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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**  
 Saturday, 23th day of June, 1863.  
**PRESENT:**  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL**  
**IN COUNCIL.**

**ON** the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of  
 Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority  
 conferred by the Act passed during the recent session  
 of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap 6, intit-  
 uted: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excel-  
 lency in Council has been pleased to make the follow-  
 ing Regulation:  
 In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in  
 the Act passed during the recent Session of the Par-  
 liament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting  
 the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports  
 named in the lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders  
 of His Excellency in Council, passed under the au-  
 thority of the said Act, the undermentioned Ports  
 shall be, and they are hereby included in the Lists of  
 Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

- Province of Nova Scotia.
- The Port of Maitland.
- Province of New Brunswick.
- The Port of Richmond.
- WM. H. LEE,  
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**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. 5-ly

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

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

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

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

**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 Kenyon & Son Bury . . . 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  
 Pisset, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,  
 A. Montman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,  
 Danville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,  
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,  
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,  
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,  
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
 F. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,  
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Mason & 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.**

**JAMES BAYLIS,**  
**IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND**  
**OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,**  
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,  
 No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 8-ly

1868. SPRING. 1868.  
**DRY GOODS**

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 Are now receiving,  
 Per Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"  
 42 PACKAGES,  
 And by "NOVA-SCOTIA,"  
 84 PACKAGES.  
 These, with their former large stock, completes their  
**SPRING IMPORTATIONS.**  
 Inspection and careful comparison invited.  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
**ST. PETER STREET,**  
 1-ly **MONTREAL.**

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**  
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**  
 Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds,  
**AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**  
**WEST BROTHERS,**  
 14-ly **144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.**

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**  
 44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 1-ly

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
**450 ST. PAUL STREET,**  
**MONTREAL,** 5-ly

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

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

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**  
 European and American **FANCY GOODS,**  
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,  
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c.  
**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, JULY 17, 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.

The London Times of the 26th, in its City article,  
 announces "that the circumstance of the arrival in  
 England of Mr. Rose, the Canadian Finance Minister,  
 gave rise to a report that the contemplated guaranteed  
 loan for the Intercolonial Railway will be brought  
 out immediately."

The Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay  
 Company intend to recommend the payment of a divid-  
 end at the rate of 4s. per share on the 18th of July,  
 in addition to the 8s. paid in January last.

At a recent meeting of the Canada Company, Mr.  
 R. Gillespie, the Governor, in the chair, the report  
 was adopted, and a division ordered out of the assets  
 in hand of £1 10s. per share for the half-year ending  
 the 10th of July. It was resolved to divide a  
 further sum of £1 15s. per share as a second instal-  
 ment towards the re-payment of the paid-up capital  
 of the Company.

**Presentation.**  
 Mr. C. S. Ross, late cashier of the Commercial  
 Bank, left Kingston last week for Scotland, where he  
 intends staying a few weeks. On the eve of his de-  
 parture, upwards of fifty former employees of the  
 Commercial Bank, and nearly all of whom are now  
 employed in the Merchants' Bank, presented Mr.  
 Ross with a complimentary address; accompanied by  
 three handsome solid silver trays, each having an ap-  
 propriate inscription.

**Indian Superintendent.**  
 William Plummer, Esq., has been gazetted visiting  
 superintendent to the Indians of Lakes Huron and  
 Superior, and commissioner for the protection of In-  
 dian lands and the timber thereon, in place of Charles  
 T. Dupont, Esq. removed.

Subjoined is a statement of the Provincial Notes in  
 circulation Wednesday, the 1st of July, 1868, and of  
 the specie held against them at Montreal and Toronto:  

Notes in Circulation, Specie held.		
At Montreal .....	\$2,703,015	\$475,000
At Toronto .....	1,688,885	\$50,000
	\$4,391,900	\$525,000

**MONTREAL SAW WORKS.**  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 Manufacture all descriptions of  
**CIRCULAR, MILL, CROSS-OUT,**  
**BILLET WEBS,**  
 &c. &c.  
 Reduced Price List Just issued.  
 Special discount to the Trade.  
 Montreal, June 25, 1868 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 pre-  
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were  
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.  
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.  
**Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.**  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 Genera Agents for Canada.  
**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**  
**Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON. P.J.S.**  
 9-ly

The following is a statement of the Revenue and  
 Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the  
 month of June, 1868, and also for the fiscal year, ended  
 June 30th, 1868:—  

Revenue—Customs .....	\$650,620
Excise .....	160,659
Bill Stamp Duty .....	11,418
Post Office .....	23,469
Public Works, including Railways ..	74,406
Miscellaneous .....	178,114
For previous 11 months .....	\$1,074,977
	13,822,641
<b>Total for year .....</b>	<b>\$14,896,918</b>
Expenditure for June .....	\$1,155,691
For previous 11 months .....	10,855,967
<b>Total for year .....</b>	<b>\$12,012,658</b>

**THE WEATHER.**  
**HOT! Hotter!! Hottest!!!** Such is a condensed  
 record of the condition of the weather for several  
 weeks back—not alone in the city of Montreal, but all  
 over this continent, not even excepting many of the  
 cities on the Atlantic coast, where usually briny  
 breezes bring some relief in the dog days. The  
 number of deaths by sun-stroke has already been very  
 great—chronicled in almost every paper that comes to  
 us. Indirectly, the number of deaths from heat has  
 been far greater, although it is impossible to arrive at  
 anything like an exact estimate of those who have  
 been carried off from this cause. Business is very  
 much at a stand-still, out-door laborers in some  
 instances have been compelled to give up work, and,  
 wherever it is possible, idleness prevails. Those who  
 can afford the time and money leave the hot, dusty  
 city, and flee to the sea-side, or wherever there is  
 hope of finding a cool retreat, till the heated term be  
 past; those who can't get away, stay to bewail their  
 misfortune. The crops, too, suffer much from the  
 drought, and should there not soon be an abundant  
 rain, the glorious promises of a rich harvest will  
 greatly fall of being fulfilled. In many places, the  
 hay crop has been a comparative short, light, and  
 dried-up. The fall wheat and barley still look well,  
 and are past much danger from drought, but spring  
 wheat is still in jeopardy, and has already sustained  
 more or less injury. We trust, however, ere many  
 days, to hear of our thirsty land being refreshed by  
 copious showers, and that our farmers, and all those  
 whose interests are so closely interwoven with them,  
 may be spared the misfortune which an insufficient  
 harvest would be, and that overflowing barns and  
 well-filled storehouses may give indubitable evidence  
 of an unusually abundant yield, such an appearance  
 have hitherto led us to expect.

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

WE have before us the first report of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization. The report points out the limitation of the action of the Committee by the Act of Confederation, which vests the public lands, mines and minerals, in each Province, in the local Government of that Province; and it also draws attention to the fact that there can be no successful effort made to attract immigrants to Canada without combined action between the General and Provincial Governments.

The Committee state that the system which has been in existence for furthering and aiding immigration to Canada, has not been productive of satisfactory results, and that, in their opinion, it is not adapted to be so under the law which has placed the public lands under the control of the Provincial Legislatures. For the present, and before any general and concurrent action can be agreed upon by the general and local governments, the Committee recommend that such care and assistance be extended to emigrants arriving sea-ward as may be necessary, but they also recommend a discontinuance of the agency at Wolverhampton, England, and so far as practicable, the reduction of the staff at the Quebec, Toronto, and other agencies in this country, with a view to the early re-organization of these agencies. They suggest the making accessible through British territory so much of the lands in the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan and its tributaries as may be fitted for agricultural purposes, and the offering of them for sale on terms attractive to immigrants. Referring to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the quantity of land hitherto inaccessible which will be available for settlement, they urge on the Government of the Dominion the necessity of co-operating with the Provincial Governments through whose territory the road is to pass, in the adoption of a well considered and liberal policy with regard to settlement.

Appended to the report are supplies from the Commissioners of Crown Lands of each of the Provinces to queries of the Committee, with regard to the terms on which wild lands can be obtained by settlers, the quantity and character of such lands, &c. In Ontario free grants of over one hundred acres, free for twenty years after issue of patent from seizure for debt, can be obtained under the provisions of the Act passed at the last Session for actual settlement and cultivation, and locatees are allowed to purchase an additional hundred acres at fifty cents an acre, cash. Of these lands, there are 8,213,600 acres surveyed, of which 840,800 acres in the District of Muskoka and Parry Sound are now open for settlement, and which contain a greater proportion of good land than the rest of the territory and are more accessible.

In Quebec the sales of public lands are made under the Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, but by a recent Act of the Local Legislature, such lands are exempted from seizure for debt for ten years after the issue of patents to settlers. These lands are situated in a large number of different counties, lying both north and south of the St. Lawrence, the price varying from 30c. to 60c. per acre, except where sold under a special valuation; the quality of the soil and the nature of the surface of the country in which they are varying also very greatly, embracing hilly and even mountainous territories, as well as wooded and level land more suitable for farming. On the south shore of the river there are several Colonization Roads, viz., the Tache Road, the Metapedia Road, the Mailloux Road, the Elgin Road, and the Temiscouata Road, on which free grants of land are made on certain conditions.

In New Brunswick an Act has recently been passed, authorizing the selection of eligible portions of the vacant Crown Lands, the making of public roads and through them, and their survey in one hundred acre lots laid off on both sides of these roads. Bona fide settlers obtain grants of these lots on certain conditions, including the payment of twenty dollars as a sort of road tax, consecutive residence for three years, &c. The quantity of land surveyed and available for settlement under this Act is 188,000 acres. These tracts have been specially selected as being well adapted for cultivation, the soil generally good, well watered, and covered with hardwood. They are also easy of access from the existing settlements.

