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 Sags. } Prime Jamaica COFFEE
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 Boxes LOBSTERS, and ARROWROOT, in tins.
 Hhds. United Vineyard BRANDY. Vintage 1863.
 Very fine.
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 Montreal, Feb 25, 1869. 1-ly

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 (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)
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 and 532 Craig Street,
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THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
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 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$1,000,000
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 HUGH ALLAN, President.
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 Boards, and Dealers in
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THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the **TRADE**
REVIEW. See Advertisement.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA.
 THE following is a statement of the Revenue and
 Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for
 the month of July, 1869:—

Revenue—Customs.....	\$622,457.01
Excise	244,684.88
Post Office.....	46,908.21
Public Works, including R'ways. 120,108.51	
Bill Stamp Duty.....	14,815.71
Miscellaneous.....	149,937.95
Total.....	\$1,198,920.27
Expenditure.....	\$2,459,781.52

JOHN LANGTON,
 Auditor.
 Audit Office, August 7, 1869.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN ENGLAND.
 THE Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Wed-
 nesday, the 11th inst., after a session of unusual
 interest and importance. Her Majesty's speech was
 read by a Royal Commissioner, and refers to the
 principal measures passed during the Session. The
 Dis-establishment of the Irish Church receives the
 largest share of notice, and well it may, for seldom
 has a question of such gravity engaged the attention
 of the Imperial Parliament, or the country passed
 through a more trying crisis. The past few months
 furnish conclusive evidence that England can become
 as excited over political affairs as in the good olden
 days when the Reform Act of 1832 was passed, or Sir
 Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws.
 For several weeks, the Irish Church question
 seemed destined to produce a dangerous struggle

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BUFFALO ROBES.
MOCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUM-
BER TRADE.
 We have introduced into Canada the most ap-
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 of the leading goods heretofore imported from
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 that account can offer superior inducements to our
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J. TASKER,
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between the Lords and the House of Commons. The
 danger was not simply that the Lords seemed bent on
 thwarting the popular will in regard to the Irish
 Church, which the people had decided at the polls
 was an injustice which ought no longer to exist.
 This was simply the immediate cause of the agitation
 which for a time so swayed the House of Commons
 and the minds of the people; but the great danger
 lay in the fact that the cry had already been raised as
 to what right or sense there was in allowing the
 National will to be thwarted by an hereditary and
 irresponsible tribunal like the House of Lords! As
 indignation increased, opposition to the existence of
 the House of Lords became developed, and if the
 aristocracy had persisted in maintaining the injustice
 and wrong inflicted on Ireland, and set the House of
 Commons and the people at defiance, as was for weeks
 threatened, the very existence of that Chamber as one
 of the branches of the Government would have been
 imperilled. The crisis would have probably ended
 in a great change in the character of that body—a
 change so striking as to mark an era in the Constitu-
 tion of England. At the last moment, however, good
 sense prevailed, the Lords made up their minds to
 bow to the will of the nation, the Irish Church Bill
 passed, and the crisis was safely tided over.
 The people of Great Britain have reason to be
 thankful that this difficult subject has been at last
 satisfactorily disposed of. They have done an act of
 substantial justice to the large majority of the people
 of Ireland—an act of justice possibly too long delayed.
 How much of the trouble which has taken place in
 Ireland has been attributable to this grievance, may
 now be correctly known; but it has certainly been
 one of the principal causes of Irish disloyalty; and it
 is to be hoped now, that the Imperial Parliament has
 risen equal to the occasion, and has acted so manly
 and generously towards Ireland, that the fruit will
 be increased loyalty to the Crown and more peace
 and contentment among the people. During the
 crisis Mr. Gladstone has shown himself to be a
 courageous and skillful pilot. The Irish Church Bill
 will hereafter be as inseparably connected with his
 name, as Catholic Emancipation with that of the
 late Duke of Wellington. The exciting struggle
 through which he has passed, however, has not left
 him unscathed. As victory crowned the great mea-
 sure of his administration, he had to leave the helm
 of affairs seriously ill, and retire to the country to
 recruit his health. But this suffering will be only
 temporary, whilst the honour will be undying of
 having performed a great act of justice and of recon-
 ciliation to Ireland, and piloted the nation safely
 through a most dangerous crisis, in which more than
 one old land-mark of the Constitution was in jeopardy.