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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

No. 29.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 375 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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409 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

MUNDERLOH & STERNCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 414 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2-ly 10 Hospital st.

SMYTH & EDMINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-
ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 206 McGill
Street, Montreal. 9-ly

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-ly

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
46 St. Peter Street,
opposite St. Sacrament Street,
6-ly MONTREAL.

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS. [See next Page.] 1-ly

S. H. MAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,
1-ly 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL,
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 53-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 9-ly

CRATHEN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c. WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
2-ly

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
265 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

Drugs and Chemicals,
Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Sundries,
British and Foreign Perfumery
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons
and Country Merchants. 10-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 525 & 528 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neat and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention 1-ly

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HAVE in stock and are receiving by
weekly steamers, and following vessels, viz. -
Ardenlee, John Bull, Onaida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool, Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;
Schrs. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charrente, Trush, from Bourdeaux, Courrier du
Canada, from Marseilles, Sit from Havre, and Sea-
guil, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations
of

**TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES,
BRANDIES, &c. &c.,**
to which they would call the attention of the trade
Montreal, May 21, 1867. 1-ly
Established 1863.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF LINED OIL,
Importers of
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
552, 354, & 356 St. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL. 10-ly

C. L. RICHARDS,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA
GROCERY GOODS,
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,
40-ly North Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
By GREENE & SONS.
See next Page. 1-ly

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS.
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 24 and 26 Wire
Gauge.

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL AND TIN-PLATE MERCHANTS,
MCGILL STREET,
MONTREAL,
Have on hand a large stock of the above.
ALSO
Galvanized Iron and Copper Sheets, &c.,
and a general assortment of Furnishings for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, &c. 1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
481 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand. 2-ly

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON, BORSFIELD &
Co—Machine, Shoe, and Linen Threads, Gilling
Twines, &c., &c.
W. HOUNSELL & Co—Seine and other Fishing Twines.
Geo. & Wm. Waites.—Cheap Shop Twines.
Wm. Clarke & Sons.—Needles, &c.
J & I JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
[See next Page.] 1-ly

do B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c. &c. Orders person-
ally or by letter will receive best attention. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal.
5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 13 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1866. 10-ly

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
" Charles Coran & Co., do
" G. B. Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savore, do,
84 ST. SULPICE STREET.
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.
Montreal, 40-3m

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 606 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

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Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter.

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METAL MERCHANT,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
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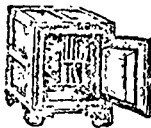
KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY. 8-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 268 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
 (Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

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TOBACCO, 323, 325 & 327 St. PAUL STREET. Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.
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HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of **WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, PLUSH, HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.**

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES, in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city. We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard **CASIMIRE HAT,** specially adapted for spring and summer wear. Orders promptly executed.

1-ly **GREENE & SONS,** Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
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Have removed to these commodious and central premises corner of **COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS.**

Consignments of **GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, CHEESE, ASHES,** and **GENERAL GROCERIES,** receive careful personal attention. Sales and returns made with the utmost promptness. All charges kept at the lowest point, and every endeavour made to avoid incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly advised by letter, circular and telegraph on all matters pertaining to the trade.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Commissioner and Port Streets Montreal. Consignments of **FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, PORK LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.,** constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandize, faithfully and skillfully executed on the best possible terms, and consignments of Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Maritime Provinces carefully realized, and returns made with the utmost promptness. References given and required.

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HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.
E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS, MONTREAL,

Is prepared to furnish **WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS** at 5c. per lb. **RAILWAY AXLES** at 4 c. per lb. **PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS** at 6c. per lb. &c.

The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

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A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS** 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

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IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
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JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
490 St. PAUL STREET,
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W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
168 McGill street.
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DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,
Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
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IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
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and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c., &c., No. 8 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
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IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
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100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, Oil Well Tubes, Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

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White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
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Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
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Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
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And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

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DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c
 Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
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The very best articles of
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Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair, London, England in 1862.

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LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
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PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
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LENN'S PROCESS.
 Cheaper than Blasting Powder; six times stronger; no smoke.
 Wholesale Agents for America.
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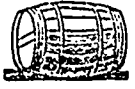
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 Founded 23 years ago.
RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.
 Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy holder's personal benefit
DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,
 OR,
A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE
OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,

Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.
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 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
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CANADIAN WEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
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OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
 435 ST. PAUL STREET,
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 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 300 pairs Blankets.
 30 bales American Cotton Yarn.



Also Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,690
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,300
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ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-6m

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FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
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 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
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 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 Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Maclion & Co.,
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LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEED
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.**

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 —MAY 1867—
 Receive weekly additions to their stock.
HAVE just received 1,000 pieces of Grey
 Cottons.
 600 pieces of White Cottons,
 with many other Staple and desirable Goods, which
 will be sold at lowest market rates. Orders have
 careful attention.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
 UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds. ... \$16,271,676
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,362,260
 Daily Premiums, upwards of..... 17,000
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements
 of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.
CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq. (Pres Bank of
 Montreal).
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq. (Man-
 ager Ontario Bank).
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected on all
 classes of Property at Current Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Amount of Special Re-
 serve, \$9,232,463.
 G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.
 1-ly **HEAD OFFICE: Place D'Armes, Montreal.**

REMOVAL.
WEST BROTHERS
 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE 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 & WEST INDIA PRODUCE,
MEDITERRANEAN GOODS,
 &c., &c., &c.,
 413 St. PAUL STREET, opposite Custom House,
MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents for "Cootes'" celebrated ground
 Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use.
 Montreal, May 30, 1867. 1-17

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 15 & 17 Lemoina 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. 643 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
 CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized 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 at attention given to the
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

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, AUGUST 2, 1867.

The people of Barrie are making arrangements, we
 see by a local paper, to build a steamboat to run be-
 tween Beaverton and Barrie.
 A public meeting was recently held in Woodstock
 for the purpose of establishing a County Mutual Fire
 Insurance Company. A committee was appointed to
 carry out the objects of the meeting.
 A small sale of Canada combing wool took place in
 New York last week at 67c. The demand for all
 descriptions is very limited, as the manufacturers are
 holding off for a fall in prices.
 Mr Alfred Field of the Birmingham Chamber of
 Commerce, who was recently on a visit to America,
 for the purpose of agitating the almost utopian idea
 of declaring commerce neutral in time of war, sailed
 last week in the *Scotia*.

The Wall street brokers and bankers had a lively
 time of it last week. A rumor got abroad to the effect
 that a large defalcation had taken place, and a tempo-
 rary panic set in. It did not last long, but while it
 lasted, stocks and bonds were pressed to a sale, and
 railroad shares offered at a decline of 1 to 2 per cent.
 We notice that Ryland's *Iron Trade Circular* copies
 one of our recent articles on co-operative ship build-
 ing, and asks why our proposed plan should not
 also be applied to the building and owning of iron
 ships in Great Britain.

The net earnings of the Ogdensburg and Lake Cham-
 plain Railroad for the year ending March, show an
 increase compared with the previous year of \$93,743
 The elevator erected at Ogdensburg last winter is
 capable of receiving 600,000 bushels of grain, and cost
 the company \$150,000.

Notice is also given of application for an Act to
 amend the Act incorporating the Wellington, Grey and
 Bruce Railway Co., to give power to each of the
 municipalities interested therein to convert subscrip-
 tions to the stock of the Company into a bonus or
 donation thereto, and for other purposes.

Some further interesting particulars respecting the
 petroleum experiments on board the "Palos" at Boston
 will be found elsewhere. The results already claimed
 are very great, and should the new system come into
 general use, cheaper freights and more rapid propul-
 sion will henceforth be the rule on ocean and river
 craft, provided the oil wells hold out.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse 385 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COY.
 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 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.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
 9-ly

Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* that applica-
 tion will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its
 next session, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto,
 Grey and Bruce Railway Co., and to emp wer it to
 construct a railway from Toronto to Orangeville,
 thence to Mount Forrest, and thence through the
 county of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron; also
 to empower the Company to construct a railway from
 Mount Forrest, or from some other point of the above
 mentioned line to Owen Sound, County of Grey.

A New York paper says that Philadelphia is mak-
 ing strenuous efforts to control the oil trade between
 Europe and the United States, and is about to build a
 dock 2,000 feet long by 65 feet wide for the accommo-
 dation of the ships engaged in the traffic. As it is,
 Philadelphia has already secured a very large portion
 of the trade. Last week 33 ships were loading petro-
 leum at her wharves, while at the same period there
 were only ten on the berth at New York.

Elsewhere we give the traffic returns for the six
 months ending June 30th., of the railways of the
 Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. They show a total
 increase as compared with the corresponding period
 of 1866, of \$95,150, made up as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Great Western	\$101,054	
Grand Trunk		39,049
London and Port Stanley.....	607	
Northern.....	20,452	
Welland.....		18,000
Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton	\$9,853	
Brockville and Ottawa.....	6,915	
Prescott and Ottawa.....		7,329
Carillon and Grenville	418	
St Lawrence and Industry.....		141
	\$159,699	64,519

A large amount of United States 7-30 Bonds are held
 in Canada. Some of our subscribers will, therefore,
 likely be interested in the following communication
 from Secretary McCulloch:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1867.
 Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst,
 asking authority to receive August seven-thirties for
 conversion up to and including the 15th day of August
 next.
 I apprehend one fact is not generally understood, and
 that is that the department now makes all these con-
 versions in one uniform way, as if the notes had been
 presented on the 1st of the present month. In all cases
 drafts for the amount of interest accrued on the notes
 to that date are returned with bonds bearing interest
 from that date inclusive. Consequently no delay in
 presenting the notes can be of advantage to the holder,
 and, in this view, I trust the time already given will
 be found adequate to the presentation of the entire
 issue.
 Very truly, yours,
H. McCULLOCH.
 An article on the same subject from the *Bank Note*
Reporter appears elsewhere.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

IN our last issue we had much pleasure in publishing a letter from a Western correspondent, in which he describes the intense feelings of affection, with which Canadians dwelling among our neighbours regard their own country and its institutions. That our correspondent draws a true picture of the vast majority of Canadians in the United States is unquestionable, although, unfortunately, there are a few unworthy exceptions to be found here and there. It is on the growth and extension of this sentiment that the "Dominion" must repose its chief hope of future greatness. We must learn not only to love our country, but to be proud of it, as the land of our residence or birth. Until we have learnt to do this, fully and unreservedly, we cannot take rank among the nations of the world, but be looked down upon as an inferior race. Confederation has opened a new field for us in that respect, and it is one of the many advantages it is calculated to confer upon us. Hitherto in England we were looked at as mere Colonists, who did not come up to the imperial standard of humanity and our American Cousins always affected to consider us as minors in an eternal state of pupillage. But we have now changed all that, and it should be our endeavour henceforth to make the name of Canadian in the new what that of Englishmen is in the old. And why should it not be so? We have a noble country, teeming with wealth and beauty; we live under good and just laws; we possess unbounded freedom, with entire security of person and property; and if the whole continent is not ours, we own a fair share of it from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Canadians therefore have good cause to love their country, and they will have more reason to do so, by and by, or the fault will be our own.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

WE published in our last issue, without comment, a letter signed T G B, advocating the introduction into the Dominion of Canada at large, the system of currency at present existing in Nova Scotia, but we do not wish to be considered as holding the same opinion on this subject as the writer of that letter, and will proceed to show how unwise and even unjust such a measure as that he proposes would be.

The reasons given by T G B in favour of the proposed change are twofold, and are first, that we should be able to make use of the British coins in circulation without the trouble of making calculations involving fractions, as at present necessary where the sovereign stands for \$4 86 $\frac{2}{3}$ instead of as in Nova Scotia, for \$5, and second that adopting the system of the Nova Scotians would be a graceful and to us not very costly compliment to them in return for the strong dislike which many of them entertain to the idea of confederation, a sort of "Sop to Cerberus," to induce them to be good children and behave themselves.

Now, in the first place, the amount of British gold and British silver in circulation in these Provinces is small as compared with the entire volume of coin in circulation, and the calculations of fractional values troublesome to people of weak arithmetic, are, here at least, as well as in the Province of Ontario, so occasional, and in fact so unimportant that they may be very well left out of the account. Very little gold of any kind is in circulation and as the British shilling passes currently for one fourth of a dollar it is readily seen that the use of British coin gives little or no annoyance. In New Brunswick, there are perhaps more English sovereigns in circulation in proportion than in Ontario and Quebec, and the benefit of the proposed change would undoubtedly appear greater, and the injury less, to the public of that Province.