In Nova Scotia a tract of 5,000 acres was surveyed in 1865 into lots of 100 and 150 acres for the accommodation of intending settlers, the purchase price being \$44 per 100 acres, on which a credit of three years is given. The soil is reported to be of good quality, very well

covered with wood, and the greater portion fit for cultivation. Surveys have also been made elsewhere, but the Commissioner of Crown Lands informs the Committee that he does not know of any instance in which the Immigration Agent has induced parties to take up any of the lots for the purpose of improvement and settlement.

Manufactures in Australia are gathering strength, A woollen company which has gone recently into operation has now nearly 5,000 yards of cloth made, comprising the kinds called "tweeds," "moltons," "diagonals" "stripes," "hair lines," &c. These cloths have not yet been sent into the market, as the company intend to accumulate 5,000 yards, for the production of which a premium of £1,500 was offered by the government some time since, and claim the money, before they appeal to the cloth consuming public for support. The finished products of the factory are of many different patterns, serviceable and lasting, as they consist wholly of good sound wool. With its present resources, the mill will turn out, when at full work, about 1,500 yards of cloth a week, and consume 1,320 lbs of washed, or 2 880 lbs of greasy wool.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.

OUR readers will recollect that some months ago, the settlers, about 400 in number, of Manitoba, Red River Territory, elected Mr. Thomas Spence to the position of Governor and President of Council. The colony appears to be prospering under its new Government, according to latest accounts. The following proclamation shows the Governor is taking measures to obtain means of carrying on his Government. The tax however is not heavy:—

## Government and Council of Manitoba.

**PUBLIC NOTICE TO TRADERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS**—Notice is hereby given that after this date all Merchandise, Liquor, &c., imported into this Colony, will be subject to an import duty of Four Pounds per cent. Further that no liquor, on which duty is paid, will be allowed to be broached, or sold, within ten miles of the Church of St. Mary, Laprairie, without license. Traders and others passing through this Colony, and going beyond the jurisdiction (that is on the North beyond Manitoba House or on the West crossing the Little Saskatchewan) for trading purposes, are required to make a sworn declaration of such before the Custom House Officer at Laprairie, and report contents. Merchants and others are therefore hereby requested, in order to save unnecessary inconvenience, to furnish their agents or traders with a regular "Manifest" or "Packing Account," duly signed as correct, and if for duty the amount of duties must accompany the same.

By Order.

J. FINLAY WRAY,

Clerk of Council and Custom House Officer.  
LAPRAIRIE, March 1st, 1868.

## Gambling in Cereals.

The recent gambling operations in wheat in Chicago and Milwaukee, in which merchants of the latter city, by their superior acuteness, came out ahead of the Chicago schemers, making a considerable margin by the operations, was no doubt, the "last straw" which drew the following from the recent Convention of North-Western millers at Chicago:—

"Resolved, That we deprecate all gambling operations in wheat and flour, all corners and efforts at cornering, as unjust to the manufacturer by disturbing the value of the commodity, and as oppressive to the labouring man, who is compelled to bear the burden of the high prices of the staff of life, and that such conspiracies are against the interests of the poor and labouring man are deserving of universal reprimand."

## Oswego.

This port has profited more perhaps than any other of the Lake ports, out of the canal trade with Canada, and from the following from the *Times*, is making efforts, by harbour improvements, to increase the accommodations for trade, and consequently enlarge the profits:—

"We have not failed to call attention to measures actually contemplated, or talked of, to improve or increase our harbour facilities, for we firmly believe that in a very few years the want of sufficient harbor room at this port will be one of the greatest drawbacks to the business of the city. Our Canadian trade, as we have recently shown, is 'just doubling right up.' The Niagara Ship Canal is but a question of time; the Welland Railway is pouring a wealth of commerce upon us; the Ontario and Huron Canal is by no means a chimera, but every day's agitation of the project makes the probabilities of its construction greater. All these measures will turn a torrent of commerce upon Lake Ontario, and the part of it secured by Oswego will be in proportion to our means of accommodating it."

## ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Canadian Bank was held at its banking house on Monday, the 6th of July, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation.

The general statement of the Bank for the past year having been submitted by the Cashier, the President read the following report:—

## Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank.

The Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank have much pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Third Annual Report.

The balance at the credit of Reserve Fund at last annual meeting was ..... \$ 40,000.00  
The net profits of the year, after deducting working expenses have been..... 144 773.63

Making ..... \$ 184,773.63  
From which deduct two dividends, of four per cent. each, for the year just ended..... 76,507.23

Balance at credit of the fund.... \$ 108,266.40

The subscribed capital at the last annual meeting was..... \$1,452,150.00  
The present subscribed capital is..... 1,554,666.00

Showing an increase of..... \$ 102,506.00

The paid up capital at last annual meeting was..... \$ 806,627.00  
The present paid up capital is..... 1,071,260.00

Showing an increase of..... \$ 264,633.00

The circulation at the last annual meeting was..... \$ 916,668.00  
The present circulation is..... 1,095,452.00

Showing an increase of..... \$ 178,794.00

The deposits at the last annual meeting were..... \$ 994,608.14  
The present deposits are..... 1,398,050.60

Increase..... \$ 403,442.46

The Directors congratulate the Shareholders of the Bank on the satisfactory results of the last year's business, and for further information as to the affairs of the Bank, refer to the accompanying schedule.

During the past year, notwithstanding numerous applications, agencies have been opened only at Chatham, Kergus and Gait, making twenty-three agencies now in full operation and under control.

Since the last annual meeting this Bank, in common with other Banks in the Province of Ontario, passed through a severe monetary crisis; the effect of which was to prove to the public, under very trying circumstances, the ability of the Bank to meet all the demands upon it, and to strengthen that confidence which it merits.

The Royal Canadian Bank is now the recognized Bank of the Government of Ontario, and by means of its agencies is in a position to afford very great facilities for the transaction of the business of the Government, without at all neglecting the interests or abridging the rights of the ordinary business community.

The Directors, as on previous occasions, bear willing testimony to the great attention both of the President and Cashier to the interests of the Bank, and to the efficiency of the various officers connected with the Bank of Toronto and at the several agencies.

## LIABILITIES.

Circulation..... \$1,095,452.00  
Deposits not bearing interest..... \$586,573.84  
Deposits bearing interest..... 812,476.76

Unclaimed dividends..... 5 31.49  
Dividends payable 2nd July..... 41,396.87  
Due to other banks..... 19,509.83  
Reserved interest..... 12,801.90  
Suspense account..... 25,572.26  
Reserve Fund..... 108,266.40  
Profit and loss..... 6,519.22

Capital paid up..... \$2,712,960.67  
1,071,260.00

\$3,784,220.67

## ASSETS.

Specie and Provincial Notes..... \$ 466,684.33  
Government Securities..... 139,068.66  
Furniture, &c..... 19,068.77  
Due by other banks..... 260,339.02  
Notes and bills of other banks..... 111,879.07  
Notes and bills discounted, and other debts..... 2,787,705.72

\$3,784,220.67

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected to compose the Board of Directors for the present year:—Hon. Donald McDonald, W. Barber, Esq., M.P., James Metcalfe, Esq., M.P., R. A. Harrison, Esq., M.P., Alex. Manning, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., and James Crombie, Esq.

At a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Jas. Metcalfe, Esq., M.P. was elected President, and Hon. Donald McDonald, Vice-President.

T. WOODSIDE,

Cashier.

TORONTO, July 7th, 1868.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

TORONTO, 6th July, 1868.

The first annual meeting of this bank took place yesterday, Hon. Wm. McMaster, president, in the chair. The following report of the directors to the shareholders was read:—

In conformity with the requirements of the charter, your directors have pleasure in presenting the first annual report, accompanied by the following statement of the result of the business for the period ending 30th June last, embracing 13 months—the bank having commenced business on the 15th May, 1867. The net available profits for the above period amount to \$97,783 20

From which has been taken dividend No. 1, paid on January 1st, 1868, reckoned at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from 15th May, 1867 \$25,129 82  
 Dividend No. 2 of 4 per cent., paid 1st July inst. 32,291 37  
 Transferred to "Rest" account. 40,000 00

Leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$362 01  
 It will thus be observed that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been paid from the date on which the bank opened. The preliminary expenses have been liquidated; and after making all the usual deductions the surplus profits amount to \$40,362 01, of which \$40,000 has been carried to "Rest" account, leaving \$362 01 at credit of profit and loss account.

The profits would have been larger, but in view of the distress occasioned by the causes which produced the panic of last autumn, every consideration of prudence pointed to the necessity of keeping on hand a much larger reserve of gold and legal tender notes than is required under ordinary circumstances.

The business of the Bank during the first few months of its existence was necessarily limited, but subsequently expanded in so desirable a manner as to render it advisable—in the interests of the shareholders—to call up the capital stock much more rapidly than was originally intended.

The calls were met with unusual promptness as is exhibited by the fact of \$916,359, of the one million dollars authorized, being now paid up.

Your Directors have, from the commencement, acted upon the principle of establishing only a limited number of branches; and of confining the operations the institution to a strictly legitimate banking business; and they cannot too strongly urge upon their successors a rigid adherence to this policy, as being not only in the interest of the shareholders, but ultimately most conducive to that of the country.

The branches have been recently inspected, and your Directors have no hesitation in representing the entire business of the Bank as being in a safe and most healthy condition.

The protracted illness and lamented death of Mr. Greer, the late Cashier, imposed for a time unusual duties upon your Directors, which they continued to perform with unremitting attention until the appointment of his successor, M. Dallas, whose management has been of a character to satisfy them that their selection was judicious.

WM. McMASTER, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up.....	\$ 916,359 00
Circulation.....	\$ 702,388 00
Deposits.....	1,302,480 70
Reserve for interest accrued on deposits.....	3,098 39
First dividend unpaid.....	101 91
Second dividend payable 1st July inst.....	32,291 37
"Rest".....	40,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward.....	362 01
	\$ 40,362 01
	\$2,997,081 38

ASSETS.

