

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1867.

No. 50.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 378 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 23 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

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

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

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,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, FURS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. 5 and 7 Beccollet Street, and
ORIENTAL BLOCK, 22 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-
ican Foremen. 33-ly

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

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

CRATHERN & 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 Building, 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 ALL KINDS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, 524, 530, and 528 St. Paul St.
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted
for Fall and Winter.

Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths',
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear, in all about 200
different patterns, also, a large assortment of Fannel
Lined Baumora and Skating Boots, manufactured
from the best English and French Leathers.

Our extensive facilities, and long experience in
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-
ble figures.

All goods warranted as represented.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt
and most careful attention. 1-ly

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.,
Nos. 318, 320 and 322 St. Paul Street, and 259 and 261
Commissioners Street.

OFFER for sale several invoices of fresh
Teas, just received per Steamers from London
and Liverpool, consisting of Imperial Gunpowder,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Twankay,
Japan, colored and uncolored, Oolong, Souchong.
Also the cargo of the Brig. Zoava, direct from
Malaga, consisting of Raisins in boxes, halves, qrs, and
kegs, kegs of Grapes, boxes and frails Figs, boxes
Oranges and Lemons, boxes and frails almonds, qrs
Sherry Wine, with a large and general assortment of
English and French Groceries, and balance cargo of
Sugar and Molasses ex St. Joseph, from Barbados,
West Indies. 1-ly

Established 1803.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of



FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
82, 84, & 86 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL, 10-ly

JOHN B. GOODE,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO
PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY
GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No. 57 St. Sulpice Street
MONTREAL. 9-ly

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS,
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 2 1/2 and 26 Wlr
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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 85-ly

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD &
Co—Shoe, Thread, Gilling Twine, and all kind of
Machinc and Linen Threads.
W. HOUNSELL & Co.—Sole Twines.
G. & W. WAILES.—Colored and other Twines.
WM CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEVENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

de 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.
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 18 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Large additions to Stock receiving and to arrive.
Assortment full.
J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,
Montreal, Oct. 7, 1867. 1-ly McGill Street.

W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
351 and 353 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 36-ly

CAMPBELL BRYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL, 18-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in
 cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No
 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-1y

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.

Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent. of premium, thus
 reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and
 returning all notes given in 1855 by those who bor-
 rowed half the premiums of that year.

Dividends are paid down every year, not added to
 the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death.
 A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus
 of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according
 to the party's age.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St.
 S. PEDLAR & CO.,
 General Agents. 25-1y

Montreal, 1867.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 9-1y

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
 607 St. Paul Street.
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-1y

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

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. 9-1y

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street
 MONTREAL. 38-1y

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
 68 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
 23-1y Country Orders executed with Despatch.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
 1-1y

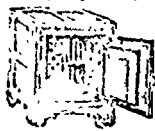
C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
 8 St. Helen Street. 31-1y

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOUREBY.
 8-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL. 1-1y

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal. 32-1y

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.
 KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 1-1y 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS
HATS AND FURS,
WHOLESALE.
FALL STOCK COMPLETE.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is
 directed to our
NEW AND LEADING STYLES.

HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
GREENE & SONS,
 617, 619, 621, St. Paul Street,
 1-1y Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

Have removed to those commodious and central
 premises corner of
COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS.

Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, POKE, 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,
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
 Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,
 BARLEY, POKE, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., con-
 stantly arriving. Orders for these together with
 General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully exe-
 cuted on the best possible terms, and consignments of
 Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Mar-
 time Provinces carefully realized, and returns made
 with the utmost promptness. References given and
 required.

T. M. CLARK & CO.,
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
 for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and
 Provisions.
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of
 Lading. 2-1y

DUNCAN & FORSTER,
IMPORTERS OF EAST & WEST
INDIA PRODUCE AND GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, 13 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal. 9-1y

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 18 ST. JOHN STREET.
 MONTREAL. 8-

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, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudau, 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-

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 62-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 MONTREAL. 7-

HIBBARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
 and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoe Findings,
 Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods,
 Manufacturers and Patentees of Circle Pelting,
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
 Montreal. 21-1y

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,
 (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
 Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts.
 2-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
 OFFERS FOR SALE:

Hbds } Prime Barbadoes Sugar
 Tierces }
 Puns do Cuba Molasses
 Puns do do Rum
 Hbds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior
 vintage, 1863)
 Barrels No 1 Extra Split Herrings
 Boxes Smoked Herring

AND DAILY EXPECTED:

Qtls Prime Large Table Codfish
 Brls Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.
 Montreal, Oct. 17, 1867. 1-1y

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

EVANS & EVANS,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House
 Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial
 Hardware Manufacturing Company. 36-1y

LARIVIERE & BOURDEAU,
IMPORTERS OF SHELF & HEAVY
HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c., (Sign of the Sun)
 233 and 235 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 36-3m

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
 and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
 Oils, &c., &c., No. 8 Corn Exchange Buildings, St
 JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 60-1y

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.

IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST
MONTREAL CUT NAILS.

In 100 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 1/2 and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five
 per cent being a loss in assortment) 40c. per keg
 Terms 4 months, or 8 per cent for cash.

18 **H. W. IRELAND**
 BROKER.

BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.

GREENE & SONS,
MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

We have received our supply of
HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES,
this year's collection of fresh skins.

TARIFF OF PRICES:

- No. 1. Regular assortment.....\$ 9.50
- 1. Selected10 50
- 2. Assorted..... 8.50
- 3. Fall and Summer..... 6.00

WHOLE ROBES:

- No. 1. Whole Robes\$12.00
- 2 " " 11.00

TERMS CASH.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.

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

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,

LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

33-ly

THOMAS PECK & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES

No. 391 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL 33-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

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.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c.,
neatly and expeditiously printed.

LEGAL, MUNICIPAL,
and ASSESSMENT FORMS,
printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM
BOAT Printing.

COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford,
Harroun & 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.

HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., 479 St. Paul
and 397 Commissioners Streets, Montreal.
Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian
Fabrics. 33

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. 8-ly

JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

170 McGill Street. 9

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
Montreal. 36-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 50-ly

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-ly

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
430 S. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 5-ly

W. & R. MUIR,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
166 McGill Street, Montreal.
Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very
complete, to which we invite the attention of Western
Merchants 8-ly

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,

Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 479 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lomolne Street,
35-ly Montreal.

JOSEPH MAY,

IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
459 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL, 51-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, | DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes, | Roman Cement,
Gas Tubes, | Water Lime,
Faints and Putty, | Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks, | Paving Tiles,
Fire Clay, | Garden Vases,
Flue Covers. | Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, | Laces, | Spools,
White Shirtings, | Blouses, | Pins,
Regattas, | Handkerchiefs, | Needles,
Prints, | Fancy Dresses, | Tapes,
Bed Ticks, | Umbrellas, | Buttons,
Denims, | Parasols, | Combs,
Silkies, | Shawls, | Brushes,
Coburgs, | Hoop Skirts, | Hair Oils,
Orleans, | Table Oil Cloths, | Cologne,
M de Laines, | Yarns, | Soaps,
White Muslins, | Batings, | Stationery,
Jeans, | Silks, | Brooches,
Moleskins, | Velvets, | Spectacles,
Flannels, | Linen Threads, | Dolls,
Blankets, | Playing Cards, | Mirrors,
Cloths, | Jewellery, | Razors,
Tweed, | Tea Trays, | Pocket Knives,
Vestings, | Snuff Boxes, | Table Knives,
Hosiery, | Pipes, | Chaplins,
Gloves, | Toys, | Crosses,
Braces, | Bag Purses, | Marbles,
Ribbons, | Pencils, | Slates.
And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.
361, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

JOHN BOUND & SON,

TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.

Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
field, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,
P.ussia, Brass Cornices.

BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET

MONTREAL.

J. R. BAKER.
E. POPHAM. 25-ly

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
425 & 423 ST. PAUL STREET,
corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
MONTREAL. 3-ly

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
and Small Wares, No. 463 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-ly

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

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

WADDELL & PEARCE,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
ROV STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,

Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury, Lloyds & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sim & Coventry, Tontpool Tio, and Tontpool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes, S. Mouton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield, Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippitt & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, successors to Blivun, Mead & Co., New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-
ranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files,
constantly on hand. 33-ly

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

J. H. MOONEY,

85 GREY NUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c
Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
Tanners and Woolen Manufacturers at a distance,
supplied at short notice.

THOS. D. HOOD,

FIRST PRIZE

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL.

Show Room —79 Great St James Street.
Factory:—82 Champ-de-Mars Street.

Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,
Square and Cottage.
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing
and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

ROBERT MILLER,

(late R. & A. Miller)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERY,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER.

Importer and Dealer in

SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL
PAPERS,

AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books. Cana-
dian School Slates.

Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard
Manufacturer.

397 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

10-52

PHENIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND OVER \$2,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON FORFEITING LIFE.

AND

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-
panies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are
now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their
premium.

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which
will be furnished on application.
Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation
abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Agent

104 St. François Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Cassavers
wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in
Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS
KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.
L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
Sole Agents for Alexander & Aid Gloves.
1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

F. SHAW & BROS.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
John Streets, Halifax,
Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-ly

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

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
Inspector of Agencies.

ASSURANCES effected on the different
systems suggested and approved by a lengthened
experience, so as to suit the means of every person de-
siring of taking out a Policy. Every information on
the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal,
or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 ly

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Liverpool and London.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
SHIPPING AGENTS,
MONTREAL. 9-ly

HENRY McKAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Shipping and Insurance Agents,

No 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly

COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit
purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest
wholesale rates.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

O. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 38 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal. }

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing be-
tween the undersigned, as DRY GOODS MER-
CHANTS, under the name and firm of WILLIAM
STEPHEN & CO., was dissolved on the thirtieth day
of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
seven.

Witness our hand, at Montreal, this twelfth day of
December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
seven.

GEORGE STEPHEN,
WILLIAM STEPHEN,
ROBERT LINTON,
FRANCIS STEPHEN,
JAMES STEPHEN.

MONTREAL, 12th December, 1867.

In referring to the above notice, we beg to inform
you that we have formed a Co-partnership, and
will carry on the business heretofore carried on by
Messrs. WM STEPHEN & Co. and Messrs. A. ROBERT-
SON & Co., under the name and firm of ROBERTSON,
STEPHEN & CO.

ANDREW ROBERTSON,
FRANCIS STEPHEN,
ROBERT LINTON,
JOHN ARMOUR ROBERTSON.

DRY GOODS.

OGILVY & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

495 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Just received:

100 pieces Hop Sacking.

300 pairs Blankets.

7-ly 20 bales American Cotton Yarn.

