

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:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1868.

No. 14.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 373 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,
Successors to Matland, Tyler & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

SPRING STYLES-STRAW GOODS
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, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 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 Workmen. 33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 57, 59 & 61
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,
Importers of
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS
479 St. Paul Street,
AND
397 Commissioners Street,
MONTREAL,

Are now receiving by weekly steamers their SPRING
SUPPLIES, and earnestly request the inspection of
buyers when visiting this market.

Their stock of STAPLES are worthy of special
notice, having been bought when Cottons were at
their lowest quotations.

—ALSO—
Their fine stock of CANADA SWEETS, are exceed-
ingly good value. 6

THOMAS W. RAFAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-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

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving via
Portland, and offer for sale, the cargo of the

Brig "B. L. GEORGE,"

CONSISTING OF:

Hbds } Choice Bright Demerara Sugar.
Tierces }
Bbls }
Puns Molasses.
Puns Rum.

ALSO IN STOCK.

3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.

With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.

1-ly FINEST BROWNERS.

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 Piano 7
Square and Cottage.

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing
and Tuning promptly attended to: 42

CAMPBELL BEYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 12-ly

DAWES BROS. & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

SILK HATS—SPRING STYLES.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the
following Manufactures:

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.

Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-
mingham.

A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.

W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lanecfield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.

S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
y, Glasgow.

Geo. Cairns & Co. the E. Jorro-Kalls, Camelon
Calkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japaned Tinware and General Furnishings for
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 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. 8-ly

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FIDELTSON, BOUSFIELD &
Co—Shoe, Thread, Gilling Twine, and all-kind of
Machine and Linen Threads.
W. BOWSELL & Co.—Seine Twines.
G & W. WAITE—Colored and other Twines
Wm. CLARKE & Sons.—Needles, &c.
J. & T. JOLLY—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

FELT HATS—SPRING STYLES.
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.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

JOHN HEARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 13 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.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-
ment large and attractive.
J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,
202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868. 1-ly

W. E. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
334 and 233 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal. 28-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 675 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

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 1865 by those who borrowed 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.
23-ly

Montreal, 1867

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 308 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 9-ly

JAMES BAYLIS,

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

C. E. SEYKOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN LEATHERS, HIDES AND OIL.
607 St. Paul Street.

Agent for Lyn Tannery.

46-ly.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal. Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe. The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention. 1-ly

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY

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

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

88-ly

O'HEIR'S

WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

68 AND 162 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
83-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch

JAMES ROBERTSON,

122, 123, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
1-ly

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
Wm. Kinloch. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKHART. 8-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

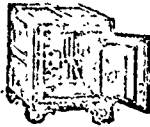
258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
23 Hospital Street. 32-ly
Montreal.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE, embracing all the
New Styles in

FELT HATS—MEN'S AND BOYS'

LADIES' STRAW GOODS

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS

SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

GREENE & SONS,

517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,

1-ly

Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.

Have removed to these 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,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

corner Commissioner and Port Streets Montreal.

Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, POKE, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully executed on the best possible terms, and consignments of Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Maritime Provinces carefully realized, and returns made with the utmost promptness. References given and required.

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-ly

DUNCAN & FORSTER,

IMPORTERS OF EAST & WEST

INDIA PRODUCE AND GENERAL GROCERIES, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal. 9-ly

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,

SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

18 ST. JOHN STREET.

8.

MONTREAL.

M. H. SEYMOUR,

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,

221 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., 23 John street, New York.

Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 52-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

7-ly

MONTREAL.

HIBBARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

and Importers of Gussut Webs and Shoe Findings,

Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods.

Manufacturers and Patentees of Circle Belting,

MONTREAL. 9-ly

LAIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

Montreal. 21-ly

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wine

Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.

2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts.

2-ly

SUGAR, SYRUP, BRANDY,

&c., &c., &c.

30 hhds. Choice Demerara Sugar

58 puns do Barbadoes and Cuba Syrup

10 hhds do "United Vineyard" Pro. Brandy

(vintage 1863)

21 puns do South Side Cuba Rum, fine flavoured

and high proof

30 bbls Cod and Herring Oil

200 bbls No. 1 Split Herrings

500 boxes No. 1 Smoked Herrings

20 cases Smyrna Figs, in small boxes and mats,

&c., &c., &c.

1-ly

For sale by JAMES MITCHELL.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL

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.

Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.

Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House

Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial

Hardware Manufacturing Company. 38-ly

LarIVIERE & BOURDEAU,

IMPORTERS OF SHELF & HEAVY

HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c., (Sign of the Sun)

233 and 235 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 36-3m

E. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,

and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,

Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St

JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 22-ly

JOHN ROUND & SON,

TUDOR 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, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Eddinghaus & Sons,

Prussia, Brass Cornices.

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
489 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 61-1y

McJACHLAN BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
and Small Wares, No. 463 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-1y

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS, No. 18 Lemoine Street,
85-1y Montreal.

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,
Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 479 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-1y

QUEBEC.

THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,
Wholesale Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Corner St. Peter and Sons to Fort Streets, Quebec.
A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-1y

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. 41-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETTINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.
Branch House—Lemoine & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
QUEBEC.
Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs,
&c., &c., &c.
Advances made on consignments. 13-3m

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. 41-1y

J. BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,
18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
Steam Power Works at La Canadière. 41-1y

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & 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. 3 North Wharf,
St. John, N.B. 41-1y

LEWIS, RAY & 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.
5 50 Bales AMERICAN COTTON BAGS.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-1y

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. 36-1y

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SAOUL STREET ST.,
Montreal. 50-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

W. & R. NUIB,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
163 McGill Street, Montreal.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now
very complete, to which we invite the attention of
Western Merchants 8-1y

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
423 & 425 ST. PAUL STREET,
CORNER ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.
MONTREAL. 8-1y

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, Oil Well Tubes, Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Blue Covers. DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Portland Cement, Faving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-1y

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,
Silestias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourge, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologne,
M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
White muslins, Battings, Stationery,
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, Crocuses,
Braces, Bag Purces, Marbles,
Ribbons, Pencils, Slate.

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.
364; 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

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.
22-1y

THOMAS PECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of
IRON, NAILS; SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES
No. 291 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL. 33-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
YARD ENTRANCE, ST. PIERRE XAVIER ST. 1-1y

BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS
No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.
J. H. BAKER,
E. POPHAM 33-1y

WADDELL & PEARCE,
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES
 27 St. John Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:
 Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), Cyclops, Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield, Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Wall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Bliven, Mead & Co.), New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand. 33-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
 GOBLETS,
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPLERS,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 &c., &c.

Hyaline 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, 338 St. Paul Street.

41-ly A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

BELING & LAMOTTE,
 BREMEN, GERMANY,

Effect orders for the purchase of goods in Germany, Holland, and Belgium, attend to the forwarding, shipping and insurance of the same. All invoices are settled through their firm

BELING & LAMOTTE, QUESBEC,
 Agents for

Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg Regular sailing Packets.
 Bremen, Hamburg and Swiss Underwriters.
 E. & M. Jollmann's Triple Strong Vinegar, in demijohns.
 Liberal advances made on consignments. 5-3m

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 Companies, 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. Francois Xavier Street.

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALF 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's Kid Goods.
 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 - - \$18,008,680
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,300

RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.
 W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager.

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

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

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

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
 Successors to
WM. STEPHEN & CO. & A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 Importers of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c., &c.,
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
 2, 4 & 6 ST HELEN STREET.
 MONTREAL. 6-ly

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

495 St. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 300 pairs Blankets.
 7-ly 30 bales American Cotton Yarn.

OGILVY & CO.,
 Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
BERNARD'S OLD TOM,
 AND
 7-ly **BERNARD'S GINGER WINE**

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Joseph's Block,
 18 St. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 389, 391, 394, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET,
 (near the Custom House)
 MONTREAL,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC
 AND
 MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
LIQUEURS, etc, etc, etc.,
 For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
 FOR
 Ch. DeRancourt . . . Bordeaux . . France.
 Gustave Gilbert Reims . . do
 Board & Son London . . England.
 S. H. Harris do . . do.
 James Kenyon & Son Bury . . . do.
WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 1-ly 389, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexie Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
 Danville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s Fine Scotch Whisky,
 J. 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 £800,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
 9-ly **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

1868. SPRING. 1868.

DRY GOODS

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

Will be prepared to show

A COMPLETE STOCK

BY THE

20th MARCH.

Orders carefully executed.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.

WEST BROTHERS

Have removed to 144 McGill Street.

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE. 14-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

430 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL,

6-ly

W. H. McLAREN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 & 17 Lemoine 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 specialty 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

BLACK & LOCKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL. 36-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, APRIL 3, 1868,

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.
THE principal argument advanced by the supporters
 of the newspaper postage measure passed during
 the first part of this session was that the Government
 had to raise a revenue and could not afford to give up
 any source of income. Now, as we have already fre-
 quently shown, the revenue derivable from this source
 is a mere bagatelle, while, at the same time, it is one
 of the most irritating of all the taxes levied, even in
 Canada proper, where the people had, to some extent,
 become accustomed to it. In Nova Scotia and New
 Brunswick, they have hitherto been free from it, and
 we look upon the act of our Government in extend-
 ing to those sections of the Dominion a tax of such an
 annoying character as one of positive insanity—the
 greatest political blunder we have ever read or heard
 of. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the enemies
 of Union have not been slow to take advantage of this
 blunder, and have out of it made any amount of poli-
 tical capital adverse to the quiet permanence of this
 newly formed Confederation. The worst feature of
 the whole affair is this, that the Government did not
 sin in ignorance. The matter was pressed upon their
 attention both in and out of Parliament by their friends
 in all parts of the Union, by the press everywhere with
 an almost entire unanimity, by all clear-headed, honest
 lovers of the Union which had been obtained after so
 much difficulty and so many delays; and yet with a
 degree of stupidity for which we had not previously
 given our Ministers credit, for the sake of collecting
 every year at considerable expense, the paltry amount
 of some \$80,000, the Union itself has been put in jeo-
 pardy, and if those Ministers find themselves held to a
 very strict accountability, they have only themselves
 and their short-sightedness to blame for it.