Specie and Provincial notes.....	\$785,017 35
Notes & checks of other banks.....	139,066 69
Balances due by other banks, after deducting balances due to other banks.....	45,781 49
Government securities.....	969,865 53
Notes and Bills discounted.....	92,500 00
Bank premises and furniture.....	1,894,294 08
	40,421 82
	\$2,997,081 38

Messrs. Chas. Robertson and W. J. MacDonnell were then appointed scrutineers, and subsequently reported that the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Hon. Wm. McMaster, Messrs. H. S. Howland, Wm. Alexander, Wm. Elliot, T. Sutherland Stainer, Jas. Austin and John Taylor.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Hon. Wm. McMaster was elected President and Mr. H. S. Howland Vice-President.

R. J. DALLAS, Cashier.

The London Canadian News states that a new Company has been formed under the title of "The Canadian North West Land and Mining Company." It will purchase lands, minerals, &c., on this part of the continent, for trading or working purposes.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

At a meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, held at their Banking House, St. Peter Street, on Tuesday, the 6th of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock, there were present Charles E. Levey, Col. Rhodes, W. H. Jeffrey, Jas. Gibb, John Lane, John Roche, Hon. Thomas McGreevy, Wm. Home, Hon. George Irvine, Col. Chandler, R.A.; J. W. Henry, T. H. Grant, M. O'Leary, F. A. Shaw, D. C. Thompson, J. F. Turnbull, Dr. Jos. E. Fortin, E. W. Methot, G. H. Simard, M.P.; A. H. Murphy, Denis Bogue, &c., &c.

C. E. Levey, Esq., was called to the chair, and N. H. Bowen, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary read the following report:—

The Directors, on submitting the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, have the pleasure to congratulate their fellow-shareholders on a very satisfactory return from the transactions of the past year, notwithstanding the fact that the trade of this port, to which chiefly the operations of the Bank are yet confined, has been less than usually remunerative.

The business of the year has resulted in profit which, after payment of all charges, amounts to \$104,593 04  
 To which is to be added the balance of the account of profit and loss brought from last year..... 1,305 33  
 Making..... \$106,898 37

This has been thus appropriated:—  
 To dividend paid January last 4 per cent. \$31,199 66  
 To dividend paid 1st of July inst. 4 per ct. 34,473 91  
 To reduction of account of preliminary expenses..... 1,180 01  
 To provision for recoverable debts..... 10,738 60  
 To provision for doubtful debts..... 3,464 50  
 To interest reserved..... \$14,248 10  
 To addition to reserved profits..... 3,278 80  
 To addition to reserved profits..... 20,000 00  
 Making..... \$104,220 42

Leaving..... \$ 1,567 95 to be carried forward to the account of Profit and Loss.

The directors having thus, in accordance with a policy which they recommend to their successors, made ample provision for the profits of the current business, for all irrecoverable and doubtful claims of the Bank.

The Reserved Profits amount to \$50,000, or somewhat more than 8 per cent of the average paid up capital stock of the Bank, during the short period (about two years) of its accumulation.

The wants of the extending business of the Bank, during the last year, led the Directors to call up the unpaid portion of the subscribed shares by instalments of ten per cent. cash, in accordance with the terms of the Charter of Incorporation. Thus far these calls have generally been promptly met, and the last of them will become payable on the 1st day of August next.

Since the last general meeting of the shareholders, the Directors have established a branch of the Bank at Montreal, under efficient management, which is aided by the advice of a valued local direction. So far the business there has been almost altogether auxiliary to that of the head office of the Bank, but the Directors have had every reason to be satisfied with its results, and with the prospects of its further success.

CHARLES E. LEVEY, President.

QUEBEC, 1st July, 1868.

After the usual votes, it was moved by John Roache, Esq., and seconded by W. E. Methot, Esq., and

Resolved,—That a sum of \$1,000 be devoted to the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to Chas. E. Levey, Esq., the President, as a recognition of the eminent services rendered by him to the Bank.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the scrutineers.

The following gentlemen were duly re-elected Directors:—Chas. E. Levey, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, John Sharples, Col. Rhodes, Hon. George Irvine, James Gibbe, and G. H. Simard.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....	\$ 934,596 37
Notes in circulation.....	99,029 00
Due to Depositors:— With interest.....	\$134,312 73
Without interest.....	326,514 44
Dividends unclaimed.....	460,827 17
Dividend No. 5 payable 1st July.....	1,378 15
Due to other Banks.....	34,473 91
Reserve for irrecoverable and doubtful debts.....	241,177 44
Interest reserved.....	14,248 10
Reserved Profits.....	3,278 80
Profit and Loss.....	60,000 00
	1,567 95
	\$1,840,572 49

ASSETS.

Coin, Bullion and Prov. Notes.....	\$147,168 01
Notes & Cheques of other Bks.....	52 196 11
Due by other Banks.....	199,364 12
Bills Discounted.....	45,192 45
Provincial Securities.....	1,432,142 59
Preliminary expenses.....	101,873 33
	12,000 00
	\$1,840,572 49

QUEBEC, 15th June, 1868.  
 At a meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Messrs. C. E. Levey and T. McGreevy were re-elected respectively President and Vice-President.

W. DUNN, Cashier.

QUEBEC, 6th July, 1868.

THE MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RAILWAY.

(From the Waterloo Advertiser.)

ON Saturday last, a deputation from the Eastern Townships, composed of Col. Pomroy, President of the Eastern Townships Bank, R. W. Henniker, Esq., Mayor of Sherbrooke, and M. B. Colby, Esq., of Stanstead, met the merchants of Quebec, at the Board of Trade Room in that city, in reference to the construction of the Massawippi Valley Railroad. Col. Pomroy opened the ball in explanation of the mission of the deputation. The Massawippi road required only \$10,000 more to fulfil their undertaking towards Passumpsic Company, but the sources of supply in the locality specially interested were exhausted. The cost of the Massawippi road will be \$800,000, the old road cost \$2,200,000, making the combined capital \$4,000,000. The Passumpsic Company had wiped out \$300,000 of its stock by forfeiture, and in 1867, \$900,000 more would be got rid of by the sinking fund, of which operations the stockholders of the new road would share the advantage. It is claimed that the Massawippi road will shorten the journey from Quebec to New York 67 miles.

Mr. Henniker then gave full explanations as to the financial position of the larger road in existence, and interesting information respecting the prospects of the proposed work. He said the Passumpsic and Connecticut Railway, had earned net and clear all its liabilities, including a sinking fund, sufficient to pay an annual dividend of six per cent. for the last four years. In 1850 the net earnings were \$61,714, and in 1867, \$184,652, or treble the first amount. There was no better railway on the Continent, none in better order, and none where fewer accidents occurred, the number for 1867 being but four, and two or three of these attributable to individual faults, and not to the Company. We were to make the permanent way, but the Passumpsic Company would provide the running stock, keep the road in order, and assume all the other responsibilities, dealing with us in the same way as with their own shareholders. After 1876 it was believed the dividends would rise to 8 or 10 per cent. Much trade might be carried on between Quebec and the district between it and New York, on the completion of the connection contemplated. He was informed by Mr. G. B. Hall that lumber manufactured at Montmorency Falls was being forwarded to the Connecticut valley at a cheaper rate than it could be shipped by water at Quebec. The country in the vicinity of, and to be opened up by the railway, was popular with travellers on account of its picturesque and other attractions. The American proprietors, then, would take these bonds at par, though negotiable only at a discount, and would allow upon them six per cent. in gold. The Passumpsic Railway was not dependent upon this line alone for connection with Canada. It could make use of the road, for which a charter had been obtained to connect the head of Lake Magog with Waterloo, county of Sherford, which would leave Quebec and Lennoxville in the lurch. If this railway were made, the South-Eastern Quebec would not be the terminus but Montreal. The Passumpsic Company would not think of this route, if the Massawippi road could be built.

We may now be assured that the Massawippi road will be carried through to its completion successfully. Our Eastern Townships neighbours of the extreme East certainly deserve to have the road for the persistent energy and courage they have displayed, in pushing the matter under obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable. The Passumpsic road will, nevertheless, have connection with Montreal by the way of Waterloo, ere long, spite of predictions to the contrary.

HAYING IN "CATCHING WEATHER."—Last year the weather was characterized as "catching"—and from the beginning one would think this year had caught something, for it has been as showery and drizzly as the last along the sea-board. Almost any body can make hay when the sun shines, but the problem may be presented to make hay when it does does not shine. With the mowing machine, the tedder, horse rakes and hay taps, an active man of fair judgment may succeed, with a mere modicum of the direct heat of the sun. The principle is continuous drying. The lack of sunshine must be made up by stirring if the atmosphere is a drying one, and here a good tedder will be found most useful. Long exposure of clover to the hot sun is ruinous; the heads and leaves will fall off, and these constitute the best part. Grass containing clover should be dried rapidly until thoroughly wilted, and while still green and hot, cocked up. If it has a little sunshine when first cut, it will cure in ordinary catching weather in the cocks, covered with hay caps, provided it can be opened out and shaken up now and then. The hay will be surprisingly green and good, and it will not require much labor to make hay in this way.—American Agriculturalist.



## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is from the Department of Agriculture:—Wheat—An increase of the average is observed, in a greater or less degree, in nearly every State. The Eastern States show no increase of fall sowing, except four per cent in Vermont, but the enlarged area of spring crops, which are the main home reliance for bread supplies, is very marked in Maine and Vermont; the former showing an advance of 26 per cent, the latter of 16 per cent. New York indicates 6 per cent increase in the fall average with no change in spring wheat. In Delaware a reduction of 7 per cent appears, while an increase of 9 per cent is shown in Maryland, 11 in Virginia, 17 in North Carolina and South Carolina, 11 in Georgia, 10 in Alabama, 58 in Mississippi, 81 in Arkansas, 40 in Tennessee and 20 in West Virginia. The increased acreage in the West where the great bulk of the wheat crop of the country is grown, is of peculiar significance of the State in which winter wheat is mostly cultivated. Ohio presents an increase of five per cent of that variety; Indiana, ten per cent; and Michigan seventeen per cent. In portions of these States, an unusual effort has been made to enlarge the area by spring sowing, showing respectively 11, 14, and 6 per cent increase in the States which rely mainly upon spring-sown crops. Illinois indicates an increase in that variety of 12 per cent; Wisconsin, 4 per cent; Minnesota, 23 per cent; Iowa, 12 per cent.

