



TO LET, and possession given first day of May next, that well known BRICK STORE, four stories high, fronting the Port, on Commissioners Street, presently occupied by Messrs. C. L. Ogden & Co.; a very desirable situation for persons connected in the Produce Line.

That convenient STORE, in St. Paul's Street occupied by Mr. S. S. BARNOR; a more desirable Stand for business is not in this City.

W. EAGER, offers for Sale, at his Store, in St. Paul Street—8000 Sides Sole Leather, 400 do. Harness do., 4000 do. Upper do., 2000 do. Horse do., 300 dozen Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Morocco Binding Skins, &c.

FOR CASH ONLY. 500 barrels Mess and Prime Pork, 200 kegs Lard, 100 do. Butter, 40 do. Plug Tobacco, 20 chests Twankay Tea, 10 puns Jamaica Spirits, &c. &c.

ODDS AND ENDS, ORIGINAL & TRANSLATED, BY ROBERT SWENEY. JOSEPH NICKLESS.

STIEPHEN FIELD & CO. are now receiving in addition to their former Stock 4000 sides Sole Leather, 1000 do. Upper do., 100 dozen Calf Skins, 20 dozen Morocco do., 1000 sides Horse Leather, 200 do. Harness do.

PAVILION COFFEE-HOUSE, McGill's Street.—Mr. VILLAVAS respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen of Montreal, and the Public in general, that the above Establishment has been recently fitted up in an elegant style, and is now ready for the reception of Company; where every accommodation required at places of such description will be furnished with neatness and expedition.

THE PICTURESCAPE and MARITIME VIEWS will be exhibited on TUESDAY, Wednesday and Saturday, during the Season, to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, THE "FERRY POCKET ALMANAC," for 1826.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS 30 purchased and bottled Hums, 1000 patent Shot assorted from 1/2 lb. to 8, 2000 casks and kegs, Family dry and white and red lead yellow ochre, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good JOURNYSMAN BLACKSMITH and a HORSE SHOER. Apply to JOHN HOGARTH, Quebec Suburbs.

FOR SALE BY JAMES MILLAR.—A few Fine Juncos very fine Whiskey, superior Port and Madeira wine, in bottles, a few qrs. casks Madeira Wine, and Mostard in qrs. bottles.

TO LET, and possession given 1st May next. That Building opposite the Stores of Messrs. Horatio Gates & Co., St. Paul Street, forming the corner of the Passage leading to the Exchange Coffee House; the Ground Floor laid out for a Shop and Counting House, and the upper part as a Dwelling House, now occupied by Mr. Smith.

TO LET, and possession given 1st May next. Two Brick Dwelling Houses in King-Street, St. Ann Suburbs, with Stable, Shed, &c. in the Yard; the one at present is occupied by Mr. Cumming, and the other by Mr. Cutter.

HAVING received, by the late arrival, an extensive and very general assortment of Stationery, PRINTING of every description will be executed at the HERALD OFFICE, with superior neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

Blank Passes Current; Officer's Half-pay Certificates; Widow's Pension and Royal Bounty Blanks; Steam-Boat Bills of Lading; Blank Bills of Exchange; Tariff of the Rates of Towing Vessels from Quebec to Montreal, by the Steam-Tow-boat Hercules; Table of Distances in the British Provinces in North America, in which Letters may be conveyed through the Post-Office, with the Rates of Postage, &c.; Tariff of Commission Storage, &c., established by the Committee of Trade, &c. Five Hundred dozen of Assorted Plain Cards, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, at No. 99 St. Paul's Street, on the most reasonable terms, an excellent assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising Biscais Carpets, of the first quality, and elegant Patterns; Cloths, Flannels, Casimires, Bombazines, Bombastens, with every other article suitable for the season.

TO BE LET, that well known eligible STAND FOR BUSINESS, in St. Mary's Street, Quebec Suburbs; a House with a Garden, Situated for a number of Houses, with a spacious Yard and Straza, formerly the property of the late Frederick Stearns, at present occupied by Henry Stearns.