Mr. Duffin has given notice of motion in the House
 for a repeal of so much of the last postal act as charges
 postage on newspapers sent from the office of publica-
 tion, and although he would have no chance what-
 ever of carrying the measure against the Government,
 still we do hope the Government will see fit to with-
 draw before it is too late from the ground they have
 taken in this matter.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE
 Offices and Warehouse, 285 and 337 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COY
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—80 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 F.L.S.
 9-ly

FROM THE CAPITAL.

NO. II.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1868.

THE Capital has almost been besieged, of late, with
 influential visitors. Deputations have come from
 Ontario, from New Brunswick, from Quebec—deputa-
 tions on banking matters, deputations on insurance,
 tariff deputations, and deputations regarding Post-
 Office affairs. The Treasury Board—particularly the
 Hon. Mr. Rose, Finance Minister—has enjoyed the
 "luxury" of immediate interviews, and if abundance
 of "good advice" can possibly render the proposed
 commercial legislation perfect, no doubt it will be
 faultless. The presence of so many strangers of
 wealth and position from different parts of the Do-
 minion, has rendered Ottawa quite lively for the past
 ten days, and there can be no question that the re-
 commendations of gentlemen so practically acquainted
 with banking, insurance, currency, &c., are entitled to,
 and will receive, due consideration at the hands of the
 Government and Parliament.

WHAT THE BANKERS DID.

The large and very influential meeting of bankers
 came to a unanimous conclusion in regard to the
 questions brought before them. They agreed to drop
 all proceedings for a renewal of their charters, and to
 recommend the Government to form a committee
 composed of leading men of both sides of the House,
 to take evidence and consider the whole question of
 banking. Mr. C. Street, Esq., M.P. for Wolland, was
 deputed to place the result of their deliberations be-
 fore the Treasury Board, which agreed, on behalf of
 the Government, that their recommendations should
 be carried out. It is understood that the Committee
 will be struck very shortly, that they will immedi-
 ately go to work, and report before the Session closes.
 The Government is to embody the result of their de-
 liberations in a bill, before next Session.

THE INSURANCE BILL

does not increase in favour. A good number of mem-
 bers are ready to oppose it, and before you publish
 this letter, it will have (in all probability) provoked a
 lively discussion in Parliament. The report goes that
 the insurance deputation from Montreal, induced the
 Finance Minister to reduce the amount of deposit re-
 quired to obtain a license, but that gentlemen did not
 say so when moving the second reading of the mea-
 sure on Friday evening last. Probably he intends to
 make the amendment in committee. This bill is very
 objectionable, and section 20 referring to mutual com-
 panies directly clashes with the powers given to some
 of these companies by the Local Legislatures. This
 part of the bill is believed to be unconstitutional, for
 if this Parliament has power to make it necessary for

companies to make a deposit of \$50,000 before exercising the corporate powers granted them by the Local Legislatures, by increasing the amount of deposit it could nullify the incorporation of Provincial companies by the Local Houses altogether. The difficulty with this bill is, that while it is professedly introduced to afford protection to the public, the real and immediate object had in view was a sort of forced loan from these companies to assist the Government in paying off its floating liabilities.

ON THE WRONG TRACK

The policy pursued by Government for two or three years past, with regard to our monied institutions, in my humble opinion, a very erroneous one. Several classes of the institutions are, or have been, put under contribution to assist in paying the public creditor. To begin with—it is a disgrace to Canada that it has ever been placed in such a financial position as to require the use of such questionable experiments, and if ever the history of the past ten years comes to be written, our public men will certainly not be held guiltless for the extravagance which produced the "chronic deficiency" in the revenue. But the past can't be redressed, and I think it would be far better to meet our liabilities squarely by increased taxation, rather than to do so (for it amounts to that) our monied institutions to loan the amounts needed. The effect of this policy must be—in fact has already been—to unsettle the business of this very useful class of institutions, and to drive capital out of the country, instead of attracting it into it. The great want of the Dominion is increased capital, and any policy which is calculated to prevent its influx—if not force its withdrawal and investment in other countries—must prove injurious, whatever temporary advantage the Government may gain therefrom.

DR. TUPPER'S MISSION

This mission is generally regarded as a mistake. Better to have sent no delegate to represent the Dominion, but that it was necessary, certain Dr. Tupper ought not to have been the man. After the debate last week, two Ministers are said to have admitted this. This gentleman deserves well of the Dominion for his services in the Union cause, but he should have declined this mission. Dr. Parker, M.P., has given notice of a motion to recall him; but this will, of course, be voted down. The action of the Hon. A. T. Galt, in declining to go to England on this embassy, has, I need hardly inform you, excited much comment in Ottawa political circles. It is taken to imply antagonism to the Government quite as much as disinclination to be Dr. Tupper's colleague. As the reply of the British Government to Messrs. Howe, Annand & Co. will in all probability be the same whether Canada had sent a delegate to London or not, it would have been wise in us not to have mixed ourselves up in the quarrel, and avoided a step which looks like attempting to force Nova Scotia to remain in the Union against her will.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

Parliament really seems to have at last awakened to the necessity of cutting down its expenses. After a great struggle in the Senate, the report of the Contingencies Committee has been carried. This report discharges some officials and reduces the salaries of others to about \$15,000. There has been wailing and lamentations among the decapitated office-holders, but now that the agony is over, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied with the liberal manner in which they have been treated, in some cases two years salary being given as a *soliatium*. The House of Commons has also spoken out pretty strongly on the subject of economy, and the Contingencies Committee is now busy preparing a report for a reduction of the number of clerks, messengers, and supernumeraries generally, most of whom are at present in quite a state of excitement regarding the matter. Whatever they can do, will be done to prevent the House passing the report, but the example of the Senate will most probably be followed. I am happy to bear testimony that the influence of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members—with a few exceptions—has done much to induce members to try for once to redeem their economical pledges.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ross came down to the House on Friday and announced that he had decided to drop the first part of his currency bill (this is the part which gave the Government power to alter the currency of Nova Scotia to that of the rest of Canada. He un-

stated that this was done as an act of conciliation, and in consequence of the representations of the Nova Scotia members. This graceful act will, I feel sure, be accepted by Nova Scotia as an earnest of the kindly feeling which actuates all parties here towards that Province.

A SLIGHT BREEZE

It is said to have occurred in the Executive Council the other day, in consequence of reports having got into circulation that the tenders sent in from Montreal to construct part of the Intercolonial Railway, had been invited by one of the Ministers of the Crown, who visited your city shortly before Parliament met. Some of the other Ministers are said to have been indignant, but the Hon. Mr. McDougall, the Minister referred to, is understood to have shown that the injurious reports were incorrect and so the breeze blew over. The Hon. Mr. Holton alluded to the matter in the House on Thursday last, when Mr. McDougall again denied the truth of the story.

SUNSHINE AND BUILDING.

The weather has been beautiful in Ottawa for ten days, and the spring business appears to be opening briskly. Building operations are commencing in all parts of the city, and judging from appearances, a large number of new buildings will be erected before the summer closes. Members are anxious to push the business through, so as to get home before the warm weather sets in.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Correspondence New York Financial Chronicle.)

LONDON, March 14, 1868.

THE course of business during the present week seems to suggest that the mercantile body are still disposed to pursue a very cautious policy, and are not inclined to operate to any important extent in excess of their actual requirements. Trade is considered better, but the increased amount of business doing is inconsiderable, and prices have not risen materially since Saturday last. There is, however, no doubt that trade is sound, and that the merchants, although not making much profit, are not incurring any important losses. They are, indeed, from the mere force of circumstances, compelled to restrict their operations inasmuch as money, notwithstanding its abundance, is not so freely obtained, as might have been expected. But if we look a little deeply into the present position of affairs, we shall perceive that the real fact that distrust prevails is one important cause of the existing contraction of trade, and of the cheapness of money. The large sums lent during the last few years have necessarily made capitalists extremely cautious, while the banks and discount houses are somewhat unwilling to discount the second qualities of paper, and hence the smaller merchants, notwithstanding that they are, probably, as competent to meet their engagements as hitherto, or perhaps, fear to extend their operations, to the fear that possibly they might not be able to obtain the facilities they may require. It follows, therefore, that the discount market is relieved, to some extent, of the less known qualities of paper, while first-class descriptions are sought after by money lenders, and are discounted, therefore, at a low price. When credit is once lost its return is always slow, and it is very clear that the present period is no exception to the rule. Possibly, the return of real confidence might have taken place at an earlier period, had the harvests of the world been better; but the deficient crops of 1857 and the high price of bread have checked any decided improvement which might otherwise have taken place. There is no doubt, however, that the position of commercial affairs is better than it was a few weeks since, but, at the same time, it is doubted whether the improvement is, in a certain degree, permanent, and indicative of a healthy and remunerative business during the present year.

There has been increased activity in the demand for money the past two weeks, and it is believed that improvement in trade has been one cause for it. During the present week the inquiry for accommodation has been very active, and a further slight rise has taken place in the rates of discount in the open market. The supply is still good, and it is believed that even after the dividends have been paid a fair degree of firmness will continue to characterize the discount market. Respecting the immediate future, opinions differ, but it may safely be asserted that any return of the depression which prevailed during the closing months of last year will not take place. But yet it is not so clear that the bank minimum will be raised, because it does not appear at present that trade has increased to any extent sufficient to absorb much of our surplus money. During the last fortnight some exceptional causes have produced a more active demand, but when those causes shall have been removed, and the money now locked up been disbursed, there is a probability that the supply of money will be more than equal to the demand. Should that prove to be the case, a rise in the bank rate can scarcely take place. It is however to be desired that trade should improve to an extent which will absorb our idle money, and cause the rate of discount to advance to a point which will indicate a sounder and healthier position of commercial affairs. A steady advance to four per cent., though looked upon with apprehension by many, would be a satisfactory and favorable change, but such an alteration can scarcely be looked upon as certain, or, by those who

desire to see a better future for money, with confidence. The demand which has lately sprung up for silver, for transmission to India, will tend to diminish our supplies; but then it is not by any means certain that the demand will continue while it should be borne in mind that if rates advanced one per cent. here, the money lying idle at Paris would be attracted to the London market, and the supply on that side would necessarily be increased. The Bank of France now holds the enormous sum of nearly £10,000,000 of gold and silver, while the Bank of England holds more than it requires, namely £21,800,000. The trade of England and France must therefore improve considerably before money can become dear. The rates of discount, so far as the best descriptions of paper are concerned, are as follows:

30 to 60 days' bills	1 1/2 to 0
3 months bills	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
4 months bank bills	1 1/2 to 2
6 months bank bills	2 to 2 1/2
4 & 6 months trade bills	2 1/2 to 3

On the Continent, the principal feature as regards money is a firmer market at Hamburg, in consequence of the improvement in the demand for silver, the minimum quotation at that city is now 2 per cent. In other cities there are no variations of importance. In the Bank of France bullion—chiefly silver—continues to accumulate, the total now being as much as £45,678,100. As yet there appears to be no decided symptoms of an improving money market at Paris. The new French loan will shortly be introduced, and there is no doubt that the French Government will be able to obtain much more than they will require.

