams and lard is 118 lbs., and that every 113 lbs. weight of pork, bacon, hams or lard taken out of the warehouse shall be deemed to represent one live hog put into the warehouse, and the exportation of that quantity of pork, bacon, hams or lard will be equivalent to the exportation of one of the live hogs bonded, and if the same, instead of being imported, should go into consumption in this Dominion, it shall be charged with a duty of \$2, as being the merchantable manufactured equivalent of the live animal chargeable with that duty on importation.

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

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

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

22-3

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS.

Exchange Court,

1-ly MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Dente, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandies.
F. Mestreau & Co.
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-ly

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

No. 8 North Wharf,
St. John, N.B.

41-ly

TORONTO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF
TRADE.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange

44

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & GROMBIE,

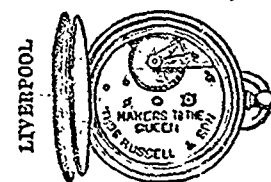
(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)
Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,
Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,
Fishing and Shooting Tackle.

And every description of
British, American, and Domestic Hardware.
42-3m

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL



Branch House—87
Yonge Street, Toronto.
W. Leatham, Agent,
Montreal.
P. H. Thompson,
St. John, N.B.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

39-ly

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF
CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.
Price reduced to 27½ cents.

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

GOODERHAM & WORTS,
10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

42-ly

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

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

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

Address letters, BROWN'S BANK, Toronto.

39-ly

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,
No. 8 Wellington Street West,

37-ly

Toronto, C. W.

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, Etc.,

37-ly

Toronto, C. W.

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

68 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

39-3m

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu-
facturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission
Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE.
39-ly

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTUR-
ING STATIONERS, Dealers in BOOKBIND-
ER'S MATERIALS, &c, King Street, Toronto, have
now received a large and complete assortment of
General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally
from the producers, which they can confidently re-
commend, both as regards quality and price. They
continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full as-
sortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and
styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Diaries,
&c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers,
Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.
42-3m

GROCERS.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships *Nova Scotia*, *Nestorian* & *Belgian*
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT
PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

W. & R. GRIFFITH,

Corner of Church and Front Street,

37-ly

TORONTO.

GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front and Yonge Streets,
TORONTO.

25-ly

JOHN BOYD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MONRO. C. W. BUNTING.

37-ly

TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

CANADIAN FABRICS,

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square,

MANCHESTER,

Alexandra Building, James Street,

LIVERPOOL,

ENGLAND

37-ly

NEW GOODS

Ex "Peruvian" and "Louisiana."

1 Bale DRAB JEANS.

4 " WHITE COTTON.

2 " 30 in. REGATTA STRIPES.

2 Cases BUFF MANTLE HOLLAND.

4 " ROUGH BRO. HOLLAND.

1 " CROQUET SKIRTS.

1 " BOOK MUSLIN.

2 " ROLLED LINING.

2 " HABERDASHERY.

1 " CASBAINS.

2 " UMBRELLAS.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

28 and 30 Front Street,

} TORONTO.

Toronto, 19th April, 1868.

37-ly

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, &c.,

44 Yonge Street, Toronto.

37-ly

GEORGE BARKER & CO.,

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS

10 Wellington Street West,

TORONTO.

37-ly

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

HERDERSON & BOSTWICK,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

MEN'S FELT HATS,

Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw

Goods.

18 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX & COMPANY,

Wholesale Importers of

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

and Manufacturers of

Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,

23 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

44-ly

TORONTO.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

G R O C E R S

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.,

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published
every Morning at \$6.00 a year in advance.

The WEEKLY LEADER is published every Friday
at \$2.00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected
news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural
Matter and Market Reports.

THE PATRIOT,

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

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.

JAMES BEATY,

Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

THE
SINGER-SEWING MACHINES.

NORRIS BLACK,

No. 18 King Street East, Toronto,

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

No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE,

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

NEW FAMILY MACHINE

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

Norris Black is also Agent for the

NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES

A supply always on hand.

Address Box J, 101, Toronto.

41 ly

LYMAN & MACNAB,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

36 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAB.

39-ly

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

WHOLESALE,

64 Young Street, Toronto.

40-ly

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF

FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels supplied.

73 Yonge Street, Toronto.

39-ly

TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.

ROBERT H. GRAY,

Manufacturer of

HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,

No. 43 Yonge Street

37-ly

TORONTO.

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

WE are now receiving from various Manufacturers throughout the Province large and varied assortment of

CANADIAN SPRING TWEEDS,

which we shall offer at specially low rates.

D. McINNES & CO.

Hamilton, Ontario, 15th Feb., 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

HAMILTON,

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Hamilton, 18th March, 1868. 44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

27 and 29 King Street East,

44-ly Hamilton, Ontario.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

- Tweeds, Flannels,
- Hosiery, Yarns,
- Grey Domestics, Twilled Sheeting,
- Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,

STRAW GOODS, MANTLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURNER & CO.

Hamilton, March, 1868. 44-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN-CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

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

J. W. FERGUSON.
82-ly

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

and will, by 17th instant, have a large quantity ready for inspection.

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868. 44-ly

JAMES SIMPSON,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. 47-6m

G. J. FORSTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,

Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

HARVEY STUART & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44-ly Hamilton, Ontario.

PERRINS & CLARK,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,

46-ly Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'

NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

EDWARD MACILL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

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

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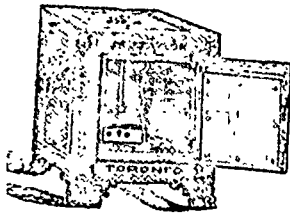
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