TO LET, possession on the first of May next. THE HOUSE and STORES in Notre-Dame Street, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Henry, Esq., presently occupied by the Rev. F. Black. Apply to N. BETHUNE.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, that spacious and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, being No. 21, Craig Street, now occupied by D. C. Napier, Esq.; with a Stable and other buildings. For further particulars apply to AUG. FERRAULT.

TO LET.—A HOUSE in Queen Street, St. Ann's Suburb, fitted up for two families, at present occupied by Mr. WHITTEMORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—MR. MEADLINE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he intends remaining in this city until May next, until which time he proposes to devote his time to giving instruction on the FLUTE, CLARINET, double and single FLAGEOLET, &c. &c., either by the LESSON, MONTH, or QUARTER.

Mr. M. possesses the advantage of a perfect knowledge of the science of Music, feels competent that he is capable of conveying instruction by methods adapted to the age, taste, and capacity of his pupils; and trusts he will give that satisfaction which has already acquired him the patronage of the many respectable families, with the instruction of whose children he has been intrusted.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT QUEBEC. 1826.—Copies of this printed on a Sheet of Letter Paper, for transmission to the Office, may now be had at the Office of the Montreal Herald.

FOR SALE.—50 hhds Muscovado Sugar, 200 bags bright yellow East India Sugar, strong Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Window Glass, &c. &c. Dec. 31.—PETER MCGILL.

TO LET, and possession given on the first of May next. THE HOUSE and Premises now occupied by Mr. Peter McIntosh, St. Paul Street, three stories high, opposite Messrs. Manfield, Garden and Auldjo, a most desirable Stand for a Wholesale or Retail Merchant. The Dwelling House is well finished, with the Water Works up to the second story; the Yard is paved; the Store in front on Commissioners Street, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—All persons who may have any claim, whatsoever, against the estate of Messrs. FROST & NASHBUTT, or that of the subscribers, are requested to send in the same to the latter's office, without delay, preparatory to a general Dividend, to be made on Monday 13th proximo.

HOUSE TO LET, and possession given on or before the first of May next.—That two Storey Stone House, No. 70, Notre Dame Street, the upper part occupied by Mr. Edward Pergen, as a dwelling house, the lower part as an Armory, and would be a desirable situation for a Retail Merchant. For further particulars, apply to MADAME VEUVE GOSSELIN.

TO LET, au ler de Mai prochain, pour trois ans, au plus.—Cette grande et elegante MAISON neuve, à deux étages, tres bien finie en dedans, et tres agreablement situee Rue Nunguet, en face de la Rue Craig, et tout pres du Champ de Mars, avec un Terrain spacieux, est presentement en location, complement outre la Cour, un grand Jardin completement de jeunes Arbres fruitiers, Ecurie, Remise, &c. &c. un grand Terrain en Prairie avoisinant, bien enclous, avec une bonne Grange.—Pour les conditions s'adresser aux lieux au propriétaire, ANTI. DEBORDE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. WARE & GIBB, of this City, Gentlemen hereby request that the creditors, parties or disposed to become parties to the arrangement, present their claims duly certified and without delay to the said Trustees; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to either of the Trustees, or to Mr. Albert Ware, who is duly authorized to receive the same and to grant acquittances.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. D. CAMERON has also left the Employ of JONES and CO. on the 30th ultimo. ISAAC JONES.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ESSAY TO SLEEP.

O gentle balmy sleep, to hopeless love, But seldom found disposed to lend relief, A bard in softest numbers thus would move Thy pity for a silent son of grief.

LITERATURE.

SHERIDAN.

The following is Mr. Moore's estimate of the character of Sheridan, which is not only a fair and judicious account of his talents, but an elegant apology for his conduct.

SONG.

By virtue's hollow kiss I swear— By virtue's hollow kiss I swear— By virtue's hollow kiss I swear—

SELECTED.

THE ISLAND OF ATLANTIS.

On th' Atlantic, dark and deep, The sun's bright beams were seen, Where all the tribes of earth might sleep In their unnumbered graves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEDDING OF SIR RICHARD.