We may lay it down as a principle, which cannot be controverted, that any change made in the value of coins, while their denomination remains the same, is most impolitic, unless the gain to be derived therefrom be very great and very apparent. The change made here, some nine years ago, introducing the decimal system, was one which did not alter a single value. The pound, currency, was then, as it still is, the precise equivalent of four dollars, and the calculations involved in altering books of account from the old to the new currency were simple and easy. Besides, except where Government could directly interfere, such as public offices, &c., no compulsion was possible and none attempted. Those who so prefer can still and do still reckon by pounds, shillings, and pence, so keep their books, & show their profits at the end of the year. The change was a nominal, not

a real one, and consequently did no one any harm. The change from our present system to that of Nova Scotia would be real and would involve a complete change of value in every existing contract, whether that value had been expressed in pounds currency, or in dollars and cents. Our entire Bank and Government Note circulation would at once be at a premium, unless the dollar of the new system should by Act of Parliament be a legal tender for the agreements to pay made under the old system, and until every old note was withdrawn from circulation, there would be the curious anomaly of notes passing side by side, similar in denomination while different in value. All Government and railroad bonds and mortgages, all securities now in existence, all annuities, would have a changed value, while nominally they would be the same. Briefly, there would be endless confusion and trouble, and for a very questionable gain.

In reply to the second reason that the change should be made to soothe the feelings of the anti-confederates in Nova Scotia, who have been dragged into a hated union with New Brunswick and the Canadas, we have only to say that those opposed to confederation who would prefer to have the dollar remain of the present value vastly outnumber those who would like to see it made the fifth of the pound sterling; and however graceful it might seem to yield to the wishes of our maritime friends, the matter is of altogether too great importance to be so lightly dealt with. Would not our correspondent also advise that the currency of the Dominion should be altered to suit the tastes of the little colony that would not join us at all, and in that way make things agreeable to the P E Islanders? It might be a good stroke of policy.

The simple way out of the coin difficulty is this: let us have a mint of our own, and coin our own gold, making it the only legal tender. Comparatively little is needed to carry on the business of the country. We already have a large amount of Canadian silver and copper coins, and whenever the United States shall be in a condition to resume specie payments, and the silver of that country flow back to its proper place, our coins will at once come into general use. The proposed change would by no means relieve us of the "silver nuisance." There would still be a surplus of silver, and the fact that its nominal approached more nearly its intrinsic value, would only have the effect of reducing the rate of discount when sold or used in large amounts, and would not have the practical effect of making it a legal tender except in retail transactions.

By gradually obtaining a sufficiently large currency of our own, foreign coins of differing values would be elbowed out of the country, and an end would be put to the annoyances from which we have suffered for so many years in this regard.

While on the subject of coinage, we wish to call attention to another branch of it, which though comparatively more local in its character, is nevertheless of importance. We allude to the existence and general circulation of what pass for pence and half-pence, Canadian bank tokens, English pence and half-pence, any copper coin in fact of about the right size, brass buttons, &c., &c. Were these once called in (and the total amount cannot be very great) and cents only put in circulation, a great gain would at once be obtained and the decimal system would make greater advance amongst the ignorant classes (who in the main adhere to the shillings and pence) in one year than it has done in the nine years that have elapsed since its introduction into Canada. We trust our Government may see the importance, if not the actual necessity of taking the necessary steps to accomplish that which, while not costing much, will be a great boon to very many people.

PEACE OR WAR?

THOUGH the rumours of warlike preparations by France and Prussia may not be of such deep and immediate importance to us in this country, as they are to the neighbours of these two great powers, yet a war between them would have no small influence on our agriculture and commerce; viewed in that light alone, then, we must regard the question with attention and interest. We have on former occasions, spoken of the bearing of a great European conflict on our trade, and need not repeat what we then said. But with the evident jealousy and distrust existing between Prussia and France culminate in a war? It is difficult to conceive what they have to fight about. France, if successful, might acquire, as she has before acquired, the Provinces lying between her and the

Rhine; but it is all but impossible that she could retain them in opposition to the strong Teutonic feelings of the inhabitants generally, backed by the rest of Germany, North and South, Catholic and Protestant. Nor, on the other hand, can we see that Prussia, busy in the consolidation of her newly acquired dominions, can be anxious for a war with France, or any of the other leading nations. If she really entertained such a wish, it strikes us that she lost her opportunity, by arranging the Luxemburg dispute, as she was then fully prepared for a conflict, while France was far less so than she is now. Still, we much fear that the peace between them is little more than an armed truce, and we suspect that the day of a deadly struggle, in which they shall contend for supremacy, is not very distant. Prussia, collecting under her banner the entire German race, and with her unequalled military organization, would be a rival such as France has not encountered since the times of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second; and she will not resign her position as the first power on the Continent without a long and fierce struggle, in which, indeed, it is probable she will be successful. Yet, it is to be doubted if Napoleon will not shrink from a conflict in which he will have so much at stake, for if beaten in it, it would be the ruin of himself and his dynasty. The result of the war between Austria, Prussia and Italy, has given a heavy blow to its prestige, to which the Mexican misadventure has been still more fatal; and the defeat of France by Prussia would fill up the measure of his offences against the national pride and glory. The act, then, when it occurs, will likely be that of the French people rather than of the Government. One strong inducement for Prussia to keep the peace is the attitude of Austria towards her. We have seen a letter from an Austrian officer of high rank, which describes the feelings of the Austrian army in connection with the disasters of last year. It is burning with a desire to revenge its defeats, which are wholly attributed to the incapacity of Benedek, and which officers and men are determined to retrieve whenever the opportunity can be snatched at. But Austria, at this moment, has enough to do at home, without thinking of attacking other countries. So, on the whole, we should be inclined to say that, whatever may be in reserve for Europe, the chances, this year, are in favor of peace.

A PLEA FOR CHEAP POSTAGE

THE subject of postal reform is one of so much importance to everybody, and is so entirely outside of mere political considerations, that we cannot afford to let it drop. The experience of every day seems to accumulate additional reasons why the very necessary project of a reduction of postage throughout the Dominion should be at once carried into effect. The astonishing results of the cheap postage system in Great Britain is full of encouragement, and should stimulate us to follow in the same path with the least possible delay. The last quarterly returns of revenue published in England show some extraordinary facts in connection with the postal system of Great Britain. We quote the following from the London Times:

"The Post Office receipts" says the Times, "form, perhaps, the most remarkable items in the quarterly returns. They produced £1,150,000, or £80,000 in excess of the return of 1865. The return of 1866 was itself £100,000 in excess of 1865, so that in two years the receipts of the Post Office in the second quarter of the year have risen from £970,000 to £1,150,000. It is satisfactory also to observe that the growth of the Post Office revenue has been very striking throughout the past six months. For some reason not easily discernible, the income of the Post Office is always less in the first half of the year than in the second. Bearing this in mind, the Post Office returns for the six months which ended on Saturday, are full of hope. They show an income of £2,250,000, or £175,000 in excess of the corresponding six months of 1866, and the income of the half-year on which we have just entered, may fairly be expected to show a similar increase. The estimate of Post Office revenue in 1867-8, framed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, liberal as it was, will apparently be fulfilled, and we may even hope that the sum of £4,000,000 anticipated, will be found more than realised at the end of the year. It is no small testimony to the efficiency and cheapness with which the work of the Post Office is in general performed, that a revenue of more than four millions and a half should be obtained without remonstrance; but the pillow of reaping so large an income from such a source is, at least, open to question. Cheap as the service is, it is plain from the profit on it that it could be performed still more cheaply, and if a monopoly on the part of the State ought not to be converted into a means of excessive gain. The amazing influence which a cheap post has had in the past quarter of a century upon the diffusion of knowledge and the education of the people, should encourage some of our reformers to enquire whether its surplus revenue might not be

turned to account, and its operations made still more beneficial, either by reduced rates of carriage, or by an increase in the functions of the department."

Every word of this statement is full of import and encouragement to the advocates of low rates of postage here. When we reflect that thirty years ago it used to cost sixpence to carry a letter fifteen miles, and more than two shillings to carry a letter from Edinburgh to London; that then scarcely any revenue was derived from the Post Office, while now that the same service is performed for a penny, there is a revenue of four millions and a half sterling over and above all expenses, there is, indeed, cause for congratulation and encouragement to us to follow such a splendid example without loss of time. There may have been more brilliant services rendered to the State, but we very much question whether there ever was any, the benefits arising from which have been so widely diffused, or any so purely unmixt with evil as that rendered by Rowland Hill, in the hard fought fight against prejudice and old fogyism, by which the penny postage was obtained. But it may be urged, granted all that has been said about the benefits of the English cheap postage system, yet our circumstances are different, the long distances to be traversed, the imperfection of means of communication, and the sparseness of the population, all combine to render it impossible to reduce our postage to the English level. Well, we grant there is something in this, but we contend, nevertheless, that nothing will contribute in a greater degree to remove all these evils than the very system we are advocating. Establish a cheap and efficient postage system, and the very act of doing so will be found to be the most effective means of removing the obstacles which apparently stand in the way. We are disposed, too, to take higher ground than that covered by any mere monetary considerations, and advocate it on the ground of, as the *Times* says,—“The amazing influence which a cheap post has had in the ‘past quarter of a century, in the diffusion of knowledge and the education of the people. Even if the revenue should suffer for a time, the deficiency should be reckoned as so much spent in the cause of general education and enlightenment. Much is now spent on educational purposes, which is producing far less satisfactory results than may be certainly expected as the results of a cheap post. We might pursue this subject at far greater length, and dilate on the vast increase of business correspondence which would be sure to take place, the greater intercourse possible between families and friends, especially of the poorer classes, but we pass them by to make room for an appeal on behalf of the Press. We advocate the free carriage of newspapers through the post, and we do so, because it is an absolute necessity of the political and social condition of the Dominion, that no impediment, however slight, should stand in the way of the free circulation of intelligence of the character conveyed by the newspaper, and because in the education of the great mass of the people, the press plays so important and necessary a part. It is true that newspapers conveyed through the post in England are subjected to postage, but it must be remembered that it was the result of a sort of compromise entered into on the abolition of the paper duties, and that in so far as regards the conveyance of newspapers otherwise than through the post, the greatest facilities exist. The means of forwarding parcels cheaply by rail to the remotest districts, are so good that the matter is of far less consequence to them than to us. Besides, the Maritime Provinces have no newspaper postage, and the question will have to be decided as to which system shall be adopted for the whole Dominion. Of one thing there can be no doubt whatever, the collection of postage on newspapers will be intensely unpopular in the Maritime Provinces, and their representatives will be united to a man in opposition to it. Apart, then, from other considerations, the idea must be entertained as to whether it is worth while to uphold a questionable system at the expense of certain discord and annoyance to a large and important section of our population. As the matter was very well put by a writer in one of the *St. John papers* a few weeks since,—“There are a good many things which the Maritime Provinces give up for the sake of the general good, and it would be a sensible and grateful act on the part of the Canada if, in this instance, their wishes were allowed to prevail.”

NEW GLUE.—A German chemist, M. C. Füscher, has discovered that if *gluine* or *gelatine* be mixed with about one-fourth of its own weight of glycerine, it loses its brittleness, and becomes useful for many purposes for which it is otherwise unfit. M. Füscher uses mixtures of this kind for dressing leather, preparing artificial bones, for giving elasticity to porcelain, parchment, or enamelled paper, and for bookbinding.

THE NEW TOWNSHIPS RAILWAY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad Company was held at Newport, Vermont, on Wednesday, when the yearly report of the Directors was submitted and adopted. The road is now completed to the Canada line, and the business received from the Northern portion justifies,—we are glad to say, in the interests of the farmers of the Eastern Townships,—the Company in making the necessary exertions to complete the enterprise and cross the boundary line, so as to connect with the Grand Trunk at or near Lennoxville. The farmers in that vicinity are fully aware of the value of through railway communication and a now and shorter route to Boston, and are not afraid, like some other farming communities in our more immediate vicinity, to tax themselves in order to carry out the scheme. The connecting link will only be thirty miles long, and there is a strong probability that it will be completed within twelve or eighteen months at furthest.

We are also glad to see that the financial affairs of the Connecticut and Passumpsic are in a satisfactory position. The receipts of the past year were \$493,705, and the expenses \$30,053, leaving a net balance of \$184,652, from which two dividends of 3 per cent. were declared, leaving a large balance to be applied towards the payment of interest and the sinking fund.

U. S. NATIONAL BANKS.

Three U. S. “National Banks” have failed within the last few days, and their assets are reported to be more than usually small. A New York paper says that the “burst up” was caused by the undue haste of their officers to get rich by speculation:—“The source of this rottenness inheres in the national bank system, which presents temptations too powerful for sanguine men to resist, and affords no adequate safeguard to the stockholders and creditors of the banks. It is a system which stands on no solid or stable standard of value. All experience attests that there can be no sound banking system which does not rest on a legal obligation by the banks to meet their liabilities by payment of the precious metals. Our national banks issue paper which they are required to redeem only in other paper; that other paper being subject to daily fluctuations of value. Now a state of things in which there is no stability in values, in which the currency and business of the country is constantly tossing like a raft upon the waves, infects all men who can command money or credit with the passion for speculation. When values are settled, or pass only through gradual and easily predicted changes, men are not tempted to toss property rapidly from hand to hand in hope of gain or dread of loss. Of this spirit of speculation which has seized the business men of the country, the national banks are the focus as well as the origin. Heavy speculators are in constant need of bank accommodation, and sharp-eyed bank officers have no difficulty in diving into the business of their customers. Bank officers have therefore easy means of gaining a prompt acquaintance with every promising speculation and can become parties to any they please in exchange for pecuniary facilities which such officers can afford. All the chief speculative projects thus passing under the inspection of these bank officers, they are exposed to temptations which ordinary human nature is not strong enough to resist. Doubtless the officers of many of the national banks have grown rich by speculations, sometimes by their sagacity, sometimes by mere luck. Our point is not that none of the national banks are solvent, but that the community have no means of knowing which to trust. The system is evidently a bad one, since a bank should be in all respects the very opposite of a lottery. A banking system should be fitted to inspire and to deserve confidence, by exempting its creditors from hazard. A vast affiliation of organized speculators who daily risk other men's money in doubtful adventures, does not deserve, and cannot long retain, the confidence of the country.”