OGILVY & CO.,

Agents for

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

BERNARD'S OLD TOM,

AND

7-ly BERNARD'S GINGER WINE

PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-ly

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

389 to 396 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

&c., &c., &c.,

AND

Manufacturers of Choice FRUIT SYRUPS,

TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS, &c.,

For which the Paris Exposition of 1867 awarded a
BRONZE MEDAL. 1-ly

BLANKETS ! BLANKETS ! !

FIFTY BALES

Grey, Brown, and White
WITNEY BLANKETS.

For sale low to the trade, by the bale of 50 or
100 pairs

1-ly WINNING, HILL & WARE,
389, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

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

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE

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.**

1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
ARE weekly receiving large additions to their stock, at present low prices.
 Large Lines of Staples.
 Large Lines of Fancy Goods: all the newest styles.
 Orders carefully attended to,
 CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.
 1-ly

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY

MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLET
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPIES,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 &c., &c.
 Hyacinth Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white
 or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept
 on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at
 the Office, 38 St Paul Street
 41-ly **A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.**

REMOVAL.

WEST BROTHERS
 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE 14-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 41 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 29, 1867 1-ly

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 & 17 Lemoino Street,
 Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and
 other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large
 and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially
 adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for
 the Western markets, much care has been bestowed,
 and having made the width and proper form of the
 goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and
 to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best
 description. All goods warranted as represented.
 Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and
 careful attention. 33-ly

TO TANNERS.
ALL kinds of LEATHER received on Commission,
 and sold to best advantage.
 Best COD OIL always on hand.
BLACK & LOCKE,
LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Montreal. 33-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 European and American FANCY GOODS,
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 29 St Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1867.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.
WE publish in other columns a pamphlet by Messrs.
 Charles Leggo & Co., offering suggestions with
 reference to the proposed new act for granting patent
 rights.
 The most important of these suggestions, and one
 which we are convinced could not fail of benefitting
 this country if adopted, is that the present law of
 Canada be altered so as to permit citizens of the
 United States,—now entirely excluded from such
 privilege,—to take out patents here. Canadians are
 now charged a fee of \$500 if they desire to take out
 patents in Washington, a fee almost prohibitive in its
 amount; but so soon as they remove the illiberal re-
 strictions which shut out the inventors of the United
 States, so soon will they be able to obtain patents in
 that country on terms as favorable as the Americans
 themselves.
 The other suggestions of Messrs. Leggo & Co. are
 well worthy of consideration.

MAIL DELIVERIES AND BRANCH POST OFFICES IN CITIES.

THE three results to be sought after by the Post
 Office Department are safety, cheapness, and
 speed; and when a letter is carried safely at the
 smallest possible cost and at the quickest possible
 speed, the Department may be said to have arrived at
 the nearest possible point to perfection. We are glad
 to see that the Department is progressing in this de-
 sirable direction. We need not now go back to the
 time when a letter cost a shilling and took a week to
 be carried a distance that the postman now gets over
 in a day and charges five cents for. Nor need we do
 more than allude to the promised change, by which
 the postage is to be reduced to three cents. These re-
 forms show that we are advancing on the road to per-
 fection in the art of carrying letters, although we have
 not arrived at it yet. That we are a long way off per-
 fection must be evident from a comparison of the
 working of our system with that of other countries.
 In this article we propose to point out two particulars
 in which our system is open to reformation. We allude
 to the number of post offices established in our cities,
 and to the mode of delivering letters adopted in our
 city offices. We shall also contrast our system with
 that established in England, and our readers can see
 for themselves which is the best.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COY'

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £3,000,000
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

With regard to numbers, our post office system is to
 have but one office in each city, town, and village in
 the Dominion. Now, it must appear plain to every
 one that, although one office may do very well for a
 village, or even a town, yet that one office is totally
 inadequate to the wants of a city, especially if it is a
 large one. But we adhere to the one office system
 notwithstanding its inconvenience and absurdity;
 and the practical result is that the city of Montreal,
 with a hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants and no
 end of trade, commerce, and finance to look after,
 has no greater post office accommodation than any
 outlying village of a few score souls, with no trade or
 commerce at all to transact. Is this right? On what
 principle are the citizens of Toronto and Hamilton
 restricted to one post office? Why should there not
 be two or three or four or more offices in every city—
 branch offices, of course—so that every one in the
 community, no matter how far his place of business
 from the central office, might receive his letters
 speedily and without the great inconvenience that at
 present is experienced.
 But it may be said that those business men in our
 cities who live one or two miles, according to the size
 of the city, from the post office have their letters
 brought to their doors by a postman. True it is that
 in every city there is a postman, and this postman
 does carry correspondence. But, alas! he is a very
 slow coach. As the stage coach is to the steam engine,
 so is the present postman to the wants of the age.
 We are always thankful when he gratifies us with a
 letter which is only a day or two late. He is the
 horror of business men. We could not tolerate him
 for a moment, and yet he charges a penny for every
 letter he dallies over. In a large city his presence
 must be severely felt, and as our cities are increasing
 in population every year, the evil must be growing in
 proportion. The necessity of this official's untimely
 visit would be done away with if a number of branch
 offices were established in every city. The number
 would, of course, be regulated by the size and popula-
 tion of the city. The wants of the business peo-
 ple living at a distance from the centre of the city would
 thus also be supplied. In the United Kingdom such
 a system has long been established. Take London or
 Dublin for example. There a great number of branch
 offices have been established, and instead of a man
 having to travel a couple of miles to post a letter, all
 he has to do is to go into the next street, a few min-
 utes' walk, where there is an office in which he can
 purchase a stamp, buy a money order, and mail a
 letter. In some of our cities we have made a distant
 approach to this by setting up iron pillars in the
 streets at places distant from our solitary office, into
 which letters can be dropped for transmission to the
 central office. But this system comes far short of
 what is required. There is a sense of insecurity about
 an iron box standing at a street corner that there
 would not be about a branch office, and beside that

all the requisites of a post office are wanting in our make shift. Branch offices would supply these wants. It is needless to point out the advantages that would accrue from their establishment, and as for the objections to them, there are no valid ones. The only objection that could be raised would be on the grounds of expense or delay. As to the latter there need not be but a few minutes lost in delivering letters from the central to the branch offices and in sending the mails from the branch to the general office: and as to the expense there would be little or none, because there are but too many store keepers and business men who would be very glad of a branch office merely for the custom it would bring to their shop, and the small per centage usually allowed. In alluding to the branch offices in the old country it will be remarked that we did not speak of them as delivery offices. We merely spoke of them as receiving offices. And so in fact they are nothing else. As most of our readers know, the delivery of letters in London or Dublin is effected on quite a different plan from that adopted in the Dominion. Here every business man rents a box or drawer at the Post Office, for which he pays from a dollar and a half to four dollars a year. Into his box or drawer all his letters and papers are put, and five or six times a day, on the arrival of every mail, a mob of merchants, shopkeepers, professional men, and others may be seen waiting opposite a "wicket" while the mail is being distributed, and then a further tedious delay occurs until each man's letters are taken out of the box or drawer into which they have just been put, and are handed out to their expectant owner. Our system, it will thus be seen, is expensive and dilatory. In the metropolitan cities of England or Ireland this does not occur. There, a number of postmen are employed—so many men being assigned to each district in the city. The moment a mail arrives at the General Post Office, the letters for each district are sorted out: each postman receives his allotted mail. Half-a-dozen or a dozen of them going in one direction, jump into a mail cart and are driven off, each man getting out where his district begins. Thus, in an incredible short space of time after the mail arrives at the General Office, the postmen are going their rounds delivering the letters at the doors according to their directions.

One of the strangest things in connection with this speedy delivery, is that it costs nothing: and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the postmen are all dressed in fine scarlet livery, and the mail waggons are drawn by relays of very fine horses. One penny pays the postage, and covers all the expenses of postmen, liveries, waggons and horses. Here, then, we see speed and cheapness combined. The public are well served and cheaply served, and we may add, honestly served too for the postman is so well paid for doing his duty, and so well punished for leaving it undone or for acting dishonestly, that frauds on the public are very seldom attempted. It may be said, however that granting all we have stated, the English system would not suit us. We cannot see why it should not succeed in our large cities. At all events, now that the subject of postal reform is before the country, we think it right to draw public attention to the suggestions we have made. If they cannot all be adopted some of them may. If we cannot have our letters delivered at our own doors as speedily and cheaply as in England we can perhaps, have branch offices for the convenience of those living at a distance from the centres of cities. Every city is divided into wards for municipal purposes, and perhaps it would not be too much to expect that at no distant time every ward will have its branch Post-office.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

THE above is the title of a pamphlet, just published by Mr. John Maclean, of which a copy has been laid on our table.

The object of this pamphlet is to prove that it is for the best interests of Canada that encouragement should be given to "Home Industry" by the imposition of duties sufficiently high to cause manufactures to be carried on, which otherwise would not be undertaken, and that if a revenue has to be raised at all, it makes no difference as to its aggregate burdensomeness whether it is obtained in one way or another, whether by high rates of duty on small importations, or low rates spread over a large amount of goods.

Now as we have to raise a revenue greater, not less, than we have had hitherto to provide, let us see

whether Mr Maclean's position is tenable, or whether he has not taken a superficial view of his subject, and given a judgment which cannot be depended upon.

In the first place, under the protective system, the people have to pay, on the one hand, the same aggregate amount of revenue to Government, and besides have to pay to the manufacturer the amount necessary to enable him to make a living and a handsome return on capital invested, which otherwise could not be obtained. For example, the duty on boots and shoes is 15 per cent. The total import for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was \$61,685, which at 15 per cent. would yield \$9,252 75. Now had the duty been 5 per cent., (supposing that 10 per cent. over that is needed by the manufacturer) the imports of boots and shoes would not have fallen much short of \$10,000,000, the revenue from which would have been \$500,000, and the people would have obtained their goods at less cost than they are now paying for them. We select boots and shoes merely as a marked instance of the effect on the revenue of a protective tariff, even when the duty is supposed to be only 5 per cent. under a tariff not intended to be prohibitive. As in this single industry, so would it be over a variety of articles, which, unimportant separately, foot up in the aggregate to large amounts, and, in which, as far as revenue is concerned, we might almost as well have free trade at once.