Such a career as this—so shaped towards wrong, so inevitably disastrous—it is impossible to regard otherwise than with the most charitable allowance.

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Under the orders received by me from His Majesty's Government to take legal measures for the recovery of the debt due by Mr. Caldwell, two actions were instituted against him in the term of June last, the one against him personally, and in his own name, for the recovery of a balance of two hundred and nineteen thousand and sixty-four pounds and 7s. 6d., with interest, being the balance of an account rendered by him on the 17th day of Nov. 1827, and the other against him as heir at law of his late father, Henry Caldwell, Esquire, hereafter Receiver General of Lower-Canada, for a balance of £29,885 17s. 10d. sig. due by him as Receiver General at the time of his decease, to the Crown upon an account rendered. In these actions the writs were returned on the 13th June last, but pleas were not put in by the defendant till the beginning of the last October term. To the former of these actions a general demurrer of fact or of the general issue, and also a plea of payment were pleaded. To the latter Mr. Caldwell has pleaded that he is not liable in this action, as heir at law of his father, having renounced his succession, and he also sets up an obnoxious will of his father, by which he made his son-in-law, in which clause he is named, and not in that of her at law, he alleges that he entered into possession of the estates whereto his father died possessed. He also pleads payment of the debt demanded. In this latter action proceedings will be had in the next term, to obtain a determination on these grounds of defence. In the former, a final judgment was rendered in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the District of Quebec, on the 20th day of October last, of which Judgment the following is a copy—

It is considered and adjudged by the Court of King's Bench, that the defendant, that is to say, the Honourable John Caldwell, do pay to our Sovereign Lord the King, the sum of ninety-six thousand one hundred and seventeen pounds, thirteen shillings and one halfpenny, sterling money, the said Great Britain, equal to the sum of £106,707 13s. 1d., current money of this Province of Lower-Canada, being the balance admitted to be, by him, due to our said Sovereign Lord the King, on the 17th day of November, which was in the year of our Lord 1827.

All which is humbly submitted to your Excellency's wisdom.

By your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) J. S. GUARANT,  
Att. General.  
(A true copy) A. W. COCHRAN, Secy.

### TRADE OF THE CANADAS.

#### EXPORTS.

There are generally no means of ascertaining exactly the value of our Exports: it can only be done by taking the average prices of the year, which from the great variation, it is difficult to ascertain. To determine then the profit or loss of the trade, it is necessary to include the products which are sold in the market, where they are to repay the imports. It is generally said, that the relation between the Exports and Imports of a country is expressed by the prices of exchange, and that when Exchange is at premium, its trade is a losing one, and when at a discount, profitable one. On this principle the Canada has been long losing, and the only thing wonderful is, that their trade was not long ago lost. But that there is something erroneous in this species of test, that the Canada, notwithstanding, has increased in population and riches.

These all circumstances it may be inferred that, in the last year at least, our Exports are fully adequate to meet our Imports.

The following statements will show that the increase of our Exports, as we have seen it, is the case with respect to Imports, is very considerable.

We would here beg leave to refer our readers to our Journal of the 25th ultimo.