The *Toronto Leader*, of the 27th July says

On the Corn Exchange to-day a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Grand Trunk here with a view of obtaining a modification of the present regulation of the company requiring grain arriving in the city by their road to pass into the company's elevator and pay a charge of one cent per bushel. Mr. Simpson, who represented the Grand Trunk, said that the committee would be met in a friendly spirit, and he was authorized to say that any change required by the merchants, if not inconsistent with the interests of the company, would be cheerfully granted.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the *Trade Review*.)

[PER CHINA.]

THE long expected restoration of confidence which was supposed to have arrived about two months ago, seems nearly as far off as ever. Almost every class of public securities continues in a very depressed condition, and any attempt of a speculative character to raise prices is followed by a reaction which leaves matters worse than they were. Nor does general trade seem better. Dullness and apathy prevail in almost every department. Much of the old mercantile energy has for the time departed, and extreme caution in business and moderation in expenditure have become the rule. From having been a nation of merchants, we have all at once become a nation of shopkeepers. No doubt the wealth of the country is accumulating fast, and although some portion of it may for a year or two yet be required to pay for the obligations incurred and the losses sustained during the last few years, it is probable that at no former period were the national resources greater or accumulating so rapidly.

Among the causes of the present dullness in trade, independent of the want of confidence among traders and the reduction in personal expenditure to which we have referred, a prominent place is due to the great fall in the price of cotton. The market has been, with one or two slight and temporary exceptions, a continuously drooping one for a very long period, and undoubtedly during the past year in particular very heavy losses have been incurred. Even upon the shipments now afloat to Great Britain, and which are nearly all owned by our merchants, the losses will be very great. There is indeed one consolation. We now know nearly the worst. Cotton has not a very great way to fall, and although there may be some fluctuations spreading over a considerable period of time, these cannot be of such a character as to entail any serious damage to trade. Looking back indeed upon the cotton famine, it is marvellous how well this country escaped. The old boast of the deluded Southerners that ‘cotton is king,’ was more untrustworthy even than boasts proverbially are. It is indeed probable that, upon the whole, the cotton famine was peculiarly as it was morally an advantage to this country. We may have still some peevish attacks of speculation, and some restlessness in trade, but the crisis is past, and the patient is stronger than ever.

The unsettled condition of our trade with the United States is as important, and will probably be a more lasting source of disquiet than the fluctuations in the price of cotton. The States are our largest and best customers, and till they have resumed specie payment and adopted a rational tariff and financial system, we cannot expect that our trade will be either in extent or remuneration what it ought to be. No doubt the relative importance of the trade with the United States is less than it was, but it is still a most important item, and in some branches, such as the linen trade, the exports to the States are nearly as large as to all other places.

The position of public companies of all classes continues most unsatisfactory. The shareholders in the Bankrupt Railway Companies, such as the London, Chatham and Dover, are not, indeed, liable for any further calls, but it seems most probable that a great portion of their shares, if not, indeed, all, will be sacrificed. And when it is remembered that people were in the habit of investing their extra means in railways, believing that the railway “was always there” and must be of some value, it is easy to see how great an amount of individual ruin and suffering must have been entailed. The conflict as to the relative rights of shareholders, preference shareholders, debenture holders, holders of Lloyd's bonds, and owners of land for which certificates of indebtedness have been given, still continues, and the suspense is nearly as bad as any loss could be. In the more purely mercantile companies which suspended payment, the shareholders are attempting to repudiate their liabilities to their creditors, on the ground that they were, themselves, deceived by false statements made by the directors in the prospectuses of the companies. In so far, the decisions of the Judges upon these points have been very conflicting. Some of the more important cases are, however, now before the House of Lords, and it may be hoped that some authoritative decision upon these points will be given. It seems clear that it is the duty of the shareholders to make enquiry before entering into a concern, and when they have entered into it in the hope of large profits, they have no right to repudiate

diate their liability. On the other hand, it seems clear that the Directors should be made liable to the shareholders for any false statements made to them in the prospectus, and this liability should be both a pecuniary and a personal one, so that in cases of fraud the guilty parties could be criminally punished.

The bill for restricting transactions in bank shares has been in operation for some time, and for so far (as I apprehend) the result has not been satisfactory. It has had the effect of greatly reducing the number of transactions in bank shares and lowering the price. It is possible of course that the restriction on sales of shares, viz., that the numbers of the shares sold shall be inscribed on the transfer note, may prevent in times of panic those forced sales which last year did harm, but a clever combination of unscrupulous rogues can generally evade these restrictions, whilst the honest public may become so unaccustomed to speculate in bank shares, that the rogues, in case of panic, will have it all their own way. There is besides this, the additional objection, that these combinations are only made against weak banks, and are a check upon them, and it is not unlikely that the manager of weak banks may rest satisfied that such a combination cannot be formed again. In reality the power of combination may be found to be as good as over, and if so, the fancied security enjoyed by shaky concerns, and calculated on by them, will only end in the deeper ruin.

The following are the returns from the Bank of England, compared with those of the preceding week, and same time last year. —

Table with columns for dates (July 17, 1867, June 10, 1867, July 15, 1866) and rows for Public Deposits, Private Deposits, Government Securities, Other Securities, Notes in Circulation, Bullion, Reserve, and The Bank of France returns.

GOOD CROPS AND LOWER PRICES.

THE New York World says, we are now receiving from nearly every section of the country the most gratifying reports of this year's crops. The grass crop is from one-third to one-half greater than has ever before been cut in the United States. Wheat will show full 33 per cent more than the harvest of any previous year. The corn crop, at least in this section of the country, and notwithstanding the backward weather, is full of promise. Farmers in New Jersey say that corn is as high as it was at the corresponding period last summer, and although out West, it is claimed that this crop is "two weeks behind," yet the very short time required for its maturity and the present prospect of a favourable season are guarantees that we shall have the usual quantity of this almost always sure crop. The prospect for oats is good, and certainly nothing could be finer than the present weather is for wheat.

To show the exuberant promise of the present season, we present in a comparative table the yield of 1860, and the estimated crops of 1867.

Table comparing 'Crops in 1860' and 'Estimated Crops in 1867' for various commodities like Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Hops, Tobacco, Cane Sugar, and Hay.

A fair estimate of the crops of this year will be an addition of full 40 per cent to most of the crops of 1860, while the hay crop is believed to be nearly doubled. The best estimate of cotton, however, will show only 2,500,000 bales against 4,575,000 bales in 1860.

The largest cotton crop ever produced in the country. The culture of cane sugar has fallen to about one-fourth of the crop of 1860, though we have no means of estimating the amount of sugar which will be made from sorghum. Rice too, has been much neglected and the tobacco crop has fallen off to some extent in Virginia and Kentucky, while the seed land of Connecticut and of the Connecticut Valley will be small this year on account of the low prices, and because the farmers generally have now in hand the crops of the past two years.

But the cereals have covered a larger area this year than ever before. The scarcity of corn in large sections

of the South last year, and the consequent suffering from the shortness of this crop, has induced a very general wheat and corn culture, to the neglect of the generally raised staples, and it is stated that in some of the Southern States this year for the first time in the history of the country, the home product of the cereals will be sufficient for home consumption. Everywhere abroad, too, there is promise of the same unusually good harvests with which this country has been favoured, so that there will be an unusual demand in Europe for our surplus cereals.

All these things indicate the commencement of an era of cheap food at last. On Tuesday, in this city, Southern wheat fell from \$3 to \$2 80—a decline of twenty cents in the bushel, and this is only the beginning. Cheap corn, cheap hay, and cheap crops generally, must inevitably be followed by cheap beef, butter and cheese, and these in turn by cheap clothing, hats, boots, and every other article for wear and use. Dealers of all kind may as well make up their minds to this: that with the abundant crop-prices must come down. Those who in commercial phrases are "stuck" with extensive stocks must submit to extensive losses. We are proceeding now from the days of exorbitant prices for everything to an era when dealers must be content with far smaller profits than those which they have obtained during the past five years. During this transition period there will be more or less suffering, particularly among the holders of large stocks, losses on large stocks bought at high prices, and then heavy sales and small profits must be the rule which inevitable events will soon enforce.

There is scarcely a class of people whom this era of lower prices will not affect. The competing railway companies that hope to move this vast crop, must offer the lowest rates. When hay is \$20 per ton, every stable man must not hope to board horses at the Long Branch and Saratoga rates for human beef. Cheap hay and wheat and corn must make cheap pork, butter, cheese and milk, and the butcher, grocer, and milkman must come down in their prices. And with all the rest labor will be cheaper, and mechanics and laborers must submit to a reduction in wages proportionate to the cheaper rates at which the necessities of life can be bought.

This general downfall in the exorbitant prices and projects of the past few years must compel a considerable reduction in rents. This must begin next spring to be followed by still another reduction the year following, till rents are as reasonable as they were before the war. Congress has not yet discovered that the war is ended, and all classes of dealers and consumers throughout the country will soon find out that the days of war prices are over.

WESTERN ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PORK.

THE Cincinnati Price Current of July 24, in partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price of hog products, remarks —

"An advance has been established in provisions which has surprised even those the most deeply interested, they could hardly realize the fact that prices would advance so largely, and therefore met the demand with great freedom from day to day, supposing that each advance would be the last. But the demand from consumers continued and not only this, but increased, and within the last ten or fifteen days the discovery was made that there was money in the trade, and some of the market show the death of the conviction which had taken hold of the mind of dealers, that there was 'nothing in it.' The exports of bacon and barreled pork during the week were 1,450 hhd's, 1,441 tierces, and 834 barrels. That which went out in tierces was hams. The previous week they were 1,029 hhd's, 1,463 tierces, and 639 barrels. From July 1st inst. up to last Saturday, the exports compared with those of same time last year were —

Table comparing exports of Bacon hhd's, Bacon tierces, and Pork bbl's for 1867 and 1866.

The total exports from Sept. 1st to last Saturday, compare thus —

Table comparing exports of Bacon hhd's, Bacon tierces, and Pork bbl's for 1867 and 1866.

Last season about this time, Baltimore which has the great bulk of the southern trade, was being supplied with bacon brought back from Liverpool. This season, with a largely increased demand from the South, she has to send West for her supplies, and has bought largely in this city. The demand from the South has increased largely this season over that of last, though it was large during the spring and summer of 1866. The comparative receipts at New Orleans show that this increase has been, doubtless, beyond what is even now generally supposed. The imports at that place compare as follow from Sept 1 —

Table comparing imports of Bacon hhd's, Bacon boxes, Bacon tierces, and Pork bbl's for 1867 and 1866.

The increase shown here is quite remarkable but it is only recently that it was discovered. And not only this, but it must be remembered that the imports of other Southern points have increased, say at Memphis, and at the points on the Mississippi below that place and above New Orleans, as well as at Nashville and Chattanooga, and the interior points on the Tennessee River, west of that place, in Northern Alabama. All this has been going on the last three or four months, and yet from week to week the trade was becoming more dependent, and more anxious to part with their stocks. Two weeks ago a change took place, and soon it was discovered that prices ran up so rapidly that the advances were ahead of the estimate dealers.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

THE experiments which for several months have been in progress at Boston, looking to the successful application of petroleum as fuel for steamships, have been watched with much interest and their results have been very important. These results, as claimed by the inventor of the system under trial are a saving of four or five to one of space required for the storage of fuel, and of at least five sixths of the labour required for feeding and tending the fires to say nothing of the actual cost, which depends upon the relative prices of coal and oil. Application was made to the Secretary of the Navy in November last, for unity to test the practicability of petroleum as fuel upon a Government vessel. The Department had already, in 1862, appointed a committee of naval engineers to experiment upon this subject and upon this application a Board of three Chief Engineers was ordered to examine the proposed experiments, the gunboat "Palos" being selected for the trial. Previous to entering upon the petroleum trial her engines were tested with coal, thirty-six revolutions per minute with thirty pounds of steam being obtained. In the first petroleum test, thirty-four revolutions were obtained with the same head of steam, and in the second test, fifty revolutions, with a pressure of thirty pounds. A comparison of the weight of the oil and the coal showed that one pound of oil had done the work of eight pounds of coal, and the general comparison of weight has shown one barrel of petroleum to be equal to one ton of coal.