The great argument of protectionists (and much stress is laid on it in the pamphlet now under consideration) is that there is a loss in the transportation of the raw material and food to the artisan, and the carriage back to the consumer of the manufactured article, and that producers of food and raw material on the one hand should be in as close proximity as possible to the manufacturers on the other hand. There cannot be a question that other things being equal there would be a gain in the saving of labour, could cost of transportation be lessened in any way. Still it must be borne in mind that the cost of transportation, except of food, is not so large an item as it would seem to be at first glance, and, food included, is more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained by cheapness of labour and the accumulation of capital in old manufacturing countries. There, in England for instance with which we have most to do, machinery is cheaper now than it can ever hope to become on this continent, and consequently, as the work done by machinery bears an ever increasing ratio to that done by hand, and as the interest on capital invested in machinery must always be a very heavy item in the cost of manufacturing, it is very unlikely that for very many years to come, there will be much removal of capital from England for investment in machinery here. Skilled labour, too, is very difficult to move, especially in advance of any certainty of sufficient employment being provided for it. If there should be here for a considerable time a demand for labourers, skilled or unskilled, at wages much above those paid in England, there might be a considerable immigration induced. But that immigration would be checked as soon as wages here fell to nearly the same level as in England, or as soon as the rate there had advanced to within a certain distance of what it was here. In either case, we should never be able to compete on equal terms with England in this respect, so long as wild lands were to be had which would give a higher return for labour expended on them than a workman could earn, and, for very many years, this fact will serve to prevent wages from sinking to the low point existing in densely populated countries where land is scarce, and commands a high rent.

Another argument to which protectionists give prominence is that a country wholly agricultural, progresses slowly, as compared with a country whose pursuits are more diversified. The deduction may be right, but the premises, certainly as far as Canada is concerned, are unsound. No civilized community can be wholly agricultural. The wants of the farming population have to be supplied, and if not furnished by their fellow citizens, must be obtained from abroad. This stimulates trade, both foreign and domestic, and a large number of the inhabitants naturally turn their attention to trade, giving up agriculture. Then again, there are the carrying interests, the railways, steamships, sailing vessels, &c., &c. in all of which employment is given in order to supply the wants of the farmer. Towns and cities spring up at favourable points, and grow apace much more rapidly than when they are merely manufacturing industries. Where are the cities in manufacturing New England, whose growth is at all comparable to that of those cities mainly commercial, such as New York, Chicago, St.

Louis, New Orleans, &c., &c. We do not mean to deny that the growth of a city is accelerated by its having manufactures, but we mean to say that they much less than commerce tend to rapid increase of population. Is manufacturing Manchester or Birmingham as large to-day as commercial New York, or does their population increase with one-tenth the rapidity of that of the cities of the West, dependent altogether on an agricultural country for their vitality?

The great mistake into which manufacturers fall is that they consider their own prosperity and that of the country as identical. If the country is prosperous, they undoubtedly feel that prosperity in increased business, but on the other hand they may be making enormous profits while the country at large is becoming poorer. In considering this subject of protection and free trade, we must not confine our attention to any particular interests, or take a narrow-minded, one-sided view. We must strive to discover what is best for the largest number, and shape our course accordingly. We have already shown that to raise revenue, it is best to impose such duties as shall check importation as little as possible, and to avoid prohibitive duties, so that the consideration of what is best need not be hampered by the fact of our necessities.

Now what is best for Canada? Is it more profitable for A. a farmer, to pay B. for manufacturing his wearing apparel, than to pay C. for bringing it to him from England, when C., after paying the Government a fair per centage can still supply A. more cheaply than B. can? "But" says the protectionist, "C. would have to send money or food to England to pay for what he imports, whereas B. would spend it in the country, and help to give employment to labour." Yes, we reply, under your system, A. would have to be taxed to pay B. to do unnecessary and unprofitable work. In the time of the Irish famine, the English Government employed many thousand of the starving people to do unnecessary work on the public roads merely as being preferable to giving them direct assistance, but what would be thought of any Government that as a matter of system and principle should persist in taxing the nation in order to furnish unprofitable work to those who could and would otherwise employ themselves profitably. It would be better at once to say to the manufacturer, "we will make you a present of an annual income equal to your present yearly profits, and set your men to work at farming, or mining, or lumbering, or anything whereby the wealth of the country is increased," than to tax the country in a much larger sum to help support these men while engaged in useless work. The great sources of wealth to Canada are its arable and pasture lands, and its forests—grain, cattle, lumber—in these are found the causes of our young nation's growing greatness, not in manufactures. Why should any portion of the earnings of the farmer, wrung by hard toil, in summer's heat and winter's cold, from the land, be paid for the honour of wearing domestic clothes, home made boots and shoes, or for using agricultural implements, dearer yet less valuable than he can buy abroad? We see no reason for it whatever. Besides it is unjust, and moreover an injustice for which no plea of necessity or expediency can be raised. All legislation is liable to work some injustice, but protective legislation cannot fall of doing so. If Canadians generally could be made to understand the folly of protection, if those who would be benefitted by free trade, would only act together with the same determination that manufacturers shew in looking after their interests, we should soon see a change made in our fiscal policy more in consonance with the wishes of the majority of Canadians, more in accordance with the enlightened principles that should underlie all our legislation. We trust that Government will have prepared by the time Parliament again meets such a measure as shall commend itself to good sense, and as shall enable them to raise the necessary revenue in the way that shall be least onerous to the country at large.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT LABOUR.

HONEST labour brings a sweet reward. Such at least, used to be the opinion of our ancestors. They did not earn work—and hard work too. They understood practically what "the sweat of their brow" meant, and were not ashamed of it; nay, rather glorified in it. But all this has greatly changed. We live in a new age—an age having new ideas on the question of labour. Nowadays honest labour is scorned, not by all, thank Providence, but by large classes of the people, and particularly among those

families who, by accumulating a little wealth or some other adventitious cause, have cultivated false notions of their own importance. This pernicious idea has long planted itself in the United States and we regret to say is evidently increasing throughout the country.

Two reasons seem to produce the estimate of labour which we deplore. The first and most important one is the desire to avoid hard work; the second, a feeling which some entertain that manual labour is not respectable, in fact, degrading. Both of these reasons are unworthy of consideration. The first is founded on a fallacy, the second is simply snobbery in its essence, and utterly contemptible. Both serve in a greater or less degree, to produce that rush of young men into the professions, into mercantile life, and other supposed easy modes of making a living, which we see on every hand.

Throughout Canada at the present time, the prevailing tendency among young men appears to be to select occupations in life, wherein it is thought they will have the least to do. Farming, the first and probably the most ennobling occupation of man, is by many tabooed, mechanical pursuits are dismissed from their minds by the foolish idea "it's too hard work." But every profession is crowded. Disciples of Esculapius are a very plentiful crop, ranging from Hydro to Allopathy, sprigs of the law are as plentiful as blackberries in the month of July, their heads generally full of conceit, and their pockets "full" of emptiness, "keeping store" is eagerly pursued by thousands, as a "nice" occupation, and so respectable; and hundreds are always besieging the Government for offices, in which they can doze away the rest of their lives. These symptoms are not hopeful signs for the country. They indicate a great falling off from the true estimate of labour, and a strong desire among our youth—and we may add very many of their parents—to pursue an easy, indolent life, at the expense of their success and usefulness.

But do they succeed in attaining their objects? Is professional and mercantile life so easy as so many seem to think? It may be to the drones—to the unsuccessful. They may not work hard, though where this is the case, there is generally conjoined with it "genteel poverty"—one of the most pitiful positions which man is called upon to occupy. But the successful physician, and the successful merchant—do they get off with short hours and easy work? Very far from it. Such men generally labour harder than the farmer or mechanic, at a kind of labour too, which often makes them old men at forty. Those, then, who enter these pursuits because they consider them light work, should know that success in any department of life can only be obtained by patience, perseverance, and labour, that in many branches of trade their personal exertions would not be greater, whilst the chances of success would be increased ten-fold.

It is impossible that a country like Canada can support the large number of individuals who are rushing into those callings which may be classed as non-productive. Most of them are now over-crowded. The result is, that comparatively few are doing well. Where there is to be found one successful barrister throughout the Dominion, you will find twenty who are barely able to keep up a respectable appearance and make both ends meet. Many of the doctors are in the same position. So is it also with merchants, every town and village is crowded with storekeepers, whose bids for trade cut down profits, and frequently result in insolvency. In view of these facts, we would give this advice to our young men.—"Don't think that success in life can be achieved without labour. Shun the over-crowded professions, roll up your sleeves and take to the farm or the workshop—any species of respectable labour—and you will be more certain of success and happiness."

The dislike of manly labour on account of its supposed want of respectability, is prevalent with not a few families. It is a false and most unworthy feeling. It deserves to be held up to public scorn. It ought to be ridiculed out of the country. The notion that one class is better than another, is not indigenous to this continent. We should take care that it is not transplanted here. No class should be above labouring in any way which is honourable, and all who think otherwise are snobs of the purest water. The man who "makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," the man who develops our mineral wealth, the man who makes the machinery which fills our mills and workshops, the man who supplies manu-

factures to his fellow-citizens, is one of nature's noblest compared with useless professionals, who can find nothing to do. Labour is honorable, let snobs, flunkies and drones, think what they may. It will be a bad day for the Dominion of Canada when the people ever come to regard honest labour as not one of the highest testimonials of true worth.

THE CURRENCY.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

THE letter of Mr. Peter Jack, the Cashier of the People's Bank at Halifax, on the subject of the currency to be adopted for the Dominion, opens up a question of very great importance, and it is to be hoped that the arguments which he advances will meet with every consideration. That both under present and almost any conceivable future circumstances, the Nova Scotia system of currency advocated by Mr. Jack is infinitely preferable to that in use in the other Provinces of the Dominion, appears to me beyond the possibility of doubt or question. To those who are personally unacquainted with it I would urge personal enquiry—the matter is of quite sufficient importance to warrant this, and I may say that I have never yet met with a business man practically acquainted with the working of both systems, who did not unhesitatingly give his testimony in favor of that of Nova Scotia. The principal arguments urged by those who object to its adoption are that the Canadian and New Brunswick system is that of the greatest number—and that such being the case, it will be better to overcome the acknowledged difficulties in the way—by coining our own money to suit the system now in vogue, rather than adopt any other. In the first of these positions we hold that there is no force whatever. The question to decide is simply, which is the best system? and that being settled, to adopt it. The change must be made either one way or the other. Either Nova Scotia must come into ours, or we into that of Nova Scotia—and the real merits of the respective systems ought to be the only basis of decision. To the proposal to coin money which shall express accurately the necessary value, we reply that it is simply unnecessary, that there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining at all times an ample supply of British gold and silver to answer every possible need of trade and commerce—and that by simply making the Nova Scotia dollar the unit of our currency, we place it at once on a basis admitting of the easiest possible calculations, not only for domestic trade, but also in all our transactions with Great Britain, and that, too, without in any way increasing the difficulty of calculating exchanges with the constantly varying currency of the United States, or incurring the very heavy expense of establishing a mint.