It will be observed that the greatest and most gratifying improvement is in Ship Building. 1,112 tons of shipping have been exported in 1827 more than in the preceding year, and 20,000 more in 1828 than in 1827. In 1827 there were only 1,500 tons exported, and in 1828, 2,612 tons, an increase of 1,112 tons, or 74 per cent. In 1828, 2,612 tons were exported, and in 1829, 3,910 tons, or 1,298 tons more, or 49 per cent. more than in 1828. And this is not all, for we are now exporting 4,800 tons, an increase of 1,888 tons, or 39 per cent. more than in 1829. The value of the exports from Quebec in 1827 will be £1,000,000. We are happy to find that there are at present near 12,000 tons of shipping on the stocks in the District of Quebec, and 20,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 42,000 tons. In 1827 there were only 30,000 tons on the stocks of Quebec, and 10,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 40,000 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons, or 5 per cent. more than in 1827. In 1828, there were 35,000 tons at Quebec, and 15,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 50,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 25 per cent. more than in 1828. In 1829, there were 40,000 tons at Quebec, and 20,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 60,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 25 per cent. more than in 1829. In 1830, there were 45,000 tons at Quebec, and 25,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 70,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 14 per cent. more than in 1829. In 1831, there were 50,000 tons at Quebec, and 30,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 80,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 14 per cent. more than in 1830. In 1832, there were 55,000 tons at Quebec, and 35,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 90,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 12 per cent. more than in 1831. In 1833, there were 60,000 tons at Quebec, and 40,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 100,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 11 per cent. more than in 1832. In 1834, there were 65,000 tons at Quebec, and 45,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 110,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 10 per cent. more than in 1833. In 1835, there were 70,000 tons at Quebec, and 50,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 120,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 9 per cent. more than in 1834. In 1836, there were 75,000 tons at Quebec, and 55,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 130,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 8 per cent. more than in 1835. In 1837, there were 80,000 tons at Quebec, and 60,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 140,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 7 per cent. more than in 1836. In 1838, there were 85,000 tons at Quebec, and 65,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 150,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 7 per cent. more than in 1837. In 1839, there were 90,000 tons at Quebec, and 70,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 160,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 6 per cent. more than in 1838. In 1840, there were 95,000 tons at Quebec, and 75,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 170,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 6 per cent. more than in 1839. In 1841, there were 100,000 tons at Quebec, and 80,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 180,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 6 per cent. more than in 1840. In 1842, there were 105,000 tons at Quebec, and 85,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 190,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 5 per cent. more than in 1841. In 1843, there were 110,000 tons at Quebec, and 90,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 200,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 5 per cent. more than in 1842. In 1844, there were 115,000 tons at Quebec, and 95,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 210,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 5 per cent. more than in 1843. In 1845, there were 120,000 tons at Quebec, and 100,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 220,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 5 per cent. more than in 1844. In 1846, there were 125,000 tons at Quebec, and 105,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 230,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1845. In 1847, there were 130,000 tons at Quebec, and 110,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 240,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1846. In 1848, there were 135,000 tons at Quebec, and 115,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 250,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1847. In 1849, there were 140,000 tons at Quebec, and 120,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 260,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1848. In 1850, there were 145,000 tons at Quebec, and 125,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 270,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1849. In 1851, there were 150,000 tons at Quebec, and 130,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 280,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1850. In 1852, there were 155,000 tons at Quebec, and 135,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 290,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1851. In 1853, there were 160,000 tons at Quebec, and 140,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 300,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1852. In 1854, there were 165,000 tons at Quebec, and 145,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 310,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1853. In 1855, there were 170,000 tons at Quebec, and 150,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 320,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1854. In 1856, there were 175,000 tons at Quebec, and 155,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 330,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1855. In 1857, there were 180,000 tons at Quebec, and 160,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 340,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1856. In 1858, there were 185,000 tons at Quebec, and 165,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 350,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1857. In 1859, there were 190,000 tons at Quebec, and 170,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 360,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1858. In 1860, there were 195,000 tons at Quebec, and 175,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 370,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1859. In 1861, there were 200,000 tons at Quebec, and 180,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 380,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1860. In 1862, there were 205,000 tons at Quebec, and 185,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 390,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 3 per cent. more than in 1861. In 1863, there were 210,000 tons at Quebec, and 190,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 400,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1862. In 1864, there were 215,000 tons at Quebec, and 195,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 410,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1863. In 1865, there were 220,000 tons at Quebec, and 200,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 420,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1864. In 1866, there were 225,000 tons at Quebec, and 205,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 430,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1865. In 1867, there were 230,000 tons at Quebec, and 210,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 440,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1866. In 1868, there were 235,000 tons at Quebec, and 215,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 450,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1867. In 1869, there were 240,000 tons at Quebec, and 220,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 