At Liverpool much excitement prevailed in the early part of the week, but towards the close there has been less animation, and the whole of the advance which has been established in prices has not been supported. At one period American cotton showed an advance of 1/4 to 1/2, but at the close the improvement is 1/4 to 1/2 per lb since Saturday last. The stock of cotton in Liverpool and London, including the supplies of American and Indian produce ascertained to be afloat to those ports is 702,320 bales, against 982,160 bales last year. The public sales of colonial wool are progressing with a fair degree of animation, and French and Belgian buyers are operating freely. Other branches of business, though quiet, present a steady appearance.

In the wheat trade, much activity continues to prevail. Although the supplies brought forward have not been entirely disposed of, no decline has taken place in the value either of home-grown or foreign produce. An impression now seems to prevail that wheat has certainly reached its highest point, and some think there are prospects of a decline in values. As I stated last week, however, it does not seem to me likely that any important variation will take place at present. The agricultural prospect is still promising, and not only is there an increased breadth of land under cultivation here, but the cultivation of wheat has also been augmented abroad, so that, with an average yield per acre, the total production will be large. But at the same time we shall have very little old wheat to consume with the new produce, and hence we shall soon make a great inroad into our supplies of the latter. A good harvest is greatly to be desired, since, in giving cheap bread, it would also give encouragement to all. We have now had two indifferent seasons, and a similar state of affairs has existed in France. So that France continues to import wheat, and so long as she is a competitor with ourselves in the foreign markets, any material fall in the value of wheat can scarcely be expected. The following statement shows the extent of our imports and exports of wheat and flour since Sept. 1.

From—	Imports		Exports	
	1866-67 cwt	1867-68 cwt	1866-67 cwt.	1867-68 cwt.
Sept. 1 to Feb 29	11,623,868	13,625,140	287,555	491,137
Week end g Mar 7	690,147	570,376	2,620	11,016
Total	12,220,015	13,195,416	290,175	445,553

From—	WHEAT.		FLOUR.	
	1866-67 cwt	1867-68 cwt	1866-67 cwt.	1867-68 cwt.
Sept. 1 to Feb 29	1,595,213	1,797,181	10,500	13,150
Week end g Mar 7	56,534	63,042	253	815
Total	2,650,776	1,860,173	10,753	14,455

During the last few days about 120 cargoes of wheat have arrived off Falmouth and Queenstown, per orders, and hence millers have operated with extreme caution, but as several cargoes have been purchased by Continental buyers, prices have continued to rise firm.

The farmers of Indiana who universally gave discouraging reports of the wheat crop prospect over the state a fortnight ago, now state that the fine rains and warm weather since then are bringing it forward remarkably, and in many places where it was believed it entirely killed before.

THE NEXT WHEAT CROP AND THE GRAIN TRADE.—The *Marl Lane Express* says, should the present forwardness of the season continue unchecked, the crops may be got in very early. The wheat plant looks well. On a range of high prices it was not to be expected that such weather as the present would be without its effect upon the corn trade. It has made millers more resolute to keep from heavy stocks. Notice of a thaw has come from Canada, and an early break up of the frost in North America will free the ice-bound vessels in the lakes and canals. Prices have felt the influence of these probabilities. New York, on a slight reduction of prices, has found means to execute some large British orders for wheat, but prices there have a consequence again advanced.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF CONGRESS.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.)

THERE is a great deal of force in the views of Secretary McCulloch in his letter to Senator Sherman relative to the probable results of the action of Congress in repealing taxes without effecting a corresponding reduction of expenditures. Congress, after years of error in making appropriations without designating the special sources of revenue from which they were to be derived, now seems to be drifting into the opposite extreme of abolishing revenue without diminishing expenses. Both of these extremes should be avoided. The only faults connected with the repeal of the taxes on cotton and manufactures are, that they were delayed so long. They were burdens and checks upon industry that could only be justified upon grounds of necessity during the civil war, and should have been repealed in the first session of Congress after its termination. There is nothing, therefore, to be said against the repeal of these taxes except that it carries with it a logical and financial necessity, that should not be disregarded, for retrenchment to a corresponding extent.

Mr. McCulloch's estimate that the repeal of the taxes on manufactures and cotton together with their effects in reducing customs revenue, will reduce the revenue of the next fiscal year to the amount of from \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 is probably correct. To offset this a saving of \$40,000,000 has been effected in the naval and military expenses, thus leaving a large deficiency that must be covered by other means. So far Congress has manifested no disposition to cut down expenses to the ratio of the reduction of revenue. The Freedmen's Bureau is to be continued another year with a probability amounting almost to certainty that the expenses of Southern Reconstruction must be largely increased. Then there are the special and extraordinary expenses of \$23,000,000 for extra bounties, and \$13,000,000 for accumulated interest on the Compound Interest Notes and the Seven-Thirties due in 1868, but entering into the next fiscal year.

The financial condition of the Government stands thus: The expenditures, according to Mr. Blaine's estimates, for the fiscal year commencing June 30th, 1868, are \$275,000,000 with a probability that it will be increased by contingent expenses to \$300,000,000. Of this amount \$115,000,000 will be required for gold interest on bonds, leaving a balance according to the lower estimate of \$160,000,000 to be derived from other sources of revenue. Of these only the taxes on spirits, tobacco, petroleum, incomes, and banks are reliable; and these must be modified to a considerable extent before they can yield the maximum amount. Congress, by receding from its obstinate maintenance of the \$2 tax on spirits, and adopting Mr. Well's plan of a 50 cent tax may double the revenue from that source. Following Mr. Well's estimates, which so far have not been improved upon, the internal revenue may be estimated as follows:

Spirits	\$50,000,000
Fermented liquors	7,000,000
Tobacco	25,000,000
Petroleum and Turpentine	10,000,000
Income and dividends	16,000,000
Banks	12,000,000
Total	\$120,000,000

It will be seen then that there remains a deficiency of not less than \$40,000,000 to be derived from other sources that do not yet appear, thus too effectually justifying the doubts that have been raised respecting the financial policy of Congress.

A COMPLIMENT TO CANADIAN WHEAT GROWING.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16th, 1868.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Detroit.

THIS department has made considerable efforts to procure a superior article of spring wheat grown upon this continent, in which direction I was obliged to look (coming into this department at too late a period to admit of the importation of foreign varieties) for the purpose of supplying a want for several years existing in the West.

It was thought that the improved Fife (spring) wheat, now so much prized in Canada, although not unknown to the farmer of the West, would be more likely to meet that want than any other, when submitted to climate changes, soil, &c., and in pursuance of that suggestion, I requested an experienced farmer in Canada West to select and forward to me for distribution about 150 bushels of that variety of wheat. It has been received by the department, with the advice that it was grown in different sections of Canada West, and on new land, and while I must confess it does not come up to my expectation in appearance, weighing but 80 lbs to the bushel, measured, yet it may improve by cultivation in your section.

Before distributing this wheat, I have concluded to forward for your inspection a sample from each section, say one pound each. No. 1 and No. 2—denoting its apparent quality, and if upon examination you consider it desirable to have it thoroughly tested, I will take pleasure in forwarding several bushels by express for that purpose, with a similar request to that made in reference to the distribution of the oats.

An early reply is requested.

HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

(From the U. S. Economist.)

WE have repeatedly called attention to the prostrate condition of American shipping, and the necessity of some measures being taken by Congress for relieving this most depressed branch of our national interests. It would appear that all such entreaties find a deaf ear in Congress. Our legislation is in the hands of those who de-pise foreign commerce, treat it as inimical to domestic interests, and who therefore cannot be expected to have any sympathy with the interest that bridges the oceans and places us in communication with the markets of the world. They would appear to be actuated by an idea that the most effectual way of protecting our home industries is to annihilate the vessels that convey foreign products to our shores. We are satisfied therefore for a time to suspend protests and simply to chronicle the statistics which show the rapid decadence of our marine interests, hoping that some day the people may awake to a sense of our humiliated condition and demand a reformed policy. The following comparison will show the amount of our foreign trade carried in domestic and foreign vessels respectively in the years 1857, 1860 and 1867:—

Year	In American Vessels	In American Vessels
1857	\$405,485,462	\$181,189,904
1860	507,247,767	255,040,793
1867	296,615,185	771,627,762

The amount of tonnage entered at New York during 1867 was larger than in any former year, the total tonnage being 2,791,480. Of this total 1,027,708 was in American vessels, and 1,763,772 in foreign. The following shows the entries since 1860:

Entered at New York from Foreign Ports during the year 1867.

	No. of vessels	Tonnage	Seamen
American vessels	1,810	1,027,708	21,775
Foreign vessels	2,799	1,763,772	66,361

Total entered in 1867	No. of vessels	Tonnage	Seamen	
Do.	4,609	2,791,480	97,136	
Do.	1866	4,827	2,766,434	96,305
Do.	1865	4,640	2,248,273	78,969
Do.	1864	4,775	2,261,906	81,750
Do.	1863	4,983	2,382,374	82,136
Do.	1862	5,406	2,552,481	81,817
Do.	1861	4,977	2,488,704	78,294
Do.	1860	4,346	2,164,601	72,510

The clearances, during the same period in domestic bottoms are about one-half those in foreign, as will appear from the following comparison for a series of years past:—

Cleared at New York for Foreign Ports during the year 1867.

