

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 Their stock comprises every description of
TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
 WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
 And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.
 Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
 Cognac; T. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c., &c.
 1-ly

FRED ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal Split Peas, Pot Barley,
 Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard,
 Cheese, Butter.
LONDON, CANADA WEST.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
HAVE received over 700 Packages
 of
IMPORTED GOODS.

STOCK LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.
 Complete in every Department by the 15th inst.
CAVERHILL & BUILDINGS,
 1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Fyfe, Esq., (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
 Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,200,000; Un-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments
 \$330,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
 1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,
TEAS AND TOBACCOOS,
 Wholesale,
 9 St. John Street,
 Montreal. 14-ly

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

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
 Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cas-
 tom House, premises so long occupied by William
 Darling & Co.

Montreal, 30th April, 1866.

REMOVAL.

W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 16 & 17 Lemoinne Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
 CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns
 promptly made.
 ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
 thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for
 Sale in this or British Markets.
 ORDERS—Personal and careful attention given to the
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

29 St. Helen Street,
 MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

Fishing Bounties.

The author of "Our Fisheries" in last *Trade Review*, was in error in his remarks on fishing bounties. We do give very encouraging ones. We refer those who desire full information on this point, to the Con. Stat. of Canada, cap 62 the bounty clauses of which are not repealed, but only amended by the present Fisheries Act, of 1865.

PUBLICATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES' ACCOUNTS.

THE Audit office has published a notice in the *Canada Gazette*, informing Foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in this Province, that complaints have been made against some of them, for not publishing statements of their affairs in the newspapers, as provided for by law.

The Act imposes on Foreign Fire Insurance Companies a two-fold obligation; first: that of filing a statement in the office of the Minister of Finance, (two suppose with the auditor, one of his deputies); secondly: that of publishing the statement in a newspaper. The one is for information of the Government, the other for that of rival companies, and the general public. No penalty attaches to non-compliance with the former regulation, but to disregard it would be a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, just like the disregard of any Act of Parliament, imposing duties on any person or body corporate. To the non-observance of the latter the penalty of \$1,000 attaches, and although we do not suppose that the Crown would proceed of its own motion for a breach of the statute in this particular, we suppose the Law officers would have no alternative, but to proceed against any Fire Insurance Company, which had not made publication according to the Act, if any other company or any responsible person were to institute an action by formal complaint.

We suggest that the *Trade Review* is the fittest medium for making publication of the said statements.

THE GOLD PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

MR. J. W. Taylor, who was appointed by the Hon. Mr. McCallough as special Commissioner for the collection of statistics upon gold and silver mining,

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

IRON MERCHANTS,

AND

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

Offices and Warehouse 856 and 837 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

east of the Rocky Mountains, has just reported to Congress.

The quantities of the precious metals produced in the whole world, in 1866, are stated to be approximately as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States.....	\$50,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$70,000,000
Mexico & S. America.....	5,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Australia.....	60,000,000	1,000,000	61,000,000
British America.....	5,000,000	600,000	5,600,000
Siberia.....	15,000,000	1,500,000	16,500,000
Elsewhere.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
	\$150,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$200,000,000

Thus the products of British America assume importance, even besides the great fields of Australia and the United States. Concerning its future development, Mr. Taylor gives some interesting views. He says, under the head "Saskatchewan," "As early as 1862, some American explorers washed from the bed of the North Saskatchewan river, at a distance of two hundred miles from its extreme sources in the Rocky mountains, minute particles of gold, but with no return exceeding one cent to the grain, or five dollars per day. In subsequent years the emigrants from Selkirk settlement and a few American adventurers obtained more satisfactory results, there being frequent instances of ten dollars as a daily average from bars or gulches near the mountains. As the Montana explorations have proceeded towards the international frontier, each encampment proving more productive than its predecessors, the opinion has prevailed that the sources of the Saskatchewan would develop rich deposits of gold and silver, especially near the great centre of physical disturbances, where Mount Hooker reaches an elevation of 18,000 feet, and Mount Brown 15,700 feet above the sea, and from which the waters of the Saskatchewan, Peace, Frazer, and Columbia rivers diverge to three oceans. So prevalent is the belief in Montana that a sudden immigration of thousands may at any moment be anticipated. Probably the intelligence received in Oregon during November, 1863, that American prospectors at the Bonanza mines, had passed the mountains on or beyond the boundary of 49° and found rich washings, returning over \$50 daily to the land, as the sources of the South Saskatchewan, will, if fully confirmed be the signal of a movement over the border into the Saskatchewan basin as remarkable as that which filled the valley of Frazer river with miners from California and Oregon in 1859."

We can only express our hope, that if such an emigration does take place, the British or the Colonial authorities will not be slow in organizing a government in the district, and providing means of communication with it. A settlement on the head waters of the Saskatchewan would be an important link in the chain of British dominions which it was a dream of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, to see extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Halifax to Vancouver.

Mr. Taylor notices in his Report the Nova Scotia mines, and the developments at Madoc and on the Chaudiere, and says that the deductions of science would warrant the belief that gold will be found in quantity on the north shores of Lake Superior and Huron, and at the contact of primary and Silurian formations along the basins of Lakes Slave and Athabaska, and the channel of the Mackenzie.