460,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1868. In 1870, there were 245,000 tons at Quebec, and 225,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 470,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1869. In 1871, there were 250,000 tons at Quebec, and 230,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 480,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1870. In 1872, there were 255,000 tons at Quebec, and 235,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 490,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1871. In 1873, there were 260,000 tons at Quebec, and 240,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 500,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1872. In 1874, there were 265,000 tons at Quebec, and 245,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 510,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1873. In 1875, there were 270,000 tons at Quebec, and 250,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 520,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1874. In 1876, there were 275,000 tons at Quebec, and 255,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 530,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1875. In 1877, there were 280,000 tons at Quebec, and 260,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 540,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1876. In 1878, there were 285,000 tons at Quebec, and 265,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 550,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1877. In 1879, there were 290,000 tons at Quebec, and 270,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 560,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1878. In 1880, there were 295,000 tons at Quebec, and 275,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 570,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1879. In 1881, there were 300,000 tons at Quebec, and 280,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 580,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1880. In 1882, there were 305,000 tons at Quebec, and 285,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 590,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 2 per cent. more than in 1881. In 1883, there were 310,000 tons at Quebec, and 290,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 600,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1882. In 1884, there were 315,000 tons at Quebec, and 295,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 610,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1883. In 1885, there were 320,000 tons at Quebec, and 300,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 620,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1884. In 1886, there were 325,000 tons at Quebec, and 305,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 630,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1885. In 1887, there were 330,000 tons at Quebec, and 310,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 640,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1886. In 1888, there were 335,000 tons at Quebec, and 315,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 650,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1887. In 1889, there were 340,000 tons at Quebec, and 320,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 660,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1888. In 1890, there were 345,000 tons at Quebec, and 325,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 670,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1889. In 1891, there were 350,000 tons at Quebec, and 330,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 680,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1890. In 1892, there were 355,000 tons at Quebec, and 335,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 690,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1891. In 1893, there were 360,000 tons at Quebec, and 340,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 700,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1892. In 1894, there were 365,000 tons at Quebec, and 345,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 710,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1893. In 1895, there were 370,000 tons at Quebec, and 350,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 720,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1894. In 1896, there were 375,000 tons at Quebec, and 355,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 730,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1895. In 1897, there were 380,000 tons at Quebec, and 360,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 740,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1896. In 1898, there were 385,000 tons at Quebec, and 365,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 750,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1897. In 1899, there were 390,000 tons at Quebec, and 370,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 760,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1898. In 1900, there were 395,000 tons at Quebec, and 375,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 770,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1899. In 1901, there were 400,000 tons at Quebec, and 380,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 780,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1900. In 1902, there were 405,000 tons at Quebec, and 385,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 790,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1901. In 1903, there were 410,000 tons at Quebec, and 390,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 800,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1902. In 1904, there were 415,000 tons at Quebec, and 395,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 810,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1903. In 1905, there were 420,000 tons at Quebec, and 400,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 820,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1904. In 1906, there were 425,000 tons at Quebec, and 405,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 830,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1905. In 1907, there were 430,000 tons at Quebec, and 410,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 840,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1906. In 1908, there were 435,000 tons at Quebec, and 415,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 850,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1907. In 1909, there were 440,000 tons at Quebec, and 420,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 860,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1908. In 1910, there were 445,000 tons at Quebec, and 425,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 870,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1909. In 1911, there were 450,000 tons at Quebec, and 430,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 880,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1910. In 1912, there were 455,000 tons at Quebec, and 435,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 890,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1911. In 1913, there were 460,000 tons at Quebec, and 440,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 900,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1912. In 1914, there were 465,000 tons at Quebec, and 445,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 910,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1913. In 1915, there were 470,000 tons at Quebec, and 450,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 920,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1914. In 1916, there were 475,000 tons at Quebec, and 455,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 930,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1915. In 1917, there were 480,000 tons at Quebec, and 460,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 940,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1916. In 1918, there were 485,000 tons at Quebec, and 465,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 950,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1917. In 1919, there were 490,000 tons at Quebec, and 470,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 960,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1918. In 1920, there were 495,000 