	No. of vessels	Tonnage	Seamen
American vessels	1,545	910,013	28,386
Foreign vessels	2,812	1,812,609	64,346

Total cleared in 1867	No. of vessels	Tonnage	Seamen	
Do.	4,357	2,722,622	94,732	
Do.	1866	4,408	2,612,210	90,731
Do.	1865	4,192	1,359,324	74,717
Do.	1864	4,450	2,259,443	74,884
Do.	1863	4,668	2,391,606	76,669
Do.	1862	5,016	2,487,852	77,026
Do.	1861	4,608	2,388,796	74,925
Do.	1860	3,812	1,970,997	66,750

For the purpose of illustrating the proportion of our trade alone under American and Foreign flags, we present the following statement of tonnage entered at New York, American and Foreign for, a series of years past:—

Tonnage at New York from Foreign Ports.

Calendar Year	No. of Arrivals	Tons American	Tons Foreign	Total tons
1855	8,391	1,439,257	220,000	1,562,257
1856	3,861	1,684,596	386,218	2,070,869
1857	3,851	1,478,579	492,425	1,971,004
1858	3,421	2,040,043	433,228	1,698,871
18 9	3,905	1,302,025	597,826	1,899,851
1860	4,346	1,487,589	677,062	2,164,601
1861	4,077	1,618,258	865,446	2,483,704
1862	5,406	1,472,989	1,079,492	2,552,481
1863	4,983	986,718	1,395,634	2,382,347
1864	4,775	845,172	1,416,734	2,261,906
1865	4,640	774,458	1,473,815	2,248,273
1866	4,227	990,116	1,776,318	2,766,434
1867	4,609	1,027,708	1,763,772	2,791,480

It will be seen that there is a partial increase in the home tonnage upon last year, while there is a nominal decrease in the foreign. We would fain hope that this is the beginning of a better condition of things; but the gain is too light to admit of any sanguine expectations. Before the war two-thirds of the trade was done in domestic vessels; since two-thirds has been done in foreign. This tells the whole tale; and sad one it is to those who have at heart the interests of our foreign commerce. It would be useless, amid the present indifference of our law makers to this interest, to suggest any remedy. It has been asked within the present month that shipbuilders be allowed a drawback equal to the tax upon all taxed articles used in building vessels; but the request was promptly refused. There is but one real effective remedy, viz., free trade in shipping, liberty to our ship-owners to buy ships in the cheapest markets. But this is out of the question. It would violate a principle of "protection"; and sooner had we that, our shipping trade may be allowed to perish.

The movement of grain down the Mississippi to the various markets of the world goes steadily forward. A direct Liverpool order for 10,000 bags of white corn is now filling, and Messrs. Hoie, Jones & Co., and Messrs. McFadden & Simmons, of Havana, Illinois, have 50,000 bushels of number one mixed *en route* for New York via New Orleans—*Missouri Democrat*.

IMMUNITY FROM FIRE.

(From the New York Commercial Bulletin.)

A STRANGE peculiarity in our character as a people is the indifference with which we regard, both individually and collectively, the devastation wrought by fire. Our apathy, it is true, does not extend to the degree of fatalism exhibited by the Oriental, who looks upon any effort to subdue the flames as an attempt to subvert a divine decree; we take some few precautions to avoid a conflagration, we provide an efficient fire brigade to prevent it from gaining too much headway, we insure our property, and there is an end to our foresight. Is it not time that we should adopt strenuous measures to avoid the immense losses incurred every year by fire? especially as it is clearly shown that with proper precaution we can obtain a quasi immunity from its ravages.

In London or Paris, or indeed any other European city, a large fire is of very rare occurrence, and this is clearly proved by the difference between their insurance rates and those ruling in this country. Prevention is the great cause. Architects and builders combine to avoid such a calamity, and the authorities in some cases enforce this action by stringent rules. In France a house cannot be inhabited before it has been officially inspected by competent officers, and so foresighted are they in their precautions that no gas pipe is allowed to be covered up in the ceilings or walls, so should there be an escape of gas it can be immediately detected and remedied. In this country we have a still greater danger to deal with. Half the fires with which we are visited originate in defective flues. If our builders could avoid placing any wood-work in their proximity we should soon see our fire returns and insurance rates materially reduced. This they may say is almost impossible, and yet there is another method to prevent fires from this cause, to which we would call their attention.

According to Mr. Schattenmann's experiments there is an easy and cheap way to render wood incombustible, and that is by coating it with chloride of lime. It is true that this only protects the surface, but still it prevents the fire from catching hold of the wood. Dissolve the chloride and then add an equal quantity of slaked lime and apply it twice to the wood with a common white-wash brush. This can only be applied to rough work, as it white-washes the wood, but for interior and covered up wood-work it is invaluable. Its efficiency can be easily tested. Take common ceiling laths and coat them twice with the mixture and lay them across the flames of any fire; they will not light, though in time they will become as charcoal, and still not communicate the heat to adjoining timber. This simple process that costs but twice the ordinary white-washing, might lessen by one-half the risks from fire, were it to be applied to all wood-work that is in close proximity to any fire. But we doubt, simple and inexpensive as it is, whether any of our builders would adopt this safeguard unless it were enforced by municipal laws.

THE ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET—The *Mark-lane Express* says: "If the rough estimate of four million quarters in last year's crop of wheat in the United Kingdom be correct, and old stores have been pretty well cleared, we have no slight difficulty with so many nations as competitors to make up the serious void. The soundness of the universal advance in prices through-out Europe is seen in the fact that the demand is alone consumptive; speculation at present rates being out of the question, and for the same reason fluctuations must occur when markets are temporarily overdone."

A CO-OPERATIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

A COMPANY of New York capitalists are about to organize in that city an extensive dry goods house under the law of limited co-partnerships, to be conducted on the co-operative principle. They propose to begin business with a special capital of not less than \$50,000, and such an amount of general capital as the parties selected for general partners may be able to furnish; the general partners to be selected with special reference to their experience and ability to take charge of one of the fourteen departments into which the business will be divided. The managers invite manufacturers and merchants to become special partners in this house to the extent of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000.

The profits are to be divided as follows:—One-third to capital, *pro rata*; one-third to general partners; and one-third *pro rata* on the amount of goods purchased, to merchants who become special partners. All goods are to be bought and sold for cash. The death of a general or special partner will not dissolve the co-partnership, nor render it general; and a general or special partner may sell his interest as provided in the contract, and retire from the concern without effecting its character. Under laws lately passed by the New York Legislature, capitalists may become interested in the proposed house without incurring any risk or liability beyond the amount contributed by them to the capital stock, which interest they can sell or transfer the same as any other personal property.

The object of this new organization is to reduce the cost of the interchange of commodities between producer and consumer; to make the interest of the buyer and seller mutual instead of antagonistic; to check the present system of credits, and to prevent, if possible, periodical financial revulsions; to encourage the practice of economy instead of extravagance, of honesty instead of deception—in short to inaugurate a new system of wholesale business by establishing a house that shall command the confidence and support of every respectable merchant and manufacturer.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HISTORY OF 1867

(From the London Economist)

IN our review of 1866, we said that that year had "left behind it sinister influences which will penetrate far into '67 or perhaps into '68" and the events of the last twelve months have confirmed this expectation.

Except towards the end of 1867, Foreign Politics have given but little trouble. The invasion of the Papal States by Garibaldi in October, and the renewed French occupation of Rome, occasioned, for a few weeks, a degree of apprehension.

The war in South America, waged by Brazil Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Republic, against Paraguay and its Dictator, Lopez, has become more serious with the lapse of every month.

The English Expedition to Abyssinia despatched to October, is a great misfortune. The system of the Foreign Office in permitting any persons to assume an official character in the dominions of a remote and savage ruler, deserves the most marked reprehension.

There are symptoms, perhaps, that the condition of armed peace, under which Europe has laboured for five or six years past, is becoming too costly to be borne much longer. The burden is most acutely felt in France. The Army Organisation Bill, just passed after great delay and discussion by the French Chambers, is disliked in the provinces, and the loan of seventeen millions sterling, about to be raised by the Emperor's Government, is severely criticised as a desperate ploy to pay for the indulgence of military vanity.

The harvest of 1867 was almost universally bad or indifferent. In the circuit quoted *passim*, Messrs Horns give a full account of the extent and wide diffusion of the deficiency. The winter of 1866-7 was exceptionally severe especially in this country, where in January (1867) there was for two or three weeks a depression of temperature equalled only at rare intervals of time.

since 1845-6 The harvest in the United States and Canada was regarded as highly favourable. But the threshing has revealed a more unsatisfactory result. The only really great crops have been in Hungary and along the lower Danube, and in these regions the increased demand and high prices have conferred the most solid advantages.

If we take the *Gazette* average price of wheat in England in the last week of October—that is, at a time when the character of the harvest had been generally ascertained—for the last five years, we shall the better understand the deficiency of 1867. The figures are—

	s	d	Per Imperial Qr.
1867-26 Oct	70	8	"
1866-23 Oct	62	6	"
1865-24 Oct	42	4	"
1864-23 Oct	38	6	"
1863-26 Oct	40	0	"

The very unfavourable character of the harvest of 1866 made itself felt in a sensible degree before the end of that year—for, on the 25th of December, 1866, the average price had risen to 60s. and it gradually advanced till, at the end of May, 1867, it stood at 65s 3d. In the year and a half, therefore, which have elapsed since July, 1866, we have had in this country a price of wheat from 60 to 80 per cent above the prices which prevailed in the three years, 1863, 1864, and 1865, and the same remark holds good of a large part of Europe and America.

The revelations necessarily arising out of the sinister events of the last two years are gradually enabling us to understand, with tolerable precision, the causes which produced the inflation of the prosperity years, 1863, 1864, and 1865. The commencement of the American war on a large scale in 1861 saved the Lancashire manufacturers from losses of the most extensive kind on the enormous production of the previous year 1860. Instead of the shipments to India and elsewhere being sold at prices far below cost, they produced returns in many cases of extravagant profit.

Since that catastrophe, we have been painfully retracing our steps. The channels of trade have been largely purged of the needy and incompetent people who suddenly became apparently rich in the Prosperity years and embarked in large ventures, because Overend & Co., and other similar institutions of credit, gave them almost unimpeded assistance.