Crude oils are of a gravity ranging from 31 to 46 degrees. The oil is first conveyed directly to a cast iron retort, and vaporized by means of a slight fire underneath. One proportion of steam and common air are incorporated with the vapour, and the gases thus evolved constitute the fuel. This burns with an intense heat, and the combustion is so perfect that the smoke is visible at the outlet of the smoke-stack. The fire is under perfect control, and there being no ashes, clinker, nor refuse coal to clog the fires, they may be run an indefinite time without stoppage for cleaning. The burning of coal upon the "Palos" required the services of twenty-one firemen and coal-passers, with the petroleum only three men were needed. This same principle may be applied to locomotives as well as steamers, and, indeed, upon the Franklin and Warren Railroad, in Western Pennsylvania, a petroleum burning apparatus has been successfully employed. The petroleum regions are making still further use of the oil by applying the necessary apparatus to the fires of the engine houses at the wells, thus saving a very large outlay for wood or coal. During the height of the speculative fever when dozens of wells were being sunk upon each acre in the favorite localities, all the coal for the engines was transported for miles over frightful roads at a great wear and tear of horses and waggons, and at a corresponding cost to the well-owner. Nearly all this great expense might have been saved, had the use of petroleum for fuel been practically understood. The experiments at Boston are to be continued, and petroleum tested upon a sea voyage. The importance of the subject should insure for it a rigid and persistent investigation. Should the results of the experiments continue to be satisfactory, the carrying capacity of our steamers will be largely increased, while the pay-rolls will be greatly diminished, and a vessel may leave New York with enough fuel on board to propel her round the world. — N. Y. World.

THE WOOL TRADE.

[From the Detroit Tribune, July 24]

IN reference to the wool crop of Michigan for 1867, great expectations had been formed among growers as to the wealth that would thereby be introduced into the State, while for many months buyers, both here and at the East, have looked with uneasiness at the condition of the goods market and the position of the heavy dealers and mill operators in New York and New England. The stock of goods and wool at present on hand throughout the country is unquestionably very large, and is generally estimated to be sufficient to fill the demand for two-thirds of a year without touching the new crop. The dry goods and cloth houses are all in a depressed condition, having suffered in a very serious manner during the year past, and many sustaining themselves with difficulty at present while prices have for many months steadily tended downward. As a consequence the orders sent West the present season have been to buy only at rates much lower than ruled last year, and in view of the fact that prices are liable to still further decline, no desire is manifested to obtain stocks of wool, except on particularly favourable terms.

The wool crop of Michigan for 1867 is estimated at widely different amounts by experienced dealers, some placing it as high as 14,000,000, while one firm here which has received statistics from 10 of the towns which are the leading wool depots of the State, fix it at not over 10,000,000 pounds. This estimate is, however, deemed decidedly too low by other buyers, and it is probable that the truth will place the crop at something over 12,000,000 lbs. Of this about one-third has already been taken up, but the greater portion of it has already been bought by buyers in the interior, who, in many instances, have by their competition, run prices up to a figure which has been deemed unwarranted by Detroit buyers, and the latter have in consequence quietly retired in such cases from the market.

The market opened this year at from 30c to 40c, then rose gradually to 46c to 50c in extreme cases, 47c to 48c being in a considerable number of instances paid, but hardly ever by Detroit buyers. About ten days ago the price began to decline, and steadily fell until Saturday, when 30c to 40c was the highest figure paid by heavy buyers for the best lots, and there was no animation whatever in the market. It is generally

believed that from this time until January 1, when almost the entire crop will have been taken up, the price will rise from 35c to 40c. The change from the high prices of the war is, however, naturally very distasteful to the growers, who are unwilling to sell at such reduced figures, and will probably retain a large portion of their stocks until the latter part of the season, especially as their necessities are in a great measure met by the wheat crop which is unusually good and will scatter a shower of wealth throughout the State.

The heaviest Detroit buyers the present season have been Standish & Ives, Folsom & Co. and T. McGraw & Co. Of that bought by the former about one half has been bought on Eastern account and half for themselves, that of Folsom & Co. and McGraw & Co. has been purchased for Eastern mills and other buyers. Standish & Ives have bought just about 600,000 lbs., which has averaged 40c., Folsom & Co., 640,000 lbs., at an average of 41c., and McGraw & Co. 335,000 lbs. at 41c. The total money value of the purchases of these three firms has thus been about \$570,000. Besides these three firms several gentlemen in the city have purchased lots of considerable size, as 40,000 or 50,000 pounds, the average cost of which does not differ materially from the figures already given. The great bulk of that purchased has been bought on the Michigan Central, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Grand Trunk railroads, while less than the usual quantity has as yet been obtained from wagons in the city. It is probable that for some time henceforth the business will be very quiet, and that no definite results as to the amount of the crop or its aggregate value can be obtained until the close of the year.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTS OF THE TRADE FOR THE FUTURE - WHAT THE WELLS HAVE PRODUCED - GROSS AMOUNT FOR 1866.

A prominent oil broker of Pittsburgh, Penn. has prepared the following, which we take from the Commercial, relative to the prospects of the petroleum trade, his views being shared, says that paper, by the dealers generally, in that city.

After two years decline, the price of petroleum reached its lowest point during the month of June, when it was sold in Philadelphia as low as nineteen cents per gallon, a strong reaction took place during the present month which brought the price again to thirty and thirty-five cents, and which will lead, in all probability, to a continuous and steady advance, as the present production and consumption are too much out of proportion with each other to allow the present low rates to go on any longer. Three to four years ago the country was wild with oil excitement. Millions and millions were invested in oil stock. In all sections of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, prospecting and boring of oil wells were going on. Large tracts of oil territory were thus discovered and brought to yield, but at what expense? On an average, only one well out of twenty became a pumping well, and of the numberless joint stock companies started for oil operations, but very few succeeded and are still in existence. Yet the enormous yield of 1866 was mainly due to the large sums spent by those companies, and the great efforts they made to discover oil. At times during the year 1866, the production of Western Pennsylvania alone, amounted to not less than fifteen thousand barrels of crude oil per day, and that of the United States to not less than eighteen thousand barrels. But the general nature of an oil well seems to be that it exhausts itself, and the average life of wells is generally estimated at one year. If it is as much as that. And just as a single well exhausts itself so an entire district. A visitor passing through the oil territory will see more ruins of flowing and pumping wells than actual wells; he will pass through entire villages of abandoned derricks and tanks, where once thousands and thousands of barrels were produced a day, and where now not an engine, not a living soul, not one working well is to be seen, but only the ruins of past greatness. There is the celebrated McClinton Farm, the Steele Farm, the Rynd Farm, Blood Farm, Tar Farm, and many others, once famous, but now many of them abandoned, and others only producing a small fraction from what they formerly did and fast dying out. But not alone on Oil Creek is this the case, but also farther up and down the Allegheny. There is Reno, at one time famous for the amount of oil produced in its neighborhood, but now abandoned, there is Pithole, ten or fifteen miles above Oil Creek, at one time yielding five and six thousand barrels a day, now not yielding over 700. Still further up the river is Tidmore, from which, at times, last year, not less than 4,000 or 5,000 barrels found their way into our market, but where now the production is reduced to less than 1,700 barrels, and where it is declining faster now than in any other locality. A hundred barrels well was struck, and half of its interest offered for \$5,000, without finding a buyer, a profit that even for 40 days the production could not be relied on.

The total production of the oil regions of 15,000 barrels per day during the year 1866, has been gradually declining till now, and is likely not over 8,000 barrels, which is equal to a regular decline since that time of 700 barrels per month, or 160 barrels per week.

No new territory is developed. The general bad success of joint stock companies has frightened away capitalists, and the wells now boring are not in new ground, but in known territory and in the midst of other wells already working. They only serve to exhaust the territory so much the quicker. A territory will yield altogether the same amount of oil with ten wells as with twenty, only twenty wells will pump it out in half the time; the decline will only be the more rapid.

What then will become of our oil supply? No new oil territory developing, and the oil territory declining at the rapid rate of 160 barrels per week, which decline

will even be accelerated during the cold of next Winter. From these discouraging facts in regard to the supply, let us look at the consumption. Oil is of too recent introduction to have come to a regular yearly consumption. Every year witnesses an increase over the preceding year, and the low prices of the '60s times have made it a favourite light here as well as in other countries. Two years ago the consumption of this country was in the neighborhood of 850,000 barrels. In consequence of a larger Southern and Western demand the consumption has increased and may be put down for this year at over 1,000,000 barrels.

In Europe our petroleum has to compete with rapeseed oil, which in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, is the only oil used for burning purposes, and is used for nothing else. In England whale oil was used of late years alongside of rapeseed oil. Rapeseed oil is more than double the price of our refined petroleum, and it is therefore not astonishing that Europeans have become largely our customers for refined petroleum. From about 800,000 bbls two years ago, the consumption in Europe ran last year to about 1,150,000 bbls. This year to judge from present indications, the regular increase of consumption in Europe will be about one-third over last year's consumption. At least about most of the European ports regularly, every week, shipments into the interior are about one-third larger and even more, than in the same time last year. London for instance, which consumed or shipped during the whole of last year only 48,000 bbls has consumed during the past five months of the year already 67,000, which is nearly three times the consumption of last year. Antwerp shipped during the past five months of 1866, 81,000 bbls, for the same time in 1867, 120,000, an increase of one-third. Other ports show similar proportions. In fact, notwithstanding our heavy shipments to Europe, the stocks there cannot be said to have much increased since Jan 1. In London, on Jan 1, the stock was 63,000, now it is 42,000, a decrease. In Antwerp the stock in the last week in December was 84,000 bbls, now it is 73,000. Havre and Marseilles show a decrease, and only in the North German ports are the stocks actually higher than they were in the commencement of this year.

But to the regular increase of one-third over last year's consumption will probably be added, this year, an extraordinary increase, resulting partly from the stoppage of the shale oil refineries in England, and partly from the failure of this year a rapeseed crop in France and Germany. The shale oil refineries of England are said to have turned out last year not less than five hundred thousand barrels refined, but were obliged to stop in consequence of the low price of petroleum. Many of them are broken up, and others, if an advance should take place, will not be ready in time. These two causes will stimulate the demand for our petroleum, and this year's consumption will probably not be less than 1,600,000 or 1,700,000 bbls against 1,150,000 bbls last year.

The total consumption at home and abroad will therefore be 2,700,000 bbls. Against this consumption we had on Jan 1, 1867, a stock of about 1,200,000 bbls, all reduced to refined, here and abroad, add to this this year's production and we will have the amount of oil that may be relied on for this year. The daily production about Jan 1 was somewhere about 14,000 bbls, at a decline of from 600 to 700 bbls per month, it will not be more than 5,000 by Jan 1, 1868. This would give an average of 8,000 bbls per day. In order not to be taxed with partiality we will suppose it 8,500 bbls, and this will certainly be the very utmost that reaches the market. At this rate 2,550,000 bbls crude, equal to 1,900,000 bbls refined, would be the total production for 1867. This production, with the stocks on Jan 1, 1867, would give us 3,000,000.

If we deduct the probable consumption from these 3,000,000 bbls only a stock of 300,000 bbls refined oil will remain on hand here and abroad. That is, our stock of refined oil from 1,200,000 bbls on Jan 1, 1867, will be reduced full 900,000 bbls, and by March and April next, even this stock will be used up entirely.

We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the stocks on hand at this moment. They represent the accumulation of oil produced during the dull months and long days. The demand for petroleum is generally double in the six months from July to December to what it is from January to July, because the greatest part of the winter stocks are laid in in the fall and all principal shipments by river must take place before cold weather sets in. Therefore if Europe has already taken in this year something like thirty millions of gallons, she is likely to take in the next six months fifty millions more from us, which is equal to 1,200,000 barrels. Add to this the home demand with 600,000 bbls, and it will be seen that we will be called upon to deliver in the coming 6 months the enormous amount of 1,800,000 bbls refined. To furnish this amount we have the stock of Pittsburgh, Oil Region, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, &c. in all equal to about 900,000 bbls refined oil, and, moreover, the production, which most likely will not average more than about 7,000 to 7,500 bbls crude oil per day for the balance of the year, which would give at the very outside 800,000 refined. The total amount we could furnish would, therefore, only be 1,700,000, and by January 1, 1868, we would not have a single barrel left as stock in this country. Europe would be the only place where stock could be found. The true state of affairs may be expressed thus:

- Consumption in 1866, during the fall months, 7,500 bbls refined a day
- Production during the same time, from 15,000 to 18,000 bbls crude oil a day
- Consumption in 1867, during the fall months, 10,000 bbls refined oil a day
- Production during same time, from 7,000 to 7,500 bbls crude oil a day
- In 1868 the production outstrips the consumption by 6,000 to 7,000 bbls crude every day. In 1867 the consumption outstrips the production by at least 7,000 bbls a day. In 1866 prices could not help but decline. In 1867 prices cannot help but advance.

Hence it will be soon that at the same time that the consumption largely increased, our production decreased in a still greater ratio and is now entirely inadequate for present wants. By the end of this year, the large stock with which now depressed the market will nearly everywhere be used up, and next year will bring actual scarcity. The supply will hardly be sufficient for our home consumption.