An analysis of these averages will show a general average of about 11 per cent increase in the fall sowing, and 23 per cent in the breadth of spring wheat, altogether an increase of 18 to 20 per cent in the aggregate number of acres in wheat. The reports of the condition for June are generally very favorable. A promise of the best crop ever known is held out by local correspondents in many places, particularly west of the Mississippi. Winter grain on new land is looking very well; but there is a large proportion of wheat sown on old worn-out land, poorly manured, and a very light crop will be the result. Barley—Kentucky, Missouri, and Minnesota have given increased attention to barley, but most of the other States are either slightly below the average or barely up to it. The fall sowing especially, was deficient in most of the Western States, but the deficiency was generally made up by extra exertions in preparing for a spring crop. Oats—An increased area in oats, averaging 7 per cent for the entire country is reported. Clover—It is worthy of note that every State in the Union reports an increased attention to the clover crop, with the single reduction of 2 per cent in New Hampshire, and the prospect for a good crop is almost universal. Kentucky only being marked a trifle below the average. Pastures—Delaware and Wisconsin are the only States failing to give increased averages. Fruits—The appearance of apple blossoms was unusually late on the Atlantic coast, opening very fully; at last they were injured in many places by storms and unpropitious weather. In the central portion of the West, the bloom of the orchards was not generally abundant. It was small on the Atlantic coast between New York and Georgia. With the single exception of apples west of the Mississippi it was large, and in some localities excessive.

## THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN BRITAIN.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in review of the corn trade, says:—"New samples of wheat may appear in a month's time, and these always, after a high range of prices, are the signal for altered rates. The harvest is, indeed, begun in some parts of Southern Europe, and, if well gathered, would soon be available by steamers here. Thus all fear of famine is completely distanced for the present. It will, however, be unreasonable to expect a low range after such a universal exhaustion of stock."

Mr. Mechi, in a letter to the *Times*, says that many weeks of very warm and dry weather have so heated and cracked our cold, stiff, unctuous lands, that the over-ripeness of the straw has been checked, and we have a fine unstanding crop with stout, well developed ears blooming abundantly, and promising a crop of wheat fine in quality and large in proportion to the straw, and quite in contrast to the laid and twisted crops of last year. In fact, it is a heavy land season, with the promise of a very early harvest, which is generally accompanied by an abundant wheat crop. Harvest will begin in this county (Essex) probably as early as the 15th of July. The heat and drought which have so benefited cold and wet soils, have acted unfavourably on light and shallow cultivated lands. Late-sown spring crops have suffered severely, and the hay crop will fall very short of that of last year. While the breadth of wheat is much greater than that of last year, barley is proportionally diminished.

Reports having been received of the fall of heavy rain during Sunday night, the 21st ult., at London, Leeds, Hull, Manchester, Cardiff, Southampton, Peterborough, Bristol, Brighton and Liverpool. Very heavy rain fell the whole of the same day in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Galway.

The *Scotsman* says:—"For several weeks, with the exception of one or two short but sharp showers last week, we have had no rain, and great have been the complaints of farmers in consequence. The days, generally speaking, have been warm, with rather chilling winds at night, which, together with the lack of moisture, have done much to check the growth of grass and to retard the progress of the cereal crops. Indeed, so far as pastures and hay are concerned, it is now very evident that the former will not afford such a good bite to stock, as in the early part of the season there was abundant promise that they would; in fact, so bare have the fields become generally, that grazing stock have recently fallen considerably in value. The artificial grasses, which in April looked so flourishing as to give indication of more than an ordinarily large

yield, have now, when in many places they are under the operation of the mowing machine and the scythe, proved to be short in length, and less thick on the ground than was expected. From all we can learn, the hay crop will not exceed, but will be under, the average of years. The cereal crops in most places, and particularly on cold and light soils, have been much checked, and many fields have assumed a yellowish tinge. Many, in the west especially, have been much destroyed by the grub, some enclosures presenting no other appearance than that of prepared red land. In various localities, turnips, owing to the drought, have never braided at all; in other places where they did appear above the drills, they have been much injured by fly, and the prospects of the crop at present do not look extremely bright. This is much to be regretted, as it seems very probable at present that straw will be short this year, which, of course, will be very detrimental to stock. Potatoes also are not coming away with the vigour which they would have done had the ground been more moist. Notwithstanding that the rain which fell on the 16th was so brief in its duration, it was yet so heavy as to lay the advanced wheat crops on some farms very materially, which is unfortunate; but with a fresh breeze they are not yet so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of their rising again. A thunderstorm, which, judging from the sultriness of the atmosphere, had been brewing for some days, broke over Edinburgh on the evening of the 20th. It lasted less than an hour, but within that time there were some rattling peals of thunder and several vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with a very heavy shower. About midnight of the same day another heavy fall of rain commenced, which lasted only a short time; but this dense shower was succeeded by a gentler rain, which fell for about two hours. A few fields in the neighbourhood have been laid by the first shower, but not to any injurious extent. The rain was not sufficient to penetrate the ground to any depth, the mould in such gardens as are not shaded being perfectly dry in the morning. On Sunday, about two o'clock, the clouds, which had been gathering most of the morning, were burst open by flashes of lightning, followed by thunder and a few drops of rain, the little wind at that time being apparently from the south-west. The darkness soon passed away, however, when the wind veered round to a slightly north-eastern direction, and about half-past three o'clock thunder-peals were again heard, and we had a smart shower of rain, which lasted about half an hour. After a short interval of sunshine, the storm broke out anew, and was attended by a general rain, which lasted for a considerable time. There was a lull in the storm between seven and eight o'clock, but shortly after the latter hour the thunder-clouds burst again more fiercely, the lightning flashed more brightly, the peals sounded more nearly, and the rain fell in heavier torrents than before. The elemental war lasted for about an hour and a half. The country generally will be much benefited by the refreshing showers where the crops have not been laid, but it is so parched that we could do with more yet."

**GOLD.**—Encouraging accounts reach us every week of new gold discoveries in different parts of the Province. Early in the spring gold was discovered in the boulders overlying the soil in a section of country known as the Indian Path, a few miles from the town of Lunenburg. Prospecting licenses, covering several hundred acres, were taken out. Gold was found in large quantities in the boulders; but the prospectors were seeking for the lead from which these auriferous fragments have been broken, and last week Mr. Waddelow discovered it—a magnificent lead of seven feet in thickness, plentifully sprinkled throughout with the precious metal. No assay of this quartz has been made, nor is any necessary. Several large pieces of it brought to this place, showed plainly to the eye of the observer the proof that it is of immense value. Mr. Waddelow will probably realize a fortune for himself and those associated with him, from this discovery.—*Bridgewater Times*.

**THE OTTAWA CANAL.**—The following letter appears in the *London Times* of the 22nd of June:—

"40, Old Broad St., E. C., June 24, 1868.

SIR.—In a recent impression (12th inst.) you directed attention to the suggested opening of navigation from Lake Huron through French River, Lake Nipissing, the Matawan, and the Ottawa, to the St. Lawrence, which would reduce the distance between Chicago and Montreal from 1,348 to 930 miles.

"The improvement of the navigation between these places is a subject of great public importance, and will probably before long become a more prominent one. It involves the development of the vast resources of the 'Far West' of America, and the means by which its products are to be brought to our shores. Grain, which is much needed and therefore dear in Europe, is so cheap there that it is sometimes used, not as food, but as fuel. The explanation of this anomaly is very simple. The capabilities of production are almost unlimited, but the means of transport are altogether insufficient.

"The Huron and Ontario Canal would not only open direct communication in sea-going vessels of 1,000 to 1,200 tons burthen, between Chicago and Liverpool, but it would become the proper and natural road for an immense traffic in the products of the West to reach the United States, through the markets of New York and Pennsylvania by Oswego, and Boston by Ogdensburgh. This canal may in fact be regarded as a great international requirement to meet the wants of many communities, and its construction appears to be a commercial necessity.

"Yours very respectfully,  
"W. C. M'KENNA."

## THE WEST INDIA FRUIT TRADE.

(From the *New York Evening Post*.)

The West India fruit trade of this port has increased so rapidly of late years that it has become an important branch of trade, and a large amount of capital is invested in it. No regular vessels are employed in the business, but in the height of the season many rough-looking craft are impressed into the service, including some fishing smacks. The season is now at its height for both pineapples and bananas, and immense quantities are unloaded at the foot of Burling Slip, where these luscious fruits are often piled two or three feet deep. As many as eight or ten vessels frequently discharge their cargoes of pineapples upon the dock at once. The pines, in fact, are too ripe, which is an unusual occurrence.

Pineapples for the New York market are principally supplied by the Windward Islands—Baracoa and Nassau. Cuba has no interest either in the pineapple or banana branch of trade. The pineapple season begins about the last of May, and continues until the middle or last of July. The banana season usually begins a month or six weeks earlier, and continues a month later in the New York market. The supply of pineapples this season will reach seventy or eighty cargoes, about one-half of which have arrived. The cargoes vary from two to six thousand dozen.

It is estimated that the banana trade will reach thirty or forty cargoes, most of which came from Baracoa. A few are received from Nassa, Cuba, Central America and Mexico. Texas begins to furnish a few, but as yet the number is small. The cargoes vary from three to six thousand bunches. They are shipped in the bunch, packed in bins, and sold to wholesale dealers by the bin. The bunches vary from seventy-five cents to four or five dollars.