tons at Quebec, and 475,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 970,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1919. In 1921, there were 500,000 tons at Quebec, and 480,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 980,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1920. In 1922, there were 505,000 tons at Quebec, and 485,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 990,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1921. In 1923, there were 510,000 tons at Quebec, and 490,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1922. In 1924, there were 515,000 tons at Quebec, and 495,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,010,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1923. In 1925, there were 520,000 tons at Quebec, and 500,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,020,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1924. In 1926, there were 525,000 tons at Quebec, and 505,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,030,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1925. In 1927, there were 530,000 tons at Quebec, and 510,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,040,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1926. In 1928, there were 535,000 tons at Quebec, and 515,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,050,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1927. In 1929, there were 540,000 tons at Quebec, and 520,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,060,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1928. In 1930, there were 545,000 tons at Quebec, and 525,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,070,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1929. In 1931, there were 550,000 tons at Quebec, and 530,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,080,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1930. In 1932, there were 555,000 tons at Quebec, and 535,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,090,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1931. In 1933, there were 560,000 tons at Quebec, and 540,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,100,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1932. In 1934, there were 565,000 tons at Quebec, and 545,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,110,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1933. In 1935, there were 570,000 tons at Quebec, and 550,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,120,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1934. In 1936, there were 575,000 tons at Quebec, and 555,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,130,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1935. In 1937, there were 580,000 tons at Quebec, and 560,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,140,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1936. In 1938, there were 585,000 tons at Quebec, and 565,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,150,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1937. In 1939, there were 590,000 tons at Quebec, and 570,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,160,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1938. In 1940, there were 595,000 tons at Quebec, and 575,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,170,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1939. In 1941, there were 600,000 tons at Quebec, and 580,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,180,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1940. In 1942, there were 605,000 tons at Quebec, and 585,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,190,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1941. In 1943, there were 610,000 tons at Quebec, and 590,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,200,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1942. In 1944, there were 615,000 tons at Quebec, and 595,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,210,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1943. In 1945, there were 620,000 tons at Quebec, and 600,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,220,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1944. In 1946, there were 625,000 tons at Quebec, and 605,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,230,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1945. In 1947, there were 630,000 tons at Quebec, and 610,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,240,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1946. In 1948, there were 635,000 tons at Quebec, and 615,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,250,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1947. In 1949, there were 640,000 tons at Quebec, and 620,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,260,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1948. In 1950, there were 645,000 tons at Quebec, and 625,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,270,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1949. In 1951, there were 650,000 tons at Quebec, and 630,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,280,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1950. In 1952, there were 655,000 tons at Quebec, and 635,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,290,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1951. In 1953, there were 660,000 tons at Quebec, and 640,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,300,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1952. In 1954, there were 665,000 tons at Quebec, and 645,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,310,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1953. In 1955, there were 670,000 tons at Quebec, and 650,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,320,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1954. In 1956, there were 675,000 tons at Quebec, and 655,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,330,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1955. In 1957, there were 680,000 tons at Quebec, and 660,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,340,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1956. In 1958, there were 685,000 tons at Quebec, and 665,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,350,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1957. In 1959, there were 690,000 tons at Quebec, and 670,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,360,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1958. In 1960, there were 695,000 tons at Quebec, and 675,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,370,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1959. In 1961, there were 700,000 tons at Quebec, and 680,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,380,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1960. In 1962, there were 705,000 tons at Quebec, and 685,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,390,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1961. In 1963, there were 710,000 tons at Quebec, and 690,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,400,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1962. In 1964, there were 715,000 tons at Quebec, and 695,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,410,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1963. In 1965, there were 720,000 tons at Quebec, and 700,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,420,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1964. In 1966, there were 725,000 tons at Quebec, and 705,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,430,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1965. In 1967, there were 730,000 tons at Quebec, and 710,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,440,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1966. In 1968, there were 735,000 tons at Quebec, and 715,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,450,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1967. In 1969, there were 740,000 tons at Quebec, and 720,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,460,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent. more than in 1968. In 1970, there were 745,000 tons at Quebec, and 725,000 tons at Montreal, forming an aggregate of 1,470,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, or 1 per cent