But strong as are the arguments advanced by Mr. Jack, in favor of the superior simplicity and convenience of the Nova Scotia system of currency, still more important perhaps are those which relate to the adoption of the Nova Scotia unit of value, on account of its identity with the five franc piece, recommended at the late Paris Congress as the basis for a universal metallic currency. It certainly appears to me that by neglecting to adopt the Nova Scotia system at the present time, we shall be losing the most favorable opportunity which may ever occur for placing our country in accord with this very important movement. If I am correctly informed, this new coin has already been issued, and the very great advantage of seizing this juncture for securing to the Dominion with so little trouble an easily calculated currency, which in all its main features will be identical with that of France and England, must, I should think, be apparent to every one. Before concluding, I must say a few words on what is called in Canada the "silver nuisance." I am far from supposing that this is an unmitigated evil, but such as it is, it would entirely disappear by the adoption of the Nova Scotia system of currency, simply because it would then be received at its true value, and would speedily adjust itself to the laws of supply and demand. You may make what laws you please, but so long as for convenience in reckoning this silver is taken in retail transactions at a per centage above its true value, so long will there always be a flood of this species of currency, which must be kept floating seeing that it can only be converted into gold or bankable funds by incurring a loss. Reduce the value of the dollar to the Nova Scotia level, and you remove this difficulty at once, and the struggle to express a certain value by unsuitable coins will at once cease.

I am quite aware that much of what is here stated is at variance with the expressed opinions of your journal. The importance of arriving at a just conclusion must be my apology.
St. John, Dec. 17th, 1867. N. B.

MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

THE Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Canada, called for 17th December, 1867, was held at the bank this day.

In the absence of the President at Ottawa, C. F. Gildersleeve, Esq., Vice-President, took the chair, and then gave verbal explanations regarding the bank's position and affairs. He then submitted statement of liabilities and assets as at 15th December, and handed in the following

REPORT.

The Directors have to report that the bill applied for under the resolutions adopted at the special meeting of Shareholders on 6th November last, passed the House of Commons substantially in conformity with the application as published, and on 9th instant it was concurred in by the Senate without amendment. The Directors expect that the bill will receive the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in a few days.

Until the bill became law, the Directors could not inaugurate any measure, either for the resuscitation of the bank, or for amalgamation. Thus, to-day, they are not prepared to submit plans for the future of the bank, but they hope to be in a position to bring forward some definite proposal, for the consideration of the Shareholders, in course of a few weeks, and they would, therefore, recommend that the present meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, 7th January next.

Meantime they have further to inform the Shareholders that the liabilities of the bank have been largely reduced. A general statement of the liabilities and assets as at 15th December, is herewith submitted, from which it will be seen that the reduction since 19th October amounts to \$2,491,775 nearly two and a half millions of dollars. This reduction has been effected almost wholly by payment of bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank paid or reduced. Of the bills which have matured, only a few in number, and to a trifling per centage have gone to default, even when renewals generally have been avoided; while of those not paid at the day of maturity, the greater part have been arranged subsequently. In dealing with the customers of the bank, no undue pressure has been used, and it has not been necessary to put in suit twenty bills. These remarks hold good of the discounts at every office of the bank, and the facts show conclusively the general character of the business.

The special advance of \$300,000 made by the Bank of Montreal, in the end of September last, has been paid, and the intervention of the Bank, in respect of the Bills held as collateral, has only been required in two instances.

C. F. GILDESLLEEVE,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA,
KINGSTON, 17TH DECEMBER, 1867.

General Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of Canada, as at 15th December, 1867.

LIABILITIES.	
Bank Notes in Circulation	\$ 596,692
Deposits, including unpaid drafts and items in transitu	1,231,218
Balances due to Local Banks	21,692
Balances due to London Agents	233,105
Capital Stock	2,105,607
	4,000,000
	\$6,165,607
ASSETS.	
Cash, viz.—Specific, Provincial Notes, Notes of other Banks and Balances due by Foreign Agents	\$ 406,902
Government Debentures	400,000
Real Estate—Bank premises	256,715
Mortgages	\$ 103,108
Bonds of Detroit & Milwaukee R.R.	1,770,220
Doubtful Debts	\$1,104,713
Less Res fund & Profits	447,741
Notes Discounted, Stamps and all other assets not stated above	2,432,690
	5,012,990
	\$6,165,607

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA, C. S. RUSS,
KINGSTON, 16TH DEC., 1867. CASHIER.

MEMORANDUM—Total Liabilities to the Public at 19th October, 1867 \$4,697,382
Ditto at 15th Dec., 1867..... 2,405,607

Reduction since 19th October. \$2,491,775

It was then moved by John Carruthers, Esq., seconded by John Paton, Esq., and

Resolved—That the Report of the Directors and relative statement be printed for the information of the Shareholders, and that this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th day of January next at noon, as usual.

The meeting then adjourned.

POSTAL BILL.

THE following resolutions were moved by the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, in Committee of the Whole, and adopted:—

1. On each letter transmitted by post for any distance within the Dominion of Canada, when paid at the time of posting, one uniform rate of three cents per half-ounce or fractional part thereof; and when not so prepaid at the time of posting, a rate of five cents per half-ounce or fractional part thereof.
2. On each letter not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the same Post-office, known as "local" or "drop letters," the rate of one cent per half-ounce.
3. On each letter delivered by a letter carrier, a rate not exceeding two cents in addition to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.
4. On each "local" or "drop letter" delivered by a letter carrier in cities or towns where there is a free delivery, a rate of one cent in addition to the proper rate of postage according to preceding rates.
5. On each dead letter, when returned to the writer, the rate of five cents in addition to the payment of the proper rate of postage according to preceding rates.
6. On letters called Ship Letters, brought from beyond sea in vessels not being Post-office Packets, a rate not exceeding five cents for each such letter, and that such rate be payable by the receiver in addition to the proper rate of postage according to preceding rates.
7. On newspapers printed and published in Canada, and sent to regular subscribers in Canada by mail as follows:—
Upon each such newspaper, when issued once a week, the rate for each quarter of a year, commencing on the first of January, first of April, first of July, or first of October, of each year, shall be five cents; when issued twice a week, ten cents; when issued three times a week, fifteen cents; when issued six times a week, thirty cents. And in that proportion, adding one rate of five cents for each issue more frequent than once a week; and that such rate be prepaid in advance from the first day of the quarter from which the payment commences, for a term of not less than a quarter of a year, at either the office of mailing or delivery.
8. On each newspaper other than those specified in the preceding resolution, and exchange papers sent by post in Canada, a rate of two cents.
9. On periodical publications other than newspapers, a rate of one cent per four ounces, or of half a cent per number when weighing less than one ounce and posted singly.
10. On books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand-bills, book manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass, sheet music whether printed or written, packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbous roots, scions or grafts, patterns or samples of merchandise or goods, a rate of one cent per ounce.
11. On all letters, newspapers, and other mailable matter passing by mail between any place in Canada and the United Kingdom, any British possession, the United States or any other foreign country, such charges and rates of postage on being posted in Canada, or on delivery therein, as may be agreed upon under any arrangement made by the Postmaster-General for the transmission despatch, receipt and delivery of the same, and contained in any regulation made by the Postmaster-General in pursuance of such arrangement.
12. On and for the registration of letters or other mailable matter passing by mail between places in Canada, a rate not exceeding six cents for each letter or article of mailable matter, in addition to the proper rate of postage according to preceding rates.
13. On closed parcels, other than letters and not containing letters, and sent by parcel post, such rates for conveyances as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time make.
14. On all mailable matter not being letters, newspapers, or other things before mentioned, such rate of postage as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time, by regulation, approved by the Governor-General in Council, establish and declare.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE following bills received the assent of the Governor-General:—

- Act relating to the indemnity to members and salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.
- Act respecting the office of Speaker of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.
- Act respecting the statutes of Canada.
- Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility, or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and government.
- Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other bank or banks, or for its winding up.
- Act to amend the Grand Trunk arrangements Act 1862, and for other purposes.
- Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporation name to that of Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes.
- Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.
- Act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.
- Act respecting the Customs.
- Act respecting the inland revenue.
- Act respecting the Public Works of Canada.

Act respecting the collection and management of the revenue, the auditing of public accounts, and the liability of public accounts.

Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign countries at peace with her subjects.

Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms and the practice of military evolutions, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace.

Act to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the public service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned; for certain purposes respecting the public debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Act respecting banks.

Act respecting the construction of "The Intercolonial Railway."

Act imposing duties on Customs, with the tariff of duties payable under it.

Act for the regulation of the Postal Service.
Parliament then adjourned until the 12th of March, 1868.

SUGGESTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PROPOSED NEW ACT RESPECTING LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

IN conducting an extensive business, procuring letters patent for inventions, we have had opportunities in our intercourse with the great body of manufacturers, inventors, and mechanics in the Dominion, and elsewhere, of learning their views with reference to the patent laws here, and the various alterations and amendments which, in their opinion, should be introduced in the new law now under consideration.

From many quarters, we have been requested to place the details of the proposed improvements in a proper form, with the view of bringing the same under your notice, for consideration.

That the several alterations and amendments to be presently mentioned should be made is, as far as we can ascertain, the general wish of the country, and will be hailed by manufacturers and inventors not only in the Dominion, but through Great Britain, the United States, France and other countries, with much gratification, as an important step towards placing the Dominion in the position she should occupy with relation to letters patent for inventions, and the important consequences flowing therefrom.

At the present time, all the nations of the world, with the exception of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Greece, Turkey, China and Japan, grant letters patent for inventions to all foreigners, on the same terms as their own subjects. No matter how illiberal the governments may be in other respects, or how high the protective walls may be erected for the supposed benefit of their subjects, they are, with the exception of the above named countries with some of which we should scarcely deem it an honour to be classed) singularly unanimous in the free and equal rights accorded to all people, in matters of invention.

In this respect "free trade" has prevailed with the most gratifying results, as is proved by the enormous strides in manufacturing industry which have taken place in Great Britain, France, United States, Holland, Belgium, &c., &c., attributable in a great measure to the inventive genius of the people, fostered and supported by wise and liberal patent laws, which secure a proper remuneration to the inventor, irrespective of nationality. Among the British Provinces in America, we find that New Brunswick and Newfoundland have wisely shaken off the shackles of prejudice and exclusiveness, and allow all foreigners to obtain patents on the same terms as are granted to their own citizens. This applies also to all Great Britain's Colonies in the eastern and southern hemispheres. By this arrangement, the inhabitants of these Colonies or Provinces are permitted to obtain patents in the United States for the reduced fee of \$35, in place of the discriminating fee of \$500 charged to the inhabitants of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, in return for their exclusiveness in not permitting American citizens to obtain letters patent on any terms, even by the payment of an equally large fee.