Cocoanuts are in season from the first of April until the latter part of July. All banana vessels bring large numbers of cocoanuts. Those sold with the husks on bring seventy-five dollars a thousand, and those with the husks off one hundred and ten dollars.

Havana oranges are out of season. The oranges now seen in such profusion are of French, Italian and Sicilian growth. The flavanias begin to come in about the last of October or first of November, and are at their height during the holidays. The supply begins to wane by the first of February, when the Messina and French oranges begin to arrive. The Havana orange trade is said to employ over a million dollars capital.

## SALE OF A FAMOUS WINE ESTATE.

The long-expected auction of the Chateau Lafitte domain has just taken place, at the Civil Tribunal of the Court of First Appeal of the Seine. *La Liberté* publishes some curious details of the history of the estate, interesting to those who appreciate the celebrated claret. It appears that, as early as 1395, the seigneurs of Lafitte were adepts in the art of vine-growing; and so well known were the admirable quality of the grapes grown on their estate that they were commonly entitled the "Finesse des Vigues." During the latter part of the 18th century the Chateau was the property of the President de Segur, whence it passed into the hands of M. de Richard, who having been guillotined during the revolution, the nation sold it to a Dutch company, who, in its turn, gave it up in 1803 to M. Vanderbergh. His son has lately died intestate, and the property consequently belongs to his sisters, Mesdames de Villoutreys and Cornudet, and to his niece, Countess Duchatel, only daughter of a third sister. The estate consists of about 137 hectares, or about 328 English acres, while the adjoining manor of Carcucides contains about 10 hectares. The personnel of the Chateau usually numbers 20 servants, but during the vintage that number is increased by about 200 laborers and persons required for making of the wine. The annual expenses of the vineyards are estimated at £4000 sterling. The production averages from 130 to 140 pipes, or 126,000 litres, two gallons and a quarter English being equal to ten litres. To do justice to this precious wine, it must remain in wood for at least four years, and in bottle three years, by which time the original value of the wine will have doubled, if you reckon the expenses of bottling, the interest of the money, &c. 1865 was considered as one of the best vintages we have had for years. Six of the principal houses of Bordeaux purchased the wine at the rate of £224 per pipe. Each pipe of 1865 now sells at the rate of £320. A marsh separates the Chateau Lafitte estate from the well-known Sainte Estephe vineyard. The Chateau, built in the time of Louis XIII., stands on a wide terrace, which commands a splendid view over the Gironde, as well as the whole surrounding country. "La fite," in Gascon, signifies "The Height." The cellars of the castle contain a collection of the wines produced by the estate from the year 1797 to the present day.

**TEA.**—The report of the Assam Tea Company, recently issued, states that the estimated crop of tea for the year 1866 fell short by 147,815 lb., being in money value about £16,400, to which has to be added a further sum of £7,660, the average sale price of the tea not having been equal to that estimated; and these sums, together £24,060, have to be added to the amount of loss estimated in the last report. It was hoped that the results of 1867 would have been so far favourable as to reduce some of the previous loss, in favour of which it is feared that there will be a further loss of about £16,000. Under these circumstances it will be impossible to declare any dividend. The estimates, however, for the current year, are of a more favorable character, and should they eventually be realized, the directors hope to be able to pay a small interim dividend in January next.

**A NOVEL PLAN FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.**

A BILL has been presented in the House of Representatives, at Washington, for the resumption of specie payments, which embraces some novel features that are worthy the attention of legislators and business men. It provides that the outstanding notes of the United States, when received in the course of ordinary transactions by the Government, shall be destroyed, and in lieu thereof shall be issued new notes of the same denomination and amount, which shall be payable in coin one year from date. The outstanding notes of the National Banks, when received at the Treasury Department, shall be returned to the respective banks issuing them for redemption in legal tender notes, and the latter, when they reach the Treasury Department, shall be destroyed, and in their place the new notes authorized under this Act shall be issued, redeemable in gold as provided, one year from date. But the entire number of new notes issued shall not exceed the total volume of the present circulation.

The notes thus issued are to be a legal tender for all purposes except for the payment of the coin interest of the debt, and also, except before maturity, shall be received in payment of duties on imports. Notes of the new issue received by the Treasury Department before maturity, shall be reissued, or new notes of the same denomination shall be circulated. When the period of the redemption in specie of the new notes shall have arrived, the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, may issue notes authorized by this Act, for periods of not more than a year nor less than three months, which shall be redeemable in specie as provided. The Secretary is also authorized to purchase coin for the redemption of these notes, and may issue, at his discretion, bonds to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of not more than six per cent in coin, or seven three-tenths per cent in currency, and redeemable after three years or not more than forty years, at the pleasure of the Government. After the passage of this Act no specie shall be paid out by the Treasury Department except for the payment of the coin interest of the National Debt.

Such, in brief, are the provisions of a bill which, if adopted at the close of the war, would by this time have resulted in the general return of specie payments. Among the objections to it the more important is that it is too complicated and remote. It cannot be acted upon by the present and probably not by the next session of Congress. It has the advantage, however, of anticipating and providing for all contingent embarrassments that may occur during the transition state. It is also objectionable so far as it seems to be based on the general but erroneous assumption that specie payments require the possession by the Government of a dollar in coin for every dollar in currency.

As this bill is not likely to be acted upon before the winter session of Congress, if, indeed, it does not go over to a new Congress, the adoption by the Senate of the House bill legalizing specie contracts in gold would be desirable.

**THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF CANADA.**

(From the London Free Press.)

A REVIEW of the present condition of the crude and refined trade of Canada may not be uninteresting at a time when the oil market, both in England and the United States, has rapidly advanced. The comparison between the trade here and the other side of the lines is certainly not very flattering to us, either as regards our energy or business acumen. Thus, crude oil can be bought at our wells in Petrolia for 25c. per barrel, while in the States the same article is held at \$4 per barrel, in gold, at the wells! Why this absurd difference? Simply because our efforts are confined to the bounds of Canada; while the Americans have established their markets all over the world, and the Canadians are content to sit down indifferently, as it would seem, to the enormous mercantile advantages that they lose from lack of energy and enterprise.

During the last two years the article of crude has ruled lower and lower until "bottom" has been reached. When we say "bottom" we mean the actual cost of pumping the oil, to say nothing of the original investment of capital. In July 1866, crude was freely selling at \$4 per barrel in gold; in December of the same year it fell to \$1; in the spring of 1867 it rallied to \$1.50, and during the summer and fall receded to 50c. This year it has been sold by the thousands of barrels as low as 25c. per barrel, or a gallon of crude oil for about half a cent. The enormous yield of the wells last year attracted American and home capitalists, and about 285,000 barrels of crude oil were stored away in vast underground tanks awaiting the time when a "rise" shall reimburse the confident speculator. But time slips away, and still the wells hold out, baffling the calculations of the shrewdest, and supplying the market with the cheap 30 cents per barrel oil, to the dismay of those who have invested their tens of thousands of dollars in tankage. But there is an end to all this, for the reason that the lunatic has not been discovered who will, in the face of the low prices and accumulated stocks, venture to put down another well. Hence it follows that when the present pumping wells are exhausted, the time for the tank men will have arrived.

If we turn from the crude to the refining interest, greater depression and gloom exists. The trade is utterly prostrate. A stock of from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels of refined is in the market seeking buyers and finding but few, while abundance of cheap crude offers daily. But the refiners are, as a body, "very slack." They have, by vehement competition cut down the trade to such a bare margin, that there is no profit in the business, and hence, like drowning men on a wreck, they have, one by one, gradually dropped

their hold, and shut down their works. The five cent per gallon duty, of course, will tend further to depress the trade, for, with the large stocks of free oil in the market, it is impossible to sell the new oil bearing a duty of five cents a gallon in competition. There is, then, nothing but a period of stagnation before the oil men. Their only hope is patiently to wait the absorption of stocks by consumption, and then to recommence the hopeless business. But "while the grass grows the steed starves," and to all appearance the "occupation" of the refiners is gone dead for many months to come. Refined oil can be had in large quantities for 14c to 15c per gallon—a price it cannot be made for, seeing that the duty and inspection is equal to 5c per gallon.

Attempts have been made to convert the oil business into a huge monopoly, in the purchase by a company of all the oil territory and wells, but the attempt soon fell through. A similar movement to "corner" refined was also attempted, but the jealousies of refiners, and the enormous capital required, would probably render such attempts abortive. But there is a hope for the revival of the oil business in Canada by looking abroad. We alluded at the commencement of these remarks to the activity of the oil business in the States and Europe. This arises not from any speculative demand, but simply from the increased demand for petroleum abroad, together with the decrease of the yield of the wells in the States—exactly the opposite conditions to those which prevail here. The market in England, in the middle of July, is higher than it was in December last, and the same phenomenon is observable at Antwerp. The present price of refined in England is 1s 6d. per gallon, or 27 cents in gold for the imperial gallon, or 28 cents for the Winchester, equivalent to the Canada gallon. Now our oil can be made, suitable for the English markets, less duty, for 15 cents, leaving a margin of 15 cents per gallon, or \$6 per barrel, for the cost of shipment and profits. The tendency of oil, abroad, is upwards, and if our refiners, crude holders, and Eastern merchants and shippers, could only understand each other, every refinery in Canada could be running for the British markets with large profits. The fact is demonstrated that an oil equal to the best "straw to white" American can be made from Canadian crude. The opportunity now offers to strike and secure a portion of the foreign trade, especially now that our markets, as we have shown, are hopelessly glutted. The tendency of petroleum in Europe is upwards, and before the winter refined promises to touch 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, at which rates, with the low-priced crude, shippers could make fabulous profits. As a class, the refiners have not the means to attempt foreign shipments, as their capital is mostly absorbed in their works. The Montreal and Quebec merchants and shippers should have the courage to open the markets abroad between now and the close of navigation.