The strike trade of the last two years has brought to a stern test the pretensions of the Trades Unions in this country. During the prosperity years, these combinations were almost supreme. The competition of employers enabled the Unions to substantiate one claim after another, until a point had been almost reached when the discipline of large bodies of workmen became impossible.

The inquiry into the state of Industry, Trade Regulations, and Technical Education abroad, entrusted by the Government to Mr. B. Samuelson—himself largely engaged in the iron manufacture—will also lead to useful results. Looking at the evidence he has collected and still more at the satisfactory results as regards British Industry of the Paris Exhibition of last year (1867) there is no escape from the unwelcome and urgent conclusion that the foreign trade of this country must be prepared to sustain itself against a competition of the most searching character. Foreign capital, machinery, science, and organization, are now fully

able to dispute the supremacy of this country in several important kinds of manufacture, and we must either improve our means of production, or see our exports and therefore its means of finding employment and paying wages, diminish, and, as a result, the pressure of poor rates and destitution increase. Severe as has been the suffering of the last two years it is clear that no experience less impressive would have sufficed to correct effectually the previous errors and extravagance.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

THE bonds of the United States are promises to pay 60, 100, 500, 1,000, or 5,000 dollars, as the case may be. The legal tender notes are likewise promises to pay 1 2 5 10 dollars, and so on. In order then to ascertain what the nation must do to meet its pecuniary obligations, we need first to know what a "dollar" is.

The word itself is of German origin. In the 16th century, the counts of Schlick, in Bohemia, caused to be coined pieces of silver of 1 oz. weight, which, from the name of the town in which the mint was located (Joachimsthal), were first called *Joachimsthaler* and afterwards, for shortness, "thaler." As pronounced in German, this word sounds nearly like our "dollar," and was soon changed into it by writers and speakers of the English language.

When our Congress in 1792 established a mint, and directed the coining of a national currency it adopted as the unit of value "the Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current," and directed that it should contain 371 1/2 grains of pure silver, and that halves and quarters should weigh in proportion. At the same time, however, provision was made for the coining of a gold piece to be called the eagle, of the value of \$10, which, it was enacted, should contain 247 1/2 grains of pure gold, thus making each grain of gold equivalent to 16 grains of silver.

At the time of the first issue of our present legal tender notes, therefore we had two units of value—dollars—one of silver and one of gold. A gold eagle or \$10 piece was a coin containing 232 grains, or thereabouts, and the double eagle, or \$20 piece, 464 grains of pure gold. Consequently, a dollar was worth 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, or 23 2/3 grains of pure gold.

Interpreting the contracts which the nation made in issuing both bonds and currency by this plain and well-understood signification of the term "dollar" what becomes of the proposition to pay the national debt in any thing but gold or its equivalent? If it be said that greenbacks were the currency received for the indebtedness, what then? The greenbacks are nothing but promises to pay dollars—in another form and if we issued a thousand millions of them we should no more pay our debts than a merchant would if he issues new notes in exchange for those already out. If we mean to be honest at all, there is no escaping payment in specie. Anything else is repudiation, disguise it as we may.

A singular action was, a few days back, brought before the tribunal of Commerce, Paris. Mr Louis M. P. Sir Drummond Wolf, and two or three other English capitalists, together with M. Erlanger, banker of Paris, represented that they had, some time ago, sent M. Merton, who is well known on the Paris Bourse, to Constantinople, to obtain for them the operation of converting the Ottoman debt, and to make for them certain financial combinations, and they confided to him a large sum of money—22,000,000 francs—it was said—for the purpose of securing the co-operation in their projects of influential personages of the Turkish Government. It was understood that M. Merton was to dispose of this money according to his discretion and not give any account of it.

HOW TO RESTORE ELASTICITY TO THE CURRENCY.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Chronicle.)

LAST evening there were sensible indications that the pressure on the money market was passing off and a gradual revival of confidence was the almost immediate result. There is, however, so much in the financial and political atmosphere just now which foretokens monetary activity that this sudden relief elicits considerable activity. Several explanations are offered, but the probable reason is that the Treasury and the banks may consummate a satisfactory negotiation of some ten or twelve millions of Seven-Thirties for 3 per cent. Clearing House certificates, and so get temporary relief. However, this may be, it is clear that the "scarcity" from which the bank officers of our city have been suffering is diminished, and in a monetary spasm if you care, allay the terror and alarm of bank authorities, the worst symptoms generally pass easily off. Financial history is full of such instances. Thus, in London the panic of 1847 was stillied by the announcement that the Bank of England restrictions were suspended. No action was taken under this extension of the British currency beyond the legal limits. It was found unnecessary. Not a single note was issued. The bare permission sufficed. Everybody knew he could get money from bank on good securities if he wished. The great corporations relaxed upon their country correspondents. The banks of the interior felt no longer the pressure of the "scrow." Confidence revived as suddenly as it had withered.

Thoughtful business men however, who have suffered from our recent stringency, should not let an occasion pass which is so full of suggestions of practical wisdom, without reflection upon its causes and upon the light it throws over some of the cardinal defects of our financial system.

During the English panic in 1866, we called attention to the protection given by the stable rigidity of a circulating medium which preserved our domestic trade from being thrown into confusion by the wild fluctuations in foreign exchange. The stability of an inextinguishable paper currency as compared with a currency based on specie is well illustrated in such exceptional cases, especially when any country has, as we have, a very heavy foreign debt, partly in the shape of stocks and government bonds, and partly in the more dangerous open commercial credits. If, however, on rare occasions and in presence of such exceptional trouble as that of 1873, a paper currency gives us a temporary advantage this benefit is offset by permanent mischief and inconveniences, one of which is well known to be the oscillations in the standard of value and the consequent variations in the purchasing power of the legal tender dollar.

On such facts as these rests the fundamental axiom of monetary science, that a circulating medium to answer the purpose of a great commercial people, must have stability in its standard, and a self-regulating elasticity to its amount. Stability and elasticity are universally recognized by the great authorities as two great requisites of a monetary medium which is to meet the conditions of usefulness.

Just now the latter of the two qualities is more prominently forced on the attention of the country. To the want of it are ascribed the frequent spasms in the money market. The recent monetary stringency is probably due to this inherent defect more than to those speculative temporary causes which have been exposed by the daily press, and are still discussed with so much acrimony in Wall Street.

Among the ascertained facts about the elastic extensibility of the volume of the currency there are two which deserve to be well pondered. One is that the moving of the crops and the payments of various kinds all over the country demand a certain seasons of the year the use of 25 or 30, or 50 millions or more of cash than are needed in quieter times. The amount of currency which we require in the United States is by no means fixed. It fluctuates widely. It fluctuates at certain intervals. And these alternate periods of growing demand can be foreseen and provided for.

Secondly these limits of expanding or contracting demand for currency are narrow. During this season of the year for example, we require more currency than in the dull hot months of summer, but less than autumn when the fall crops have to be moved. But the increase at the highest point is small in comparison with the aggregate mass of the circulation, which amounts to 700,000,000 at present, and on a specie basis would perhaps average 450,000,000.

From these two principles it follows that our currency if it is to enlarge or diminish responsively to the work it has to do should be less in the Summer than in the Spring and greater in the Autumn than at any other time of the year. Another obvious remark is that there should be lodged somewhere a self-regulating mechanism which will be competent to meet any abnormal sudden straits such as attends a monetary panic at home or abroad; so that the currency may expand when more devolves on it, and contract itself again to normal limits when the pressure is over.

Among the various methods which have been contrived for this purpose by the ingenuity of Wall Street, one of the most plausible has been published in the following letter to Mr E D Morgan of the United States Senate:—

"It is notorious that stock operators have repeatedly made attacks upon the money market in order to win in their gambling games. Only last week the bears on Erie drew some seven millions of legal tenders from the banks and locked them up, and in so doing created a panic in Wall Street. The banks were forced into a contraction, and even Government securities declined 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. These panics disturb the whole country. If there is power resting in Congress to obviate these troubles, it should be

brought into action. I venture to suggest the following for the double object: First It will be a terror to stock operators, and they will let the money market entirely alone. Second, it will assure the public that no very stringent and protracted time of panic can take place. The worst that can happen to the money market is a seven per cent rate of interest on Government stocks, with a wide margin. The plan is as follows:—

1 Pass a mandatory act that the Secretary of the Treasury prepare thirty millions of legal tender notes, and put twenty millions of them in New York, five millions in Boston, and five millions in Philadelphia, with instructions to the Assistant Treasurers in these cities to loan these notes on Government stocks, on call, at seven per cent interest, always taking bonds as security at not more than eighty per cent of their value.

2 As the loans are paid, the legal tenders to be held in reserve for future loans of the same kind, and nothing but legal tender notes to be taken in payment of these loans. The interest to accrue to the Government.

3 On these terms loans will be made only in a very tight time; and in such emergencies it seems to be the duty of the Government to do what the Bank of England does in the financial revolutions of that nation—give an expansive feature to the currency, and break the panic.

4 I do not propose this measure with any idea that it shall run into a fixed expansion of the currency, but on the contrary I believe this measure will make contraction easier and safer inasmuch as disaster and revolutions are guarded against."

We print the foregoing scheme not because we think it perfect but because it brings into clear light one of the remediable defects of our financial machinery, with some of the evils which result from it. There is, however, a fundamental objection to it to the effect that it contemplates an occasional issue of 30,000,000 of greenbacks. Now it seems that, except for war purposes, and as an indispensable means of negotiating a war loan, Congress has no right under the Constitution to issue any Treasury note to circulate as current money. Any law passed for that purpose, we believe, would be invalid, and would be so declared by the Supreme Court.

REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

SECRETARY McCulloch has written the following letter to the Senate Finance Committee with regard to the pending bill for the repeal of internal tax on manufactures. It will be seen that the idea advanced by the Secretary, is that the passage of this bill will not only result in the loss to the Government of the revenue heretofore derived from these articles under the tax law, but in a reduction of the receipts from customs. Since this letter was written the Senate has passed the House bill with some amendments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1868.