The United States Patent Law is so framed, that as soon as we cease to discriminate against their citizens in the granting of patents in the Dominion of Canada, their fee at once drops from \$500 to \$35, without additional legislation.

The proposed change in our laws, by which this good result would be obtained, will at once open a market of 35,000,000 of enterprising, wealthy and speculative people to our Canadian inventors, as all wishing to apply could afford to pay the lesser fee of \$35, while but few can pay, in the first instance, the larger fee of \$500. In return for 35,000,000, given to our inventors, we give theirs but about one-tenth the number, and as our inventors, as a class, will equal if not excel those of the United States, in point of ability, we have a large margin in our favour, by the proposed alteration. From this it is evident that if in the new law, we adhere to the exploded exclusive principle, it will result, to use a common but forcible expression, in "cutting our own throats" without doing much harm to our neighbours.

A United States patent granted to one of our clients, recently sold for eighty thousand dollars in gold. For the six New England States, and for thirty thousand dollars in greenbacks for each of several other States. We are acquainted with several other Canadian patentees who have sold their inventions for large sums in the United States, and with many more as valuable inventions which would sell equally well, could the inventors afford to pay the high fee in that country.

It is to be hoped the spirit displayed by New Brunswick and Newfoundland, will be acted on in framing the New Dominion Patent Law, and that British, American, and other citizens may be allowed to obtain patents on the same terms as granted to our own people, in return for their liberality—in fact that our legislation on this important subject be progressive and not retrograde; that the policy of the Dominion from this time separate or part company with that followed by Turkey, Greece, China, and Japan, and thus enable our country to take its place in the ranks of enlightened progressive nations.

A special clause with reference to patents issued to alien inventors, similar to the one in the United States Patent Law, might be inserted, to the effect that the patent be kept on sale at a reasonable rate for eighteen months from date, or otherwise the patent to become void.

A large revenue would flow into the Patent Office from foreign inventors and if periods for which the patents are granted be made short, but renewable on payment of additional fees, they being in operation or on sale, as in some other countries, a large percentage of the patents granted would lapse from non-payment of fees at the expiration of the first or second periods, and the invention thus become public property.

There are many arguments which could be brought forward in support of a liberal Patent Law, while, on the other hand, no valid reasons can be given for the abrogation of all Patent Laws by the few theoretical and mystical gentlemen who advocate this course. We reply to their arguments, such as they are, by significantly pointing to Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, &c., &c., as samples of the results produced by the action of their strange and ridiculous theory, and to which condition England, United States, and other liberal patent countries would soon approximate, were the great stimulus of wealth and honour removed from their inventors, by wiping out their liberal Patent Laws, which guarantee and secure to them these two great prime movers of intellectual and physical activities.

With the foregoing remarks applicable to the proposed alteration of the existing Patent Laws of Canada, in so far as they relate to the class of persons to whom patents may be granted, we will now proceed to indicate the changes which may be advantageously made in the remaining sections of the law, as given in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, pp. 419-432, following the sections in regular order.

Sections 1 & 2.—To remain as at present.

Sections 3 & 4.—To be altered to admit British subjects and foreigners to obtain patents, whether resident in the Dominion or not. The total duration of patents should be fourteen years, and not renewable for any additional term. If the invention is a good one, money enough can be made by the proprietor of the patent in that time, and it should then become the property of the public.

It may be questionable whether (in the event of the fees being raised) it would not be desirable to divide the total duration of the patent into, say, three stages, as in Great Britain—1st being three years, 2nd of four years, and the last one seven years—a distinct fee being payable at the commencement of each period. This arrangement has been found to work very well in the mother country, and also in other countries. If the invention prove a valuable one, the patent can be extended from term to term; on the other hand, if it be of little worth, the patent may lapse at the expiration of the first or second term, and then be open to the public, the patentee saving the balance of the total fee.

In France and many other European countries, an annual tax is paid for periods ranging from one to twenty-two years, the patent becoming void if the annual fees are not paid at the proper time. This course causes much trouble, both to the patentees and to the respective patent offices, and it is thought the longer periods before mentioned are preferable in every respect.

Section 5.—Might be altered to suit aliens who may have obtained patents in foreign countries, before making application in the Dominion of Canada—parties using the said invention in the Dominion, prior to the application for a patent by the foreign inventor, to be suitably protected.

Sections 6, 7, 8 & 9.—To remain as at present.

Sections 10 & 11.—If patents are granted to foreign inventors for *bona fide* inventions, these two sections should be abrogated.

Sections 12 & 13.—To remain as at present.

Section 14.—To be altered to suit heirs, &c., of deceased foreign inventors.

Section 15.—To remain as at present.

Section 16.—Should be abrogated, if 14 years be made the full term of patent.

Sections 17 to 29.—To remain as at present.

Section 30.—If the three term system be adopted, we would recommend the payment of *twenty-five dollars* as the Government tax for the first term of three years—for a second term of four years, an additional payment of *fifty dollars*, and for the last or final of seven years, the further payment of *one hundred dollars*—or a total fee to the Government for the fourteen years of *one hundred and seventy-five dollars*, in place of *twenty dollars* for a like term as at present.

All, or nearly all, inventors can afford the first payment of \$25, and three years will test the value of the invention—if it prove a good one, the next fee can easily be raised, and so on. If it prove of no great value, the patent may be allowed to become void, by no payment of next fee, and consequently be open to the public. The first fee should be moderate in amount, to give the inventor, if a poor person, a chance of obtaining the patent without calling in outside assistance, which, when done, other persons frequently reap the harvest, by obtaining the control of the patent to the detriment of the patentees.

Section 31 to 34.—With reference to the substance of these sections we would strongly advise that a nearly similar course be followed in regard to the unexpired periods of all patents granted in each of

the Confederate Provinces, both before and since the 1st July last—we recommend a course something like the following:

Let all original patents, already granted in each of the Provinces, be surrendered by the holder to the general Government with the payment of a fee—say \$25. Let this payment be endorsed on the parchment to give it effect from that date over the entire Dominion, and then returned to the proprietor or party holding the patent; a saving clause should be added, protecting parties who may be using the invention in any Province not covered by the original patent, and continuing the right to the use of the specific machine, &c., &c., for the residue of the period the patent has to run in that Province. This power of extension to have no effect on any patent not surrendered and the additional fee paid.

A course like the foregoing will be fair and just, not only to the patentees in all the Provinces and to the public at large, but will at the same time contribute largely to the revenue of the Patent Office—or what would probably be still better, in the event of the Government waiving the additional fee, a simple clause in the patent law extending the patents in the manner indicated without the surrender or payment of fees.

Either of the above courses, if adopted, will open a way to equalize and make uniform the working of all patents previously granted in each Province, and bring them under one general and central authority. The second course would be considered a graceful compliment from the General Government to the patentees of the Maritime Provinces as well as to those of our own, and at the same time avoid much trouble in the Patent Office.

If either of these courses be adopted, even should the new law prohibit foreigners obtaining patents in the Dominion of Canada, the patents already granted to aliens (especially American citizens) in New Brunswick and Newfoundland should be treated in like manner as those granted to the subjects of these Provinces. The faith of the Crown is pledged to the alien patentees in granting them the same rights and privileges as their own subjects, it having been with this distinct understanding that the United States Government reciprocated in granting patents to subjects of these two Provinces on the same terms as to their own citizens, at the reduced fee of thirty-five dollars.

The patents granted to American citizens in New Brunswick and Newfoundland are limited in number, and their extension over the Dominion, simultaneously with the other patents, would be but right and proper if the two countries are to keep faith with each other.

It is submitted whether it would not be advisable to allow inventors the privilege of filing caveats for six months, to give them time for perfecting their inventions.

We have thus ventured to comply with the requests of many manufacturers, mechanics, and inventors residing in the different Provinces, in giving their ideas as to the proposed alterations in the existing Canadian Patent Laws. These proposed improvements we fully approve of, and though given with diffidence, yet, at the same time, under a firm conviction that the alterations suggested are loudly called for by the great body of the people, and if granted or adopted, will conduce materially to the prosperity of the Dominion, and at the same time, add largely to the revenue of the Government.

CHARLES LEGGE & CO.,

Solicitors of Canadian and Foreign Patents.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHIC SCHEME.—“We are officially authorized,” says the *Railway News* of this day, “to state that the Government Telegraphic Scheme does not contemplate, as represented by many of our contemporaries, the employment of the present staff of Letter Carriers for the delivery of telegrams. The existing postal organization is, indeed, looked to as available to some extent for the working of the system, especially in the collection of telegrams from the postal sub-offices; but the whole active business will be entrusted to special employes attached to the telegraphic bureau to be established. With the extensions of telegraphic routes to be made, the number of offices for purposes of despatch will very nearly equal those pertaining to the Postal Department. It is to such increased facilities, as well as to the use of telegram stamps and a low uniform scale of rate, that the authors of the scheme predicate immediate financial success, such as would arise from the universal use of this means of communication. The telegraph companies, now threatened with a loss of their individuality, naturally feel some umbrage at not having been consulted on the details of the bill, or so much as made acquainted with the tenour of the clauses bearing on the proposed transfer of their business. The state of suspense in which they are thus left tends to put a stop to extensions and other undertakings that would demand a series of years to recoup the original cost and prove actually profitable. In certain City circles the project of Government control of telegraphy is regarded somewhat jealously, from the apprehension that Government may be inclined to make use, to its own advantage, of a portion of the information thus openly conveyed in respect to contracts and Home and Colonial Loans. A leading merchant banker, whom we sufficiently indicate when we say that his monetary transactions with the Continent are of enormous magnitude, openly expresses his opposition to the transfer; but the fears underlying such opposition we consider as not only exaggerated, but absurd, and no Government of the day would so demean itself as to break the inviolability in which the public as a body, must put their trust. Principles of honour are as essential to Governments as to individuals or to managers of existing public companies in their transactions; and the establishment of a department for turning private telegrams to public account would awaken a storm of indignation that no Ministers of the Crown would desire to face.”

STAMP DUTIES, DOMINION STOCK, &c.