**THE SILK TRADE OF LYONS.—The Salut Public of Lyons,**

in speaking of the silk trade, says:—"Business last week assumed all the development possible with stocks in such a state of exhaustion; all articles were in demand, and the official quotations show a marked rise. The consignments from Asia have participated in the movement, and will probably be still more inquired for in presence of the enormous advance in the price of silks in Europe. Nevertheless, the most important transactions of the week consist in sales for delivery at very high rates. The cause of the briskness lies in the opinion, now general, that the crop will be inferior to that of last year both as to quantity and quality. In the factories, an activity is observed which appears wonderful when we consider the price of the raw material. If any persons two years ago had said to the trade, then in utter stagnation, 'You will never again have a brisk market until the price of silks has risen 50 per cent,' the dealers would have been seized with a fit of laughter; and yet such is the exact truth at present, as the rise just mentioned has been realized; hands are short; material is bespoke before it reaches the warehouse; and the high prices, readily accepted, do not for a moment arrest the consumption. From Paris and London orders arrive in swift succession, and even America seems disposed to return to our market. This situation is altogether unexpected; yet a grain of sand on fortune's wheel might suffice to change the whole aspect of affairs. There are so many causes of disquietude in Europe, so many rifled cannons, so many loaded rifles, that people ask themselves what will become of the high prices of silks and the consequent activity if a single shot were fired at this moment in Germany, Italy, or elsewhere. Let us not forget that Sadowa caused a fall of 80%."

**ARRIVALS FROM SEA, AND TONNAGE.**

Comparative statement of arrivals from sea, at the Port of Montreal, for the week ending July 11, for the years ending 1867-'68:—

1867—Steamships .....	4	Tonnage .....	2,645
Sailing vessels.....	12	Do. ....	1,631
Total arrivals.....	16	Total Tonnage...	4,279
1868—Steamships .....	5	Tonnage .....	4,762
Sailing vessels.....	11	Do. ....	2,342
Total arrivals.....	16	Total Tonnage...	7,104
Increase for 1868.....	00	Increase do. ...	2,825
1867—Total arrivals.....	182	Total Tonnage...	10,863
1868— Do. ....	186	Do. ....	78,503
Increase for 1868....	3	Increase do. ...	67,640

**CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.**

STATISTICS, although they present but uninteresting reading to the generality of people, are invaluable to the political economist, as producing an irrefutable evidence of the well-being of different classes of populations and next in importance to bread-stuffs and wines and spirituous liquors we must class the consumption of sugar as denoting the increase in wealth of a community. From an elaborate review of the sugar trade in the Produce Markets Review we extract the following estimate of the consumption of sugar in different countries. Roughly dividing the nations into classes, the interesting fact is shown that Great Britain with her Colonies, with the United States, are the most important sugar consumers, as they use 1,420,000 tons per annum, or 1bs. 41.40 per head. France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Switzerland use 506,000 tons per annum, or 1bs. 12.34 per head. The third on the list is the great Teutonic race, but with the great impetus given to its national life, and the much greater scope for enterprise and commerce, Germany, with its domestic social life will soon rise in the sugar scale. The Zollverein, Austria, Holland, the Bannatic League and Denmark consume 262,000 tons per annum, or 1bs. 7.36 per head. Last comes Russia, Poland, Turkey and Greece, and the deliveries in these countries amount only to 125,000 or 1bs. 3.30 per head.

The quantity of sugar used in the rich countries depends upon its price, and the low rates of the last few years have given an extraordinary stimulus to the deliveries. What effect the reduction of stocks may have upon prices we cannot of course predict, but we certainly do not anticipate that the prices prevailing before the American War will ever be kept up again for any length of time. The sources of supply at present worked are so numerous, the cultivation of sugar can be so indefinitely extended, and even at the late and present low rates is so remunerative, that all possible demands can be met; and, as the wealth of civilized communities increases, we anticipate a progressive increase in the use of sugar. In fact, the figures that we consider so large at present, will, if the late rates of progress be maintained, soon be considered utterly insignificant. In round numbers the British consumption for 1867 may be estimated at 625,000 tons. On the sea of New South Wales it would amount to 1,250,000 tons per annum. The total consumption of the 313,000,000 souls from whom returns can be obtained, is 2,035,000 tons per annum, or 15 lbs per head. On the British scale consumption it would amount to 6,150,000 tons; on the New South Wales scale to 12,900,000 tons; the growers of sugar, therefore, need have no fear of extending cultivation too far.

**NEW ENTERPRISE.**—The Sarnia *Observer* mentions a new enterprise started in Wallaceburg by Messrs. C. J. & I. S. Farrell & Co., which deserves a passing notice. This is the manufacture of spade handles, of the description used in the common English garden spade. The Messrs. Farrell have during last spring, erected a manufactory of the kind referred to, the machinery being of the most perfect description. The Messrs. Farrell had lately at the Grand Trunk depot, at Point Edward, 500 dozen of these spade handles, and they have made arrangements for sending all they can manufacture to that market. The handles are made of white ash, of which there is any quantity in the neighborhood of Wallaceburg.

**THE CROPS IN EUROPE.**—Accounts from England relative to the condition of the growing crops are generally favorable, the only exceptions being such as are peculiarly the capital of the "grumblers" whom no circumstances can satisfy. The weather has been favorable, and harvesting in some of the earlier wheat districts will be general before the middle of July. Reports from France say that the wheat-fields are already fast ripening for the sickle. If the next month hold equally good, "corn, wine, and oil" will be once more plentiful in *la belle France*. Both from north and south, as well as from the rich plains of the Beauce in the west, the accounts are every day more favorable, and the price of cereals is steadily falling.

**EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.**—The *Times* of the 22nd June says:—"The Committee of the Stock Exchange have granted an official quotation to the issue, through Messrs. J. C. Morgan & Co., of £411,000, first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the European and North American Railway Company constituted under a subsidy from the British Province of New Brunswick to connect the province with the entire railway system of the United States. The subscription was made at the end of last month at the price of 73., and the instalments extend to the 1st of September next."

**FARNWORTH AND YARDINE'S TIMBER CIRCULAR.**

Liverpool and London Chambers, And 9 Canada Dock, Liverpool, June 19, 1868.

**T**he arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 8 vessels, 5686 tons. The import to this time has been only about half of that of the two preceding years, and stocks of nearly all woods are unusually bare; notwithstanding there is a want of animation in the trade, which checks all tendency to any advance in prices; on the contrary, our market during the past month has been rather on the decline.

**CANADIAN WOODS.**—Beyond a few deals brought by steamer, the import season has not yet commenced, and sales have only been by retail. There are few

articles which call for special mention as being particularly in demand, but stocks generally are light. Red Pine, Oak, Ash, and Elm are little enquired for. Birch is wanted, and the stock is nearly exhausted. Pine deals are quiet, the demand being chiefly for first and second quality. Staves continue very dull of sale, at declining rates.

Of Spruce Deals the import is late in coming forward; the few cargoes that have arrived have been chiefly sold by auction at remunerative prices, and the extremely high rates of freight now ruling the cargoes on the way must leave a serious loss to the importers, and only through a very moderate import do we see any likelihood of prices being at all maintained even at the present comparatively low rates.

The aggregate tonnage from the British Colonies to this date in 1866, 1867 and 1868, is respectively 35,223, 23,993, and 16,979 tons.

COLONIAL WOOD.

Yellow Pine Timber—Of Quebec sales have only been by retail. Of St John there have been no arrivals, but this has been on timber merchants' account, therefore there are no sales to report.

Red Pine—Owing to the abundance and low price of Pitch Pine, this article is not much inquired for, and we have no sales to report.

Oak, Elm, and Ash—No sales.

Masts and Spars—The latter have been sold about 1 1/2 per foot.

Quebec Pine Deals—No sales reported.

Boards and Scantling—The former have been sold at about £7 7s 6d, and the latter at from £6 1s to £7 2s 6d per standard.

Fallings and Laths—The former have been sold at 70s to 75s 9d per M.

Cans and Handspikes—The latter, of middling quality Birch, have been sold at £3 3d per dozen.

Lathwood—Pitch Pine has been sold at £5 7s 6d per fathom.

Quebec Staves—No sales reported.

FARNWORTH & JARDINE.

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

QUEBEC, July 9, 1868

	S.	D.	S.	D.
<b>WHITE PINE:</b>				
In the raft, for inferior and ordinary, according to average, &c., measured off.	0	6	0	7
For superior do. do.	0	8	0	10 1/2
In shipping order according to average and quality	0	8	0	11
Board, 18 and 21 inch, in shipping order	1	2	1	4
<b>RED PINE:</b>				
In the raft, measured off do. do.	0	7 1/2	0	10
In shipping order, 40 feet	0	8 1/2	0	9
<b>OAK:</b>				
Ordinary, by the dram	1	5	1	6
<b>ELM:</b>				
By the raft, according to average and quality	1	2	1	4
In shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1	4	0	0
<b>TAMARAC</b>				
Square, according to size, in raft	0	7	0	10
Flatted, do. do.	0	5	0	7
<b>STAVES:</b>				
For Specification merchantable std. £50 00 to £60 00				
All pine, according to thickness. £52 10 to £65 00				
W. O. Funcheon, merchantable. £16 10 to £17 10				
<b>DEALS:</b>				
Bright, according to specification. £17 to £18 00 for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion				
Floated. £16 00s. for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion.				
Spruce, do. £8 to £10 for 1sts, £8 to £10 for 2nds, and £4 10 to £5 for 3rds.				

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

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

REMARKS.