This is the true state of affairs, and under such circumstances oil is the cheapest article in the market. Stocks that we now sell so lavishly at reduced prices to foreign countries will be worth double what they now are before three months are over."

CALL THEM TO NOTICE OF 7-30 NOTES - 7-30 Treasury Notes are convertible into 5-20 bonds at maturity, and not afterwards. The Secretary of the Treasury, by giving notice that conversions may be made before maturity, has taken away any excuse for claiming a conversion after the notes mature. The law under which the 7-30s were issued left the Secretary at liberty to bargain with the takers of the notes. On this point the Act of June 30, 1861 reads: "And any Treasury Notes issued under the authority of this Act may be made convertible, at the discretion of the Secretary, into any bonds issued under the authority of this Act."

By virtue of this discretionary power, the Secretary issued the 7-30 notes with the following condition and bargain, plainly printed on the back of the notes: "At maturity convertible, at the option of the holder, into bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after five years, and payable twenty years from the 15th of August, 1867, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin. This is on the August notes 1st series. The same is on the back of the 2d and 3d series, with the time changed to June 15th and July 15th, 1868."

AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF SIR MORTON PETO'S POSITION - The New York Times says: "We should be extremely sorry to add to the misfortunes of Sir Morton Peto by ungenerous criticisms, but it is the statement which comes by the cable be true there is a most extraordinary disparity between his means and his indebtedness. Liabilities to the extent of nine million pounds sterling, (say forty-five millions gold,) and assets of three hundred thousand pounds, or a trifle over a quarter of a million, is a balance sheet not often put up even in the very worst cases. We cannot help doubt if the statement as to the liabilities, but Sir Morton Peto's debts must be immensely large. He has been in difficulties a very long time; there is every reason to suppose that he was so when paying that visit to this country which is memorable, if for nothing else, on account of its extravagance and pretension. After that there was an awkward revelation in connection with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and the Spectator openly accused Sir Morton of fraud. The charge was not resented or disproved, although it might have been thought that a member of Parliament could not lightly afford to accept such a stigma. From that time to the present there have been repeated rumors that the Peto firm was in a state of collapse, and we confess that as the facts appear now we think it would or have been honest in Sir Morton Peto to have wound up his affairs long ago. He has only added to his ruin and dragged innocent sufferers into its vortex, by letting it be supposed that he could weather the storm. A pretty episode this to the display and profusion which the Peto party exhibited here two years ago."

THE PARIS MONETARY CONFERENCE - An American correspondent says: "The Government and people of the United States will find it hard to resist adopting the recommendations of the Monetary Conference which has just closed its session in this city. They ought, in fact, to adopt them at once. The recommendations are 1. That the French five franc piece in Gold shall be the standard piece in value; 2. That the American dollar, while preserving its name, shall be reduced in intrinsic value so as to conform exactly to the five franc piece; 3. That the English pound sterling shall be made to conform in value to five franc pieces; 4. That the French 20-franc gold piece be changed to a 25 franc gold piece, and 5. That all the nations of the earth bring their money to conform to the 5 and 25-franc gold piece of France. Thus the English would have a four shilling piece with a new name, and a sovereign, corresponding exactly to the two French pieces, the same as we would have the dollar and five dollar pieces corresponding to these two pieces. Commerce would thus be made easy, and there would no longer be any confusion in international transactions. It is one of those reforms which do not require discussion, for its merits are palpable to all. A diminution of four cents in the value of the American dollar and of six cents in the English sovereign is all that is required. The other nations would soon follow the example. It would be no great change, in fact, for the United States and England to adopt at the same time the 20-cent piece and call it a franc, the same as the French. The American money might then be thus denominated: Cents, (in copper), 4-cent pieces, (in silver), half franc, franc, and two franc pieces, (in silver), dollar or five-franc piece, (in gold and silver), and half eagles (\$2.50) and eagles (\$5 in gold). These pieces would thus conform in division and value to the French pieces, which are called scus, four-soo pieces, half-franc, franc, two-franc and five-franc pieces, and half Napoleons and Napoleons; and there would be no other change in the American system than the slight reduction, as already mentioned, of about four cents in the intrinsic metal value of the dollar - for this is all the difference, according to French analysis, that exists between the American dollar and the French five-franc piece."

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B. July 27, 1867.

THE only change to report in the business of the week is in the article of flour; in all other departments no material alteration has been apparent. A good many Montreal manufacturers have had their agents down here, and there are some few articles in which no doubt a trade may be done, but we are inclined to think that the general amount of business to be done in this way, will be far less than was anticipated. Our manufacturers are pretty well up to the mark, and with the advantages which a more liberal monetary system will give them, they will experience no difficulty in supplying the market on as favourable terms as any the Western Provinces can offer. For instance, the boot and shoe manufacturers of St. John produce an article of equal quality to Montreal manufacturers, at prices from 10 to 15 per cent. less. We are assured that the productions of our cotton mills are in quite as favourable a position; and the same may be said of machinery and most descriptions of iron work.

Hay making has commenced in many parts of the Province, but the weather of the past week has been very unfavourable, it is now, however fine and clear, and a few weeks of suitable weather would find the argest crop of hay ever known (both in this Province and also in Nova Scotia) safely housed. The grain and root crops look well, and though the potato disease has appeared in a few localities, yet but little damage is as yet apparent.

The shipping arrivals of the week have been very light. One vessel from Glasgow with bricks and coals, one from Philadelphia with coal, one from Portland with flour, and a few in ballast making up the list. The Portland steamer of Thursday brought Mr. Langton, the Auditor General, and Mr. Bouchette of the Customs Department, arrived via Shediac to-day, on business connected with the Government.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week comprise nine vessels for ports in Great Britain with timber and deals, and ten for United States ports with boards pickets and laths. Prices are nominally unchanged but the condition of the British market is regarded as unfavourable, and with the advance which has taken place in freights, shippers will be compelled to restrict their operations as much as possible. The supply of tonnage in port is small, and freights have again slightly advanced; yet from the causes indicated above, we do not apprehend that any further advance is likely to take place. We quote

Deals to Liverpool	63s 9d to 61s 0d per std.
" London	62s 6d
" Clyde	60s 0d
" Dublin	61s 0d
" Cork Quay	63s 0d to 67s 6d
" West Coast	72s 6d
" Miramichi to London	78s 0d
" Pughwash to Dublin	61s 0d
Exchange (Bank Selling Rates)—	
On London, 60 days	10 per cent premium
" sight	11
New York gold do	"
Montreal do	"

Flour, &c.—The week's business has been marked by great fluctuations. In the early part of the week the market was almost entirely bare of sound flour, and the few barrels to be had brought exceptional rates. The arrival on Thursday and Friday of about 1300 barrels, eased the market, and prices receded to previous rates. It is understood that ample supplies are on the way, and we have no idea that even present rates will be maintained for more than a few days. Some orders have been sent on to New York, and we now again see American flour in the market.

Strong Superfine, \$9 50 to \$9 50 Ordinary Super, \$9 to \$9 25 Extra State, \$9 to \$9 25 Oatmeal, (scarce) \$6 75 to \$7 Cornmeal, \$5

Late accounts from Halifax speak of the flour market as being overstocked. Strictly choice flour is in limited demand at \$9 to \$9 25. Commoner descriptions are difficult of sale at \$7 to \$7 25

Provisions and groceries continue unchanged. The country market is well supplied, and new potatoes of fine quality are in abundant supply at \$1.50 per bushel. We subjoin a few quotations:

Beef per lb per qr., 7½c to 8c, lamb, do., 8c to 9c; mutton, do., 8c to 9c; potatoes, (new) \$1.50 per bush; do, (old) 60c to 70c per bush, green peas, \$1 50 to \$1 60 per bush; butter, in rolls, 16c to 17c per lb.; do., in skirins, 14c to 15c per lb.; oats, 6c to 6½c per bush.

We gather from the Cape Breton Acra that during the quarter ending 31st June 78 coal-laden vessels, of a total registered tonnage of 17,233 tons, cleared outwards from Cow Bay. Of these 63 were British ves-

sels and 10 foreign. Fifty vessels carrying 22,173 tons of coal, went to the United States, and five vessels carrying 1,600 tons of coal to Canada.

A serious accident occurred on the St. John and Shediac Railway near to the Arragance Station on Thursday last. It seems that some scoundrel removed a bolt from the switch rail to a siding, taking care to leave the signal showing the line to be "all right." The consequence was that the engine and six freight cars were thrown off the line and precipitated down the embankment. Most fortunately the couplings broke, and left the passenger cars standing on the rails. The engine was turned completely upside down, three freight cars were entirely destroyed, and three others much injured. The engine driver had his leg broken, and was badly scalded, the fireman escaping unhurt by almost a miracle. The railway authorities have offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the offender.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

[From the Circular of C. M. Creel.]

BUSINESS has been quite stagnant during the week, owing to the prevalence of wet weather, outside operations were altogether retarded.

BREADSTUFFS.—We have no change to note, very little has changed hands. No auction sales on account of unfavourable weather. A few small lots of fresh ground, choice No. 1 Canada have been disposed of at \$9 to \$9 30. Old—the same as last week, ranging from \$5 (sour) to \$8 60. Good fresh ground will likely continue at present rates; still the large quantity of inferior flour in the market militates against it. Rye dull at \$6.60 to \$6 80. Corn Meal dull at \$4.75 to \$4.90 for Brandywine. The imports for the week: 60 bbls Flour from United States. The exports: to Newfoundland, 137 bbls Flour; to West Indies, 50 bbls Flour, 123 Corn Meal. It will be unprofitable to ship inferior or sour flour to this market, as we are already largely overstocked with such grades.

FISH.—There has been no change since our last Cod quiet, none changing hands. New hard-cured may still be quoted at \$3.80 to \$4 for large. Primes small, \$3 50 to \$3.60. Soft-cured, \$2 40 to \$2.60; dull at these figures. Late West India advices speak unfavorably of the Fish markets. Mackerel unchanged, at \$6 for large No. 3 and \$5 50 for small Alewives quiet at \$3 to \$3.25. Salmon, same rates as last week, No. 1 \$20; No. 2 \$18; No. 3 \$12. Herrings continue very dull. Receipts for the week: 2514 qtls Cod-wish; 561 bbls Alewives; 290 bbls Mackerel; 110 bbls Salmon, (all coastwise) From United States: 1000 bxs Smoked Herring. From New Brunswick: 50 bxs Smoked Herring. Exports: to West Indies, 325 trees 15 drums 453 bxs 218 hf-bxs Codfish, 20 tres 45 drums Scale; 2 bbls Salmon; 283 bbls Mackerel; 323 bbls Herring, 7 bbls Alewives; 260 bxs Smoked Herring, 100 cs Preserved Lobsters. To United States, 400 qtls Codfish; 50 bbls Salmon. To Canada, 20 qtls Codfish; 20 bbls and 113 hf-bbls Herring.

OILS.—All descriptions quiet. Kerosene very dull, and cannot be quoted over 30c. Cod unchanged at 50c. No receipts for the week. Exports: to West Indies, 11 bbls Cod.

POTATOES.—Potatoes dull, with small demand, at 45 to 50c per bush. Oats in fair request at 65 to 70c. Butter still dull, fair Canada offering at 12½c. Receipts from P. E. Island, 257 bags Oats. Exports: 21 pkgs Butter to West Indies, and 27 pkgs to Newfoundland.

PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note. Pork: Mess may be quoted at \$18 to \$19 Prime and Prime Mess range from \$11 to \$16.50, according to quality Beef unchanged. Lard quiet. We look for some enquiry in the course of a week or two. No imports or exports for the week.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—Sugars there has been some enquiry during the week, and prices are firm. The market is bare of Cuba and Barbadoes, first arrivals will probably sell at an advance over present rates. Porto Rico is worth from 6½ to 6¾c; Cuba and Barbadoes may be quoted at 6c. Molasses firm at 2c to 3c for Cienfuegos. Rum unchanged Imports for the week 73 hhd's Porto Rico Sugar Exports to Canada, 561 hhd's 17 tres 101 bbls Sugar. To United States, 22 hhd's Sugar, 82 puns Molasses.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND TRADE REPORT.

[From the Circular of Corcell Bros.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 20, 1867.

FREIGHTS.—To Halifax. Oats, 6 to 7c; Potatoes, 7 to 8c. Oatmeal, 40c; Butter, per 100 lbs, 35c. Fish, per bbl, 60c, Pork, per bbl, 60c, Oysters, per bbl, 60c.

To Boston. Oats, 12c cy; Oatmeal, 60c cy; Butter, \$1 cy, per 100 lbs; Fish, \$1 cy per bbl; Oysters, per bbl, 70c; Eggs, \$1 cy per bbl. To Shediac: 30c per bbl bulk. To Pictou: 20c per bbl bulk. From Toronto and Hamilton, via Suspension Bridge and Boston and Colonial Steamship Company upon through bills of lading: \$1 per bbl for Flour. Flour from Boston 40c. Oats to England, 8d to 9d stg per 46 lbs.