THE following Resolutions have been agreed to:—

Resolved, 1. That it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the Stamp duties now payable in that part of the Dominion of Canada forming the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, under the Acts of the late Province of Canada, 27, 28 Vic., cap. 4, and 29 Vic., cap. 4, and for levying the said duties under like provisions, throughout the whole Dominion, and for that purpose to impose the following duties to be paid by adhesive Stamps or otherwise, as the Governor in Council may direct, viz.:

On every promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, made, drawn or accepted in Quebec or Ontario after the passing of the Act, and in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick on and after the first day of February, 1868,—that is to say:

On each such note, draft or bill, a duty of one cent, if the same amounts to, but does not exceed twenty-five dollars, — a duty of two cents if the amount exceeds twenty-five dollars, but does not exceed fifty dollars; and a duty of three cents if the amount exceeds fifty dollars but is less than one hundred dollars:—

And if the amount is one hundred dollars or more, then—

On each such Promissory Note, and on each such Draft, or Bill of Exchange executed singly, a duty of three cents for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of three cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, a duty of two cents on each part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of two cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, a duty of one cent on each part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of one cent for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

Any interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, Draft or Note, with the principal sum, to be counted as part of the amount thereof.

Resolved, 2. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, as the interests of the public service require, authorize the redemption or purchase by or on account of the Dominion, of any debt or liability of the late Province of Canada, or of the Province of Nova Scotia or of New Brunswick, existing at the Union,—and whether the same be in stock, debentures, notes of a Province in circulation, indebtedness to Savings Banks, or of any other description whatever,—and may for that purpose or for the purpose of covering any debt of the Dominion on open Account, from time to time, issue New Stock, Debentures, Notes or other security to an amount not exceeding the debt or liability as aforesaid so to be redeemed, purchased, or covered, and that the stock, debentures, notes or securities to be issued for any of such purposes shall bear such rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and be made payable in sterling money or currency and at such times and places and may be in such form as may be directed by the Governor in Council, and the principal and interest thereof shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund: but the amount of any Stock, Debentures, Notes or Securities to be so issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, shall never at any one time exceed the amount of the debts or liabilities to be redeemed, purchased or covered at such time, to the intent that the public debt of Canada shall not be increased under this Resolution.

Resolved, 3. That this expedient to raise a sum of money not exceeding five million dollars, upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to be a charge upon the same, but subject to the several payments by the British North America Act, 1867, charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and as a subsequent charge next after those specified in the 103, 104, and 105 sections of that Act, and after any loan raised for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and the charges constituted in respect of such loan by any Act of the Parliament of Canada, (and in addition to the Public Debt of Canada as constituted by the 11th section of the B.N.A. Act, 1867); and that the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of such sum by any of the methods following or partly by one and partly by another or others of such modes, that is to say: by the issue, or issue and sale of Stock, or of Debentures or of Exchequer Bills, or by the granting of Terminable Annuities; any of which said securities shall be in such form and be made payable for such sums and bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and for or redeemable at such periods of time respectively as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and all sums of money so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolved, 4. That it is expedient to provide, that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, as the exigencies of public service require, in the event of the Consolidated Revenue Fund being at any time insufficient to meet the charges placed thereon by law, direct the proper officers to raise by temporary loans chargeable on the said Fund, in such manner and form in such amounts, payable at such periods and at such rates of interest not exceeding six per cent, as the Governor in Council may direct, such sums as may be necessary to enable the said Fund to meet such charges,—but the sums to be so raised shall never exceed the amount of the deficiencies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges thereon, then due and payable, either as principal or interest, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatever, to the intent that the public debt shall not be increased by any such loan.

Resolved, 5. That it is expedient to provide,—that the Governor in Council may authorize the creation of a Permanent Stock, to be known as the Canada Dominion Stock, bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum; as may be deemed most advisable, payable half yearly, and chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund; the said stock not to be redeemable in less than twenty years, but at and after that time to be redeemable at the option of the Governor in Council, on giving six months' notice of such redemption, and to be subject to such regulations as to inscription, transfer, management and redemption thereof, as the Governor in Council may see fit to make.

Resolved, 6. That it is expedient to provide,—that the Governor in Council may authorize the granting of terminable annuities chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion, such annuities being granted on terms in accordance with the most approved English tables, and based on a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; the proceeds thereof to form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolved, 7. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council may from time to time authorize the issue and sale of exchequer bills, in sums of not less than four hundred dollars, and bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and redeemable at such periods, and of such form as the Governor in Council may approve, the proceeds to form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolved, 8. That it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the duty payable under chapter 21 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, of one per cent. on the average bank note circulation in that part of the Dominion of Canada now forming the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and for levying the said duty under like provisions on the bank note circulation throughout the whole Dominion.

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER REPORT.

THE Timber trade during November has not been marked by any peculiar feature beyond an advance in price of some few descriptions of wood—which are remarked upon below—but in other respects the market has been quiet, and quite in keeping with the tone which has characterised the present import season.

CANADA WOODS.—The import of Pine is somewhat similar to that of last year, being 64,291 against 62,969 logs; yet the rates now current for White Pine are lower than they were at the corresponding period last year, and certainly no improvement can be recorded, whether by private or public sale, in the operations of the past month. Red Pine is without change in value, and Spars are equally unsaleable, unless at extremely low rates. Oak shows a further rise with a tendency upwards. Elm is firmer, and the same may be said of Pine Deals. Pipe Staves remain dull, and Puncheon are easier.

NEW BRUNSWICK DEALS.—The business done during the past month has been considerable: a further rise has been established for St John's Spruce and adjacent ports, which is likely to be maintained now that the import season is drawing to a close. Pine Deals, with quality to recommend them, are readily disposed of ex ship.

BALTIC WOODS.—The rates for Prussian and Swedish Timber continue to rule low. Russian Red Deals though not in active demand, fairly maintain their value. Memel Pipe Staves are slightly firmer.

UNITED STATES WOODS.—A cargo of Pitch Pine from Pensacola 91 feet average, has just been sold by auction at an average of 18½d. per foot. The total stock consists of 378,000 feet. There is a fair demand for this wood, but, so far, very little improvement in value is noticeable. Bird-Eye Maple and Black Walnut are inquired for.

SHIPBUILDING WOODS.—The transactions in East India Teak have been by retail. The present stock consists of 2300 loads, which, with the exception of about 500 loads, is entirely in the hands of consumers. The stock of African Teak is reduced to only 80 loads. Greenheart, of good quality and size, is in moderate request; but inferior is not very saleable without serious reduction in price.

FURNITURE WOODS.—The auctions during November have been better attended than for some months previously, and sales consequently were more readily effected of both St. Domingo and Cuba Mahogany, but at very low rates; the exception being for good large dimensions and choice Veneer Logs and Curls. Cedar is a shade better—the stock in first hands being exhausted. Rosewood is in limited request.

Dec. 6. Duncan, Ewing, and Co., Liverpool.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is tolerably abundant, and the demand not very good. Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations, with little offering. The Stock market has an upward tendency, most of the Banks, whose books are not closed, being advanced in their quotations. Commercial Bank is steady at 80, with transactions at that figure.

Gold in New York has been steady, closing about the same as last week. Greenbacks sell at 25½ to 25½ per cent. discount. Bank Exchange on New York about ½ per cent. better.

Silver is not quite so abundant, with buyers at 43.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	110½ to 110½
Private, " 60 days sight	111
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	110½ to 110½
Gold Drafts on New York	1 to ½ dis.
Gold in New York	104
Silver	42 to 44 dis.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baker, Popham & Co.
Baillie, James, & Co.
Clark, Jas. P., & Co.

Mackenzie, J. G., & Co.
MacKay, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph.

CONTINUED quietness is the order of the day in this department; in fact, there is almost a complete stagnation.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Raldwin, C. H., & Co.
Cameron & Ross.
Chapman, Fraser & Tylee.

Kincaid & Kluloch
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, James.

AS usual at this season of the year, the wholesale grocery trade of this city has been of very small proportions, while, as a matter of course, the retailers here as well as elsewhere have been as busy as possible.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Aikin & Kirkpatrick.
Black & Locke.
Buck, Robertson & Co.

Hannan, M., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.

LOUR.—We have to note a firm and improving, though extremely quiet market. Receipts have been small, and the demand restricted to actual consumptive wants.

OATMEAL.—Little in market, and transactions are at irregular rates, according to sample and quantity.

from store; Western is nominal, no late transactions having transpired. Pease—There are no arrivals nor sales to note, 90c per 66 lbs would be paid for good samples.

PORK.—The only enquiry is for Mess, which is sold in small lots at quotations; other grades are mostly nominal. Small sales being made to hold over till spring.

BUTTER.—The market is steady at late rates, a few good parcels coming in would meet ready sale at from 14c to 17c according to quality.

ASHES.—Pots having ran up to \$5.65, suddenly fell again to \$5.45 to \$5.60, at which they remain dull and inactive.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Black & Locke.
Brown, Campbell.
Gardner, W. S., & Co.

Rymour, C. E.
Rymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Brose

THERE has been no improvement in this branch of business the past week. Sales have been very limited, and most probably will continue so for some little time to come.

Stocks have slightly increased, but in other respects there is no material change.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Dec. 13, 1867:

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Land, P., Banded), prices per 100 lbs, and other specifications.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days . . . 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per cent premium
Paris . . . 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent premium
New York . . . 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 per cent discount

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURN.

FOR THE MONTH ENDED 30th NOVEMBER 1867.

Table with columns: NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS, Tons, Mails and sundries, Freight, Total 1867, Total corresponding period of 1866.

No Returns.
Road closed 19th November, 1867.
Approximate return.
Road closed.
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor,
Audit Office, Ottawa, 20th December, 1867.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending November 30th, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.				
	Capitalized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balances due to other banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	544,497	573,070	7,220,422	3,601,511	14,512,531
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,477,450	4,373,344	55,208	613,543	944,33	1,861,623
Commercial Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000	421,331	285,744	740,774	912,566	2,767,477
City Bank	1,200,000	1,200,000	3,331	137,454	47,730	46,801	1,371,364
Gore Bank	1,000,000	802,820	491,632	128,254	385,077	409,846	1,409,811
Bank of B. N. America	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,377,632	338,27	1,118,001	2,361,310	7,267,499
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	1,600,000	70,475	14,290	3,921	2,343	60,924
Niagara District Bank	400,000	279,033	165,87	48,653	197,877	117,081	524,299
Molson Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	98,429	41,161	231,222	338,853	791,533
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	1,999,910	1,013,593	6,074	3,747	1,331,879	5,754,496
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	394,557	123,721	7,22	4,389	63,415	245,280
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	145,363	76,715	15,383	16,292	519,398
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	968,703	78,273	41,785	285,783	827,403	1,371,364
Merchants Bank	2,000,000	1,373,592	91,897	18,473	135,964	830,755	1,210,719
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	968,562	1,015,616	80,143	647,121	433,755	2,170,673
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	797,312	92,146	100,717	197,190	132,522	582,581
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	244,990	3,750	878	65,520	89,472	156,871
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	616,721	441,143	3,751	37,029	339,778	1,170,834
NOVA SCOTIA							
Bank of Yarmouth	200,000	129,000	181,000	20,027	4,291	11,945	217,297
Merchants Bank							
People's Bank							
Union Bank							
Bank of Nova Scotia							
NEW BRUNSWICK							
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000	676,312	39,373	342,433	333,473	1,374,303
Commercial Bank							
St. Stephens Bank							
People's Bank							
Total Liabilities	28,566,666	31,883,474	9,291,273	5,314,255	18,887,710	18,246,774	43,934,107

ASSETS.