Since we last issued our circular the market for most kinds of timber has not been very animated, although holders of White Pine, of which comparatively little has yet arrived, do not seem disposed to press sales, as many rafts will be left on the Ottawa and its tributaries owing to continued drought. Were the market at all encouraging in England, parties here would have greater inducements to purchase, but beyond actual requirements buyers do not seem anxious to operate. Prices are firm and we quote 7d to 7 1/2d for 50 to 55 ft; 8d to 8 1/2d for 60 to 65 ft; 9d to 10 1/2d for 70 to 80 ft, according to quality.

Red Pine—Is very dull and depressed on the other side, but the quantity in the coves has been greatly reduced since the opening of the navigation.

Oak—Is very unsaleable and the quantity expected larger than as last two years.

Elm—Is in good demand, especially small averages if the quality is good.

Tamarac—Finds ready buyers, both square and flat if large and good.

Standard Staves—Are pretty firm at £50 as the quantity that has come forward has not been large, but the price from every part of the United King-

dom are anything but satisfactory, as many cooperages have been closed.

White Oak Punccheon—Are offered pretty freely at our quotations.

Deals—Are held firmly, the low waters having a decided tendency to induce holders to be cautious in parting with what they hold. Bright Pine and Floated are both in good request, for Spruce there is some enquiry.

Freights—25s to 26s 3d to Clyde, 26s to Liverpool; 80s for bright deals to London; 31s for hardwood, and 75s for deals to Glasgow and Liverpool.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B., July 8, 1868.

THE general business of the past month has not been characterized by any circumstances very different from that immediately preceding. A fair, though not a large amount of trade has been done with the country districts, and as by this time the traders are all pretty well supplied with their spring stocks, we may look for a falling off during the next two or three months. The importations (especially of dry goods) have been much smaller than usual. The shipping arrivals with cargo comprise two vessels from London, two from Liverpool, two from Charente and two from Rotterdam besides a large number of small vessels from Portland, Boston, and other United States ports. There has also been quite an influx of large ships in ballast: as many as 50 sail—ranging from 500 to 1,600 tons register—being in the harbor at one time.

Some ten or twelve new ships of large tonnage have also been launched, and ship-building prospects seem to be slightly improved.

LUMBER—The exports of Lumber for the month have been extensive. Forty-four ships have been despatched to Great Britain with Timber and Deals, eight to the West Indies, one to the Coast of Africa, and fifty to United States ports with various kinds of sawn lumber. We notice a large ship now loading for Valparaiso and another for Monte Video.

FRUITS—Have fluctuated considerably. In the early part of the month 78s per standard was obtained for Deals to Liverpool, gradually declining to 72s 6d, and rallying again to 73s, at which figure it remains. Coastwise freights are firm, and there is an active demand for small vessels suitable for the trade. We quote Boards to Boston, \$4.50; to New York or Philadelphia, \$5.50 to \$6.

Comparative statement of exports of Lumber from the port of St. John for the month of June, 1868:

	1868	1867
Deals and Deal Ends, s. f.	24,508,000	31,226,000
Boards, Scantling and Planks, s. f.	6,029,000	4,350,000
Pine Timber, tons	3,070	1,214
Birch do, do	1,234	533
Laths, ft.	9,044	4,479
Shingles, M.	3,923	1,169
Pickets, M.	85	511
Shooks	7,210	.....

The season for shipping Sugar Box Shooks to Cuba being now closed, we present a statement below of the quantities shipped during the last three years—

	1866	1867	1868
Flour, &c.	481,416	760,124	796,531

Flour, &c.—The importations of the month have been very large, and the decline in value during that period has been equal to from 80c to 81 per bbl. We quote to-day Choice Superfine \$7.30 to \$7.50, and ordinary brands \$7 to \$7.25. The demand is tolerably active, and as none of the Ontario Flour has yet "soured," buyers are beginning to entertain great confidence. Cornmeal is in full supply, at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$4.75. The demand for Oat meal is but light, the price asked being relatively above that of Flour, \$6.50 to \$6.70 is about a fair quotation.

Imports of Breadstuffs for the month of June, 1868.

Flour	32,000 bbls
Cornmeal	12,500 bbls
Oatmeal	150 bbls
Total	44,650 bbls

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—There has been little change in this department of trade, with the exception of Butter, which has declined from 22c in the early part of the month to 16c to 17c at its close. We think this article must rule low throughout the season, as the make all through the Province is understood to be very large. Cheese is in moderate demand for retail purposes at 13c to 14c for good to choice factory. Pork and Hams unchanged. There have been two arrivals of Molasses and Sugar from the West Indies, besides some importations from Halifax. Stocks on hand are not excessive, and are firmly held at quotations. Sugar. Porto Rico 8 1/2c to 9c, Barbadoes 8c to 8 1/2c. Molasses. Porto Rico 4 1/2c to 4 1/4c, Clarendon 5c to 5 1/2c, Barbadoes 5 1/2c to 5 1/4c.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have no change to record in the discount market of this city. Money, on first-class securities, is readily obtainable at from 7 to 9 per cent, the demand at this season of the year not being very active. Good paper is comparatively scarce, and inferior bills are due at rates varying according to circumstances.

Sterling Exchange is in good supply, with no pressing demand. For round sums the Banks are drawing at 110 1/2 for 60 days' drafts on London, and Bank endorsed bills have been sold as low as 110. For broken amounts the rate is 110 1/2. In New York best bankers' 60 days sight or 75 days date are quoted at 110 1/2. Gold drafts on New York are somewhat in demand, and transactions to considerable extent have been done at par for Bank, good private selling at 1/2 per cent discount.

Gold in New York has advanced within the past few days, from 140 1/2 to 142 1/2, the rise being attributed to the decline of the United States Bonds in the London market, the continued shipments of gold to England from New York, and the present high price of Sterling Exchange. The closing rate is 142 1/2.

Silver is less abundant, the buying rate being now 4 1/2 and selling 4 per cent discount.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	..... 110 to 110 1/2
" " " " " "	..... sight... .. 111
Private, " " " " " "	..... 60 days sight..... None
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	..... 110 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	..... par
Gold in New York	..... 142
Silver	..... 4 1/2 to 4 dis

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bullie, James & Co. MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.  
 Clark, Jas. P. & Co. War, Joseph.  
 Claxton, T. James & Co. McLachlin Bros. & Co.  
 Donnelly, James. McMaster & Co., Wm. J.  
 Foulis & Hodgson. Moss, S. H., & J.  
 Foulis & Mc'abbin. Muir, W. & R.  
 Greenhalgh, S. Son & Co. Pitts, Wm. Warwick & Co.  
 Hughes Brothers. Roy, Jas., & Co.  
 Lewis, Kay & Co. Robertson, Stephen, & Co.  
 Sirlin, McCall & Co.

THIS branch of business shows no symptom of revival as yet, and we do not hear of the arrival of any new goods for the fall trade. In a couple of weeks, however, we may look for the earliest arrivals, and as travellers will by that time be provided with samples, they will begin to be in the field looking for orders. We have already expressed our opinion as to the desirability of this—the largest single branch of trade—not being pressed beyond the legitimate requirements of the country, and should the continued drought or other causes produce a deficiency in the harvest returns, we desire still more strongly to impress this necessity on the minds of our readers. The stocks of woollens in these Provinces are already large, and consumers will not be induced to take many more goods than they actually need, no matter what temptations the storekeeper may hold out, either as to price or value and quality of the goods.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Mathewson, J. A.  
 Chapman, Fraser & Tylos. Mitchell, James.  
 Chapman H., & Co. Robertson & Bee' 14.  
 Childs, George, & Co. Roberton, Dav d.  
 Coover, Colson & Lamb. Tiffin, Geo.  
 French, J. G., & Co. Thompson, Murray & C.  
 Gilchrist, Moffatt & Co. Turner, David, & Co.  
 Jeffery, Brothers & Co. West, Geo.  
 Kingan & Kinloch. Winning, Hill & Warr.

THE business of the past week has been an exceedingly desultory kind, the principal transactions being of wholesale lots for western merchants. The retail trade has also had some share in the little activity there has been, though in consequence of the intense heat, auction sales advertised to take place on the wharf, have either been totally neglected or postponed.

TEAS—Especially Twankays, have had a fair demand, the medium grades being much in request, and scarce. Buyers have had to pay full rates for suitable lots, owing to the very slight chance of replacing them, the London markets being also bare, and prices too high to import at our market figures. Japans are also in good demand, and holders, especially of high grades, are looking for top prices. Fine Young Hysons and Gunpowders, the latter part of this week, have been in first-rate demand, though with but little doing. Oolong is very scarce, and somewhat better inquired for.



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 16, 1868.

JULY 11, 1868. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing multiple columns of market prices for various goods such as Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Leathers. Each column lists the name of the article, its current price, and sometimes its former price.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing market prices for country produce including items like Flour, Oats, Indian Meal, Barley, and various meats and fish, with prices listed in dollars and cents.

**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 24 St. Nicholas Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 JOHN HENRY EVANS,  
 Sole Agent for Canada  
 For the **TRIX BELL FOUNDRY,** 14-17

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

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.**  
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
 100 Pieces HOP SACKING.  
 50 Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.  
 100 " BEST SOUTHERN YARN.  
 100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.  
 500 Pièces GREY COTTONS.  
 500 " DARK MADDER PRINTS.  
 300 " LILAC PRINTS.

Our New Warehouse, corner of RECOLLET and ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly complete and we intend REMOVING there about the first week in August.



**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**  
**PARLIAMENT HOUSE.**

**PRIVATE BILLS.**

**PARTIES** intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Québec for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give **TWO MONTHS' NOTICE** of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, also in a newspaper published in the District affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the "first three weeks" of the Session.

**BOUCHER-DE BOUCHERVILLE,**  
 Clk. Leg. Council.

**G. M. MUIR,**  
 Clk. Leg. Ass.

Quebec, 15th June, 1868.

**ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.**

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Crabbe, James	London	Thos. Churcher
Caswell, Ira	Saultbridge	W. M. Pattison
Fleming, Joseph G., & Co.	Hamilton	W. R. Finlay
Carruthers & Co.	Hobart	J. P. Thomas
Alex. Grant	Guelph	E. Newton
Marit, N.	Stratford	A. W. Smith
McKay, J., sen.	Shelton	R. M. Rose
Pouton, E.	Seaford	John Holden, Jr.
White, Thomas	Lindsay	S. G. Wood

**APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.**

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Caldwell, Louis A.	Lindsay	July 9
Griffin, W. W.	Brockville	" "
Norton, M.	Montreal	" "
Morrison, W. E.	Toronto	" "
Bawling, W.	St. Catharines	" "
Robinson, W. J.	Lindsay	" "
Russell, G. H.	Ottawa	" "
Keatling, F.	Montreal	" "
Welton, George	Solborne	" "

**WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.**

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Evans, George, Montreal	J. G. Deard & Co.	July 9
Gott, George, Sandwich	H. P. Baldwin	" "
Valliquette, J., Ottawa	James Williamson	" "

**HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.**

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers), Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated July 3, 1868:

Land Pr., Recond. in tierces	83 37 per 100 lbs.
" " in kegs	do do
" " in tin pills	do do
Butter, Yellow, kegs and fathoms	5 63 do do
Cheese, American	3 10 do do
Hams, American, in cans, Sugar cured	4 83 do do
" "	do do
Ref. meat in bbls	1 25 do do
" "	2 76 do do
Beef, clear and unsmoked, in boxes	0 46 do do
Bacon, Yellow, 266 and 144 rows	0 56 do do
Pork	0 72 do do
Oil, Yellow, Round	0 40 per 100 lbs.
Oils	0 16 do do
Bran Shipping Stuffs	0 75 do do
Hay	0 31 do do
Oil, Petroleum	2 23 do do
Tallow	1 69 do do
Pease, Steam, Wharfedale	2 00 do do
Lumber, Yellow Pine	5 15 do do
" White Pine	4 15 do do
" White Pine boards	1 15 do do

Peas	\$17 75 to \$18 00 per 100 lbs
" "	17 00 to 17 50 do
" "	16 00 to 16 50 do
" "	15 00 to 15 50 do
" "	14 00 to 14 50 do
" "	13 00 to 13 50 do
" "	12 00 to 12 50 do
" "	11 00 to 11 50 do
" "	10 00 to 10 50 do
" "	9 00 to 9 50 do
" "	8 00 to 8 50 do
" "	7 00 to 7 50 do
" "	6 00 to 6 50 do
" "	5 00 to 5 50 do
" "	4 00 to 4 50 do
" "	3 00 to 3 50 do
" "	2 00 to 2 50 do
" "	1 00 to 1 50 do
" "	0 50 to 1 00 do
" "	0 25 to 0 50 do
" "	0 15 to 0 25 do
" "	0 10 to 0 15 do
" "	0 05 to 0 10 do
" "	0 02 to 0 05 do

Salted Soap 1100  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.  
 100 lbs net, Active.  
 For demand for soap.

**EXCHANGE**—London 60 days - - - 10% to 11 per cent. prem.  
 Paris " " - - - 1% to 6 per cent. dis.  
 New York " Currency 25% to 27% per cent. dis.  
 " 30 days " 2% to 2 1/2 per cent. dis.  
 " 60 days gold " - - - to 1 1/2 per cent. dis.  
 " 3 " " - - - to 1/2 per cent. prem.

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA**  
**MERCHANTS.**  
 Exchange Court.  
 1-17 MONTREAL.

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 42 St. Sacramento Street,  
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 Sole Agents in Canada for  
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**JACOB HESPELER & SON,**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF TWEEDS,**  
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**RANDALL, FARR & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers of  
**HOSIERY, WOOLLEN YARNS, JACKETS,**  
**SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c., &c.**  
 Now and in future will sell to Retail Dealers, direct  
 from their Mills, at Manufacturers' wholesale prices  
 and terms, thereby saving the trade one profit.  
 Hespeler, Ontario, April 17, 1868. 16

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 FOR THE  
**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF**  
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**THOS. RUSSELL & SON,**  
 Watch Manufacturers.  
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**THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**  
**100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.**  
 Price reduced to 27 1/2 cents.  
 These Bags are the product of the Streetsville Linen Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax.  
 For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants, and by the subscribers.  
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PARSON BROTHERS,

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RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD &amp; CROMBIE,

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

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Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

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TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships Nova Scotia, Nestorian &amp; Belgian

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT

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All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices.

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A. R. McMASTER &amp; BROTHER,

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22 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square,

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FIFTY PER CENT DISCOUNT.

JOHN MACDONALD &amp; CO.

Are now closing out their entire stock of

STRAW GOODS

OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS

AT THE

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JOHN MACDONALD &amp; CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

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Toronto, 16th June, 1868.

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MEN'S FELT HATS,

Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw

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Wholesale Importers of

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Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,

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Established 1834.

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Wholesale and Retail

G R O C E R S

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PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

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

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches,

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Proprietor,

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Toronto.

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**SINGER SEWING MACHINES.**

NORRIS BLACK,

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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

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Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

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HURD, LEIGH &amp; CO.,

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Hotels supplied.

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Manufacturer of

HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,

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37-ly

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**D. McINNES & CO.,**

**CANADIAN MANUFACTURES**

**EXCLUSIVELY.**

Hamilton, June, 1868.

**WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK**

BEAVER MILLS CANADIAN COTTON YARN.

PERCY " " " "

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

PERCY MILLS COTTON BAGS.

DUNDEE BAGS, in all qualities.

**McINNES, CALDER & CO.**

Hamilton, 6th July, 1868. 44-ly

**SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

**CLOTHING,**

87 and 89 King Street East,

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**YOUNG, LAW & CO.,**

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

**DRY GOODS,**

including

**CANADIAN**

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

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

SPRING 1868.

**WHOLESALE MILLINERY,**

STRAW GOODS, MANIFLES,

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Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

Hamilton, March, 1868. **G. H. FURNER & CO.** 44-ly

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**J. W. FRASERSON.** 33-ly

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**KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,**

HAMILTON,

**B**EG 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.

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**WHOLESALE GROCER,**

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**IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,**

Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

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AND

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

44-ly Hamilton, Ontario.

**FERKINS & CLARK,**

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Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills, 46-ly Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

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**NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.**

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

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King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanese Ware, Importers and dealers in Tin-Plating, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Block Tin, Blives and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen's Tools and Machines. 44-ly

**E. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,**

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AND

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**DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL**

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A full assortment of Samples of each class of goods, from which to take orders, always on hand. New patterns of Dry Goods and Price Lists received weekly. 25

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&c., &c., &c.

Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.

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Importers and Wholesale dealers in

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

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**JAMES JOHNSON,**

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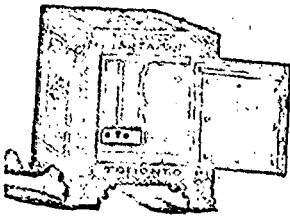
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Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec.  
A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand.  
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Importers of East and West India Produce, General  
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.  
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Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

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Sale of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Advances made on consignments. 13-3m

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40 St Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic  
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and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch,  
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CHANT. Flour, Orizmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas  
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,  
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GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSUR-  
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Agents for { The British Colonial Steamship Company  
(Limited)—London to Canada and U.S.,  
The American Steamship Company—Liver-  
pool to Boston, U. S.  
And Canadian Express Company. 4-3m

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND  
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,  
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, FENWICK STREET,  
LIVERPOOL. 42-1y

**J. LYONS & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING, CARPET  
BAGS, &c.,  
Wilson Street,  
Finsbury,  
LONDON.  
MANCHESTER . . . . . 6 Short St., Tib Street  
GLASGOW . . . . . 46 Buchanan Street.  
LIVERPOOL . . . . . 19 Canning Place.  
1-1y

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**DUNVILLE & CO.'S**

V. B.

**OLD IRISH WHISKEY**

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,  
DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,  
PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,  
And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS, the  
quality of which is equal to the Finest French Brandy,  
may be had in casks and cases, from the principal  
Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied  
Quotations on application to  
10 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast, Ireland.

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**JOSEPH F. ELLIS,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
AND  
Agent Royal Insurance Company,  
PICTOU, N.S.

Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of  
Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits con-  
signments. Best prices realized and cash advances  
made when necessary.  
Good references given if required. 30-1y

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**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. 6 North Wharf,  
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41-1y

**THOMAS HOBEDY & CO.,**

436 & 438, ST. PAUL, & 477 COMMISSIONERS STREET  
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**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**ATTEND** personally and promptly to  
the proper disposition of all Consignments of  
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,  
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-  
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and  
returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-  
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,  
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction  
will be given. 1-

**CANADA GLASS COMPANY,**  
(Limited)

MONTREAL,

And Works at Hudson on the Ottawa.  
Office corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.  
36-1y A. K. LUOAS, Secretary.

**JOHN WATSON & CO.,**

Importers of  
**GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE**  
WHOLESALE,  
5 and 7 Lemoine Street,  
MONTREAL. 21-1y

**OTTAWA.**

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Friday, 26th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of  
Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority  
conferred by the Act passed during the recent session  
of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic. Cap 8, intitled:  
"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in  
Council has been pleased to make the following Re-  
gulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in  
the Act passed during the recent session of the Par-  
liament of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting the  
Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in  
the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His  
Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of  
the said Act, the undermentioned Port shall be, and  
it is hereby included in the Lists of Warehousing  
Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:—

Province of Nova Scotia.

The Port of Londonderry.

WM. H. LEE,

29-3

Clark Privy Council.

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

**INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**

Office No. 68 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Up Stairs),

MONTREAL,

**PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.**

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MONTREAL.

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lishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St.  
James Street, Montreal.