Steamers leave Charlottetown for Pictou, Canso, Halifax and Boston, every Monday afternoon, and for Pictou every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, connecting with railway for Halifax, and for Shediac on Tuesday and Friday evenings, connecting with railroad for St. John, N.B. They leave Boston on Tuesday, and Halifax on Thursday of each week for this port. Shediac every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of train from St. John, and Pictou every Monday, Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of train from Halifax.

MONEY.—Bank rates for discount 7½ per cent per annum, with very little business doing.

CURRENCY.—The currency of this Island is equal to 50 per cent on the sterling, the sovereign being worth 30s. cy; 4s stg being equal to 6s cy, or \$1.

FLOUR.—Supply small, with no receipts this week. Good sound superfine wanted. Duty on American Flour is 6d per bbl. Canada, duty free.

CORNMEAL.—We have no change in prices to note in Cornmeal. The supply is almost exhausted. No receipts during the week. Duty on American Meal is 6d per bbl. Canada, free.

MOLASSES.—Is a complete drug. No demand.

SUGAR.—Stocks are small, but quite sufficient for present demand.

FISH.—Our advices this week are more favorable. No vessels have yet landed their first fares.

LUMBER.—Continues in good supply, with a slight decline in prices. Good seasoned Pine Boards wanted, which would command outside quotations.

OATS.—Are scarce, and prices nominal. Round lots cannot now be secured at quotations.

OIL.—Kerosene in good supply. No demand at this season. Duty 7½d.

BAILEY.—Round lots cannot be procured, and the same remarks may now be applied to Potatoes. Prices in both cases nominal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 1, 1867.

BUSINESS quiet. Flour market very bare of stock, prices high in consequence. Receipts for the week 2,500 bbls, all absorbed. Strong Superfine \$9 25 to \$9 50; Ordinary, \$8.75 to \$9. Provisions unchanged. Exchange in demand, 60 day's bills on London, 10 per cent prem.; sight, do., 11 prem. Sheriff Harding arrived from Paris.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 30, 1867.

FLOUR market dull, and the demand very limited, Choice Super sound brands \$9 to \$9.25; Ordinary do do \$8.56. Fish quiet. Butter dull and declining at 12c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, July 29, 1867.

Choice Supers. 57s 6d to 60s. Oatmeal, per 100 lbs, 15s to 16s 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

SYMPATHIZING with and indicative of the general stagnation in trade, the money market is characterized by extreme quietness and absence of demand for bank accommodation. Money is abundant, and liberally supplied to regular customers. Sterling Exchange in New York is quoted lower, rates in this market being also easier.

GOLD in New York has ruled at about 140 during the week, closing at 139½. Greenbacks were bought yesterday at 28½ and sold at 28½ to 28½ per ct. discount. SILVER continues abundant at unchanged rates.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	110½ to 110½
" " " " " " " " " "	111
Private, " " " " " " " " " "	109½ to 109½
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	109½ to 110
Gold Drafts on New York	par
Gold in New York	139½
Silver	41 to 41½ dis

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Hallie, James, Co.
Hau, Hare, Peck & Co.
Johnstone, James, & Co.
Lark, Jas. P. & Co.
Carron, T. James, & Co.
Davis, Wm. & Co.
Gault & H. Fran.
Gault, Bros & Co.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, N., Sen & Co.
Hogston, James, & Co.
Lew, K. & Co.
McFarlane, Andrew, & Co.
Mackenzie, J. O. & Co.
Th. J. Thibault & Co.

MacKay, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph.
Max, Thomas, & Co.
McCulloch, Jack & Co.
McIntyre, Henry & Co.
Moore, S. H. & Co.
Muir, W. & R.
Munichroth & Stronach
Ogilvy & Co.
Phillips, Aubin & Co.
Robertson, J. & Co.
Roy, John, & Co.
Stegien, William, & Co.
Stirling, J. M. & Co.

WING to the almost total absence of a movement of any description in this department, we have during the past few weeks suspended our report of this branch of trade. but now, although there is still barely anything doing, there is the appearance of preparation for the coming season's trade. Summer goods (of which there are too many left over) are being packed away, and fall stocks begin to replace them, but the month which must elapse before the fall trade commences, will afford ample time for leisurely preparation.

The indications thus far are that there will not be a large trade done this season, and we fear that those who calculate on doing an average amount of business will be disappointed. Stocks in the country are evidently too large, especially of fall and winter goods. Country merchants, though apparently buying with caution, have for the past two seasons bought more goods than their customers required, and consequently they have now on hand many of them reasonably good stocks with which to commence the fall trade, and need only sorting-up parcels. The crops, it is true, promise an abundance, but so they do elsewhere, the reports from the United States and the Continent of Europe giving hopes of unusually large harvests, and prices of breadstuffs may be expected to rule low. We would, therefore, again caution country merchants to act with care, and buy lightly and more frequently if necessary. Goods are not likely to be any higher, any change being more apt to be in favour of the buyer.

Imports are beginning to come forward. Our merchants generally say they are importing lightly, and we hope this will prove to be the case. Judging from the manifests of vessels thus far, the appearances are that too many goods are coming out, but they may merely be earlier than usual.

Cotton and cotton goods have continued about stationary in price for some time past, and goods are now lower than they have been since the war in the United States. We do not look for much change for some time to come, nor do we expect any advance, although, with money at two per cent. at the Bank of England, and a quarter of a million of bales less of cotton in Liverpool than at this time last year, when money was ten per cent., and with a larger weekly consumption, higher prices may possibly obtain.

This market has been almost bare of staple desirable goods, but from this forward, the supply will be ample; as a good many goods have been received within the past three weeks, and we may now look for large weekly additions.

Woolen goods continue to come forward in large quantities, in fact too large for the need of the country, as so many goods of this class are being made here, though we are glad to observe that the imports to this date for the year are less than for the corresponding period of 1895. Prices of woollens are slightly lower than last year, but the difference is not very marked.

Linen also favor the buyer, and must be quoted rather lower for all coarse goods, while in fine there is not much difference to note.

Silks continue high in price, with no present likelihood, in our opinion, of lower prices for some time, and this will keep down stocks.

On the whole, we look for a sound and healthy, but not a very large trade for the coming season, though undoubtedly great efforts will be made by importers to get their goods off their hands.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Ty'ce.
Cayman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Conner, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Foster, Jules.
Frank, J. C. & Co.
Gillespie, Moffat & Co.
Jaffray, Brothers & Co.

Anderson, John & Co.
Kings & Kinloch.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, James.
Phelan, Joseph.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tilim, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.

West, Eric.

BUSINESS continues dull, and no improvement need be looked for till the fall trade sets in. Some few transactions have been passing in Teas, and there has been some enquiry for Raw Sugars, small

stocks checking trade, but aside from these, we have nothing worth speaking of or report.

TEAS.—Transactions for the week, all told, will probably not foot up over a thousand packages, and these chiefly of Young Hysons and Japans. Some of these were forced sales, and prices are hardly as firm as provisionally. Blacks are neglected.

COFFEE.—There has been nothing whatever doing. The New York market is lower, and advices from foreign markets generally are of lower prices, and sales here have been very much restricted.

SUGARS.—Refined are in good demand, but without any change in prices. Cuba and Porto Rico have been more freely asked for, and are decidedly firmer. Bright grocery samples of the former are held at \$8½ to \$8¾, and of Porto Rico at \$8½ to \$9. The principal enquiry has been from the refiners.

MOLASSES.—Is decidedly firmer; the stock of Muscovado and Clayed being very small. We hear of sales of Muscovado, in lots, at 30c to 40c for puncheons. Syrup unchanged. No New York or Portland in the market in first hands.

FRUIT.—Very little doing, prices being entirely unchanged.

RICE.—Is steadier, and may be quoted at \$385 on the wharf, and \$3.95 ex store.

SALT.—Liverpool Coarse is a little easier, and can be done at 7½ net cash, bankable funds it has offered rather more freely during the week.

OILS.—Are certainly easier. At auction on Tuesday, Cod—Gaspé—brought 65c; has been offered at private sale at 65c, without finding buyers. Seal is purely nominal, and sold on asked for. Olive in casks is worth \$1.25 to \$1.30.

LIQUORS.—Brandy is stiffer, with a fair demand. Gin has little enquiry, and prices tend downwards.

CHEMICALS.—Sodas are gradually receding in value. Bi-Carb. of Soda is worth \$4.62½ to \$4.75. Sal-Soda, \$1.55 to \$1.95.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kitzpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Conner, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, Robt.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Seymour, C. E.

LOUR.—The market has been extremely quiet during the whole of the week. Receipts have been small, and the demand mostly restricted to single hundreds for local use. The higher grades only sell by retail, rates being as formerly noted. The market for supers has been weak, and the daily quotations increasingly difficult to secure; fair samples fresh ground and inspected, latterly sold at rates ranging down to \$7.20, and \$7.30 to \$7.40 were full rates for choice. The active demand for common grades has drawn in more liberal supplies, but the demand continuing good, prices have been well sustained. Rye Flour.—Though arriving in considerable quantity, has found prompt sale at full previous rates, and toward the close some advance was secured, good samples fetching \$6.10 Bag Flour.—The supply is mainly from the local mills, and good continues to command high relative prices, our quotations are for good merchantable samples, some inferior lots occasionally offer and bring low and irregular prices.

OATMEAL.—The demand has slackened, and though the supply is small, prices are the turn easier. Cornmeal sells to some extent at rates previously noted.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—There are fair arrivals by rail for the season, and though mostly direct to millers, several cars have come forward and been sold in the ordinary course, though on account of the generally weak and drooping condition of the market, quotations have been secured with difficulty, buyers gradually lowering their offers, latest transactions in U. C. Spring have been at \$1.55 to \$1.57½, from track and store. Pease.—The market continues as last noted. There are still some cargoes uncompleted, and the small parcels offered are eagerly picked up at full previous rates, but as these rates are regarded as too high, once present wants are met, a decline is looked for. Oats continue scarce and sell in a retail way at former rates.

PORK.—The market continues firm, but with little animation, limited sales of Mess continue to be made at \$19.75 to \$20, Montreal inspection. Other grades are in small compass, and mostly in the hands of jobbers, and in the comparative absence of consumptive demand rates are almost nominal.

HAMS, &c.—Are extremely dull, and sales are forced, and rates obtained most irregular.

LAND—Continues neglected and sales may be regarded nominal.

BUTTER.—The market presents no new features, arrivals are small, and mostly to those employing buyers through the country. There is a scarcity of strictly good table Butter, and parcels of such in good condition sell by retail at fair relative prices; but though the average accumulations are offered at low rates, they do not engage attention, and seem likely to be neglected till the fall months, when it is to be hoped that with a more general and indiscriminate demand they may be forced off; but in view of past disasters in connection with the handling of poor Butter, little is likely to be taken for granted, but a close discrimination will be practiced by buyers, and every pains will be required to improve on the quality on past seasons which, judging from the samples thus far offered, has not hitherto been done.

ASHES.—Pots continue to meet a steady competition, and slightly improved prices have latterly been secured. Pearls.—The high sales as compared with Pots so long prevalent, seem at length to tell on receipts, which, being abundant, prices have been tending slowly downwards, closing rate \$7.30 to \$7.35, with still drooping tendency.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Cuthbert & Carehill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans & Evans.
Evans, John Henry.
Ferri & Co.
Fraser, F.

Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Reid & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Muirhead, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.

Waldell & Pearce.

WE have little to report in this line of business for the past week, the general trade being very slack with few orders coming in.

PIRO IRON.—At private sale there is very little doing. The few transactions of a retail character which have taken place have been at previous rates. 700 tons of Eglinton and Dalmlton, cargo of the "Royal Charlie," were sold at auction yesterday on the wharf as follows: 150 tons No 1 Eglinton at \$19.70; 250 tons No 4 Eglinton at \$18.50; and 300 tons No 4 Dalmlton at \$18.40; all net cash.

BAR IRON.—Prices are firm, with however very little doing.

HOOP AND BAND IRON.—Are quiet; prices are firm but unchanged.

SHEET IRON.—Is without change, the demand being very limited.

CUT NAILS.—Are scarce, and prices firm.

TIN PLATES.—Are very dull of sale, and prices unaltered.

CANADA PLATES.—Are offered at rather easier rates, the tendency being downward.

SHELF GOODS.—Are without any demand whatever.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hua & Richardson.
Seymour, C. E.

Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bro.
Smith & Edmonson.

THERE are indications of a more active trade, consumers having been rather more free in their purchases the past week, and as receipts have been only moderate, the recent accumulation has been checked.

SPANISH SOLE.—Has been in fair request at about quotations. Sales being fully equal to receipts.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—A slightly improved demand has sprung up, with some sales of small lots, but there is no special call existing.

HARNES.—There is no glut of stock, nor any pressing demand; prices remain steady for prime.

WAXED UPPER.—No difficulty exists in placing this stock at quotations if good, still there is no pressing demand.

GRAINED UPPER.—Is still quiet, and more difficulty is experienced in effecting sales.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—The enquiry is improving the sales the past week having been larger of all descriptions, inferiors at lower figures, prime at previous rates.

PATENT AND ENAMELED.—Are unusually dull, there being very little demand.