NAME OF BANK.	Cash, Provincial and other Notes.		Government securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the bank not included under the foregoing heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
	Cash.	Provincial and other Notes.						
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	3,056,008	330,000	2,761,166	493,640	2,313,727	13,108,180	438,963	22,503,087
Quebec Bank	344,438	80,823	1,913,331	57,087	2,047,788	2,337,027	312,837	5,739,515
Commercial Bank	229,123	283,716	400,000	64,110	198,427	5,325,666	537,470	7,227,718
City Bank	261,480	34,000	158,929	59,735	29,803	2,023,933	147,757	2,718,773
Gore Bank	129,162	11,033	67,733	137,333	43,643	1,61,561	23,549	2,431,018
Bank of B. N. America	1,287,122	243,333	857,440	139,815	63,897	6,801,423	226,319	9,633,319
Banque du Peuple	177,490	50,647	100,264	30,599	9,533	7,119,121	50,833	2,408,838
Niagara District Bank	69,863	12,879	46,720	15,316	28,914	5,717	4,141	833,481
Molson Bank	112,053	20,588	107,553	47,733	6,408	1,434,484	16,449	1,964,823
Ontario Bank	558,669	46,105	81,663	74,433	2,992,647	37,833	3,885,636	5,739,515
Eastern Townships Bank	723,938	151,674	208,692	186,318	111,633	4,302,599	97,213	5,927,394
Banque Nationale	32,261	4,000	68,033	3,224	3,858	512,119	16,910	694,245
Banque Jacques Cartier	117,407	23,518	138,783	61,546	42,028	1,238,917	15,509	1,615,781
Merchants Bank	90,501	34,105	101,235	27,537	14,778	1,693,141	99	1,927,183
Royal Canadian Bank	338,476	60,153	124,866	214,035	131,445	1,843,888	63,697	2,781,965
Union Bank of L. Canada	622,574	62,000	97,333	107,070	216,719	2,151,233	63,697	3,229,068
Mechanics Bank	22,548	2,439	81,373	91,739	91,739	1,292,478	1,445	1,445,290
Bank of Commerce	509,160	5,377	68,133	49,068	72,472	1,131,800	3,899	1,817,631
NOVA SCOTIA								
Bank of Yarmouth	19,526	1,000		324	5,940	246,313	84,702	358,123
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank								
Union Bank								
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Bank of New Brunswick	121,426	17,243		23,879	356,793	1,560,600	104,451	2,184,466
Commercial Bank								
St. Stephens Bank								
People's Bank								
Total Assets	9,020,115	1,201,403	5,723,213	1,922,291	4,053,579	34,530,306	2,650,110	79,230,968

* Commercial Bank includes "Cash Credits" with "Bills Discounted."

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 1867.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867.	From the 1st January to the 24th Dec. 1867.	To corresponding period 1866.
Wheat, bushels	10,530	2,902,556	936,423
Flour, barrels	6,500	64,985	734,211
Corn, bushels		869,021	2,108,021
Pork, "		1,311,123	1,024,025
Butter, "	500	256,312	779,369
Eggs, "		12,227	14,489
Barley, "		152,718	153,527
Oats, "		1,773	924
Corn Meal, bags		1,787	81,423
Butter, kegs		116	61,014
Cheese, boxes		14	15,227
Pork, barrels		14	4,500
Lard, "		74	3,203
Yellow, "		30	3,203
High Wines & Whisky		8,233	13,530

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the month ending Nov. 30, 1867; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:

ARTICLES.	1866	1867	Increase. 1867	Decrease. 1867.
Sugar	75,631	261,260	185,629	
Tea	8,183	13,710	7,527	
Molasses	50,860	145,941	95,081	
Wine	33,635	88,222	54,587	17,418
Woolens	70,830	84,882	14,052	
Cottons	27,234	83,262	56,028	
Silks, &c.	6,078	15,225	9,147	
Hardware	117,020	60,311		56,709
Other articles	1,267,704	1,465,384		197,680
Total Imports	1,739,617	1,849,337		109,720

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	29 1/2 a 130	28 1/2 a 129
Bank of N. A.	Books closed.	107 a 103
City Bank	99 a 109	99 a 100
Banque du Peuple	100 1/2 a 107 1/2	100 1/2 a 107 1/2
Molsons Bank	18 a 107 1/2	109 1/2 a 110
Ontario Bank	100 a 111	99 a 100
Bank of Toronto	Books closed.	Books closed.
Quebec Bank	98 1/2 a 99 1/2	94 1/2 a 99 1/2
Bank Nationale	100 a 07	100 a 107
Gore Bank	Books closed.	Books closed.
Banque Jacques Cartier	105 1/2 a 100 1/2	105 1/2 a 105 1/2
Eastern Townships Bank	Books closed.	Books closed.
Merchants Bank	4 1/2 a 5	Books closed.
Union Bank	Books closed.	Books closed.
Mechanics Bank	97 1/2 a —	10 1/2 a 97 1/2
Royal Canadian Bank	Books closed.	Books closed.
Bank of Commerce	Books closed.	Books closed.
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	16 a 17	17 a 18
A. & S. L. Lawrence		
U. W. of Canada	16 a 17	16 a 17
C. & S. L. Lawrence	11 1/2 a 13	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Do. preferential	74 a 80	74 a 76
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Copper	22 00 a 22 25	22 00 a 22 25
Canada Copper Company		
Huron Copper Bay	45 a 50	47 1/2 a 52 1/2
Lake Huron S. & C.		
Quebec & L. S.		
Montreal Copper Co.	43 a 133 1/2	33 a 133 1/2
Eastern Townships Copper	33 a 38	38 a 40
City Jacques R. R. Co.	99 a 101	98 1/2 a 97 1/2
Richelleu Navigation Co.	104 a 106	104 a 106
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	113 a 128	128 a 129
Montreal Elevating Company	109 a 102 1/2	100 a 102 1/2
British Colonial Steamship Co.	50	50
Canada Glass Company	96 a 98	98 a 98
BONDS.		
Government Debentures, 3 p.c. sig.	88 a 88 1/2	88 a 88 1/2
Do. " " 6 p.c. 1878, sig.	100 a 101	100 a 100
Do. " " 7 p.c. cy.	101 a 101 1/2	101 a 101 1/2
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1872	91	91
Montreal Water Works 6 per cent.	50 1/2 a 51	50 1/2 a 51
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p.c.	102 a 113	102 a 103
Quebec City 6 per cent.	80 a 90	80 a 90
T. R. City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1869	90 a 95	80 a 92 1/2
St. Lawrence City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1860	81 a 85	81 a 85
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1860	90 a 90	90 a 90
Champlain R. R. 6 per cent.	75 a 77 1/2	75 a 77 1/2
County Debentures		
EXCHANGE.		
Bank of London, 60 days	110 1/2 a 110 1/2	110 1/2 a 110 1/2
Private do	109 1/2 a 110	109 1/2 a 110
Private with documents	109 a 109 1/2	109 a 109 1/2
Bank of New York	23 1/2 a 23 1/2	23 1/2 a 23 1/2
Private do.	23 1/2 a 23 1/2	23 1/2 a 23 1/2
Gold Drafts do.	par.	par.
Silver do.	4 1/2 a 4 1/2	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Gold in New York.	154 1/2 a 154 1/2	153 1/2 a 154 1/2
CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.		
LONDON, Dec. 4th, 1867.		
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
British Columbia 6 p. c., 51st Dec. 1872	— to —	
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877	103 to 105	
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	102 to 104	
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.	101 to 103	
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July	90 to 92	
Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock	89 to 91	
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 1873 to 1875	103 to 105	
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	103 to 105	
RAILWAYS.		
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	58 to 55	
Buffalo and Lake Huron	3 to 3 1/2	
Do preference	5 to 6	
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	65 to 69	
Grand Trunk of Canada	107 to 114	
Do 1st preference bonds, charge 6 p. c.	80 to 82	
Do 2nd preference bonds	44 to 47	
Do 3rd preference bonds	34 to 36	
Do 4th preference stock	28 to 30	
Great Western of Canada	16 to 20	
Do 6 without option, 1873	162 to 164	
Do 5 1/2 do 1877-78	89 to 100	
North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st pref. bds.	79 to 81	
BANKS.		

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
 No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
 and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.
JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Sole Agent for Canada
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 14-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 435 Commissioners Street,
MONTREAL.

Offer for Sale:

Half-chests Extra Choice Moyune Young Hyson.
 Half-chests Finest Moyune Young Hyson.
 Half-chests Finest Now Season Moyune Gunpowder.
 Half-chests Choico Moyune Gunpowder.
 Half-chests Finest Now Season Uncolored Japans.
 Half-chests Extra Fine Uncolored Japans.
 Half-chests Finest Moyune Twankay.
 Half-chests Extra Fine Moyune Twankay.
 Half-chests Finest English Breakfast Congou.
 Catties Extra Choice Congou.
 Catties Finest Souchong.
 Barrels Golden Syrup.
 Barrels Standard Syrup.
 Barrels New Currants.
 Boxes Layer Raisins.
 Boxes London Layers.
 Boxes M R and Bunch Raisins.
 Half Boxes Raisins, M R and Layers.
 Quarter-Boxes " " "
 Boxes Valentia Raisins, New Fruit.
 Half-boxes " " "
 Boxes Figs
 Kegs Seedless Raisins.
 Half-kegs " "
 Boxes " "
 Cases Glenfield Starch.
 Cases Fig Blue.
 Cases Ball Blue.
 Cases Lemon Peel.
 Cases Olive Oil, in quarts.
 Cases Olive Oil, in pints.
 Bags Pepper.
 Bags Pimento.
 Hhds. Coleman's Mustard.
 Hhds. Cooney's "
 Cases best Madras Indigo.
 Barrels best Dutch Madder.
 Kegs Alum.
 Kegs Saltpetre.
 Barrels Jamaica Ginger.
 Barrels Copperas.
 Cases Pearl Sago.
 Cases Liquorice.
 Boxes Liverpool Soap.
 Barrels Crushed Sugar.
 Bags best Java Coffee.
 Bags Ceylon "
 Bales Cassia.
 Bags Cloves.
 Cases Nutmegs.
 Bags Hemp Seed.
 Bags Canary Seed.
 Bales Senna.
 Kegs Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

In soliciting the patronage of the city and country trade, we would state that for a number of years we have paid special attention to the selection of Teas, and for the last two years we have not had a single complaint respecting the quality sent to any of our customers during that time. Our rule is to sell our goods at the lowest remunerative profits, to those who are in the habit of being prompt with their payments. To country merchants we would state, that owing to our being situated in one of the best thoroughfares of the city for the sale of Provisions, and having a large city trade, we are enabled to work off choice lots of Butter to advantage, as well as all other kinds of country Produce. An examination of our stock and prices solicited.

