

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

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
No. 124 Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL. 12-ly

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
No. 74 Great St. James Street,
No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

1838. AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1868.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
30 EBHILL'S BUILDINGS,
ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.

DRY GOODS

Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection by

TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST;
Every department fully represented.

We request careful inspection and comparison.

1-ly **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

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.

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
460 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL 5-ly

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS and SHOES
STORE:
18 ST. MAURICE STREET.
(In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)
MONTREAL. 83-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.
AND
74 York Street, Toronto. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1868.

A reply from Mr. J. T. Kerby, to the article we published on "the New Express Company," will appear in our next issue, it not having been received in time for insertion in this number.

Statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, 2nd December, 1868, and the specie held against them at Montreal, Toronto and Halifax, according to the Returns of the Commissioners under the Provincial Note Act:—

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Payable at Montreal.	\$3,203,631
" Toronto.	1,202,469
" Halifax.	248,000
	\$4,654,000

SPECIE HELD.

At Montreal.	\$500,000
At Toronto.	450,000
At Halifax.	43,000
	\$ 993,000

Debentures held by the Rec'r. Gen. under the Provincial Note Act. \$3,000,000

* Including \$102,000 marked St. John.

† The Nova Scotia dollar not being equal in value to that of the other Provinces, the Notes issued at Halifax, are worth their face value in Nova Scotia only. They are stamped "Payable at Halifax," and are numbered in black ink. None but \$5 notes are yet in circulation.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

WE observe that the Legislature of Ontario is about to take an important step regarding the education of the people. For some weeks past a Committee of the House has been engaged in considering amendments to the Common and Grammar School Acts, which Dr. Ryerson, the General Superintendent, has strongly recommended. After a very thorough examination of the subject, a new Bill has been reported to the House, which proposes to make very important changes. The chief alterations proposed are three:—

1st—That all the Schools shall be made Free Schools, the Rate-bill system being abolished.

2nd—That Education shall hereafter be compulsory, parents rendering themselves liable to legal process if they fail to send their children to school during certain years.

3rd—That hereafter there shall only be one County Local Superintendent, instead of one in each municipality as at present.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
MONTREAL.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Montreal Saw Works,
Montreal Axe Works,
Montreal Horse Nail Works,
Montreal Tack Works.
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,
Comprising
Montreal Rolling Mills,
Montreal Nail Works,
Montreal Lead Works.
AGENTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
(of London, England)
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg. 1-ly

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

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED OVER £2,000,000

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

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

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

These are very radical changes and must exercise an important influence upon Education for good or evil. Of two of them, there can be no doubt they will prove beneficial—we refer to the universal adoption of Free Schools, and of employing one capable man in each County to superintend the Schools. As regards compulsory education, there exists quite a diversity of opinion. Some strongly object to it on the ground that the State has no right to interfere so offensively with parental control; others do not care much for this objection, but fear that the system of compulsion will be found impracticable in working. There is some force, it must be admitted, in this last objection. That class of youths who have come to be known as "arabs" in our cities and towns, are the children generally of dissolute parents, who place no value on education or anything else that is good. These children are not clad as they ought to be to attend a public school, and too often they are left without food, unless they manage to secure it themselves. How are they to attend school, unless clothed and fed?—and if they are forced to go by legal process how much will such scholars learn? Then again, it is just a question how the respectable portion of the community will like their children to meet daily at school these little unfortunates so badly trained, and in many cases addicted to bad habits. There are grave questions, which clearly indicate that compulsory education has some serious difficulties in the way of its success. Nevertheless, there is great force in the argument of those whose property is assessed to keep up Free Schools; that if they are forced to pay for schools for all classes, all parents should be compelled to educate their children. It is lamentable also, that so many of the youth of Ontario remain partially or wholly uneducated when the school door stands open "without money and without price." It is painful to think how many are growing up, particularly in cities and towns, in ignorance and vice, and the time is fully come when some effort should be made to eradicate an evil so glaring and constantly increasing. Dr. Ryerson urges compulsory education as a remedy for the evil, and although not having implicit faith in its efficacy, we are glad it is likely to have a trial in Ontario. If it does not prove all that its supporters anticipate, it may at least serve to show in what way the poor boys and girls who are growing up in ignorance, and who ultimately make our dissolutes and criminals, can be reclaimed and made respectable members of society. Other countries having adopted compulsory education, Ontario cannot be said to be making "a leap in the dark," and we hope the experiment will exceed the expectations of its advocates, and disappoint the fears of those opposed to it.