CALFSKINS.—Have had rather more inquiry, but it is difficult to place any except prime stock.

SPLITS.—In good demand at quotations.

SNEEFSKINS.—Light are wanted.

HIDES.—No green salted in market, this description are scarce, and prices tend upwards.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 20th July, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877 ..	95 to 97
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	98 to 100
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept	98 to 100
Do 6 per cent. Jan. and July	82 to 84
Do 6 per cent. Inscribed stock	82 to 84
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July ..	96 to 98 x d
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	95 to 97

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence	56 to 58
Buffalo and Lake Huron	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Do preference	5 to 6
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	68 to 71
Grand Trunk of Canada	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do equip. mod. bds., charge 6 p. c.	80 to 85
Do 1st preference bonds	52 to 54
Do do deferred	00 to 00
Do 2nd preference bonds	40 to 45
Do do deferred	00 to 00
Do 3rd preference stock	35 to 37
Do do deferred	00 to 00
Do 4th preference stock	18 to 20
Do do deferred	00 to 00
Great Western of Canada	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Do now	00 to 00
Do 6 without option, 1873	95 to 97
Do 5 1/2 do 1877-78	86 to 88
North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.	83 to 85

BANKS.

British North America	to ... x d
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Telegraph	40 to 45
Do do 8 per cents	82 to 87
British American Land	18 to 23
Canada Company	65 to 68
Canadian Loan and Investment	2 to 1 dis
Hudson's Bay	16 to 15 1/2
Trust and Loan Company, U. C.	1 to 1 dis

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	713	6,372	22,212
Last Week	683	5,048	16,283
Same week last year	665	6,250	14,113

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Swine
Maine .....	...	...	...	...
N. Hampshire	33	350	...	...
Vermont	395	4,207	...	112
Massachusetts	2	...	...	...
New York	175	922	...	...
Western	191	...	...	210 1/2
Canada	1	1853	...	...
Total	713	6,372	194	22,212

And 25 Horses.
There were - cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, - over the Eastern, 62 over the Boston & Lowell, and 172 over the Fitchburg Railroad Total 225.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$12.75 to \$13.50; first quality, \$11.50 to \$12.50; second quality, \$10.50 to \$11.00; third quality, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$150, 200 to \$225 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.—\$50, \$65, \$85, \$90 to \$100. YEARLINGS.—\$20 to \$30; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three years old, \$60 to \$75.

VEAL Calves at \$3.00 to \$3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$2.57, \$3.00, \$4.00 to \$3.75 each; extra, \$4.00 to \$4.75 each, or from 3; to 6c. per lb.

HIDES—9 1/2 to 10c. per lb. Tallow 7c to 7 1/2c. per lb. PELTS.—Lamb Skins 50c 62c each. Calfskins 20c to 25c. per lb.

Sheared Lamb Skins 25c to 37 1/2c each.

N. B. BEEF.—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of bulls and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP.—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of an inferior quality are thrown out.

REMARKS

Northern Cattle sold at about last week's prices for like quality, constituting in all 552 head. With this number there were 191 Western Steers driven from Brighton, making a total of 713 head. The market opened at an advance asked for Western Cattle, but before its close last week's rates ruled.

Sheep and Lambs.—Those that were sold early brought fully a cent more than was obtained later. Some of the dealers don't relish the downward tendency of prices with good Lambs at hand, owing to the extra feed in the country, and say they had rather keep them at pasture; but they had better take a fair price at present than to hold on to them until the market is glutted.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Anderson, Duncan	Oranburg	David Ross
B. H. John	Stanford T. Ship	Thomas Miller
Barratough, William, jr.	Hamilton	J. L. Terrill
Caruthers, James	Hamilton	W. F. Findlay
Cornell, Owen	Stanford T. Ship	A. J. Donly
Danks, Isiah	St. Catharines	Gro. Stevenson
Dwan, James	Woolhouse T. Ship	A. J. Donly
Laycock, Nelson	Stanford T. Ship	A. W. Smith
Leila, Asa	Stanford T. Ship	J. L. Terrill
Long, Joseph	Benholm T. Ship	Jas. McWhirter
Mac, Johnson	St. Catharines	W. A. Mitchell
Scott, John Alexander	St. Catharines	W. A. Mitchell
Terryberry, Jacob B.	St. Catharines	W. A. Mitchell
Terryberry, John Y.	St. Catharines	W. A. Mitchell
Wesser, Benjamin	St. Catharines	W. A. Mitchell

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Cameron & Cameron	L. Original	Sept 30
Berry, William	Burford	Oct 1
Fork, John	Burford	Oct 1
Ingram, John	Onderick	Oct 1
Jarvis, Charles B.	Montreal	Oct 1
Lafont, Jean E.	Montreal	Oct 1
Reisman, Henry	Montreal	Oct 1
Wallace, Hugh F.	Quebec	Oct 1

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
John Campbell, Welland	Robert Edle	July 17
Philip S. Emper, Cornwall	Stevenson & Sutherland	Oct 16
William C. Martin, Toronto	Bank of Toronto	Oct 1

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURN.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1867.

RAILWAY.	Passen- gers.	Mails and Freight.
Great Western Railway	673,216	99,801
Grand Trunk Railway	1,022,521	131,402
London and Port Stanley Railway	19,726	2,727
Northern Railway	63,748	12,450
Welland Railway	0,107	0,063
Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway	16,310	1,882
Colour Bend and Scarborough Railway	17,708	3,111
Brookfield and Ottawa Railway	4,208	3,111
Highway and Cambridge Railway	9,081	3,328
Stamford, Shefford, and Chumby Railway	681	143
St. Lawrence and Industry Railway	1,000	1,000
Total	1,839,833	279,880

RAILWAY.	Total period of 1867.	Total period of 1865.
Great Western Railway	1,789,229	1,688,205
Grand Trunk Railway	3,019,221	3,078,169
London and Port Stanley Railway	27,216	27,216
Northern Railway	272,318	272,318
Welland Railway	20,803	20,803
Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway	19,004	19,004
Colour Bend and Scarborough Railway	31,180	31,180
Brookfield and Ottawa Railway	48,831	48,831
Highway and Cambridge Railway	3,400	3,382
Stamford, Shefford, and Chumby Railway	1,700	1,811
St. Lawrence and Industry Railway	1,000	1,000
Total	6,392,885	6,291,655

* Road closed
* Road opened 29th April.
* No Returns.
* Road opened 27th April

JOHN SIMPSON, Assistant Auditor

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending July 20, 1867, with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

ARTICLES.	1866.	1867.	Increase 1867.	Decrease 1867.
Sugar	\$5,211	\$4,428		\$783
Tea	9,751	8,221		1,530
Melanch	4,773	1,903		2,870
Wines	3,689	446		3,243
Woolens	136,401	137,223		822
Woolens	86,250	48,601		37,649
Silks, &c.	4,280	2,323		1,957
Hardware	16,029	37,274	4,679	
Other articles	234,571	175,125		109,742
Total Imports	612,405	429,602		182,793
Decrease				182,793

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	30 a 130 1/2	130 1/2 a 130 1/2
Bank of B. N. A.	105 a 104	105 a 106
Commercial Bank	60 a 65	63 a 65
City Bank	103 1/2 a 104	103 a 104
Banque du Peuple	104 a 103 1/2	104 a 103 1/2
Mouzon Bank	113 a 112 1/2	113 a 112 1/2
Ontario Bank	103 1/2 a 104	103 1/2 a 104
Bank of Toronto	115 a 117	115 a 116
Quebec Bank	59 a 103	59 a 103
Bank Nationale	103 a 107	104 a 107
Gore Bank	91 a 93	91 a 93
Banque Jacques Cartier	108 a 109	108 a 109
Eastern Townships Bank	95 a 96	95 a 96
Merchants Bank	109 a 109 1/2	109 a 109 1/2
Union Bank	101 a 101 1/2	101 a 101 1/2
Mechanics Bank	98 a 100	98 a 100
Royal Canadian Bank	95 1/2 a 96	95 1/2 a 96
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	17 a 18	17 a 18
A. & S. Lawrence	11 a 11	13 a 14
G. W. of Canada	11 1/2 a 11 1/2	11 1/2 a 12
C. & St. Lawrence	84 a 90	85 a 90
Do. preferential		
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Consols	32 00 a 32 50	32 00 a 32 50
Canada Mining Company	52 00 a 52 50	52 00 a 52 50
Huron Copper		
Lake Huron S. & C.		
Quebec & L. S.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	21 a 12 1/2	23 a 12 1/2
Montreal City Gas Company	35 a 100	35 a 100
City Passenger R. R. Co.	10 a 112	10 a 112
Richellen Navigation Co.	09 a 110	09 a 110
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	107 a 105	100 a 105
Montreal Elevating Company		
British Colonial Steamship Co.		
Canada Glass Company		
BONDS.		
Government Debenture, 5 p.c. 5/8	80 1/2 a 87	86 1/2 a 87
Do. do. 6 p.c., 1878, 4 1/2	83 a 84	83 a 84
Montreal Water Works, 6 per cents	92 1/2 a 95	92 1/2 a 95
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents	90 a 91	90 a 91
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	02 a 113	02 a 113
Quebec City 6 per cents	80 a 80	80 a 80
Toronto 4 1/2 Bonds, 6 per cent., 1860	80 a 80	80 a 80
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent., 1860	79 a 80	79 a 80
Chaudiere R. R., 6 per cents		
County Debenture		
EXCHANGE.		
Bank on London, 60 days	109 1/2 a 110 1/2	110 a 110 1/2
Private do	0 1/4 a 10 1/4	0 1/4 a 10 1/4
Private, with documents	0 1/2 a 10 1/2	0 1/2 a 10 1/2
Bank on New York	23 1/2 a 24	23 1/2 a 24
Private do	23 1/2 a 24	23 1/2 a 24
Gold Drafts do	23 1/2 a 24	23 1/2 a 24
Silver	4 a 4 1/2	4 a 4 1/2
Silver	4 a 4 1/2	4 a 4 1/2
Gold in New York	10 a 10 1/2	10 a 10 1/2

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	For the week ending Wednesday, July 31, 1867.	From the 1st January to July 31, 1867.	To corresponding period 1866.
Wheat, bushels	6,710	390,470	353,132
Flour, barrels	10,595	326,630	285,029
Corn, bushels	21,012	36,538	1,627,085
Peas,	2,243	825,516	269,914
Oats,	1,348	184,252	277,772
Barley,	1,124	108,316	864,941
Rye,	5,566	108,316	27,749
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,677	1,677	13,491
Ashe, barrels	226	13,437	14,122
Butter, boxes	1,839	17,629	20,293
Cheese, lbs.	2,115	6,235	10,849
Pork, barrels	2,015	9,631	9,110
Lard,	3,673	3,673	2,495
Tallow,	2,647	2,647	1,661
High Wine & Whiskey	157	3,192	3,520

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on						
	Friday July 20	Saturday July 21	Sunday July 22	Monday July 23	Tuesday July 24	Wednesday July 25	Thursday July 26
Flour, Superior Extra	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. Fancy	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. Superfine	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 1	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 3	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 4	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 5	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 6	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 7	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 8	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2
Do. No. 9	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2			

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL AUGUST 1, 1867.