1-ly **CAMERON & ROSS.**

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL,

Have just received per late Steamers:

1,000 Pieces GREY COTTONS

1,000 Pieces WHITE COTTONS

1,000 Pieces PRINTS

50 Bales AMERICAN COTTON BAGS

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS.

Exchange Court,

1-ly **MONTREAL.**

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandies,

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

1-ly

TORONTO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF
TRADE.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange.
 44

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
 WHOLESALE,

39 Young Street, Toronto. 40-ly

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,
 Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
 CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.
 42-3m

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF
CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.

Price reduced to 27½ cents.

These Bags are the product of the Streetsville Linen Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax.

For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants, and by the subscribers.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,

42-ly **Toronto, Ont.**

WATCHES.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Branch House—37 Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. Learmont, Agent, Montreal.

P. R. Thompson, St. John, N.B. 23-ly

LYMAN & MACHAB,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

33 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACHAB.
 23-ly

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

WALTER R. BROWN,
80 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, and discounts commercial paper.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The Royal Canadian Bank and all its Branches. Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C., John Macdonald, M.P.P., Dun, Wiman & Co., W. C. Chewett, A.D., all of Toronto; Natl. Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes & Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers and H. G. Dun & Co., all of New York; American National Bank, Detroit; Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, England, and to his Solicitors, Patton, Oster & Moss, Toronto. 33-ly

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,
(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,
No. 8 Wellington Street West,
37-ly Toronto, C. W.

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,
PETROLEUM REFINERS
and Wholesale Dealers in
LAMPS, Etc., Toronto, C. W.
37-ly

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,
ROCK OIL
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
13 Corn Exchange,
MONTREAL,
AND
58 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
39-3m

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu-
facturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission
Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE
39-ly

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTUR-
ING STATIONERS, Dealers in **BOOKBIND-**
ER'S MATERIALS, &c, King Street, Toronto, have
now received a large and complete assortment of
General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally
from the producers, which they can confidently re-
commend, both as regards quality and price. They
continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full as-
sortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and
styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purse Diaries,
&c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers,
Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.
42-3m

GROCERS.

W. & B. GRIFFITH,
Corner of Church and Front Streets, Toronto,
Are now receiving their Fall stock (*Direct Importa-*
tions) of
GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.

Western purchasers are solicited to call and
examine the Goods and Prices before buying their
Fall stock.

All Goods sold at lowest Montreal prices. 37-ly

GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS
Front and Yonge Streets,
TORONTO. 25-ly

JOHN BOYD & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto.
JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MONRO. C. W. BURTING.
37-ly

TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

CANADIAN FABRICS,

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square,
MANCHESTER, } ENGLAND.
Alexandra Building, James Street,
LIVERPOOL, } 37-ly

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK

7 Bales GREY COTTONS.

4 " WHITE SHIRTINGS.

1 Case RUBBER BRACES.

2 " FANCY FLANNELS.

1 " HABERDASHERY.

N. B.—Grey and White Cottons show a marked fall
in price.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street, } TORONTO.
28 and 30 Front Street, }

Toronto, 20th Dec., 1867 37-ly

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, &c.,
44 Yonge Street, Toronto. 37-ly

GEORGE BARKER & CO.,
MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS
10 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO. 37-ly

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

HENDERSON & BOSTWICK,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
MEN'S FELT HATS,
Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw
Goods.
18 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX & COMPANY,

Wholesale Importers of

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,
and Manufacturers of
Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,
28 Wellington Street East, Toronto. 44-ly

TORONTO.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

G R O C E R S

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.,

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published
every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.

The **WEEKLY LEADER** is published every Friday
at \$2.00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected
news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural
Matter and Market Reports.

THE PATRIOT,

Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in
advance.

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.

JAMES BEATY,

Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

STEAM CONFECTIONARY WORKS.

Established 1854.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM HESSIN,

Manufacturer of

CONFECTIONARY & MEDICATED LOZENGES,
COMFITS.

Manufactured by steam machinery. Warranted Pure.

The Wholesale Trade supplied with

Candied Lemon Peel, Candied Orange Peel,
Candied Citron Peel.

This article guaranteed equal if not superior to
English Peels.

Very favourable terms offered to large buyers.
28-3m.

THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

NORRIS BLACK,

No. 18 King Street East, Toronto,

Is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines.
The Manufacturing Company have lately made very
valuable improvements in the

No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE,
which places it in advance of every other Machine for
Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

NEW FAMILY MACHINE
is the most desirable Machine now offered to the
Public. Their Machines are the best for every pur-
pose for which a Machine can be used.

Norris Black is also Agent for the
NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.

A supply always on hand.
Address Box 1,101, Toronto. 41-ly

HURD, LERCH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF

FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels supplied.

72 Yonge Street, Toronto. 39-ly

TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.

ROBERT H. GRAY,

Manufacturer of

HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,

No. 48 Yonge Street,
TORONTO. 37-ly

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

37 and 39 King Street East,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-ly

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

Hold and offer at low prices, a well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

Tweeds,

Flannels,

Hosiery,

Yarns,

Grey Domestics,

Twilled Sheetting,

Cotton Bags,

Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

44

G. H. FURNER & CO.,

Importers of

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS,

FELT HATS, MANTLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

King Street,

HAMILTON.

44-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON

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. FERGUSON.

82-ly

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,
Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES,

Have always on hand a full stock of Prints, Cottons,
Woolens, Silk and Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves,
Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Small-ware, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c.

ALSO

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and General Groceries.

44-ly

JAMES SIMPSON,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Market Square, Hamilton, Ont.

47-6m

G. J. FORSTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,

Hamilton, Ontario.

44-ly

HARVEY STUART & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Hamilton, Ontario.

44-ly

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44-ly

Hamilton, Ontario.

PERKINS & CLARK,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,
46-ly Catherino Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'

NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding
parts always on hand.

46-ly

EDWARD MACILL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

36-ly

D. MOORE & CO.,

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japaned Ware,
Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire,
Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Black Tin, Rivets
and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Timmen's Tools and
Machines.

44-ly

R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

Agents for

British and Canadian Manufacturers,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario.

41-ly

WOOL.

McKENZIE & McKAY,

9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,

and General Commission Merchants, keep constantly
on hand all descriptions of Canadian and American
Fleece and Pulled Wools. Advances made on Con-
signments.

37-ly

WOOL.

LONG & BISBY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly at-
tended to.

36-ly

J. H. DAVIS & CO.,

WOOL DEALERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,

18 King Street East, Hamilton,

Next Door to the Gore Bank.

J. H. DAVIS.

H. BUREHOLDER.

Cash Advances made on Consignments.

36-ly

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY.

Manufacturers of the following Brands of Powder:

BLASTING F, FF, FFF, in kegs of 25 lbs. each.

CANNISTER POWDER,

in half-pounds, pounds, and six pound-cannisters,
of the following celebrated brands, D S, C R.

EXTRA SPORTING AND DIAMOND GRAIN.

Office No. 2 King Street,

Hamilton, Ontario.

BENJAMIN CLARKE,
44-3m

JAMES WATSON,
Secretary. President.

FOSTER & GALBRAITH,

Manufacturers of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

HAMILTON, Ont.

44-ly

W. H. GLASSCO,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, FURS, &c.,
46-ly King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

KINGSTON.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large
stock of TEAS.

89-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-
vention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston
C.W.

47-ly

LONDON—ONT.

BOWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents
for the sale of Oil. Office:—Richmond Street,
opposite City Hall, London, Ontario.

FREDERICK ROWLAND.

JAMES JOHNSON,
Sunnyside.

43-ly

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon,
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont.

43-ly

BRANTFORD, ONT.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

STOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great
variety. Prices very low. Send for illustrated
Catalogue and Price List. Address,
WILLIAM BUCK, Victoria Foundry, Brantford.

43-ly

BRANTFORD ENGINE
WORKS
ALL SIZES OF
UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE
MILLS, STEAM SAW
MILLS, &c. &c.
C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.
43-ly

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 8-17

OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 20th Nov. 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all COMMUNICATIONS relating to Lighthouses, Light-Ships, Signals, Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, Enquiry into Causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospitals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police, Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Vessels, Examination and Granting Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Improvement of Navigation, and Maritime Subjects generally, for Canada, should be directed,

"Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Marine Branch,
OTTAWA."

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils, and general Promotion of Fishery Interests, for Canada, should be addressed,

"Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Fisheries Branch
OTTAWA."

48-5 Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

HENRY GRIST,
OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,
Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs prepared. Established 1859. 48-3m

QUEBEC.

THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,
Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec.
A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-ly

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Importers of East and West India Produce, General Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.
St. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S
Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-ly

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-ly

J. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,
18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-ly

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. 369

JOHN BOLTON,
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL  COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Celebrated
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World. 45-ly

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL. 42-ly.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.

References: Messrs. MAOLLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN, and Agents
for the sale of Oil. Office:—Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ontario.

FREDERICK ROWLAND. **JAMES JOHNSON,**
43-ly Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrol Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 ly

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-ly

OSHAWA.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CUDLIP & SNIDER,

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
Refer to Bank of British North America. 6m-32

STEPHENEON & MCGIBBON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour, Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest market rates for such, and prompt returns made. Drafts authorized.
No. 8 North Wharf,
St. John, N.B. 41-ly

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATTEND personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of **FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER,** and all other descriptions of Produce. Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given. 1-ly

HUGHES BROTHERS,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
491 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY,

(Limited)
MONTREAL,
And Works at Hudson on the Ottawa.
Office corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.
36-ly A. K. LUCAS, Secretary.

BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grains, Oatmeal, Dried Apples, Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,
Opposite St. Ann's Market,
MONTREAL. 35-6-m.

PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Agent Royal Insurance Company,
PICTOU, N.S.

Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits consignments. Best prices realized and cash advances made when necessary.
Good references given if required. 30-ly

BOSTON.

W. C. WILLIS,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-
PING AGENT, &c.,** No. 41 City Exchange,
BOSTON. 11

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2 per Annum strictly in advance.

Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietors.

Address all communications to

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
67 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, printed and published for the Proprietors every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.