DEAR SIR.—The abolition of the duty on cotton will reduce the revenues \$20,000,000. The bill which has recently passed the House, and is now before the Senate, abolishing after the 1st of May next the taxes on manufactures and productions imposed by sections 94 and 95, act of June 30, 1864, and enumerated in Table II, in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1867, pages 335, 238, and 337, with certain exceptions, will, it has been estimated effect a reduction of some \$82,000,000 on the basis of last year's revenues. It must also be borne in mind that this large reduction of the revenues from the internal industries of the country will have the effect of reducing the general level of prices throughout the country and thus tend to interrupt and to lessen importations, and therefore to diminish the customs' revenues.

A considerable portion of the large revenues from customs received during the two last fiscal years, and which are still maintained, are due in no inconsiderable extent to the fact that the high prices in this country have made our market a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions. So great a reduction of prices as will be effected by the contemplated legislation cannot, I repeat, but have a tendency to reduce importations; and consequently to impair the revenue from customs.

Should the bill referred to become a law, I think it may be fairly estimated that the total revenues for the next fiscal year will fall from a hundred to a hundred and twenty millions below the estimates made in my last annual report. It is exceedingly desirable that taxes should be reduced, and I should hail with pleasure the proposed reduction if I felt assured that it would be accompanied with a corresponding reduction of expenditures. I am free to say that I am greatly apprehensive that such a reduction of expenditures will not be made, and that the revenue of the country for the next fiscal year, if the bill now before the Senate or in the hands of your committee should become a law, will be insufficient to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expense of the Government.

I earnestly ask that the Finance Committee will give this subject careful consideration in all its bearings before reporting favorably upon the bill referred to. Nothing could be more disastrous to the credit of the Government at the present time than such a reduction of taxes as would create a necessity for an increase of the public debt.

Very truly, yours,

H McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P S Will not the effect of the bill under consideration be to relieve all cotton from taxation?

OUR SALT WELLS.

(From the Goderich Signal)

THE importance of the development of our salt interest is so great to the town of Goderich and the County of Huron generally, that we feel warranted in giving, from time to time, full particulars concerning it. Yesterday, having a leisure half-day, we made it our business to visit all the wells and works now in operation for the purpose of printing a full and correct report of the situation, which we will, without further introduction, proceed to set forth.

THE DOMINION.

This well, situated on Cameron's property, is progressing finely. The derrick arrangements are very neat, and the contractors, Messrs McKenzie, Hignow and Cain, have already drilled to a depth of 655 feet. The timber for the works have been got out during the winter, and there is evidence about the premises sufficient to show that the company means business. Mr. H. Howell is the secretary.

THE ONTARIO.

The name of the well which was finished with such satisfactory results last fall. We found the site in a state of bustle. A large quantity of timber, stone, &c., was placed on the ground during the winter, the contract for the buildings, blocks, kettles, &c., has been let to Mr. Robert Runciman, and the works are to be in full blast by the 1st of June. The well is owned by good, energetic Goderich men, and will, we trust, prove to be a paying concern. Mr. John Kay is the secretary.

THE TERNSETH.

This is a new well, located near the railway, and is the furthest removed from the original well. The contractor, Mr. Dimoy, has unfortunately been "stuck" hard and fast for about two weeks, but as Mr. Swan of the Maitlandville has undertaken to withdraw the tools, it is to be hoped that boring will be recommenced ere long. At present the well is 165 feet deep.

THE HURON WELL.

At the foot of Nelson Street, is progressing finely under the superintendence of Mr. Wm Morrison, an experienced operative. The derrick arrangements are extremely neat and well kept, and the operation of boring goes on with the regularity of clock work. The well is at present 325 feet deep. Friend Runciman has also the contract of erecting the works here, and having the timber &c. on the ground, he is confident that all will be completed on the first of July next. It is quite a race between this and the Victoria as to which shall first strike brine.

THE VICTORIA.

is superintended by Messrs. T. Daucy and J. Shephard, and is a fine affair altogether. They have a good engine and nice appointments, and thus far, every thing has gone on remarkably well. The well is 775 feet deep, but the rock is just now very hard. Success to Victoria!

ACROSS THE RIVER.

And now, having visited all the wells on this side we cross the Maitland on a very snaky bridge to take a look at the regions beyond. To the left of the main road in Maitlandville we find

THE MAITLANDVILLE WELL.

This is a new well, being bored for Messrs. Denton, Kirkpatrick and others, and is doing very well. It is a singular fact that while the bed rock was reached in boring the old well, only 150 yards distant at a depth of about twenty feet, it was not reached in the Maitlandville well until a substratum of 60 feet of gravel was pierced. The contractor, Mr. Wm Swan has bored thus far to a depth of 270 feet, and is making rapid daily progress.

THE PRINCE WELL.

as it is called, is located in a gorge near the foot of the great hill in Maitlandville. Mr. Horpe, the superintendent, informed us that a boulder had been struck before reaching the bed rock, and, as it could not be drilled in the ordinary way, the intention is to dig down to it.

THE BOTTOM OF A WELL.

We had a peep at the bottom of the Prince well. It seems rather curious to speak of such a sight but it is a fact. A lighted candle is fixed in a little wooden contrivance and let down through the tubing by means of a string. Down and down the light went until it was reduced to a spot of light. In fact it was the old story of a little twinkling star at one end and a signal at the other.

THE GODERICH WELL.

This staunch old well, under the superintendence of Mr. Walker, is doing noble work. The brine holds steadily at 80 to 85 deg of strength, and the yield of beautiful, pure, snow-white salt is nearly 100 barrels per day. If Goderich only had twenty such establishments paying at the same rate, what an immense benefit it would be to the town.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS - The imports of dry goods at New York for the month of February, amount to \$8,674,000. This must be considered a very moderate movement for one of the most active import months of the year. The receipts are about \$1,200,000 less than for February, 1867, and \$8,200,000 below those of the same month of 1868. This very conservative movement is calculated to inspire confidence in this branch of the dry goods trade, and can hardly be viewed as consistent with expectations of lower prices.

IMPORTANT TO OUR MINING INTERESTS.

(To the Editor of the Spectator.)

HAMILTON, March 25, 1863.

SIR,—As there is now no doubt that the Dominion of Canada contains immense mineral resources, let me suggest a means by which the mining interests might be, to great advantage, brought before the public. From each locality where mineral deposits of any kind are to be obtained whether gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, iron, platinum, or any valuable mineral earth, such as *ochres or other paint earths*, lithographic stone, &c. or in fact any mineral substance of a commercial value, of which there is an abundance in the country, let the best specimen that can be obtained, with a description of the locality and extent, and if advisable short lists of proposed Companies for their development, be collected and sent to the Provincial Exhibition, so that as fair a display as can possibly be obtained may be presented before the public, and as there is to be a museum of arts and agriculture opened in Toronto, it would be advisable that the best selected specimens of mineral and fossil deposits should be presented to that institution for general reference and examination, with every information calculated to give instruction and lead to a careful and judicious development of our mineral lands. Our Exhibitions have proved successful in an agricultural point of view, could they not be made equally valuable to our mining interests?

By conferring with the Commissioner of the Board of Agriculture, there is no doubt that a special department might be obtained for their arrangement and display, and the Government might give suitable prizes for the best arranged collections. Such a department, if carried out with spirit, would form one of the leading features of the forthcoming exhibition. If you consider the suggestion of any value, will you please give it publicity.

A. E. WALKER,
Sec. Hamilton Agricultural Ass.

GOLD MINING PROSPECTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Mining Gazette)

THE history of gold mining in this Province never afforded so pleasing an event to record as the growth of native interest exhibited within the past month.

Hitherto the great obstacle to awakening confidence among foreign capitalists has been the anomalous fact that rich Nova Scotians were not to any extent investors in Nova Scotian gold mines. It was once impossible to convince strangers that the mines were productive, because the wealthy men of the colony spent so little in their development. But now a different feeling has sprung up, and active enquiry and investments are being made by native residents, whose example will do more to encourage the introduction of capital from abroad than the exhibition of fifty show cases full of nuggets.

A year ago it would have been difficult to have raised in this city one thousand dollars working capital for the development of any new property, but the steadily increasing results from each gold district where mining has been systematically prosecuted, have at last prevented the distrust which for so long a period prevented minded Nova Scotians from giving their moral or financial support to local gold mining enterprises.

As an instance of this favorable reaction in public sentiment, we may remark that the Westlake Mine at Unisack, which has continued to give such extraordinary returns since December last, has been stocked in town within the past fortnight, and the shares 100,000 at \$1 each, are now quoted at 90c, although only 50c were paid in for the first call. There is also quite a lively interest shown in Italfax in the progress of the gold mines generally, and money can now be had without much persuasion and on easy terms, for developing properties that have been partially tested and found remunerative.

The establishment of a mint as suggested by Mr Peter Jack in his excellent letter on a Universal Currency, and the opening of a Stock and Mining Exchange, as suggested by present requirements, would help immensely in promoting the industry which more than any other is destined to give importance and independence to the land of the Mayflower.

WOOL GROWING IN THE SOUTH—The Galveston News of the 4th inst., has the following with regard to the wool business at that point:—

The wool market of Galveston is fast gaining in importance and according to all present appearances it will not be long before it will surpass in magnitude and amount of sales the cotton market. While a fatal blow has been struck at the product of cotton in the South by emancipation, whereby the labor has been willed high desire, the product of wool in Texas is probably receiving additional attention from the same cause. The farmer requires large capital in the lands, teams, agricultural implements, cotton gins, presses, and labor, and that capital has now been nearly destroyed. On the other hand, the production of wool requires so little capital that no man is so poor as not to be able, with proper energy and enterprise, to become a wool grower in Texas, and the almost incredible profits are such as to enable him to increase the business from year to year, so that from the very smallest beginning, it will require but a few years to secure an annual income of many thousand dollars. Hence, the effect of emancipation seems to have been to induce many who lost nearly all they had, to embark in sheep husbandry, as offering by far the most encouraging prospect for small capitalists or those without capital.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

(From Cudlip & Snider's Circular.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 24th, 1863

FREIGHTS—No arrivals or clearances since last mail of 10th inst., and but one ship in port loading Deals. Freight is decidedly weaker, with a tendency to lower rates, and shippers seem to have concluded that they will not force their stocks forward, and that they will have ample tonnage by and by for their purposes. A new ship on the stocks, to launch in a few days, was closed yesterday at 72s 6d, for Liverpool Cuba freights are lower, and not over 24s could now be got for Box Shooks. We quote:—Liverpool, 72s 6d. London, 70s to 72s 6d, nominal, Ireland, East Coast, 73s 9d to 80s.