JULY 27, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.															
GROCERIES.																										
Coffee.		8 1/2	Al.		2 1/2	Glass.		1 50	Coffee—(in bond)		0 14															
Laguayra, per lb.		0 16	Montreal.		2 10	Crumm.		1 50	Java, per lb.		0 19															
Java.		0 23	Porter.		2 00	" 6 1/2 7 1/2		1 50	St. Domingo, per lb.		0 17															
Mocha.		0 20	London.		2 00	" 7 1/2 8 1/2		2 00	Rio.		0 10															
Ceylon.		0 22	Dublin.		2 00	" 8 1/2 9 1/2		2 00	LEATHER.																	
Cape.		0 17	Montreal.		2 00	" 10 1/2		2 00	Hem. B. A. Sole, No. 1.		0 37															
Macao.		0 20	HARDWARE.												" Slaughter Sole, No. 1.		0 35									
Macao.		0 19	Anvil.												" 2.		0 22									
Macao.		0 23	Common, per lb.												Waxed Upper (Light), per side.		2 50									
Macao.		0 23	Foster or Wight.												" (Heavy & Med.)		2 50									
Macao.		0 23	Block Tin, per lb.												Klips, Whole, per lb.		0 50									
Macao.		0 23	Copper—Pat.												Split, Large.		0 21									
Macao.		0 23	Cut Nails.												Waxed Calf, Light, per lb.		0 60									
Macao.		0 23	Assorted, 1/4 Shingle.												" Heavy.		0 60									
Macao.		0 23	per 100 lbs.												" French.		1 10									
Macao.		0 23	Single alone, ditto.												Harnes.		0 25									
Macao.		0 23	Laths and Jdy.												Smelted Cow, per foot.		0 18									
Macao.		0 23	Galvanized Iron.												Patent.		0 21									
Macao.		0 23	Best No. 24.												" Buffed.		0 14									
Macao.		0 23	" 23.												" Pebbled.		0 17									
Macao.		0 23	" 22.												" Pulled Wool, (washed).		0 30									
Macao.		0 23	" 21.												Hides, (City Slaughter).		0 18									
Macao.		0 23	" 20.												" (Green Salted).		0 7									
Macao.		0 23	" 19.												PRODUCE.											
Macao.		0 23	" 18.												Butter, per lb.		0 16									
Macao.		0 23	" 17.												" Cholesterol.		0 15									
Macao.		0 23	" 16.												" Medium.		0 15									
Macao.		0 23	" 15.												" 13 to 15.		0 12									
Macao.		0 23	" 14.												Cheese, per lb.		0 14									
Macao.		0 23	" 13.												" Factory.		0 11									
Macao.		0 23	" 12.												" Dairy.		0 11									
Macao.		0 23	" 11.												" Course Grains.		0 03									
Macao.		0 23	" 10.												" Rye, per 20 lbs.		0 37									
Macao.		0 23	" 9.												" Oats, per 35 lbs.		1 10									
Macao.		0 23	" 8.												" Pease, per 60 lbs.		1 07									
Macao.		0 23	" 7.												" Corn, per 50 lbs.		1 10									
Macao.		0 23	" 6.												" Flour, per barrel.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 5.												" Superior Extra.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 4.												" Extra.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 3.												" Strong Superfine.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 2.												" Superfine.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 1.												" Superfine No. 2.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Fine.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Linen, per lb.		0 13									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" (Artificial, per barrel 20 lbs)		6 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Pork.		18 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Thin.		18 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Prime.		18 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Prime.		18 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Bump.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Tailow, per lb.		0 09									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" White, per 60 lbs.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" White, Winter.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Milwaukee.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Chicago Spring.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Hams.		0 12									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Plain Uncanned.		0 12									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Canned.		0 10									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Beef.		12 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Prime.		11 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Prime.		8 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Petroleum.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Can, refined.		0 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Salt—Liverpool, per bag.		0 25									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Sugar—in bond.		0 5 1/2									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Culo Rico, per lb.		0 6 1/2									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Fish.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Cod, large.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" small.		3 75									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Bay.		2 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Labrador.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Haddock.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Hake.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Pollock.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Mackerel, per lb.		2 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Salmon.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Herring, Labrador.		3 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Bay Island.		3 00									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" St. George's.		1 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Shore Sound.		3 25									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Spiced.		2 50									
Macao.		0 23	" 0.												" Smoked.		0 50									
MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.																										
MONTREAL, August 1.																										
Flour, country, per 20		20	Oatmeal, do		13	Indian Meal		0	GRAIN.		2															
Rye, new, per min.		4	Peas, per min.		4	Oats, per 40 lbs.		2	Indian Corn		3															
Flax Seed, per 50 lbs.		7	Timothy Seed.		11	POULTRY AND GAME.																				
Turkey, per couple (old)		7	do (young)		0	Geese, do.		0	Ducks, do.		0															
Poultry, do.		3	Pigeons (same)		2	Partridges, do.		0	Hares, do.		0															
Woodcock, do.		0	Snipe, do.		0	MEATS.																				
Beef, per lb.		0 3	Pork, per lb.		0 6	Mutton, per lb.		0 3	Lamb, per lb.		0 7															
Veal, per lb.		0 3	Dressed Beef, per lb.		0 3	Dressed Pork, per lb.		0 3	Dressed Mutton, per lb.		0 3															
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NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

New York, July 30th—1867.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, &c.—Duty. Lumber, 20 per cent ad val. Staves, 10 per cent ad val	
Spruce, Eastern, per M ft. 13	22
Bird's-Eye Maple, logs, per sup ft.	6
Black walnut, logs	8
Black walnut, crotches	15
Black walnut, figured and blistered	22
Yellow Pine Timber, Georgia	50
White oak, logs, per cub. ft.	16
White oak, plank, per M ft 30	55
White pine shipping boards	30

STAVES.

White oak, pipe, extra, per M	30
White oak, pipe, heavy	250
White oak, pipe, light	200
White oak, pipe, culis, heavy	180
White oak, pipe, culis, light	120
White oak, bhd., extra	25
White oak, bhd., heavy	200
White oak, bhd., light	120
White oak, bhd., culis	100
White oak, bbl., extra	175
White oak, bbl., heavy	140
White oak, bbl., light	110
White oak, bbl., culis	60
Red oak, bhd., heavy	130
Red oak, bhd., light	90
Heading—White oak, bhd.	150
Heading—White oak, double bbl.	200

CARVELL BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.

REFERENCES:

CHARLOTTE TOWN—The Hon. T. H. Haviland, President Bank of Prince Edward Island; Charles Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants; George Thomas, Esq.
BOSTON—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants, Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co., Merchants,
HALIFAX—Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co. 15-6

W. C. WILLIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AGENT, &c., No 41 City Exchange BOSTON. 11

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent: the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 19 ST. JOHN STREET. 8- MONTREAL.

SULPHURIC ACID.

THE Subscriber as Agent for THE CANADA CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now prepared to execute orders for SULPHURIC ACID at lowest market rates.

H. W. IRELAND. 23-6

THE MONTREAL

PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(Late M. Longmoore & Co.)

Every kind of work done in the very best manner promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Orders from the country filled without delay, and forwarded by mail or express.

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

On hand, and Printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM-BOAT Printing

COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford, Harman & Co.'s Presses—the only one of the kind in Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the

Manager of the Printing Department,

Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

THE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Delivered in the City by Carriers—in Advance..	\$0 00
Sent by Mail	do. 5 00
Tri-Weekly Edition, by Mail.....	do. 3 00
Weekly Edition, do.	do. 1-00

THE GAZETTE is now Published by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, and no expense is spared to make it what it claims to be—"The Journal of the Dominion of Canada." It contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph. It contains more reading matter than any other daily paper in the Dominion.

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world.

Read what other papers think about it. The Quebec News says:—

The Montreal Gazette.—Our cotemporary comes to us clothed in a new dress, and in a complete change of typographical appearance. The proprietorship has lately been merged into a joint-stock company, though Messrs. Lowe & Chamberlin remain the leading spirits of the enterprise. It is now, as it has been all along, one of the ablest conducted sheets in the Province, and is, without exception, the only newspaper in the proper sense of the term, that we can boast of. Its typographical appearance is really beautiful, and the very large quantity of reading matter it contains will make it most acceptable to its patrons. We doubt, however if Montreal has sufficiently advanced in wealth and intelligence to make such an enterprise a success. We have been anxious to try the experiment all along but found it wouldn't pay. We wish our cotemporary every prosperity, and hope it is the beginning of a new era in Journalism in the Dominion.

The London Evening Advertiser is very nearly as complimentary thus noticing The Gazette in its new form:—

The Montreal Gazette appears in an entirely new dress, and is, we think, the handsomest sheet in the Dominion of Canada. As the type is small, though sharp and distinct, a very large amount of reading matter is given in each issue. Placard types are eschewed, the advertisements being set up in a neat, compressed style. The typography of the paper has a thoroughly English appearance. We have often thought of adopting a stringent rule with regard to the hand-bill advertisements which disfigure newspapers, and probably shall do so ere long. Where all announcements are displayed in black letter, what advantage has one merchant over another? Where all the advertisements are neatly and compressedly displayed, no person can complain, and the advertisements are certain to be more widely read. The Gazette is about the size of the Evening Advertiser, which is another proof—if proof were needed—that a superfluity of waste paper is no indication of influence or status. The Gazette is published under the auspices of a joint-stock company, numbering among its members leading capitalists, literary men, heads of the mechanical departments, etc. The Gazette has long been the leading paper of Montreal, and under the present arrangements will take a first place among the press of the Dominion. We wish our cotemporary every success, and we hope its enterprise may prove abundantly remunerative.

The Dundas Courier wishes success to the new enterprise in the following handsome terms:—

Montreal Gazette.—Quite a transformation has lately taken place in the appearance and general conduct of this well-known journal. In the first place, the hand-bill form of displaying advertisements is entirely discarded, and the old country style adopted, of condensing them in the smallest space, and, at the same time, so classifying them that they are much easier found out. By this means more room is given for general reading matter. In the second place, it is published on the co-operative system, under the name of the "Montreal Printing and Publishing Company." The company comprises the firms of Lowe & Chamberlin, Longmoore & Co., together with "assistant editors, reporters, the heads of the printing and press departments, a number of literary men and a few friends." By this combination the Gazette must become a power in the new Dominion, and will, in all probability, prove to be in Canada what the Times is in England, the leader of public opinion. In addition to all these advantages, the price has been reduced to a penny, and arrangements are to be such that the paper can be had at all the principal points in the Dominion. To mail subscribers, the advance price of the Daily has been reduced to \$5. The Gazette has always, in dealing with public questions, taken a higher tone than most other leading journals in the Province, and we doubt not that under the new order of things no falling off in this respect need be feared. We wish the new enterprise the greatest possible measure of success.

These are only a few of the notices which have appeared in the papers all over the British Provinces, but may be taken as a sample of the others.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

All business communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

All newspapers copying this advertisement for three months will be furnished with the Daily Gazette for the same time as an exchange, on receipt of the paper containing the notice.

A. B. McMASTER & BROTHER,
(Successors to Wm. McMaster & Nephews)
IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS and Dealers in all Canadian Manufactures,
32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Established in 1844. 13-1y

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
ANDERSON'S BUILDING,
(Old Merchants' Exchange,)
Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY.—Celebrated Prize Medal Mayflower, and other choice brands, Flat and Twist Tobacco.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Proprietors,
Halifax
17-1y

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has a limited quantity of Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale. Address, EDWD. HALL, JR., Oshawa, C. W. 24

G. & W. WURTELE,
St PAUL STREET, QUEBEC,
IRON AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Importers of Tin and Canada Plates, Sheet Lead, Pig Iron, Chains and Anchors, Wire Rope, Paints and Window Glass, &c. Manufacturers of Cut Nails. 13-1y

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No. 67 St. Salpico Street MONTREAL. 9-1y

CAMPBELL BRYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 18-1y

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.

IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST

MONTREAL CUT NAILS.

In 10 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons.....\$3.22 per keg.

25 tons and over.....\$3.12 per keg

Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA over assortment..... 20c. per keg.

2 lb and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five per cent being a lower assortment) 40c. per keg.

Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.

H. W. IRELAND.

BROKER.

ROBERT WATSON,

ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Upper Canada

OFFICE—MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

immediately over the Reading Room,

Montreal, May 30, 1867. 17

GEORGE P. BLACK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DOMINION WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.,

SOLICITS Consignments from Canada; also, orders for West India and Nova Scotia Products.

Acting for the Agent at Halifax of the Grand Trunk Railway, he is enabled to offer facilities for Storage, &c., which are equal, if not superior, to what can be found any where else in Halifax. Consignments to him via Grand Trunk Railway will be free from Drayage and consequent Extra Charges.

He can furnish Storage, if necessary, at all times for 20,000 bbls. at moderate rates.

He refers to Honble. Benj. Wior, Agent of Grand Trunk Railway at Halifax. 22-6 mt

AMES, MILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted
stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give
satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866. 29-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
and Sheffield Goods of every description, 23 St
Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
459 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 61-ly

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL. 42 ly.

THOS. ADCOCK,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, &c.,
301 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
MONTREAL. 27-3m

HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
297 Commissioners streets. 46-ly

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY,
JOHN JAMIESON & Co., manufactur-
ers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c.,
and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine &c.,
Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office 409 St.
Paul Street, Montreal. 9-ly

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!
A LARGE supply always on hand received
direct from Growers, for sale at lowest rates.
CHAS. D PROCTOR
Montreal, Sept., 1866. 34-ly

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention 1-ly

W. R. DIXON,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
(Late of Montreal.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS respectfully to inform his numer-
ous friends who favored him with the Sale of
their Produce and Provisions when in Montreal, that
he is now settled in London, receiving Consignments
on Commission of Produce, &c., and is prepared
to transact any business intrusted to his care properly.
Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise, and
the relative value of Manufactured Goods in the home
markets, he is in a position to purchase carefully se-
lect, and ship to order, every description of Goods
suitable for Canada, will also effect sales from samples
forwarded to him of Canadian Manufacturers.
6 Morpeth Terrace,
Victoria Park, London N F

Bankers,—London and County Bank. 21 Lombard
Street.
Montreal Referee and Correspondent — Messrs Cam-
eron & Ross, 443 Commissioners Street. 12-4m

MARTIN & FERGOUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c
Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.
N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGOUSON.
32-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
References—
Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
" Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm McMaster, Toronto, C W
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

SMITH & COCHRANE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,
47-ly MONTREAL.

BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.
No 514 ST PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.
J. R. BAKER.
E. POPHAM. 25-ly

POPULAR SCIENCE.
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED.

THIS widely circulated and Popular Journal of the
Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-
second year on the 1st of January next, and the
Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by en-
larging it to the size of the most costly Scientific
Journals of Great Britain, without, however, in-
creasing the subscription price.
It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value
of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and
especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors,
Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love
to read of the wondrous progress which now marks
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