SPRUCE PINE—We have had mild weather and rains, and the teams have generally come out of the woods. Much will depend upon the frost, about which there is, of course, always some uncertainty.

SALT AND COALS—No arrivals of Salt, but several lots are now about due, and arriving together at this early season, will weaken price. Oil Coals we have not had any arrivals, and the first cargo here would bring high figures by retail; but as the weather is becoming mild and moderate, the local consumption will fall off, and we shall have supplies from the head of the Bay of Fundy for steamboat uses by the time inland navigation is open. Our sea-going steamers use Anthracite \$5 per chal is offered for Scotch to arrive after the 1st April.

MONEY MARKET.

HERE is a good demand for money, but very little good paper is offered outside of the banks. Rates remain unaltered.

STERLING EXCHANGE is steady at 109½ to 109¾ for Bank 60-day drafts Gold drafts on New York are in fair demand at par to 1 per cent prem.

GOLD in New York has been unusually steady, closing at 138½.

SILVER is again scarcer, and under the influence of considerable shipments to New York, the rate of discount has declined to 3½ per cent.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight 109½ to 109¾
Private, " 60 days sight 110½
Bank in New York, 60 days sight None.
Gold Drafts on New York par to 1 p.c.p.
Gold in New York 138½
Silver 3½ to 3¾ dis

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baker, Popham & Co.
Maitle, James & Co.
Clark, Jas. P. & Co.
Claxton, T. James & Co.
Davis, Welsh & Co.
Bennell, James & Co.
Dunn, L. Fish & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Foulds & Mc ubbin.
Hiltmore, J. Y. & Co.
Greenhills, S. Sor & Co.
Hingston, T.ifer, & Co.
Hughes Brothers.
Johnstone, James, & Co.
Lewis, Ray & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.

MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.
MacKay, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph.
May, Thomas, & Co.
McNicolson, Jack & Co.
McSchiller, J. & Co.
McMaster & Co. Wm. J.
Moss, R. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Mundenloh & Stoencken.
Ostry, & Co.
Plimoth, Warnock & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Sirling, McCall & Co.

A DECIDED improvement has taken place in trade since our last report. A large number of buyers have arrived in town, and have been purchasing more largely than was anticipated. There is a brisk demand for all staple cotton goods at firm and advancing prices, some classes becoming scarce and much wanted. This demand is partly legitimate, but partly also speculation, based on the advancing prices in the English markets. We regret to see this feeling of speculative at a time when the policy of caution is the one most conducive to the prosperity of the country. We believe, however, that those who are thus buying more heavily of goods than they actually need, are for the most part now able to hold them over, in case of necessity, and who will not be compelled to sell at a sacrifice.

This market at present is well stocked with a full assortment, selected with more than usual care, but it will be a week or ten days yet before it can be known with any degree of certainty whether there will be more or less goods than are wanted. We incline now to the opinion that the supply will be ample.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Black & Locke.
Bryson, Campbell.
Hus & Richardson.

Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Slaw F. & Broe.
Smyth & Edmondson.

IT is impossible as yet to report any very favorable change; business has continued quiet, with few sales of consequence of Curried Leather. Sole has been more in demand and under quotations, according to the character of stock. Hides have advanced, and at present prices the margin for manufacturers is too small to warrant working in usual quantities.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Chapman, Frazer & Tyler.
Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Courtne, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.
Dunson & Forster.
Franch, J. C., & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jefferys, Brothers & Co.
Kings, & Kinloch.

Mathereson, J. A.
Mitchell James.
Moore, Sample & Hatcher.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Tiffin, Broe.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
West, Thos.
Winnings, Hill & Ware

WE have noticed during the past week more activity in this market. The numerous arrivals from the West during the past three or four days, though more particularly purchasers of Dry Goods, has also benefited the Grocery market to a certain extent, though we can hardly look upon this as being in any way a part of the regular trade.

TEAS—Have met a fair demand, chiefly, however, as before for Uncolored Japans and the lower grades of Greens. Of the former, sales in somewhat retail amount are reported of about three hundred h-chests, principally at from 48c to 52c. At the same time higher grades, say from 57½ to 60c, have been well enquired for. Japan Gunpowders have also had favour with buyers. We note sales of about 150 h-chests at from 42½ to 45c. Young Hysons are quiet. Trankays have received only an ordinary demand. Gunpowders and Imperials have had a fair enquiry, but we have not heard of any sales. Blacks experience a retail demand, and some low sales have been made. Buyers, however, of all grades are still looking forward to the trade sales to establish prices, previous to supplying themselves for the coming season.

SUGARS—Have experienced a fair demand, though buyers still postpone making their purchases, pending the settlement of the tariff, and in view of probable large arrivals. Prices are nominally a little easier, but we do not change our quotations. We notice the refiners have reduced their figures for yellow refined 1c. per lb., but holders of raw sugar are firm, and unwilling to lower their terms.

MOLASSES—Experience the ordinary demand of this season, and prices continue unchanged. No further arrivals to note, and holders are firm. No alteration in syrups.

FISH—There is a fair business being done in all kinds, for immediate consumption at unchanged rates.

FRUIT—There is not very much doing, and the market favours the buyer, while prices remain as before.

RICE—Has been well enquired for; some holders asking for good samples of Arracan \$1 40 for round lots. The scarcity of the article in this market has stiffened prices, especially as arrivals will not be until opening of navigation, probably not before the 1st of May, and cannot be laid down much below present quotations.

SALT—Has experienced more demand during the past week, and prices are firm. We do not however alter our quotations, as, the present enquiry, being for early dairy uses and the packing trade being about at an end, we do not look for any advance in prices previous to spring arrivals.

SPICES—Are without change and nothing doing.

CHEMICALS—Are, as is usual at this season of the year, somewhat low in stock, and holders are now asking somewhat more money. We may quote Sal soda \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 112 lbs, Bi-carb. \$4.75 to \$5.25, and soda ash 2c. to 3c.

LIQUORS—There is not very much doing as yet, but there is a fair enquiry for brandies, and also for gin both in wood and cask. Prices are unsettled, and will not be finally established until the tariff is determined upon.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Cuthbert & Caverhill.
Fraser.
Fraser, John Henry.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.

La Riviere & Bonneau.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Hathcock & Harker.
Robertson, Jas.
Romain, John & Sons.
Waddell & Pearce.

WE cannot report much change or improvement in this department of trade. There are a good many Western men in the city, it is true, but their principal purchases are dry goods, and those few of them who are taking any hardware are merely buying small lots to sort up with. The orders which have been received during the month of March foot up better than was at first expected, and there is reason to hope that the spring trade will be to a fair extent, even if not as large as for some years back. There will necessarily be some uncertainty as to prices, until it becomes definitely known what Government means to do on the tariff question, and this will not be until after the Easter recess.

Table listing Groceries with columns for Name of Article and Current Rates. Includes items like Flour, Sugar, Beans, Tea, and various oils.

Table listing Hardware items such as Nails, Iron, Hinges, and various tools. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Drugs including Alum, Acid, Opium, and various medicinal substances. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Oils, Paints, and other materials like Glass, Soap, and Candles. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Soap and Candles with columns for Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Boots and Shoes, including various styles and materials. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Produce items such as Flour, Grain, and other foodstuffs. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Leather goods including shoes, bags, and harnesses. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Table listing Furs and other animal products. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

Large table listing a wide variety of goods including Groceries, Leather, Produce, and other commodities. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and sub-current rates.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing Market Prices of Country Produce, including flour, grain, and other goods. Columns include Name of Article and Current Rates.

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,
 Solo Agent for Canada
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 14-17

OTTAWA.

No. 2.
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
 OTTAWA, 12th March, 1863.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

For using Sugar, Molasses or Syrup, in combination with Malt, in the manufacture of Beer.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased by an Order in Council, dated the Tenth current, to order and direct, under the provision of the 49th section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, that the Order in Council of the 28th of January, 1863, authorizing and allowing a Drawback of one cent per pound on all malt used in the manufacture of Beer, when brewed from Malt and Sugar combined, be revoked, and in lieu thereof the following "Regulation" be adopted, viz.:-

"That any Brewer using Sugar, Syrup or Molasses, in combination with Malt in the proportion, in each Brewing, of not less than fifteen pounds of Sugar, or twenty pounds of Molasses or Syrup to every one hundred pounds of Malt, and who shall have paid the duty of three and one quarter cents per gallon upon the Beer produced therefrom: and who shall have complied with all Departmental Regulations established by the Minister of Inland Revenue for the supervision of such Brewers, or such as may be deemed necessary for ensuring the due collection of the Revenue, shall be entitled to a drawback of one cent per pound on the malt so used.
 "And further, that any Brewer desirous of availing himself of the provisions of this Regulation, shall give one month's notice of his intention to use sugar, Syrup or Molasses, in the manufacture of Beer, and shall accompany such notice with a plan and description of all the works, buildings and premises to be used by such Brewer in connection with his Brewery."

By Command,
THOS. WORTHINGTON,
 Com. of Inland Revenue.

12-3

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st APRIL, 1863 and the Postmaster-General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post-Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Bank.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.
 3. At each Post-Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass-Book supplied to each depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily; during the ordinary hours of Post-Office business, of any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$500, the total amount which can be received from a Depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster-General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster-General, and for the payment by the Postmaster-General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass-Book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in, will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster-General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post-Office Savings Bank desired, for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster-General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post-Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post-Offices which, at the time, may be open in his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass-Book, in proof of identity—whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has \$100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster-General to transfer this sum to a special account, and will then receive

a Certificate of such special \$100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to Depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster-General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster-General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or other, relative to Post-Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post-Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next.

POST OFFICE. COUNTY.

Almonte..... Lanark
 Arnprior..... Renfrew
 Aurora..... York
 Aylmer, East..... Ottawa

Barrie..... Simcoe
 Belleville..... Hastings
 Berlin..... Waterloo
 Berthier..... Berthier
 Bowmanville..... Durham
 Brádford..... Simcoe
 Brampton..... Peel
 Brantford..... Brant
 Brighton..... Northumberland
 Brockville..... Leeds
 Brooklin..... Ontario
 Buckingham..... Ottawa

Carleton Place..... Lanark
 Cayuga..... Haldimand
 Chatham, West..... Kent
 Chelsea..... Ottawa
 Chippawa..... Welland
 Clinton..... Huron
 Cobourg..... Northumberland
 Collingwood..... Simcoe
 Cornwall..... Stormont

Danville..... Richmond
 Dundas..... Wentworth

Elora..... Wellington

Fergus..... Wellington

Galt..... Waterloo
 Gananoque..... Leeds
 Georgetown..... Halton
 Goderich..... Huron
 Guelph..... Wellington

Hamilton..... Wentworth
 Hawkesbury..... Prescott

Ingersoll..... Oxford

Keene..... Peterboro'
 Kempville..... Grenville
 Kingston..... Frontenac

Lévis..... Lévis
 Lindsay..... Victoria
 London..... Middlesex

Montreal..... Hochelaga

Napanee..... Lenox
 Niagara..... Lincoln
 Norwich..... Oxford

Oakville..... Halton
 Oak Springs..... Lambton
 Orangethorpe..... Wellington
 Oshawa..... Ontario
 Ottawa..... Carleton

Paris..... Brant
 Pembroke..... Renfrew
 Perth..... Lanark
 Peterboro'..... Peterboro'
 Picton..... Prince Edward
 Point St. Charles..... Jacques Cartier
 Port Hope..... Durham
 Prescott..... Grenville

Quebec..... Quebec

St. Catharines, West..... Lincoln
 St. Hyacinthe..... St. Hyacinthe
 St. Johns, East..... St. Johns, Prov. of Que.
 St. Marys, Blanshard..... Perth
 St. Thomas, West..... Elgin
 Sarnia..... Lambton
 Sherbrooke..... Sherbrooke
 Simcoe..... Norfolk
 Smith's Falls..... Lanark
 Sorel..... Richelieu
 Stratford..... Perth

Therold..... Wolland
 Three Rivers..... St. Maurice
 Toronto..... York
 Trenton..... Hastings

Waterloo, East..... Shefford
 Whitby..... Ontario
 Windsor..... Essex
 Woodstock..... Oxford
 Wyoming..... Lambton

A. CAMPBELL,
 Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
 Ottawa, 12th March, 1863.

14-3.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS.

Exchange Court.

1-17 MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandt
 Wolfe's Schledam Schnépps.

1-17

TORONTO.

TEAS!

TEAS!

TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS

NEW CROP

TEAS!

EX STEAMSHIPS

"Nova-Scotia," "Nestorian" & "Belgian"

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

GIVEN TO

PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS

ALL GOODS SOLD

AT THE VERY

LOWEST MONTREAL PRICES

W. & R. GRIFFITH,

CORNER OF

CHURCH AND FRONT STREETS

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

(W. R. BROWN. W. C. CHEWETT.)

60 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, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed at most favourable current quotations.

Address letters, BROWN'S BANK, Toronto.

39-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.,

37-ly

Toronto, C.W.

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

18 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

88 Yonge Street,

39-3m

TORONTO.

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE
39-ly

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.

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONERS, Dealers in BOOKBINDER'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 recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.

42-3m

GROCERS.

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. ALAN M. MONRO. G. W. BURTING

37-ly

TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

A. B. McMASTER & BROTHER,

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

CANADIAN FABRICS,

82 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square,

MANCHESTER,

Alexandra Building, James Street,

LIVERPOOL,

ENGLAND.

37-ly

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED

121 Cases BRITISH STRAW GOODS,

Embracing the newest shapes, namely:—

LOUISE,

KILKU,

PALERMO,

ORLEANS,

NEWHAVEN,

OSBORNE,

NORMANDY,

GRACE,

CHARLOTTE,

FRANKFORT,

AMAZON,

CHANTILLY,

COLVILLE,

SENSATION,

NICE,

CECILE,

ADELINE,

BADEN,

PEARL,

JOCKEY,

VALENCE,

MARIE.

An early selection will be found to be of great advantage to purchasers.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington Street,

23 and 30 Front Street,

Toronto 25th March, 1863.

TORONTO.

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.

19 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX & COMPANY,

Wholesale Importers of

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

and Manufacturers of

Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,

23 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.

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 purpose 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

LYMAN & MAGNAN,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

88 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MAGNAN.

39-ly

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

WHOLESALE,

64 Young Street, Toronto.

40-ly

HURD, LEIGH & 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. 43 Yonge Street.

37-ly

Toronto,

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

WE are now receiving from various Manufacturers throughout the Province large and varied assortment of

CANADIAN SPRING TWEEDS,

which we shall offer at specially low rates.

D. McINNES & CO.

Hamilton, Ontario, 15th Feb., 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

HAMILTON,

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Hamilton, 18th March, 1868. 44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

87 and 89 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 Domestic, Twilled Shooting,
- Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS GOTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,

STRAW GOODS, MANTLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURBER & CO.

Hamilton, March, 1868. 44-ly

MARTH & FERGUSON

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

R.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.
R. MARTIN.

J. W. FERGUSON. 44-ly

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

BEG leave to inform their customers and the trade generally, that they have THIS DAY commenced opening their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

and will, by 17th instant, have a large quantity ready for inspection.

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868. 44-ly

JAMES SIMPSON,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. 47-5m

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,
44-ly Catherine 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. 48-ly

EDWARD MACILL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont. 38-ly

D. MOORE & CO.,

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanese Ware, Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Block Tin, Rivets and Kettle Bars, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen'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. 44-ly

WOOL.

McKENZIE & MACKAY,

9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,

AGENTS FOR:
The Queen Insurance Company.
Western Assurance Company of Canada.
Phoenix (Marine) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn. 37-ly

WOOL.

LONG & HESBY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to. 38-ly

J. H. DAVIS & CO.,

WOOL DEALERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,

13 King Street East, Hamilton,
Next Door to the Gore Bank.

J. H. DAVIS. H. BURKOLDEN.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. 38-ly

HAMILTON.

D. GALBRAITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS

&c., &c., &c.

Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.

King Street, HAMILTON. 44-ly

W. H. GLASSCO,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, FURS, &c.,
48-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. 33-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.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents

for the sale of Oil. Office—Richmond Street,
opposite City Hall London, Ontario;

FREDERICK ROWLAND. JAMES JOHNSON,
48-ly Sunnyside.

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
OF ALL SIZES
UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE
MILLS, SAW
MILLS, GRIST 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. 3-14

OSHAWA.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has a limited quantity of

Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale.

Address, EDWD. BIALL, JR.,
24th Oshawa, C.W.

BOSTON.

W. C. WILLIS,

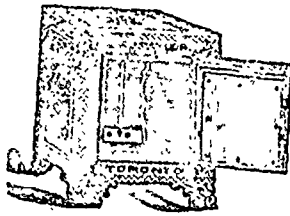
COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-

PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange,

BOSTON. 11

TORONTO.

TORONTO SAFE FACTORY



J. & J. TAYLOR'S
PATENT

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MANUFACTORY

No. 198 and 200 Palace Street,
TORONTO.

Price List Free. 5

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & OROMBIE,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

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

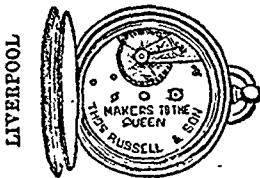
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLEBY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,



LONDON
AND
LIVERPOOL

Branch House—57
Yonge Street, Toronto.
W. Leeson, Agent,
Montreal.
P. R. Thompson,
St. John, N.B.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

OTTAWA.

HENRY GUEST,

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 pro-
cured. Established 1859. 43-3m

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 con-
signments. Best prices realized and cash advances
made when necessary.

Good references given if required. 30-1y

JOLIETTE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to
meet at the Town or City of JOLIETTE, in the
Office of the Notaries DESAUNIER et REAUD, on
the St. Charles Borromeo Street, on THURSDAY, the
twenty-third day of APRIL next, at the hour of two
of the clock in the afternoon for the purpose of re-
ceiving statements of his affairs and of naming an
Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under
the above Act.

JAMES PAYTON.

Township of Rawdon, 21st March, 1863. 14-2

ENGLAND.

By ROYAL COMMAND



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World
45-1y

THOS. MEADOWS & CO.

25 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
AND
63 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,

**GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSUR-
ANCE, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,**

Agents for { The British-Colonial-Steamship Company
(Limited)—London to Canada and U.S.
The American Steamship Company—Liver-
pool to Boston, U.S.
And Canadian Express Company. 4-3m

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

7 INDIA BUILDINGS, FEINWICK STREET,

LIVERPOOL. 42 1y.

IRELAND.

DUNVILLE & CO'S



OLD IRISH WHISKEY

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,
PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,

And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS, the
quality of which is equal to the Finest French Brandy,
may be had in casks and cases, from the principal
Spirit Merchants in Canada: Trade only supplied.
Quotations on application to.

10 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast, Ireland.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.
References—Messrs. MAULEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

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

FREDERICK ROWLAND, 43-1y
JAMES JOHNSON, Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-

CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,
Pot-Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 1y

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ANDERSON'S BUILDING,

(Old Merchants' Exchange),

Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY.—Cele-
brated Prize Medal Mayflower, and other choice brands.
East and Twist Tobacco

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Proprietors,
Halifax.

THOMAS HOBSON, & CO.,

436 & 438, 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, con-
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
returns made at the earliest moment.

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

HUGHES BROTHERS,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

491 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-1y

CANADA GLASS COMPANY,

(Limited)

MONTREAL,

And Works at Hudson on the Ottawa.
Office corner of St. Paul and St Nicholas Streets.
39-1y A. K. Lucas, Secretary.

BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples,
Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.

CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,

Opposite St. Ann's Market,

MONTREAL. 25-6m.

COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit
purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest
wholesale rates. **AEIN & KIRKPATRICK,**

47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

HENRY MCKAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Shipping and Insurance Agents,

No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-1y

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 Com-
merce, printed and published for the Proprietors
every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Pub-
lishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St.
James Street, Montreal.